

Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

SEPTEMBER SESSION

VOLUME II

No. 20



भारतमेव जयते

The 19th September, 1952

SHILLONG:
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS

1953

Price 10 annas.

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 1-30 P.M., on Friday, the 19th September, 1952.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Relief to flood affected people

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

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

(a) The number of Mauzas and their names in the districts concerned affected by the recent flood ?

(b) The number of people affected in each Mauza ?

(c) The value of crops damaged in each Mauza ?

(d) Whether any person has lost life due to flood and if so, what is the number of such people ?

(e) How much money has been given (i) for gratuitous relief, (ii) agricultural loan, (iii) cattle loan to different subdivisions affected by the floods ?

(f) The average amount of money given under the above heads to the people ?

(g) How much money and rice the Assam Government have received from the Central Government for rendering flood relief ?

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister) replied :

63. (a), (b) & (c)—Government have not received mauzawise report but only district as a whole. The District Officers have however been requested to supply the information mauza by mauza.

(d)—Yes, seven deaths due to floods including four in Goalpara reported by Deputy Commissioner recently. Government have asked Deputy Commissioner to give more details about this,

(e)—Except in some emergent cases, all the money for Gratuitous relief and Agricultural loan (including cattle loan) were placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners concerned for equitable distribution to all the affected places of their districts. Up till now Government have sanctioned the amounts to the different districts as shown below :—

	Gratuitous relief				Agricultural loan (including cattle loan)
	Rs.				Rs.
(1) Lakhimpur	93,000	...	...	...	75,000
(2) Sibsagar	25,540	...	...	...	78,000
(3) Nowgong	25,000	...	...	...	50,000
(4) Darrang	5,000	...	...	...	60,000
(5) Kamrup	50,000	...	...	...	1,40,000
(6) Goalpara	15,000	...	...	...	20,000
(7) Cachar	*24,600	...	...	...	90,000
	<hr/> 2,38,140				<hr/> 5,13,000

*(This includes Rs.8,600 for Test Relief.)

(f)—Informations will be supplied on receipt of reports from the Deputy Commissioners which have been called for.

(g)—No cash money has been received from the Government of India as a measure of flood relief. But the Union Government have supplied 15,000 maunds of rice for distribution to the flood-affected families of the State at a concession rate of Rs.15 per maund.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that in Nowgong certain Mauzas were devastatingly affected by flood and that the gratuitous relief and agricultural loans to these Mauzas are quite inadequate?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Government do not consider that those Mauzas were affected devastatingly.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: On what basis the agricultural loan of Rs.20,000 was given to the district of Goalpara?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On recommendation and according to needs and demands from the local officers.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Is it not a fact that the extent of the damage done by flood in Goalpara district is as much as the extent of the damage done by floods in other districts in the North Bank of the Brahmaputra?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): No Sir, it is not a fact.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it not a fact that the extent of agricultural loan given to the people was Rs.15 to 20 only—and do Government consider that would be sufficient?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It may not be sufficient. The balance is expected to be met by the people by other means and ways.

Muslim immigrants coming from Pakistan to Assam**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** asked :

*64. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Muslim immigrants coming from Pakistan to Assam after the Nehru-Liaquat Pact ?

(b) Is it a fact that a large number of Muslim immigrants daily pouring into the State of Assam from Pakistan ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to prevent the influx of a large number of Muslim immigrants from Pakistan to Assam ?

(d) If not, will Government be pleased to state whether any action to stop such influx is going to be taken soon ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

64. (a)—The relevant figures are given below—

	1950 9th Apl. 1950— 31st Dec. 1950	1951	1952 1st Jan. 1952— 23rd Aug. 1952
Total number of incoming Muslims of all categories through recognised routes of travel to Assam.	2,52,562	2,20,976	1,62,471
Total number of outgoing Muslims by recognised routes of travel from Assam.	90,702	1,83,728	1,47,932
Nett influx	161,860	37,248	14,539
Number of incoming Muslims declaring themselves to be new settlers or immigrants.	6,549	10,077	1,379

(b)—There is a nett balance of immigration into Assam.

(c)—No action is possible at present as there is no law prohibiting entry into Assam.

(d)—In view of the proposed introduction of the Passport-cum-Visa system for travel between India and Pakistan with effect from 15th October, 1952, Government do not consider any special action necessary.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Has Government any information that Muslims who had come back to Assam after the Nehru-Liaquat Pact had again left—if so, why ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): I have no particular information of the point, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Has the property which had been lost during the communal riot been returned to them?

Mr. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Have Government arranged to rehabilitate those refugees who had come back after the communal.....

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): That does not arise because it relates to the rehabilitation of refugees. We are discussing with the question of Muslim immigrants coming from Pakistan to Assam.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What was the reason of this influx of refugees?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Probably those people were hungry for land and that was the trouble created in East Bengal.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: In view of the statement made by the Government, will Government consider it necessary to sit together in a meeting with the other Government in order to stop this influx?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): It will create very little effect on East Bengal Government. There are actually Chief Secretaries Conferences, but it is a fact that less said the better it is.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact that there is seasonal influx?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): I have got no personal information about this.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact that there has been flux of refugees from the two routes—one from Sylhet and the other from Goalpara side?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): May be.

Amalgamation of the Public Health and Medical Departments

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY asked:

*65. Do Government propose to amalgamate the Public Health Services and the Medical Services under the same Head?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied:

65.—The matter is at present under consideration of Government.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Will the proposed amalgamation take place from top to bottom or only of the heads?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): I have already replied that the matter is under consideration. As a matter of fact we have set up a Committee to examine the whole matter.

**Visits of the flood affected areas by the present Deputy
Commissioner of Lakhimpur District**

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked :

* 66. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the present Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur District has visited the flood affected areas of Dibrugarh North Bank and Murkong Selek Area ?

(b) If so, how many times he has visited the above areas, and if not, why not ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

66. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The present Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, has visited the flood affected areas of Dibrugarh North Bank and Murkong Selek once in each place.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU : Will Government be pleased to state when and on what dates the Deputy Commissioner visited the flood-affected areas ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I cannot give the dates off-hand.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU : May I know whether the Deputy Commissioner had visited the flood-affected areas during the floods or after the floods had subsided ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : He visited those areas in connection with the floods.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU : Are Government aware that the time fixed for interview with the present Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur at his bungalow is only one hour ?

Mr. SPEAKER : How do you come over from flood to interview ?

Shri KARKA DOLOI MIRI : মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোঁৱে, বানপানী প্ৰসিদ্ধিত লোকসকলক কেই বান্দিবলৈক টিনপাত দিয়া হৈছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : How does this question arise here ?

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : When did the Deputy Commissioner visit the flood-affected areas of the North Lakhimpur subdivision ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I cannot say, but he went to the North Bank also.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA: It is said Sir, he went to certain places like Murkong Selek.....

Mr. SPEAKER: No, the reply states that he visited the flood-affected areas of Dibrugarh North Bank. That means Dhemaji and other places.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA: Do I understand that he never visited parts of North Lakhimpur which had been affected by the flood?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Probably not.

**Assam Government Motor Transport Workers'
Union at Shillong**

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked:

* 67. (a) Is it a fact that the Labour Minister inaugurated a conference of the Assam Government Motor Transport Workers' Union at Shillong in 3rd August 1952?

(b) Has the said Union been registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926?

(c) Is the Labour Minister aware that there are Unions of the State Transport Workers duly registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister) replied:

67. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Assam Government Motor Transport Workers' Union, Gauhati is awaiting registration, the same having been cancelled on 20th January 1952.

(c)—Yes, there are two registered Trade Unions of State Transport Workers, viz.—

(i) State Transport Workers' Union, Assam, Head Office—Shillong.

(ii) State Transport Workers' Association, Jorhat.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: With regard to (a), did the Labour Minister give an assurance in the said conference that Government would enquire into the allegations of corruption, nepotism and favouritism in the State Transport Organisation?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): No such assurance was given.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Was a section of the State Transport workers of Shillong granted half-holiday with pay on the day of the conference to enable them to attend the same?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): Government did not grant any half-holiday.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Whether Government was aware that such a half-holiday was given?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): Government have no information.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Are the workers of other registered unions granted half-holiday, or is there any bar in granting half-holiday to them ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question does not arise.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Was the Assam Government Motor Transport Workers' Union registered on the 3rd August 1952 ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Registered, you mean ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Yes, Sir, because registration was cancelled on 20th January 1952.

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): I ave already replied, Sir, as registration was cancelled, the registration of the Union is under consideration.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Was it not unusual for a Minister to attend a conference of an unregistered Union ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): A Minister is not likely to know whether a particular union is registered or not.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any bar to attending such meetings ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister): No, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: There is a bar.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not think you are right.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: May I know from the questioner.....

Mr. SPEAKER: No.

Settlement of a plot of Government land

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*68. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether there is a plot of Government land in the Gauhati town in the vicinity of T. C. Girls' High English School and the Immigration Hospital ?

(b) Is it a fact that a part of the said plot has been settled with an individual ?

(c) If so, under whose orders the plot was settled ?

(d) Is it a fact that this plot of land originally belonged to some people of Hadayatpur, but it was acquired by the Assam Bengal Railway about six years ago ?

(e) Did some landless people of Hadayatpur apply for getting settlement of the said plot of land ?

(f) If the answer to (e) above is in affirmative, what were the grounds of rejecting their petitions ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

68. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, a small area of three kathas out of about 6 bighas was settled with Sri Ambika Giri Roy Choudhury.

(c)—Under orders of Revenue Minister.

(d)—There is no record to show this, except a petition of some people of Hadayatpur in which it is stated that the land was acquired by Railway Authority about sixty years back but subsequently abandoned by the Railways.

(e)—An application of some people of Hadayatpur was received requesting Government either to keep the area as an open space or to settle the same with public institutions like Jamiat Ulema Hind and others. They did not apply for settlement with themselves.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : With regard to (c), did the Revenue Minister personally visit the area before the plot was settled with the person concerned ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Yes, Sir, I had gone to that area to satisfy myself whether land was available and could be given settlement and what kind of land it is.

Transfer orders issued by Government on gazetted and non-gazetted officers

† **Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** asked :

*69. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of transfer orders issued by Government upon gazetted and non-gazetted officers of all Departments in the State during the last four years ?

(b) The number of transfer orders carried out and the number of transfer orders cancelled during the same period ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

69. (a) and (b)—As the information required cover all Departments on the State over a period of 4 years, it will take such a long time for their collection and consolidation that it will not be possible to supply the information during the current session. If however, information is desired with regard to any particular officer or categories of officers the same can be furnished as early as may be found possible.

Appointments given through the Public Service Commission and by Government under regulation 33 of the Public Service Commission Regulation

†**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** asked :

*70. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of appointments given through the Public Service Commission during the last 5 years ?
- (b) The total number of appointments given by Government under Regulation 33 of the Public Service Commission Regulation and later on referred to the Commission for approval during the last 5 years ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

70. (a) & (b)—Order for collection of information has however been issued and information may be furnished as soon as it is ready.

Abolition of levy of Sales Tax on medicines, surgical appliances, etc.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY asked :

*71. Do Government propose to abolish levy of Sales Tax on medicines, surgical appliances and equipments and invalid foods to give relief to the suffering humanity ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

71.—To prevent abuse by unscrupulous dealers, Government at present do not propose to exempt medicines, surgical appliances and equipments and invalid foods other than those already exempted after careful consideration of the interests of the comparatively poor section of our population.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is that the only reason for not exempting medicines ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): This is one of the main reasons.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What are the other reasons ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Government consider that enough has already been done and they do not like to go further.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Do Government aware that even the quinine mixture is being taxed ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That was discussed threadbare, the other day.

Exemption of dramatic performances, etc., from the scope of the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax Act

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*72. Have Government taken all necessary steps to exempt all amateur sports, theatres and dramatic, artistic and variety shows from the scope of the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax Act ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

72.—Besides the mandatory exemptions contemplated by section 3 (1) Government have in response to public demands, already exempted dramatic performances during Durga Puja and two Bihus.

Shifting of Malaria Institute from Shillong

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*73. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is in the contemplation of Government to shift the location of the Malaria Institute from Shillong to some place in the plains where malaria is prevalent in an endemic form ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

73.—No.

Staff of the Kamrup Treasury and their emoluments

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*74. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of employees, category by category, serving in the Kamrup Treasury showing the emoluments drawn by each one of them at present ?

(b) Does Government propose to revise their scales of pay in the near future ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

74. (a)—A list with the required information is given below :—

A list of employees, category by category, serving in the Kamrup Treasury showing the emoluments drawn by each of them at present.

Category of employees in the Treasury	Emoluments drawn by each one of them
1. Treasurer (1)	Rupees 170 in the scale of Rs.125—175.
2. Assistant Treasurer (1)	Rupees 129 in the scale of Rs.100—150.
3. Lower Division Assistants (4)... ..	Rupees 84, 72, 60, 69 in the scale of Rs.50—100.
4. Potdars (30)	Three Potdars Rs.66, 65, 72. Seven Potdars each 60. Three Potdars each 62. Five Potdars each Rs.59. Three Potdars each Rs.56. One Potdar Rs.53. Eight Potdars each Rs.50 in the scale of Rs.40—70 in case of non-matriculates and Rs.45—80 in the case of matriculates.
5. Peons (6)	Six Peons Rs.45, 38, 33, 32, 33 and 32, respectively in the scale of Rs.22—28.

(b)—The scales of pay of all the staff was revised only in 1948, and no further revision is under contemplation, in so short a time,

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Distribution of cloth in the Tea Gardens of Tezpur Subdivision**Shri BISWADEV SARMA** asked :

109. Will Government be pleased to state the quantity of cloth distributed in the Tea Gardens of Tezpur Subdivision by Dutta Choudhury and Co., for the Mazdoors since that Company was entrusted with the work ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

109.—A separate quota is allotted to the Indian Tea Association out of the States' quota and they make their own arrangement for lifting and distribution thereof in the different areas. There is no agent by the name and style of Dutta Choudhury and Co., for supply of cloth to the Tea Gardens. M/S. J. D. Choudhury and Co., Shillong are the agents appointed by the Indian Tea Association for lifting their quota from February 1952. The cloth procured by them are under distribution amongst the Tea Gardens under the direction of the Indian Tea Association.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: May I know Sir, whether or not it is the duty of Government to see that the quota of cloth is lifted and properly distributed in the tea gardens ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Yes, Sir.**Steamer Service between Dhubri and Goalpara****Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA** asked :

110. (a) Are Government aware of the difficulties which the people of Goalpara are now facing due to withdrawal of Steamer Service from Dhubri to Goalpara ?

(b) Do Government propose to take necessary steps to re-open the Steamer Service again from Dhubri to Goalpara, and thereby remove the present difficulties of the Goalpara Public ?

***Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister)** replied :

110. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have moved the Steamer Company to restore the Steamer Service between Dhubri and Goalpara.

*As Shri Siddhinath Sarma (Minister) was absent the supplementaries were replied by Shri Ramnath Das (Minister).

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA: May I know Sir, why this Steamer service from Dhubri to Goalpara has been withdrawn ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): I do not know the reason Sir, as the hon. Questioner wanted this Government to move the Company for re-opening the steamer service, so we have written to the Company. In the reply that we have received they have stated that they are considering the matter.

Persons receiving reliefs in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked :

111. (z) Will Government be pleased to state—

The number of persons receiving reliefs at—

- (1) Burisuti,
- (2) Murkongselek,
- (3) Laimekuri of the district of Lakhimpur in the Subdivision of Dibrugarh ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

111. (a)—The number of families received relief this year is—

- (1)—Thirty-six families in Burisuti transferred areas and 2,000 in North Bank Burisuti.
- (2)—Six hundred and twenty-nine at Murkongselek, and
- (3)—One hundred and forty-four families at Laimekuri.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: May I know Sir, what is the value of the relief commodities supplied to these flood affected people ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): I cannot supply the information off-hand, Sir.

Lifting of quotas of cloth and yarn by quota-holders

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli asked :

112. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) If the present licensed importers or quota-holders of the cloth and yarn appointed by Government have lifted the quota in time ?
- (b) The names and addresses of such quota-holders ?
- (c) The reasons for selecting them as quota-holders ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

112. (a)—The present record of lifting of quotas is not so satisfactory due to sudden depression in trade from March 1952 but an improvement is noticed from June last. It was good upto February 1952.

(b)—Procuring Agents are appointed month by month on receipt of applications after due advertisement in the Gazette and newspapers. There is therefore no permanent set of quota-holders, and it is not possible to give the names of all such quota-holders without knowing the definite period for which the information is required. However, a list of agents for August and September is given below.

ALLOCATION OF 739 BALES OF AUGUST 1952 CLOTH QUOTA

Names of Agents

1. Sree Hanuman Company, Bihpuria, North Lakhimpur.
2. M. D. Baheti and Company, Jorhat.
3. Motiram Ratanchand, Sibsagar.
4. H. B. Agarwalla, Golaghat.
5. Textile Supply Company, Golaghat.
6. Tansukhlal Sohanlal, Nowgong.
7. J. M. Goswami and Company, Nowgong.
8. Ramlal Durgadatta, Nowgong.
9. Chhogmal Madanlal, Gauhati.
10. Punamchand Madanlal, Mangaldai.
11. Shri Mahabir Stores, Gauhati.
12. Biswanath Trading Company, Gauhati.
13. Soud Brothers, Gauhati.
14. Baishya Stores, Gauhati.
15. Hindusthan Traders (1951) Limited, Gauhati.
16. Nathmal Tolaram, Dhubri.
17. Giridharimal Balchand, Dhubri.
18. Beerudon Labhchand, Dhubri.
19. Hanuman Cloth Supply Agency, Dhubri.
20. North Bank Textile Association, Bongaigaon.
21. Bhojanlal Sreenivas, Shillong.
22. Yognarain Ghanshyamdas, Shillong.
23. K. J. Cloth and Yarn Co-operative Wholesale Society, Shillong.
24. Sunrise Trading Agency, Silchar.
25. Chhogamal Golechha, Silchar.
26. Sarada Brothers, Hailakandi.
27. Ramkrishna Bastralay, Karimganj.
28. Chandmal Bhikamchand, Karimganj.
29. Prayagjyotish and Company, Gauhati.

ALLOCATION OF 737 BALES OF SEPTEMBER, 1952 CLOTH QUOTA

Names of Procuring Agents

1. Chhogmal Madanlal, Gauhati.
2. Bishwanath Trading Company, Gauhati.
3. Barjatya Brothers, Gauhati.
4. Shri Mahabir Stores, Gauhati.
5. Baishya Stores, Gauhati.
6. Radheshyam Shyam Sundar, Gauhati.
7. Soud Brothers, Gauhati.
8. Motiram Ratanchand, Sibsagar.
9. M. D. Baheti and Company, Jorhat.
10. Gokulchand Shewdayal, Jorhat.
11. Nathmal Tolaram, Dhubri.
12. Giridharimall Balchand, Dhubri.
13. Bherudan Labhchand, Dhubri.
14. Dhubri Cloth Store, Dhubri.
15. North Lakhimpur Millers and Dealers Association, North Lakhimpur.
16. Sunrise Trading Agency, Silchar.
17. Tansukhlal Sohanlal, Nowgong.

Names of Procuring Agents

18. Satyadev Goswami, Nowgong.
19. Punamchand Madanlal, Mangaldai.
20. Shri Ramakrishna Bastralaya, Karimganj.
21. Yognarayan Ghanshyamdass, Shillong.
22. Sarda Brothers, Hailakandi.
23. Chhogmal Golechha, Silchar.
24. Hindusthan Traders (1951) Limited, Gauhati.

ALLOCATION LIST OF 959 BALES OF AUGUST, 1952 YARN QUOTA

Names of Agents

1. Motiram Ratanchand, Sibsagar.
2. Textile Supply Company, Golaghat.
3. Tansukhlal Sohanlal, Nowgong.
4. Borooah and Company, Nowgong.
5. Satyadev Goswami, Nowgong.
6. Chhogmal Madanlal, Gauhati.
7. Jagadishprasad Dulichand, Gauhati.
8. Barjatya Brothers, Gauhati.
9. Shri Mahabir Stores, Gauhati.
10. Baishya Stores, Gauhati.
11. Hindusthan Traders (1951) Limited, Gauhati.
12. Nathmal Tolaram, Dhubri.
13. Hanuman Cloth Supply Agency, Dhubri.
14. North Bank Textile Association, Bongaigaon.
15. Bhajonlal Sreenivas, Shillong.
16. Sunrise Trading Agency, Silchar.
17. Chhogmal Golechha, Silchar.
18. Sree Ram Krishna Bastralay, Karimganj.
19. Chandmall Bhikamchand, Karimganj.
20. Sarda Brothers, Hailakandi.
21. Prayagjyotish and Company, Gauhati.

ALLOCATION LIST OF 989 BALES OF SEPTEMBER, 1952 YARN QUOTA

Names of Agents

1. Jagadishprasad Dulichand, Gauhati.
2. Chhogmal Madanlal, Gauhati.
3. Choudhury and Company, Shillong.
4. Motiram Ratanchand, Sibsagar.
5. Nathmal Tolaram, Dhubri.
6. Dhubri Cloth Store, Dhubri.
7. Sunrise Trading Agency, Silchar.
8. Tansukhlal Sohanlal, Nowgong.
9. Satyadev Goswami, Nowgong.
10. Sree Ram Krishna Bastralay, Karimganj.
11. Sarda Brothers, Hailakandi.
12. Chhogmal Golechha, Silchar.
13. Hindusthan Traders (1951) Limited, Gauhati.
14. Shri Mahabir Stores, Gauhati.
15. Barjatya Brothers, Gauhati.
16. Sree Kamakhya Hosiery, Gauhati.

(c)—Government select such agents whom they consider to be the best and suitable according to the terms of advertisement for such agencies and from their past records as Procuring Agents, etc.

Grants given to Subsidised dispensaries of the Gauhati Subdivision

Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked :

113. (a) Is it a fact that Government Grants given to the Subsidized dispensaries of the Gauhati Subdivision have been held up by the Gauhati Local Board ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to recover this money from the Board and pay direct to the Subsidized Dispensaries ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

113. (a)—Government have no information.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know Sir, whether Government will take steps to make a thorough enquiry into the matter ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : I may look into the matter Sir, and ascertain what is the real fact.

Grazing Reserve of Garamur Mauza

Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH asked :

114. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If there is any case of encroachment of Grazing Reserve of Garamur Mauza of Jorhat Subdivision ?

(b) If so, what are the names of the above encroachers ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

114. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Raising of the present scale of pay of the staff of the Deputy Commissioner's Office

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

115. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the starting monthly pay of a Matriculate Assistant in the Deputy Commissioner's Office ?

(b) Do Government propose to raise the present scale of pay of the Assistants of the Revenue and Deputy Commissioner's Offices in view of the high cost of living prevalent at present ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

115. (a)—Rs. 50 per mensem.

(b)—There is no such proposal at present before Government.

Road Communications between Tihu and Barama

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY asked :

116. (a) Do Government aware that there is no direct road communications between Tihu and Barama a length of 9 miles ?

(b) Do Government propose to construct a feeder road joining these two places leading to the convenience both of the people and of the officers concerned ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

116. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Not for sometime to come.

Newly opened hillocks in Shillong Town for settlement of Government officers

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY asked :

117. (a) Is it a fact that the newly opened hillocks in Shillong town since 1949, for the settlement of officers have been named as Matinagar, Bishnupur, Ramnagar, Rupnagar, etc. ?

(b) Do these names bear any relation to our beloved Ministers ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

117. (a)—Government have no official information but it is learnt that the residents of two areas have named them as Bishnupur and Matinagar. Government have no information with regard to others.

(b)—The Government have no knowledge. The hon. Questioner may ascertain it from the residents, because it is they who can answer such questions.

Requisition of Tea Garden lands

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

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

(a) The number of tea gardens from which lands have been requisitioned during the years 1951 and 1952 ?

(b) The total acreage thus requisitioned ?

(c) How many persons have been settled with land in such requisitioned areas and what is the average amount of land given to such people ?

(d) Whether any premium has been recovered from these people and if so, what is the amount of such premium realised ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) replied :

118. (a)—Information is not readily available. They have been called for from Deputy Commissioners and will be supplied to the member when received.

(b)—44524 acres, since the end of 1948 up till now.

(c)—15567 families including refugees. About 2 acres per family. (All the requisitioned land have not yet been settled).

(d)—Informations are not readily available. They have been called for and will be supplied to the member when received.

Construction of roads in the Mikir Hills under the Petroleum and Vehicles Tax Fund

Shri KHORSING TERANG asked :

119. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have received certain proposals for the construction of roads in the Mikir Hills under the Petroleum and Vehicles Tax Fund ?

(b) If so whether they have decided to take up any of those proposals ?

(c) When the construction works under aforesaid Scheme will commence ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

119. (a)—The Assam Roads Communication Board in its last meeting on the 13th and 14th June 1952 recommended construction of a road from Mohendijua to Parokhwa at a cost of Rs.5,00,000 out of Petrol Tax Fund (Ordinary).

(b) & (c)—The estimates for roads recommended by the Assam Roads Communication Board have been submitted to the Government of India on 30th June 1952 for approval. Works will be taken up on receipt of their approval.

Number of crimes registered thanawise in the Golaghat Subdivision and present strength of Golaghat Police Station

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA asked :

120. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of crimes registered thanawise in the Golaghat Subdivision (i) in the year 1951 and (ii) till 31st July, 1952 ?

(b) Is it a fact that the present Police strength at Golaghat cannot cope with the increasing crimes successfully ?

(c) Do Government propose to increase the Police strength and appoint a Subdivisional Police Officer at Golaghat ?

121. (a) Is it a fact that the latrines attached to the quarters of the Golaghat Police Station on the eastern side are very close to the Municipal road and are exposed to the public view ?

(b) Are Government aware of the correspondences between the Chairman, Golaghat Municipal Board and the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar regarding the screening of the thana latrines by brick-walls properly ?

(c) If not, do Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

(d) Is it a fact that the Assistant Director of Public Health, Eastern Public Health Division, Jorhat, in his inspection remarks on 24th May 1952 with regard to the Golaghat Municipality advised that the Golaghat thana latrines should be properly screened by brick-walls ?

(e) In view of the above remarks of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Jorhat, do Government propose to take immediate action in the matter ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

120. (a)—The number is shown below thanawise :—

(i) In Golaghat Police Station—490 cases in 1951 and 300 cases till 31st July, 1952

(ii) In Bokakhat Police Station 60 cases in 1951 and 30 cases till 31st July, 1952.

(iii) In Dergaon Police Station 137 cases in 1951 and 115 cases till 31st July, 1952.

(b) & (c)—The question of the adequacy of the present Police strength to cope with crimes, increasing the strength and appointing a Subdivisional Police Officer at Golaghat are under consideration of Government.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA : Is it a fact that except at Golaghat there are Subdivisional Police Officers in all the Subdivisions of the State ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Yes, in almost all.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

121. (a)—The latrines are at a distance of about 100 feet from the municipal road and are unobjectionable from the point of view of sanitation. But they are exposed to public view.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar, has already moved the Executive Engineer, Jorhat for construction of a pucca wall for screening the thana latrines.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA : With regard to (e) Sir, will Government be pleased to see that the construction of the pucca wall to screen the thana latrines is taken up early ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : The matter is being taken up ; it is already given in the reply that the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar, has already moved the Executive Engineer, Jorhat for construction of a pucca wall for screening the thana latrines.

Preparation of record of rights for the tenants of Uttar-Barsiral and Nij-Barsiral villages

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

122. (a) Is it a fact that the tenants of the Uttar-Barsiral and Nij-Barsiral villages of the Pashim Barbhag Mouza of the Kamrup District filed a petition on 27th July, 1949 in the name of Shri Andharu Ram Haloi and others for preparation of record of rights under the provisions of the Assam (Temporarily Settled Districts) Tenancy Act, 1939 ?

(b) What steps Government have taken in this regard ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) replied :

122. (a) —Yes.

(b)—The entire area was only 387 bighas. Government dropped the matter as the facts of the case did not warrant the necessity or desirability of the preparation of a record of rights of tenants in respect of this area.

Complaint of corruptions and irregularities alleged to have been committed by Mr. Thomas, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jorhat

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

123. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have lately received any complaint of corruptions and irregularities alleged to have been committed by Mr. Thomas, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Jorhat ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken by Government with regard to this ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

123. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Settlement of land by Government with landless indigenous landless persons in Cachar District

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS asked :

124. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of indigenous landless persons given land by Government during the last two years in the district of Cachar ?

(b) The total area of land thereof ?

(c) How many refugees have been given land in the district of Cachar during the last two years ?

(d) The total area of land given to the refugees as stated above ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that some members of the Assembly and Parliament have also been given land in the district of Cachar very recently in Silchar Town ?

- (f) If so, the reasons for such settlement ?
 (g) Whether any public institution applied for land in Silchar town ?
 (h) If so, whether it has been given ?
 (i) If not, why preference has been given to Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliaments over the needs of the public institutions ?
 (j) Whether Government propose to stop this practice of giving land to Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament ?
 (k) If not, why ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

124. (a)—Three thousand four hundred and twenty-one Indigenous landless families have been given land in Cachar during the last two years.

(b)—The total area thus settled is 25,808 B. 17 K. 6 Ch.

(c)—During the last two years 3,889 families of Refugees have been given land in Cachar.

(d)—The total area thus settled with the refugees is 14,606 B. 7K. 5 Ch.

(e)—Yes, one Member of Parliament and one Member of Legislative Assembly have been given land in Silchar.

(f)—Because, they were considered deserving on merits for settlement of lands found available there.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes.

(i)—Does not arise.

(j)—Two isolated cases of settlement of lands with Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament cannot be called a practice and the question therefore does not arise. Specially when they were considered deserving on merit.

(k)—Election as Member of Legislative Assembly or Member of Parliament cannot be considered as a disqualification to get settlement of land.

Post of Lower Division Assistants in the State Transport Organisation

Shri NILMONI PHOOKAN asked :

125. (a) Is it a fact that State Transport Authorities, a few months back advertised for first batch of 21 Lower Division Assistants and that applicants were asked to submit their applications within stipulated time with application fee of Rs.5 with Treasury Chalan as evidence ?

(b) How many applications were received as such ?

(c) Whether the posts were filled in from such applicants ?

(d) Is it a fact that recently a second batch of 21 Lower Division Assistants were appointed out of whom only five attached Treasury Chalans along with their applications and the rest 16 were asked to deposit money in the Treasury after their appointment ?

(e) If so, why this differential treatment was made of 16 candidates of the second batch ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

125. (a)—For filling up some posts of Lower Division Assistants created for official operation of the Gauhati-Goalpara and Nowgong-Silghat routes applications with Treasury Chalans depositing Rs.5 as application fees were invited by

the State Transport Organisation in October 1951 without specifically mentioning in the notice the number of posts to be filled.

(b)—120 with Treasury Chals and about 500 without Treasury Chalan were received.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, a batch of 21 Assistants has been appointed recently, some of whom have been taken against vacancies since occurred in other routes and some to fill up the posts that remain unfilled against sanctions for Gauhati-Goalpara and Nowgong-Silghat routes due to some of the selected candidates not joining the posts.

This batch of Assistants was selected out of the applications received in response to the advertisement issued in October, 1951 and also from amongst those whose applications were received from time to time without application fee. Only five of them could be selected from amongst those who submitted applications with application fees within stipulated time and the rest amongst those who applied without application fees either within stipulated time for afterwards, and therefore were asked to deposit fee before joining the appointments.

(e)—As a sufficient number of suitable candidates was not available from amongst the applicants who submitted their applications with application fees within stipulated time in response to advertisement the balance had to be recruited out of the applications received otherwise.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: What were the minimum qualifications for the appointments advertised and whether this Rs. 5 was compulsory to be deposited by every applicant ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): The minimum qualification is Matriculation, and the application fee of Rs. 5 had to be deposited by every applicant.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: It is not clear to me, Sir. I want to know whether it is compulsory for every applicant to deposit this Rs. 5 ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): I have already replied to that Sir, that this Rs. 5 had to be paid by every applicant.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Out of 120 applicants who deposited the requisite fees, a batch of 21 applicants were already appointed; is it a fact that the rest do not come up to the standard required ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Yes, Sir.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Are Government compelled to entertain 500 applications from time to time and were they bound to select candidates out of the 500 who never deposited any fees at all while other who deposited fees were not considered ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is not clear to me. What is your present question ?

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: My question Sir, is in connection with (b) the reply given by the Government is that 120 with Treasury chals and about 500 without Treasury chals were received—I want to know why Government entertained these 500 applications, were they compelled to do so ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): These applications were received along with others Sir, in response to the advertisement.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: But out of the 120 with Treasury chalans only 21 were appointed in the first batch and the remainder 99 were not at all considered but those without Treasury chalans were appointed—I want to know is it because they do not come up to the standard required by the advertisement?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Only 5 were appointed because the rest did not come up to the requisite standard.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Am I to understand that after proper scrutiny they were found unfit?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): I have stated already what I know about this case Sir. Only those with requisite qualifications were appointed besides that I have no other information.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Then I will take it that Government appointed persons without getting full information from the applications.

Cultivation of lac and royalty realised therefrom

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH asked :

Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What are the districts in the State of Assam where lac is cultivated?
- (b) What was the amount of royalty realised from lac during the last three years in Assam? (Figures to be given district by district).
- (c) Whether Government have done anything to improve or extend the lac cultivation in Assam?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

126. (a)—Lac is cultivated mainly in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills and to a negligible extent in the Sadiya and Kamrup.

(b)—The amounts of royalty on lac realised during the last three years as follows :—

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.	1,17,429	70,616	1,04,075
2. Garo Hills	17,560	21,775	15,918
3. Kamrup	5,155	4,445	3,005
4. Khasi and Jaintia Hills	638	115	77,347
5. Sadiya Division	Nil	3,053	Nil

(c)—Lac cultivation is being done by the tribesmen themselves in different areas of Assam, as a subsidiary crop. Government have not initiated any scheme for its extension and development so far. But, a special officer has since been appointed by Government of India to study the scope for the extension and development of lac cultivation. This officer visited the lac producing areas of the State during, 1952. He has observed that the limiting factors in regard to the improvement and extension of lac cultivation in Assam are:—

(1) The highly speculative nature of prices in Calcutta, (2) lack of financial capacity of the producers to hold up stock till prices appreciate and to avoid having to take cash loans against future crops from middlemen and (3) the fact that Arhar plants on which lac is, to a great extent, grown in Assam competes for space with paddy in the jhums of tribal growers who always grow inadequate quantities of food which have been explained to and noted by him.

Government are now awaiting the Special Officer's recommendations to overcome these difficulties.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Is Government aware, Sir, that for want of road communication the tribal producers of lac cannot bring their produce to the open market in the plains?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): To some extent it is true and that is why a lac factory is being situated in such a place so that the people can bring the produce by boat and also by road. A scheme for development of roads has also been taken up in this area.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Where is that lac factory, Sir?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): It is being situated at Chaparmukh.

Amount of Sales Tax realised in 1950-51 and 1951-52

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH asked:

127. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The amount of sales tax realised from each district of Assam during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?
- (b) The amount of sales tax realised from sales of cigarettes in Assam during the above two years?
- (c) The name of the individual or the Firm who or which paid the highest amount of sales tax in Assam during the two years mentioned above?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied:

127. (a)—A statement is given below:

**Statement showing the amount of Sales Tax realised during the years
1950-51 and 1951-52**

District	1950-51	1951-52
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cachar	7,62,584	11,25,036
2. Darrang	4,16,360	6,32,590
3. Goalpara	5,39,528	7,83,454
4. Kamrup	9,51,945	11,43,668
5. Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4,17,970	4,65,068
6. Lakhimpur	13,24,979	19,82,552
7. Nowgong	3,37,351	4,60,944
8. Sibsagar	6,78,821	9,49,718
9. Lushai Hills	6,253	3,307
10. Garo Hills	22,183	45,515
11. Naga Hills	44,716	40,675
12. North Cachar Hills	8,156	11,532
13. Mikir Hills	6,714	12,271
14. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	435	4,510
Total	55,17,995	76,60,840

(b)—The information is not available because a dealer is taxed on the total turnover from all taxable goods sold by him and the tax is not levied commodity wise.

(c)—In public interests, it is not considered proper to disclose names.

Primary Trading Co-operative Societies

Shri RABIN KAKATI asked :

128. (a) Are Government aware that all the Primary Trading Co-operative Societies are in collapsing stage ?

(b) If so, what step Government propose to take to save these Primary Trading Co-operative Societies ?

***Shri MOHENDRAMOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister)** replied :

128. (a)—Government are aware that with the gradual decontrol of articles the position of most of the Primary Trading Co-operative Societies has become critical. These societies were intended to function as multipurpose societies but in fact most of them have been dealing with controlled commodities only.

*As Shri Mohendramohan Choudhury (Minister) was absent the Supplementaries were replied by Shri Motiram Bora (Minister).

(b)—The position is under active consideration of the Government and preliminary instructions have already been issued to convert them into multipurpose societies, particularly into credit societies wherever possible by splitting such societies or by amalgamation of two or more such societies.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : Are Government aware, Sir, that there are other causes for the failure of these Primary Trading Co-operative Societies ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : There may be other causes, Sir.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : Do Government admit that many of them have collapsed on account of want of proper supervision and control of the Department ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : It is probably for lack of efficient management that some of them have collapsed.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : Are Government aware that many of these Co operative Societies have not been inspected by the Inspectors or Auditors for two or three years together ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Not for two or three years, Sir. Probably some of them have not been audited for a year or so.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : Are Government aware that many of these Trading Co-operatives have not even the assets now which were raised as share capital at the beginning ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Not many, Sir, but some of them may not have the assets now.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : Is it not a fact, Sir, that many of them are saddled with heavy liabilities ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Not many, but some of them may be.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA : Then how is it possible for these Trading Co-operatives to be turned into multi-purpose co-operatives ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : It may probably be made possible in the case of some of them.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDIN : Did Government take into account, Sir, the strength of the Co-operative staff for the purpose of registration of societies without limitation to any number ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Yes, the Government consider the staff sufficient.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : What is the total strength of societies registered ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I cannot say, Sir, off hand.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact, Sir, that their number is about a thousand ?

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

Reduction in the price of Petrol

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI asked :

129. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) If anything has come out as a result of his reference made on the floor of the House during the last Assembly Session regarding reduction of price of petrol in Assam from the appropriate authorities in India ?

(b) If not, whether Government propose to pursue the matter ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

129. (a)—Yes, the Government of India have informed that the matter is under their consideration.

(b)—Government of India's decision is awaited and the matter is being pursued steadfastly.

Travelling and daily allowances drawn by the Ministers of Government of Assam

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA asked :

130. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What was the total amount of travelling and daily allowances drawn by the Ministers of Government of Assam in 1950 ?

(b) What was the total amount of travelling and daily allowances drawn by Ministers of the Government of Assam in 1951 ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

130. (a)—The member is referred to the replies given to Unstarred Question No.64(a) asked by him during the current session of the Assembly.

(b)—A Statement is given below :

Statement showing the total amount of travelling and daily allowances drawn by the Ministers of the Government of Assam in 1951-1952

Serial No.	Name of the Ministers	Amount drawn in 1951-52
		Rs. a p.
1	Shri Bishnuram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L., Chief Minister	8,042 0 0
2	Shri Motiram Bora, M.A., B.L., the Minister-in-charge of Finance and Revenue, etc.	4,108 5 0
3	Shri Siddhinath Sarma, B.Sc., B.L., the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department and Transport, etc.	265 6 0

Serial No.	Name of the Minister	Amount drawn in 1951-52	
		Rs.	a. p.
4	Shri Omeo Kumar Das, B. A., the Minister-in-charge of Labour, Education, etc.	4,181	10 0
5	Shri Mohendra Mohan Chowdhury, B.L., the Minister-in-charge of Procurement, Agriculture, etc.	6,630	12 0
6	Shri Rupnath Brahma, B. L., the Minister-in-charge of Medical, etc.	3,636	8 0
7	Shri Ramnath Das, B.L., the Minister-in-charge of Forests, etc. ..	5,581	12 0
8	Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A., the Minister-in-charge of Excise, etc.	2,569	12 0
9	Mvi. Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M. A., B. L., the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government, etc.	3,623	15 0

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, it has been answered that the Chief Minister drew Rs. 8,042 as travelling and halting allowance for the year 1951-52 and in answer to my Unstarred Question No. 64 (a) it has been shown that the Chief Minister drew Rs.5,9,013-8 as travelling and halting allowance in the year 1950-51. How there can be a difference of over Rs.2,000 ? What is the reason of this difference between the year 1951-52 and 1950-51 ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): There cannot be a uniformity, Sir, in such matters.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Will Government be pleased to give the reason of the increase in the travelling and halting allowance in the year 1951-52-over that of 1950-51 ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Because he Chief Minister travelled more widely.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Was this increased travelling due to the election, Sir ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): No, Sir.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): I may clear the point. Absolutely no travelling allowance was drawn either by the Chief Minister or by any of the Ministers of the Cabinet when they went out for election campaign (*a voice* : hear, hear).

Jailor's quarters at Sibsagar Jail

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI asked :

131. (a) Is it a fact that the quarters of the Jailor of Sibsagar Jail is in a very deplorable condition ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps for its early repair ?

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

131. (a)—The quarters of the Jailor of Sibsagar Jail has not been in good condition. It is an old building.

(b)—The question of reconstruction of the same is under consideration of Government.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI asked :

132. Will Government be pleased to state what steps Government are taking for separating the judiciary from the executive ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

132. Government have already created a separate State Judicial Service to put certain senior posts under the control of the High Court as far as possible.

Government Pleader of Jorhat

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHAUDHURI asked :

133. Will the Minister in charge of the Judicial Department be pleased to state :—

(a) When Srijut D. Sarma, the Government Pleader of Jorhat, resigned ?

(b) Whether any body has been appointed in his place ?

(c) If so, on what basis, *i. e.*, permanently or temporarily ?

(d) What is the principle that guides such appointment ?

(e) Has the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar recommended anybody for this vacancy and if so, whom ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

133. (a)—16th November, 1951.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Temporarily.

(d)—Under Rule 139 as inserted by Correction Slip No. 64 in the Assam Law Department Manual, whenever the post of a Government Pleader falls vacant, the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with the District Judge submits as many names of pleaders as he thinks desirable or is directed to submit. The Legal Remembrancer then makes his recommendations and the appointment is generally made by Government on the basis of such recommendations.

(e)—Yes ; as the appointment has not yet been finally made and the matter is still under consideration of Government, the recommendations cannot be disclosed at this stage.

The Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS Mr. Speaker, Sir, the landlords occupy a privileged position and their interests have already been protected by other laws. But the interests of the Adhiars who are long suffering from the tyranny and oppression of the landlords, have not been protected at all. Even in the Act which was passed in 1948 there are some defects. By this Amending Bill those defects are being removed. But still it is not a comprehensive one. It has to be amended again and my Friends in the Opposition and other Members of the House are entitled to bring fresh amendments if they really desire to improve the condition of the Adhiars. But my Friend, instead of doing so, wants at the same time to protect the interests of the landlords whose interests have already been protected under the provision of Section 5 of this Act also. So, Sir, I oppose the Amendment of my Friend, the Mover. Moreover, there is a provision to pay compensation to the extent of 2/3rds or 3/4ths. Sir, this Amendment is impracticable. Nobody can say what will be the produce from the land this year, or what amount of crops will be harvested this year. It is impossible to make a forecast of produce and what will be the compensation or what will be the rate of compensation. So, the Amendment that has been placed before us is impracticable and I oppose this Amendment also. The Amendment that is being moved by the Deputy Minister gives protection to the Adhiars who cultivate the land even for one year, but that protection should not be given to the landlords. If they want they can bring a Landlord Protection Bill.

With these few words, I oppose the Amendment moved by Maulavi Mahammad Umaruddin.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আধিয়ার সংশোধনী বিলৰ আলোচনা পুস্কৃত মোৰ বিশেষ একো কবলগীয়া নাছিল যদিও, সমালোচনা পুস্কৃত নায্য কথা এঘাৰ নকলে মোৰ কৰ্তব্যক আওকান কৰা হব বুলি দুঘাৰ কবলৈ থিয় দিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সিদিনা এই আধিয়ার সংশোধনী বিলখনকেই এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰোতে তাৰ আলোচনা পুস্কৃত আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা মাননীয় গোস্বামী দেৱে সিদিনা এই আধিয়ার সংশোধনী পুস্তাৰৰ আলোচনাত কৈছিল যে, blood succour মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকক আমাৰ এই বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে কেতিয়াও সমৰ্থন নকৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ সংৰক্ষিত স্বার্থ বিৰোধীদলৰ কোনো সদস্যই কেতিয়াও সমৰ্থন নকৰে। অৱশ্যে তেনেকুৱা পুস্কতে তাৰ আগতে আমাৰ মাননীয় ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যদেৱে Agricultural Income-tax বিলৰ সমালোচনা কৰি মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত কৰ বহুৱা বুলি অজুহাত লৈ তাৰ তীব্ৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছিল আৰু আজি সেই আধিয়ার বিলৰ পুস্কতেই আমাৰ ওমৰুদ্দিন চাহাবে এটা সংশোধনী পুস্তাৰৰ অবতাৰণা কৰিছে সেই মধ্যবিত্ত লোক সকলৰ স্বার্থ সংৰক্ষণ কৰিবলৈ। সেইটো মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ অৰ্থাৎ মালিক সকলৰ স্বার্থ বক্ষাৰ অনুকূলেই ঘটনা বিগতিক দেখি তেখেত সকলে কিছু চিন্তা কৰিয়েই পুস্তাৰ বিলাক দাঙি ধৰিছে। কাৰণ সিদিনা আধিয়ার সংশোধনী পুস্তাৰত তেওঁবিলাকে দুখীয়াৰ কাৰণেহে ওকালতি কৰিছিল।

কিন্তু অনেক সময়ত এনেকুৱাই হৈছে; তেখেত সকলে নিজেই নিজক বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। সিদিনা আমাৰ বন্ধু বসুগুৰু ডাঙৰীয়াই সেই কাৰণেই কৈছিল যে, আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে কেতিয়া কি কথা কয় ধৰিব নোৱাৰি। মোৰ বন্ধু বসুগুৰুৱাৰিয়ে কি বুজিছে কব পৰা নাই, মই হলে স্মৃতিখা বুজি কথা কোৱাতোকৈই

politics বুলি ভাবো। বোধকৰো তেখেতসকলে এই সদনত কথা কওতেও বাহিৰব, বাজনীতিৰ খেলাৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণাটোৰ পৰা বিৰত হব নোৱাৰে। যেতিয়া যি সুবিধা হয় তাকেই লবলৈ গৈ তেখেতসকলে এই প্ৰশাসনিক উজ্জিবিলাক কৰিব লগীয়া হয় তেওঁবিলাকে যিহকেই কওক ইয়াত আমাৰ কবলৈ নাই।

এতিয়া এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটোখে দাঙি ধৰিছে, ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য কি? ইয়াৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত উদ্দেশ্য এইটোৱেই আমি দেখিছো যে যোৱা নিৰ্বাচন প্ৰতিযোগীতাত তেখেত সকলে বৰ তিজ্ঞ অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰিলে। কমিউনিষ্ট আৰু ছচিয়েলিষ্ট বন্ধু সকলৰ কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰ আছিল আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ মাজত। যোৱা নিৰ্বাচন প্ৰতিদ্বন্দিতাত তেখেতসকলে বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ Socialist, Communist বন্ধু সকলে এই আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ ওপৰতেই তেখেতসকলৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ সফলতাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছিল আৰু এই আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ মাজতেই আৰম্ভ আছিল। কিন্তু নিৰ্বাচনৰ ফলাফল দেখি বোধকৰো উপলক্ষি কৰিলে যে মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীক তেওঁলোকে আওকান কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ মাজত বিক্ষোভৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা কাৰণেই তেখেতসকলৰ মতে তেখেতসকল কতকাৰ্য্য হব নোৱাৰিলে। এতিয়া কি উপায় অবলম্বন কৰি বিগত ভুলৰ সংশোধন কৰিব পৰা যায়। ভাবিছে কি জানি এনে বৰকমৰ কিছুমান পন্থা অবলম্বন কৰিলেই এটা আশাপ্ৰদ ভবিষ্যতৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পৰা যায়, সেইটোকেই চেষ্টা কৰা যাওক বুলি এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ আনি চাইছে হবলা।

মই অনুমান কৰো এনেকুৱা এটা উদ্দেশ্যৰ বশবৰ্ত্তী হৈয়েই বিৰোধী দলৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই সদনত এনেকুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ বিলাকৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে।

এতিয়া কথা হৈছে আজি যি এটা উদ্দেশ্য লৈ এই আধিয়াৰ সংশোধনী বিলখন এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে তাৰ মূলতে হৈছে এই আধিয়াৰ সকল অৰ্থাৎ দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকল আৰু মাটিৰ মালিক সকলৰ মাজত এটা সম্ভাৱ স্থাপন কৰি এটা শৃঙ্খলাবদ্ধ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈকে এই আধিয়াৰ আইনখন পোনতে এই সদনত পাচ কৰা হৈছিল। তাৰে কেইটামান ধাৰা বৰ্তমান সুচাৰুৰূপে কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাত বা প্ৰয়োগৰ অসুবিধা হোৱাত মাটি মালিক সকল আৰু আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ ভিতৰত এটা অশান্তিৰ ভাব পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। ফলস্বৰূপে সৰু সৰু কথাৰ অজুহাত লৈ মালিক সকলে আধিয়াৰ সকলক দিগদাৰি দিয়ে। এনেকুৱা অশান্তিৰ পৰা আধিয়াৰ আৰু মালিক সকলক অব্যাহতি দিবলৈকে এই সংশোধনী বিল এই সদনত দাঙিধৰা হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ ওমৰকদ্দিন চাহাবৰ সংশোধনীৰ প্ৰথম খণ্ডত তেখেতে কৈছে যে মাটি মালিক সকলে যদি কোনো কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ খেতিৰ সকলো মাটি কাঢ়ি নিয়ে, তেতিয়া মালিকে খেতিয়কক মাটিত উৎপন্ন হোৱা ফচলৰ $\frac{1}{3}$ অংশ বা $\frac{1}{4}$ অংশ যি হয় ক্ষতিপূৰণ স্বৰূপে দিব লাগিব নহলে ৫০০ টকাৰ অনুদ্বন্ধ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিব অৰ্থাৎ এই ক্ষতিপূৰণ ৫০০ টকাতকৈ বেচি দিব নালাগিব।

দ্বিতীয় কথাটো হৈছে, কোনো খেতিয়কে যদি মাটি মালিকৰ পৰা মাটিলৈ মালিকক নজনোৱাকৈ খেতি নকৰি মাটি পেলাই থয় বা থব লগীয়া হয়, তেতিয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে মাটি-মালিক সকলক সেই মাটিত উৎপন্ন হোৱা শস্যৰ $\frac{1}{3}$ বা $\frac{1}{4}$ অংশ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিবলগীয়া হব। এই দুয়োটা কথাৰ ভিতৰত আমি দেখিছো যে তলৰ অংশটোৱে খেতিয়ক সকলক নানা কাৰণত অসুবিধাত পেলাব। মোৰ বোধেৰে মাননীয় ওমৰকদ্দিন চাহাবে যিটো সংশোধনী দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেইটো যদি আইনত পৰিণত কৰা হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বহুতকে অন্যায় কৰা হব। এই clause টো যদি আইনত থাকি যায়, তেতিয়া বহুত মালিকে ইয়াৰ অজুহাত লৈ অনাহকতে কোৰ্টৰ আশ্ৰয় লব; তেনেকুৱা কিছুমান 'কেচ' এতিয়াও আমাৰ কোৰ্টত আছে। আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য্য দেৱেও আনকি এই তলৰ অংশটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব।

এই অংশটো যদি আইনৰ ভিতৰত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হয় তেতিয়া হলে মাটি মালিক সকলে অলপ কথাতেই কোৰ্টলৈ যাব; কিয়নো কোনো ঠাইত আধিয়াৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ এনেকুৱা বেমেজালিৰো উদ্ভব হ'ব পাৰে যে হয়তো কোনো বছৰত পানীৰ অভাৱতেই খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, বা বানপানীয়ে কঠিয়াবোৰ একেবাৰে ধ্বংস কৰিলে বা খেতিৰ একেবাৰে লোকচান হৈ গ'ল। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান বেমেজালিও দেখা যায়; যিহেতু আমাৰ খেতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰধানকৈ অগ্নি প্ৰকৃতিৰ সৌজন্যৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। এনেক্ষেত্ৰতো হয়তো মাটিৰ মালিক সকলে আধিয়াৰ অৱহেলাত সেই অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা বুলি কোৰ্টৰ আশ্ৰয় ল'ব আৰু আহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰি প্ৰমাণ কৰিব যে সচাকৈয়ে খেতি কৰিব পাৰিলে হেতেন; কিন্তু অৱাৰতে খেতি নকৰি মাটি পেলাই থৈ দিয়া বুলি ক্ষতিপূৰণ আদায় কৰিব। সেই কাৰণেই মই কৈছো যে এই clause টো যদি আইনৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হয় তেন্তে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অন্যায়া হ'ব।

ওপৰত কৈছে যে ৫০০ টকালৈকেহে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিব। তেখেতে এইটোকেই বা কেনেকৈ কয় মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। তেখেতৰ সেই কথাটোও গ্ৰহণযোগ্য নহয়। গ্ৰহণযোগ্য নহয় এইকাৰণে যে, কিছুমান খেতিয়কে মালিক সকলৰ পৰা ৭ পুৰা ৮ পুৰা ১০ পুৰালৈকে মাটি আধি লয়, তেখেতে যে কৈছে, যে ৫০০ টকাতকৈ বেচি ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব নালাগিব। ১০ বা ১২ পুৰাৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ৫০০ টকা ক্ষতিপূৰণ একো নহয়; তাতোকৈ বেচি পাবলগীয়া হ'ব পাৰে। তেখেতৰ ইয়াকো ভবা উচিত আছিল যে ইমানখিনি মাটিৰ কাৰণে আধিয়াৰ সকলে মালিক সকলৰ পৰা আৰু অধিক ক্ষতিপূৰণ ল'বলগীয়া হ'ব পাৰে।

সেই কাৰণেই মই কৈছো যে তেখেতৰ সংশোধনী কেইটি অমূলক আৰু গ্ৰহণযোগ্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ পৰা মাটি মালিক আৰু আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ উপকাৰৰ বিনিময়ে দুয়ো পক্ষৰ ভীষণ অসুবিধা আৰু অসন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব।

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: He is speaking against the Government Amendment, Sir.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: Against and your amendment.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA: সেই কাৰণে মই বৰ দুখেৰে মাননীয় ওমৰুদ্দিন চাহাবৰ দুয়োটা সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱতেই বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো আৰু আশা কৰো যাতে তেখেতে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কেইটা উঠাই লয়।

Dr- HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ শ্ৰীযুত ঘনকান্ত গগৈৰ দ্বাৰা সংশোধিত মৌ: ওমৰুদ্দিন চাহাবৰ মূল প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সম্মত কৰিবলৈ থিয় হৈছো। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যিবিলাকে বক্তৃতা দিছে, তেওঁলোকে নিৰ্বাচনত কি কৰিব নকৰিব তাকে মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য কৰি লৈহে বক্তৃতা দিছে। কাৰণ "পাপীৰ পিঠাত মন", তেওঁবিলাকে সদায় ভাবি আছে যে আকৌ নিৰ্বাচন আহিব আৰু তেওঁলোকেই ভোট পাব। জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদৰ কাৰণে যিখন আইন কৰিছে সেই আইনখন অকল গোৱালপাৰা আৰু কাছাৰত কিয় প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছে? জমিদাৰ কেবল এই দুই জিলাতহে আছে নেকি? চৰকাৰে জমিদাৰক দুই ভাগত ভাঙিব সৰু বুলি ভগাইছে। সেই দৰে আধিয়াৰ দিয়া মালিকে ধনী আৰু গৰীব হ'ব পাৰে, যেনে নাৰালক, বিধবা ইত্যাদি। আমাৰ গগৈ দেৱৰ দ্বাৰা সংশোধিত মৌ: ওমৰুদ্দিন চাহাবৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত কোৱা হৈছে যে যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু মাটি-গিৰী বা নাৰালক অথবা বিধবা, তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাটিত খেতিয়কে যাতে ইচ্ছা কৰি খেতি নকৰি তেওঁলোকক বিপদত পেলাব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা বিচাৰিছে। অৱশ্যে যদি বানপানী বা আন কিবা স্বাভাৱিক কাৰণত খেতি নষ্ট হয়, তেনেহলে সেই বিলাক এই ধাৰাৰ ভিতৰত পেলাব নালাগে। সেই কাৰণেই শ্ৰীযুত গগৈ দেৱে ভালকৈ বুজাবলৈ wilfully অৰ্থাৎ স্ব-ইচ্ছাৰে শব্দটো স্মুৱাই দিছে যাতে খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি নকৰি তেওঁলোকক বিপদত নেপেলায়। তাকবীয়া মাটি গিৰী, নাৰালক আৰু বিধবাৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে এই ব্যৱস্থা এই সদনে কৰা উচিত।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : On a point of information, Sir, is it in the amendment that it can be applicable to children and widow? There is nothing in the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHAUDHURY : আমাৰ যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু মাটি গিৰী আৰু নাৰালক বা বিধবা মানুহ আছে সেইবিলাকক যেনে তেনে বক্ষা কৰিব লাগিব। আমি ধনী গৰীব নোহোৱা কৰিব খুজিছো, জমিদাৰ গুচাই মাটিহীনক মাটি দিব খুজিছো কিন্তু সৰু সৰু মাটিগিৰী, নাৰালক বা বিধবাক কোনো সুবিধা নিদি এনেকৈ কেবল বায়তক সুবিধা দিয়ে এই বিলাকক দুখত পেলোৱা বা খালত পেলোৱা নহব জানো? জীৱন ধাৰণৰ বাবে এওলোককো অলপ সুবিধা দি, মাটিহীন বায়তক মাটি বা আধিয়াবক স্বত্ব দিয়া উচিত। সেই কাৰণে তেওলোকৰ বক্ষা কৰচ হিচাবেই এই ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱীত আইনখনত তেনে বক্ষা কৰচ নাই আৰু এইখন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে সেই বিলাক মানুহৰ বহুত অসুবিধা হব। এই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকসকলক বক্ষা কৰচ দিয়া চৰকাৰৰো কৰ্তব্যৰ ভিতৰত। কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে যে চৰকাৰে দুয়োপক্ষলৈ ভালকৈ বিশেষ একো কানসাৰ দিয়া নাই। চৰকাৰে যে আধিয়াবলৈও বিশেষ একো ভাল কৰা নাই সেইটো বিৰোধী দলৰ আগৰ সংশোধনীৰ পৰা বুজিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণেই শ্ৰীযুত গগৈ দেৱৰ দ্বাৰা সংশোধিত মো: ওমকান্দিন চাহাবৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সাংসদৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু লগতে মই চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যি সকল মুখীয়াল সদস্যই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো thrust কৰিব খুজিছে, তেওলোককো কও যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো twist নকৰি যেন সাংসদৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment moved by the Member, Mr. Umaruddin. It is really a surprise to me that the party which in season and out-of-season has been speaking for abolishing intermediaries, Zamindari and other landlordism is coming forward with a proposition like this whereby they would not only give protection to landlords, as they say, but much more than that; they want to create some real handicaps for the tenants. When the amendment was originally moved it was to give protection to the 'landlord' but after yesterday's debate when befitting replies were given from this side of the House, today we are hearing more of words like 'children', 'widow' and such other things in place of the word 'landlords'. But it remains a fact that the amendment seeks to give protection to landlords. This seems to be a case of increase of wisdom within the last 24 hours on the part of the Members of the Opposition.

Sir, my Friends, have not seen possibly that in the Act itself which seeks to protect the Adhiars and not the landlords, as the name would signify, there is a provision under which an Adhiar can be evicted by the landlord if the land is kept fallow for one year by him. When there is such provision, I do not understand why we should give another handle to the landlord by this amendment. I remember a story. When I was a beginner in legal profession, one day a landlord came to me to start a rent suit for a petty sum of Rs 6 against a tenant. I asked him as to why he wanted to start a case for Rs.6 only. He said, "I want to start the case because the man who is refusing to pay me Rs.6 will be required to spend possibly over Rs.100 to defend himself in the case whether I succeed or not and thus he will be ruined." By this amendment I say, my Friends want to give that kind of handle to the landlord. If this amendment is accepted, the landlords will be able to tyrannise the tenants. The landlord will be able to institute case

against a tenant and thereby he will be able to tyrannise the tenant. Sir, the reason for which they want to insert this amendment is that if a tenant wants to give trouble to his landlord then there should be some corresponding provision under which the landlord can be protected against him. But that provision is already there in the Act itself that if the Adhiar keeps the land fallow for one year or more wilfully, then the landlord can eject him. Then again he can have redress in the Civil Court. Civil Court can give him protection by way of granting him compensation. That door is not closed. So if the landlord is serious and if he has got really a case, in that case he should go to a Civil Court and institute a case for compensation by paying the necessary court-fees instead of having the benefit, as has been sought by this amendment, to punish the tenant doubly in a summary proceedings—once by ejection and again by compensation.

For these reasons, Sir, I oppose the amendment and would request the hon. Mover of the amendment to withdraw his amendment.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I cannot accept this amendment. I have got a very high regard for my Friend, Mr. Umaruddin, and so I gave serious thought to the amendment before us, but the more I read it, the more I become convinced about the futility of the amendment. As a matter of fact, this amendment defeats the very purpose for which it has been moved. The landlords do not require any protection. They are already protected by various enactments. The rights of the tenants are also protected, but there is no protection for the Adhiars, who play a very important role in our rural life. This Act intends to give them some protection, but does not want to create a sense of ill feeling between the landlords and the Adhiars. In a fight with the landlord, it is the Adhiar who will suffer. So we want to maintain a good relationship between them. But this amendment sets one party against the other. Clause 4 of this amendment is apparently meant for the Adhiars and Clause 4A for the landlords. But actually nobody gets any benefit. Take for instance 4A, if an Adhiar keeps the land fallow for one year, he loses the land under section 5 and in addition to that he will have to pay compensation, that is, he is doubly punished. How this compensation is to be assessed? This compensation will be assessed at one-third or one-fourth of the crop which never existed. The Adhiar by not growing crop for a year has already possibly brought himself on a verge of starvation. Then he loses his land and some compensation is decreed against him. How this compensation will be realised? Possibly by putting the Adhiar in Civil prison.

Again take clause 4 of this amendment. Apparently it gives some benefit to the Adhiar. But if we go deep into it, it will be found that it does not confer any benefit on the Adhiar. In our Bill if a landlord dispossesses an Adhiar, the Adhiar is restored to possession. In addition, the Revenue Officer may grant him some compensation, not exceeding Rs.200, in a summary way. But in this amendment this compensation is to be assessed on the basis of the total outturn of crop, crop which was not grown at all. Now, Sir, the outturn of crop depends upon various natural causes, vagaries of nature, like drought, flood, pest, etc. On these points as also to ascertain the market price of different crops, conflicting and complicated nature of evidence will have to be produced by both the sides, leading to protracted trial. It will be a veritable paradise for lawyers. In the result the Adhiar will be ruined, he will not get any compensation. The landlord also will not be benefited as he will have to spend large amount in litigation. The very spirit of our Act will go. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: The amendment under consideration is that the following shall be substituted for the proposed Section 4 sought to be substituted by Clause 3:—

“4. If any person cultivates any land as an Adhiar during the preceding agricultural year is prevented from cultivating such land in the following year by any landlord or any person claiming superior interest over such landlord, a Revenue Officer, on application being made before him, may put such Adhiar in possession of the land and award compensation realisable from the landlord or person claiming superior interest, as the case may be, which may extend to two-thirds or three-fourths, as the case may be, of the total estimated value of the crop or crops which the Adhiar was prevented from growing but not exceeding Rs.500 in any individual case.

4A. If any person cultivating any land as an Adhiar fails, without any reasonable cause, to cultivate or to relinquish the land or to notify the landlord of his inability to cultivate the land, in due time so as to enable the landlord to make any other arrangement for the cultivation of the said land, a Revenue officer, on application made before him by the landlord, may in addition to any order under Section 5, award compensation realisable from the Adhiar not exceeding one-third or one-fourth, as the case may be, of the total estimated value of any crop which under the agreement with the landlord the Adhiar was to have grown.”

Then, there is an amendment to the amendment which is “That in the proposed section 4A, the word “fails” after the word “Adhiar” in the first line shall be substituted by the word “wilfully” and after the word “cause” in the second line, the word “fails” be added.

(The amendment to the amendment was put and negatived.)

(The amendment was then put and adopted.)

The question is that clause 3 do form part of this Bill.

(It was adopted.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Clause 4, Mr. Radhacharan Chaudhury.

You need not move it, it includes “Thumb-impression” it is almost the same word as “signed”. So this is not allowed.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that after the new proposed Section 7 going to be inserted by clause 4 (1) a new section 7A shall be added as follows:—

“7A. Every Adhiar who satisfies the provisions of section 6 and is in possession of a receipt under section 7 shall not be evicted from the land if he is continuously cultivating the land for 12 years except where the landlord is an orphan or a widow or possesses less than 20 bighas of land.”

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this amendment is out of order. Proposed section 7 sought to be inserted by clause 4 provides for granting of receipts and the proposed section 8 provides for payment of penalty for not granting the receipt. The amendment of my Friend, Mr. Goswami, provides occupancy right to the Adhiar and so that cannot come in between the two. The amendment of Mr. Goswami is that if an Adhiar is continuously cultivating land for 12 years he shall not be evicted. If the Adhiar does not pay rent or does not give any share of the crop still he cannot be evicted. It is more than occupancy right. So it cannot be put here between the new sections 7 and 8.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I do not think the contention of the Deputy Minister is valid, because, Sir, section 7 provides for granting of receipts and section 8 provides for penalty for non-granting of receipts. It is clearly stated in section 8 that "When a landlord....."

Mr. SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister says that if the Adhjar is continuously cultivating the land for 12 years he cannot be evicted and that means that the Adhjar will get the occupancy right of the land and so he opposes your amendment.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Section 8 only says that when the receipts are not granted as desired under section 7 then the penalty will come into operation. So, Sir, my amendment cannot be said that it is out of place and at the same time it should not be out of order, the marginal notes should not falsify the amendment, my new proposed section 7A means that if the Adhjar satisfies section 6 he cannot be evicted.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): The amendment of my Friend says that if the Adhjar is continuously cultivating the land for 12 years he cannot be evicted; this is more than the occupancy right. The owner has the right to hold his property and hold means to possess. Granting of occupancy right to the Adhjar will take away that right from the owner and will conflict with the Constitution.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Regarding the Deputy Minister's objection about the occupancy right, I am not taking the ownership from the landlord, I am giving the occupancy right to the tenant if he is continuously cultivating the land for 12 years; this does not conflict with the fundamental principle of the Bill.....

Mr. SPEAKER: How can it come ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): No, Sir, it conflicts.

Mr. SPEAKER: I find certain difficulty, it does not fit in section 7, can you avoid that part ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: In that case it will be meaningless.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think I shall disallow that.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in the proposed new section 8 going to be inserted by clause 4(1), for the words "fifty rupees" in the sixth line, the words "one hundred rupees" shall be substituted.

The reason is very simple, Sir. I have explained in my previous amendment and, therefore, I don't like to speak anything more now.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): I oppose this, Sir. We have already made provision for Rs.50 as penalty for each default of not granting receipts. It is sufficient, it cannot be raised to Rs.100, which will be very high.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that in the proposed new section 8 going to be inserted by clause 4(1), for the words "fifty rupees" in the sixth line the words "one hundred rupees" shall be substituted.
(The Motion was negatived.)

1302 THE ASSAM ADHIARS PROTECTION AND REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1952 [19TH SEP.]

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in the proposed new section 8 going to be inserted by clause 4(1), after the words "fifty rupees" in the sixth line, the words "and not less than Rs.5" shall be added.

Sir, the amendment is simple.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): I oppose it, Sir. It appears Shri Bhattacharyya works at the top and Shri Chaudhuri at the bottom. As the top has been refused, the bottom also should be refused.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that in the proposed new section 8 going to be inserted by clause 4(1), after the words "fifty rupees" in the sixth line, the words "and not less than Rs.5" shall be added.

(The Motion was lost.)

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: I do not like to move my amendment, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that clause 4 of the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952, do form part of the Bill.

(The question was adopted.)

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that that the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be passed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak a few words even at this late stage. It has been seen that some of our amendments had to be disallowed or rejected due to some technical defects. But so far as the spirit of these amendments is concerned, I hope, Government do appreciate the urgency and weight thereof. We have, Sir, through this Bill accepted certain amendments, and these amendments, as I have already said, are good so far as they go. But in the matter of application of the Act as amended, we shall have to see that there is no misapplication, that is, that it is enforced with all promptness and thoroughness. Government have the power under this Act to extend it to a particular area whether it is a subdivision or a locality. Sir, the condition of the Adhiars throughout the entire State is very precarious. It is not only in the South Kamrup or a few other places that the Adhiars are suffering. But we have seen in those areas where there have been sufficient amount of the agitation. Government had been accusing us of being agitators, but by not enforcing this Act in time Government forces the people to agitate. So let us expect that when this amending Bill will become law, the Government will extend it throughout the

entire State so that there may be no necessity for us to agitate for the right of the Adhiars. We shall be only too glad to see that the deplorable condition of the Adhiars become better and that they come up to the standard of respectable human beings without agitation and without sacrifice. And as it is within the power of the Government to extend this Act, let us hope that this Act will be extended not only to a few localities and not only to a few subdivisions, but throughout the entire State and if that be done, then we shall give our whole-hearted co-operation to the Government in making this Act a full success.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank my hon. Friends, the Members of this House in passing this Bill. This is a very important piece of legislation. As regards the point raised by Mr. Bhattacharyya, the Bill has already been applied throughout the entire State except in North Kamrup and Darrang.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What about Sibsagar ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): There also, Sir, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Goalpara, Nowgong, in almost the whole State, except as I said, in North Kamrup. Our report regarding these places is that the Adhiars pay much less than the amount provided, and if we enforce this Act there it will be an injury to the Adhiars. If that is not so, we have no objection at all to enforce this Act through the entire State.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be passed.
(The Motion was adopted).

The Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1952.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1952 be introduced.
(The Motion was put as a question before the House and carried.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

I should like to point out to the hon. Members that the Appropriation Bill is not circulated like other Bills. The first and third readings are formal, but upon the second reading it is customary to have a general debate, unrestricted as to subject matter, and questions of all kinds, domestic and foreign, may be raised and discussed. Mr. Goswami may speak generally.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I want to speak a few words on the Motion. Here in Halsburys' Laws of England at page 342 it is stated that, when all the resolutions proposed by the Government for the imposition or alteration of taxes have been agreed to by the Committee of Ways and Means, they are to report to the House and when they have been agreed to by the House, or has ordered for a Bill embodying them be brought in, the annual Finance Bill which is introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in pursuance of this order contains practically all the financial arrangements of the order for the provision of revenue; in both Houses the various stages of the Finance Bill are the same as those of any other public Bills. But in the House of Commons and as the Bill is brought in upon resolution agreed to in a Committee for grant of public money, no two stages of it may be taken on the same day as it is not permissible for any Member to propose an amendment on report or third reading which, if

carried, would augment the charges which have been agreed to in a Committee of Ways and Means. Sir, I want to make it clear also that in my talk with the Leader of the House, I agreed that the Assam Appropriation Bill be introduced in all stages in one day. So Sir, I am not objecting to that. Sir, there are limitations to discussion of this Bill and these limitations are that they cannot augment the charges introduced in the Bill. Sir, within six months after the Budget Session we are called upon to sanction an appropriation to the tune of Rs. 86,53,856. During the Budget Session we found that our finances were very bad, very slender and that we were running a deficit to the tune of 2½ crores. At that time, Sir, I expressed an apprehension that if things continued in this way our deficit might increase more and more. Therefore, Sir, I proposed that there should be an Estimate Committee and that this Estimate Committee should see that the expenditures are properly incurred. Unfortunately our suggestion, it was a very old suggestion, a suggestion which followed in other States, has not yet been followed in this Assembly. If this is followed, I am sure and convinced that certain expenditures could be curtailed—expenditures that need not be incurred—and thus we can improve the finances of our State. Sir, another difficulty for us in sanctioning this appropriation is that we do not know the revenue position. We are going through an economic crisis. Purchasing power has dwindled in the hands of the people. I do not know how much is collected from the sales-tax. I do not know how much through other taxes. If the revenue is not to our expectation and if on the other hand the expenditure goes on increasing then there will be a wide gap between the revenue side and the expenditure side. I fear the deficit might be more than 3 or 4 crores next year. This is an apprehension that is exercising in our mind. Sir, when we discuss about this amount of Rs.86 lakhs we find that we close with a balance of 42 lakhs and if we deduct this 42 lakhs from 86 lakhs we are left with a deficit of a big amount of 44 lakhs. We have no closing balance. We have got only a minus and not plus closing balance. This is a very terrible affair. We are told in the supplementary estimate that certain items of expenditure could not be foreseen. But we find that those items could have been foreseen and introduced in the Budget. Sir, we know that a certain scheme, the Rangiya Pilot Extension Project, should have been foreseen and should have been put in the Budget. One more vital thing is that we were supplied with a copy of Supplementary Budget and immediately after that this copy was withdrawn and a new copy was given to us. Then the Finance Minister said that there was a mistake in compilation. But I find after going through it minutely that there was no mistake in compilation. It is an attempt to conceal something else. In the original copy supplied to us, at page 6, under Education, under head Direct Grant to Non-Government Arts Colleges—Rs.15,000 as recurring grant.....

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, can the hon. Member refer to a wrong publication which has been withdrawn since ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am referring because it has been said that there was some compilation mistake in that copy, but I find that it is not compilation mistake.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Whatever that may be, it was withdrawn.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, we find that there is mistake.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The matter you are referring to is withdrawn and how can you refer to it again ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: It was withdrawn because there was some compilation mistake, but I find that it was not compilation mistake. It is something else.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is long past.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Then there is another thing. In Civil Works in the supplementary list that was corrected, at page 16, we find in the item

“Grants in-aid for communication grants to Municipal and Local Boards for Communication 2—grants to Local Boards Non-recurring, a sum of Rs.1,45,000 has been allotted. It is not for that purpose. It is for another purpose and there is that mistake. It was withdrawn for some mistakes in the print. But we find that mistake is still lingering. I do not know how that mistake can be corrected by us. There we need clarification. Sir, we find that in the General Administration 13 lakhs of rupees has been allotted and from this amount of 13 lakhs, about 4 lakhs will be spent on Community Projects. We are told that the Community Project will revitalise the village life of the country. The Community Project will be a part of the Five year Plan. It is an impossible thing, Sir. We do not know how this Community Project is going to be implemented. We are under apprehension whether the 50 per cent. of the money that will come from America will have string attached to it. Secondly, Sir, we have our apprehension that when the American Experts will come here they will come with diplomacy.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it within our jurisdiction ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : But these things are in our mind. So we want clarification.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : By a simple answer that question can be explained.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : These are important things, Sir, and we want clarification. How 4 lakhs of rupees will be spent ? Also we are told that there are only 4 projects in our State. I do not know how much money will come from outside to finance hundreds of such projects. If no money comes from outside, how shall we be able to complete our projects?. Will any money be coming from any neighbouring States ? This should be made clear. I fear these projects will remain as purple patches serving as eye sore to the neighbouring areas. Sir, we see that whenever a man is appointed from the top, he obeys as to the direction of the top. But, Sir, the purpose of the whole Community Project is to create a new feeling, a new outlook throughout the State. Where is the facility of work if these men are appointed from the top, if these men are not given the initiative, the drive and the inspiration to work ? In such a case I doubt very much, Sir, whether this Community Project will not go the way of other projects. We are told a lot about the Rangiya Pilot Project, but, Sir, we still have got no clear perception of what it actually is. No blue-print of this project has yet been presented to the country. As soon as the work was started, Government should have brought out the blue-print on the matter. Is this the way Government are going to build up our country ? Sir, these apprehensions are there. So long as they are not removed we find it very difficult to sanction any money for these projects.

Then again, Sir, in the schedule we get another sum of Rs. 31,474 which has been allotted as charges on account of Police. Sir, this is an item of expenditure which could be foreseen. Whether a man should be appointed, re-appointed or that he should be given a fresh lease is a matter which could be foreseen. Police expenditure is increasing when masses are starving ?

Similarly in Veterinary we find there is a Key Village Project. I tried to find out what it is, but I failed. We have been given no explanation, and in the absence of any explanation, how will the people understand its implications ? how will the Veterinary staff, the Field Workers, be able to carry out the implication of this project ? What is the significance of this project ? These things are not clarified in the Supplementary Demand.

Again a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allotted to the Ganga-Brahmaputra Transport Board. We do not know how this expenditure of Rs. one lakh will improve the navigation facilities in the rivers. I do not know what benefit we are going to derive by our contribution for constitution of such a Board. Then, Sir, from

Extraordinary Charges we find that Government are going to purchase about 3 lakh running feet of pipe lines. War has blessed us indirectly. As we found good metalled roads and fine aerodromes, as a result of the war, so also we found 18 lakh running feet of pipe lines, but I am surprised to learn that only 3 lakh are left to us. I understand the whole lot was offered to us. Why could we not purchase the same at that reduced price *i. e.*, 20 per cent. and use it for the betterment of the country ?

Under demand No. 24 we see a huge sum of money, Rs. 1,80,000 has been given to tea planters for cultivation of lands. I do not know why tea planters are to be given such a huge loan. Tea planters have been earning enough money by selling tea in this country and outside and therefore, Sir, I cannot think how this loan or advance can be justified. But had the Government made this advance to the poor people of our country who every day require succour and relief, I could have understood it without any difficulty. These are not advances made to the poor people.

A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been allotted as advance to Government servants. I have not much objection against issue of loans to Government servants, but what I want to make out is that when loans are issued to Government servants, Government should see that the purpose of these loans is not defeated. How can Government servants purchase building materials to construct houses when these materials are not made available to them ?

Because I am not clear about the implementation of these projects, why these pipe lines were not purchased in time I find it difficult to pass these amount. I feel, Sir, if the Government would have taken only sufficient care, they could have foreseen the necessity of these demands in time and could have included them in the General Budget. In view of these consideration, Sir, I oppose the Appropriation Bill.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I am standing to speak only a few words in support of the contention of Mr. Goswami. I shall confine myself to the Schedule to clause 2 of the Bill. Herein at the very outset I think I should refer to Grant No. 43—Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading where Rs.39,000 have been demanded for the purchase of three Jeeps to be used by the staff of the Procurement Department. We shall be very glad indeed if as a result of the three new Jeeps.....

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Sir, that item has already been passed.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Yes, that item was passed, but the Appropriation Bill has come for discussion clause by clause.

Shri BISNHURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Sir, there can be no amendment to this, I think.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I am not opposing this grant of Rs. 39,000. I am only expecting that as a result of this sum which has been passed by this House, let us wish that the things will improve. That is what I said. And I express my thanks and gratitude to the Supply Minister for the very good rice that we are unfortunately having in our Members Hostel.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it unfortunate to have good rice ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : It is indeed very good rice of which I have brought a sample to be presented to our Supply Minister. But it is unfortunate; because unfortunately this is not the kind of rice that is being supplied to other people of the State and even to the people of Shillong. I have brought a sample of this rice also to be presented to our Supply Minister.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): No, Sir, the same rice is supplied to other people.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: This is the rice (Pointing out the second sample packet of rice) which is being supplied to other people of Shillong and it is rotten, stinking and full of paddy, husk, dust etc. So, let us hope that as a result of this grant, there will be marked improvement in our Procurement and Supply Departments and the people of the entire State will no more be required to eat such rotten rice mixed with stone, dust, paddy, husk and such other stuffs.

So let us hope that as a result of the three new Jeeps of the Procurement Department there will be, some improvement in our Procurement and Supply. There will be, let us hope, profusion of edible rice in our State with the result that the people of the entire State will not have to take such rotten rice, mixed with paddy, dust, stones and other things. It is really unfortunate, Sir, that we the Members of the Assembly should be having such good rice to eat in our Members' Hostel while other people are taking such bad rice. Let us hope, Sir, that this free gift to the Hon'ble Supply Minister.....

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Is this not subversive activity and sabotaging?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: If there is subversive activity, it is, I notice, on the part of the Supply Minister who has supplied the public with such rotten food. He who has been supplying this sort of rotten rice to the people is the worst subversive element in the State. (*Applause from the Opposition benches*).

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Everybody knows and the whole world knows it.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Then, I come to another part of the Bill, charges on the Administration. Here, I see a little anomaly and want clarification thereto. This anomaly is that it has been stated in the Explanatory Note that the Chief Minister's car was replaced by a new one as the former was found unsuitable and was surrendered to the pool of vehicles under the State Transport Department. We do not know as to how this vehicle will be utilised by the Transport Department. I want to know whether it will be used as scrap-iron, or whether it will be run by them? We will be grateful if we get further explanation as to why the old car has been found unsuitable.

Then, another thing has not been clearly stated. Another car has become unserviceable, the car of the Forest Minister. I want to get clarification from the Hon'ble Minister in-charge whether this car is also going to be utilised as scrap or it has got some value. It has not been stated what became of that car, whether it has also been sent to the pool of the State Transport Department, or whether it will be used by them. I shall be grateful if some explanation is given as to what has become of the old car used by the Minister of Forests.

Then, Sir, we also find that in Grant No.13—Charges on account of Police, Rs. 31,474 has been allotted. Here, it has been said that the post of the Inspector General of Police, Training, was created as an experimental measure with effect from 17th October, 1951. The post has been retained for a further period with effect from 17th April 1952 to 23rd February, 1953. Now, it seems that this further extension is meant for about ten months. It has been further stated that a sum of Rs. 5,000 is required to meet the travelling allowances of the Deputy Inspector General, Training. I want to know whether this sum of Rs. 5,000 is for the period of 10 months or for the entire period, which has not been clarified.

Then again, following that, it has been stated that another sum of Rs. 1,000 has been allotted to meet the travelling allowance of the Assistant Inspector General of Police, who was deputed to visit Bombay and some other places. I want to know whether this sum is in addition to the cost of living allowance which he generally gets. Whether that is also included in it? These things have not been clearly explained to us. We shall be grateful if that point is made clear.

In the matter of reclamation of Kaki Reserve, we understand that two firms viz., Messers. James Warren and Alcock have been given the contract. Is it a fact that these two firms are foreign firms which have been given the contract and whether for this reclamation purpose no Indian firm was available and whether there was any advertisement for the same? If any Indian firm was available, I do not understand why foreign firms should be given the contract, because I think it should be the policy of the Government to engage contractors who are Indian in preference to foreign firm. If some foreign firms are brought in here, there must be sufficient reason. I want to know whether any Indian firm was at all available or not?

Then, with regard to the Pilot Extension Project at Rangiya. That place Rangiya, is my own birthplace; so I should have great satisfaction that a huge sum of money is going to be spent there. But we find that a lot of this money is being ill spent. In the details that have been given in Appendix A to the list of Supplementary Demands at page 51, twenty village extension workers have been provided with an amount of Rs. 14,400. I know some of these village extension workers myself. I had been to Rangiya. I know a village called Kaniha where there are some village extension workers. I do not know whether they have already drawn the payment for them. But I have been informed that up till now no work has been done there except making arrangements for a Joggya to appease the Fire-God and to pray to God that our Ministers may live long (*Laughter*), particularly, the Minister who was ill. We do not mind that Joggya and prayer be held for the lives of our Ministers and let all of us hope that all of them will have good health (*Laughter*). But the fact is that those village extension workers have done no good work up till now. I have gone personally to that area thrice and I have satisfied myself that they have done nothing but arranging for a Joggya.

Then, I see that there is another sum at page 53, No. (9) "Other miscellaneous and unforeseen items"—where Rs. 11,000 has been provided. We are not very clear as to what this 'Miscellaneous' means, but I have been told that one Golok Chandra Mahajan of Rangiya, a rich man, has been granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 under this Project. I want to know whether this sum has really been given to the Mahajan and if it is so, whether it is from this 'Miscellaneous' item, or from some other item? I know, the Hon'ble Minister, Supply, knows that Mahajan.

Then, Sir, Mr. Goswami has already made a reference that a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 has been granted as loan to tea-gardeners and large-scale farmers.

Who are those tea gardeners and who are those large scale farmers ? We do not know whether this money has been utilised for production of food or for any other purpose. In the Supplementary Demands, however, we find not a single pie for the tea garden labourers. Then, we see a curious thing that an additional grant of Rs.18,000 only has been provided for famine relief. But where does the large grant of one lakh and eighty thousand go

Mr. SPEAKER Mr. Bhattacharyya, are you not making mistake ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : No, Sir, I am saying about the meagreness of the additional sum of Rs.18,000. Do the Government think that the sum of Rs.18,000 is sufficient for the purpose of solving the problem of flood stricken people ? What I beg to say is this that the damage by flood is so very widespread and devastating that this sum will not solve the problem. Government should pool all resources from all possible quarters to meet the problems of the famine and flood stricken people. We have seen in the newspapers that flood has again come. North Lakhimpur and parts of Dibrugarh subdivision have been submerged. While we are going to spend money in giving loan to the tea gardeners and large-scale farmers, we ought to see whether we can spend more money for the famine and flood stricken people. We should like further to see that the money voted by the Assembly is properly utilised and to see that money is not misused. The different projects, I mean the Pilot Projects and the Community Projects and the Kaki scheme, every thing, will be *Faki*, if Government is not serious to see that the money is spent properly. As I have said, we have got personal experience of seeing Government funds being badly used. Let us hope that Government will see this time at least that the sum of Rs.86,76,785 that is being granted is properly utilised to the last pie.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry for my Friends in the Opposition. The entire time reserved for the general discussion of Supplementary Demands for Grants was taken up by them on the last day in discussing one demand only. My Friends could not realise the mistake they had thus committed. They took the whole time in discussing other things and the result was that the guillotine bell had to be rung. Now, they want explanation and clarification of all these demands at this very late hour. They could have sought necessary clarification earlier. However, Sir, I will try to help them with information that can be given at this stage.

My Friend, Mr. Goswami, sought information about the Supplementary Demand for a fabulous figure of Rs.86,00,000. The other day I had stated to the House that out of this amount a sum of Rs.39,00,000 would be coming from the Government of India and from other sources. To that may be added the amount of Rs.7,78,281 contained in the demand moved by my Friend, Mr. Mookerjee. This is not a new expenditure as it is made clear and does not involve extra expenditure. That seven lakhs also does not involve any extra expenditure on the part of the State. It has also been made already clear that these expenditures are all necessary expenditures. We cannot proceed on without these expenditures. Therefore, we have come before the House for sanction. We have made abundantly clear to the Members of the House that money will have to be found because these expenditures are considered absolutely necessary. We cannot bring our State into a stalemate. If these expenditures are not sanctioned, the Government will have to come to a position of standstill. So, money will have to be found out. If you sit tight, you cannot have any development. Therefore, these expenditures have been considered absolutely necessary and money will have to be found somehow for them. My Friends should have no apprehension about them.

Now, Sir, as regards the specific information sought for by my Friends in the Opposition about the amount of one lakh eighty thousand that has been passed to be spent for helping the tea gardens. They have been very much surprised that so much money has been budgeted for the tea gardens. For the information of them, I would like to make it clear that this sum has entirely been given by the Government of India in the interest of grow more food and that we are only acting as the agent of the Government of India in the interest of grow more food. Those tea gardens that will take to the cultivation of cereals will get some help from this fund. There is no question of Indian or non-Indian gardens, those who really take to cultivation of cereals will be helped. (Shri Hareswar Goswami: Did they ask for it?) I am not sure of that, but the Government of India are giving such amounts to all the States in the interest of Grow-More-Food Campaign. Those people who take to large-scale cultivation will be entitled to it. This money will be distributed by the Food Commissioner and Government have got nothing to do with it. In distributing the money every care will be taken so that it is not abused and as it is given for a specific purpose, there is not much likelihood of its abuse also.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: On a point of information, Sir, who are the large-scale farmers?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): May be anybody. Besides tea gardens, those who take to large-scale cultivation of cereals will be entitled to it also.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Some money has been given and Government knows to whom it has been given.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): The amount has not been distributed as yet.

Sir, the next item of criticism has been the sum of rupees five lakhs provided for the Government officers for distribution as "Loans and Advances". Sir, the other day I made it abundantly clear that this amount was intended to help the hard-pressed office assistants who would be given loans for constructing houses. My Friend, Mr. Goswami, asks what is the use of giving them loans when they will not get building materials? Sir, the other day I said that Mr. Goswami should have no apprehension on that account. I invited him to go to the colonies and see for himself whether the office assistants were getting building materials or not. He will see that beautiful new houses are springing up in those colonies. Moreover, Sir, why should the assistants take loans, and pay interest on them, if they do not get building materials? When the building materials are available only then they take loans. My Friends should, therefore, have no apprehension on that score.

Then, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya took exception to the activities of two Pilot Extension Officers at Rangiya. I am not very definite on this matter. But if our officers, beyond the hours of their official duties, take to offering of Pujas etc., can we legitimately object to that? Moreover, Sir, these officers are expected to submit tour diaries and there are superior officers to supervise their work. If they really had not done any work but had merely enjoyed themselves it would have been best on the part of my Friend to bring this to the notice of some one so that action could have been taken. It is surely wrong on the part of Government officers not to do their work when they are getting their pay and allowances. But

if after having done their work they take to offering of Puja I can have no legitimate objection against that. In this country of ours religion is not banned like the country wherefrom my Friend gets inspiration. Our country is a country where religion is not banned. Everyone of our officers has got the right to observe religious ceremonies, if it is not within the time reserved for official duty.

Then, Sir, my Friend said that one Golap Chandra Mahajan had been given a loan of Rs.5,000 from the Rangiya Project. Sir, this is a news to me. Sir, my Friend is a Member of this House and he is expected to help Government in all possible ways. He should have ascertained from some definite source whether such a loan was given. I met him on several occasions, but he did not bring these things to my notice. All on a sudden he comes before the House with such an allegation.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I have received a letter just yesterday containing this allegation. I therefore just wanted to know whether it was a fact or not.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister): Sir, when my hon. Friend had received the letter yesterday he could contact me and satisfy himself whether this amount was actually given to Mahajan. Any way, Sir, I shall enquire into the matter.

Then, Sir, the purchase of a motor car for our Chief Minister has again been referred to. Ample explanation was given the other day about the necessity for the purchase, but the matter is still being pursued as if with a vengeance (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—What about the old car?). The old car had become unserviceable. It had become very old. We have therefore placed it in the Transport pool for use in the town of Shillong and in such places wherever possible. Hon. Members know that we have to provide transport in Shillong to a lot of Government officers who come here as our guests. That car can be used for that and other similar purposes. My Friend also referred to the need for purchase of a motor car for the Forest Minister. (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—What has happened to the old one?) Sir, my Friend's information is not correct. The Forest Minister was not given any car. He used his own car, and that car has become old and unserviceable. He is entitled to be provided with a Government car. So, when he asked for a car he had to be given a car. So long he could do with his car he did it, but the condition of that car has become such that he cannot safely do with it; therefore, he wants the old car to be replaced and the new car was given to him.

About Kaki Reclamation Scheme—this matter was extensively discussed threadbare the other day. My Friend now wants information whether the work has been given to Messrs James Warren and Alcock and Mahatab. Originally the work was divided between the two firms, but ultimately Messrs James Warren refused and did not agree with our terms, and we have given the whole work to Messrs Alcock and Mahatab. This was done after advertisement; the advertisement was issued in the Gazette and in the newspapers also and after scrutiny of the tenders and the terms given by the two firms they were found acceptable, and therefore, the work was divided between them, but ultimately Messrs James Warren did not agree with our terms and the entire work was therefore given to Messrs Alcock and Mahatab. Regarding the other point as to why the work was not given to an Indian firm, we actually considered this matter very seriously, and we wanted to give the work to an Indian firm, if possible; but after taking all things into consideration we did not find any Indian firm suitable for the purpose.

This is a very big scheme involving 10 lakhs of rupees, and, therefore, in the interest of the work itself and as no Indian firm was found suitable for the purpose, this work was given to Messrs. Alcock and Mahatab. This firm of Messrs. Alcock and Mahatab has got an Indian partner also.

Regarding the points raised by my Friend, Mr. Goswami, about Veterinary Field Assistants and Key Village Scheme, the explanation is already there in the Explanatory Notes. However, if my Friend wants more information, my Friend Mr. Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, Minister in-charge, will explain after I finish.

Some of the Members I forget whether it is Mr. Goswami or Mr. Bhattacharyya or both of them, spoke about the Police. They said why there was a need for Deputy Inspector General of Police? I only would request them to consider the matter a bit carefully. The need of Police Force is very great in this State of Assam where there is such an extensive border, with foreign States and we have to do it although the expenditure is going up like anything; because of what is going on on the other side of our border—what is being done by Pakistan, what is the number of people they have employed, what is the number of Police Stations there, if those things are taken into consideration, the amount that we are spending on our part is rather insignificant. It is for all these things, Sir, that we are taking all these measures. We are going to have shortly about 1,000 new men for this Force. If experienced men are not available in our State, we are going to have the experienced men from the Central Provinces, if possible. The matter is imperative and the need for extra police has become very urgent and for that purpose money has been provided; and when the Police Force has been expanded like anything—should it not have a man in-charge of recruitment, in-charge of training and in-charge of all other necessary things? In the interest of our State we have considered all these things very seriously, and after being satisfied we have agreed to maintain such a big Force in this State of ours. It is why we have considered it so imperative to create this post and why extension has been given to him. I hope I have been able to satisfy my Friends on this score.

Regarding the informations wanted by my Friends on the Community Projects, the need for this amount has already been given in the Explanatory Notes. There have been issues of pamphlets and other articles in the newspapers about it. It will not be possible for me to give the information for all these things in so short a time at my disposal and neither I shall be able to reply to all these things, but if my Friend wants, I will supply him with all the literature about it.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What about the pipes?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): These informations are given there and there is nothing new. These pipes cannot be used for waterworks. They were purchased in the interest of agricultural purposes and things like that, Sir.

With these observations of mine I hope I have been able to give all possible informations that are available with me and to clarify the points that have been raised in the course of the discussions. It would have been much better if those points were raised by them in the course of the specific demands. I cannot give all the informations that they want in course of the short time at my disposal, but the informations that have been supplied just now will be quite enough for them, and I hope they will accept the Motion that is before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. Bill III), 1952 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1952 be passed.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, you have not taken the Bill clause by clause.

Mr. SPEAKER: Not necessary because there are no amendments.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Even then, we shall have to consider it clause by clause, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, it is not necessary. Yes, Mr. Gogoi, you can speak generally on the Motion.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want only some clarification from the Hon'ble Minister on the utility of the amount of 56 thousand rupees for N. E. D. works. Sir, this sum of 56 thousand is very small. Out of this sum only 36 thousand has been earmarked for Dibrugarh and Rs. 20 thousand for Sadiya town. Sir, as I said, this amount is far too small and it cannot serve the purpose for which it is meant. Sir, during the reign of the Ahom Kings there was an embankment system known as Mathauries and these embankments or Mathauries have deteriorated during the British rule. So I say that adequate provision should be made for the repair of these embankments, Sir. I specifically want to draw the attention of the House to one Mathauri running from Joypur.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should speak generally on the whole Bill whether the entire Bill is correct or not and no specific point need be raised.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: I want to draw the attention of the House, Sir, that more provision should be made for the repair of these abandoned Mathauries and if this is done, then there will be flood controls and less need for Government to come with relief for flood-affected people. These are the points I want to raise in this connection, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 1952 be passed.

(The Motion was adopted.)

The Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulation, 1951

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulation, 1951, be taken into consideration and that as there is no amendment to any of the rules, I move that the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulation, 1951, be adopted. This, Sir, is in accordance with Article 320, clause (5) of the Constitution of India. There is another Report which is to be submitted under Article 323(2), that is the Annual Report of the Assam Public Service Commission. But I have already stated that this is not yet ready and that as soon as it is ready, it will be placed before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion is moved that the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulation, 1951 be adopted.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI. Sir, it is laid down here in the list of business, consideration of the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulation, 1951, item by item. I think we can discuss it.

Mr. SPEAKER : But there is no amendment to it.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am not speaking on the motion, but I just want to point out that this is a very important document. It seeks to limit the functions of the Public Service Commission. Sir, we had no time to examine this very important document carefully. It will therefore be meet and proper for the Government if this particular document is placed before the House in the next session of the Assembly. As I said, this is a very important document, the Public Service Commission is constituted under the Constitution, but its functions are going to be limited by a Regulation from the Assam Government. So, Sir, this House should be given an opportunity to examine this very carefully so that the functions of the Commission are not curtailed by any regulation of the State Government. Already there is unrest among the public that recruitment to certain services had not been done in the proper way. So, Sir, before we accept this Regulation I would request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to defer this matter and place it before the House in the next session.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the provision of Article 320, clause (5) of the Constitution of India which says—"All regulations made under the proviso to clause (3) by the President or the Governor of Rajpramukh of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each House of Parliament or the House or each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as both Houses of Parliament or the House or both Houses of the Legislature of the State may make during the session in which they are so laid". In view of this if we delay this matter, then Government may be found fault with. We have given every opportunity to the Members of the House to examine this. It was presented on the 4th. So during these 14 days any hon. Member could have tabled amendments to this Regulation. But as there are no amendments, we take it that there is no objection to this Regulation that has been presented to the House. And that is why I move that this be adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulation, 1951, be adopted.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Presentation of the Draft Assembly Rules as framed by the Rule Making Committee and motion for recommitment

Mr. SPEAKER : Item No.9A., Shri Bishnuram Medhi.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that—

"As desired by the Drafting Committee, I beg to present the Draft Assembly Rules before the House and to move that these Draft Rules be referred to a Committee consisting of the following members with the Speaker as the

Chairman for further examination and scrutiny of the Draft Rules and to submit the report on or before the 31st December, 1952, with such modification, alteration or addition as may be considered necessary—

1. The Speaker (Chairman),
2. Shri Purandar Sharma,
3. Shri Sarveswar Barua,
4. Shri Faiznur Ali,
5. Shri Hareswar Das,
6. Shri Hareswar Goswami,
7. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty,
8. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora,
9. Shri Motiram Bora,
10. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee,
11. Shri Pratap Chandra Sharma,
12. Shri Md. Umaruddin."

In connection with this the Secretary of the Assembly will act as Secretary of this Committee. Five Members will form a quorum.

I had had also an informal discussion with the Leader of the Opposition in this regard and it is agreed that instead of debating the suggestions and other matters on the floor of this House, if we meet round a table we can come to certain agreement with regard to this matter. It will be seen that the whole House is represented in this Committee. Two Hon'ble Ministers have also been added and an additional one from the Opposition and another from the Government Party have been added only to this Committee and this full Committee will go through the draft Rules and will make modification, addition and alteration, if necessary, after discussing the whole matter and then the rules will come before the House and we shall be able to place them here in the beginning of the next Budget Session. With that object in view I move this Resolution for formation of the Committee. I hope the hon. Members will accept the Motion.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Is this Resolution admissible, Sir? The Rule-Making Committee was appointed and it has prepared a report. Why should another Committee again go through the question? This House has not yet considered the report of Drafting Committee. It is only today that this report has been laid on the table. Without allowing us the opportunity to go through the report, I wonder whether this matter can be recommitted to another Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER: Under what rule do you complain?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: There is no question of rule, Sir. There was a Committee and that Committee sent a report and without going through the report of that Committee why and how a new Committee can be appointed for the same purpose?

Mr. SPEAKER: Your contention may be correct. But there is going to be a Drafting Committee only which will scrutinise the draft rules whether they are all right or not.

I read out Motion. The Motion moved is that—

"As desired by the Drafting Committee, I beg to present the Draft Assembly Rules before the House and to move that these Draft Rules be referred to a Committee consisting of the following members with the Speaker as the Chairman

for further examination and scrutiny of the Draft Rules any to submit the report on or before the 31st December, 1952, with such modification, alteration or addition as may be considered necessary—

1. The Speaker (Chairman),
2. Shri Purandar Sharma,
3. Shri Sarveswar Barua,
4. Shri Faiznur Ali,
5. Shri Hareswar Das,
6. Shri Hareswar Goswami,
7. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravartty,
8. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora,
9. Shri Motiram Bora,
10. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee,
11. Shri Pratap Chandra Sharma,
12. Shri Md. Umaruddin.

The Secretary of the Assembly will be the Secretary of the Committee and 5 Members will form a quorum."

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 20th September, 1952.

SHILLONG:

The 10th January, 1953.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly,
Assam.