

Proceedings of the Tenth 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 4th September, 1956.

P R E S E N T

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B. L., Speaker, in the Chair, eight Ministers, the four Deputy Ministers and sixty-seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given.)

Taking over of the Desangmukh-Dighalgora-Brahmaputra Ferry by Public Works Department

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked :

*1. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

Whether Government propose to take over the Desangmukh-Dighalgora-Brahmaputra Ferry to be run by the Public Works Department which is now operated by the Sibsagar Local Board ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

1.—There is no proposal before Government for taking over the Desangmukh-Dighalgora-Brahmaputra Ferry to be run by Public Works Department.

Shri CHANOO KHERIA : Whether Government propose to take over the Desangmukh-Dighalgora-Brahmaputra Ferry to be run by the Public Works Department which is now operated by the Sibsagar Local Board ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : There is no proposal before Government for taking over the Desangmukh,

Dighalgora-Brahmaputra Ferry to be run by Public Works Department. (In Assamese—এনে কোনো প্রস্তাব চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নাই।)

Re: Kamalabari-Neamatighat Ferry

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked:

*2. Will the Public Works Department Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have lately received representations against the Kamalabari-Neamatighat Ferry as to unserviceability of the Ferry?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the Ferry now being plied is quite unfit to be used in the Brahmaputra River, specially during the flood times?
- (c) Whether Government will place its own Ferry at the said Ghat from the next year for convenience of the public as provided in the Budget?
- (d) Whether Government will direct the present lessee to ferry across the passengers twice in a day—once in the morning time and another in the evening time for public convenience?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied:

2. (a)—Yes.

(b)—According to the Survey certificate issued by the Chief Ship Surveyor, the Steamer is fit for plying on the Brahmaputra up to 11th January, 1957.

(c)—Government are unable to place their own Steamer from the next year as purchase of Steamers will take some time. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, through whom vessels are being purchased has reported that a period of 14 to 18 months is required for the purchase of the vessel which may have to be brought from abroad.

(d)—Necessary action has been taken to examine the possibility of introducing two timings a day.

Supplementary Demand No.1

("7.—Land Revenue")

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,04,240 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 1,07,45,700

II.—Additional amount now required ... 2,04,240

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

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total (6)
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Tahsil and other Establishment—					
(d) Management of Acquired estates under Assam Act XVIII of 1951—					
(4) Contingencies	41,000	..	20,000	..	20,000
F.—Survey, Settlement and record operations—					
(a) Assam Surveys—					
(ii) Reproduction Section	31,500	..	8,000	..	8,000
(iv) Traverse Section	3,15,800	..	45,000	..	45,000
(b) Settlement Operations—					
1. Pay of Officers	1,55,500	..	13,650	..	13,650
2. Pay of Establishment.. ..	6,88,600	..	11,115	..	11,115
3. Allowances and Honoraria	7,89,025	..	13,650	..	13,650
4. Contingencies	4,50,000	..	26,585	..	26,585

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H.—Assignments and Compensations—					
Expenditure in connection with ex- zaminder's estates.	..	..	60,000	..	60,000
I.—Works—					
(a) Original Works—					
1. Settlement	500	..	5,000	..	5,000
(b) Repairs—					
2. Land Records	12,000	..	1,240	..	1,240
Total .. ..	..	..	2,04,240	..	2,04,240
IV.—Details of recoveries adjusted in accounts in reduction of expen- diture—					
Deduct—Amount transferred from Zamindari Abolition Fund.	..	..	(—)60,000	..	(—)60,000

The explanatory note explains the need of this demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—Government have taken possession of the Bijni Estate on the 16th April 1956 after the pronouncement of the judgment by the Supreme Court of India upholding validity of the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, 1951. Provision for meeting the expenditure in order to run the medical and educational institutions of the Estate could not be made as the Supreme Court's judgement was pronounced when there was no time for making provision through regular budget. As there is now immediate and pressing need for money for medical and educational institutions to avoid hardships a sum of Rs.10,000 for medical institution and another sum of Rs.10,000 for educational institution were advanced from the Contingency Fund. This Supplementary Demand is for regularisation of the advance from Contingency Fund.

F.(a)—(iii) As no expenditure was foreseen for purchase of machine, no budget provision for 1956-57 was made for the purpose. But unfortunately the 40 years old graining machine of the Assam Survey Department broke down with the result that the printing of maps, so vital for resettlement operations (Major) in three districts, and the General Election purpose, has been kept suspended. As immediate replacement of the machine is absolutely necessary, there is no other alternative but to indent the machine at once and to provide the expenditure by a Supplementary Demand.

(iv) Due to the expansion of the Assam Survey Department additional mathematical instruments have become most essential to accelerate traverse works in the districts. Government have recently got import licences for purchase of 14 theodolites which are not available in the country. No budget provision could be made as the matter was then under correspondence. The amount is urgently required to purchase the theodolites. Hence the Supplementary Demand for the amount.

(b) The scheme for the preparation of record of rights for the permanently settled portion of Karimganj with a view to the abolition of Zamindari there, was finalised only in the first part of the current year and hence no budget provision could be made for this during the time of submission of the budget for 1956-57. As the scheme had to be put into operation almost instantaneously, fund has got to be provided by Supplementary Demand.

H.—A sum of Rs.60,000 is necessary to meet the expenditure in connection with the payment of *ad-interim* compensation to the *Ex-Zamindars*, Goalpara District.

A fund has been created for payment of compensation to *Ex-Zamindars* by an initial contribution to the fund of Rs.30,00,000 in the accounts 1955-56. The above expenditure of Rs.60,000 will be set off against the provision in the fund.

I.(a) 1.—In view of the execution of the scheme mentioned at F (b) above, construction of temporary office building at Karimganj has become imperative and hence is the need for provision of fund by Supplementary Demand.

I.(b) 2.—The additional amount is required for repairing certain temporary Government building at Na-Sadiya, which were constructed in 1953 to accommodate the Sub-Deputy Collector, Land Records Office and staff after evacuation of Sadiya due to erosion of the Debang River.

No provision for the purpose was made in the current year's Budget as the proposal was not finalised before the preparation of the Budget estimates.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the additional amount of Rs.2,04,240, 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue",

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.2,04,240 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "(7.—Land Revenue)".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.2

("8.—State Excise Duties")

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,62,193 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "8.—State Excise Duties"

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	15,97,600
II.—Additional amount now required	1,62,193
III.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for:—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount required			
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Superintendence—						
2. Pay of Establishment ..	33,000	..	5,000	..	5,000	5,000
3. Allowances and Honoraria ..	23,850	..	1,890	..	1,890	1,890
4. Contingencies	7,700	..	1,200	..	1,200	1,200
B.—District Executive Establishment—						
4. Contingencies	1,07,600	10,136	54,000	..	54,000	54,000
5. (a)—Liquor Prohibition Pro- paganda. ..	..	..	63,524	..	63,524	63,524
C.—Compensation	2,660	..	36,579	..	36,579	36,579
Total	..	..	1,62,193	..	1,62,193	1,62,193

The explanatory note explains the reasons why this amount is necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.2-3 and 4.—An additional staff has been sanctioned in the Excise Commissioner's office to do extra work due to the transfer of financial responsibilities from the Honorary Prohibition Commissioner to the Commissioner of Excise.

A Special Officer and staff also have been sanctioned to revise the Assam Excise Manual, etc.

The additional amount is required for this purpose.

B. 4.—It is essentially necessary to purchase three 3-ton trucks for the districts of Sibsagar, Darrang and Lakhimpur for checking illicit distillation and smuggling of opium.

No provision for the purpose, however, exists in the current year's budget and hence this Supplementary Demand.

B.5 (a).—For details, see Schedule at Appendix "A" (not printed). Out of the amount of Rs. 63,524 proposed to be obtained by the Supplementary Demand, an expenditure of Rs. 42,124 being the unforeseen nature was met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

C.—For the interest of Government revenue one of the liquor contractors, namely, the Assam Distillery, Limited, had to sustain heavy loss during railway breaches in 1954, for transporting liquor from Calcutta by air. As a measure of some relief Government granted compensation of Rs. 36,579. This amount was provided in the budget estimates for 1955-56 by Supplementary Demand in the March Session of the Assembly but could not be drawn before 31st March, 1956 in the absence of the Accountant General's authority in time and hence the provision.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,62,193 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "8.—State Excise Duties".

(The Motion was then put as a question before the House and was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 3

("12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act")

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 17,000 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	12,70,700
II.—Additional amount now required	17,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Inspection of Motor Vehicles	5,604	..	17,000	..	17,000

The explanatory notes give the explanation for which this amount is needed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Three weigh bridges at Gauhati, Silchar and Dibrugarh were purchased last year for the District Transport Offices of the above places. For the installation of these weigh bridges an additional sum of Rs.17,000 is required at Rs.5,500 for each bridge *plus* a total sum of Rs.500 for other incidental charges as estimated by the Public Works Department. There existed provision in last year's budget for the installation of weigh bridges but as land could not be procured for the purpose, the entire amount was surrendered. No fund for this has been provided in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.17,000 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act".

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I have not tabled any Cut Motion on this Demand, I would like to make certain observations regarding it. Sir, this is not the first occasion that the House is presented with such a demand. But what we find every time? Although we request the Minister-in-charge to give the House a correct idea about the total cost that may be incurred in connection with a scheme, the Minister-in-charge comes before the House with

piecemeal demands. Here, Sir, as you will see that three weigh bridges were sanctioned some time before and for that a lump-sum was granted by the House. Then, regarding the installation, this demand was brought forth in the last Session and then we find that the money had to be surrendered because the land could not be acquired in time. Sir, these are matters on which the Government should take all necessary steps in time and should give the House a correct idea of the total cost that would be incurred ; for when these things come in the nature of Supplementary demands we do not get the opportunity of discussing the policy or principle involved. Therefore, I request that although I have not moved any Cut Motion, the Minister-in-charge will please bear in mind in the future that when such a scheme is undertaken, the probable expenditure on the scheme should be placed before the House so that the House can discuss the matter in all its aspects accord its sanction.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it your idea that why it was not placed before ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sir, this is not the only thing. The money also had to be surrendered. For the weigh bridge the land could not be acquired.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it a fact that land could not be acquired for the weigh bridge ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Sir, steps were taken to acquire the land for the weigh bridge. But in land acquisition there are innumerable difficulties which delayed the matter. In this matter nobody went to the High Court and filed an appeal.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sir, in this particular matter objections were filed before the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. SPEAKER : How the weigh bridge is concerned with land ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Sir, we required a long piece of land on the right side of the weigh bridge for weighing trucks with loads, etc.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : What was the difficulty, Sir, in acquiring land for this particular bridge?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Sir, the reason is given in the explanatory notes and that is the reason why we could not fix the weigh bridge there. The matter of acquiring the required land for the weigh bridge depended on the Revenue Department. Unless we get possession of the land, it is not possible to construct the weigh bridge.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs.17,000 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act".

The Motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demand No.4

("13.—Other Taxes and Duties")

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.24,384 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	6,52,000
II.—Additional amount now required	24,384
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required			
	General	Six Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A(c).—Entertainment ..	10,864	2,000	24,384	..	..	24,384

Sir, the explanatory notes below will explain the need of this amount.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The original grant of Rs.2,200 for cost of Entertainment Tax stamps was calculated on the basis of previous consumption of Entertainment Tax stamps. But subsequently there was an unexpected increase in the sale of such stamps. The additional grant is necessary to pay for the cost of printing additional stamps at the Government Security Press. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.24,384 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charge which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations in this connection relating to the Entertainment Tax. What I would like to impress upon the Government is that there should be total exemption of taxes relating to functions or performances which are purely meant for charitable institutions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, how can you discuss it ?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, we can discuss it. Last year for Entertainment Tax Stamp we had acceded a large sum. But when subsequently there was an unexpected increase in the sale of such stamps we require more stamps. What I would like to impress upon the Government is that there have been many performances which were meant for the development of charitable institutions. The Entertainment Tax relating to charitable institutions should be exempted. We would like to request the Government to see to this point as exemption of entertainment tax relating to the charitable institutions will not decrease the revenue of the State Government.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, I do not see any reason how this question comes in here. However, I will keep in view the suggestion given by my hon'ble Friend, Shri R. M. Das. For the information of the House, I would like to say that the Government has been giving due consideration to the deserving cases in giving exemption of the entertainment tax, and the Government in future will give due consideration to the deserving cases.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.24,384 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No. 5

("25.—General Administration")

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 10,71,869, 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	1,31,06,300
II.—Additional amount now required ...	...	10,71,869

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—7—Chief Minister and Secretariat Staff and Chief Minister— Contingencies ..	12,000	..	663	..	663
C.—Elections					
C.—I.—Other Election charges—					
I.—Preparation and Printing of Electoral Rolls—					
1. Pay of Officers ..	63,300	5,000	100	410	510
2. Pay of Establishment	90,200	23,250	62,000	14,000	76,000
3. Allowances and Honoraria ..	94,500	29,540	62,000	20,000	82,000
4. Contingencies ..	2,32,500	30,000	1,68,000	62,000	2,30,000
Total ..	..	..	2,92,100	96,410	3,88,510
C.—II—Expenditure on Elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assembly (When held simul- taneously)—					
2. Pay of Establishment	80,500	26,050	2,500	..	2,500
3. Allowances and Honoraria ..	9,83,300	1,58,360	40,000	43,000	83,000
4. Contingencies ..	6,17,000	1,50,000	27,500	7,000	34,500
Total ..	..	..	70,000	50,000	1,20,000

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F.—District Administration—					
F.I.—General Establishment—					
4. Contingencies ..	3,10,000	1,28,450	..	37,206	37,206
F.—1—Post-War reconstruction	57,400	..	10,000	..	10,000
G.—Works (a) Original Works (in-charge of Civil Officers—1—District Administration) ..	..	25,000	..	1,66,030	1,66,030
H.—Miscellaneous— H.—1.—Discretionary grant by Head of States, etc.—2.—Grant by the Chief Minister ..	3,500	5,000	..	5,000	5,000
Development Scheme (Second Five Year Plan)—					
D.—1 (viii) Publicity ..	7,42,300	..	30,000	..	30,000
F.—3.—(f) Low income Group Housing ..	1,78,000	25,700	3,00,500	..	3,00,500
F.—4.—Post-War Reconstruction—Cost of Employment Exchanges ..	..	..	13,960	..	13,960
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	7,17,223	3,54,646	10,71,869

IV.—Deduct Recoveries—**C.—Election—**

Deduct.—Recovery from Government of India (—)11,10,666 (—)1,84,484 (—)1,81,050 (—)73,205 (—)2,54,255

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Deduct—Recoveries— Development Schemes (Second Five-Year Plan)—</i>					
D.—1 (viii) Publicity—					
<i>Deduct—25 per cent cost of radios to be realised from the allottees ..</i>	(—)30,000	...	(—)30,000
F.—3 (f) Low Income Group Housing—					
<i>Deduct.—Amount trans- ferred to Loans and Advances ..</i>	(—)3,00,500	...	(—)3,00,500

Sir, the various items noted have been clearly explained in the Explanatory Notes given below and I hope the hon. Members of the House will accept my Motion.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A—7. An expenditure of Rs.663 representing the cost of type-writer, has been unavoidably necessary. As no specific provision exists in the Budget the amount has to be provided by Supplementary Demand.

C.—I—I. Preparation and Printing of Electoral rolls

Pay of Officers.—The additional amount of Rs.510 is required for the, appointment of one Election Officer three months earlier than we had anticipated for work in connection with the coming General Elections.

Pay of Establishment.—The additional amount of Rs.76,000 is necessary as Director of Land Records, Assam, could not spare the services of the required number of Land Record Field Staff as was done in previous years for the annual revision of Electoral Rolls on payment of remuneration only. New hands had, therefore, to be appointed in almost all districts.

Allowances and Honoraria.—The additional amount of Rs.82,000 is needed, namely, for allowances of staff entertained as mentioned in (1) and (2) above.

Contingencies.—The additional amount of Rs.2,30,000 is required as the final order regarding number of copies, etc., for printing of electoral rolls were not received from Election Commission, India when the Budget estimates were submitted. After the sale of electoral rolls, for Local Board Elections, etc., fresh copies are not being printed again to replenish the stock as per latest instructions from the Election Commission. This is extremely necessary for the conduct of the coming General Elections.

C.—II. Expenditure on Elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assembly (when held simultaneously)

Pay of Establishment.—The additional amount of Rs.2,500 is necessary to meet the expenditure for granting of higher scale of pay to the Assistants in-charge of the District and Subdivisional Election Offices whose status has been subsequently raised to that of Head Assistants. The amount could not be provided in the Budget as the Government decision in this respect was taken after its preparation.

Allowances and Honoraria.—The additional amount of Rs.83,000 is necessary to recoup the amount of Rs.39,660 re-appropriated to meet the unforeseen expenditure of Gauhati to the House of the People Bye-election and also allowances and honoraria for the staff exclusively appointed for the General Elections.

(The amount of Rs.39,660 mentioned above is to be borne entirely by the Union Government as agreed upon).

Contingency.—The additional amount of Rs.34,500 is necessary to recoup the amount of Rs.27,000 re-appropriated to meet the unforeseen expenditures of Gauhati H. P. Bye-election and the balance for the expenditures for the coming General Elections. (The amount of Rs.27,000 mentioned above is to be borne entirely by the Union Government as agreed upon).

F.1—An amount of Rs.6,050 is required for the purchase of 2 trailers at Rs.3,025 each for two Jeeps allotted to the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Subdivisional Officer, Jowai. The amount is therefore required to be provided in the current year's budget. Hence the demand.

An amount of Rs.13,083 is required for the purchase of a Jeep allotted to Additional Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills. The amount is, therefore, required to be provided in the current year's budget. Hence the demand.

An amount of Rs.14,000 is required for the purchase of a Jeep allotted to the Subdivisional Officer, North Cachar Hills. Last year an amount of Rs.17,500 was provided through Supplementary Demand but the amount could not be utilised. So fresh provision is required to be made in current year's budget. Hence the demand.

(2) The additional amount was required for the purchase of Gestatener Duplicating Machine with its accessories for the office of Publicity Department in the Naga Hills. The materials are required urgently as the publicity work in the Naga Hills have considerably increased due to the present situation prevailing there. To meet the expenditure an amount of Rs.4,073 was taken by an advance from Contingency Fund. It is now necessary to regularise this and hence this demand.

F.1—6. The vehicles supplied to the Employment Exchanges at Shillong and Jorhat have become almost unserviceable and expensive and immediate replacement of these vehicles is necessary. The total expenditure on the replacement of these two vehicles will be Rs.25,000 of which 40 per cent share of the State Government will be Rs.10,000. The replacement of the vehicles, has already been agreed to by the State and the Central Government. This expenditure could not however be incurred during the last year for want of budget grant.

G.—An amount of Rs.6,390 is required to construct barbed wire fencing around the Treasury buildings at Haflong. There is no proper protective fencing around the Treasury buildings at present. These fences are now urgently necessary to be made as security measures. The proposal cropped up very recently during the visit of the Chief Minister to Panimur and no provision could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the demand.

* * * *

The amount of Rs.25,000 is required for immediate improvement and construction of extra accommodation in connection with the Joint Headquarters for operational purposes at Mokokchung.

The amount of Rs.39,000 is required for immediate construction of huts for Army and police personnel at Kohima and Mokokchung.

The amount of Rs.15,900 is required for immediate construction of mule sheds at Kohima and Mokokchung in connection with the operation.

The amount of Rs.40,000 is required for immediate construction of a Military Officers' Mess and accommodation for the Political Officer at Kohima.

The amount of Rs.14,000 is required for immediate construction of quarters for the Force Commander and his staff at Kohima in connection with the disturbances in Naga Hills.

The amount of Rs.25,740 is required for construction of temporary Army Transit Camp at Jorhat in aid of Civil Power in connection with the operation in Naga Hills.

The expenditure as detailed above which relates to the operations in Naga Hills was unforeseen. This additional amount had to be provided by taking advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the demand.

(H) In order to help the Naga boy and girl students stranded outside due to disturbed conditions in their home districts, it is necessary to raise the discretionary grant of the Chief Minister from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 and hence the demand.

D.1.—An amount of Rs.60,000 was provided in the Budget for 1956-57 for purchase of radio sets for installation in the rural areas. The provision of Rs.60,000 represents only 50 per cent of the total cost, as the remaining 50 per cent will be borne by Government of India. As 25 per cent of the total expenditure is realisable from the allottees an amount of Rs.30,000 has been shown as reduction of expenditure to be realised from the allottees.

As votes are to be taken on gross demand the Deduct Recovery has to be exhibited below the grant.

The Supplementary provision is purely for elimination of the *minus* entry in the budget has no resultant financial effect.

F.3.—An amount of Rs.3,00,500 was provided in the Budget for 1956-57 for improvement of low-lying areas in the State. As the expenditure on this account is ultimately realisable from the loanes and is debitable to the head "Loans and advances", the entire amount has been shown as "Deduct amount transferred to loans and advances" by a *minus* provision in the Departmental estimate under 25.—G.A.—Development Scheme—F(3)—Other Establishment—(f)—Low Income Group Housing Scheme at page 87 of the Budget for 1956-57.

As votes are to be taken on gross demand, the *Deduct* Recovery has to be exhibited below the grant.

The Supplementary provision is purely for elimination of the *minus* entry in the budget and has no resultant financial effect.

F.4.—It has been decided in consultation with the Government of India to implement the following schemes in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. The expenditures are to be shared both by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40. As the schemes have been taken up in only recently, regular provision could not be made in the original budget. The present Supplementary Demand has therefore become necessary in order to meet the current year's expenditure.

(i) *Expansion of the Employment Service*.—It has been decided to extend the Employment Service by setting up an Employment Exchange in each administrative District and places of industrial importance. A District Employment Exchange is to be opened at Nowgong during the first year of the plan period. The total expenditure on the setting up of a District Employment Exchange at Nowgong during the current year will be Rs.10,900 of which 40 per cent share of the State Government will be Rs.4,360.

* * * *

(ii) *Collection of Employment Market Information*.—This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the first (*i.e.*, current) year of the Second Five Year Plan. The present Employment Exchange statistics are neither detailed nor adequate enough for the purpose of giving all the information that Employment Exchange operations can provide regarding the occupational, industrial and educational characteristics of the unemployed.

Such information is necessary for formulating correct policies in regard to training and retraining, vocational and educational guidance and employment counselling. The necessary provision of expenditure under the scheme could not be made in the budget, as the decision for implementation of the same was taken at a later stage when the budget was already finalised. The total expenditure for the scheme during the year 1956-57 is however estimated to be Rs.20,400 of which 40 per cent State share be Rs.8,160.

* * * *

(iii) *Collection of occupational Information*.—This is also a new scheme. Information concerning jobs is the basic material needed by Employment Exchanges in their task of classification and placement of employment seekers. It has been decided to organise and develop in collaboration with technical experts and representatives of workers, industry and Government, a systematic programme of occupational research and analysis with a view to standardising definition of skills and function of the different types of tradesmen, as also to build up a comprehensive occupational Dictionary which would provide nomenclature of trade and occupation as well as their definitions. The total expenditure on the scheme during the first (current) year of the Plan period will be in the neighbourhood of Rs.3,600 of which Rs.1,440 will be the expenditure representing 40 per cent State share.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.10,71,869, 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 1957 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this item also I would like to make a few general observations. Sir, we find this demand is to the extent of 10 lakhs and we find many items have been included. First of all, about Electoral Rolls. Sir, we find that the price of Electoral Rolls has increased more than double of what it was in the last election. Sir, during the last Lok Sabha election we found that the prices have been kept so high that it is almost really difficult for candidates to purchase more than one copy of the Electoral Rolls.

Mr. SPEAKER: To what page are you referring ?

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Page 9, Contingencies Sir. Here it says, "the additional amount of Rs.2,30,000 is required as the final order regarding number of copies, etc., for printing of electoral rolls were not received from the Election Commission, India, etc.....". Now, this is required for printing the electoral rolls. My request is that, as these Electoral Rolls are mainly for the purpose of election, there should not be any motive to make a profit on the printing of these Electoral Rolls.

My request therefore, is that when supplying copies to the candidates at least one copy should be supplied free to those candidates who are nominated because it becomes really difficult for candidates to purchase more than one copy at the exorbitant price that it was sold.

Secondly also, candidates will have to purchase more than one copy of these rolls, but so far one copy is concerned, it should be given free to the nominated candidate.

Then again, we also find here an item on Naga Hills. Sir, I will not speak about Naga Hills in connection with the general administration. But I find that Naga Hills will also appear again in connection with bullets. It is on this that I want to make some observations. Now, so far as F. 3 at page 11 is concerned, amount of Rs.3,00,500 was provided in the Budget for 1956-57 for improvement of the low-lying areas in the State: As the expenditure on this account is ultimately realisable from the loanes and is debitable to the head "Loans and Advances" the entire amount has been shown as "Deduct amount transferred to loans and advances" by *minus* provision in the Departmental estimate under 25.—General Administration—Development Schemes—F(3)—other Establishment—(f)—Low Income Group Housing Scheme at page 87 of the Budget for 1956-57.

Sir, my suggestion in this connection is that as Members of the various Advisory Boards we find that whenever Housing Loans are advanced to the low-income group people, they fail to get the full benefit of these loans because of want of materials.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, I think we cannot discuss that in such a general term. What we can discuss is only whether this excess demand should be granted or not.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, what I am speaking about this Rs. 2,30,000 is that Government should see that one copy of the electoral rolls should be supplied free to each nominated candidate.

Now as regards the sum of Rs.3,00,500 coming under 'F. 3' at page 11, as the expenditure on this account is ultimately realisable from the loanees, it should be the responsibility of the Government to see that controlled commodities are made available to the loanees at controlled rate so that they may get C. I. sheets, cements, iron, etc., easily and at cheaper rates.

Mr. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate Mr. Goswami what you say, but it appears you are straining a bit too far.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, I also admit that it is a bit far fetched, but the point requires careful consideration of the Government.

Now, Sir, regarding the expansion of Employment Exchange Service at (i) of the Supplementary Demands—page 11, this Employment Exchange Service has become very essential for the State. It is also understood that the number of Employment Exchanges will be further increased. But, Sir, I am informed of a number of grievances of the people who register themselves in the Employment Exchanges. I am informed by some of these people that although they got themselves registered long before, people registering at a latter date have been offered employment. These things, Sir, should not happen in the Employment Exchanges. As now some new Exchanges will be created in some other districts also, it should be seen that when an expenditure is incurred for a certain purpose, that purpose is properly served. I therefore request the Government to see that this sort of favouritism may not take place in the Employment Exchange offices.

Mr. SPEAKER: I request you to speak whether this grant should be passed or not.

***Shri HAESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, so far as the principle is concerned, there is no objection, but the only point is that in granting this money for opening up new Employment Exchanges, they should serve the purpose for which they are set up faithfully.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the question of the printing of electoral rolls as raised by my Friend, Shri Goswami, who said that one copy of the electoral roll should be supplied to the candidate free, may I know on what basis the cost is charged? As far as I know, the actual printing cost is charged from the candidate. Of course on that point the Chief Minister will give a reply.

Another point I want to know and this is about the copies printed in the last general election. Sir, more than 100 copies were printed at that time and this was far in excess of the actual need. I want to know what has happened to these electoral rolls and how they have been disposed of?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the electoral rolls printed during the last general election, charges were made from the candidates on the basis of 50 names per sheet. Now during the present general election, we are proposing to supply a sheet containing the names of 100 persons. That will reduce the price almost to half. In case of candidates I think we allow it at half the actual price.....

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I do not think so.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Yes, that is the case.

Now, as regards the other point, *vzi.*, the function of the Employment Exchanges, Sir, the criticism does not come under the purview of this Supplementary Demand. Sir, my Friend, Shri Goswami has admitted that on principle these Exchanges should be extended. As regards the question of giving priority in selecting candidates, to those recommended by the

Employment Exchanges, I may mention here that in Assam our people have not acquired as yet the habit of registering their names with the Employment Exchanges. It is only the floating population who generally register their names with the Employment Exchanges, so far as Assam is concerned. Now there may be many deserving persons who might not have registered their names with these Exchanges and if we only give preference to the registered candidates, many deserving candidates may not get a chance. So when our people acquire that habit, we shall try to lay down a principle in this matter. So I appeal to the hon. Members to educate our people living in the remotest corners of the State to acquire the habit of registering their names with the Employment Exchanges. When that habit is developed we shall certainly lay down certain principles in the matter of selection of candidates recommended by the Employment Exchanges. Sir, because of this reluctance to register in the Employment Exchange we have not the accurate figures of unemployed people in our State. If the people develop the habit of registering their names with the Employment Exchanges we shall be also in a position to assess the magnitude of the unemployment in our State accurately.

There are two points raised in the debate and I have tried to explain. The first is that we shall charge half the actual price of the electoral roll.....

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: One copy may be supplied free to the candidate.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Unless we charge some amount, it may be used for smoking purposes (laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.10,71,869, 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 6

28.—“Jails and Convict Settlement”

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.780, 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, 1957 for administration of the head “28—Jails and Convict Settlement”.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	19,69,300
II.—Additional amount now required ...	780
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. District Jails—					
2. Pay of Establishment ..	2,99,750	35,998	..	780	780

The Explanatory Notes explain the position for this demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Charge allowance to Assistant Jailors in the Autonomous Districts was sanctioned only for six months with effect from 1st September, 1955 and as such no provision has been made for the purpose in current year's budget. The allowance in question has since been sanctioned permanently. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.780, be granted to Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head “28.—Jails and Convict Settlement”.

(The Motion was then put as a question before the House and was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 7

("29—Police")

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,04,84,889, 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "29—Police".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,87,24,100
II. Additional amount now required	1,04,84,889
III. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for.—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—District Executive Force—					
(a) District Police—					
1. Pay of Officers ..	2,36,840	38,260	..	72,625	72,625
2. Pay of Establishment ..	44,20,911	12,18,700	..	4,41,152	4,41,152
3. Allowances and Honorary ..	24,90,458	11,79,732	..	1,76,259	1,76,259
4. Contingencies ..	17,18,286	5,85,250	..	58,75,743	58,75,743
5. Hospital charges ..	1,12,622	20,623	..	44,920	44,920
6. Police Force deputed by other States. ..	..	..	33,00,000	..	33,00,000
7. Deduct—Amount Transferred to 8—State Excise duties. (—)93,187			(+)93,187	..	(+)93,187
8a Deduct—Amount Transferred to "50—Civil Works". (—)24,290		..	(+)24,290	..	(+)24,290

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required			
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(b) River Police—						
1. Steam Lunch Establish- ment.	40,000	.	5,000	..		5,000
G.—C. I. D.—						
(c) Wireless Telephone Depart- ment.	6,62,248	..	1,30,090	..		1,30,000
J.—Works—						
(a) Original works in-charge of Civil Officers—						
(1) Police	1,26,260	35,000	1,67,327	78,126		2,45,453
Deduct—Amount ferred to State duties”.	Trans- ferred to “8.— Excise	(—)76,260	..	(+)76,260	..	(+)76,260
Grand Total ..	..	..	37,96,064	66,88,825		1,04,84,889
IV.—Recoveries—						
Details of recoveries ad- justed in accounts in reduction of expen- diture.—						
B.—District Executive Force.—						
District Police— Deduct—Amount ferred to State Duties”.	Trans- ferred to “8.— Excise	..	..	(—)93,187	..	(—)93,187
Deduct—Amount ferred to Civil Works”.	Trans- ferred to “50—	..	..	(—)24,290	..	(—)24,290
Works—						
Deduct—Amount ferred to State Excise Duties”.	Trans- ferred to “8.—	..	..	(—)76,260	..	(—)76,260
Total ..	..	..	(—)1,93,737	..		(—)1,93,737

The Explanatory notes given below make the position quite clear for this Demand.

An urgent situation has arisen throughout the Naga Hills District for giving protection to the lives and properties of the innocent people who have been terrorised by the groups of gangsters or hostile Nagas. These gangsters are causing depredations in the whole district which cover an area of about 4,000 sq. miles and which is full of jungles extending over hills and dales. Owing to such depredations by the gangsters a large number of people living in the hills of this district wanted protection and we had to give the protection through our armed forces. For this emergency an amount of about Rs. 38 lakhs has been required which also covers expenditure for constituting two additional Battalions one from the existing force and the other by Government recruitment and also for supplying equipment to the forces including those from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh who are operating there. Besides given protection to the innocent persons, such forces are being kept there for preservation of law and order. We had to equip the additional Battalions properly as our Assam Rifles are to face the gangsters who use modern weapons which cause serious damage in addition to the widespread depredations by shooting burning arrows.

In order to give necessary protection to the people who wanted it and for the preservation of law and order this amount was essentially necessary and I am quite sure that the hon. Members of the House will appreciate the abnormal situation occurring in Naga Hills and accept my Motion.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B-(a)—(1—5).—An amount of Rs. 28,58,468 is required on account of pay of Officers, pay of Establishment, Allowance and Honoraria, etc., on account of the 8 temporary platoons sanctioned recently for the Naga Hills. Supply of hunting boots to Bihar and Madhya Pradesh Police Force, hiring charges of vehicles, air dropping of rations, cost of Arms and Ammunitions, etc., in connection with Naga Hills operation.

Another amount of Rs. 37,52,231 is required due to the present emergency in Naga Hills and also due to the post-operational necessity it is necessary to constitute, on Assam Rifles Standard, two Naga Hills Battalions—one from the existing force and the other afresh.

Hence the demand.

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B-(a)—6.—For the present emergency in the Naga Hills, some Police Forces have been borrowed from other States. Some provision is necessary for meeting the cost of their pay, allowances, rations, travelling expenses, etc. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Out of this an amount of Rs. 3,00,000 was taken as advance from the Contingency Fund.

B-(a)—7 and 8.—On the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India we have accepted the procedure of presenting the gross demand to the vote of the Legislature. All recoveries should therefore appear below the Grand Total voted by the Legislature. As vote was taken for the net amount due to some misapprehension, the Supplementary Demand is required only to regularise this.

A corresponding *minus* (—) amount is being made in the Part IV of the Budget. This demand has no net financial effect.

B-(b)—(I)—This sum of Rs. 5,000 is required for meeting the charge on account of insurance, mooring and towing, etc., of the Assam Police Motor Launches. It was expected that the Launches would be delivered at the scheduled time but actually it took some time to arrange with the Steamer Company to bring them from Calcutta to Gauhati and this could not be done until the later part of 1955. This expenditure was thus not anticipated at time of preparing the current year's Budget. Hence this Supplementary Demand.

(G)-(I).—A sum of Rs. 55,000 is necessary to meet the expenditure on account of the grant of daily allowance to the W/T personnel posted in the Naga Hills during the emergencies in 1953. Owing to this decision having been made towards the end of 1955 giving retrospective effect to this it was not possible to make provision in the current year's Budget. Hence this amount has been asked for.

Another sum of Rs. 25,000 is required for maintenance of Motor Vehicles of the W/T Department. The wear and tear of the vehicles have been very heavy due to their plying over bad roads and also being engaged in Naga Hills operations. The use of these vehicles will increase more during the coming general election. Hence the necessity for the additional grant.

A further sum of Rs. 50,000 is necessary for purchase of W/T Sets equipments, batteries, etc., mainly in connection with the Naga Hills operations.

J—(a)—(I).—A sum of Rs. 93,046 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the acquisition of 'Pynthor property' at Shillong comprising with considerable land which is considered suitable for training centre of the W/T personnel.

Another sum of Rs. 67,149 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the acquisition of a plot of land at Tinsukia for construction of residential quarters and barracks for Police Force. This has been pending for a long time and has been finalised only recently.

A further sum of Rs. 7,132 is required to meet the cost of acquisition of a plot of land near Tarapur out-post in Silchar for construction of Police Quarters.

Another sum of Rs. 10,000 is required for constructing camps and repairing Police Posts in Naga Hills in connection with operations in Naga Hills. The expenditure was unforeseen. This additional amount had to be provided by taking advance from Contingency Fund.

A further sum of Rs. 68,126 is required for accommodation due to the present emergency in Naga Hills and also to the Post-Operational necessity to constitute, on Assam Rifles Standard, two Naga Hills Battalions—one from the existing Force and the other afresh. Hence the demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,04,84,889 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this demand is a big demand to the tune of Rs. 1,04,84,889. We quite appreciate the emergency arisen in the Naga Hills and we also want that the situation is brought to normalcy as soon as possible. Sir, in this connection I would only like to seek some clarification on certain points from the Chief Minister.

Firstly, we find that armed police from other States have been brought here. Now, when the Military and the Assam Rifles are operating, what was the necessity of bringing this armed police from other States? Because we find that their cost will also be a huge amount. I would request the Chief Minister to consider, if the Military and the Assam Rifles are sufficient to cope with the situation, whether the armed police can be immediately sent back to their places instead of spending money separately on this head.

Then, Sir, the Chief Minister just now said that the Naga guerillas have been using modern weapons. In the last Session also I requested the Chief Minister to find out where-form these arms were received by the Naga guerillas. Surely, somebody somewhere are supplying them with these modern weapons. If so, whether it has been possible to track the source from which they are getting these dangerous weapons with which they are fighting and also creating a situation of terror.

Thirdly, I would like to know from the Chief Minister what is the amount that is being spent by the State for these operations almost every month. Then, Sir, during recent months there have been border raids in Geleki, Amguri and other places; money and property have been looted and a panicky situation has been created. I would like to know how many of the Naga raiders were captured during these raids. I also went to these border areas, had talked to the people and tried to get information from them about these raids. Sir, everywhere the raids were spectacular. In broad day light they raided the Geleki Bazar and they gave prior information that they would come in a body and raid it. If so, why could not our Police force pursue the raiders and capture them. A really panicky situation was created in those areas. What I have learnt from the people is that the police forces stationed there had themselves become panicky and, therefore, could not pursue or capture the Naga raiders ! I hope a similar situation will not be created again; I hope the police force will see that raids do not occur again. Only this can restore the confidence of the people. Even as it is, the people keep cool and did not run away from the places. I would only request Minister-in-charge to see that these raids do not recur again and that the Police force are alerted so that they do their best to pursue and arrest the raiders, instead of themselves taking shelter as reported to me in which case the people will get more panicky. I have got trustworthy reports to the effect that the Police did not take proper action and they themselves were panicky.

Mr. SPEAKER : Where ?

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** In Amguri and Galeki areas. I do not like to divulge more about Geleki where worst things happened.

Mr. SPEAKER : In Geleki, I know it and the Chief Minister will be able to inform the House that even now the people are chasing away the raiders.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** I would request the Chief Minister to bring an early end of this sad affair and for that purpose it is necessary to take positive action in the Naga Hills and in other places where guerilla warfare is going on and it is necessary not only to win them over not by show of force and speaking to them that law and order will be maintained at

any cost but try to heel them psychologically that their treatment will not in any way be different from the ideals of free Naga Land here in India except of course of going out of India. That should be told that in India if they want any revision of the Sixth Schedule, the Government will be always ready to consider that favourably and they will be given their due share in welfare activities and nobody will deprive them of their due right. That approach should be immediately pursued. Then only it will be possible to bring early end of the whole situation.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak a few words about the Naga Hills operation, which is going on in our State for about a year and this operation is still going on without any substantial result. In bringing the Supplementary Demand to the tune of a crore of rupees, we thought that the Chief Minister would give us a correct picture about the happening in the Naga Hills, and would state how far we are successful during these months to deal with the situation? What was the total loss from Government side of loss of property, loss of lives and what is the total loss in their side so far as it is ascertainable? But it is unfortunate for us that we have not been given any information although we have been asked to give our approval to a sum of more than rupees one crore. We do not know actually what is going on in the name of Naga operation. It is said that about 4,000 square miles is being implicated. From what we have got from paper reports, which have not been contradicted by Government by press notification or otherwise, this Naga trouble has been extended to the Plains areas and even the main railway lines in the Assam Valley in the Plains area have to be guarded for safety. It is also said that our main road line, the Shillong-Gauhati motor route, was also in danger. These clearly show that situation could not be located but has extended to the plains areas also and the peace-loving people in the State are also made panicky. From what we find from these reports, it is evident that instead of checking the situation on the spot, our Government either allowed or failed to allow the situation to be localised, or rather it was beyond the control of the Government to do so and thus it is extended to an extensive area beyond Naga Hills. My Friend, Mr. Goswami, has said rightly that the Police force of Assam has proved worthless so far as the Naga operation is concerned.

Mr. SPEAKER: He did not say, "worthless".

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Yes, but it amounts to that.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It is a very unkind cut.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Not only in Naga Hills, we have seen Police excesses in other parts of the State also. It is mainly because they failed to do their works faithfully and sincerely. There is a saying in Bengali,

“নিজের বাড়িতে বৌর উপরে ঝাল মিটানো যায়, কিন্তু বাইরে পুরা যায় না”।

So, it is evident that our Police force can crack a soft nut but powerless in actual operation. They are not guided by the national spirit. So it is high time the attitude of the police personnel should be changed so far as Naga Hills is concerned.

Secondly, it is said about the modern weapons which are being used by the Naga gangsters. (Interruptions). But wherefrom these people got these weapons? Sir, I have got authentic information from a top-ranking officer of this Government, which must be brought to the notice of the House, as to who is responsible for the Naga trouble. (Interruptions). Instead of laughing, I would request the hon. Members to take this matter very seriously as to where from the Naga people got these modern weapons to fight even the Government of India, which is so powerful Government. My information is that after the last great war, various kind of weapons, such as sten-gun, bren gun and such other heaps of ammunitions were left and the Government of India ordered for collection of these weapons and ammunitions in the areas where they were known to have been left. So far my information goes, the Manipur State Government collected at that time about 4,000 guns, rifles and other things. The Assam Government was also directed to collect these arms and ammunitions, but during the regime of Shri Medhi as Finance Minister of Assam, the Finance Department replied that Assam Government was not in a position to bear the heavy expenditure in collecting these things inspite of the facts that the Government of India said that it was the primary duty of the Assam Government to collect these ammunitions and arms and due to the negligence of our then Finance Minister these weapons and ammunitions could not be collected and thus we are now facing a very big trouble for which we are asked now to approve

of an expenditure of Rupees one crore. Is it not wastage due to the short-sighted ness of the then Finance Minister and now the Leader of the House ? I leave it to the hon. Members of the House to say who allowed the Naga people to get these arms and ammunitions to wage a war with us! These things did not come either from Pakistan or from Burma or any other country. They got them from their own district.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, on a point order. Will the hon. Member give out the name of the official who gave out to him the top secret which he alleges ?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, this was discussed on the floor of the House of Parliament.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you are doing disservice to the officer himself and also doing disservice to the other authorities.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, I am not doing any disservice to anybody. If we see the proceedings of Parliament where it will reveal that the matter was discussed. It was stated that the Assam Government had failed to collect the arms and ammunitions just after the Second World War from the area concerned.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bora asked for the name of the officer who gave the information.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, this is not the place to supply the information.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, I take it that Mr. R. M. Das has himself given this authentic information. I have also read the proceedings of the Parliament. Two Members of Manipur have mentioned about the Assam Government who failed to collect the arms and ammunitions in the Parliament. I have got the copy of the proceedings of the Parliament with me and if necessary, I can show you later.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, this was stated by two Members of Parliament. They have put the responsibility on the Assam Government for not collecting the arms and ammunitions. I leave it to the House to decide.

We also want that the Chief Minister who was the then the Finance Minister will kindly look into this matter and will give his reply.

With this few words, Sir, I also support the Motion which has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Goswami. In the areas where there is no serious trouble, the attitude of the Government should be otherwise. In the places where application of force is necessary, the Government should apply such force. We are not moving any Cut Motion and we want that this Naga trouble should be ended within a short period. Neither in this House nor outside, the people do not like to support the Naga people for their independence. Everybody wants that the Naga people should be with us.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that this Naga problem is not merely a law and order problem. It is a humane problem and as such it should be treated on humanitarian ground. There should be an all-out effort to win their hearts and persuade them to come to our side. That has been the policy followed by this Government all along. But the followers and the propagandists of Zapu Phizo by taking advantage of this attitude on the part of the Government some time back when they came to visit different parts of the State as a delegation of good-will mission consisting of majority of Angami people wanted to make propaganda of their doctrine that they were not Indians and that they are not prepared to share equal right of citizenship with the Indians, but want complete independence for the Naga Hills. They met various leaders and the leading representatives of the public in different parts of the State. But what impression they had left amongst different people in the State? In spite of the requests made by the tribal people and in spite of the requests made by all sections of the people to give up their demand for independence they did not budge an inch from their demand, and utilised the public platform only to reiterate their demand for independence and that they are not Indians.

I am sure, there is not a single member in this House and a single member in the Parliament who will support their demand for independence. The area of the Naga Hills comprises of 4,000 sq. miles of land inhabited by about 2 lakhs of people. The demand for independence has been made by Phizo and his followers. If we ask the common Naga people as to what they mean by independence, they are not in a position to say what they want. I have met many of them and they told me that they would like to live in Assam. They feel that they are akin to Assamese people. They have got historical connection with them and they have got trade relations with Assam from time immemorial. Even they

say that their *lingua franca* is Assamese. So naturally they are intimately connected with Assam, historically as well as economically, and their interest is bound up with the rest of Assam. But that class of people who keenly feel that the interest of Assam and India is their interest have been terrorised by the followers and the gangsters of Phizo. Phizo apprehended that the volume of public opinion which steadily had been growing against him may throw him out of his leadership, utilised some of the young men who were organised as Naga Homeguards to kill the leaders who had organised such public opinion. They were paid by raising money by committing crimes like dacoity, arson and loot by terrorising the law-abiding people who did not like to support Phizo's fantastic demand for independence.

Sir, it may be known to the hon. Members that before starting his subversive activities he sought my interview and I granted him two interviews when he gave me assurance that he would not resort to violence in order to achieve his political objective. He was on the other hand secretly making all sorts of preparation for organising a violent movement to throw out those people and terrorised them and killed one of the leaders of the liberal group who took prominent part in organising public opinion against Phizo.

With a view to quell disturbances in the Naga Hills we did not take any help from the military at the beginning. But in view of the increased terrorist activities launched by Phizo and his followers we were forced to call for military in aid of the civil administration to deal with the gang of well armed groups of guerillas. My hon. Friend, Mr. Goswami, asked as to why the Assam Rifles were not utilised. The Assam Rifles are not actually under our control. As a matter of fact they are used in the border areas, the Tuensang and North-East Frontier Agency in general. Although incidents that happened in Tuensang area were put down sometime ago, it was found necessary that there should be sufficient armed personnel in that area so that those guerilla gangsters who entered into Naga Hills and began their terrorising activities may not infiltrate to other areas and spread their violent activities when they might find Naga Hills too hot for them. For that reason sufficient men of the Assam Rifles were not available to help us at the time, and so on the advice of the Government of India we had to bring those forces from Bihar Police and Madhya Pradesh. As you know, Sir, this is not a purely military operation and we cannot treat it as an open war. If it had been treated as an open war, we could have finished the show

long ago. But as I said, it is not so. We had to differentiate between the actual gangsters and the law abiding citizens. There are some people who out of fear were compelled to show sympathy to the gangsters or even to join them. It is our duty to protect them as well as law abiding citizen in that Naga Hills. I may tell for the information of the House that during the operation in the Naga Hills thousands of people from the villages asked the Government for protection from the gangsters who have changed their tactics since November last. They divided themselves into small groups and adopting the hit and run method and began to snipe at people passing through the highway and cause damage to communications, etc., and then concealed themselves in the terrain and deep gorges covered with deep jungles. To deal with a gang of this type and at the same time to differentiate the loyal element amongst the villagers, it is not an easy matter. Moreover, as I have already stated, we do not treat this operation on a war footing, but we treat it as a humane problem.

My Friend, Shri Ronendra Mohan Das, made a sweeping remark against the Assam Police that they have been a failure in the Naga Hills. I do not know from where he got that idea in his brain. It may be a hallucination of his. But I may tell him and also the hon. Members of the House that Assam Police have received the highest encomium from the military authorities as to the manner in which they have conducted themselves in these operations. The splendid work and the morale of the Assam Police were recognised by the highest military officer who visited the Naga Hills recently. There are also certificates and letters of praise from the military authorities for the manner in which our Police force have tackled the Naga problem and also for the bravery they have shown and the humane treatment they had meted out to those who deserve such treatment.

Sir, as I have already stated earlier, we are not treating this operation as an open war; if it has been so, we could have finished it in a short time. But as you know, Sir, as a result of the violent activities of these gangsters, a large number of innocent villagers has been terrorised and their houses have been burnt by the gangsters, murders have been committed, etc., for looting property. It is our duty to give protection to such people and to rehabilitate them. That is why, in spite of the uncertain condition prevailing in the Naga Hills, the people were being looked after, medical treatment, foodgrains, milk and other such things are given to them. Besides a large number of doctors, nurses and other officers of Government providing food and medical treatment and are engaged in the rehabilitating these poor villagers, who had been forced

to go out by gangsters. All is done because we consider them as our brothers and citizens of the Indian Union. While dealing with the gangsters with a strong hand, we have also to protect the innocent and law abiding people. If it had been at Karimganj or Hailakandi or any other plains area, the gangsters could have been rounded up and their arms and ammunitions seized, and the matter could have been settled in no time. But it is not an easy problem to round the gangsters in the Naga Hills with high hills and gorges covered with deep jungles. These gangsters suddenly swoop down from heights of 5 to 6 thousand feet and sometime 8 thousand feet, hit and run away into the jungles after inflicting injuries to the people and causing damage to properties, communication, etc. It is really a very difficult task for our police force. These are some of the difficulties with which our armed police is confronted and the hon. Member who considers himself a representative of the people should appreciate these difficulties. But without any sense of responsibility it is easy to vituperate and burst into a uses like an unbalanced man. I appeal to my Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, to be more responsible and to appreciate the difficulties of our police force in the Naga Hills. I do not know what is the source of his information when my Friend made such sweeping remarks against me and our Government. The very fact that he refuses to disclose his source shows that his information is absolutely incorrect and baseless. Hon. Members of the House know that most of these arms and ammunitions used by the gangsters in the Naga Hills were those left in dumps since the last war and not in possession of any one man. They were dumps just like we saw in Dibrugarh—such dumps containing motor parts, jeeps, trucks, etc., left over by the army. Some of these arms and ammunitions were dumped in deep gorges and terrains in the Naga Hills and it is very difficult to find them out when it is covered with jungles.

Mr SPEAKER: The charge of Shri Ranendra Mohan Das against you is that when you were Finance Minister you refused to sanction some amount for collection of these dumps.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): The whole assertion is a myth.

We issued appeals to surrender unlicensed arms and ammunitions and offered rewards for information leading to the finding of arms and ammunitions. After the war the military left many arms and ammunitions in big dumps, and these arms and ammunitions could not be collected in time. As a result we had to rely on the good sense of the people and wanted to count upon the voluntary surrender of these arms and ammunitions from the dumps or on giving us information leading to us recovery of these from the dumps hidden in the jungles.

In certain places we carried out police operations and searched some villages. Under the circumstances the charge levelled against the Government that no attempts were made to collect these hidden arms and ammunitions, to say the least, is entirely baseless.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: On a point of information, Sir, what is the total amount of arms and ammunitions collected?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): If he wants that information, he should put a question and I will give the information. But according to the information available to us then, some arms and ammunitions were collected.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Practically nil.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): A large number of these dumps were in Manipur and Tuensang areas and in the Burma border. After the Military operation in Tuensang area some of these gangsters infiltrated under cover of jungle and taking advantage of the hills and gorges in the Naga Hills started their violent activities. Now my Friend is not in a position to give out the name of the Government officer who is alleged to have given him the information. I am quite sure Government officers are quite sensible and responsible persons, and no Government officer will go out of his way and repose confidence in person like Ranendra Babu instead of informing their superior. Under the circumstances, I make bold to say that it is the figment of his fertile imagination having no basis on facts whatsoever. I hope my Friend, Ranendra Babu, would behave a little bit more sensibly and give up his old habit of beating about the bush. Election is fast coming nearer, and unless he conducts himself a little bit more sensibly, people will lose whatever little confidence they have in him still now.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I want this information, Sir. Was any person appointed to collect the arms and ammunitions?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Well, we have got the Deputy Commissioner, the Extra Assistant Commissioners are also there. If any such information had come to them, they must have taken necessary action on the basis of such information and it is not necessary to issue a specific circular to that effect.

(Shri Ranendra Mohon Das wanted to speak something more on the point).

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, you have gone a little too far. You should restrain yourself.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Now, Sir, at one time we had not sufficient Military in that area.

But when this was brought to the notice of the Home Department of the Government of India, two or three additional platoons were deputed to the area to protect the victims of gangsterism and to round up the gangsters so that their depredations can spread no further. Now, Sir, this is a very big area almost double the area of Tuensang, and you can very well imagine how these gangsters can conceal themselves taking advantage of the deep gorges of the mountains and the thick jungles there. With the coming of the additional reinforcement, however, law and order was restored. At the beginning of course, some panic was created in the border area which extends over 300 miles. Now if a Police Station is set up at every tenth mile of this vast border, we will require as many as 30 such police stations. Even with such a large number of police stations, if established, it is not possible to tackle effectively with these rebel elements. Because their tactics was to appear all on a sudden in a place where our defence was weak and surprise the people living there and commit theft, dacoity and arson. But by the time the information was received by our Police, they made good their escape and entered the deep jungle in the Hills. We set up a number of wireless stations for speedy communication of information and to make our Police force more mobile. At the same time, during the rains, there was additional difficulty of movement of motor vehicles. So, after my visit to the area I passed orders to affect speedy improvement of our road communication. It was again at my instance at this time that the Government of India ultimately agreed that there should be some additional Military force in the plains portion of the border with a view to back up our police force posted there. At the moment, for security reasons, I do not like to disclose which these places are, but I can say this much now that the additional Military force is readily available even in the plains area bordering the disturbed hill areas. From some time past I had been insisting on the importance of placing some military all around the border in the hills so that these gangsters cannot run away after causing depredations and our Police or the Military may easily tackle them. Fortunately, however we have now sufficient force to deal with any action of the gangsters. Along with that we are now having a large number of doctors and nurses to extend humane treatment to the victims of the violent activities of these gangsters. We are also trying to set up a peoples militia manned by the villagers themselves so that these villagers may effectively guard themselves against any sudden attack of the violent elements so that their confidence on their own strength may be restored.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have seen these villagers having been supplied with articles of food also.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Yes, Sir

All these relief measure for rehabilitation were undertaken besides providing employment on test relief work. Five National Blocks were opened with a view to develop the Naga Hills area. We wanted to develop the district as quickly as possible but due to the activities of these gangsters the progress has been retarded to a great extent. But we are at present utilising those centres for giving relief to those people who are victims of the depredations caused by these gangsters. We are trying to rehabilitate those people whose houses have been destroyed, who have been driven out of their villages, by giving money and other materials. We are also providing food to the needy people. We have provided all possible protection to those who need it. Sir, we are trying to win them over by humane treatment by rendering relief and taking various measures of welfare and development activities. We are trying to solve this political problem on a humane plan. Our endeavour is to create a peaceful atmosphere ; we are trying to win their heart by love so that they may feel that they are the citizens of free India and that they have equal right with other citizens of the country. In a sense they have more right than others, because they can go all over the Indian Union and acquire land but non-tribals cannot acquire any land without permission of tribals. One living outside Naga Hills cannot go and acquire land there. When peaceful atmosphere is restored and when these misguided people give up the cult of violence and realise their follies—their absurd demand for independence—we can sit round the table and settle the political problem. The question of negotiation may come then. But so long as they have not given up the cult of violence, they have not surrendered all the arms and ammunitions, and given up the demand of independence, we have to take all steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens and these operations are to continue. We cannot allow this sort of lawlessness. Everyone knows that it is a difficult hilly area. The gangsters can easily spread over the whole area. When they are chased and they found it difficult to remain in the Naga Hills they go to the Tuen-sang area and when they are chased there they come over to the Naga Hills area. So this is a difficult operation. The Government of India and the State Government have spent a lot of money. We are supplying food to those who are in need and have opened treatment centres for treating the deceased and we have posted a large number of officers for looking after their welfare. We are ready to spend more money on development work, when peace is restored,

We are anxious to raise the standard of living of the people there. We are anxious to raise them to the level of other progressive people. I am quite sure my misguided brethren will soon realise their follies and come forward to take their rightful share in the administration as equal citizens of this great Indian Republic.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,04,84,889 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "29—Police".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 8.

("37—Education")

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.58,807 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "37.—Education".

Sir, the details have been given below and the explanatory note points out the necessity of the demand.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	... 4,12,39,500
II.—Additional amount now required	... .. 58,807
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL					
Special—					
1. M—Government Special					
Schools—					
(c) Technical Education—					
(i) Industrial School	.. 2,59,400	..	2,780	..	2,780

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Sche dule	General	Sixth Sche dule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NORMAL	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL CHARGES—					
2. Q—Inspection—					
Allowances and Honoraria	3,02,204	61,300	620	..	620
Contingencies ..	88,950	11,235	6,700	..	6,700
3. R—Scholarships ..	6,06,020	67,850	31,707	..	31,707
4. T—Works—					
(a) Original works—					
General	40,000	..	17,000	..	17,000
Total	12,96,574	1,40,385	58,807	..	58,807

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. (a) Practical training is a part of studies of the Diploma and National Certificate Course of the H.R.H., the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat. It has been seen that most of the students cannot afford to pay for the expenses of their practical training without which their training remains incomplete. It is, therefore, proposed to award scholarships to those passed students only who were recipients of stipends or scholarships during their theoretical training for undergoing practical training outside and inside the State at Rs.60 and Rs.45 each per month respectively. This will also bring in a spirit of competition leading to the advancement of Technical Education. The Supplementary Demand amounting to Rs.1,680 is for provision of funds for 8 months of the current year only for two students outside the State at Rs.60 per month each and 2 students inside the State at Rs.45 per month each. The decision to this effect was made very late and it was not possible to provide necessary funds in the current year's budget as by that time the budget was already framed and hence the demand.

* * * * *

(b) An amount of Rs.1,100 is necessary for the purpose of creation of 10 stipends at the rate of Rs.10 per month for the current year to be awarded to 10 local meritorious students for the advancement of Technical Education. In fact the system of granting 10 stipends to local students of the Junior Technical School, Tezpur was in existence but the provision was under the Relief and Rehabilitation Department Budget along with the provision of funds for the scheme for training of displaced students but it appears irregular to book any expenditure under Relief and Rehabilitation Department Budget for the

State students. Proper head for this purpose is "37.—Education". As such no provision has been made in the Relief and Rehabilitation Department Budget.

* * * *

2 & 4. The amounts are required due to sanction of a post of Deputy Inspector in Morigaon and acquisition of land in view of the Educational Subdivision newly opened there.

3. The Assam Oil Company in furtherance of their object to make contribution to the task of scientific and technical education for the youngmen of Assam have offered to donate a sum of Rs.20,000 annually to be applied to the award of Scholarships in approved Indian Universities/Institutions for higher studies. An amount of Rs.20,000 was credited by the said Company to the State Government last year. Out of this amount an amount of Rs.8,293 only was spent on account of Scholarship, etc., to the selected Scholars in that year and the balance amount of Rs.11,707 is required to be provided for expenditure this year. The Assam Oil Company have credited another amount of Rs.20,000 to the State Government for the purpose of Scholarships, etc., to the Scholars to be selected this year and this amount is also to be provided for expenditure this year.

The total amount comes to Rs.31,707, i. e. (Rs.11,707 plus Rs.20,000).

No provision could be made in the budget due to the fact that it was not known at the time of preparation of budget estimate as to whether the said Company would contribute the said amount of Rs.20,000 for the current year also. Hence the demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.58,807 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "37.—Education".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 9.

("39.—Public Health")

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,69,275 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come up in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st, March, 1957 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...		86,85,300
II.—Additional amount now required	...	...	1,69,275

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule area	General	Sixth Schedule area	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—					
I. C.—Epidemic Diseases. (a) Malaria	2,23,400	30,700	1,51,275	..	1,51,275
Development Schemes (First Five Year Plan)—					
II. A.—2—Public Health Establishment—(a)—Maternity and Child Welfare—6—Works—Original Works.	4,000	..	18,000	..	18,000
Total	..	..	1,69,275	..	1,69,275

Sir, the reasons for this additional demand has been detailed in the Explanatory Note below.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(I) In the current year a provision of Rs.1,00,000 has been made under the head “39.—Public Health—General—C-Epidemic Diseases—(a) Malaria—4.—Contingencies—Purchase of Quinine for Sale” for the purpose of purchasing Quinine drugs for sale from the Public Health Laboratory, Shilong, but the requirement of the said drugs in the current financial year throughout the State of Assam is far greater than the Budget provision could procure. An amount of Rs.1,51,275 is necessary to purchase the required quantity of additional Quinine drug for the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

(II) Provision of Rs.2,00,000 (at Rs.20,000 per centre) was made through a Schedule of new Scheme in the Budget for 1955-56 for opening of 10 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the following places, subject to the condition that the public of the locality would contribute at least 25 per cent of the cost of each centre:—

(1) Gossaigaon, (2) Dudnoi, (3) Patshala, (4) Rangiva, (5) Nonoi, (6) Kalaigaon, (7) Barbamchungi, (8) Nazira, (9) Lengeri and (10) Patharkandi.

But the work of construction of the buildings could not be taken up during that financial year due to inability on the part of the public to contribute their share of the cost. So far the public of Patshala and Rangiya only have contributed their due share as shown below:—

Patshala Rs. 12,000 (value of the buildings).

Rangiya Rs. 8,572 (value of the buildings).

The balance of the estimate cost as shown below in respect of the above noted centres is required to be borne by Government:—

							Rs.
Pathsala	..	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Rangiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total							18,000

But no provision for the purpose could be made in the current year's Budget for want of information as to the amount contributed by the public. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,69,275 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come up in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

(The Motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 10

("40.—Agriculture")

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.79,480 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,29,29,700
II.—Additional amount now required	79,480
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Development—Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—					
2.—Second Five Year Plan Schemes.—					
F. 6.—Agriculture Experiments and Research (xii) Mechanised Cultivation Scheme	5,35,400	..	79,480	..	79,480
Total	5,35,400	..	79,480	..	79,480

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Orders were placed for the purchase of some machineries and spare parts during the year 1955-56 and payment of 90 per cent of the cost against R/R. was made during the same year. The remaining 10 per cent amounting to Rs.37,110 is required to be paid this year.

As for spare parts of machineries for which orders were placed during 1955-56 supplies were not received before the close of the year and as such no payment could be made during that year. These articles have been received this year, but as no provision could be made for the purpose in the current year's budget, it is necessary to provide for Rs.42,370 on this account now. Hence the demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.79,480 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

(The Motion was and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 11

("41.—Veterinary")

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.5,87,000 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 1957, for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 45,93,400
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	5,87,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—		

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—					
1. D.—Hospital and Dispensaries—					
Contribution and Grants-in-aid	7,000	..	29,000	..	29,000
Total	..	..	29,000	..	29,000

Minor and Sub head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required			
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2. F.—Other charges—						
(a) Livestock Farm—						
(vi) Establishment of Newgong Dairy Farm—						
1. Pay of Establishment	4,000	..	4,000	
2. Allowance and Honoraria	2,000	..	2,000	
3. Contingencies ..	—	..	1,44,000	..	1,44,000	
Total	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	
3. H.—Works—						
(a) Original works	40,000	..	2,60,000	..	2,60,000
(b) Repairs	40,000	..	18,000	..	18,000
Total	2,78,000	..	2,78,000	
Development Scheme First Five Year Plan)—						
4. H—2.—Works—						
(a) Original works	50,000	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	
Development Scheme under Second Five Year Plan—						
5. H—6—Works—						
(a) Original works	14,800	..	30,000	..	30,000
Total	30,000	..	30,000	
GRAND TOTAL	5,87,000	..	5,87,000	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Amount of Rs.20,000 and Rs.9,000 are required for meeting the expenditures for payment of grants-in aid for construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Rani (Gauhati Local Board) and the Moranhat Veterinary Dispensary respectively as the amount could not be drawn during the last financial year. So the Supplementary Demand is necessary.

2. A sum of Rs.1,50,000 is required for meeting the expenditure for a period of six months during the current year for the establishment of a Dairy Farm at Nowgong. This amount could not be provided in the original budget as the scheme could not be finalized earlier. Hence Supplementary Demand is necessary. * * *

3. A total sum of Rs.2,78,000 will be required for the current year for construction works of the Nowgong and Ghoongoor Dairy Farm and reconstructional works of the buildings of the Barapetta Cattle-cum-Crop Farm as detailed below:—

(a) Original Works—

			Rs.
(1) Nowgong Dairy Farm	...	...	1,00,000
(2) Ghoongoor Dairy Farm	...	...	1,00,000
(3) Barapetta Cattle-cum-Crop Farm	...	...	60,000
Total	...	...	<u>2,60,000</u>

(b) Repairs—

(3) Barapetta Cattle-cum-Crop Farm	...	...	18,000
Total	...	...	<u>2,78,000</u>

(1) *Vide* 2 above.

(2) The scheme was sanctioned last year by a process of Resolution in the March Session of the Assembly, but works could not be taken up last year.

(3) The amount is required for construction of quarter, shed, etc., at the Cattle-cum-Crop Farm at Barapetta and for reconstruction of the existing temporary buildings thereat.

(4) With the increased number of buffaloes in each farm, extra accommodation is required for the buffaloes, heifer, calves, etc. The amount of Rs.1,00,000 is required for remodelling and expansion of the existing buffalo sheds, etc., for the Khanapara, Barapetta and Dibrugarh Cattle Farms under the increased Milk Supply Scheme (1st Five Year Plan). So the Supplementary Demand is necessary.

(5) A sum of Rs.30,000 is required in connection with the provincialisation of the Local Board Veterinary Dispensaries under 2nd Plan. This amount is especially required for reconstruction of dispensary buildings and staff quarters. As the existing provision does not cover the entire expenditure, this additional expenditure is essential. Hence the Supplementary Demand is necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.5,87,000 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Sir, may I put one question to the Minister-in-charge for clarification? About two years back certain amount was spent for purchase of Mura buffaloes for our State. This amount was something like about Rs.5 lakhs which was sanctioned by this House for the improvement of milk supply in our State. I understand that all these buffaloes were brought from outside. We do not know how these buffaloes are fairing in our State, whether they are thriving well in our climate of Assam and whether the desired amount of milk as we expected is being given by these buffaloes and whether the milk yield has appreciably fallen.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, I want to make one observation in this connection. The supply of milk is very bad in almost all places of Assam and I have come to know that for that reason Government want to start one or two dairy farms in some places. I find that for the Nowgong dairy farm a provision of a sum of little more than a lakh of rupees has been made in the supplementary demand, but in the Appendix we see that a scheme is drawn for about 5 lakhs. So far as I understand, these schemes for dairy farms are very small and so it is not possible to run such farms properly and efficiently and so it is not possible to supply milk to a considerable number of people. I also understand that our Minister-in-charge of Veterinary has visited some places in Bombay and West Bengal where there are dairy farms and thus he has gathered some experience. The schemes taken up in those places are really big schemes. So, unless and until such big schemes are taken up in Assam as well it is not possible to supply milk to a considerable number of people of our State properly and economically. Every time we cannot allot money for the maintenance of our dairy farms unless they are made self-sufficient. The scheme which has been taken up for Nowgong with a sum of

about Rs.4,76,000 is in my opinion quite low. Regarding Ghoongoor Dairy Farm we find a provision being made, but we do not find the details regarding the function of this scheme or how this one lakh of rupees is going to be spent. In spending the money Government should select such places where milk supply is very acute and where the scheme can be successful and where such a scheme can cover a large area. I want information how Government is proposing to spend this one lakh of rupees for this scheme for Ghoongoor Dairy Farm. At present it has become absolutely impossible for the Khanapara Dairy Farm to supply milk to the people in the neighbouring areas. It has been known that consumption of milk there has been curtailed to a great extent and so much so that the people are sometimes not getting the supply. So, Sir, Government should also see that our dairy farms should not exist only for the purpose of publicity for the people who come from outside. Government should see that dairy farms in our State function properly as in the Bombay State where all people get supply of milk from the dairies. So, Sir, in drawing up schemes they should be serious about it because we are to supply milk also for the benefit of the future generations.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will first supply the information to the question put by Maulavi Md. Umaruddin.

Mura buffaloes are not new in the State of Assam. We have been maintaining some such buffaloes in Dibrugarh for the last 7 years. The milk yield has not been appreciably increased by the import of buffaloes from western provinces to our State. We have made an experiment in this respect in Dibrugarh for a long time. From our experiment in Ghoongoor and Barapeta we find that if we can maintain our buffaloes properly by giving them the necessary food then they will meet our demand. As far as my knowledge goes, the Mura buffaloes are doing well in Assam.

I now come to the point raised by Mr. Das. I suppose he had not been to Bombay to see how the Arey Colony is functioning there. If we compare our farms with that of Bombay then I call it to be an academic discussion, because there about 4 crores of rupees have been spent and there are 26 units of buffaloes and they are very nicely maintained and not only private persons but also the Government are deriving benefit and profit out of them. I have come to know that profit of a sum of about Rs.4 lakhs is made there every year. I have gathered

also other experience there and from that I am convinced that in our State also for dairy purposes only buffaloes will be suitable. If we want to supply milk to our people and start dairy farms here and there it will not do to bring cows from outside, because they do not thrive here properly and do not give sufficient milk to meet our present demand. But, if we can introduce a sufficient number of Mura buffaloes on a properly-framed scheme I think our demand for milk will be met in due time.

Then, Sir, Mr. Das has stated that under the present scheme drawn by our Government for Khanapara, Barpeta and Dibrugarh farms, these farms will not be self-supporting. But I may tell him that if the schemes are implemented on proper lines they will be self-supporting after some time and from them we will be able to supply milk to the headquarters for which they are meant.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: In Khanapara, the milk supply is falling.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): This is natural. When the buffaloes were brought there, they were in a milking state. Now, some are gradually getting dry and others have become completely dry. This has naturally reduced the quantity of supply. But after some time, when they are serviced, the milk supply will increase again. This kind of variation is only natural with the buffaloes. So long as we have not been able to supply more buffaloes, it is natural that this variation in supply will occur. But I can assure Mr. Das that these schemes are drawn in such a way that if we can implement them properly, these farms will be self-supporting.

Then, Sir, Mr. Das spoke about Ghoongoor Farm. We are only having some constructional works done there. We had provided money last year for construction of certain houses but the work could not be done for want of materials. This year we have revised the provision and the houses are being constructed now. After they are completed, we shall bring in animals and other things to implement the schemes.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.5,87,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.12

(“42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development”)

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.24,990; 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 1957, for the administration of the head “42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development”.

The details are given below and the explanatory notes give the reasons for which the amounts are needed.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	69,27,600
II.—Additional amount now required ...	24,990
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Schemes (under First Five Year Plan)—					
I. B—2.—Superintendence—					
(a) Regional Organisation—					
1. Pay of Officers	10,100	..	1,580	...	1,580
3. Allowances and Honoraria	9,800	..	300	...	300
2.—(b)—Subdivisional Organisation—					
1. Pay of Officers	71,700	14,000	...	6,000	6,000
3. Allowances and Honoraria..	89,500	10,000	..	5,500	5,500
4. Contingencies	11,000	3,500	..	2,000	2,000

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3.—E—2.—Works—					
Repairs	2,000	..	210	..	210
Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—					
4.—A—6.—Direction	26,870	...	9,400	..	9,400
Total .. .. .	..	..	11,490	13,500	24,990

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. It was decided to fix initial pay of the present Panchayat Officer at Rs.275 per mensem in the scale of Rs.250—25—400—(E.B.)—25—600—(E.B.)—25—750 with effect from 13th December 1951. The amounts of Rs.2,580 and Rs.300 are now required for payment of arrear pay and allowances respectively with effect from 13th December 1951. As the decision has been made recently, no provision could be made in the Budget for 1956-57.

2. The additional amounts of Rs.6,000, Rs.5,500 and Rs.2,000 are required on account of the creation of the posts of four Rural Development Officers at Aijal, Lungleh, Jowai and North Cachar Hills, for their pay, dearness allowance, travelling allowance and the other contingent expenditure respectively. As the posts have been created recently, no provision could be made in the Budget.

3. The amount is required for repairs of the departmental buildings. The existing Budget provision is considered inadequate. Hence the demand.

4. The provision for Special Officer, Planning Cell was made in the Budget for three months. On reconsideration it has been decided to extend the term of the post for another nine months. The amount of Rs.4,230 is therefore required as pay and allowances of the officer for remaining period of the year.

Under re organisation of Rural Development Department a post of Superintendent in the headquarter office of the Rural Development Directorate has been created. A sum of Rs.3,600 and Rs.1,570 is required to meet the expenditure for pay and allowances respectively. As the post has been created recently, no provision in the Budget could be made.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.24,990 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 1957, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.13

(“43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving”)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional amount of Rs.46,046 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 1957, for the administration of the head “43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving.”

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	52,33,200
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	46,046
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—		

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

NORMAL—

1. C.—SUBDIVISIONAL ORGANISATION—

(b)—Marketing Organisation—

2. Pay of Establishment	..	17,650	..	625	..	625
3. Allowances and Honoraria	..	13,000	..	445	..	445
4. Contingencies	.. ..	3,700	..	6,930	..	6,930
2.F.—(a) Grants-in-aid	..	13,900	3,600	30,000	..	30,000
3.G.—Works—						
(a) Original works	..	19,500	14,000	8,046	..	8,046
Total	..	..	..	46,046	..	46,046

Sir, the reasons for this additional demand have been clearly detailed in the explanatory notes below.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. It was decided to open a Sub-centre of Raha-Khadi and Endi Production Centre at Nowgong with a view to encourage the Khadi and Endi weavers and to grant facilities to them. As the Scheme has been evolved recently, no provision was made in the Budget. * * *

2. The amount is required to purchase the right to manufacture the Charkha invented by Shri Nidhi Ram Das for which he has got patent right, at Rs.30,000. Out of Rs.30,000, Rs.15,000 will be paid by Development (Community Project) Department. The share of the Development (Community Project) shall be adjusted by debit to the relevant head in their budget and shall then be credited to Sericulture and Weaving Department receipt budget. Current year's provision under the head is inadequate. Hence the demand.

3. The amount is required for necessary works expenditure at Marigaon Khadi and Endi Production Sub-centre as detailed below:—

				Rs.
(1) Construction of Godown	..	...	...	5,355
(2) Construction of a Ringwell	...	...	...	750
(3) Construction of Pit latrine	...	...	...	150
(4) Construction of Barbed wire, fencing, gate, etc.	...	...	...	1,791
			Total	8,046

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.46,046 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 1957, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving."

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have information only on one point. At page 25,

it is stated under 2, that "the amount is required to purchase the right to manufacture the Charkha invented by Shri Nidhi Ram Das for which he has got patent right, at Rs.30,000." Now, Sir, this is a big sum. We would like to know what is this Charkha and how it is an improvement on other Charkhas, whether applications were invited from persons outside, who have invented such Charkhas, before purchasing this patent forthwith.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Sir, so far as this Charkha of Nidhi Babu is concerned, I do not know why the hon. Member has not taken the trouble of going to his workshop which is at Gauhati.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I have seen that.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): This Charkha has been found to be the best of its type up till now and we have, therefore, decided to purchase the patent.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Did you try other places also ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Yes. Sir, other Charkhas had also been tried and this was found to be the best.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it like Ambar Charka ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): It is for Endi; the Ambar Charkha is meant for cotton.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.46,046, 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.14

("43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries")

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.28,500 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	27,46,100
II.—Additional amount now required ...	28,500
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for:—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—					
D.—Grants-in-aid	74,400	..	28,500	..	28,500

The reasons for this demand are very clearly stated in the explanatory notes below and I do not think any further information is necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs.28,500 to the Assam Co-operative Bell-metal Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Sarthebari, as part of the programme of financial assistance to State for the development of the Bell-metal Industries.

The above Society was to utilise the grant for the purchase of implements including a Diesel Engine, Turning and Polishing lathes, Hammers, etc.

The amount could not be made available to the Society earlier owing to want of information regarding its credit in favour of the State Government and was therefore not included in the Budget.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.28,500 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and supplies—II.—Cottage Industries".

(The Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.15

("47.—Miscellaneous Department".)

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.700 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Department".

The details are given below and the explanatory notes explain the need for this demand, Sir.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	11,49,200

II.—Additional amount now required	700
------------------------------------	-----

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"C.—Inspector of Steam Boilers ..	65,550	..	700	..	700

EXPLANATORY NOTES

One Hydraulic Test Pump and a standard Pressure Gauge have been imported from United Kingdom at an estimated cost of Rs.1,209. The instruments are imperatively necessary for the testing of the Boilers. There is a provision of Rs.500 in the current year's budget for this purpose. An additional amount of Rs.700 is therefore required. Hence this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.700 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Department".

(The Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House and was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.16

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

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.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, 1957 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment:)"

The details are given below and the explanatory notes give the reasons for which the amount is needed.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	6,79,82,700
II.—Additional amount now required ...	45,000

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

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—					
A.—Original Works—					
(a) Buildings—					
(i) Other Taxes and Duties ..	2,79,000	..	25,000	..	25,000
(ii) Medcial	2,92,360	1,37,948	15,000	..	15,000
D.—Grants-in-aid for Commu- nications.	8,45,100	4,51,700	5,000	..	5,000
Total .. ..	..	..	45,000	..	45,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.(a)(i).—Please *see* explanation at page 91 of Appendix 'A' (Not printed.)

(ii).—Shifting of the dispensary from Saikhowaghat to Dholla due to constant flood at Saikhowa is necessary and as such reconstruction of the dispensary building with staff quarters at Dholla is absolutely necessary. Although provision for this was made in the Budget for 1954-55 and 1955-56, the work could not be taken up due to non-selection of site. The site is now selected. As the provision lapsed, Supplementary Demand is necessary to execute the work in the current financial year.

D.—The Mangaldai Local Board and local public have contributed Rs.10,000 towards the construction of a permanent bridge over Baitamari. As the estimate of the project is limited to Rs.15,000 and cannot be completed with Rs.10,000, a sum of Rs.5,000 is proposed to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Mangaldai Local Board for completion of the work. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.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, 1957, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)".

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, in item D, it is stated thus:—"The Mangaldai Local Board and local public have contributed Rs.10,000 towards the construction of a permanent bridge over Baitamari. As the estimate of the project is limited to Rs.15,000 and cannot be completed with Rs.10,000, a sum of Rs.5,000 is proposed to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Mangaldai Local Board for completion of the work. Hence the Supplementary Demand".

Here, there is a principle involved. Now, this does not pertain to Civil Works. I am not opposing the grant of Rs.5,000 as grant-in-aid to the Mangaldai Local Board, but I want to know whether this demand could come under this head? Because this bridge will not be a Public Works Department bridge but it will remain a bridge, after completion, of the Local Board or the Rural Development Department. In any case, it cannot come under Public Works Department. This it seems is going to create a bad precedent because in a Local Board or Rural Village Road or bridge, if people give their contribution in the same manner as the people of Mangaldai have given contribution for this bridge, will the Public Works Department come to the aid of those people also? If they cannot, it is apparent that this money should have come from either the Local Self-Government or Rural Development Department and cannot come from Civil Works.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): If the construction is taken up by the Public Works Department, in that case only it comes under the Public Works Department. In this case it is a contribution from the Public Works Department. There is no restriction in this under the rules.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: This money ought to have come from the Local Self-Government Department.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): The heads under which items should come, is determined by the budget rules and is done under the direction of the Auditor General. This apparently comes under the Civil Works under the budget rules.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: But there is no precedent.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Is there any precedent to show that such grant-in-aid was granted before from this head?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It is mainly to encourage the people to complete certain work, for want of which the work will remain incomplete. There are precedents for that.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: That would be proper for Local Self-Government Department.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Under the budget rules such a grant is made by the Public Works Department.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: What will be the position of this Mangaldai bridge after its completion? Whether it will be Local Board or Public Works Department bridge.

Mr. SPEAKER: It will be a Local Board Bridge and will be maintained by the Local Board.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs.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, 1957, for the administration of the head "50—Civil Works (Excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.17

("52-A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes")

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.33,910, 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "52-A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 4,37,600
II.—Additional amount now required	33,910...

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

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Supply of Electricity in Assam Medical College—					
5. Works	33,910	..	33,910

The reasons are given in the Explanatory Notes below but regarding, “the extension of the Power House.....”, I want to state that it is the Assam Medical College Power House.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The extension of the Power House including improvement and construction of barracks for labourers was commenced last year but due to scarcity of building materials, etc., the work could not be completed and funds provided last year were surrendered. Hence a supplementary grant of Rs.29,950 is now necessary to complete the unfinished work.

Some accessories of the diesel generating sets ordered last year are due to be supplied during the current financial year for which a Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,560 is necessary.

Due to increase in consumption of water supply in the Assam Medical College colony an extra water pump is necessary for which supplementary grant of Rs.2,400 is necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.33,910, 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, 1947, for the administration of the head “52-A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes”.

(The Motion was put as a question before the House and was adopted)

Supplementary Demand No.18

(“XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses”)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,31,949 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses".

The reasons and details are given below—

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	Rs. Nil
II.—Additional amount now required ...	3,31,949
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for :	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Thermo Electric Schemes—					
1. Urban and Rural Electrification Schemes—					
(1) Electrification of Sualkuchi—					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Establishment ..	..	..	8,345	..	8,345
Allowances and Honoraria ..	..	..	4,085	..	4,085
Contingencies ..	..	..	17,000	..	17,000
(2) Electrification of Goalpara—					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Officers ..	..	..	1,500	..	1,500
Pay of Establishment ..	..	..	9,165	..	9,165
Allowances and Honoraria ..	..	..	5,020	..	5,020
Contingencies ..	..	..	23,600	..	23,600
(3) Electrification of Mangaldai—					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Establishment ..	..	..	7,155	..	7,155
Allowances and Honoraria ..	..	..	3,520	..	3,520
Contingencies ..	..	..	15,830	..	15,830

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(4) Electrification of Dergaon—					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Establishment	7,155	..	7,155
Allowances and Honoraria	3,520	..	3,520
Contingencies	13,200	..	13,200
(5) Electrification of Golaghat—					
B.—Establishment ..					
Pay of Officers	1,500	..	1,500
Pay of Establishment	9,165	..	9,165
Allowances and Honoraria	5,020	..	5,020
Contingencies	26,000	..	26,000
(6) Electrification of Nalbari—					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Establishment	7,155	..	7,155
Allowances and Honoraria	3,520	..	3,520
Contingencies	16,830	..	16,830
(7) Electrification of Karimganj—					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Officers	2,970	..	2,970
Pay of Establishment	16,137	..	16,137
Allowances and Honoraria	10,027	..	10,027
Contingencies	48,100	..	48,100

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.
(8) Electrification of Nowgong —					
B.—Establishment—					
Pay of Officers	2,125	..	2,125
Pay of Establishment	12,536	..	12,536
Allowances and Honoraria	6,769	..	6,769
Contingencies	45,000	..	45,000
Grand total	3,31,949	..	3,31,949

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Items 1-6.—Provision for the Capital expenditure on the Schemes have been made under “81-A.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Scheme—II.—Thermo-Electric Schemes—I.—Urban and Rural Electrification Schemes”. The projects are expected to be completed during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand for the working expenses on the Schemes. This was not anticipated at the time of preparing the budget.

Item 7.—The State Government has taken over the Karimganj Electric undertaking from 7th April, 1956 which is now running as a State concern. No provision was made for this in the budget. A sum of Rs.41,086 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet the immediate requirement of expenditure. The present demand is for meeting the working expenses on the project for the entire period upto the end of March, 1957 and includes the amount advanced from Contingency Fund.

Item 8.—The State Government has also taken over the Nowgong Electric Supply concern with effect from the 23rd June, 1956 and it is proposed to run the Power Station by the Government as early as possible. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.66,430 for meeting the working expenses of the concern. Rs 38,150 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund for meeting the immediate requirement.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.3,31,949 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, 1957, for the administration of the head “XLI.—Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses”.

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

Supplementary Demand No.19

("54—Famine Relief".)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional amount of Rs.7,17,390 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	25,25,000
II.—Additional amount now required	...	...	7,17,390
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for :—			

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Famine Relief—					
(b) Gratuitous Relief	5,00,000	45,000	3,00,000	4,17,390	7 17,390

The explanatory note below gives the reasons of this demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) *General*.—The amount asked for will be required for rendering relief to the people affected by flood, erosion, cyclone and fire, etc., of the various plains districts of the State.

Sixth Schedule.—The amount has been required to meet the expenditure for purchasing 24,000 mds. of paddy for stocking at Mokokchung, Kohima, and other places to render relief to the villagers affected by the disturbances in Naga Hills. The amount being unforeseen necessary provision could not be made in the current year's budget and the expenditure has been met by drawing an advance from the Contingency Fund. It is now necessary to made provision in the budget by Supplementary Grant.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.7,17,390 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 1957, for the administration of the head "54-Famine Relief".

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, I would have liked to move a Cut Motion to this demand as there can be no question of raising the amount and I cannot do so.

Now, my observation is mainly for the inadequacy of the fund in view of the problems created by the floods in many districts. We find that of this amount of Rs. 7,17,390, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 only is earmarked for the Plains districts.

The other day when we had the opportunity of discussing flood situation in the State, it was appreciated that the problem was a very tremendous one. It is not only a question for giving relief to the flood-affected areas but to other areas where crops were completely damaged due to other reasons. In the South-bank of Kamrup, crops were damaged in many places due to water logging and in many places due to drought. The Agriculture Minister went round certain of these places and saw for himself what damage has been done by the floods in these areas. I only want to mention a few places in the South-bank of the Kamrup district namely in Rampur Mouza, in Satpakhala and in Barduar area the whole water coming down from the hills goes on the embankment. There is no sluice-gate and water remains there. The entire Bao crop and the Aus crop have been damaged. There is no possibilities of having any Sali crops. Similarly in the riverine areas from Simna to Nagarbera due to water-log the crop has been entirely damaged and there is no prospect of having it again. On the other hand, just opposite to the Gumi there has been a drought in the entire area and such a situation has never been experienced and there was no water. As a result of flood and drought in many areas in the district there has been demand for opening fair-price shops in those areas. We moved the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned to open fair-price shops in those areas; but the natural reply that was given was that "unless we get some money to cover the concessions we cannot open those fair-price shops." Even in certain areas where fair-price shops have been opened, paddy given was only about 100 mds, where five to eight thousand people live where these fair-price shops will have to be opened till December, whereas we find that Government have recommended for 2000 Mds. of paddy to be kept in fair-price shops in towns. It is desirable that more stocks of rice and paddy should be kept in places where the entire crop has been damaged by flood. Here also we find that the official machinery does not move efficiently. As soon as applications to the appropriate authorities are made to take up these fair-price shops we do not get any reply

*Speech not corrected.

whether these fair-price shops will be opened or not. But the people are going on without the meal of the day. It is bound become more acute till any of these fair-price shops are opened. Therefore, it will be necessary to open these fair-price shops with a view to thwart the relief of the people. I consider this additional amount of Rs.7,17,390 which will be required for rendering relief to the people affected by flood, erosion, cyclone and fire, etc., is not a small sum. We are to be satisfied that the people will not be denied the relief they actually deserve in this respect. So my request to the Finance Minister is that he would kindly see that in those areas where the people have been affected by the flood, the fair-price shops should be opened.

Then it is also necessary that seedlings and loans will have to be given in those areas where people have been badly affected by the flood. The fair-price shops should be continued in those areas till December next till the next crop comes to the market so that the people may alleviate their condition from the situation created by flood and they may atleast lead a normal life.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the whole amount will be spent in the shape of relief to the flood affected people for which this supplementary demand has been taken. I feel that in the absence of other explanations, this amount will be treated as gratuitous relief only.

Sir, in view of the difficulties and hardships experienced by the people of the district of Kamrup, as pointed out by my honourable Friend Mr. Goswami, I should like to point out that the people of Goalpara as a result of early flood this year have been facing similar difficulties and they should be rendered gratuitous relief. But, Sir, I want to know whether there is any other amount.....

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, both of my honourable Friends were not present in the House when we discussed this matter.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, my point is, whether there is any other amount provided for giving advance loans, etc., ? If so, whether that amount is being utilised for this purpose ?

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a cyclone in Barpeta Subdivision and it was a very serious one. It damaged almost all the houses in Mouza Paka

and other Mouzas. The people moved the Government and also the local officer for rendering relief to them. I do not understand as to why no help has been given to them upto this time. Many people were injured in that storm and one woman also died during this year when she was wounded by cyclone. Because there was flood untimely this year the entire crops were damaged. The other day the Minister told me that the local officer did not inform the Government. As nothing has been reported to the Government by the local officer, Barpeta people did not get any help. If the local officer is unsympathetic and does not report the matter to the Government, the people will suffer. I do not know, Sir, whether any enquiry will be made into the matter and whether any help will be rendered to the flood-affected people, and also whether any steps will be taken against the officer who did not report the matter to Government.

Shri JADAV CH. KHAKHLARI : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় 'বিলিফ' সম্বন্ধে মইও দু'আধাৰ মান কথা কব খজিছে। আমৰ চৰকাৰে, 'বিলিফ' কাৰণে, কোটি কোটি টকা দিয়াৰ উপৰিও, প্ৰদীপ্ত বাইজৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আৰু গৰু-মহি কিনা ধাৰ (Cattle Loan আৰু Rehabilitation Loan) আদি নানা ধৰ্মৰ ধাৰৰ বাবদ বছৰে টকা বাজেটত ধৰিছে। কিন্তু এই টকা বিলাক খৰচ কৰোঁতে মানুহে যেতিয়া নাপায় অথবা পোৱাত নানা বৰ্মৰ বেমেজালি হয় তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে আমাক ধৰেহি।

Mr. SPEAKER : এই বেমেজালি বিলাকৰ কথা অথবা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা চৰকাৰক আপুনি দিছেনে ?

Shri JADAV CH. KHAKHLARI : হয় দিয়া হৈছে। যেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে আমাক ধৰেহি তেতিয়া আমি উত্তৰ দিবলৈ কোনো উপায় নাপাওঁ আৰু ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। ইমান টকা বাজেটত ধৰা হয়—অথচ কিমান টকা জিলাই প্ৰতি দিয়া হয়, সেইটো খবৰ আনি নাপাওঁ। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে অফিচলৈ যোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়। কিন্তু তাকো কৰিবলৈ গলে আমাৰ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে—তেনে কৰাটো উচিত নহয় বুলি কয়। কাৰণেই যি বিলাক সদস্যই কাম কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেওঁলোকেও কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈ থাকে সেই...

Mr. SPEAKER : মই আশাকৰো যেন মেম্বাৰ সকল কোনো অফিচত নাযায় আৰু কোনো কেবানী মহাবীৰ ওচৰ নাচাপে। এনে কৰিলে এফালে মেম্বাৰ সকলৰ নিজৰ সন্মানৰ লাঘৱ হয় বুলি মই ভাবো আৰু আনফালে মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰো নিজৰ কাম কৰাত বাধা পৰে। 'পালিয়ামেণ্ট' এটা নিয়ম আছে যে, কোনো মেম্বাৰে মিনিষ্টাৰৰ বাহিৰে আন তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ওচৰ চাপিব নোৱাৰে যদি মিনিষ্টাৰে অনুমতি নিদিয়। মিনিষ্টাৰে অনুমতি দিলেহে তেনে কৰিব পাৰে। ঠিক এই লাইনতে আমাক ইয়াতো এটা 'কল' কৰাৰ মোৰ উদ্দেশ্য আছিল পাচে বছৰে মেম্বাৰে তেনেকৰা ঠিক নহয় বুলি মত প্ৰকাশ কৰাত, সেইটো বাদ পৰিল। যদি ভৱিষ্যতে এনেকৈ মেম্বাৰ সকলে চলাচল কৰি থাকে বোধহয় তেনে কাম বাৰণ কৰি 'কল' কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ উঠিব।

(শ্রীহবিনাবায়ণ বকরা ঠিয় হয় আৰু পুনৰ নিজৰ আসন লয়।)

Sri JADAV CH. KHAKHLARI: সেই কাৰণে মই কব খজিছে যে, বাজেটত ধৰা টকাৰ কিমান অংশ কোন জিলাই পায়, সেই খবৰটো আমি জানিব পাৰিলে ভাল হয়। তাৰোপৰি প্ৰণীড়িত বাইজৰ কিছ কিছুৰ যি দুই তিনিশ টকা ধৰা পায় সেই ধৰণৰ টকা উলিয়াবলৈ ২/৩ বছৰ লাগে। যেতিয়া প্ৰয়োজন তেতিয়াৰে পৰা ২/৩ বছৰৰ পাচত পোৱাটো কেনে ধৰণৰ সহায় হল এই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় বুজি পাইছে। এই দুই-তিনি বছৰৰ ভিতৰত কমকৈও ১০/১৫ বাৰ গাঁৱৰ পৰা বাইজ নগৰলৈ আহি দিন গোটাচেৰেককৈ নগৰত থাকি যাব লগা হয়। কিমান যে কষ্ট বাইজৰ হয় তাক প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ টান। দুখীয়া মানুহ—একে নাছানে কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক টকা উলিয়াবলৈ আৰু বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত টকা পোৱাত সহায় কৰিবলৈ বহুতো বাম উকালৰ আবিৰ্ভাব হয়; আৰু তেওঁলোকেই পাবলগীয়া টকাৰ আধাখিনি মাৰি দিয়ে আৰু বাকী খিনিৰ খৰচ-বৰচ বাদদি মাত্ৰ ৫০/৬০ টকাহে ঘৰলৈ নিয়ে। এই বিলাক ঘটনা সদায়ে ঘটিছে আৰু ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। তাৰ পিছত (*At this stage the Speaker Left the Chamber and the Deputy Speaker presided*) কিছুমান বিষয় লোককো হয়তো ২০০ টকাকৈ ধৰা দিয়া হৈছে। অবশ্যে তেওঁলোকৰ দুবেলা দুমুঠি ভাত খাবলৈ চাউল নাই। তেওঁলোকে সেই টকাৰে কেইদিনমান খাবলৈ পাইছে। সেইটো তেওঁলোকৰ Relief হৈছে। কিন্তু বহুত সময়ত সেই ধৰণৰ টকা সময়মতে নোপোৱাত দৰ্কাৰী কামত সেই টকা খৰচ নহল। উৎপাদনৰ কামত টকাটো খৰচ নহলে সেই টকা পৰিশোধ কৰিবলৈ মানুহে টান পায়। মই ভাবো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে চাব লাগে যাতে টকাটো ঠিকমতে Distribute কৰা হয়। তাৰ-পিছত যিবিলাক টকা দিয়া হয়, তাক দিবলৈ এটা Official আৰু Non-official সেন্সাৰৰে কমিটি গঠন কৰি তাৰ জৰিয়তে দিলে বহুতো সুবিধা হয়। নহলে বেমেজালি হৈ পৰে। কাৰণ ডিপুটি কমিচনাৰ সকলে চৰডিপুটি সকলক টকা ভাগ বাতৰা কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে, তেওঁলোকে যাকে পায় তাকে টকা দি শেষ হোৱাৰ পিছত আমাক কৰে আপোনাৰলোকে আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা টকা আনক তেতিয়াহে টকাৰে জ্বৰি। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত আগতকৈ চৰডিপুটি সকলৰ দায়িত্ব কম। আমিহে যেতিয়া টকা আনিব লাগে তেতিয়া কাক কেনেকৈ দিব লাগে আমাক সুধিলেই Distribution ভাল হব। নহলে বহু পাবলগাও বাদ পৰি যায়। ফলত Distribution বেয়া হয়। ধৰণৰ টকাও বহু মৰা পৰে। গতিকে মোৰ পৰামৰ্শটো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে ভাবি চাব।

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মোৰ বন্ধু খাখলাৰী ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু মোৰ একোটা constituency. তেখেতে অৰ্থ সাহায্য দিয়াৰ যি কথা কৈছে তাত মোৰ একমত কিন্তু সাহায্য দিয়াৰ মূলত নিশ্চয় এটা সং উদ্দেশ্য থকাটো দৰ্কাৰ। সাহায্য দিয়াৰ পিছতো যদি সেই উদ্দেশ্যই পূৰণ নহয় তেন্তে সেই সাহায্য নিৰর্থক। মই চৈখোৱা অঞ্চলৰে কথা কও যে সেই ঠাইত Sub-deputy Collector এ নিজে গৈ মানুহক টকা পইচা দিছিল কিন্তু পাচত কি কাৰণত চৈখোৱাৰ মানুহ মাতি আনি তিনচুকীয়াত টকা দিব লগা হল তাৰ কাৰণ একো বুজিব নোৱাৰিলো। ফলত চৈখোৱাৰ পৰা তিনচুকীয়ালৈ বাৰে বাৰে আহত মানুহে কষ্ট পালে আৰু তাতোকৈ অতি আচৰিত কথা হল যে কিছুমান নাপাবলগীয়াই টকা পালে কিন্তু পাবলগীয়া বাদ পৰিল। এই কথা তৎক্ষণাৎ সদৰীয়া জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰ তৰপৰ পৰা আৰু মই নিজেও আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লিষ্টসহ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিলো, আমাৰ সেই প্ৰতিবাদ পাই সম্ভৱ তদন্তকৰি উক্ত Sub-deputy Collector জনক তিনচুকীয়াৰ পৰা বদলি কৰে। মোৰ বন্ধু খাখলাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিবিলাক অভিযোগ এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেই অভিযোগ বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰত আনিছিল নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই সদনত এটা দৰ্কাৰী কথা উত্থাপন নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে Relief and Rehabilitation ৰ যিবিলাক টকা মানুহক দিয়া হৈছে সেই টকাবিলাক

বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় অদৰ্কাৰী কামত খৰচ কৰি আকৌ বাবে বাবে Relief ব বাবে আবেদন জনাইছে। এই লোকসকলক Rehabilitation ব বাবে মাটিবাৰীও allot কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে সেইটাইলৈ নগৈ আগৰ ঠাইতে সেই সাহায্যৰ টকাখিনিৰে খৰচ খাই বহি আছে। অবশ্যে ইয়াৰ বাবে অকলয়ে তেওঁলোকই দোষী এনে নহয়, তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান মানুহ আছে যি সকলে তেওঁলোকক উচটাই দিছে যে ইয়াতে থকা অৰু যদি বিপদ হয় অৰু চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য পাবা, এনে মনোভাৱ লৈয়ে প্ৰায় লোকসকল দেখুৱাই দিয়া ঠাইলৈ যোৱা নাই। যেতিয়াই কোনো দুৰ্বোগি আহি পৰে আকৌ সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকেই আবেদন কৰে। এনেধৰণৰ অন্যায় অপব্যয় বিলাক আমি বাধা দিয়া আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য। Relief ব জৰিয়তে আমি দেখিছো যে আমাৰ দেশবাসীক আমি অকৰ্মণ্যহে কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছো। মোৰ বোধেৰে আমাৰ সকলোৰে একমাত্ৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য এই যে আমি এই লোকসকলক অকৰ্মণ্য নকৰি প্ৰকৃত নাগৰিক কৰি গঢ়িবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা। আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে এটা নায্য কথাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক জোৰ কৰিব পাৰে, কিন্তু অন্যায়বিলাক বাধা দিয়া নিশ্চয় আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য। ৩ এটা ভিক্ষাবৃত্তিৰহে মনোভাৱ। এনে মনোভাৱ বাইজৰ মাজৰ পৰা নিমূল কৰি ইয়াতকৈ বেচি চকা হলেও ধাৰ দি দেশৰ উৎপাদন শক্তি বঢ়াবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে জৰাই-মৰাই Relief নিদি এটা সুপাৰিকল্পিত নীতিৰ জৰিয়তেহে সাহায্য দি লোকৰ উৎপাদনশক্তি বঢ়াব লাগে। অকৰ্মণ্য লোকৰে Socialistic Pattern of Society গঢ়া দুঃসাধ্য। গতিকে যিকোনো প্ৰকাৰে আমি দেশবাসীক সক্ৰিয় কৰিবলৈ লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণেহে দৰ্কাৰমতে সাহায্য ও ধাৰ দিয়া উচিত। আমি এনে দৃষ্টি কোনেৰে এনে ধৰণৰ কথাবিলাক উপলব্ধি কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। কাৰণ এইবিষয়ত মন্ত্ৰী সকলতকৈ M.L.A. সকলৰ দায়িত্ব কোনোপনে কম নহয়। যিবিলাক ঠাইত সাহায্যৰ নিঃশাস্ত প্ৰয়োজন তাত দিয়ক কিন্তু অদৰ্কাৰী কামত বাজহাৰা ধন অপব্যয় কৰাটো আমি কেতিয়াও সহিব নোৱাৰো।

Shri JADAB CH. KHAKHLARI : লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই এই কথাখিনি বাইজৰ মাজত কব নোৱাৰিব।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion on this matter has developed to almost a general discussion of the Budget. However, as some hon. Members were not present on the other day when we were having an exhaustive discussion on the flood situation, I think, they are somewhat justified in making some references to the same matter as they are doing to-day. However, the points raised by my Friend Shri Goswami and Shri Tazuddin Ahmed and others need some reply from me and I proceed to reply to them forthwith.

Mr. Goswami has stated that the grant by way of additional demand that I am seeking from the House is not adequate. Now, Sir, the amount that I am seeking by way of additional grant comes to Rs. 7,17,000. And the original demand in the current year on this item is Rs. 25 lakhs and all of them put together comes to Rs. 32 lakhs and odd thousands. Now, for the purpose of giving relief a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs and 17 thousands does not appear to me to be adequate specially

in view of the fact that our resources are also very limited. Most of the hon. Members are quite aware that the position of our consolidated fund is not quite satisfactory due to various reasons over which we have no control. I would have been very glad if some more money could have been provided for this purpose. But then we should understand the position of our purse also. Again, Sir, this demand is presented before the House after taking into consideration all the relevant factors. Take for instance, the season ; the same is now almost coming to an end, and in course of a month, we may turn the corner, as by that time the flood season will be over and so this additional sum of Rs.7 lakhs at this time is not inadequate in my opinion. After all, this grant is presented before the House after taking into consideration the needs of various districts that have been presented before the Government by the respective Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers and after proper calculation we think we shall be able to tide over the situation with this amount. Therefore, the charge that this amount is inadequate is not borne by facts. My Friend Mr. Goswami says that there has been acute distress in his constituency.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I do not mean that it is so only in my constituency.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : In the district of Kamrup where also his constituency is situated and also in Goalpara. We have, Sir, got reports from the Deputy Commissioners of all these districts regarding the damages caused to the cultivation, etc., and on the basis of their reports, sanction is made by the Government. If now my Friend, Mr. Goswami want that more money should be provided, all I can say is this that, we will certainly try to oblige him if possible and if found warranted. My Friend has stated that people are going on without meals, but I do not have such information till now. In this connection I should like to say that we have given direction to the Deputy Commissioners to start cheap grain shops in scarcity areas where necessary and we are also ready to start test relief work in affected areas provided that such demands come from the district heads. However, as my Friend has said that there is acute scarcity in some places, I shall cause an enquiry made into the matter.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Tazuddin, has asked me what will happen if our Government officers do not report to Government the demand of the people? Well, such a thing I simply do

not believe. I cannot believe that our officers are so irresponsible, so averse to the miseries of our people that they will be so heartless as not to report to Government the distress of our people. However, as he has been persisting on this point and said the same thing the other day as he is doing to-day, I shall cause an enquiry made into the matter, and as a matter of fact I have already directed our Revenue Secretary to cause an enquiry whether actually such distressing conditions are prevailing in the area and whether our officers are so unmindful to the distress of the people.

Now, as regards the point raised by my Friend, Shri Khakhari, that people have been put to unnecessary hardship and inconvenience at the time of giving money. Sir, I cannot understand how such inconvenience has been caused to the people. Certainly people will have to go to a certain place to receive money given to them. Officers cannot be expected to go with the money from door to door, from place to place to give away the money. There must be some appointed place where the people should come. Because we cannot afford to give adequate protection to our officers to move about with a large amount of money. In fact, it is not possible for them to do so without adequate police protection. If our officers are required to go from house to house to give away the money, then we will have to send a posse of Police with every one of the officer along with the large amount of money they carry, which is not possible. Therefore Government have to fix a certain place beforehand to which the people must come to take money. If that causes inconvenience to some people, that cannot be avoided. If people do not come to the appointed place at an appointed time, officers have to go to some other place thereafter to give relief, and as a result delay occurs in giving relief to such people who do not turn up in time. This causes inconvenience not only to the people receiving the relief, but to our officers in a much greater degree. If, however, he makes the insinuation of some corruption for which the people are required to pay something extra, he should have made it clear and explicit to enable me to take some actions. Vague thing will not help us. Sir, I do not understand how in taking a loan of Rs.200 or so, a person has got to spend one hundred. If this is due to the corruption somewhere, he should specifically have spoken it out to me. Then only I can take action.

Then my Friend has stated another thing. He has stated that in granting loans, Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisiona

Officers should associate some members as an Advisory Body to help them select persons who should get loans. Sir, this suggestion is not acceptable to me. My Friend has already complained that a lot of delay takes place in granting loans to the people. Now if this procedure is adopted, more delay will take place.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : This is being done in the Dhubri Subdivision.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : If it is being done, it is well and good. But my fear is that if there is such a committee, there may be wrangling and quarrel among the members of the committee. Every member will try to take more money for his own locality (*laughter*) and in this way, there will be more delay and the needy people will suffer as a result of this.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : The difficulty is that the Officer concerned does not take the trouble of visiting the affected areas and making a list for himself.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : We expect our officers to perform their duties properly. He should visit the affected areas and make a list of the persons requiring the relief. If the officers do not do their duties properly that is another matter and that should be rectified and I am prepared to do it when I receive such complaints, but for that reason we cannot accept the proposal of entrusting this work with the committee. I am sorry, Sir, in view of what I have said, I cannot accept the suggestion of my Friend, Shri Khakhlari that the committee should be associated with the matter of granting relief to the people. With these words, I request the hon. Members of the House to accept my Motion.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that an additional amount of Rs.7,17,390, 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, 1957, for the administration of the head "54—Famine Relief".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch, till 2 P. M. to-day.

(After lunch)

Alleged finding of bombs in the Press Gallery

Mr. SPEAKER : It has been found that the Press give out the exaggerated and inaccurate reports on the matters happening within the precincts of the Assembly Chamber. Before sending reports to the Press for publication I hope and request the Press Reporters to exercise a little more discretion and will do well if they come and ascertain the facts from the Assembly Secretary. I hope they will do it in future.

Re : Pay Committee's Reports

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** Sir, we have been supplied with the copy of the Report of the Assam Pay Committee of 1956 and it is laid on the table of each of the Members of the House. No time has been fixed for the discussion of this Report. I therefore request the Minister-in-charge to allot some time to give us an opportunity of discussing this Report.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Sir, no discussion is necessary in this respect. The copy of the Report is supplied only for the information of the Members as to the recommendations of the Pay Committee and to what extent Government has accepted them.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : As the matter is very important and as different institutions have given their expressions on it, it would be better if the House is given an opportunity of expressing its opinion also.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think it will be the best course for Mr. Goswami to formally table a motion that an opportunity be made available for a discussion on the Report placed on the table.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Sir, the copy of the Report is supplied to the Members only for information and not for any discussion in the House.

*Speech not corrected.

Mr. SPEAKER : On my table no copy is laid. So, is it a matter not for discussion.

***Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS :** Sir, it is an important matter as it involves a huge amount that Government is going to spend. So, we must also see to it.

Mr. SPEAKER : As I find a Resolution was passed by this House according to which the Pay Committee was appointed by the Government and so they have the full authority to take any decision in the matter and as such I am not sure whether the Members can be denied of their rights to have a discussion. Another difficulty is that the copy is not laid on the table of the House and it is also not in the agenda.

Supplementary Demand No.20

“(54.—A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension and 83.—Commuted Value of Pensions”)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head “54.—A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Commuted Value of Pensions”.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	41,35,700
II.—Additional amount now required	2,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54.—A.—Territorial and Political Pension.	10,000	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
.. Total .. ..	..	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000

*Speech not corrected.

The reasons for this demand are given in the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with grant of pension and gratuity to the Political Sufferers. The expenditure being of an uncertain nature no provision could be made in the original budget.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.2,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "54.—A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Commuted Value of Pensions"

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as this amount concerned I have nothing to say and this principle is being followed for giving pension to those political sufferers. On various occasions also money was allotted for giving pensions to such political sufferers. But we have been receiving complaints from various persons who are genuine political sufferers that their cases have been ignored. It has also been complained that people who left the Congress and joined other political parties, their cases have not also been considered. I can mention a few cases if the Minister-in-charge so wants. They have complained to me about these things stating that because they are in different political parties they are not considered eligible for the pension which is given to others for the same struggle for the freedom of the country. We do not want to make a capital out of it, but when the Government is granting pension to the political sufferers, no discrimination should be made for their being in different political parties if they really suffered for the country. If the Minister wants, I can furnish him with all the names of such political sufferers whose cases have not been considered for their pension. I can cite the instance of one Sankar Chandra Barua. He suffered during the course of struggle for freedom of our country; but there is no case of giving relief to him and I know that his son applied for a scholarship, but that was not given also.

So, Sir, I request the Minister concerned to see that this sort of discrimination in the matter of granting pension is not made.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, I fully endorse the statement made by my Friend, Shri Goswami. I have also received similar complaints from my area of Karimganj about discrimination made by the Government in the matter of granting pension to the political sufferers. I know that many persons in Karimganj and also in Silchar have got pension as political sufferers though they did not really deserve for it whereas some poor persons who lost everything during the last political struggle for freedom of the country have, in many cases, not been considered for pension. I am sorry to give the information before the House that many political sufferers who have lost everything during that struggle did not get the pension probably, it is because of this discrimination that they do not belong to the Congress for the present time and therefore they are not eligible for such pensions. Even I know of persons who belonged to the Congress and were genuine political sufferer but who have been ignored and some other persons who have some influence on some Ministers or some important leader of the Government have got the pension. For instance, I know one political sufferer named Shri Kumud Ranjan Luha of Karimganj who was a big sufferer since 1919. Now he does not belong to any political group. He is living a very wretched life with his children. If the Minister so wants we can give innumerable names, but what I want to impress upon the Government is that they should not make any discrimination against anyone for his present political alignment. If anybody has actually suffered for the cause of independence, he should be given pension without discrimination.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): My Friends in the Opposition have levelled a charge that at the time of distribution of the political pension some sort of discrimination was made by Government against some persons. I am sorry to state that what is alleged by my Friends is not borne out by facts rather it is absolutely incorrect. There are certain rules and procedure governing the grant of political pension and in accordance with those rules and procedure the pension is distributed. According to that procedure notices are issued throughout the State inviting applications from political sufferers for pension stating certain particulars. Those who are political sufferers then make applications and those applications are scrutinized and then on the merits of each case the

political pension is awarded by Government. If certain persons do not make any application and do not give the details, it is not possible for Government to give political pension to such persons. Probably those persons who seceded from the Congress through apprehension, thought that they would not be entitled to this kind of pension and therefore they did not apply. So, the blame is not with Government but with those persons, if any, who did not apply. I most emphatically state that Government did not make any discrimination whatsoever against anybody.

My Friend, Mr. Goswami, has specifically mentioned the name of Shri Sankar Chandra Barua. I think Shri Sankar Chandra Barua probably did not apply for political pension, otherwise there is no reason why discrimination should be made against him. As a matter of fact, Shri Barua, made an application for a bus permit and Government gave him a permit. That is not a small consideration. He has also been given a loan from the Apex Bank. Therefore, it is apparent that we are not making any discrimination. I do not think that Shri Sankar Barua made any application for a political pension. If Government wanted to make any discrimination against him he could not have enjoyed the bus permit and the loan. The very fact that we have given him a bus permit and a loan proves, if any proof is needed, that there has been no discrimination against him.

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): A scholarship has also been given to his son.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, that shows that the allegation on the face of it is entirely baseless. Only one name was mentioned by Mr. Goswami and we have shown that man has got three kinds of consideration. That clearly illustrates my contention that Government is not making any discrimination against any kind of political sufferer.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA: মহাশয়, সদন্বৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থ মই কব খোজো যে যোৰহাটত যিবিলাক পলিটিকেল চাফাৰাবক চৰকাৰী সাহায্য দিয়া হৈছে সেই সাহায্য প্রজা ছটিয়েলিষ্ট কৰ্মীকো দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): His son has been given a scholarship.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: When was it given ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): Last year.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: May, be this year and not last year.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Any way he has got the scholarship whether last year or this year.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: That was a loan from the Apex Bank for buying a bus. That was a pure and simple business transaction from the Apex Bank.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): We could have refused it. That shows we are not making any discrimination.

Mr. SPEAKER: That matter is refuted already. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1957 for the administration of the head "54.—A.—Territorial and Political Pension.—55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83. —Commuted Value of Pension".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 21

("56.—Stationery and Printing").

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 2,03,000 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, 1957 for administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	15,34,900
II.—Additional amount now required	...	2,03,000

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

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.
C.—Stationery Offices and Stores—Shillong and Gauhati Offices—					
2. Pay of Establishment	12,300	..	1,820	..	1,820
3. Allowances and honoraria	9,300	..	780	..	780
II.—Printing—					
F.—Government Press	7,03,800	..	2,00,400	..	2,00,400
Total	..	..	2,03,000	..	2,03,000

The Explanatory Note below explains the necessity for the demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

C. (2) and (3).—The amount is required to meet the expenditure on additional staff recently sanctioned for the Shillong Stationery Office and also for the substitute in place of the Accountant of the Shillong Stationery Office who has been deputed for practical training in Accountant General's Office, Shillong.

F. (4).—The amount of Rs. 2,00,400 is required to meet the prices and other incidental charges of some printing machines which were ordered for during the last financial year but were not received in time and the funds provided in last year's budget could not therefore be utilised in meeting the above charges. Hence, the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,03,000 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

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

Supplementary Demand No.22

("57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.")

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam. I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,72,666, 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 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc."

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...					19,36,800
II.—Additional amount now required ...					1,72,666
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—					
Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"H.—Contribution—(b)—Miscellaneous."	..	..	..	25,000	25,000
"I.—Miscellaneous compensation" ..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
"J.—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—Miscellaneous charges"	8,01,200	2,700	74,666	63,000	1,37,666
Total ..	..	..	84,666	88,000	1,72,666

The Explanatory Note below explains the need for this demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

H.—The sum of Rs.25,000 is required for payment of a grant-in-aid to the Mizo District Council to enable it to make up the gap between its inadequate resources and the expenditure necessary to be incurred for the maintenance of its administrative machinery essential for the efficient discharge of the functions vested in it. The expenditure being unforeseen,

no provision could be made in the current year's budget. The amount has, therefore, been sanctioned by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. Hence, the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.

I.—Due to Government having decided to pay *ex-gratia* payment to Nowgong Electric Supply, Ltd., to compensate the losses in connection with their application for supplying electrical energy to Nowgong Town.

The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

J.—(*General*).—Dealers who supplied rice in gunny bags to the Procurement Department did not charge any Sales Tax on gunny bags due to a confusion and ignorance of the legal position as to the liability in respect of the Sales Tax under the Act, although the tax was duly realised by the Government from the dealers. In appreciation of these difficulties of the dealers, it has been decided to reimburse to the dealers the amount realised as Sales Tax from them on gunnies during the period 31st March 1948 to 31st March 1953. Hence the Supplementary Provision. The decision was arrived at on 29th May 1956 and hence provision could not be made in the original Budget.

J.—(*Sixth Schedule*).—(1) An amount of Rs.62,000 has been required for grant of relief to the destitute Naga families who have fallen in distress due to disturbances in Naga Hills. The amount being unforeseen no provision could be made in the current year's budget and the expenditure has been met by drawing an advance from the Contingency Fund. It is now required to make necessary provision in the Budget by a Supplementary Grant.

(2) An amount of Rs.1,000 is required to compensate the dependent of a porter (Chandra Bahadur Aleh, son of Nor Bahadar of Dimapur) who fell in action in Naga Hills. The expenditure was unforeseen. This additional amount had to be provided by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,72,666 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 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc."

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, here under this head, at page 36 it is stated, "I.—Due to Government having decided to pay *ex-gratia* payment to Nowgong Electric Supply, Ltd., to compensate the losses in connection with their application for supplying electrical energy to Nowgong Town". The amount involved is Rs.10,000. In the morning also, under Grant No.2, we voted a sum of Rs.36,579 to compensate for the loss sustained by a liquor contractor. And here under this head, we find that a sum of Rs.10,000 will be given to Nowgong Electric Supply Ltd., to compensate for the loss sustained by them.

I, of course, do not like to discuss the item which has already been passed, but in regard to both these items a principle is involved. If for the losses sustained by business concern Government have to compensate them, then it will invoke a very dangerous principle. Anybody, say a timber contractor or any other contractor, can come and say, "I have suffered a loss and, therefore, I should be compensated". That will be a very wrong principle.

Secondly, Sir, if the loss is due to lapses on the part of the State—due to certain things which the State should have done but did not do and, therefore, the loss was suffered—then only the party can claim compensation. Otherwise to give compensation to businessmen for loss sustained by them will lead to a very dangerous principle. In that case every one will come to Government and say, "I have suffered a loss, give me compensation for it". This leads to another consideration. If these people had derived a good profit, would they have shared it with the Government? They would not have. When they are not going to share their profit with Government, can there be any reason for compensating them for the loss they have suffered and also for reasons for which the State was not responsible?

These things should be considered seriously. I would request that in these matters, losses sustained should not be compensated in the manner Government propose to do.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the compensation was given to the Company for loss sustained due to reasons for which they were not liable. This particular Company was given an assurance that they would run the electric supply concern at Nowgong. Accordingly, that took certain preliminary steps and incurred some expenditure. Subsequently Government changed their policy and decided to run the concern themselves. As a result of this the Company suffered a loss and they had to be compensated. It is, therefore, evident, Sir, that the loss was sustained due to the action of Government. We changed the policy and decided to run it ourselves.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: In that case, the Government should not have given a licence to the Company.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): The policy was changed subsequently.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that an additional amount of Rs.1,72,666, 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 1957, for the administration of the head '57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.'

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.23

(“57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions.”)

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.90,525 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, 1957 for the administration of the head “57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions”.

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...					16,06,100
II.—Additional amount now required ...					90,525
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—					
Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Contributions—					
Grants to Local Bodies for purposes.	General	6,06,108	..	59,125	59,125
B. Contingencies—Improvement of communications.	..	..	31,400	..	31,400
Total	..	..	90,525	..	90,525
Deduct—Recoveries from the Municipal Board.	..	..	(—)31,400	..	(—)31,400

Sir, the reasons for this demand are given in the explanatory notes below :—

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(I) Rupees 3,500—Consequent on the constitution of a new Town Committee at Kamakhya which came into existence with effect from 21st March 1956. Government had sanctioned the payment to the Town Committee in the current financial year of a non-recurring grant of Rs.4,000 for general purposes to enable the Town Committee to meet the initial expenditure. The Town Committee has represented that this amount is too small and is quite inadequate for meeting the necessary expenditure at the inception. It has also been represented that Kamakhya is not a place of business but rather a pilgrimage and that it has also no adequate sources of revenue like other Town Committees. In view of the demand of the Town Committee for sufficient funds at its disposal and in consideration of the need of the Town Committee for meeting the initial expenditure at the inception it has been decided to give to the Town Committee in the current financial year an additional non-recurring grant of Rs.3,500. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence, the Supplementary Demand.

(II) Rupees 5,000—In view of the intention of Government to establish more Town Committees at important places of the State and in consideration of the demand of the public at Kokrajhar, a new Town Committee has been constituted at Kokrajhar in the district of Goalpara and the Town Committee has started functioning within this financial year. Like all other new Town Committees, this new Town Committee at Kokrajhar also cannot effectively function without financial help from Government at the inception in the shape of a non-recurring grant for meeting initial expenditures. It was accordingly decided that a non-recurring grant of Rs.5,000 for the purpose would be given to this new Town Committee. To that end, the amount was provided through Supplementary Demand in the March Session of the Assembly 1956 when it was expected that the Town Committee would start functioning in the year 1955-56 and payment of the grant also made to the Town Committee within that year. As, however, certain formalities could not be finalised within that year the amount as provided could not be utilised and had therefore to be surrendered before the close of the year 1955-56. It is now proposed to make payment of this grant to the Town Committee in the current financial year. Hence, this Supplementary Demand.

(III) Rupees 37,500—Government sanctioned a total amount of Rs.15,00,000 during 1954-55 to the Local and Municipal Boards as grant-in-aid in connection with restoration of flood damages of that year. The necessary authorities for drawal of the grants sanctioned to each of the Boards were issued by the Accountant General, Assam on the 24th March 1955. Unfortunately, the Chairman of the Dibrugarh Municipal Board did not receive the authority relating to drawal of the money sanctioned (i.e., Rs.37,500) to his Board in time and therefore, he could not draw the money within 31st March 1955, in consequence of which the grant lapsed. As there is a pressing need for the grant to the said Board and as it is strongly felt that the Board should not lose the money for non-receipt of authority from the Accountant General, Assam, the amount which was earmarked for the Board during 1954-55, has been resanctioned during the current year. The fact that the amount sanctioned could not be drawn by the Chairman of the Dibrugarh Municipal Board during 1954-55 was brought to the notice

of Government on March 1956 when there was no time to make provision in the Budget for 1956-57. Hence, the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(IV) Rupees 13,125—The amount required is to execute the repair works of North Lakhimpur Local Board and North Gauhati Town Committee's properties damaged by the flood of 1955 on Test Relief Basis. This being an unforeseen expenditure the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

B. The Gauhati Municipal Board is in urgent need of a road roller, the indent of which is required to be made with the Director of Supplies and Disposal, Government of India. But the Board cannot directly indent for the road roller nor can it arrange direct payment from the Municipal Fund towards the cost of a road roller. It has therefore become necessary for Government to place an indent for the road roller on behalf of the Municipal Board. Therefore as the indenting officer in the present case is a Government body, the cost of the stores will have to be debited to the Accountant General, Assam for necessary adjustment and for which necessary provision will have to be made in the State Budget at the first instance. After receiving delivery of the road roller, the Gauhati Municipal Board shall have to reimburse the cost of the road roller to Government. Hence this Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.90,525 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 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions".

(The Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House and was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.24

("57.—Miscellaneous—IV.—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession").

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.30,000 (Rupees thirty thousand) only 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 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV.—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	5,05,000
II.—Additional amount now required	30,000

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Losses on Supply of Foodstuffs to Government servants and others at concession prices.	3,000	4,94,000	30,000	..	30,000
Total ..	..	..	30,000	..	30,000

Sir, the need for this Supplementary demand has been explained in the explanatory note below.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The increased demand represents the expenditure in connection with the clearing up the pending bills of the contractors dealers for Supply of rations to Government Servants and others for the previous years.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.30,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV.—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession".

(The Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.25

"57.—Miscellaneous—[V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.]

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,24,464 be

granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous [V—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.]

Sir, the details have been given below and the explanatory notes explain the need for this demand.

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly 1,51,000

II.—Additional amount now required 3,24,464

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

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

B. Transport organisation—

(i) Pooled Transport	..	49,000	..	3,24,464	..	3,24,464
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

In view of the present condition in Naga Hills District and also in the regions bordering Sibesar and the Mikir Hills Districts, it has become necessary to send a large number of vehicles to the areas for operational use by the Police and other Armed personnel employed there. Formal orders for 22 new vehicles have therefore been placed immediately with firms concerned for the headquarter's pool at Shillong to be utilised in the Naga Hills District and other disturbed areas and also for official purposes. At present the existing vehicles in the pool are inadequate to meet the actual requirements of high dignitaries and officials of both Central and other State Governments. Out of the vehicles ordered, one Jeep-Station-Wagon will be utilised in connection with the Survey and preparation of the proposal Ropeway Schemes and Survey of Hydro Electric Project by experts.

The details are:—

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amounts now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of Establishment ..	..	..	12,705	..	..
2. Allowances and Honoraria..	..	..	900	..	..
3. Contingencies .. .. .	..	..	3,10,859	..	..

A sum of Rs.1,81,478 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund as 90 per cent advance payment in respect of the value of 16 Jeeps to the Suppliers concerned according to D.G.S. and D's Rate Contract terms. In order to regularise the advance and so meet the additional expenditure the amount is now required. Hence the Demand.

The details of the expenditure to be incurred for the 22 vehicles together with pay of drivers, etc., are shown below:—

(1) Cost of 16 Willys Jeeps @Rs.12,522-2-0 each including transportation charges.	Rs.12,522-2-0 × 16	Rs.2,00,354
(2) Cost of 4 Jeeps Station Wagon @ Rs.18,851-4-0 each including transportation charges.	Rs.18,851-4-0 × 4	Rs.75,405
(3) Cost of 2 Dodge/Studebaker Station Wagon, @ Rs. 17,001-2-0 and Rs.16,098-8-0 respectively including transportation charges.	Rs.17,001-2-0 + Rs.16,098-8-0	Rs.33,099-10-0
(4) Pay of 22 numbers Driver @ Rs. 82-8-0 per month each with Dearness Allowance and other allowances for seven months.	Rs.82-8-0 × 22 × 7 upto February 1957	Rs.12,705
(5) Travelling Allowance of Drivers.	Rs.900 approximate	Rs.900
(6) Expenditure for Petrol, Lub. oil, etc.	Rs.2,000 approximate	Rs.2,000
	Total	Rs.3,24,464

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.3,24,464 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "54.—Miscellaneous (V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc)".

(The Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.26

("63.—B—Community Development Project—National Extension Service and Local Development works.")

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.81,250 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 1957, for the administration of the head "63.—B—Community Development Projects—National Extension Service and Local Development works".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...			Rs.
			1,55,37,200
II.—Additional amount now required ...			81,250
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—			

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Community Development Projects—					
Health and Rural Sanitation..	7,01,200	1,53,980	47,210	34,040	81,250

The explanatory notes below give the details as to why this demand is necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

At the instance of the Government of India, the State Government established three Health Centres in Kohima, Karimganj and Kothiatoli National Extension Service Blocks towards the close of the last financial year. As the scheme for establishment of Health Centres was finalised after submission of the budget estimates for 1956-57, no provision could be made in the current year's budget for the purpose and an amount of Rs.81,250 was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

The details of the demand are as below:—

Particulars and expenditure	Estimated expenditure		
	General		Sixth Schedule
	Karimganj	Kathiatoli	Kohima
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Establishment of Health Centres—			
1. Pay of officers—			
One Assistant Surgeon J (Jr.) (170—350) ..	2,100	2,100	2,100
2. Pay of establishment—			
Four Midwives or Dhais (50—85 or 50—70 as the case may be).	2,400	2,400	2,400
One Compounder (45—80)	540	540	540
One Rural Health Inspector (45—80) ..	540	540	540
One Driver (45—100)	540	540	540
Three Peons (25—35)	900	900	900
One Cleaner (33—45)	415	415	410
Total	5,335	5,335	5,330
3. Allowances and Honoraria	8,170	8,170	18,610
4. Contingencies	8,000	8,000	8,000
Grand total	23,605	23,605	34,040

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.81,250 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "63.—B—Community Development Projects—National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

(The Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.27

("63.—B—1.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.9,780 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 1957, for the administration of the head "63.—B.—1.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...				29,00,000
II.—Additional amount now required	...	...			9,780
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—					

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C.—Local Development Works—					
5. Roads and Buildings including small bridges and culverts—					
Grants-in-aid	..	5,92,896	2,91,906	9,780	..
					9,780

The reason for this Supplementary Demand has been given in the explanatory notes below.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In the current year's budget a sum of Rs.29 lakhs for implementation of Local Development Works Programme has been provided on the basis of last year's allocation, i.e., Government of India's share Rs.15 lakhs and State Government's share Rs.14 lakhs. For the current year the Government of India have reduced their share to Rs.12.5 lakhs. Besides the above contribution of Rs.12.5 lakhs, the Government of India have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.9,780 to Sreemanta Sankar Mission as a direct grant for construction of an orphanage at Nowgong. This amount will be a specific grant to the State Government by India. Hence the demand note.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.9,780 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "63.—B.—1.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

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

Supplementary Demand No.28

("85.—A.—Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading".)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.17,80,000 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, 1957 for the administration of the head "85.—A.—Capital Outlay on the State Schemes of Government Trading".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	61,09,000
II.—Additional amount now required	... ..	17,80,000

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Grain Storage Scheme— Section II— Expenditure on Directorate Establishment and purchase of Rice, Paddy, etc.	8,93,703	40,097	75,000	5,000	80,000
G. Umtru Hydro Electric Project—Cost of equipments and materials received under Colombo Plan.	..	..	17,00,000	..	17,00,000
Total	..	..	17,75,000	5,000	17,80,000

Recoveries—

Section II—

Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries.	(—)20,75,000	..	(—)47,000	..	(—)47,000
Deduct—Amount of value of materials under Colombo Plan utilized on works.	..	..	(—)17,00,000	..	(—)17,00,000
Total	..	..	(—)17,47,000	..	(—)17,47,000

It has been explained in the explanatory notes below as to why this amount is necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount of Rs.80,000 under Section II will be necessary for allowances of Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas and pay and allowances and contingencies for General Areas as detailed below:—

				Rs.
1. Allowances of Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	...	...	...	5,000
2. Pay of Officers (General)	...	...	...	2,500
3. Pay of Establishment (General)	...	...	...	5,900
4. Allowances and Honoraria (General)	...	...	...	5,600
5. Contingencies (General)	...	...	...	61,000
Total				<u>80,000</u>

The amount shown at item (1) above is necessary in connection with the payment of transfer Travelling Allowance Bills of some officers and also clearing up of certain pending Travelling Allowance Bills of previous years.

The amounts shown in items (2-4) above represent expenditure to be initially borne by the State Government in connection with storage and disposal of Government of India's sugar at Gauhati during the current year. At the time of framing Budget Estimate it was decided that this expenditure would be directly borne by the Central Government. In a discussion held recently in New Delhi with the Food Ministry of the Government of India it has been proposed by the latter that as the scheme will soon be wound up, the same procedure as was adopted last year in initially meeting the expenditure from the State Budget and ultimately recovering from the Government of India should be followed. As the entire expenditure will be recovered from the Government of India, this will have no ultimate effect in the State Budget.

(5) above represents expenditure in connection with payment of handling charges, freight, miscellaneous godown contingencies, etc. The expenditure required for handling charges to the extent of Rs.12,000 is due to the fact that the anticipation that all the paddy stocks would be taken over by the Government of India within 31st March, 1956 did not materialise. The residual stock to be disposed of now will involve additional expenditure. Besides this as stated in items (2-4) above, further sums of Rs.8,000 and Rs.25,000 representing handling charges and godown rent in connection with storage and distribution of Central Government sugar are also required to be borne initially by the State Government.

The amount under detailed head 'freight' as provided for in the Budget will be necessary to meet the old liabilities and normal current demand,

But an additional sum of Rs.10,000 is necessary to meet freight charges in connection with despatches of rice and sugar for Naga Hills operation which is of an unforeseen and emergent nature.

An additional expenditure under the detailed head "Maintenance of Government Transport" to the extent of Rs.1,000 which could not be foreseen at the time of preparation of Budget will also be necessary.

No Budget provision under the detailed head "Miscellaneous Godown Contingencies" was made on the anticipation that paddy stock would be disposed of within the last financial year resulting in the release of the godowns. But this did not materialise and still some stocks remain to be disposed of and as such the amount of Rs.5,000 will be necessary to meet the requirement.

2. Provision for the amount under the head is necessary for adjustment on account of the value of Canadian Equipment for Umtru Hydro Electric Project under Colombo Plan and has no financial effect under this head. The charge will be relieved by adjustment under the head "81-A.—Capital Outlay—Electricity Schemes—(1) Hydro Electric Scheme—Umtru Hydro Electric Scheme—I.—Electricity Section—E.—Charges in England or United States of America".

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.17,80,000 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 1957, for the administration of the head "85.—A.—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading".

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

Supplementary Demand No.29

("Loans and Advances")

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs.4,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	6,67,64,700
II.—Additional amount required	...	...	4,50,000

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

Minor and Sub-heads (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		
	General (2)	Sixth Schedule (3)	General (4)	Sixth Schedule (5)	Total (6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Loans and Advances—					
II.—Loans and Advances by the State Government—	2,00,000	2,00,000
B.—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances—					
Other Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.					
(2) II.—Loans and Advances by the State Government—					
B.—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.—Tea Garden utilisation Scheme,	2,00,000	50,000	2,50,000
Total	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,50,000

The details have been given in the explanatory notes below.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The amount was required for payment of an advance to the Mizo Chiefs to enable them to overcome their hardship which they had faced due to acquisition of their rights in rams. Such payment became essential to remove their immediate hardship as it was anticipated that there may be some delay in making payment of compensation to the Mizo Chiefs under the Assam Lushai Hills District (Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights) Act, 1974. The advance is interest free and adjustable at the time of final payment of compensation to the Chiefs. This being unforeseen, necessary advance was obtained from the Contingency Fund. Now this is to be regularised in making necessary provision for the same in the current year's budget. Hence this Demand.

2. This scheme was under operation during the First Five-Year Plan with a Central loan of Rs.10,00,000. As the object of this scheme has become known the demand for such loans has tremendously increased. It was proposed to provide funds for the issue of loans of Rs.20,00,000 during the Second Five-Year Plan and our draft plan was prepared and submitted accordingly to the Planning Commission. In view of Government of India's refusal to sanction loan for such purposes proposed under this scheme, no funds were made available in the budget for the current financial year. But in view of what has been stated above it is felt that this scheme should continue and in order to dispose of pending applications received from different Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers a sum of Rs.2,50,000 (Rs.2,00,000 for General Areas and Rs.50,000 for Sixth Schedule Areas) has been advanced by the Government from the Contingency Fund for meeting immediate demands. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.4,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1957, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances".

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

Presentation of the Appropriation Account and Audit Report 1955 Part II

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay under Article 151(2) of the Constitution the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Assam for 1953-54 and the Audit Report, 1955, Part II.

Fixation of separate date for further discussion on certain Bills

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Regarding items Nos.5 and 8, yesterday after discussing with the Leader of the House we agreed that so far as other Bills are concerned on which there is no amendment we would discuss to-day and next on Friday.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): I said that if he liked, I would have no objection to that. I think, as the Opposition is in a small minority they may be allowed some chance to speak on this.

Mr SPEAKER: It may be the Leader of the Opposition said this and the Leader of the House agreed to this, but I have not said anything.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): As he wanted to discuss, I had no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER : In any case, Shri Goswami will be given a chance to speak even if it is not finished today.

The Assam Municipal Bill, 1956

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR: (Minister) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Municipal Bill, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Municipal Bill, 1956 as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to provide for the running of the Municipalities in the State of Assam. Before this, we passed the Assam Local Self-Government Bill only two years back and the Bill has come into force as an Act. So far the main provisions are concerned, although it has emerged out of the Select Committee, yet we find that to certain provisions we cannot agree.

Sir, in the towns of Assam where there are Municipalities, the people who generally reside are more literate than the people living in the village areas. Therefore, we naturally expect that if we could provide for adult franchise in the Assam Local Self-Government Bill, we can as well provide for adult franchise in the Assam Municipal Bill. It is true that so far as the adult franchise in the Assam Local Self-Government Bill was concerned, it was not provided in the body of the Act and it was left to the rule making authorities. In the last election the Local Board members were elected on the basis of adult franchise. We have again have the experience of having electoral bodies on the basis of adult franchise both in the case of Assembly and Parliament. Our experience shows that it is much better to have the electoral bodies on the basis of adult franchise as it gives a proper basis to the House that we constituted through election. We find in the Assam Municipal Bill also although it has come out of the Select Committee, it provides only election on the basis of clause 12. The election of the Chairman shall be conducted as prescribed under this Bill. Then in clause 14 it goes on to amplify the provision and says—"Every person of the full age of 21 years, being a citizen of India, who has been for a period not less than twelve months immediately before the 1st of January of the year for which the municipal electoral roll is being prepared, hereinafter referred to as 'the prescribed date', resident within the limits of a municipality and occupies a holding assessed to tax under section 68 of the Act or an inhabitant thereof, and who—

(i) has, during the twelve months immediately preceding the prescribed date, paid in respect of any rates an aggregate amount of not less than one rupee, or

(ii) is a member of joint family of which any member is a voter under item (i), or

(iii) being a graduate of any University, or having passed the Intermediate or Matriculation Examinations of the Gauhati or any other University, or the corresponding standard of the same or any other University, or Middle English or Middle Vernacular or any equivalent examination or senior or junior Madrassa examination under the old or reformed scheme, or the Sanskrit Title Examination of the Calcutta/Assam Sanskrit Association, or having read up to Class VII of a High School or being a registered medical practitioner under the Assam Medical Act 1916, or being an Advocate or holding a certificate authorising a person to practice as a Pleader or as a Mukhtar or as a revenue agent, occupies a holding or part of a holding, in respect of which there has been pending, during the twelve months aforesaid in respect of any rates an aggregate amount of not less than one rupee, or

(iv) is a manager or person in charge of a company, firm, society or business owning or occupying any land or building within the limits of the municipality if the company, firm, society or business possesses the qualifications set forth in clause (i)

shall on registration in the prescribed manner be qualified to vote at the election of the Commissioners of such municipality."

So, Sir, only under these conditions he can vote. This has given a go-by to the principle of adult franchise and it is not for every one, but for those who are above 21 years of age and those people will be able to vote. Our objection is this. When we have been able to keep adult franchise in the Bill in the matter of election to the Assembly and Parliament and even to Local Boards, there can be no reason as to why the principle of adult franchise should not be provided for in the case of election of members to the Municipalities. We have seen that by principle of having election of the members of Assembly, Parliament and even Local Boards, on the basis of adult franchise we have given opportunities to a large number of people and there can be no question of discrimina-

tion to give this benefit only to a few people who generally fall under the categories as provided in the Bill. In a town the benefits are enjoyed by all people who are residents within the municipalities. They should have their say in the administration of the municipalities. We have seen even in the Bombay Corporation the people have been given the right of adult franchise and the election is run on the basis of adult franchise. So, Sir, my submission is that, although the Bill have come out of the Select Committee, this provision of adult franchise is really denied and I think this provision should be in the Bill itself.

Then we find in clause 11(3)—“Of the total number of Commissioners as determined under sub-section (1), not more than two may be appointed by the State Government to represent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes and the remainder shall be elected. The State Government may, at any time, direct that all the Commissioners of any Municipal Board shall be elected.”

So far giving nomination to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we want to make our position clear. If they are not already represented they should be given representation. But if they are represented there should be no question of giving representation.

Then in the matter of giving nomination to the Backward Classes, unless they are considered backward by the State Government socially and educationally they should not be given any nomination. This means the State Government will give nomination to the people whom they consider backward, and there has been flexibility in the provision. So my objection is when we got provision for elected members there should not be any provision for nomination. In view of that when we are framing a constitution which will continue for a long time, it is not necessary to give them separate representation. We find in most of the municipalities they have not been given representation through the front door, and they should not be given any representation through the back door by giving nomination.

Then, Sir, when we come to the question of election disputes,

we find that the Act has not been happily worded. In this case an election petition can be filed before the District Judge. It says "Provided further that the validity of such election shall not be questioned in any such petition—

- (a) on the ground that the name of any person qualified to vote has been omitted from the electoral roll ; or
- (b) on the ground that the name of any person not qualified to vote has been inserted in the electoral roll ; or
- (c) on the ground of acceptance or refusal of nomination of candidates provided further that an appeal in the manner prescribed shall lie to the District Judge against such acceptance or refusal of nomination."

Now, so far as (c) is concerned, if I am right, under the rules there is a provision that if a nomination paper is properly accepted or rejected then within 7 days an election petition may be filed before the Deputy Commissioner and his decision is final. Now, so far (c) is concerned, on the one hand it is said that there can be no election petition on the ground of acceptance or refusal of nomination paper while on the other hand it is provided in the same clause that an appeal in the manner prescribed shall lie to the District Judge against such acceptance or refusal of nomination. If it was the desire of the Select Committee as well as the Minister in-charge that, so far as application for setting aside an election or nomination paper improperly accepted or rejected is concerned, it should be decided immediately after the scrutiny, then this should have been provided that within 7 days of the date of scrutiny an application should be filed and the decision of the District Judge would be final. Then again a clause has been provided whereby if a nomination paper is accepted or rejected improperly then immediately after scrutiny an application may be filed before the High Court Judge and his decision is final. Here also, if that was the intention of the Select Committee or the Minister in charge, then it should not have been wrong. So far as acceptance or refusal of the nomination paper improperly is concerned, an application should be filed before the District Judge within such and such a period and his decision would be final from the date of scrutiny. This has not been done. So I say, this clause has been very unhappily worded and this will lead to more confusion.

Then regarding setting aside of an election a new thing has been introduced which is not a necessity and which was never done before, namely 'unfair election'. What is an unfair election? In page 40 clause 18(b) says "the election has not been a free election by reason of the general employment of bribery or undue influence as defined in Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code, or by reason of any form of general intimidation, including any form of social boycott." Here a very important thing is introduced, *i.e.* a social boycott. If there is a social boycott then also the election cannot be valid. Now, that may be a wrong thing because in the election it is not known whether when less percentage of voters only turned up and took part in the election, that election will be valid. It has not been laid down if some people boycott the election and while some other do not, the election is held, whether on that basis that would be a social boycott. Under this provision that kind of election may be declared void and the Judge may be able to set aside that election.

***Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN:** This social boycott is of the voters and not of the election.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** It is not clear at all. Here, as I have said, in section 18(b) it says—"the election has not been a free election by reason of the general employment of bribery or undue influence as defined in Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code, or by reason of any form of general intimidation, including any form of social boycott" of the election or of the voters? Voices: (of the voters). That is not clear. Unless these things are made perfectly clear, there may be a lot of difficulties. If it is the social boycott of voters that will be something valid. But if it is a social boycott of an election when electors do not go or a particular community does not decide to take part in the election, *i.e.* not to vote, can that election be set aside? These things should be clear.

There is another thing at page 42, clause 23—Bar to interference by courts in election matters. "No election of a Commissioner shall be called in question in any Court except under the procedure provided by this Act, and no order passed in any proceeding under sections 16 to 20 (both inclusive), shall be called in question in any Court and no Court shall grant an injunction (i) to postpone an election, or (ii) to prohibit a person, declared to have been duly elected under this Act, from taking part in the proceedings of a Municipal Board of

which he has been elected Commissioner, or (iii) to prohibit the Commissioner formally elected or appointed to a Municipal Board from entering upon their duties". Sir, I consider it a laudable principle. But we should remember that an election should be allowed to function till it is set aside by appropriate court. But this clause is seeking to impose a restriction on the courts. So far I know no court have granted any injunction in the matter of election. Even the High Court has refused to grant a stay in the matter of election. But there may be cases where in the very face of it an election may be an improper election, or an election may be on the very face of it illegal that it should be set aside and in that case if we restrict the hands of the courts, I submit Sir, that that is very wrong. It may be going beyond our jurisdiction although we have unlimited jurisdiction. I think it is not proper to restrict the hands of the courts in this manner. So, Sir, so far this section is concerned, I would request that this clause should not be there because the courts also have no wish to interfere unless the election on the very face of an election petition is illegal. Therefore, we should not restrict the hands of the courts.

Then in clause 26 we find that the tenure of the Board has been lengthened. Till now it was thought proper to have the Boards only for three years and I do not consider that any reason has ever been given to lengthen the tenure of the Boards. Now we find in this Bill that that has been increased to 4 years instead of three years. Now, Sir, I consider that in these matters the Local Self-Government institutions are not only for the administration of local affairs but also provide grants for education or for training people for becoming elected members or becoming responsible citizens. Here the tenure should not be lengthened so as to turn out lesser number of people. Therefore, I consider that 3 years is the best period. After considering every aspect, I deem it necessary that it should not be more than 3 years or less. I therefore suggest that this tenure of 4 years should not be there.

Now, Sir, in clause 28 again we find that the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Board if he is appointed as in the case of Shillong or Tinsukia, Government will be able to remove them. In case of other Boards also, the Government have been given the power to remove the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman. Now my objection is that having constituted a democratic Board, the power of removing the

Chairman or the Vice-Chairman should be left to the Board. If any Chairman or Vice-Chairman misbehaves, it should also be referred to the Board, and the Board should be given the power to consider this. If a particular Board unreasonably wants to have a decision of its own and does not like Government decision, it is only then Government should stop it from acting in its own way. Now in Clause (3) we find.—

“The State Government after giving an opportunity to explain, may remove the Chairman or Vice-Chairman from his office if he is persistently omitting or refusing to carry out or disobeying the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder or any lawful orders issued thereunder or he becomes incapable of so acting or is declared insolvent or is convicted by a Criminal Court for any offence involving moral turpitude.”

So far as the criminal offence involving moral turpitude is concerned this objection should not be there. But if for the reasons stated in the previous few lines such things unfortunately happen, then of course it will be in the hands of the Government. When a Board has been constituted, it should have the power on its own voting to elect or remove a Chairman or Vice-Chairman and I do not see any point for the Government to interfere in such a case. I think it is quite unreasonable. So far as the 1st part of the clause, I think it should not be there.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): That is only in case of persistent failure only.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** But even then the Members of the Board should be informed and it is not a matter of the Government or the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman but it is a matter of the Members of the Board who have been elected. In this matter Government should not interfere. Having constituted the Board for administration of local affairs, Government should not unduly interfere in the administration of the Board.

Then again we find in Clause 29(b) the Government can also remove the Commissioner.

“The State Government may remove any Commissioner —
(a) if he ceases to reside within the Municipality continuously for a period of twelve months.”

In case of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman they will be given an opportunity to explain, but in case of a Commissioner, he will not be given an opportunity to explain his position.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you think Mr. Goswami that the Government will be so unreasonable?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) : It has been provided for getting explanation.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** If that is so, I would not press this point.

In clause 33(2) we find that anybody can be the Chairman except an official member. Now we have seen that in a Board the members may consist of nominated members. "The Commissioner shall elect one of their own number other than an officer of the Government appointed under sub-section (2) of Section 11, to be Chairman subject to the approval of Government." Now the Board can elect even a nominated member as Chairman. Sir, my humble submission before the House is, in such a case, if there is nominated member, under no circumstance a nominated member should be allowed to be the Chairman.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Why the discrimination ?

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** Because he has already discriminated himself by coming through the back door. Therefore the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, if he is to be nominated member, does not owe his position to the confidence of the Board and as a matter of that of the people. Then the people outside will have no say over him, and therefore my request is that so far as election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman is concerned, this should never be allowed to be elected from the nominated members.

In the Schedule also we find that in case of Tinsukia and Shillong, the Chairman should be appointed by the Government. Now, Sir, Tinsukia is a place where the people can said to have obtained a stage of maturity and majority also, and Shillong being the capital of Assam, this place also cannot be treated as minor. In case of very newly constituted Boards which have been created by the Government, there the question of appointment may, however, have some amount of force and validity. But so far as these Municipalities are concerned—I mean Municipalities of Shillong and Tinsukia which are very old, where the constituents are quite literate and educated and conscious, there is no reason when the Chairman or the Vice-chairman there should be nominated.

Sir, there are also many other defects, but I am speaking only about the major ones and I request the Hon'ble Minister in-charge to take these defects into consideration. Sir, my whole purpose in putting forth these suggestions is that these local bodies have been set up mainly for the purpose of training our people in future in the administration of the country, and therefore these people should be given as much opportunity as possible for administration of their own affairs. But instead of that if it is sought to curb their power, we will be thereby hampering the growth of democratic institution. Democracy cannot be attained within a day or two. It is growing every day and it will be growing every day. And therefore let us have some amount of faith in our people, at least in those people who are living in the towns, who are more acquainted with the daily affairs of the advanced countries and advanced places through the medium of daily news papers and radios, etc.; at least these people should have an opportunity to associate themselves with the administration of the daily affairs of their every day life.

With these few words I beg to resume my seat.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a member of the Select Committee and as such I shall only confine to the dissenting notes given on the Bill. The first and the foremost.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it correct to come and ventilate your grievances after giving your dissenting notes?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, last time in respect of the Bill relating to the fixation of land holding, I was not allowed to speak, as I did not give any dissenting note in course of the discussion of the same in the Select Committee. But with regard to the Local Self-Government Bill as I gave dissenting notes, I was allowed to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it decorous? Here I find that in such cases nobody can prevent him from voting in other way, but he cannot act contrary to what he has signed.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, his signature does not mean that he agreed to all the principles of the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright, you may speak. But I shall look into that point. It should not be considered as a precedent,

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, in discussing the Assam Municipal Bill, I think, the most important subject is the question of municipal finances. It has been rightly said by every top ranking politicians that unless and until the question of Local finances is settled, the extension of franchise and powers is like treating a dead woman. This question of finances, so far as it concerns the Municipalities is pending for a very long time. We know that the Government of India appointed a Finance Enquiry Commission. Some eminent persons of the country were members of that Commission and they toured all over the country and submitted a voluminous report. Also in the Taxation Enquiry Commission has given a report. It has been said that the question of finances between the State Government and the Local Bodies and in this case the Municipalities should be settled first. It has been observed by those eminent persons that there is little or very little scope for raising funds from the existing Local Bodies, particularly the Municipalities under the existing circumstances. So it must be settled first. Some funds from the State Government and if necessary from the Central Government should be apportioned for these Municipalities if they are allowed to function.

Mr. SPEAKER: Here is a ruling of one of the Speakers of this Assembly.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What is the ruling, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: It says, "The principles of the Select Committee cannot be argued at a later stage".

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, it is not a question of argument. There are dissenting notes, and he wants to explain them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright, go on now. I shall see afterwards.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, the question of finances between the Municipalities and the State Government should be settled first. You will see from the report of the Select Committee that the two other prominent members of the Select Committee, viz., Shri Ananda Chandra Bazbarua and Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwalla, who have long experience as

Chairman of the Municipal Boards also gave a note of dissent so far as the question of finances are concerned. We have seen the pitiable condition of the Municipalities whether they are in the big or small towns. Take for instance the condition of Shillong or Gauhati. Particularly in Gauhati after the Independence the position has become very bad. It is impossible for the poor Municipality to cope with abnormal situation with the poor finances at its disposal. We have seen in the Budget Session that the Government sanctioned some additional funds for slum clearance. Sir, everywhere you will see the same problem. Not only in Assam but in other States of the country this problem is there. It is gratifying to note that in some States, particularly in Madras and U. P. the Government have conceded to the suggestion and they agreed in certain points in the Report of the Finance Enquiry Commission. In the dissenting note I have mentioned that some of the taxes as suggested by the Finance Enquiry Commission should be allowed to be under the control of the Municipality. In some States there are terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by railway, sea and air, etc., in some States in northern India there are taxes on the entry of goods for consumption, use and sale, taxes on consumption or sale of electricity, taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or inland waters, taxes on entertainment and amusement. Regarding amusement tax some time back we heard that our Government would concede and give the entire proceeds to the Local Bodies, but I do not know what is the present decision of the Government. Then again, a portion of sales tax, taxes on professions, trade, calling and employment, and capitation tax. These are the items that are to be found from my dissenting note. There are also dissenting notes from Shri A. C. Bezbarua and Shri K. P. Agarwalla in which the same points have been mentioned. So, if our Government wants that our Municipalities should run properly, they must be given proper finances as suggested above. Slumps must be cleared, good roads must be provided, drainage and water system must be improved, and so forth. Permanent sources of income on those lines I have mentioned should be given to the Municipalities instead of granting them some loans or special grants from one fund or another and without this we cannot solve the really big problem. For the time being the Government has decided to grant a sum of one or two lakhs to the Gauhati Municipality for the improvement of slump areas, improvement of roads, etc. But what will happen for their maintenance? Because to-day a grant of 2 lakhs is given, but tomorrow another

2 lakhs may be required. Permanent expenditure for their maintenance is always there to be incurred by the Municipality. So, Sir, for such purposes a grant or loan do not hold any good. There should be a permanent arrangement so far as financial side is concerned.

I now come to the question of system of nomination. My Friend, Mr. Goswami, has also pointed out that during the British time Britishers wanted that there should be a system of nomination to have some control over the Local Bodies in their administration. But after Independence and after the democratic set up of Government we do not see any reason for maintaining that bureaucratic system of administration. We saw that Congress even was opposing strongly for the abolition of nomination system in the past. So far as Karimganj subdivision is concerned, we know how this system of nomination is applied. The position of the last Municipal election at Silchar is that the Congress got 9 seats and all the opposition groups or the Leftist groups got 11 seats. Now by nominating 5 persons Government will convert the majority into minority. Thus, Sir, the position of election by the people is being nullified by the action of the Government. Government will never nominate any of those 5 persons who will side with the Opposition or with the party in the majority. This shows that democratic form of administration in the Municipality cannot be there so far. If we take into consideration the position of the Silchar Municipal election we find that though the people elected 11 members from the Leftist groups they shall not have the chance to elect their chairman and the minority groups will have the chance to elect him with 5 nominated members by the Government. This is prevalent all over the State. So far as Karimganj is concerned, we are not afraid for this. Because by even nomination system Government has failed to strengthen the Congress party in order to make it a majority one.

Now, Sir, I will deal with the question of electoral roll. In the Local Board election financial problem was the main problem and so the Assembly electoral roll was accepted, because it was not possible for the Local Board to spend about 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees in the preparation of new electoral roll. So, adult suffrage is accepted for Local Board Election. If adult suffrage is accepted or applied in the election of Local Board, Legislative Assembly and Parliament I do not see any reason why this system should not be applied in the case of Municipal election. I know what will be the obvious reply from the Local Self-Government Minister on this point. He

will say the persons living within the Municipal area and who pay something to the Municipal fund should have the right to vote in the Municipal election. This is the argument which he gave some time ago. But if you look into the clauses for qualification of persons, you will find that they should be either graduates, matriculates, persons who have passed Middle Vernacular or Middle English examinations and if they reside within the municipal area they are voters though they do not pay tax. According to the present Municipal Bill persons of such qualifications can be voters even though they do not pay a single pie to the Municipal coffer. So, this argument will hold no good.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You should finish.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I am finishing shortly, Sir. I will now come to the point about removal of Chairman, Vice-chairman, supersession, etc.

Now, it has been said that if there be any Chairman or Vice-Chairman who regularly disobeys the orders of Government, his case should be dealt with under this section. Sir, I do not agree with that. If you accept the principle that the municipality is a democratic and self-governing institution, then you must ensure that Governmental interference is as less as possible. On the other hand, if the Government want to have control over the day to day affairs of the municipalities, they may appoint their men in these bodies. But why should there be any farce about election, democracy and so on and so forth? If you accept the principle that municipalities are democratic and self-governing institutions, then the remedy against any Chairman or Vice-Chairman who flouts the orders of Government or flouts the provisions of this Act, lies with the people and not with the Government. Because we have found that for political reasons Government wanted to remove many innocent Chairmen and Yice-Chairmen. This is the motive which is moving Government in this matter. Let Government also shirk their responsibility; let it be left to the people; let people decided the issue, let there be fresh election and let the people have a new Chairman or Vice-Chairman in such cases. Why should Government interfere in this matter? Sir, you will not find this state of affairs in any other democratic country. The All-India Conference of Local Bodies, which was attended by the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the Local Bodies throughout India, unanimously adopted a

resolution against the removal of Chairmen by Government and also against the system of supersession by Government. This is the opinion of all the municipalities in India.

Then, Sir, in my dissenting minute at page 17, in paragraph 5 I have stated "When the Commissioners fail to elect one as Chairman or Vice-Chairman in the first meeting, they should be given a second chance instead of appointment by the Government as provided in clause 32." Sir, in clause 32, you will find that there is a provision that if the voters fail to elect a Municipal Commissioner, Government will give them a second chance for election. Now, when the Commissioners fail to elect their Chairman or Vice-Chairman in the first meeting, Government does not give them another chance. I want the Commissioners to get the same second chance to elect their Chairman or Vice-Chairman as the electors are given to elect their Commissioners. Sir, I can state from my own experience and I hope the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government also knows it, that failure to elect the Chairman or Vice-Chairman at the first meeting is not always the fault of the majority of the Commissioners. As the Minister knows some of these instances, I need not cite them. If there is any fault on the part of the majority party in having failed to elect the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, then Government are justified in taking action, but in cases where the election could not be done at the first meeting for other reasons, a second chance should be given to them for electing the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the cases of Tinsukia and Shillong Municipalities. I do not see the reason why these municipalities should be governed by persons appointed by Government.

Mr SPEAKER: May be due to the cosmopolitan nature of the population.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Is Government afraid of the cosmopolitan nature of the population and wants to appoint their own men? This is wrong. If there is a cosmopolitan population let them decide who should be the Chairman. Why should Government poke their nose in this matter? In Shillong, particularly, we have seen that the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman and so far as I could gather from my colleagues in the Municipal Board, the Deputy Commissioner never takes any interest in municipal administration, he never sees any file. What's the use of keeping a man as Chairman who does not take any interest in

municipal affairs ? I would, therefore, submit that the First Schedule should be abolished altogether. Sir, in a capital city like Shillong, say a big dignitary comes from outside, who is to receive him first ? There is no representative of the people, there is no Mayor or the Chairman elected by the people. Even in big cities like Calcutta and Bombay these matters are left to the elected representatives of the people. But in Shillong Government are averse to that. I have heard arguments, particularly regarding Tinsukia, that if the matter is left to the people, big and bad merchants will come to govern the municipality. Is it for Government to decide who should come ? One can likewise argue that if there is election, some bad Ministers may come and so let us drop election. So, I say, Sir, this matter should be left to the electorate, who should elect their Chairman.

With these few words, I request Government to give a second thought in this matter.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have considered the point whether an hon. Member, who was in the Select Committee, can come and discuss matters on the floor of this House at this stage. I find from a ruling in the Bihar Legislative Assembly that "when a Motion that a Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration is under discussion, a debate on the principles of the Bill even if it is done to oppose the motion is not in order, because the House stands committed to the principle by having already referred the Bill to a Select Committee", but all the same he can move an amendment to the Bill even if he signs the report. This is his right, but he has not the right to debate on the principles of the Bill.

Again, our revered President Mr. Faiznur Ali had also given a ruling in the same way in 1932. The President observed : "The member need not go into the principles of the Bill which have already been accepted by the House. The House discussed the principles of the Bill and by referring it to the Select Committee is committed to the principles of the Bill." He further goes on to say, "My ruling on this point is very very clear and I repeat it again. whenever the House sends Bill to the Select Committee, the House accepts the principles of the Bill, otherwise it would not have sent to the Select Committee. The House by sending the Bill to the Select Committee has accepted those principles and those principles cannot be questioned at a later stage."

Therefore, I rule Mr. Das as out of order, in spite of the act that he has been allowed to go on for half an hour.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to support the views of Mr. Hareswar Goswami and Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das regarding two points. Firstly, about the nomination system by the Government; before Independence our country was under the foreign rule and to control the local bodies our rulers had some of their nominees in them. But the country is free now and so I think there should not be any nomination by Government and there is no reason behind it as our country is now ruled by ourselves. Secondly, I would like to discuss about the voters. Our country is ruled by democratic rules and therefore the people who reside in the Town Committee or Municipal areas should get the chance of voting and selecting their representatives. Therefore, I am supporting the views of Mr. Goswami that the people who reside in Municipal or Town Committee areas should get the chance of voting whether they pay tax to the Municipality or Town Committee or not.

With these words, I support my Friend, Shri Goswami, in his suggestions. I hope, the Minister will accept the same.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDER (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the arguments of my Friends, Messrs. Goswami, Das and Tajuddin Ahmed.

Mr. SPEAKER : You should not take seriously the views expressed by Mr. Das.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDER (Minister) : Yes, Sir, the subject of adult franchise given to the people living within the Municipality has been discussed on many other occasions also. We had similar discussion while passing the Local Self-Government Bill and also on other occasions. My view on this is that we should not run by catchwords and slogans. The Municipality is constituted with the fund collected from certain persons residing within it, and by their money the whole Municipal affairs are run and it is they who have a voice in the administration of the Municipality and my Friend, Shri Goswami, has himself mentioned that practically all the persons living in a Municipality has come under the purview of this particular section in the Bill and he said that only a few has been left out. That is a view against which I should point out that those persons who will have no interest no right, no responsibility as regards the Municipal affairs if they are included in the rule in that case it will be doing injustice to those persons who make payment for the essential services they want to receive in return from a Municipality. The Municipality is constituted for getting in

return some essential services. Those persons who do not pay anything, who are not to pay anything, who have no permanent interest and who are a floating population, rightly been excluded from this provision.

Sir, the Bill is before the hon. Members of the House, whether the principles adopted in the Bill are rightly adopted and whether it gets the approval of the hon. Members it will be seen when we discuss the Bill clause by clause, but as I have said we have thought about this provision and had deliberations over it more than once, and therefore, I think, it should be kept as it is.

Regarding nomination, my Friends it seems have overlooked one fact. They have taken for granted that our people in the town and outside have developed a full sense of civic responsibility. That is a mistake. We have bitter experience in this regard. Our people, I mean, a considerable number, have not developed that sense of responsibility as is seen in the case of Town Committees and Municipalities. I have seen and I hope, hon. Members will agree with me that even now and then many of the street lights are broken by pelting stones. Hydrants are fixed into tanks to draw out water in Municipal and Local Boards tanks, but these could not be made to stand there even for a week. During day they are repaired and during night they are damaged. Sir, I have experience of Local Board and Municipal tanks. There is demand for more tanks, but it is seen that feet and hands are dipped into the water, dirty buckets are used for drawing water, etc. If these are the methods used by our people, how can we keep our tanks free of germs and dirt? In a Municipality there are people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are not intelligent enough to get their representation in the Municipality and their cases are left out. We have provision for their safeguard even in the Constitution so that some of our brethren who are not upto the mark and who are not on par with others to move shoulder to shoulder should get proper representation so that in due course of time they may be raised to a standard in which they can move shoulder to shoulder with their advanced brethren. These are the main reasons why nominations are provided. We have so many Municipalities and Town Committees and we always find that people are coming with petitions that their cases have been neglected by their brethren of the more advanced and developed communities.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: There is complaint against Government also.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: There are backward people who are not sufficiently educated and intelligent, this nomination is necessary for their representation. A time will come when it will be found that they are no longer backward, the nominations will be discarded.

Then, my Friend, Mr. Goswami, has said that nominated people should not be allowed to hold office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman. I do not find any reason for making this discrimination. To deprive these nominated persons, who are mainly nominated for their backwardness, from competing for Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship will, in my opinion, be not only a height for discrimination but I should say that untouchability will be brought in into the Municipal Act. We know of Ministers representing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government. If by nomination a gentleman or a member comes who is sufficiently intelligent to bear the burden of the Chairmanship, there is no reason why he should be debarred. I am sorry, I cannot help my honourable Friend.

Then with regard to the running of the administration of the Tinsukia and Shillong Municipalities by nominated Chaiman. The reasons are quite obvious. The area of the Shillong Municipality falls in the autonomous district of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and some portions fall under the general area administered by Government and some portions fall under the Siem's territory. So there are difficulties. The matter is under consideration. If it is found that the Municipality could be run properly and could be brought in line with other Municipalities, then surely the Government will consider the matter.

Similarly in the Tinsukia Municipality also there are many difficulties. There are people in Tinsukia from various places where there is not a single community which is stable. These are mostly temporary people residing in Tinsukia Municipality. So these two municipalities have been kept under Schedule I. When the State Government will be able to bring them in line with other municipalities of the State, they will examine the matter. But I do not think at this stage there should be objection to the provisions of this Bill. The Bill is left for consideration. When the amendments will come we will have further discussion on the Bill.

Mr SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Municipal Bill, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was carried.)

The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, as there is no amendment I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

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

The Assam Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be taken into consideration.

(The motion is adopted.)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

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

**The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal)
(Assam Amendment) Bill, 1956.**

***Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** Sir, as there is no amendment I beg to move that the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

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

**The Assam Khadi and Village Industries
Board (Amendment) Bill, 1956.**

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

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

**The Assam Liquor Prohibition (Second Amendment)
Bill, 1956.**

***Shri BAIDYATATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Liquor Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Liquor Prohibition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

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

*The Motion was moved by Shri B. Mookerjee in the absence of the Minister-in-charge.

The Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

(To Motion was put as a question before the House and was adopted.)

The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 be passed.

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

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th September, 1956,

R. N. BARUA

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.

Shillong

The 20th April, 1957

Handwritten signature

AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 2. Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
 3. Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
 4. Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
 5. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No.187, Bombay.
 6. The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
 7. The City Book Company, Post Box No.283, Madras.
 8. The Director, The Book Company, Limited, Book Sellers and Stationers, 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
 9. The Manager, The Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Ry. Road, Lahore.
 10. Messrs. Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
 11. Messrs. Sirbhum Publishing Co., Calcutta.
 12. The Proprietor, 'Graduates Union,' Gauhati.
 13. Mr. Banwarilal Jain (Book Seller), 1719/2002, Mati Katra, Agra (India).
 14. Messrs. Low Book Society, 65/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
 16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
 17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
 18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta.
 19. Messrs Mokshada Pustakalaya, Publishers and Book Sellers, Gauhati.
 20. Messrs Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Book-sellers, Publishers, etc., Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
 21. Messrs B.H.U. Press Book Depot, Book-sellers, Publishers, etc., Banaras-5 (India).
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