

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 5th October 1950.

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Srijut Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the seven Hon'ble Ministers and fifty two Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Amount of loss incurred or is likely to incur by Government due to the recent Earthquake of 15th August last

Srijut BELIRAM DAS asked :

59. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of loss the Government of Assam has incurred or is likely to incur due to the recent earthquake of 15th August last ?

(b) Has Government made any estimate of loss to Government buildings and roads separately caused by the earthquake ?

(c) Whether the Government of India has been approached to make good this unforeseen loss in view of the already unsteady economic position of the State of Assam ?

(d) Whether this Government has received any reply or assurance from the Government of India regarding this ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

59. (a) & (b)—The repairing (or re-construction) cost of the damaged Provincial Civil Works is estimated as follows—

	Rs.				
Communication	87,25,000
Buildings	16,76,000
New accommodation	3,63,000
Embankment and Drainage	2,50,000
					<hr/> 1,10,14,000

The progress of repairing (or re-construction) will depend upon the funds available.

(c)—The Government of India has not been approached formally as yet as the figures are not yet complete or final but propose to do so as soon as we get all details from different parts including Hill areas.

(d) The question does not arise.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN: May we know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether information from the Hill areas is forthcoming?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: The information is being collected; it is not yet complete.

Number of Refugees in the State of Assam

Srijut BELIRAM DAS asked:

60. Will Government be pleased to state the number of refugees in the State as it stands now.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied:

60. 4,94,432, upto 16th September 1950.

Civil Hospital and Lady Reid Chest Clinic at Shillong

Srijut BELIRAM DAS asked:

61. (a) Is it a fact that the Civil Hospital at Shillong is situated in one of the most noisy places of the town?

(b) Do Government propose to remove the said Civil Hospital to a suitable place?

(c) Is it a fact that the Lady Reid Chest Clinic is situated just near the Shillong Civil Hospital?

(d) Do Government propose to remove this Clinic from its present congested site to a safer and suitable place in the town of Shillong?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied:

61. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government is considering the question.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Clinic should be in a central place. The question of shifting it will be taken up along with that of the Hospital in due course when financial conditions permit.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: With regard to (b), may I know how long Government proposes to take to come to a decision?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: It is a question of money. If we can get money we can do it almost at any time, but at present the finances of the State are very hard and it is not possible to foresee how long it will take.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: As regards (d), in view of the danger to the public do not Government consider it necessary to shift the Chest Clinic to a safer place as early as possible?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: That is the intention of the Government also, Sir, but here also the question of financial stringency comes in.

Nature of duties and responsibilities of the Labour Inspectors

Srijut PURANDAR SARMA asked :

62. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the nature of duties and responsibilities of the Labour Inspectors ?

(b) Is it a fact that they have been denied the rank of Gazetted Officers ?

(c) If so, do Government propose to raise their status to that of Gazetted Officers ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

62. (a)—Hon. Member is referred to the answer to the Question (Unstarred) No.42.(c) asked by Professor P. M. Sarwan, M.A., Member of the Legislative Assembly, in this Session of the Assembly.

(b) & (c)—The question is under consideration of Government.

Requisition of two horses by the Officer-in-charge of Joypore Police Station

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

63. Will Government be pleased to refer to pages 539-540 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Debates of the 27th March, 1950 in connection with replies given to Starred Question No.18 asked by the Questioner on the subject of requisitioning of two horses by the Officer-in-charge of Joypore Police Station, and state what reports have since been received and action taken by the Government ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

63.—Although no records are available to prove the claim of Someswar Gogoi of Sasani mauza, District Lakhimpur, the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, has reported that, from personal local enquiry, the Officer-in-charge, Joypore Police Station, is satisfied that two ponies of the claimant were actually seized in 1942 and that no payment was made to him on account of this. On the basis of the report of the Officer-in-charge, Joypore Police Station, the Deputy Commissioner has recommended the payment of a compensation of Rs.100 to the claimant, being the value of these two ponies. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner and have sanctioned payment of a compensation of Rs.100 (Rupees one hundred) to the claimant.

First General Meeting of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Limited

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

64. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the First General meeting of the shareholders of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Limited was convened for 25th June, 1950, but due to certain irregularities in issuing notices or on other technical grounds the meeting could not be held ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the same meeting was then convened for 30th July, 1950, but on this occasion also for similar technical grounds the meeting could not be held ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that the said meeting was again fixed for 5th September, 1950 ?
- (d) Whether on this third attempt the meeting has succeeded in overcoming further irregularities and whether it has been held on this occasion ?
- (e) If not, why not ?
- (f) What are the reasons of so many failures in holding the meeting ?
- (g) Who is responsible for these failures in holding this very important meeting and whether the person ultimately responsible has been taken to task ?
- (h) If so, what action has been taken against him ?
- (i) If not, why not ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

64. (a) & (b)—Yes, the meeting was not held for want of quorum and also for some technical irregularities.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The meeting which was not held on this date also for want of quorum was adjourned and held on the 14th September, 1950.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—The reasons are given in replies to questions (a), (b) and (d).

(g) & (h)—The members of the Bank are responsible for not making up the quorum. For the technical irregularities however some Bank officials were responsible and the question of taking action against them is under consideration.

(i)—Does not arise.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : With regard to (a) and (b), will Government be pleased to let me know whether the meeting fixed for the 25th June 1950 could not be held for want of quorum, or for other technical difficulties ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) : The reply is already there, Sir. One reason was want of quorum but there were also some technical irregularities.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : Question (a) refers to one date and question (b) refers to a different date, fixed for holding the meeting. The reply has been given together as "the meeting was not held for want of quorum and also for some technical irregularities". I want to know whether the meeting fixed for 25th June could not be held for want of quorum or due to some technical irregularities ?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) : For both the reasons.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV : Is it necessary to have a quorum for an adjourned meeting ?

(A Voice : No.)

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Then how does this arise? In the second meeting there was no necessity for a quorum.

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): My reply is already there, Sir, that both the factors, *viz.*, want of quorum and technical irregularities, were responsible. My reply to both the questions (a) and (b) is common.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: That means that even if there was no technical irregularity, the meeting could not be held for want of quorum?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): Yes.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: May we get some idea about the nature of technical irregularities?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): Sir, in the bye-laws that was framed before the new Co-operative Act came into force there was a provision that the number of individual members of that institution would not exceed one third of the society membership. If the number of society members be two then the number of individual members may be one. In that bye-law there is a provision that with specific permission from Government the number of individual membership may be unlimited. It is also provided in the bye-law that when the new Co-operative Act comes into force in that case although the number of individual members may be unlimited, the representation of individual members in the General Assembly will be one third of total membership. This one-third will be elected in a meeting of the individual members. On this point there were different interpretations. Government's permission was there to make the membership unlimited. Some said that since the Government's permission is there the other alternative does not apply. Some said that it does apply. Therefore it was thought that it would be better to avoid the controversy and to hold the meeting of the individual members to select the nominees for the General Assembly.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: But the irregularity mentioned in the replies is not of that nature. Sir, if you refer to reply (g), you will find that Government admit that it was not so. The reply says that for the technical irregularities some Bank officials were responsible. The question of taking action against them is under consideration. So I think it is not a question of interpretation of the bye-laws but neglect on the part of some officers.

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): That is a matter of opinion. The technical irregularity I would like to mention is that some members complained that they have not received the notices. The question of taking action against the bank officials is arising from this point.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: May I know whether the members are entitled to travelling allowance?

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): No. They are not entitled.

Scarcity of food in Karimganj Subdivision

Maulana Md. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN asked :

65. (a) Are Government aware that due to the damage of crops and due to the increase in population coming from Pakistan, there is scarcity of food in Karimganj Subdivision and that the price of foodstuff is being increased day by day and thereby causing great economic distress for the general public to buy rice or paddy ?

(b) Are Government aware that there is a great variation in price of rice in thickly populated area of the district of Cachar and the mufassil areas beyond Chandkhira at Patharkandi and Dullabcherra at Ratabari and Lala at Hailakandi ?

(c) Are Government aware that paddy and rice from those mufassil areas cannot be freely brought in thickly populated area of the same district due to interference by the men of the Rice Control Department?

(d) To render some help to the general public, do Government propose to make the movement of paddy and rice free within the district ?

(e) Do Government propose to procure rice and paddy from somewhere else for the aforesaid areas so that the price may come down within the easy reach of the public ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

65. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There are some variations in prices owing to local conditions.

(c)—There are certain restrictions in movement of rice and paddy from surplus areas of the Cachar district to the deficit areas bordering Pakistan. But any body can move rice and paddy on permits issued by the Deputy Director of Procurement, Cachar.

(d)—Government do not intend to relax any movement controls for the present.

(e)—Government are doing all that is possible to render necessary help to the Cachar district. Forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty maunds of rice were supplied to the Cachar district from Assam Valley from May 1950 to August 1950. Besides, 6750 maunds of rice were also despatched to Cachar in September from Calcutta. An additional allotment of atta has also been made to tide over the crisis.

Maulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN : In the reply it is stated that any body can move rice and paddy on permits issued by the Deputy Director of Procurement, Cachar. Paddy and rice carried on shoulder may, I think, be exempted from this permit,

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : It is not clear to me, Sir.

Maulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge if paddy and rice carried on shoulder may be exempted from this permit ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : Yes, Sir, restrictions in other places have been relaxed to a certain extent, and I will see if in Cachar also it can be done.

Nehru-Liaquat Pact on Minority

Maulavi ABDUL HALIM asked :

66. (a) Will Government be pleased to state how the Nehru-Liaquat Pact on Minority has been implemented in the State of Assam ?

(b) Is it a fact that no Minister representing the Minority has yet been appointed in the Cabinet of Assam according to the terms of the above Pact ?

(c) What are the percentages of the population of minority (Muslims) Community in Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

66. (a)—The hon. Member is referred to reply given to the Unstarred Question No.22 asked by Maulavi Makabbir Ali Mazumdar at this session of the Assembly.

(b)—The hon. Member is evidently under a misapprehension regarding the terms of the agreement in this matter. The relevant portion of the agreement is therefore reproduced below :—

“to include in the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam a representative of the minority community. In Assam the minority community is already represented in the Cabinet. Appointments to the Cabinets of East Bengal and West Bengal shall be made immediately”.

(c)—23.10

Maulavi Syed ABDUL ROUF : Are Government aware that Maulvi Abdul Matlib Majumdar denies that he represents the minority community ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : It is immaterial. The relevant portion of the agreement is reproduced below—

“to include in the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam a representative of the minority community. In Assam the minority community is already represented in the Cabinet. Appointments to the Cabinets of East Bengal and West Bengal shall be made immediately”. It is immaterial whether he denied this or not.

Maulavi Syed ABDUL ROUF : The spirit of the agreement is.....

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : I do not understand how the Muslim representative does not look after the interest of the minority.

Present Principal of the Earle Law College

Srijut DAUBIR SINGH LOHAR asked :

67. (a) Are Government aware or have received reports to the effect that the present Principal of the Earle Law College takes part in politics and is generally engaged in activities tending directly or indirectly to excite disaffection against the Government of the State of Assam ?

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken against this officer ?

(c) If the answer is in the negative, do Government propose to institute an inquiry by a competent authority ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA replied :

67. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The Principal of the Earle Law College (which is now a University College) is not a Government employee and this Government cannot exercise any control on his activities. However, if the hon. Member so desires a reference may be made regarding the queries made by him to the University authorities provided concrete facts of his pursuing on anti-state activities are supplied to the Government by him.

Illegal liquor shops in Haibargaon Town

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR asked :

68. (a) Are Government aware or have received complaints to the effect—
 (i) that there are as much as nine illegal liquor shops near the vicinity of Haibargaon bridge in Haibargaon Town in Nowgong District ?
 (ii) that the Goonda elements generally take shelters in those liquor shops and carry on Goondaism and other illegal activities from there at night ?
 (iii) that the public and the train passengers are generally attacked and looted by those Goonda elements between 9 P.M. to 12 P.M. ?
 (iv) that burglary and theft is occurring occasionally at Nagariapatty, Haibargaon ?
 (v) that various representations were made to the local authority to stop those liquor shops and the Goondaism, theft, burglary, etc. ?
 (vi) that the police authority of Nowgong was requested on many occasions to post police patrols to check those Goondaism at night specially between 9 P.M. to 12 P.M. ?

(b) Do Government propose to issue strong orders to the excise authority, Nowgong to take due steps to stop those illegal liquor shops in Haibargaon Town ?

(c) Do Government propose to direct the police authority, Nowgong, to post special police patrols near the Haibargaon bridge and the Kallang Bank Road upto Nagariapatty regularly from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. daily ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied :

68. (a) (i)—No. Two such cases were detected by the Excise staff and the culprits were convicted.

(ii) & (iii)—Government have no information.

(iv)—Only two such cases within the period of six months have been registered in the Police Station.

(v)—No such representation was made to the local authority.

(vi)—Special police patrol has been posted in the locality from 9 P.M. to 1 A.M. since last July.

(b)—The Deputy Commissioner has asked the local excise officers to be more vigilant and alert and, if necessary, to make frequent raids in that locality.

(c)—Does not arise in view of reply to (a) (vi).

Babu KHAGENRA NATH SAMADDAR : My question was—"Are Government aware or they received complaints to the effect—that there are as many as nine illegal liquor shops near the vicinity of Haibargaon etc.?" The answer is 'No'. This answer is only to avoid responsibility of the Excise Department and to support the illegal shops. Whether it is a fact ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : I disallow that question as it is insinuating.

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR : I am a resident of that place, Sir.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** Why information was not given ?

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Will the hon. Member give the names of those persons whom he knows are carrying on illicit trade ?

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR : I will supply the names afterwards.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** If he takes the responsibility, we shall take action.

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADAR : This matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner and also to the Superintendent of Police in various meetings.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Did he represent verbally or in writing ? I have replied that no such representation was made to the local authority, that is the information from the local authority.

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR : I verbally informed them.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** We receive no such representation.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Is it not a fact that the reply received by Government came from the Deputy Commissioner ?

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Yes, it is based on information received from the local authority, viz., the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Is it not a fact that the hon. Member states that he had interviewed the Deputy Commissioner ?

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** It may be so. But it is a fact that we have received the information from the Deputy Commissioner. Whether the hon. Member interviewed the Deputy Commissioner or not, that question does not arise.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Will Government be pleased to make enquiry from the Deputy Commissioner to ascertain whether the subject matter of this question had been represented by an hon. Member of this House ?

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Yes, we can ascertain that.

**Lower Primary School in village Baha Baradalani in Mouza Mayang,
District Nowgong**

Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR asked :

69. (a) Are Government aware that there is a Lower Primary School in the village Baha Baradalani in Mouza Mayang, District Nowgong (Assam) run by the Nowgong School Board ?

(b) Have Government received report to the effect that the Local Lot Mandal is against that Lower Primary School, that he lately tried to destroy the said school building by the help of the people of minority community and that the said Mandal was trying to foment communal troubles in that area ?

(c) If so, do Government propose to take due steps in the matter and against the Mandal concerned ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

69. (a) —Yes.

(b) —No.

(c) —Does not arise.

**Adjournment Motions *re* Sacrifice of a cow at Jorhat and
Police excesses in Sibsagar and Sorbhog areas**

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : I have received notice of two Adjournment Motions from Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury. I am afraid I cannot allow these Motions to be moved to-day, as this is the day allotted by His Excellency for voting on demands for supplementary grants. The hon. Member will kindly move the Motions to-morrow.

Re : Newspaper Statement

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : May I know from Government whether their attention has been drawn to the statement published in the Statesman, dated October 3, published in column 3 of page 8; the statement was made by East Bengal Government contradicting the statement made on the floor of this House by the Chief Minister, Assam, regarding migration of Muslims from Assam to Bengal.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : The information was brought to my notice. I have made a contradiction to it and that will also be published in the papers.

**Discussion of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure Charged upon
the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1950-51**

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Now the next item is discussion, if any, of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1950-51.

(After a pause)

As there is no discussion on this, I take up next item, i.e., the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

No.1

(4.—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	46,700
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—	
Collection of taxes on Agricultural Income	3,500

The printed *Explanatory note placed before the hon. Members explains why this amount is necessary. I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head '4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : As there is no Cut Motion, I put the question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax'."

The question was adopted.

No. 2

(7.—LAND REVENUE)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	30,68,200
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—	
F. Survey, Settlement and Record operations—	
(c) Survey School	3,500

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

Due to travelling allowance drawn by the Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax from this budget grant in respect of his journeys relating to the Sales Tax, etc. Department and discovery of about 1,000 new assesseses entailing greater expenditure in Service stamps, etc.

The †Explanatory notes printed in the memorandum that has been placed before the hon. Members explain why the amount is required and I hope it will be accepted by the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '7.—Land Revenue'."

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : As there is no Cut Motion, I put the question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '7.—Land Revenue'."

The question was adopted.

No.3

(10.—FORESTS)

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,02,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

			Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	36,38,500
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—			
A. (a) Conservancy and Works—			
V. Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plants	...	...	4,600
VI. Communication and Buildings	...	...	33,600
		Total A(a)	37,600
A.(c) Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts—			
VI. Communication and Buildings	...	...	1,32,000
VII. Demarcation, Surveys and extension of Forests	...	...	25,000
		Total A(c)	1,57,000
B.(c) Establishment—			
Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts—			
1. Pay of Officers	...	...	3,000
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	1,200
3 Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	3,800
		Total B(c)	8,000
		Grand Total	2,02,600

†The amount is required for purchase of tents for the Assam Survey School.

The tents were not available in the market and the supplier could not give any idea as to the time and availability of the same and the price for the same. Hence in this state of uncertainty no budget provision could be made. The supplier have since informed that they would be able to supply the tents. As these are required immediately, provision for their purchase is necessary. The expenditure being of immediate nature is met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

The reason for this amount is explained in the *Explanatory note, so I need not add any further.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.2,02,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '10.—Forests'."

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the House requires some explanation from the Hon'ble Minister about the figures which he has supplied to us in the Explanatory note No.2. We find that for the purchase of these 14 trucks a sum of Rs.33,600 only was required in 1949 but the Company could not deliver them then and their inability to supply them was indicated at such a late stage that in the general budget it could not be included. Now, how this figure of Rs.33,600 has been stated in the detailed note in the middle of the page under item A(c) VI—Communication and Buildings as Rs.1,32,000 ? Anyone reading the explanatory note will see that the sum of Rs.33,600 was required for this purpose but no explanation whatsoever is there for a lakh more of rupees.

The Hon'ble Srijiit RUPNATH BRAHMA : I think, the figure is already there but as regards detailed information, I am sorry that at the moment I have not got the connected file with me but if the hon. Leader of the Opposition desires I may supply him the information later on.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : No question of my wanting it, but the House must know it as to why they are going to supply a sum of Rs.1 lakh more while the item requires only Rs.33,000.

The Hon'ble Srijiit RUPNATH BRAHMA : What is the main contention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition ?

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : At this late stage the Hon'ble Minister wants to know the main contention of my question. I want to get an explanation from him why for an amount of Rs.33,600 stated in the explanatory note in the middle of the page under item A(c)VI an amount of Rs.1,32,000 has been asked for ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : The fact is this that this A(c)VI is for development schemes in autonomous districts—that is the provision

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. A(a)V.—The extra amount is required for purchase of one dozen guns for supply to the staff stationed in the border areas for self-protection against assaults made by armed gangs across the border.

2. A(c)VI.—The extra amount is required for payment of the price of 14 pairs of Martin log trucks. Sanction for the amount of Rs.33,600 required for the purpose had been accorded in 1949, but the trucks could not be delivered before 31st March, 1950 by the firm due to disturbances in Calcutta towards the end of 1949-50. Information from the firm about their inability to supply the truck during last year was received late and as such provision could not be made in the current year's budget. These trucks are essentially necessary for efficient running of the Goalpara Tramway and will be taken delivery during the current year.

3. A(c) VI and VII and B(c).—The provision is required to meet the development schemes in the Autonomous Districts for which Government of India will pay grants under Clause (b) of the Second Proviso to Article 275 (i) of the Constitution.

for which the Government of India pay grants under clause (b) of the 2nd proviso to Article 275(i) of the Constitution. These are the development schemes explained in paragraph 3 of the Explanatory note.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I simply wanted to know and the House wants to know from the Hon'ble Minister that while in the explanatory note it is stated that a sum of Rs.33,600 was all that is required for purchasing 14 Martin log tracks in A(c)VI an amount of Rs.1,32,000 has been demanded.

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sum of Rs 33,600 under A(a)—Conservancy and Works—VI—is for Communication and Buildings, but the sum of Rs.1,32,000 is under A(c) VI—required for development schemes in autonomous districts.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: That is not what the explanatory note says.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: May I take it that Rs.1,32,000 is for development schemes in autonomous districts?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: I think that is so.

Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN: I think, there is a printing mistake and the figure should be A (a) VI and not A(c)VI. Then the position will be clear.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: If we accept the decision, which we undoubtedly do, that a printing mistake has occurred, may we have the details of the expenditure of Rs.1,32,000 under A.(c)VI, because in the statement which has been furnished we do not find that any materials have been supplied. For a large sum of Rs.1,32,000 it is merely stated that the provision is required to meet the development schemes in the Autonomus Districts. I would submit that this does not comply with the requirements of the Budget Manual or the requirements of the Constitution of India.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Will the Hon'ble Minister furnish the details?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: I shall try to do so, Sir.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: At what time?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: If not to-day afternoon, to-morrow.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Will the Hon'ble Minister furnish them to-day after lunch?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: Yes, I will do that.

No. 4

(13.—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of

Rs.19,751 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	2,18,600
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—	
A.—Collection Charges for—	
Taxes and Duties having a common Administrative Staff—	
Entertainment, Sales and Profession Taxes	19,751

Sir, the amount is due to the necessity of the Development Department and also to the necessity of providing for the extra staff. The *Explanatory Note has clearly stated the reasons for which this expenditure is necessary and the details have also been furnished. In view of this, I hope the House will accept it.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs 19,751 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for administration of the head '13.—Other Taxes and Duties'."

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

For unexpected development of the Department, additional staff has been sanctioned by Government in order to avoid the leakage of the legitimate revenue of Government. The Department being a new one, the actual estimate of the administrative machinery required for efficient management of all taxation measures could not be made at the time of preparing the budget estimates of expenditure for 1950-51. Hence it is necessary to provide the expenditure required for the additional staff by a Supplementary grant. Details of expenditure for 1950-51 are given below :—

	Immediate Cost
	Rs.
1. One post of Special Superintendent of Taxes	4,144
One post of Superintendent of Taxes on Rs.175—200—225 (Con.)—25—500—(E.B.)—25—600.	875
2. Pay of Establishment—	
Six Inspectors of Taxes on Rs.150—160—170 (Con.)—10—240—15—300 each	4,500
Assistants :—	
Two posts of Upper Division Assistants on Rs.100—5—150 each	} 3,250
Nine posts of Lower Division Assistants on Rs.50—3—80—4—10 each	
Eight Grade IV Establishment on Rs.22— $\frac{1}{2}$ —28 each	
	984
3. Allowances, etc.—	
Travelling Allowance of Officers .. .. .	..
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	1,000
Dearness Allowance	2,425
Cost of Living Allowance	360
House Rent and Other fixed allowance	213
4. Contingences—	
Miscellaneous Contingencies	2,000
Total	19,751

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I desire to congratulate the Hon'ble Leader of the House on furnishing us with complete details of the expenditure, but I am somewhat mystified by the explanation which has been given for not including this expenditure in the budget and coming up to this House for a supplementary grant. I will refer to the statement which is quoted in the Explanatory Note "The Department being a new one, the actual estimate of the administrative machinery required for efficient management of all taxation measures could not be made at the time of preparing the budget estimates of expenditure for 1950-51". If my information is correct, the nucleus of this Taxation Department was formed in the year 1938-39 when the Agricultural Income-Tax Act was passed. During the early days of this Assembly we passed legislation on Sale Tax, on Professions Tax, and to my knowledge this Department has been operating in its present form for some two or three years. I find it somewhat perplexing that though full estimates were prepared by this Department in the normal budget which was passed in March last the Department was unable to put up a proposal for the additional staff. I would therefore request the Hon'ble Leader of the House to supply us with a statement on this point.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the end of the year it was found that a large volume of work was in arrear and that it was due to insufficient number of officers having power to register and supervise the work. For this reason a Special Superintendent with experience was appointed giving jurisdiction all over Assam to expedite the work and also instruct and guide other staff throughout Assam in connection with that work. Our estimate was made in November last and since then the volume of work increased to such an extent that some additional staff had to be appointed as the volume of work could not be coped with by the then existing staff in the districts and subdivisions. So, it was due to the insufficient staff and a volume of fresh work that cropped up, that we have had to come before the House for this supplementary grant.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs.19,751 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '13.—Other Taxes and Duties'."

The question was adopted.

No 5

(18-B AND 68-B.—NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS)

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.7,35,000 only, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for administration of the head "18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 23,69,900
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary demand will be accounted for:—			
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—			
A—Works—Voted	...	...	55,000
C—Maintenance and Repairs—Voted	...	...	80,000
Total—18-B.—N.E.D.—Voted	...	...	1,35,000

	Rs.
68-B.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works financed from Capital Revenues—	
Grow-More-Food Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes	6,00,000
Total—68-B.—N.E.D.—Voted ...	6,00,000
Grand Total ...	7,35,000

*The Explanatory Note explains the necessity of the demand.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That an additional sum of Rs.7,35,000 only be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—“18-B and 68-B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works”.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish the other Hon'ble Ministers had taken a leaf from the method in which the Explanatory Notes has been submitted to the House by the learned Chief Minister. We were just discussing Supplementary Demand No.4 and there he has given all possible details from the post of the Special Superintendent right up to the number of Peons that he is going to entertain. As against that, I find the Hon'ble Minister who is just moving this Supplementary Demand No.5, making a big demand of Rs.6 lakhs under 68-B,—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works financed from Capital Revenues—Grow-More-Food Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes. In the Explanatory Note the same thing is given—“Navigation, Embankments and Drainage—Grow-More-Food Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes—Details may be seen at Appendix ‘J’.” The Appendix ‘J’ runs to more than 60 pages and the Hon'ble Minister should have at least given us some reasons, some explanation about the big demand if he wanted the House to understand his Demand properly. I have taken the trouble of going through all that Appendix and find out the relevant portions. Hon. Members will find the total ultimate estimated cost of these schemes is (i) non-recurring Rs.28,00,000 and (ii) recurring Rs.6,00,000. We will be committed for this big sums if we are to vote on this Demand of six lacs as expenditure for this year. There is a very small print in the remarks column that “Government have entrusted this Department to carry out the works in connection with Grow-More Food Schemes. The incidence of cost is in the ratio of 2/3rd and 1/3rd between the Government of India and the State of Assam respectively.” On the face of it, these Schemes make it very attractive because 2/3rd of the total non-recurring cost will be borne by the Government of India. But even 1/3rd of the total non-recurring cost of Rs.28 lakhs will mean more than 9 lakhs—very nearly 10 lakhs. Are we or the Government of Assam in a position to embark on a scheme which will cost 10 lakhs non-recurring and about 1/3rd of that recurring?

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—Details may be seen at Appendix J.

C.—The additional amount is required for emergent repairs to bunds damaged by last earthquake. The total estimated cost stands at Rs.1,50,000

68-B.—N.E.D.—G.M.F. Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes—

Details may be seen at Appendix J.

I therefore draw the attention of the hon. Members to go through all these schemes minutely before they cast their vote in favour of this demand and I hope all the Hon'ble Ministers will show that much of courtesy to the hon. Members that they place all the cards before the House. Referring to the entire Appendix even without references to page numbering is unfair to the House. The Hon'ble Ministers have got a very large Secretariat staff and they should see that every facility is given to the hon. Members to locate the figures which are placed in such a jumble.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Sir, in the past also as far as we remember the House did not get the details as the hon. Leader of the Opposition now wants on this particular occasion. If the House wants, I can assure that in future the details as far as practicable will be given at the time of placing the Supplementary Demands.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs.7,35,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—'18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

The question was adopted.

No.6

(25.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.52,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"25.—General Administration".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	61,15,200
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—			
M(e) Legislative Department	...	...	7,700
S.—General Establishment—			
1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	12,400
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	27,300
3. Contingencies	...	...	5,200
Grand Total	...	...	52,600

The *Explanatory Note clearly indicates why this expenditure is necessary and I think the hon. Members will be satisfied that this is necessary.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

M(e).—Due to granting of gazetted status to the Head Assistant (now Superintendent) and also increase of expenditure for entertainment of staff for adaptation work.

S.1.—Due mainly to the retention of the staff in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for work in connection with Khasi States now merged with the State of Assam. Formerly the staff used to draw their pay from the "Khasi State Deposit Account" which has since merged with the State Revenues.

2.—Mainly due to granting of Travelling Allowance to the members of the Advisory Council in the Autonomous Districts for attending meetings of the Council and also for reasons stated at 1 above.

a 3.—Due to maintenance of law and order in Naga Hills and also in connection with the suit instituted against the State of Assam by the Myliem State.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.52,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—'25.—General Administration'."

(After a pause)

No hon. Member is taking part in this discussion. I put the question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.52,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—'25.—General Administration'."

The question was adopted.

No.7

(27.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE)

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs 84,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"27.—Administration of Justice".

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	9,39,200
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—					—
B.—Law Officers—					
(a) Law Officers	...	...	...	...	18,500
(b) <i>Legal Remembrancer, etc. :—</i>					
1. Pay of Officer	...	...	...	...	1,900
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	410
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	6,440
(c) <i>Muffasil Establishment :—</i>					
1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,200
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	19,650
3. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	17,000
Total	...	...	...	...	65,100
D.—District and Session Judges :—					
1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	5,100
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,050
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	2,550
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	10,750
Total	...	...	...	...	19,450
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	84,550

The reason for asking for this demand has been given in the *Explanatory Note.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.84,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—'27.—Administration of Justice'."

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : I just rise to get a point of information. In the Explanatory Note B.(b) 1 it is stated "Due to deputation of Law Assistant for training under the Ministry of Law in Delhi and for the appointment of a substitute during the period". What sort of Law Assistant has been sent ? If possible, the Hon'ble Minister will let us know.

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA : Law Assistant is the officer who was appointed to assist the Legal Remembrancer.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : May we know his qualification and name ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA : He was recruited from the bar.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : What is his qualification and name ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA : His name is Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury, M.A., B.L.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : From Gauhati Bar ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA : Yes.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.84,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—'27.—Administration of Justice'."

The question was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

B.(a).—Under Article 202(3) of the Constitution the pay and allowances, etc., of the Advocate General are not charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. As the budget estimate for the current year was framed before the commencement of the Constitution provision was made under "Charged" head as in the previous year. Necessary provision is, therefore, made under "Voted" head ; the corresponding amount under "Charged" head being surrendered.

B.(b).1.—Due to deputation of Law Assistant for training under the Ministry of Law in Delhi and for the appointment of a substitute during the period.

2.—Due to higher rate of pay of Stenographer deputed from the Secretariat.

3.—Due to B (b).1 above and increased expenditure on fees for conducting Government cases in the High Court.

B.(c) and D.—Due mainly to entertainment of temporary special staff in connection with the trial of "Naliapool Criminal Cases".

No.8

(28.—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS)

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I, beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.87,673 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "23.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	14,27,500
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary provision will be accounted for :—			
A—District Jails—			
Contingencies	...	...	87,673

The *Explanatory Note will show the reason why this additional amount is asked for.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.87,673 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '28.—Jails and Convict Settlements'."

There is no cut motion, so I put it as a question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.87,673 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '28.—Jails and Convict Settlements'."

The question was adopted

No.9

(29.—POLICE)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I, beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.9,98,909 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 78,33,200
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*EXPLANATORY NOTE

In view of the increase in the number of prisoners in the jails and high price of foodstuff the provision of Rs.7,75,000 has been found to be inadequate. Hence the additional amount is required.

Rs.

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

1. B.—*District Executive Force*—

(a) District Police :—

2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	49,289
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	19,585
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	5,89,344
5. Contribution—Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	4,461

Total ... 6,62,679

9.—*Deduct*—Recovery from the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. (—)31,961

Total B(a) ... 6,30,718

2. G.—*Criminal Investigation Department*—

(a) C.I.D. (Proper) :—

1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	3,000
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	23,460
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	10,738
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	6,082

(c) Wireless Telephone ... 8,500

(d) Supply and Textile Enforcement Branch ... 86,000

(e) *Deduct*—Amount transferred to “85.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading”. (—)86,000

(f) Border Security Force ... 2,61,265

(g) *Deduct*—Amount transferred to “85.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading”. (—)2,61,365

Total ... 51,780

3. F.—*Works*—

(a) Original Works :—

1. Police	3,16,411
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Grant total ... 9,98,909

The reason for putting this demand for additional amount is given in the *Explanatory Note.

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

Details may be seen at Appendix J.

Out of the above amount of Rs. 9,98,909 the following expenditures being of immediate nature have been met by advance from the Contingency Fund :—

B. *District Executive Force*—

(a) District Police :—

1. Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
2. Allowances and Honoraria	..	..	..	..	..	28,592
3. Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	7,670
	..	..	..	..	..	1,623

Total .. 37,885

G.—*Criminal Investigation Department*—

(a) C.I.D. (Proper)—

1. Pay of Officer	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
2. Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	16,644
3. Allowances and Honoraria	..	..	..	..	..	8,337
4. Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	5,771

Total .. 33,752

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.9,98,909 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '29.—Police'."

There is no Cut Motion, so I put it as a question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.9,98,909 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '29.—Police'."

The question was adopted.

No.10

(37.—EDUCATION)

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.9,15,865 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "37.—Education".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly...	1,46,79,800
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	
A.—Grants to the Gauhati University	5,00,000
F.—Government Secondary Schools—(b)—Secondary Schools for Girls.	7,200
G.—Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools	5,000
H.—Grants to Local Bodies for Secondary Schools	38,280
L.—Grants to Assam Primary Education Board	1,36,625
O.—Government Special Schools and Colleges	20,000
S.—Direction	3,600
U.—Scholarships	25,000
W.—Works (General)	3,020
Total	7,38,725

Development of Education in the Autonomous Districts—

	Rs.
F. (a) Government Secondary Schools	29,680
G. (a) Direct grant to Non-Government Secondary Schools	53,120
O. (a) Government Special Schools and Colleges	10,600
T. (a) Inspection	30,740
U. (a) Scholarships	53,000
Total	1,77,140
Grand Total	9,15,865

The *Explanatory Note and the Appendix will show why this amount is needed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.9,15,865 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '37.—Education'."

There is no Cut Motion, so I put it as a question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.9,15,865 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "37.—Education'."

The question was carried.

No. 11

(38.—MEDICAL)

The Hon'ble Rev J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,22,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"38.—Medical".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	39,40,100
II.—Sub-heads under which this Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	_____
C.—Grants for Medical purposes	42,000
Total ...	42,000

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

A.—The details will be found at Appendix J.

F.—Due to accommodation of more pupils in the Boarding of the Pine Mount School.

G. H. L. and O.—Details may be seen at Appendix J.

S.—The amount is required for entertainment of Staff for compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in accordance with Government of India's direction.

U.—This amount is necessary for granting scholarships in various fields of technical and scientific training. Provision proved inadequate.

W.—Provision is required for reconstruction of the storm damaged buildings of the Government High School at Tura.

Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts.—The above provision is required for financing the Development Schemes in the Autonomous Districts. The expenditure will be met from the Grants-in-aid which will be given by the Government of India, under clause (b) of the Second Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

(Development Schemes in the Autonomous Districts)—

Rs.

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries :—			
(a) (i) Ordinary Dispensaries	...	...	52,600
(b) Travelling Dispensaries	...	...	20,400
(d) Leprosy Survey, etc.	...	...	6,500
D.—Medical Schools and Colleges—			
(b) Medical Schools.			
3. Allowances and honoraria	...	...	1,200
Total			80,700
Grant Total			1,22,700

The *Explanatory Notes give the reason for putting this Demand.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,22,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '38.—Medical'."

There is no Cut Motion, so I put it as a question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,22,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '38.—Medical'."

The question was adopted.

No. 12

(39.—PUBLIC HEALTH)

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,81,733 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—"39.—Public Health".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	21,50,900
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*EXPLANATORY NOTES

C.—Of this amount, Rs.2,000 was advanced from Contingency Fund for granting relief to the Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Eye Relief Society. For details of Rs.40,000 please see Appendix J.

Development schemes—Provision is required to finance the development schemes in the Autonomous Districts out of the grants-in-aid which will be given by Government of India under clause (b) of the second proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

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

B.—Grants for Public Health purposes	...	...	2,50,000
C.—(A)—Epidemic Diseases—			
(b) Other epidemics	...	...	5,000
E.—Pasteur Institute	...	...	7,733
F.—Works—Original works by Public Works Department.			1,19,000
Grant Total	...		3,81,733

The reason for putting this demand will be found in the *Explanatory Notes and the details are given in the Appendix J.

“The Hon’ble the **SPEAKER**: Motion moved:

“That an additional sum of Rs. 3,81,733 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head ‘39—Public Health’.”

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every hon. Member knows that the grant to Local Boards for erecting wells or digging tanks for the purpose of supply of pure drinking water is a normal one, and so this House should know why this demand was not put in the ordinary budget and why such a big sum of Rupees 2½ lakhs is now wanted under Supplementary Demand?

The Honble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: The Explanation, Sir, is that we now feel the necessity of providing more money for the improvement of rural water supply, the money provided for in the budget being already exhausted. Moreover, the proposed additional amount is also needed to repair the damage caused to the sources of water supply at some places by the recent earthquake. In view of this, Sir, I hope the hon. Members will please accept the Motion.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

B&C (A) (b)—Details may be seen at Appendix J.

The expenditure under these items being of an unforeseen and immediate nature has been met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

E.—The indent for a Cochran Vertical Boiler was placed in 1948, but the firm could not send it in 1949-50 due to transport difficulty.

As no information from the firm as to their ability to supply the boiler in 1950-51 was received in time, no provision could be made in the original budget. The firm has despatched the boiler and hence the provision is required to meet the cost.

F.—The details may be seen at Appendix

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I am glad to here the explanation from the Hon'ble Mr. Medhi. If this had come from my Friend the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy then there would have been no necessity for me to take my stand. If this is in addition to the budgetted grant, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister in Charge what is the amount already provided for under this item?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Sir, the amount provided for in the last Budget does not fall in my Department. This was taken from the Local Self-Government Department and brought in here. I hope my Friend the Local Self-Government Minister will be able to give the answer.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: You can consult anybody you like I do not mind.

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: The amount originally voted by the Assembly is Rupees 2 lakhs and 50 thousand.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: The original budgetted grant is Rupees 2 lakhs 50 thousand, but we consider that to be quite insufficient in view of great demand for good drinking water in the villages and hence this supplementary demand.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs.3,81,733 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—“39—Public Health”.

No. 13

(40.—AGRICULTURE)

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.6,72,250 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for administration of the head “40.—Agriculture”.

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	52,86,300
II.—Sub-heads under which the additional grant will be accounted for:—		
B. (c)—Superintendence—		
Development of Agriculture in Autonomous Districts—		
1. Pay of Officers	... ..	1,000
2. Pay of Establishment	... ..	12,080
3. Allowances and Honoraria	... ..	13,680
4. Contingencies	... ..	43,930
Total	... ..	<u>70,690</u>

D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research—

(iv) Scheme for the Development of Village Food Production Centres (Food Bonus Scheme)—	Rs.
(e) Additional Minor Irrigation Scheme ...	5,000
(f) Plant Protection Scheme ...	2,00,800
(g) Prize Distribution Scheme ...	60,000
(h) Crop Cutting Experiment Scheme ...	37,000
(i) Assessment of the result of the Grow-More-Food Scheme.	12,500
Total ...	3,15,300

F.—Agricultural Education—

(I)(a).—Training of Students in Agricultural Colleges	1,500
(c).—Scheme for training in Fruit Preservation ...	4,800
Deduct—Recovery from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	(—)4,800
(II)(b).—Grants-in-aid—Training Cost for further education of Ex-Service Personnel.	1,950
Total ...	3,450

H.—Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda—

(b).—Agricultural Demonstration ...	20,000
(c).—Jute Propaganda ...	77,291
Deduct—Recovery from Government of India ...	(—)54,791
Deduct—Recovery from Cultivators on account of sale of seeds at subsidised rate.	(—)15,000
Total ...	27,500

K.—Works—Original Works—

(a)(iii).—Original Works. Intensive Cultivation scheme (Food Bonus).	2,01,000
(a)(iv).—Development of Agriculture in the Autonomous Districts.	54,310
Total ...	2,55,310

Grand Total ...	6,72,250
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Sir, the original grant voted by the Assembly was Rs.52,86,300 and this extra amount is required for the development of Agriculture in the Autonomous Districts. Hon. Members are aware that it was in June last that some Autonomous Districts under the New Constitution have been formed and this expenditure is necessary. Besides this an expenditure has been proposed which will be met from funds under the Food Bonus scheme of the Government of India. This allotment and sanction of our schemes have been communicated by Government of India recently. For further details about the schemes. I would refer the hon. members to the *Explanatory Note below and the Appendix "J". Now I have to commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.6,72,250 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for administration of the head '40.—Agriculture'."

There are not Cut Motions, so I put the question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.6,72,250 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for administration of the head '40.—Agriculture'."

The question was adopted.

No. 14.

(41.—VETERINARY)

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.12,648 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...				4,88,200
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—					
41.—Veterinary—C(b)—Development Scheme—					
(iii)—Establishment of Veterinary College—					
Pay of officers	...	...	...	...	620
Pay of establishment	...	...	...	...	110
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	11,918
Total	...	...	...	...	12,648

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. B(c) and K(a)(iv).—The Provision is required to meet expenditure on Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts. The expenditure will be met from Grants-in-aid which will be given by the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution.

2. Details of Schemes under D(iv), F(c), H(c), and K(a)(iii) may be seen at Appendix J.

3.—F. Agricultural Education (I)(a).—The amount of Rs.1,500 is necessary for contribution to the Agricultural Colleges (Rs.1,000) for 1949-50 which was not paid during that year due to mis-understanding of the procedure of payment and Rs.500 for tuition fee of an Assistant Chemist for training in Animal Nutrition Section. The fact was not intimated to this Department in time for inclusion of these amounts in the current year's budget.

4. (II) b).—Provision for stipends, Travelling Allowance, etc., for training of Ex-Service Personnel in Agriculture was not included in the budget through mis-understanding.

5. H. (b).—The additional amount of Rs 20,000 is necessary for Agricultural Operation in the Indo-Pakistan Border Areas. The Scheme was sanctioned after the budget was framed and the expenditure is being met from advance from the Contingency Fund.

6. The expenditure against all items except B(c), (g) under D(iv), F.1(c), H(b) and (c) and K(a)(iii)(iv) being of unforeseen and immediate nature has been met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

Sir, from the details given in the *Explanatory Note it will appear that we had to pay Rs.620 for pay of officers and for pay of establishment Rs.110, but the bulk of the sum to be voted for now is under the head "Contingency". The reason is, Sir, that in the middle of the year we found that the Veterinary College which was started at Nowgong could not be retained there and it was shifted to Gauhati, and for removal of the materials we had at Nowgong and their transportation to Gauhati we had to incur this huge sum under Contingency, and hence, Sir, this swelling up of expenditure under this head.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.12,648 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '41.—Veterinary'."

There are no Cut Motions, so I put the question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.12,648 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '41.—Veterinary'."

The question was carried.

No.15

(42—CO-OPERATION—I—CO OPERATIVE SOCIETIES)

The Hon'ble Srijat BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,27,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "42—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs.
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	5,27,100

A(C)—Provincial Organisation (New Development

Schemes in Autonomous Districts)—

Pay of Establishment	3,636
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Allowances and Honoraria	2,780
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Total A(C)	6,416
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*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amount is required to meet the expenditure for expansion of the Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati. Details may be seen at Appendix J.

B(A).—Subdivisional Organisation—

Rs.

Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,600
B(B).—Regional Organisation (Development Schemes)—					
Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	5,759
Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,870
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	8,591
Contingencies—(a)—Non-Contract	Contingencies	...	...	...	1,000
(b) Contract Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,000
Total B(B)					22,220

B(C).—Regional Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous District)—

Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	5,759
Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,870
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	8,591
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	5,300
Total B(C)					24,520

C(A).—Subdivisional Organisation—

Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	5,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,000
Total C(A)					7,000

C(B).—Subdivisional Organisation (Development Schemes)—

Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,530
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	42,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,250
Total					51,780

Deduct—Amount payable by Apex Bank ... (—)4,800

Total C(B) ... 46,980

C(C).—Subdivisional Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts)—

Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,568
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	6,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	5,496
Total C(C)					19,064

GRAND TOTAL ... 1,27,800

Sir, from the *Explanatory Notes and the details given it will appear that there are some items including development schemes in the Autonomous Districts which will clearly explain why this amount is necessary. I hope hon. Members of this House will accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,27,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies'."

(As there are no Cut Motions, the question was put by the chair and adopted)

No.16

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

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.9,974, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the Head "42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly 5,02,100

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

C(B)—Subdivisional Organisation (Development Schemes).

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A(c), B(c) and C(c).—Provision is necessary for new development schemes in Autonomous Districts to be financed by the Government of India. India's grant-in-aid for the purpose is to be accounted for as receipt. These involved no charge on State Revenues.

B(A).—An additional sum of Rs.1,600 is required for payment of house rent for the office accommodation of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Auditor, 2 Inspectors, 1 Deputy Auditor and 4 Assistant Auditors at Gauhati where no Government building is available for the purpose. This is for Non-Tribal Areas.

B(B).—An additional sum of Rs.22,220 is necessary for continuance of the post of Assistant Registrar and Auditor of Co-operative Societies and their Staff in Tribal Areas. These posts and other connected expenditure was not provided for as a measure of retrenchment but subsequently it has been found that the posts are necessary. This is for Tribal Areas (Khasi and Jaintia Hills).

C(A).—An additional amount of Rs.7,000 will be required for expenditure in connection with allowances and honoraria and contingencies as the provision in the Budget is not adequate for the purpose. This is for Non-Tribal Areas.

C(B).—1. An additional sum of Rs.7,530 is required for the staff of Assistant Registrar and Auditor of Co-operative Societies. No provision was made for the purpose in the budget as a measure of economy but the post have been found to be indispensable. This is for Tribal Areas (Khasi and Jaintia Hills).

2. Additional amounts of Rs.40,000 and Rs.2,000 for Allowances and honoraria and Contingencies in the Non-Tribal Areas and Rs.2,000 and Rs.250 for Allowances and Honoraria and Contingencies for Tribal Areas (for Khasi and Jaintia Hills) are necessary. The budget provision has been found to be inadequate for the purpose of extensive touring required of the officers.

A sum of Rs.4,800 is recoverable on account of pay and allowances of Branch Manager of the Apex Bank, initially paid from State Revenues.

	Rs.
1. Pay of Officers	154
2. Contingencies	6,220
Total C(B)	6,374
E(B).—Training Organisation (Development Schemes)—	
II.—Rural Polytechnic—	
Pay of Establishment	2,400
Allowances and Honoraria	600
Contingencies	600
Total E(B)	3,600
Grand Total	9,974

In view of the details given in the *Explanatory Notes, I hope hon. Members will accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved :

“That an additional sum of Rs.9,974, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head ‘41.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development’.”

(As there are no Cut Motions, the question was put by the Chair and adopted.)

No.17

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

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,57,378, be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the Administration of the head “43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving”.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	5,09,800
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	
A(B).—Provincial organisation (Development Schemes)—	
Pay of Establishment	3,230
B(B).—Regional Organisation (Development Schemes)—	
Pay of Establishment	2,910
D(A).—Rural Organisation—	
Pay of Establishment	918

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

C(B)1.—For arrear pay of one Development Officer retrenched and not provided for. The expenditure is for the Lushai Hills.

C(B)2.—For payment of House rent, the budget provision made proving inadequate. Out of Rs.6,226, Rs.1,620 is for United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Rs.4,600 for Non-Tribal Areas.

E(B).—No provision was made for the Joysagar Rural Polytechnic as it was decided to abolish the institution. But later on it has been decided to retain it as a Government Institute. The expenditure is for Non-Tribal Areas.

Rs.

E(A).—Training Organisation—

1. Scheme for rearing foreign races of Silk Worms in Hill Station—

(1) Contingencies 4,500

(2) Works 10,000

14,500

2. Scheme for experimental research in mulberry cultivation—

1. Pay of Establishment 612

2. Allowances and Honoraria 222

3. Contingencies 2,666

4. Works 2,000

5,500

3. Institute for development of dyeing and bleaching—

1. Pay of Establishment 2,544

2. Allowances and Honoraria 1,129

3. Contingencies 12,019

4. Works 6,000

21,692

4. Establishment of a Weaving Training Classes in Abor Hills District—

1. Pay of Establishment 889

2. Allowances and Honoraria 675

3. Contingencies 1,900

3,464

5. Establishment of Weaving Training Classes in Bali-para Frontier Tract—

1. Pay of Establishment 889

2. Allowances and Honoraria 675

3. Contingencies 1,900

3,464

E(C).—Training Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts).

95,000

F(A).—Grant-in-aid—Contribution to Local Bodies for Research Marketing and Designing.

6,700

Grand Total ... 1,57,378

The details are given in the *Explanatory note and in the headings. I hope the hon. Members will accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,57,378 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head '43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving'."

(As there was no Cut Motion, the Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

No. 18.

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

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,51,239 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries"

	Rs.
I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly ...	22,900
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—	
A(A).—Provincial Organisation—	
1. Pay of Officers ...	8,912
2. Pay of Establishment ...	2,300
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	4,760
4. Contingencies ...	700
	16,672
A(B).—Provincial Organisation—	
1. Pay of Officer ..	406
	406
B(B).—Regional Organisation—	
1. Pay of Officer ...	126
2. Allowances and Honoraria .	35
	161
E(C).—Training Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts) ...	1,34,000
Grand Total ...	1,51,239

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

A(B), B(B) and D A.—Some posts which were not provided for in the Budget as a measure of economy had to be retained in the interest of work. Hence the excess. Items A(B) and B(B) relate to non-Tribal Areas and item D(A) to Tribal Areas, Naga Hills

E(A) 1 to 5 and F(A).—These Schemes have been taken up against corresponding grant from the Centre sanctioned after the framing of the Budget Estimate. Hence provision by Supplementary Demand. These do not cause extra cost to State Government but are covered by Centre's grant which is being accounted for as receipts. Item E(A), 1 relate to United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, item E(A) 2 and 3 to Non-Tribal Areas, item E(A) 4 and 5 to Abor Hills and Balipara Frontier Tract and item F(A) to Non-Tribal Areas.

Items E(A) 1 to 5 and F(A).—Being unforeseen items, expenditure by advances from the Contingency Fund was sanctioned.

E(C).—Provision is necessary for new Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts to be financed by the Government of India. India's grant-in-aid for the purpose is to be accounted for as receipt. This involves no charge on the State Revenues.

The *Explanatory notes and the details given in the Memorandum clearly state why this demand is necessary.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,51,239 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head '43 —Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries'."

(As there was no Cut Motion, the Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

No.19

(47.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS)

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	... 3,20,400
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—	
B.(i)—Labour	... 1,00,000

The grant which was originally voted by the Assembly is Rs.3,20,400 and this includes the administration of the Labour Department. Owing to the uncertainty about the funds which would be available for labour welfare activities we could not come before the Assembly during the Budget Session for sanction of this amount. Now, it has been possible to ascertain the amount which would be available for this purpose and we have also got an unofficial assurance from the Government of India. Regarding the details of the scheme, I have to refer the hon. Members to the **Explanatory Notes.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A(A).—The additional amounts under A(A), 1, 2 and 3 are required to meet the expenditure for the posts of Deputy Director of Cottage Industries and his Orderlies for whom no provision was made in the Budget as a measure of retrenchment but subsequently it transpired that the posts cannot be dispensed with presently. The additional amount under A(A) 4 is due to less provision as a measure of economy but the provision has proved insufficient.

All these additional sums are for Non-Tribal Areas.

A(B) and B(B).—Rupees 406 and Rs.161 are required to meet the liabilities of last financial year being pay of discharged personnel which could not be adjusted during that year. These are for Non-Tribal Areas.

E(C).—Provision is necessary for New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts to be financed by the Government of India. India's grant-in-aid for the purpose is to be accounted for as receipt. This involves no charge on the State Revenues.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES

Details may be seen at Appendix J.
The expenditure being of an unforeseen and immediate nature has been met from Contingency Fund.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head '47.—Miscellaneous Departments'."

(As there was no Cut Motion, the Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

No.20

(50.—CIVIL WORKS)

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.25,77,547 (Twenty-five lakhs seventy-seven thousand five hundred and forty-seven only) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head 50.—Civil Works".

Rs.

I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly 1,87,28,200
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—

A.—Original Works—(a)—Building—Voted—

	Rs.
General Administration	36,000
Education	53,000
Medical	1,20,000
Ditto—Post-War	85,000
Veterinary	35,000
Supply godowns	4,73,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to '85-A, etc.'	—4,73,000

Total A—(a) Buildings ...	{ Voted ...	2,44,000
	{ Post-War ...	85,000

(b) Communications

5. Petrol Tax Projects—Ordinary	14,98,547
8. Cess (Procurement) Projects	7,00,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount transferred to '85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc.	—7,00,000

Total A—(b) Communications—Voted 14,98,547

D.—Grants-in-aid for Communications 7,50,000

Grand Total 25,77,547

The *Explanatory note gives the details of the Demand, Sir,

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs. 25,77,547 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head '50.—Civil Works'."

(As there was no Cut Motion, the Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House and adopted.)

No.21

(54-A.—FAMINE RELIEF/54-B.—TRANSFER TO FAMINE RELIEF FUND)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.10,75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head "54-A.—Famine Relief" / "54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund."

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly	2,10,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—	
54.-A.—(a).—Gratuitous Relief	10,75,000
Total	10,75,000

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

A.—Original Works—(a) Buildings—

General Administration, Education, Medical—

The provision is required to meet the cost of development schemes in Autonomous districts as per schedule attached for which Government of India will pay grants under clause (b) of the second proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

Medical—Post-War.—The details may be seen at Appendix J. This is for Non-tribal areas.

Veterinary—No provision for this amount was made in the original Budget for 1950-51. This amount is required for the construction of the Hostel Buildings in the Assam Veterinary College which is urgently required with the expansion of the College at Gauhati. For details please see Appendix J.

Supply Godowns.—The budget for 1950-51 did not provide anything for this purpose. Subsequently, at the instance of Government of India, it was decided to construct godowns for storage of foodgrains in different centres of the province. The amount will be originally booked under "50.—C.W".

Deduct—Amount transferred to "85-A, etc":—This deduct provision is necessary to exhibit the adjustment under "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

(b) Communications—Petrol Tax Projects.—The details are furnished at Appendix J of the schedule.

8. Cess Procurement Projects.—For the purpose of better procurement of rice and paddy for which no provision exists in the original budget, it has been decided to construct roads for the Supply Department under the Public Works Department. The expenditure will be initially booked under "50.—C. W." and a deduct provision is being made to exhibit the adjustment under "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

D.—Grants-in-aid for communications.—Details may be seen at Appendix J. This being an item of unforeseen expenditure, it was agreed to for being financed from an advance of Rs.5,00,000 from the Contingency Fund and the balance is being provided by direct Supplementary Demand.

The details may be seen in the *Explanatory note below.

This amount is necessary in view of the havoc that has been brought by the earthquake, subsequent floods and other calamities. About Rs.75,000 was actually advanced out of the Contingency Fund and this has been included in this demand.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.10,75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the head '54-A.—Famine Relief'./54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund'."

(As there was no Cut Motion, the Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House and adopted.)

No.22

(56.—Stationery and Printing)

The Hon'ble Sri Jut RUPNATH BRAHMA: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.69,000, be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the Head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly ...	8,18,400
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—	
II.—Printing.—	
D—Government Press	69,000

The reasons for moving this Demand have been detailed in the **Explanatory note.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs 69,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the Administration of the Head '56.—Stationery and Printing'."

(As there was no Cut Motion, the Motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House and adopted.)

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The excess is due to the grant of relief to the people affected by earthquake, flood and other calamities

This being an unforeseen expenditure an advance of Rs.75,000 was sanctioned from the contingency Fund.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE

Out of this amount Rs.50,000 was provided during the year 1949-50, for purchase of one Linotype Machine. Due to transport difficulties the Machine had not arrived within the year. Accordingly the sum provided for the purpose during that year was surrendered for revival of the grant in the current financial year. The Machine had arrived and was installed in the Press. This expenditure being of an unforeseen nature has been met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

The balance of Rs.19,000 is partly for payment of arrear overtime allowance paid to the industrial workers and also partly for allowance for working extra hours for execution of urgent work in stipulated time.

No.23

(57.—Miscellaneous)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,39,097 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951 for the Administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

	Rs.
I.—Grant Originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,12,22,100
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—	
A. Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus.	5,539
D. Special Commission of Enquiry	96,405
Deduct—Recoveries from the Government of India ...	—86,905
K. (a)—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges—4.— Miscellaneous Charges.	1,24,058
N.—Expenditure on Refugees:—	
(A) Relief—	
(a) Establishment charges	1,43,500
(b) Reception	1,80,000
(c) Food, clothing, etc.	7,50,000
(d) Movement and dispersals of displaced persons	6,00,000
(e) Education of displaced children in camps ...	5,000
(f) Home for displaced un-attached women and their dependents.	3,00,000
(g) Cash doles	3,75,000
(h) Relief to Indian Muslims—Indian Muslims who migrated to Pakistan and who are now return- ing.	1,75,000
(i) Miscellaneous	2,00,000
Total Relief ...	27,28,500
(B) Rehabilitation—	
(a) Establishment charges	1,23,000
(b) Vocational training	36,000
(c) Work Centres and work Schemes	2,00,000
(d) Education Freeships and Stipends	4,16,000
(e) Urban housing schemes	18,60,000
(f) For requisition/acquisition of Agricultural lands	10,00,000
(g) Miscellaneous (expenditure on census of Refu- gees and other unforeseen charges).	10,000
Total Rehabilitation	36,45,000
Deduct—Recoveries from the Government of India...	—63,73,500
Total	1,39,097

The details are given in the *Explanatory note and I hope the hon. Members will accept my Motion.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—This amount is required for the treatment of the wife of one State Prisoner Mr. Zaphu Phezo.

D.—An amount of Rs.86,905 will be required in connection with the working of the Minority Commission and the District Minority Boards and the Assam Commission of Enquiry which are required to be set up in accordance with Indo-Pakistan pact (out of this amount a sum of Rs.2,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund to enable the Minority Commission to start functioning). Another sum of Rs.9,500 will be required for meeting expenditure to be incurred in connection with the Boundary Commissions already set up and proposed to be set up for demarcating the boundaries of the Autonomous districts, *vide* Paragraph 14 of Sixth Schedule. The expenditure in connection with the Minority Commission and the Assam Commission of Enquiry will be borne by the Government of India, hence the deduct provision.

K.—(a)—4.—(Rupees 1,21,778) due to purchase and resumption of some buildings, *viz.*, 'Edge Hill', 'Meath Home', 'Stony Land' and 'Benmore' with furniture and land for accommodation of officers and offices. Hon'ble Sri Gopinath Bardoloi, late Chief Minister died on the 5th August 1950, and his funeral was considered to be a State funeral and hence the expenditure of Rs.280 and also as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed it was considered necessary to make a grant of Rs.2,000 to the wife of late Sri Bardoloi for defraying the expenses of the Sradha ceremony of her illustrious husband.

In the absence of Budget provision for the purpose and this being an unforeseen item of expenditure an advance of Rs.2,280 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund.

N.—The Budget Estimate of Relief and Rehabilitation Department for the current year was prepared at a time when the exodus of new refugees continuing from January 1950 from East Pakistan to this State could not be anticipated and provided for. As a result, neither the heads nor the provisions made thereunder are appropriate or adequate to suit the requirements of the altered conditions. With a view to making necessary provision for funds to meet the expenditure of the Department, the present demand is laid under different sub-heads as prescribed by the Government of India who have signified their intention to reimburse almost the entire expenditure on this account in this State owing to our straitened circumstances. Formal orders are however still awaited. In the absence of accurate data as regards the refugees position in this State and past actual the proposals are made on the following basis:—

(a) *Hindu Refugees*.—Out of the 1,20,000 "Old" refugees as per census of Refugees in July 1919 (of whom 55,000 were in Cachar and 65,000 in Assam Valley) and the 3,90,000 "New" refugees who have so far come to Assam (of whom nearly 2 lakhs are in Cachar and the rest in Assam Valley) it has been decided that during the year 1950-51 Assam Government would rehabilitate about 1,25,000.

It is calculated that this 1,25,000 refugees come under the following categories:—

Agriculturists	..	..	..	12,000 families.
Rural non-agriculturists	..	..	..	11,000 "
Urban non-agriculturists:—	..	..
1,500 Lower classes	..	..	}	2,000 "
400 Lower Middle classes	..	..
100 Middle classes	..	..

Total—25,000 families or 1,25,000 persons (approximately).

It is expected that all the urban families and about 10,000 families among the 23,000 rural families would require State help in rehabilitation.

(b) *Indian Muslim migrants*.—It is presumed that about 1,00,000 of the Muslim migrants are likely to return of whom 50 per cent. or 10,000 families may require State aid in rehabilitation.

The major portion of this help from the State will be in the shape of repayable loans for which provision has been made under the Major head "Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—Loans to Refugees".

It may be added here that the expenditure of "Old" and "New" refugees in Cachar District up to the 1st May 1950, on which date the Union Government took over charge of Relief and Rehabilitation work in that District, has been included in this demand.

In addition to the above the following explanations are given for provision made under each sub-head.—

(A) *Relief*. —(a) Half the cost of Headquarters staff including the staff of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner's Office and the District staff and full cost of Camp staff.

(b) Cost of construction of huts in district Headquarters in the State where refugees assembled and are retained before their rehabilitation.

(c) Provision for 10,000 refugees for first 3 months and another 5,000 for 9 months before their permanent rehabilitation.

(d) Charges for movements of refugees from border to reception camps and therefrom to the rehabilitation centre. It also provides for the expenditure on return of such refugees as desire to go back to their original homes in Pakistan.

(e) A small amount has been provided for education of children in camps before their dispersal to rehabilitation centres.

(f) Maintenance charges of 300 destitute women with their dependants, in the proposed "Home" in Nowgong, Gauhati and Dhubri including cost of construction of buildings, and implements for training.

(g) Cash doles have been provided for the first two weeks in the rehabilitation centres as well as for those who are returning to Pakistan.

(h) Feeding and Transport charges of Muslims who left the State at the time of the disturbances and gratuitous relief in deserving cases of India Muslims returning from Pakistan after the Indo-Pakistan Pact.

(i) The expenditure under following items is provided under this sub-head:—

		Rs.
(i) Medical and sanitation charges	.. ..	1,00,000
(ii) Vocational Training in Camps	.. ..	10,000
(iii) Cremation, etc., in Camps..	.. ..	40,000
(iv) Other unforeseen charges ..	.. ..	50,000
		<hr/> 2,00,000

(B) *Rehabilitation.*—(a) The other half of the cost of Headquarters staff and District and entire cost of Rehabilitation staff has been provided under this sub-head.

(b) The cost of training of 100 refugee students with a stipend of Rs.30 per mensem has been provided.

(c) It includes the cost of buildings, equipment, stipends, staff, etc.

(d) Probable cost under following heads has been provided:—(i) For subsidising existing lower primary schools and starting of new lower primary schools for education of refugee children, (ii) free studentship in Secondary and High School classes and (iii) stipends to students in technical and non-technical Collegiate courses.

(e) Under the urban housing scheme provision has been made for Rs.18,60,000 for acquisition and development of suitable sites in and near district and subdivisional towns for provision of 1,500 houses for rehabilitation of urban refugees in receipt of house construction loans.

(f) Provision has been made for Rs.10,00,000 on account of the cost of acquisition of land for resettlement of agricultural refugees in rural areas in case Sarkari land is not available free of cost.

(g) A sum of Rs.10,000 has been provided for expenditure on census of "New" displaced persons and unforeseen charges.

The entire expenditure on Relief and Rehabilitation is to be borne by the Government of India. Hence the total amount of the demand for the purpose has been shown under the "Deduct Recoveries from the Government of India".

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs. 1,39,097 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '57.—Miscellaneous'."

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : As there is no Cut Motion, I put the question,

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs. 1,39,097 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '57.—Miscellaneous'."

The question was adopted.

No. 24.

(72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development)

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	21,100
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—	
H.—Development of Fisheries—	
(a) Commercial-Cum-Demonstration Fish Farms	
(6 numbers)	2,07,000
(b) Fingerling Collecting Centres (2 numbers)	7,800
(c) Spawn and Fry Collecting Centres (2 numbers)	10,200
Grand total	2,25,000
Deduct—Recovery on account of Sale Proceeds of Seeds under	
(b) and (c)	(—)5,900
	2,20,000

The details may be seen at Appendix J.

The House is aware that the original grant which was voted by the Assembly was only Rs. 21,100. At the time of the Budget Session it was not possible to know what amount would be available for such development schemes. The House may be aware that Fishery Development Schemes are being worked on a loan from the Government of India. And when it has been possible to ascertain the fund to be made available from Government of India, we have come with this proposal for an extra expenditure of Rs.2,20,000.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs.2,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head '72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

(After a pause)

As there is no Cut Motion, I put the question.

The question is :

"That a sum of Rs.2,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head '72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

The question was adopted.

No.25

(Loans and Advances)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—"Loans and Advances".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	2,58,68,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant	will be accounted for :—		
B.—Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—			
Advances to Cultivators	...	...	10,00,000

The details may be seen in the *Explanatory Note below.

This is in connection with the earthquake. The amount required is for grant of cattle loan, paddy loan, seed loan and loan for purchase of implements, etc., to people suffering from effects of recent earthquake, floods and other disasters. As I have already indicated in my statement about the situation created by the earthquake this amount was referred to and as the matter is very urgent and the expenditure was unforeseen, already a sum of Rs. 2,80,000 has been sanctioned from Contingency Fund. Besides this another Rs. 10,75,000 from the Gratuitous Relief has been provided which has been voted by the hon. Members of this House already. In view of this urgency I hope the hon. Members will accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.10,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—'Loans and Advances'."

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amount asked for is required for grant of cattle loan, paddy loan, seed loan and loan for purchase of implements, etc., to people suffering from effects of recent earthquake, floods and other disasters. This being an unforeseen expenditure, an advance of Rs.2,80,000 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: If hon. Members will turn to page 26 of the printed statement they will find the list giving detailed explanations of the amounts of funds which this House is voting today in addition to the Rs. 10 lakhs which is covered by this head, the necessity for which I do not dispute. A further sum of Rs. 89 lakhs has been asked for making it a total of Rs. 99,20,314. It seems to me most unfortunate that when we are supplied with so many details in regard to items on which expenditure is to be incurred not a word is said of the general financial situation of the State. When I am proposing to spend money out of my own pocket I look at my bank balance and see whether I can afford it. Possibly, I may find that some items can be regarded as essential whether I have the money or not. On other items I may feel that it is necessary to exercise a little caution and postpone the expenditure to a later date. I will remind the hon. Members that as disclosed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister—now the Leader of the House—during the last Budget Session, and also according to the statement with which we were supplied the amount of the closing balance of the State was Rs. one crore and 79 lakhs, out of which we now propose to spend Rs. 99 lakhs. On the revenue account which is of vital importance showing the financial position of the State we find that there is deficit of expenditure, which exceeded revenue by Rs. 87 lakhs.

Now, with the expenditure which we propose to sanction today, the position is that the balance in the exchequer of the State is reduced to a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs. There will be a deficit on the year's working which will be Rs. one crore and 85 lakhs. I am not suggesting that there was anything wrong in what Government proposes today, but I feel, Sir, that it is desirable for Government to take the hon. Members of this House fully into their confidence. It may be that taxation is really producing larger amount than they anticipated. It may be possible that the Central Government have offered to come to the rescue of this unfortunate State but whatever the facts may be, Sir, we feel it right that we should be given some brief statement of account to show how we stand when we are proposing to spend an amount more than half of the balance of the State and to add further sums to the working deficit.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult at this stage to give the informations asked for as all the details are not available from the detailed estimates. But so far as receipts are concerned we feel that we are expecting to get more from receipt side. In view of the urgency of the situation and even in case the deficit increases we propose to approach the Government of India and in view of the emergent situation that has arisen and in view of the various problems which led us to the regrettable position, we expect that the Government of India will help us either by way of loan or by grant. Moreover our claims under article 275 of the Constitution has not been decided by the Government of India and in view of the urgent necessity, the House will be pleased to pass this demand and strengthen our claim for grant and subvention from the Government of India so that we may wipe out this deficit and after the next election we start with a clean slate. I hope our claim for more grant and subvention from the Government of India will receive strong support from the hon. Members of the House. If we spend the money on necessary and important projects, the primary object will be demonstrated to the Government of India and the people of the Province that the money was not wasted but utilised in the proper way.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—'Loans and Advances'."

The question was adopted.

Resumption of discussion on Supplementary Demand No.3 '10—Forest',

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to Supplementary Demand No. 3, I think, I can make the position clear now. I am sorry that there has been some misunderstandings due to some printing mistake. It should be A (a) VI and not A (c) VI in paragraph 2 of the explanatory note.

As regards the details, I don't think more details are necessary than what have been given. A sum of Rs. 33,600 is required for 14 log trucks.

As regards A (c) VI under Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts—Communication and Buildings, we shall have to spend Rs.1,20,000 for roads in the hill areas and Rs.12,000 for buildings. I hope, Sir, this will make the position clear.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs.2,02,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '10.—Forests'."

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Now, the Hon'ble Srijut Motiram Bora to move his Resolution.

Government Resolution re: purchase of Corrugated Iron Sheets for procurement of Paddy

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 20,73,200 and the corresponding recovery amounting to Rs.(—)22,30,000 making an excess of receipt over expenditure by Rs.1,56,800 under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading" for the items noted below. The amounts involved will be met from the existing sanctioned grant under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading."

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	Rs.
				100

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

(i) A—Grain Storage Scheme, Section II—Expenditure on Directorate Establishment and purchase of rice and paddy:—			
(a) Pay of Establishment—Godown Staff	...	...	2,760
(b) Contingencies—purchase of rice and paddy...	...	...	17,80,000
Freight	...	...	2,00,000
Handling charges	...	...	88,040
Godown Rent	...	...	2,400
Total Expenditure	...	...	20,73,200

(ii) A—Grain Storage Scheme, Section II:—			
Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries	(—)	22,30,000	
Net Total	...	...	(—) 1,56,800

Sir, the Explanatory Note, which I read, below will explain the reasons why this is necessary. I hope the Hon'ble House will accept the Motion.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(i) (a) and (b)—The amount as per Schedules enclosed is required for the purchase and despatch of 4,000 tons of C. I. Sheets as allotted by the Government of India for procurement of paddy. Hence the proposed provision has to be made.

(ii)—This represents sale proceeds of C. I. Sheets.

STATEMENT SHOWING LIST OF NEW SCHEMES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET FOR 1950-51

Major, Minor and Sub-head, under which provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51				Priority as proposed by the Administrative Department	Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total				
35-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading—A—Grain Storage Scheme, Section II.	Procurement Scheme—Purchase and distribution of C. I. Sheets and resultant sale proceeds thereof to:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As decided by Government the purchase and distribution of C. I. Sheets should be taken up and completed in the Financial year 1950-51.	To ensure better procurement it has been decided to purchase 4,000 tons of C. I. Sheets and distribute them amongst the producers of rice and paddy in exchange of paddy. The C. I. Sheets have been allotted by the Government of India at the instance of the State Government.		
	(i) Cost of C. I. Sheets including Establishment and other contingent charges.	20,73,200 ..	..	20,73,200	20,73,200	..	20,73,200			
	(ii) Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on account of sale proceeds of C. I. Sheets.	(—)22,30,000 ..	(—)22,30,000 ..	(—)22,30,000	(—)22,30,000	..	(—)22,30,000		The excess of receipt over expenditure represents the amount recoverable on the transaction of C. I. Sheets. Transit loss Insurance, etc., have to be met from the margin.		
	Total	..	(—)1,56,800 ..	(—)1,56,800	(—)1,56,800	..	(—)1,56,800				

Statement showing the amounts of Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the State during 1950-51

Heads	Amount included in the Authenticated Schedule	Additional amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand	Number of demand	Remarks
PROCUREMENT OF C. I. SHEETS AND RESULTANT SALE PROCEEDS THERETO					
85A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	Rs. (—) 46,28,600	Rs. (—) 1,56,800	Rs. ..	(1)	
Total ..	(—) 46,28,600	(—) 1,56,800	(—) 47,85,400		

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.20,73,201 and the corresponding recovery amounting to Rs.(—)22,30,000 making an excess of receipt over expenditure by Rs.1,56,800 under the head '85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading' for the items shown in the printed memorandum already circulated to hon. Members. The amounts involved will be met from the existing sanctioned grant under the head '85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

The Resolution was adopted.

Government Resolution re : creation of an Enforcement Branch under the Police Department to deal with Supply and Textile matters

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.86,000 under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading" for the item noted below. The amount involved will be met from the existing sanctioned grant under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. a. p.
II. Sub-head under which the appropriation will be accounted for—	100 0 0
A—Grain Storage Scheme—	
IV. Supply and Textile Enforcement Branch	86,000 0 0

The *Explanatory Note gives the reason why this is wanted and I hope the House will accept it.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.86,000 under the head '85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading' for the item shown in the printed memorandum already circulated to hon. Members. The amount involved will be met from the existing grant under the head '85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

(As no hon. Members took part, the Resolution was put and adopted.

***EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The amount is required for creation of an Enforcement Branch under the Police Department to deal with Supply and Textile matters. The Scheme will involve an annual expenditure of Rs.2,21,000. But during the current year there will be an expenditure of Rs.86,000 only which will be initially met from "29.—Police", and finally borne by the Capital head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, (etc.)" as stated above. A Supplementary Demand is being moved separately during this Session of the Assembly for meeting the initial expenditure from the head "29.—Police".

Government Resolution re: construction of roads and godowns for better procurement of food-grains

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do hereby approve of an expenditure of Rs.14,34,265 in connection with (1) construction of roads for better procurement, (2) godowns for storage of foodgrains and (3) Border Security Force to guard against smuggling.

The expenditure is proposed to be met out of the existing sanctioned grant under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc." in the current year's budget.

The entire expenditure on items (1) and (2) will initially be met from the head "50—C. W." and item (3) above from the head "29—Police" and subsequently readjusted under the capital head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

The *Explanatory Note provides the reason why this amount is required and I hope the House will accept it.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly do hereby approve of an expenditure of Rs.14,34,265 in connection with (1) construction of roads for better procurement, (2) godowns for storage of foodgrains and (3) border security force to guard against smuggling.

The expenditure is proposed to be met out of the existing sanctioned grant under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc." in the current year's budget.

The entire expenditure on items (1) and (2) will initially be met from the head "50—C.W." and item (3) above from the head "29—Police" and subsequently readjusted under the capital head 85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে Procurement ৰ বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে যি ১৪,৩৪,২৬৫ টকা ধাৰ্য কৰিছে তাৰ ন্যায্য অংশ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাই পাব বুলি আশা কৰিলে। লক্ষীমপুৰত সোনাৰী ঘাটৰ পৰা বদতিলৈকে যিটো বাস্তা আছে সেইটো এটা প্ৰধান বাস্তা আৰু সেইটো বাস্তা যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনিৰ তলত, ব'ড বৰ্ডে বহুদিনৰ আগেয়ে লৈছিল। টকাপইচা বা অন্য অসুবিধাৰ হেতু সেই বাস্তাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ নহল। এই বাস্তাটো অতিবিকট খাদ্য উৎপাদন অঞ্চলৰ মাজেদি গৈছে। আপোনালোকে জানে, বদতি অসমৰ ভৰাল; আৰু তাৰ ধান চাউল বিলাক বাট-পথৰ অভাৱত অতি সোনকালে অন্য ঠাইলৈ বিশেষকৈ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কাললৈ উলিয়াই আনিব পৰা নাযায়। এই বাস্তা ঘাটৰ অভাৱ অসুবিধাৰ কথা বিলাক লোকপ্ৰিয় ৩৬বৰদলৈ দেৱৰ দিনতো কৈ অহা হৈছিল। আপোনালোকে জানে ডিগবইৰ পৰা কেবাচিন, পেটুল আৰু অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা যাৰতীয় জিনিচ পত্ৰ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ পাবলৈ কমকৈয়ো ২০/২৫

***EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Construction of roads (Rs.7,00,000).
(1) With a view to ensure better procurement in the State, it has been decided to construct and improve certain feeder roads in the paddy surplus localities in the State.

Construction of godown (Rs.4,73,000).
(2) In view of insufficient storage and accommodation as being one of the difficulties in the way of procurement of foodgrains in the State, it has been decided to construct some supply godowns at different places in the State.

Border Security Force (Armed checkers) (Rs.2,61,265).

(3) In view of the fact that armed smugglers are carrying on smuggling in certain border areas, it is considered necessary to establish the 'Border Security Force' with a view to check smuggling and to protect the staff working in this areas.

Total Rs.14,34,265

দিন লাগে। আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুৰ যোগান সময় মতে কেতিয়াও পোৱা নাযায়। সেই কাৰণে যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ তাণ্ডব নৃত্যত যেতিয়া এই উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চল সমূহত থলয়ৰ হাঁহাঁকাৰ হৈছিল, immediate help ৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছিল—তেতিয়া এই অসুবিধা বিশেষকৈ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছিল। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি এই পৰিতাজ্জ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰলৈ অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা যোগাযোগৰ সুবিধা নহয় তেতিয়া হলে ইয়াৰ ৰাইজসমূহে কেতিয়াকৈ এই অসুবিধাৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি লাভ কৰিব কব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে এই মহকুমাৰ পৰা, সোনাৰী ষাটলৈ যিটো ৰাস্তা আছে সেই ৰাস্তাটো যদি Procurement ৰ ৰাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ আঁচনিৰ পৰা, যানবাহন চলিব পৰা কৰি দৰ্কাৰী ঠাইবিলাকত আৱশ্যকীয় যোৰামত কৰি দিয়া হয়, মোৰ বিশ্বাস ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা কেবাচিন, পেটল আৰু অন্যান্য যাবতীয় বস্তু বাহানি ২০/২৫ দিনৰ ঠাইত ৮/৯ ঘণ্টাতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ ভৰি পৰিবহি। তাৰোপৰি মই উল্লেখ কৰি আহিছোৱেই যে বদতি অঞ্চল, বৰদলনী অঞ্চল, ধেমাজি, আদি অঞ্চল সমূহত অতিবিজ্ঞ ধান, মাহ, সব্ৰিয়হ আদি কৃষিজ বস্তু উৎপন্ন হয় আৰু সেইবিলাক উপযুক্ত দৰত বাহিবলৈ কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে উলিয়াই নিবলৈ সুবিধা হব। এই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ ৰাইজে আজিলৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ ফচলৰ উপযুক্ত দাম, পাই অহা নাই, বাট পথৰ অভাৱত বাহিবলৈ উলিয়াব নোৱাৰাত, Middle men ৰেপাৰীহঁতে মাজতে অতিবিজ্ঞ লাভ কৰি বাহিবত বিক্ৰী কৰেগৈ। সেই কাৰণে, আজি বাঢ়ি অহা খাদ্য সঙ্কট পৰিস্থিতিৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে, যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ পৰিকল্পনা আঁচনিৰ বুকুত যেন এই ৰাস্তাটো সুমুৱাই লয় তাৰ বাবে বিনীত অনুৰোধ জনালো।

তাৰ পাচত ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ লক্ষুৱা মৌজাৰ প্ৰায় ১০/১২ খন গাৱঁৰ কাৰণে যিটো আলি সেই আলিটো দক্ষিণ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ব'ডত লগ লাগিছেগৈ। তাৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয়। যোৱা ১৫ আগষ্টৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু তাৰ সহচৰী থলয়ক্ষৰী ভূমিকম্পই তাৰ অৱস্থা আৰু শোচলগা কৰি এৰিলে। ৰাস্তাৰ ওপৰত পানী, বোকা। এই ৰাস্তাটো যোৰামত কৰি যানবাহন চলিব পৰা কৰি দিলে এই লক্ষুৱা মৌজাৰ কলোলোৱা গাঁও আৰু আন আন ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ যাতায়তৰ সুবিধা হয়। এই অসুবিধাৰ হেতুকেই যোৱা ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীৰ সময়ত প্ৰতীড়িত ৰাইজ সমূহক সাহায্য দিবলৈ সাহায্য পঠাবলৈ কমকৈয়ো ১০ দিন মান লাগিছিল।

তাৰ পিচত চৈখোৱা মৌজা। এই মৌজাৰ বৰাল, হাপমাৰি আদি যিবিলাক গাঁও ভিতৰত সোমাই আছে সেই বিলাকলৈ 'মেইন ব'ডৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ১০ মাইল, সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে ধান হয়। এই অতিবিজ্ঞ ধান বিলাক ৰাস্তা ষাটৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে বাহিবলৈ উলিয়াই আনিব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে, এই অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰতিও যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যাতে তেখেতৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত এই অঞ্চলৰ লগত যেন যোগাযোগৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়ে।

তাৰ পিচত টিংখং আৰু চাচনি মৌজা। এই থিনিতে উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত ভদ্ৰকান্ত গগৈদেৱে এই অঞ্চলৰ বাট পথৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ সম্বন্ধে সদায়ে চিঞৰি আহিছে। এই অঞ্চলত কেইখন মান গাঁও আছে যেনে গটং, কেন্দুগুৰি, শিলকচুৰাম যত ১৮৫ ঘৰ-মান মানুহৰ ওলোৱা সোমোৱাৰ চৰকাৰী ৰাস্তা নাই দখীয়া খেতিয়ক বিলাকৰ যিখিনি ধান, মাহ, সব্ৰিয়হ হয়, সেই থিনি বাহিবলৈ উলিয়াই আনি বিক্ৰী কৰি ভাল দাম পোৱাৰ কোনো সুযোগ নাই আৰু তেওঁলোকে লাগতিয়াল বস্তু বাহানী বাহিবৰ পৰাও সহজতে পোৱাৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। প্ৰায় ১৮৫ ঘৰ মানুহৰ অৱস্থা এই। তাৰ পিচত সেই বিলাক ঠাইৰ পৰা টেঙাখাটলৈ প্ৰায় ১০ মাইল আৰু নাহৰকটীয়ালৈ প্ৰায় ১৬ মাইল। তাতো যাতায়ত কৰিব পৰা, সকলো সময়তে যান বাহন চলাব পৰা ৰাস্তা নাই। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে ধান, মাহ আদি কৃষিজ বস্তু উৎপন্ন হয়। আজি বাঢ়ি অহা খাদ্য সঙ্কট লাঘব কৰিবলৈ যোগান বিভাগে ৰাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যৰ যেতিয়া এটি আঁচনি লৈছে সেই আঁচনিৰ ভিতৰত যাতে ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ এই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ ৰাস্তা-বাট বিলাকো পৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে চকু দিবলৈ আৰু ৰাস্তা নিৰ্মাণৰ কাম হাতত লবলৈ যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই পুনৰ তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

জয় হিন্দ।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এটা কথা লৈ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। সেইটো হৈছে চেঞ্চাৰাটৰ

দলং খনৰ বিষয়ে নলবাৰীৰ প্ৰায় আঠে মাইল মান দূৰত এটা জান আছে। জানটো দ, প্ৰায় গোটেই বছৰেই পানী থাকে। সেই জানটোৰ উত্তৰ ফালে বহু জন জাতিৰ লোক বাস কৰে। সেই অঞ্চলত যথেষ্ট আহু ধান, বাহ সৰিয়হ উৎপন্ন হয়। তাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে গাৰী চলাব পৰা বাস্তাৱ অভাৱত উচিত মূল্যত ধান, সৰিয়হ আদি বিক্ৰী কৰাত ঘোৰ অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰে। জানটোৰ উত্তৰে আৰু দক্ষিণে ট্ৰাঙ্ক বোডলৈ গাৰী আনিব পৰা বাস্তাৱ বাইজে বহু পৰিশ্ৰম আৰু ধন ব্যয় কৰি কৰি লৈছে। এই জানটো ট্ৰাঙ্ক বোডলৈ গাৰী চলাত প্ৰতিবন্ধক হৈ পৰিছে। সেই দেখি চেকাঘাট নামে ঠাইত দলং এখন দিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই দলং খন হৈ উঠিলে উত্তৰ অঞ্চলৰ পৰা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মোন ধান সহজে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা যাব পাৰে আৰু খেতিয়ক বাইজে উচ্চ দামত তেওঁলোকৰ ধান, সৰিয়হ বেচিবলৈ সুবিধা পাব পাৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাইজে এই দলং খন দিয়াৰ কাৰণে বহু যত্ন কৰিছে আৰু দুই হাজাৰ টকা বৰঙনি তুলিছে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাও পাঁচ হাজাৰ টকা হেনো মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই টকাৰে দলং খন হৈ উঠা টান হৈছে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে হেনো অন্ততঃ সোতৰ হাজাৰ টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হব। ইমান খিনি টকা বাইজে তুলি দিয়া অসম্ভৱ অথচ এই দলং খনৰ অভাৱত কেইবা খনো মৌজাৰ খেতিয়ক বাইজে ঘোৰ ক্ষতি আৰু অসুবিধা ভুগিব লাগিছে। এই দলং খন হৈ উঠা মাত্ৰকে ধান সংগ্ৰহত চৰকাৰৰ বহু সুবিধা হব আৰু বাইজবোৰো এটা ডাঙৰ অভাৱ দূৰ হব।

সেই কাৰণে মই মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক আজি উপস্থিত কৰা গ্ৰাণ্টৰ টকাৰে এই দলং খন গঢ়ি তোলাত সাহায্য কৰিবলৈ বিশেষ ভাবে অনুৰোধ কৰো। মোৰ মনেৰে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আৰু দহ হাজাৰ টকা দিলেই এই দলঙৰ কাম চলিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই দলং খনৰ বাবে আৰু এই অঞ্চলৰ পৰা ট্ৰাঙ্ক বোডলৈ গাৰী চলাব পৰা বাস্তাৱ এটাৰ কাৰণে এই অঞ্চলৰ খেতিয়ক বাইজে বহু প্ৰক্ৰমণ কৰিছে এনেস্থলত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা উপযুক্তৰূপে সহানুভূতি যদি দেখুৱা নহয় তেন্তে বাইজ নিৰাশ হব আৰু এনে ধৰণৰ ৰাজহুৱা কামত অৰ্গি বাঢ়িবলৈ উদগণি নাপাব। বাইজৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দুয়ো পক্ষৰ হিতৰ কাৰণে এই দলং খন অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় হৈ উঠিছে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো, যোগান বিভাগৰ বাস্তাৱ নিৰ্মাণ আঁচনিত এই চেকাঘাটৰ দলং খন সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ কাম খিনিও যেন অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হয়।

Srijut KHOR SING TERANG : Procurement ৰ আলি পদূলী নিৰ্মাণ আলোচনাৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কেইটামান কথা কব খজিছো। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ এইটো অজ্ঞাত নহয় যে, লক্ষা, নমাতি, লাংফেৰ মৌজা সমূহত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে ধান উৎপন্ন হয় অথচ সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা ধান-চাউল বাহিবলৈ উলিয়াই অনাৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। সেই ধান-চাউল বিলাক সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ তাত এটা (হাওৰা মাট) Procurement Centre খুলিব লাগে। বাস্তাৱ-পথ নথকাৰ কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ বাইজে বহুকষ্টত উৎপন্ন কৰা ধান বা অন্যান্য খেতিৰ ফল অন্য ঠাইত উপযুক্ত মূল্যত বেচিব নোৱাৰে। বজাৰৰ ভাও যেতিয়া ৮ টকা হয় তেতিয়া অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা নাৱৰীয়া বেপাৰী বিলাক গৈ ৩৪ টকা মোনত ধান কিনি মিলবিলাকত নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে কপাহবাৰীৰ বা নীলবাগানৰ অকঢ়াছক পথাৰ হৈ বৰবিল, কাঁকৈ, বকনীয়ামাটৰ পৰা হাওৰা মাট পৰ্য্যন্ত এটা বাস্তাৱ। উক্ত বাস্তাৱ বৰ্তমান স্থানীয় মানুহ বিলাকে পাৰখোৱা, দেনগাও, দকমোকা, ফুলনি, তাৰাবাছা, দীঘলী পানী আদি ঠাই লগলগাই আনটো বাস্তাৱ Procurement ৰ বাস্তাৱ নিৰ্মাণ আঁচনিত কৰি দিব লাগে।

Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে মই এটা কথা কব খোজো— সেইটো হৈছে, আমি ইয়াত যিবিলাক কথা কওঁ সেইবিলাকৰ কিবা মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলে টুকি লয়নে আৰু তাৰ উত্তৰ কিবা পাব পাৰোনে?

(Voices পাব পাব...)

Srijut KHOR SING TERANG : তেতিয়া হলে সেই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক বিলাকে উৎপন্ন কৰা, ধান-চাউল বিলাকৰ দাম বেচি পাব বুলি মই ভাবো। গতিকে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই অঞ্চলবিলাকৰ বাইজৰ খেতিৰ উৎপন্নৰ বস্ত-বাহানি বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হয় সেই উদ্দেশ্যে আলি-পদূলি কৰি দিয়ে। তাকে কৰিলে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ Procurement অতো সহায় হব। এই সম্বন্ধে মই ইয়াকে কৈ মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অনেক দিনৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বাস্তা ঘাট আদি সকলোখিনি যে অৱহেলিত হৈ আছে সেইটো সকলোৰে বিদিত। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কেইবাটাও বাস্তা Road Communication Board এ যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত লবৰ নিমিত্তে দিছিল। কিন্তু যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনাত আলিৰ কাম হাতত লোৱাতো অসম্ভৱ বুলি বাবেবাবে চৰকাৰক আবেদন কৰাৰ ফলত সেই আঁচনি কেবলমাত্ৰ কাগজতে থাকিল। এইবুলি ভূমিকম্পই বাস্তা ঘাটৰ বহু ক্ষতি কৰিলে। কিন্তু সেইবুলি এটা মহকুমা এইদৰে অৱহেলিত হৈ থকা কথাটো মই কেতিয়াও ভাবিব নোৱাৰো।

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: আনিবলৈ ধান আছেনে নাই ?

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যদি খবৰ ৰাখিছে জানে যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ শোৱনশিৰি আৰু বদতি এলেকাৰ পৰা বহুত ধান গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সৰবৰাহ কৰিছে। Communication Board এ শোৱনশিৰি ঘাটৰ পৰা ধলপুৰলৈ আৰু হেচল্লীয়াৰ পৰা উত্তৰলৈ প্ৰায় ৭৮ মাইল বাট, নাৰায়ণ পুৰৰ পৰা ততিবাহৰলৈ প্ৰায় ৫৬ মাইল আলিৰ কাম লৈছিল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কাম হৈ নুঠিল। ভিন ভিন মৌজাৰ প্ৰায় ২.২ মাইল আলি এইবাৰ ভূমিকম্পই ধ্বংস কৰিলে। এনে অৱস্থাত নাৰায়ণপুৰ, ধলপুৰ আৰু খেৰাজ-খাট মৌজাৰ কেইবাটাও আৱশ্যকীয় আলি Procurement Department এ লবৰ নিমিত্তে আগৰে পৰা চৰকাৰে আঁচনি কৰিছে। সম্প্ৰতি মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কেইটা মৌজাৰ কথা কৈছে সেই কেইটা হৈছে বৰদলনি, চকুৰাখানা গোহাঁই আৰু মাছখোৱা। এই মৌজা কেইটা লগ লগালে সেই অঞ্চলৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট ধান পোৱা হব। অৱশ্যে বৰ্তমান ভূমিকম্পই বিধ্বস্ত কৰাৰ ফলত হয়তো বেচি ধান নেপাব পাৰে কিন্তু ৰাইজে যি হিচাপে কাম হাতত লৈছে এই বছৰত নহলেও অহা বছৰত হয়তো সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজে আন ঠাইলৈকে পঠাব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস, বিশেষকৈ চকুৰাখানা আৰু মাছখোৱাৰ ৰাইজে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ আলি বিলাক যদি Procurement বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা বন্ধোৱা হয়, তেনেহলে সেই আৱশ্যকীয় আলি কেইটা Procurement এ লবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। তেলাহী মৌজাটো সেইদৰে ন আলি ঘাটৰ পৰা আলিটোৰ কাম যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনাত লোৱা হৈছিল। কিন্তু তাৰ কাম আজিলৈকে গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে হাতত লোৱা দেখা নাই। সেই সকলোবোৰ কেবলমাত্ৰ লিষ্টতে আছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনো কাম হাতত লোৱা দেখা নাই আৰু ৰাইজে যেতিয়া সোধে নীৰবে থাকিবলগীয়া হয়। মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক নিবেদন জনাওঁ আৰু চৰকাৰকো নিবেদন জনাওঁ যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ যিহেতু বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল, তাৰ আলি পদূলীৰ কাৰণে যেন বিশেষ ভাবে দৃষ্টি ৰাখে।

Srijut DHARANI DHAR BASUMATARI : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পোন প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে Procurement বিভাগৰ পৰা টকা বাহি কৰি বাস্তা কৰিবলৈ ওলোৱাত তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ নিদি নোৱাৰিলো। কিন্তু আমি মাজে মাজে হতাশ হওঁ যেতিয়া কেৱল কাগজতহে কামবোৰ দেখো আৰু কামত নেদেখো। যোৱা বছৰ এই Procurement এ টকা বাহি কৰাৰ খবৰটো লোকপ্ৰিয় স্বৰ্গীয় নেতা বৰদলৈৰ পৰা জানিবলৈ পাই তেখেতক

সুবিধিলো কিমান টকা বাহি কৰিছে। তেখেতে কলে “মই ঠিক কৰ নোৱাৰোঁ”। সেই দেখি মই যোৱা বাজেট চেচনত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক সুবিধিলো যে কিমান লাভ হৈছে। তেতিয়া জানিব পাৰিলো যে ১৬ লাখ টকা। আকৌ যেতিয়া সোধা হল যে সেই টকাৰে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট কি কাম কৰিছে বা কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছে? সেই প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কলে যে সেই বোৰ টকাৰে বাস্তৱ কাম আৰু গুদাম ঘৰ কৰিব। আকৌ প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলো সেই টকাৰে বাস্তৱ কাম আৰু গুদাম ঘৰ কৰিলে যিবোৰ surplus area তাত হবনে আন ঠাইটো হব? তেখেতে কলে যে অকল surplus area তহে দিয়া হব আৰু আমি শুনি বৰ সন্তোষ পালো। মই যেতিয়া সুবিধিলো যে কোন কোন surplus area ত দিব আৰু আমাৰ বাকী area, surplus area নে? তেখেতে কলে যে বাকী surplus area। তেতিয়া সেই surplus area বোৰৰ বাস্তৱ নাম দিম বুলি ঠিক কৰিলো।

Adjournment

(The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1 P.M.)

(After lunch)

Srijut DHARANI DHAR BASUMATARI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ বিভাগীয় Parliamentary Secretary ডাঙৰীয়াই কেইটামান দৰ্কাৰী বাস্তৱ নাম দিবলৈ কোৱাত তেখেতৰ লগতে মই তেখেতৰ তালৈ বাস্তৱ নাম দিবলৈ গলো। তাৰ আগতে মই বৰ্তমান প্ৰাদেশিক কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীযুত সিদ্ধিনাথ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত কোন কোন বাস্তৱ নাম দিলে ভাল হব, সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনাও কৰিছিলো।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আপুনি যি বিলাক বাস্তৱ নামে procurement ৰ সুবিধা হয়, সেই বিলাক বাস্তৱ কথাহে কওক।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই procurement ৰ সুবিধা জনক বাস্তৱ কথাই কৈছো।

Procurement ৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যি বিলাক বাস্তৱ নাম দিব লাগে, সেই মৰ্মে আলোচনা কৰি তিনিটা বাস্তৱ নাম দিব লাগে। এই তিনিটা বাস্তৱ নাম দিলো। এই তিনিটা বাস্তৱ নাম দিলো, তামোলপুৰ-নাগিজুলি, বৰমা-সুৰণ খাতা, বঙ্গিয়া-গৰেশ্বৰ। Procurement Department ৰ পৰাই হওক বা লোকল বোৰ্ডেই দিয়ক, এই তিনিটা বাস্তৱ নাম দিলো, সেই অঞ্চলৰ যি বিলাক surplus ধান, চাউল সেই সকলো বিলাক বাহিৰলৈ আনিবৰ সুবিধা হয়।

মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেতে ভালকৈ অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাই বাকী অঞ্চলটো surplus অঞ্চল হয় নে নহয়। তেখেতে অলপ অনুসন্ধান কৰিলেই বুজিব যে, কামৰূপৰ গোটেই উত্তৰ অঞ্চলটো surplus অঞ্চল, আৰু সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বাস্তৱ নাম দিলে, তাৰ অতিৰিক্ত ধান চাউল বিলাক আন দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক উপযুক্ত মূল্য দি সুকলমে বাহিৰলৈ আনিব পৰা হয়। অথচ আজি কি হৈছে? যদি নগৰত ধানৰ দাম মোণে ৮১০ টকা হয় তেতিয়া বাস্তৱ অভাবত সেইবোৰ খেতিয়কে ধানৰ দাম পায় মোণে মাত্ৰ ৩১৪ টকা।

উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই যোৱা বছৰৰ এটা ঘটনাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হলো। যোৱা বছৰ এই Procurement বিভাগৰ কামতেই Deputy Commissioner, বৰ্তমান কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতি শ্ৰীযুত শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু মই নাগিজুলী, তামোলপুৰ আদি ঠাইলৈ গৈ এদিনৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰায় ১০ হাজাৰ মোণ ধান যোগাব কৰিলো, কিন্তু সেই ঠাই বিলাকৰ বাস্তৱ অভাবত সেই ধান খিনিকেই তেতিয়া আনিব পৰা নগল। তাত বাস্তৱ নাই আৰু কোনো বকমৰ communication নাই। তাৰ পিচত খবৰ পালো যে সেই ১০ হাজাৰ মোণৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৫ হাজাৰ

মোণহে কোনোমতে আনিব পাৰিলে। এই বিলাকৰ পৰা মই ভাবিছিলো যে, এই surplus area বিলাকত অন্ততঃ Procurement Department ৰ পৰাই বাস্তা হব। কিছুমান দিনৰ পিচত বৰ্তমান যি জন মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আমাৰ আগত এই প্ৰস্তাব ডাঙি ধৰিছে, তেখেতে আমাক আভাস দিলে যে বাস্তা চাইহে লোৱা হব। ৪।৫ মাহৰ পিচত যেতিয়া খবৰ লোৱা হল আগেয়ে লব খোজা, ওপৰোক্ত তিনিটা বাস্তা লোৱা হবনে নহব তেতিয়া Parliamentary Secretary চলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াই কলে যে এই বিলাক বাস্তা লোৱা নহব। এই বাস্তা তিনিটা নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণ সোধাত তেখেতে কলে যে এই suggestion বিলাক Procurement Department ৰ পৰা বেলেগ ভাবে আহিছে। Procurement ৰ Secretary ক সোধাত কলে যে তেওঁলোকে এই বিলাক suggestion দিয়া নাছিল, Procurement ৰ Deputy Director এহে দিছে। যি হওক মই এইটোকেই বুজিবলৈ টান পাইছো যে যি বিলাক surplus area আৰু যি অঞ্চলত বাস্তাঘাট দিলে procurement ৰ কাম যথেষ্ট বৰমে হয়, সেই অঞ্চলত বাস্তাঘাট নিদি আন আন অনুপযুক্ত ঠাইত বাস্তা দিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? তেখেতে যি ১৪ লাখ টকা বাস্তাৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে, সেই টকা প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্যৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত ঠাইত খৰচ হবনে নহয় তাকো চাব লাগিব।

মই এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ স্বৰ্গীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী লোকপিয় বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াক উনুৰুওৱাত তেখেতে মোক সেই বিলাকৰ সালসলনি কৰা বাব বুলি কৈছিল, আৰু তদনুসাৰে চাৰ আলি-নাগৰি জুলি, আৰু তামোলপুৰ-নাগ্ৰিজুলি এই দুটা বাস্তা ললে আৰু বাকীটো নললে। এই দুটা বাস্তাও যে হব, তাত মোৰ সন্দেহ আছে। কাৰণ মই জনাত ১৯৪৮ চনত Post-War Scheme আৰু Petrol tax ৰ পৰা যি বিলাক বাস্তা ললে বা লোৱা হৈছে সেই বিলাক ভিতৰত আমাৰ কামৰূপ district ত নমাটিনুছলপুৰ, চাৰআলি-নাগ্ৰিজুলী, ধমধমা-বৰমা, বড়ীয়া-গবেশ্বৰ কাগজত যি কেইটা বাস্তা লোৱা হৈছে, তাৰে Petrol tax Scheme মতে যি বিলাক বাস্তা লোৱা হল, তাৰ কোনো কোনো অংশত ০২ মাইলৰ ঠাইত ৬ মাইল, ১৬ মাইলৰ ঠাইত ৬ মাইল, আৰু ১২ মাইলৰ ঠাইত ৩ মাইল কাম হল।

এই দুবিধ আলিৰ ভিতৰত, Post-War Scheme ৰ আলি বিলাক ২৪ ফুট বহল আৰু Petrol tax ৰ আলি বিলাক ১৬ ফুট বহল, য'ত দুখন গাড়ী সহজে pass কৰি যাব নোৱাৰে। এই বিষয়ে বহু লেখালেখি আৰু আপত্তি কৰাত মানিবা ১৬ ফুটৰ ঠাইত ২০ ফুট হল।

Post-War Scheme মতে লোৱা বাস্তা কেইটা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বেচি মনোযোগ দিয়াত সেই বিলাক বাস্তাৰ কামহৈ গল অকল কিছুমানত দলংহে দিবলৈ বাকী আছে, মাটিৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ আছে। কিন্তু petrol tax ৰ পৰা লোৱা বাস্তা-বিলাকৰ বেচি ভাগেই Tribal area ত পৰিছে, আৰু সেই আটাই বিলাকেই surplus area ত, তাত তেখেত সকলে মনোযোগ নিদিয়াৰ ফলত সেই বিলাকৰো ০২ মাইলৰ ঠাইত ৬ মাইল, ১২ মাইলৰ ঠাইত ৩ মাইল, ১৬ মাইলৰ ঠাইত ৬ মাইলকৈহে হ'ল। তথাপি আমি ভাবিছিলো যে এই বিলাক বাস্তা পলমকৈ হলেও হব; কিন্তু সিদিনা শুনিিলো যে Department এ কিবা হেনো "49" Formula উলিয়াইছে, আৰু সেই Formula মতেহে কাম হব। তেতিয়া হলে উল্লিখিত পিচ পৰা অঞ্চলৰ Heavy paddy area ত লোৱা বাস্তা গোটেই বন্ধ হৈ যাব। এইটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় নহয় নে?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: Procurement ৰ বাস্তাৰ লগত Post-War আৰু Petrol tax ৰ বাস্তাৰ কথা কেনেকৈ আছে?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আপুনি procurement ৰ বাস্তাৰ লগত সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়বহে আলোচনা কৰক, আনবোৰৰ কাৰণে নতুন প্ৰস্তাব ডাঙি নধৰাকৈ উত্থাপন নকৰিব।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মই procurement ৰ বাস্তাৰ বিষয়েই কৈছো। ওপৰত কোৱা বাস্তা বিলাক হৈ উঠিলে, বৰ্তমান procurement বিভাগে সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলত বাস্তা নকৰাকৈয়ে খান আনিবলৈ সুবিধা পালে হেতেন। এতিয়া এই scheme মতে যি বিলাক বাস্তা লৈছে সিও যে হৈ উঠিব তাতো আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে।

এই বাস্তাবিলাকৰো বেচি ভাগেই Tribal Areaত পৰা উচিত কাৰণ Tribal Area বিলাকেই Surplus Area, গতিকে এই টকাৰ এটা অংশ উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ Surplus Areaতো খৰচ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো, ইয়াৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ১৪ লাখ টকাহে লোৱা হৈছে। গোটেই অসমত এইখিনি টকা Procurementৰ বাস্তাব কাৰণে একেবাৰেই Insufficient হব বুলি মই ভাবো। গতিকে আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াকো অনুৰোধ কৰো, যাতে একেবাৰে এইখিনি টকাৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰি অন্ততঃ আৰু ৪০ লাখমান টকা আনফালৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যোগাব কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে।

মাননীয় তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰা সেনচাৰ ঘাটৰ দলংখন Surplus Areaৰ ভিতৰতেই পৰে। এই বাস্তাবিলাকৰ দলঙৰ উপযোগীতাৰ বিষয়টো বহুদিনৰ পৰা চলি অহা কথা। সেনচাৰ দলঙৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দিব খোজা টকাৰ উপৰিও বাইজে ২১৩ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে, আৰু বাকী যিখিনি টকা লাগে সেইখিনি যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে Sanction কৰে তেতিয়া হলে সেই দলং হৈ উঠিব বুলি আশা কৰো, নহলে কেবল বাইজৰ টকাখিনিৰে একো নহব। এইবোৰ সমগ্ৰ্য চাই মাত্ৰ ৭ লাখ টকা A drop in the oceanৰ নিচিনাহে হব। গতিকে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে Procurementৰ ফালৰ পৰাও কিছুটকা যোগাব কৰি সেই কামখিনি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাত বাইজক সহায় কৰে, তেতিয়া বাইজৰো সুবিধা হব। আৰু Procurementৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্যও সফল হব।

যোৰ আৰু বহুত কথা কব লগা আছিল কিন্তু সময় আৰু সুযোগৰ অভাৱত সামৰণি মাৰিব লগা হলো, আৰু এইবোৰ কথাটো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, আজি আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে যি ১৪ লাখ টকাৰ কাৰণে এটা প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। কিন্তু এই টকা, যিবিলাক ঠাইত সচাকৈয়ে শস্য বেচিকৈ উৎপন্ন হয়, আৰু যৰ পৰা ধান আন আন ঠাইলৈ নিবলৈ বিশেষ বকমৰ সুবিধা নাই, য'ত ধান পৰি থাকে তেনেকুৱা বিলাক ঠাইৰ কাৰণে উচিত বিবেচনা কৰি দিবৰ নিমিত্তে অনুৰোধ জনালো। ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চল এটা Deficit Subdivision. Deficit Subdivision হলেও সেই Subdivisionৰ কিছুমান মৌজা—যেনে টিংখাং, চাচনী, টেঙাখাট, খেৰেমীয়া ইত্যাদি কেইখনমান Surplus Area আছে। তাৰ পৰা যোৱা বহুৰ Procurement Department এ কেইবা হাজাৰ মৌন ধান Procure কৰি থৈছিল। কিন্তু বাস্তা ইমান দেয়া যে সেই ধান আজিলৈকে আনিব পৰা নহল। মই এই পৰিঘটনালৈ আহিবৰ ৩ দিন আগতে Procurement Inspectorক লগত লৈ টিংখাঙলৈ গৈছিলো, বিশেষকৈ ধানৰ কাৰণে আৰু যিহেতু খৰব পাইছিলো যে বহুতে ধান মজুত কৰি ৰাখিছে। কেবাখনো দোকানলৈ গৈ দেখিলো বহুতো দোকানৰ গুদামত বহুতো ধান আছে। তেওঁলোকে কৈছিল যে সেইবিলাক যোৱা বহুৰেই seize কৰি থোৱা ধান। নাই নাই বুলিও কেবা হাজাৰো মৌন এনেকুৱা ধান Procurement Department এ seize কৰি থোৱা পাই আহিছে। বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত সেই ধান নাহৰকটীয়ালৈ আনিব পৰা নহল। সেই ধান এতিয়াও তাতেই অতিৰিক্ত দানত বিক্ৰি হবলৈ ধৰিছে। তাৰ উপৰিও বিশেষকৈ চাচনী মৌজাৰ মাত্ৰ ১২ মাইল বাস্তা, এই ১২ মাইল বাস্তা ভাল অৱস্থাত থকা হলে যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ সময়ত যি অভাৱ হৈ গল মই ডাঠি কব পাৰো, চাচনী মৌজাত যি ধান আছে সেই ধানখিনি উলিয়াই আনিব পৰা হলে, ডিব্ৰুগড়ত যি অনাটনে দেখা দিছে সেই অভাৱ কিছু পৰিমাণে লাঘৱ হ'ব হ'ব তেন। চাচনীত এতিয়াও নাই নাই বুলি কম পক্ষে ১০।১২ হাজাৰ টকাৰ ধান বাস্তাৰ অসুবিধাত বেচিব পৰা নাই। তালৈ খৰালী কালিও গৰু গাড়ী নাযায়। কেৱল ২।১ মৌন ধান যোৱাবে আনি নাহৰকটীয়া পোৱায়। ডিব্ৰুগড় ও তিনিচুকিয়া অঞ্চলত এতিয়া ১৮।১০ টকাৰ পৰা ২০ টকা লৈকে সেই ধান বিক্ৰি হবলৈ ধৰিছে। অন্ততঃ মই ইয়ালৈ অহাৰ আগলৈকে ১৮।১০ টকা মোনে বিক্ৰি কৰা পাই আহিছে। কিন্তু Procurement Department এ সেইফালে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি ৰখা নাই যিহেতু এজন Procurement Inspectorৰ পক্ষে সকলো ফালে চাই ফুৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

যোৱা পছৰেই বাস্তাটো ভাল কৰাৰ কথা আছিল, সেই কাৰণেই মই ৰাইজৰ মাজত বৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ভাষাৰে বক্তৃতা দি আহিছিলো। কিন্তু কি হ'ব যাওঁতে শেনটো হৈ গৈছিলো আহোতে কেঁটাটো হৈ অহাৰ দৰে হ'ল। আৰু বাস্তাৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণেই সেই অঞ্চলত কমিউনিষ্ট দল আৰু R. C. P. I. দলে ঘাটি কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। টিংখাঙলৈ বাৰিষা যোৱাটো দূৰৰ কথা খৰালী বাবলৈকে ইমান টান যে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে ১৯৪৬ চনত জীপ লৈ যাওঁতে সেইটো গম পাই আহিছে। তেতিয়া তেখেতে নিজেই দেখিছে সেই আলিটোৰ দূৰবস্থা কেনেকুৱা টিংখাং আৰু চাচনীৰ বাস্তা অত্যন্ত বেয়া কাৰণে তালৈ কোনো অফিচাৰ যাব নোৱাৰে। কংচিৎ কেতিয়াবা তেওঁলোক চাইকেলেৰে যায়, বা মহৰ পিঠিত উঠি যাব লগা হয়। গতিকে এই বাস্তাটো ভাল কৰা অতি দৰকাৰী। টিংখাংৰ আলিৰ কথা মই এই পৰিঘটনালৈ অহাৰ পৰাই কৈ আহিছো। আজি মোৰ বন্ধুবৰ লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো আগতে কৈ গৈছে। এই বাস্তাটোৰ ওপৰত লোকল যিবিলাক Tea Planter আছে আৰু যিবিলাকৰ মটৰ আছে সেইবিলাকে এটা পুঁজী সংগ্ৰহ কৰি অনেক টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। কিন্তু গৱণমেণ্টৰ পৰা অলপিয়া তাৰেও সহায় পোৱা হলে মানুহ কোনো বকমে যাতায়াত কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। গতিকে মই পুনৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিছো আনাৰ সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাস্তা কেইটাৰ প্ৰতি যেন বিশেষ চকু দিয়ে।

টকা বিতৰণৰ সময়ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে টিংখাং আৰু চাচনী আলি কেইটাৰ বিষয়ে যেন পাহৰি নেযায় এই আশা।

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps the Hon'ble Minister for Procurement is aware that Goalpara district particularly the Dudnai Thana is a surplus area in respect of paddy. We have seen that the Procurement Department is procuring paddy from the road side villages of this Dudnai Thana, but the interior has remained untouched as there is no proper road. There is a road from Dudnai to Dalgoma. A new road from Rangjuli to Simolutola is under construction and that road also is not yet complete. At least two bridges have not yet been constructed. So the paddy growers have to bring their paddy to the nearest hat at Nagarbera. I may be permitted to mention that large quantity of China paddy and wheat is produced in Nagarbera area and these paddies are brought to Nagarbera for sale. As there is no road from Nagarbera and this paddy is smuggled out to Pakistan from Assam.

A road should be constructed from Simolutola to Nagarbera. The distance from Simolutola to Nagarbera is only 5 miles. We requested the Local Board to take up this road, but for paucity of funds the Board could not do it. The Board did some earthwork only, because there is a river flowing on this road. The Local Board cannot finance the construction of a bridge over that river. So, I earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister to see if he can construct these 5 miles of road, so as to enable the people to sell their paddy at better prices in Nagarbera area.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: কোনখন নদীৰ ওপৰত দলং দিব লাগিব ?

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: গেক্ৰা নদীৰ ওপৰত, Sir.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to mention here that besides paddy a large quantity of fish is captured in these areas annually. If this road is constructed, I can assure the Hon'ble Minister that besides procuring paddy Government will be able to procure fish worth 2 lakhs of rupees annually and people will be benefited thereby. I therefore request the Hon'ble Minister to construct these 5 miles of road to enable people to sell their paddy at a good price and also to procure fish for the people of this State.

With these few words, Sir, I again request the Hon'ble Minister to take this matter into his serious consideration.

Srijut KHAGENRA NATH SAMADDAR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Procurement বিভাগৰ Road Construction আচনিৰ আলোচনা পুস্কৃত মই নগাঁও জিলাৰ যোগীজান বজাৰ এলেকাৰ এটি most important area আৰু নগাঁও জিলাৰ সম্বন্ধে দুই এঘাৰ কথা কব খুজিছো। সেই অঞ্চলৰ পৰা Procurement বিভাগে পুতি বছৰে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মৌন ধান চাউল পায় আৰু সেই অঞ্চল হৈছে ধান উৎপাদনৰ আচল ঠাই। হোজাই আৰু যমুনামুখ ষ্টেচনৰ মাজত অৱস্থিত এই যোগীজান অঞ্চলটো আৰু মাজৰ ঠাইবিলাকৰ লগত আন আন ঠাই আৰু ৰেল ষ্টেচন বিলাকৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ ভাল বাস্তা নাই। যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত যোগীজান বজাৰৰ ওচৰত উৰকা নামেৰে এটা ৰেল ষ্টেচন খোলা হৈছিল আৰু তাত অলপ যোগা-যোগৰ সুবিধা হৈছিল, কিন্তু যুদ্ধৰ পিচতে সেই ৰেল ষ্টেচনটো তুলি দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু আন কোনো বাস্তাঘাটৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়া নাই। সেই কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ উৎপন্ন ধান আৰু চাউল মৌনে পুতি ১১ টকা ২ টকা কৰি কমদৰে বিক্ৰি হয়, অথচ হোজাই টাউনত ১১ টকা ২১ টকা বেচিদৰে বিক্ৰি হব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন, যদি এই অঞ্চলত ভাল বাস্তা ঘাট থাকিলেহেঁতেন। এই অঞ্চলৰ ধান চাউল কম মূল্যত Mill owner বিলাকে কিনি লয়। যমুনামুখ-উৰকা বাস্তা যোগীজান বজাৰৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ চাৰিমাইল দূৰত কিন্তু তালৈ যোৱাৰ কোনো বাস্তা নাই। নগাঁও-যমুনামুখ বাস্তাটোৰ পৰা এই বজাৰলৈ এটা বাস্তা হলে খেতিয়ক সকলে ভালদৰত ধান চাউল বিক্ৰি কৰিব পাৰে। যোগীজান বজাৰৰ পৰা এই বাস্তাটো মাত্ৰ পাঁচ মাইল দূৰত। এই বাস্তাটো হলে যোগীজান বজাৰৰ পৰা যমুনামুখ, নগাঁও টাউন আৰু উৰকা বজাৰত যাতায়ত কৰা অতি সহজ হলেহেঁতেন। আনকালে হোজাই ইয়াৰপৰা মাত্ৰ ৫ মাইল দূৰত। এই বাস্তাটো কৰা অতি সহজ আৰু এই গোটেই অঞ্চলটো Development Scheme ৰ ভিতৰত পৰিছে। চাৰি মাইলৰ আন এটা বাস্তা কৰি দিলে যোগীজান বজাৰৰ পৰা সোজা উৰকা-নীলবাগান আৰু মূচাবাড় বজাৰৰ যোগাযোগ হলেহেঁতেন। আকৌ যদি হোজাই আৰু কোমোৰাকটা বাস্তাৰ লগত যোগী-জান বজাৰ সংযোগ কৰি দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া মাত্ৰ ৩ মাইলৰ এটা বাস্তাৰ দ্বাৰা কোমোৰাকটা-যোগীজান গোটেই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ পক্ষে বাস্তা ঘাটৰ সুবিধা হয় আৰু সেই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ পৰা Procurement Department এ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মৌন ধান-চাউল বছৰি পাব পাৰে। তাৰোপৰি, সেই অঞ্চলবিলাকত Backward class-Tribal and Schedule Caste peoples, মনিপুৰী, ex-Tea garden Labourer আদি অতি গৰীব শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহে বাসকৰে, যিবিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়। সেই কাৰণে from the point of economic upliftment and from the point of backwardness of these people—and from the point of privilege of the Procurement Department—মোৰ বোধেৰে সেই অঞ্চল-আচনিত পুথমস্থান পোৱাৰ যোগ্য আৰু উচিত হব বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। সেই কাৰণে মই Road Construction Department টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ, তেখেতে যেন এই অঞ্চলটোক Procurement অঞ্চলৰ বাস্তাঘাট কৰাৰ কামটো পুথমে গ্ৰহণ কৰে। গতিকে এই সম্বন্ধে মই তেখেতক মনোযোগ দিবলৈ টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো।

With this request I resume my seat.

Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief. I support the Motion before the House. In this connection I want to draw particular attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the situation in our subdivision, viz., Barpeta. He had been to the place a few weeks ago, and he had studied the situation himself. In our subdivision the southern portion is low-lying land. It is definitely a deficit area. It is the northern portion which feeds us during times of scarcity. In the north the circle supplying us with foodgrains is the Bojali circle, but it is very regrettable that during the past few years, in spite of the best efforts of the people of that locality and in spite of repeated demands from us, no good roads have been constructed so that food materials could be carried from that locality to Barpeta and the southern portion of the subdivision. I may refer particularly to the mauzas Chapaguri, Bijni and Koklabari. These

mauzas comprise the granary of our subdivision, and the Hon'ble Minister will also remember that they have been for the past few days hot-bed of Communist activities. I would therefore draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the urgent need of construction of good roads in those areas, with a view to supplying us with food materials as also checking the Communist activities which have raised their head of late. I should like to mention about two roads, particularly, viz. one from Pathacharkuchi to Anchali and another from Sarupeta to Salbari. For want of these roads, last September when paddy was being sold in the mauza of Bijni at Rs. 5 per maund we in Barpeta town were paying Rs.15 per maund. The reason certainly was that the areas producing surplus foodgrains were inaccessible. I would therefore request the Hon'ble Minister to spend a good portion of the sum wanted in this House for those areas.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

That this Assembly do hereby approve of an expenditure of Rs.14,34,265 in connection with (1) construction of roads for better procurement, (2) godowns for storage of foodgrains and (3) border security force to guard against smuggling.

The expenditure is proposed to be met out of the existing sanctioned grant under the head '85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc.', in the current year's budget.

The entire expenditure on items (1) and (2) will initially be met from the head '50—C.W.' and item (3) above from the head '29—Police' and subsequently readjusted under the capital head '85A.—Capital Outlays, etc.'

The question was adopted.

Government's Resolution regarding approval of expenditure of Rs.7,000 for entertainment of temporary staff in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School, Jorhat.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.7,000 under the head—"37.—Education" for the entertainment of the temporary staff in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School, Jorhat. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

"37.—Education"—

	Rs.
I—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,46,79,800

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

IV—Special Education—O.—Government Special Schools and Colleges—
(h)—Development Schemes—9.—Technical Education.

শ্রদ্ধেয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই পৰিষদৰ আজিৰ এই বৈঠকত Procurement বিভাগৰ আলি পদূলি নিৰ্মাণ সম্পৰ্কে যি আলোচনা হৈছে সেই আলোচনাত বহুতো সদস্যই অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি নিজ নিজ অঞ্চলৰ আলি-পদূলিৰ অভাব অভিযোগৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মই তেখেতসকলক সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি জনাও। কিন্তু Procurementৰ বাস্তৱ কৰোঁতে গভণমেণ্টে কি নীতি অবলম্বন কৰে, কি নীতি অবলম্বন কৰি সেই বাস্তৱালিক নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিছে এইখিনিতে তেখেতসকলক সেই বিষয়ে জনাই ৰখা মোৰ উচিত হ'ব। Procurementৰ বাস্তৱ নিৰ্মাণৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে অসমৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ উন্নতি কৰা। তেখেতসকলে জানে যে, এনেকুৱা আমাৰ বহুতো অঞ্চল আছে যত সঁচাকৈয়ে ধান চাউল আছে কিন্তু আলি পদূলিৰ অভাৱত বাহিৰলৈ উলিয়াই আনিব নোৱাৰি আৰু সেই কাৰণেই আজি আমাৰ অসমত সৰুট অৱস্থা উপস্থিত হৈছে বিশেষকৈ এই যোগান বিভাগত। সেইদেখি গভণমেণ্টে

এই Procurement ৰ কি বকমে উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ যথোচিত বিবেচনা কৰি Procurement ৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰা ১৫ লাখ টকা, আলি-পদূলি নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে আৰু এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰত যি কেইটা গাহ বাকী আছে সেই কেইমাহত অতিবিক্ৰ ৮ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰাটো চান হৈছে। সেই দেখি মই আপোনাসকলৰ ওচৰত এই বছৰৰ নিমিত্তে এই সাত লাখ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিবলৈ এই প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছো। মুঠৰ ওপৰত Procurement ৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰা ১৫ লাখ টকা বাস্তাৰ ঘটৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ ঠিক কৰা হৈছে বাস্তাৰ ঘট নিৰ্মাণৰ সময়ত কোনটো বাস্তাৰ ললে প্ৰকৃততে বেচি পৰিমাণে ধান চাউল সংগ্ৰহ হ'ব কোনটো বাস্তাৰ ললে আচলতে ভিতৰুৱা ঠাইবিলাকৰ পৰা ধান-চাউল বাহিবলৈ ওলাই অহাত, সহায় হ'ব সেই বিষয়ে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি ৰাখি কাম কৰিব।

অৱশ্যে তেখেতসকলৰ বাস্তাবিলাক অদৰ্কাৰী বা Procurement ক সহায় নকৰিব বুলিও কোনো কথা কোৱা নাই। কিন্তু টকা হৈছে মাত্ৰ ১৫ লাখ আৰু সমস্ত অসমত বাস্তাৰ কিমান অসুবিধা সকলোৱে জানে। কাজেই Priority ৰ কথা ভাবিব লগা হৈছে। কোন বাস্তাক Priority দিব লাগে আৰু কোন বাস্তাক Priority দিলে সোনকালে আৰু বেচি পৰিমাণে ধান ওলাই আহিব এই বিলাক কথাও চাব লাগে। মুঠতে Procurement ৰ টকাৰে বাস্তা কৰা হৈছে to better the procurement. সেই কাৰণে মই মেম্বৰসকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এই সকলোবোৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি চাব আৰু চাব যে টকাও মাত্ৰ ১৫ লাখ। তাৰ পৰা কি কৰিব পাৰি সেইটো মই এতিয়া আপোনালোকক ক'ব নোৱাৰো।

বাস্তা লবলৈ হলে যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে পৰামৰ্শ নলয় বা নোসোধে এনে নহয়। অনেক সময়ত Public অক সোধা-পোচা বা পৰামৰ্শ লৈহে কৰা হয়। অৱশ্যে Procurement বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে উপদেশ ল'ব লাগে যে কোন অঞ্চলৰ পৰা বেচি পৰিমাণে ধান পোৱা যায় আৰু কোন অঞ্চলত কাম সোনকালে কৰিব পাৰি। এনেকুৱা বিলাক কথা বিবেচনা কৰিহে কাম কৰা হয়। সকলো সদস্যৰে কথাবিলাক মই বিবেচনা কৰিম অৱশ্যে কিমান কৰিব পাৰো তাৰহে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিব নোৱাৰো। শ্ৰীযুত হেমচন্দ্ৰ হাজৰীকাক কওঁ যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কথা সচাকৈয়ে আমি সকলোৱে বিবেচনা কৰো পিচপৰা বুলি। বদতি অঞ্চলৰ পৰাও যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে ধান পাওঁহক। শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰ আৰু শ্ৰীযুত ভদ্ৰকান্ত গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলৰ যি বিলাক কথা কৈছে সেই সকলোবোৰ বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব। শ্ৰীযুত গগৈদেৱে Procurement-লিখিছো আৰু Local Self-Government মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো কৈছো যে Local Self-Government ৰ পৰা কিছু টকা দিলে বাস্তাটো সোনকালে আৰু সহজে হ'ব। শ্ৰীযুত তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি বাস্তা আৰু দলঙৰ কথা কলে তাত হেনো বাইজেও কিছু টকা দিছে। গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে লোকেল বৰ্ডক এইবাৰ কিছু টকা দিছে। গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে লোকেল বৰ্ডক দিয়া টকাৰ পৰা যদি কিছু সাহায্য পায় তেনেহলে বহুত সহায় হ'ব বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

Procurement ৰ পৰা হওঁক বা Local Self-Government ৰ পৰাই হওঁক আমাৰ কথা হৈছে বাস্তা লাগে।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: ব'ৰ্ডৰ পৰা আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰিহে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত চাপিছোঁ।

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: শ্ৰীযুত বেলিৰাম দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে সেই বাস্তাৰ পৰা মাছৰ সুবিধা হ'ব আৰু চিনা ধানো বেচি আছে। বাবু খগেন্দ্ৰ নাথ চান্দাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে হোজাই, যমুনামুখ আৰু যোগীজানত বাস্তা কৰিব লাগে আৰু আপতি কৰিছে যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সদায় পলম হয়। কাজেই কিমান বাস্তাৰ কাম আবস্ত হৈছে বা কিমান বাস্তা Self-help scheme এ লৈছে সেই বিলাক কথাও বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে। কেইজনমান সদস্যই এই বিষয়ৰ আলোচনা পুস্কৃত কৈছিল যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বাস্তা কৰাত বৰ

পলম হয়। কিন্তু কথাটো ভাবি চাব লাগে; ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? আমাৰ দেশত আমাৰ মানুহবিলাকে পৰিশ্রম কৰিব নোখোজে। মই নিজে নগাঁও লোকল বৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰমেন হিচাবে যি অভিজ্ঞতা পাইছিলো তাৰ পৰা কওঁ যে নগাঁওৰ বহুত মানুহক এই বিলাক কাম কৰাব পাৰিছিলো কাৰণেই তাত বহুত বাস্তা কৰাবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিলো। আমি যদি বিহাৰ বা নোৱাখালিৰ পৰা মানুহ আনি বাস্তা কৰিব লাগে তেন্তে কিমান বেচি কাম হব সেইটো ভাবি চাব। সেই কাৰণে want of labour ৰ কাৰণেয়ো কিছ কাম পৰি থাকে। কাম হোৱাৰ দেৱিৰ কাৰণ ইয়ো এটা। আপোনালোকৰ সকলোবোৰ কথাতে মোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে আৰু সময় মতে আপোনালোকে কোৱা অভাৱ অসুবিধা বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰা হব। আশা কৰোঁ আপোনালোকে মোৰ প্ৰস্তাবটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰো নে যে Procurement ৰ যি টকা তেখেতে ভাগ কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে, এই টকাৰ ভাগ আমি যোৰহাটো পাম?

(Voices :— নেপাই, নেপাই)

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order:

I need not explain anything about this matter, because the *Explanatory Note makes everything clear.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved :

“That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.7,000 under the head ‘37.—Education’ for the entertainment of the temporary staff in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales’ Technical School, Jorhat. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.”

(As no hon. Member taking part in the discussion, the question was put and declared carried.)

*EXPLANATORY NOTE

There is a provision of Rs 18,000 only under the head “Acquisition of lands” in the Development Scheme Budget of the School for 1950-51. As this amount is quite inadequate for the purpose in light of high price of the town land and as the construction of buildings has been dropped as per Cabinet’s decision the acquisition of land has to be postponed to a future date when it is expected that the price of land might fall. The entertainment of the temporary additional staff in his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School, Jorhat is the urgent necessity. So the amount of Rs.7,000 as per Schedule enclosed has been proposed to be diverted to this purpose.

SCHEDULE

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.—Education—IV— Special Education— O—Government Special Schools and Colleges Deve- lopment Scheme.	Entertainment of additional tem- porary staff for His Royal High- ness the Prince of Wales Techni- cal School, Jor- hat.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Pay of Officers ..	....	..	10,680	10,680	..	4,500	4,500	The provision of Rs. 18,000 only under the head "Acquisition of lands" in the Development Scheme Budget of the School for 1950-51 proves inadequate for the purpose in light of high price of the town land and as the construction of buildings has been dropped as per Cabinet's decision. The acquisition of land has to be postponed to a future date when it is expected that the price of land might fall.
2. Pay of Establishment ..	....	..	2,184	2,184	..	1,080	1,080	
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	....	..	1,896	1,896	..	1,420	1,420	With the opening of the 3rd year Diploma Class in July, 1950 the entertainment of the additional temporary staff namely :—
								1. Professor of Electrical Engineer- ing.
								2. Assistant Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Drawing and Design.
TOTAL ..	....	..	14,760	14,760	..	7,000	7,000	

3. Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

4. Motor Shop Instructor, and

5. Machine Shop Instructor in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School, Jorhat, is an urgent necessity. Hence an amount of Rs.7,000 is proposed to be diverted to this purpose.

The cost to be involved for the period of 9 months is estimated as follows:—

1. Pay of Officers:—

One Professor (300—500)—
 200×9 .. = 1,800.

Two Assistant Professors
(150—300)— $150 \times 2 \times 9$ = 2,700.

2. Pay of Establishment:—

Two Instructors (60—110)—
 $60 \times 2 \times 9$.. = 1,080.

3. Allowance and Honoraria:—

Dearness Allowance, etc. .. = 1,420.

Total .. = 7,000.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Now, item No.8.

***The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** I do not propose to move the Resolution,* Sir.

Motion re: serious and distressing economic situation arising in the State, out of the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: We now take up private member's business. There was a Motion in the name of Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar and the discussion on it was not finished. This may be resumed by most probably Mr. P. Sarma who is absent.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Motion so ably moved by my Friend, Mr. Talukdar, and the subject-matter so elaborately presented before the House by the Hon'ble Minister of Supply and sustained debates made on those subjects by Members of different Parties have left very little for me to add. I now crave your indulgence to place before you my own conviction on this vital issue for your weighty consideration.

The other day the Indian National Congress adopted as its objective—Peoples' Welfare State. Now I say this Welfare State is no other thing than the sum total of self-sufficient Indian villages, not in feverish competition with each other for material things but with full measure of enjoyment of daily material necessities of life each contributing to their production in a spirit of co-operation, thus increasing sweet human relations born of such a corporate life. On the Jayanti Day the Congress President reminded us of Gandhiji's outlook of life. He said "To-day there was a centralisation of industries. To some extent it might be necessary. But Gandhiji emphasised on village industries. Humanitarianism was the basis of Gandhiji's rural economics. It was not a question of just cheapness of a thing. He was anxious for all-round development of rural life". He further said "Gandhiji used to say that their culture should be based on village. He wanted villages to be centre of production."

Now, if we really believe in Gandhism, complete ruralisation of "deserted villages" of the country with a view to build up balanced rural economy should precede any colossal scheme of industrialisation of the country on capitalistic basis when in the words of the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister the country is not yet in a position to nationalise all industries except some of the vital key industries.

The findings of the Agrarian Reforms Commission were also quite in keeping with this objective of Gandhian economy and all-round progress of the rural life.

On the other hand, we have National Plannings, Commissions, Committees and colossal projects already taken in hand. Can we say these are outside Gandhian principles of economics? Do these schemes, again, fit in with building up of parallel rural economics? So, we are to dive deep into the matter to get at the rock bottom of these apparently diverse economics.

***The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS to move:—**

"That this Assembly recommends that the duties in connection with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and other allied matters now entrusted to police and other authorities be entrusted to a separate Transport Department under a part-time Transport Commissioner assisted by a whole-time Deputy, with a separate Office."

Again, if I remember aright, it was our present Prime Minister who visited our Province some years ago as the President of the Indian National Congress, in his farewell message which was his another "Discovery of Assam", said that he was glad that this beautiful province was mainly an agricultural country and full of untapped resources which in the new order of things that was coming she would be able to develop according to her needs and genius. Has not that day now arrived?

On these backgrounds we are now to build up our economics not divorced from a humanism which is an inseparable factor under Gandhian principles of economics. To Mahatma the man, not the machine, is the lever of economics. He tolerates machine so far it does not make hands idle and does not interfere with human values. In this light cottage industries—both manual and mechanical should be developed as a prior scheme under a definite plan and time for full execution under co-operative spirit.

Material self-sufficiency along with increase of mental and moral worth of the common man must be the first objective to reach by the Welfare State. This will not militate against any large scale key industries to be developed for larger political and economic interests of the country to keep abreast of movements of the world forces in these regards.

I now desire to take up the immediate objective of the motion—how to tackle the serious economic situation arising in the State out of a prevailing high prices of foodstuffs and other commodities.

The law of demand and supply which always rules the usual market is no longer working due to less production and growing demands. So, the 'Grow More Food Campaign' is now to be converted into actually growing food in the field. This will depend upon State assistance bearing on different aspects of growing more food, as well as a keen desire on the part of the cultivator to grow it. Now, what is the fact about our cultivators? More than 60 per cent. of them are tenants at will of big or small landlords. Unless these tenants have a permanent interest in the lands from where they may be now ousted at any moment, they will have not the heart to improve these lands. The magic of property is wanting there. An economic holding to every peasant family is the only way to create a zest for producing more in his own land. So long this is not done, the Adhidars may at least be given executive protection against ousting by landlords. In the long proceedings in the court the tenant is harassed only to lose his case somehow.

I have a word about procurement. This has already become a tangle. So, it is hopeless to disentangle it unless in one stroke Government cut this Gordian knot, there is no way out of it. (*Laughter.*)

As regards the procurement policy of Government, I now find that the middlemen and the procurement agency both Government and non-Government—are at the root of all these difficulties. So to my mind there should be only one agency for procurement whether Government or through the mill, and it should take proper statistics of the paddy that is grown in a certain Mauza. If it is done, it will be found that 10 to 20 per cent. of the big *bhorals* contain paddy for regular business. 50 per cent. of the cultivators eke out subsistence for 6 to 9 months and nearly 30 per cent. people do not get proper quantity out of their cultivation and they have to buy paddy or rice every year from the market. So if we can classify these three kinds of cultivators and if the Procurement Department take the paddy which is sold by the regular cultivators, that will come to the Government godown or to the neighbouring mill. The mill may be directed to take, say, one thousand maunds and mill that quantity on behalf of the Government and you will then get milled rice.

Again there are mills both controlled and uncontrolled. The controlled mills are in the hands of the Government to a great extent, but the uncontrolled mills are nothing but the intermediaries between the black-marketers and profiteers and if they supply paddy or rice to the black-marketers they profit themselves. So these two kinds of mills should be done away with and all of them whether small or big should come under the same category. And there should be areas to feed the controlled mills. So in an area where it is found that the paddy production is not sufficient for the people residing there, there should not be any mill at all. It will be seen that mills are taking at least 50 per cent. of the paddy that is required for the consumption of the local people. So there must be paddy areas—surplus area and deficit area. In the surplus area there may be mill, but in the deficit area there should not be any mill. But even in the deficit areas we find that there are mills which always complain that they have not got sufficient quantity of paddy to give rice to the Government; still recently a new mill has been sanctioned in the Nazira area. If one mill cannot be fed properly how the other mills will get paddy? Again there are surplus districts and deficit districts. As for example Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat—these are deficit districts according to Government and in these districts large number of tea gardens are there. Recently there was a great demand by the tea garden authorities regarding procurement of rice and paddy. I know for a few days this rule was relaxed. Before I had left Jorhat I definitely knew two or three tea gardens purchasing rice worth about Rs.20,000 at black market price within two days. Where those mills got the paddy for milling overnight? How these things are going on? That is known to the Government as well as to us. There are places where two or three lorries are going overnight to the mill. At the connivance of the people who should keep watch on them they are doing it. So, all these things will prove that at the present moment we are justified in complaining against the officers and against the Government policy.

In my opinion all the intermediaries, middle class black-marketers, profiteers and even the unscrupulous Government officers should be dealt with in such a manner so that they will not have any chance to go to any anti-social elements. Therefore my humble suggestion to the Hon'ble Supply Minister is, as it has all along been, for the last three years, that the procurement policy should be revised. The paddy should go direct to the Government granary and from the granary it should go to the mill for the purpose of milling on behalf of the Government. Those mill owners who say that they are not in a position to mill say 2,000 maunds of paddy should not be allowed to continue any longer. The reason for saying like that is that they would plead their inability to mill that quantity in order to enable them secretly to mill paddy obtained through black-marketers. This procurement policy, I should say, is the only thing about which the Government should now think very seriously to find out a policy which will be radically different from the present policy of the Government.

We are talking of the procurement of paddy and rice, but who is to supply them? It is the cultivators whose only source of income is the production from the field, i.e., rice and paddy. If we control this rice and paddy at certain price then with this price he will buy all the necessities of his life. Unless we control all those necessities of life with which the cultivator wants to maintain his family, we will not be justified in controlling the paddy and rice and give the black-marketers and profiteers a chance to sell to him at whatever price they like the daily necessities of life. So if the paddy and rice are controlled; in that case other commodities in the market should also be controlled.

As regards the working of the present Detention Act, I should suggest that Bihar has already taken steps to take into custody some well-known black-marketers and profiteers which is known to the hon. Members and the Hon'ble Ministers and also to every public man. Here also some of them should be detected and kept in detention. Unless that is done it will have no deterrent effect on others. (Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury: They should be hanged). That was the opinion of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That will have a very salubrious effect on others. These black-marketers are everywhere, but the officers whom we are condemning may not in all cases be guilty. Those procurement officers and Criminal Investigation Department officers — If they cannot detect certain adequate number of cases within a year, it should be taken for granted that they are inefficient, negligent or bribe-takers. These officers should not be given any promotion unless they come to that standard of detection.

Regarding textile affairs, I should like to say a few words. The Co-operative Societies are there. Government with best of motive organized the co-operative societies, but I should say without fear of contradiction and in all conscience most of the co-operative officers are not inclined towards the co-operative societies. They are more inclined towards the whole-salers and they want to do away with all the co-operative societies in their own way. I know many co-operative officers go in the evening to the whole-sale dealers every day but they have not been able to detect a single case of exorbitant rate taken by these whole-salers and retailers. How is that? There should not be any befriending of these merchants and officers. The way in which these officers go and sit in their places in the evening gives rise to suspicion. "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion". So, in this regard we are not criticising the Government. Government is also helpless in various ways.

Regarding our export of rice and other things, I am glad that the Hon'ble Minister in charge has stopped it and I think it should be stopped in the fields more on the ground that lakhs of immigrants and evacuees have come here and besides that 3 or 4 lakhs of people have been directly affected by the last great earthquake and flood havoc. I should say that not a single maund of rice or paddy should go outside the State next year at least due to present crises.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: There is no necessity, Sir, for exporting any rice or paddy.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: I am suggesting my views so that there should be no export of this commodity particularly. It is a fact that there are thousands of indigenous landless people and who are hungry for land and this fact has been corroborated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister himself and so there is hardly any land to be settled with outsiders. In the face of this we should be quite clear that we are not going to accommodate any outsiders. Though they may claim Indian citizenship there is no room for them in this respect. Whatever might be the spirit of the Indian Constitution Act or whatever might be the spirit of the framers of this Act in regard to Indian citizenship, it is certainly not at the cost of existing citizens.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member should put suggestions only how to solve the crisis.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: The crisis will be removed if the Assam Government should settle the matter with the Central Government as to how many evacuees should be given settlement here and how many evacuees Assam can

settle as a cultivating class. The other evacuees of the cultivating class should be evenly distributed in other States in every way possible. We must be definite on this and the entire people are behind the Government in this matter. The Government should tell the Central Government that they cannot entertain a single man more than they have already committed to. That should be the attitude of our Government now.

Another small matter is that the other day the Hon'ble Chief Minister said that East Pakistan Government have not kept their words in sending the list of evacuees. Immediately East Pakistan Government contradicted this saying that the matter referred to the Central Government and the Central Government did not insist on the least. Before it was done so for courtesy's sake they ought to have consulted our Government. It may be that they did not approve of the method this Government followed in this respect. Our Chief Minister very reasonably said that whatever was possible was done. We like to be enlightened what further has been happening in this respect.

My another suggestion is that before entertaining any evacuees we must first settle our available land with the flood and earthquake devastated people and other landless people of the Province who are crying for land for the last decade and before doing so not an inch of our land should be settled with the outsiders. Our Government should take up this matter with the Central Government.

Regarding Grow-more-Food Campaign I like to say that it will no more be a campaign if the cultivators are given the minimum economic holding and if the adhiyars are given the right of occupancy to the land they hold from their landlords. In this way the campaign of growing more food will automatically be successful. There should be provision so that the cultivating tenants cannot be ousted. It should be aimed with an honest motive so that even the landlords do not stand to lose. If need be the Adhiyars Act be modified so as to make provision on this basis. I hope other hon. Members will also express my views to the Hon'ble Supply Minister. If he thinks fit I can give him a detailed scheme in this respect.

With these words I conclude my speech.

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we desire to associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Gauri Kanta Talukdar in moving this important resolution on the food situation in Assam. We have been deeply impressed by the widespread feeling among all sections of this House that food procurement is unsatisfactory and that price control has broken down. We had expected that the Hon'ble Food Minister would have taken an opportunity of apologising for the mis-statements he had made in regard to the Tea Industry but, as he has not done so, we welcome the opportunity this Motion affords of refuting the allegations which he made on an earlier date. We will leave it to the hon. Members to judge whose facts are correct and whose figures are accurate. The charges which were made were:—

Firstly, that the Tea Industry, in order to secure acceptance of conversion of wages paid in kind, were misrepresenting that Government procurement had failed.

Secondly, that the Tea Industry had been responsible for the muddle by failing to distribute stocks equally and, in particular, had held large stocks on the North Bank.

Thirdly, that the Tea Industry has adequate stocks.

Fourthly, that on the South Bank no deduction of half a seer in rice had been introduced.

Lastly, that tea garden labour is being given twice the All India ration.

Undoubtedly the most serious accusation was that I had deliberately misrepresented facts to this House with an ulterior motive and this charge was repeated on Tuesday last. I should like to remind hon. Members of this statement that "Procurement Department has failed is a mis-statement which is done with an ulterior motive"—he said, "I say that the Department has never failed and will never fail", although the Hon'ble Minister for Food was fully aware that at a meeting held on Friday last, that is, four days previously, at which he was present, Government themselves had issued instructions cancelling the arrangements which had been made by the Industry for conversion.

The attitude of the Hon'ble Food Minister is in striking contrast to the attitude which has been adopted on previous occasions when criticisms of food procurement were advanced, and also his attitude to this Group appears to us to be quite inexplicable when we have been merely making criticisms which are being repeated by hon. Members from all sections of the House and by the hon. Member who moved this motion who, if my recollection is correct, was thanked by the Hon'ble Minister for Food for bringing this matter to the notice of Government. In previous years our criticisms were accepted as being made in good faith and Government had the courage to admit candidly that procurement had failed. A year ago the Hon'ble Mr. Chaliha in a very courteous reply, conceded that there had been a breakdown and did not find any occasion for making counter accusations against the Tea Industry. In 1943, the Hon'ble Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, explaining the collapse of procurement and the enforced adoption of decontrol, found no occasion for alleging that our criticisms were untruthful and put forward with bad faith. This time, when the failure is of far greater magnitude, it has come as a great shock to us to be told that food procurement has not failed, that it is a mere figment of our imagination invented in order to secure acceptance of a change in the system of labour wages.

Fortunately, I have no need to prove to the House that food procurement has been a failure, as the Hon'ble Chief Minister made this perfectly clear in a speech he made on the earthquake situation. On page 14 of the printed speech it is recorded as follows—

"Just at the time the procurement was reaching its peak in February, the unfortunate communal disturbances took place and the entire procurement scheme virtually collapsed".

In a subsequent passage it was stated :—

"While the procurement scheme was thus on the verge of collapse, and stocks everywhere had become very low as a result of the heavy drain on the reserves, there came this terrible earthquake..... These natural calamities caused prices to shoot up suddenly throughout the State and gave an impetus to the hoarding and profiteering tendencies of the unscrupulous section among the traders and middlemen".

Nothing could be clearer than this and it is precisely what we had stated. We consider that Government procurement fails when Government is no longer able to supply the full rice ration to sections of the public living under a rationed system, or when Government is compelled to allow purchases over the control rates. This is admitted by Government in reply to Question No.54 given on Tuesday in this House.

It is evident that the Hon'ble Minister for Food, in an endeavour to prove that food procurement is working satisfactorily, indulged in imputing motives to me indicating that with an ulterior object I had been misrepresenting facts to this House.

A word about conversion—which the Hon'ble Minister suggested was the motive for misrepresenting that procurement had failed. The Indian Tea Association are in favour of converting a part of the wage at present being paid in foodstuffs into cash. The cash wage applies to all other industries throughout India and it was largely a war time accident that the present system was introduced in Assam. In Madras, for example, on tea gardens a cash wage is paid and foodstuffs are drawn from ration shops. We believe that the present system has outlived its utility; that its abolition would not only be advantageous to employers but would be welcome to labour, since it is recognised that payment in kind is incompatible with the dignity of labour, that it would be beneficial to the State since it would contribute to the conservation of rice. It is difficult, when a labourer can buy rice at 2 annas a seer to convince him that rice is a valuable and scarce commodity—a view which, if my information is correct, was adopted by the Special Committee appointed by the Central Government to consider food procurement. I can give my personal assurance to this House that in maintaining that food procurement had failed and had failed largely through policies pursued by Government and the method of administration, I have no ulterior motive. When an appropriate occasion occurs, we are fully prepared to raise the question of conversion.

If the Hon'ble Minister is unable to comprehend why we should complain about the failure of food procurement, may I be allowed to explain this briefly? We deprecate the collapse of food procurement because, as business men, it causes us heavy loss; we deprecate the failure of procurement as tea garden Managers because of the great anxiety which it imposes upon us, often leading to acute labour tension if not unrest. Far from wishing to exploit the situation, we have been endeavouring to sustain the efforts of Procurement Department and prevent complete collapse. In consultation with Government we have taken over from the West Bengal Government reserves of rice which the Assam Government had obtained on loan, and also taken up the Central allocation of *atta*. Out of these supplies, no less than 250 tons have been flown up to Assam by the Indian Tea Association at vast expense. The cost of this rice by air has been Rs.4,05,000 making the landed cost Rs.60 per maund. With the assistance of the Assam Government we embarked on complex negotiations with the Government of Pakistan to secure rice on a barter basis in exchange for Khasi mine coal. This again is no satisfactory business proposition, as when we get rice in Pakistan, it will be costing us Rs.26 a maund.

All these and other efforts that are being made to assist Government Procurement show our desire to co-operate with Government and to secure supplies of food for our labour forces. We are not traders in rice and we have no desire to buy a *chatak* more than we actually need, but we repeat that the financial loss imposed on Industry by the collapse of procurement is a crippling burden and a burden which Industry has to meet in addition to heavy losses through the earthquake.

We have been informed by the Hon'ble Minister that our troubles are entirely due to our failure to distribute stocks correctly. This we emphatically deny. No organisation could ensure that all garden stocks covering 1,000 estates were exactly equal. The process of levelling stocks is constantly going on but it cannot be carried out when supplies are not forthcoming. We were encouraged by Government to build up 4 months' stock throughout the Industry and to carry 6 months' stock on gardens which are inaccessible, where road communication is inadequate during the rains. Equalisation of stocks, as I have indicated, under this arrangement depended on supplies being maintained, but this did not occur.

The Hon'ble Minister has given figures of our alleged stock position indicating that the Government have met all our requirements. Those figures do not, however, coincide with the figures which we possess. I notice that the Hon'ble Minister appears to be giving a 12-month figure which includes two agricultural years and must also include amounts which the Industry purchased last October in the Lakhimpur district above the controlled rate, with the permission of Government. This amount undoubtedly came into the stocks but did not represent supplies by Government at the controlled rate.

Our figures indicate that in January of this year there was an opening balance of 2 months' stock. This rose appreciably by two weeks in the month of January. Supplies during February and March were only slightly in excess of requirements. By this time, as the Hon'ble Chief Minister has very correctly observed, procurement had virtually broken down and this is reflected in the progressive decline in receipts from Government. In April, receipts had fallen to 90 per cent.; by May to 80 per cent.; June and July failed to reach 50 per cent.; and by August we were down to 25 per cent., leaving us with a very precarious balance which the receipts during September have done little to ease.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member has got one minute more.

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: Why, Sir? I did not know there was any time-limit.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The time-limit is 15 minutes.

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: May I ask your indulgence to give me a little more time, as I am giving important figures?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I will give another two minutes to the hon. Member.

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: Sir, our food supply position can be examined from another angle, that is the supplies to deficit circles. At the beginning of the year we had placed an indent on Government for 24 lakhs maunds of rice and paddy. By the 1st September Government had been able to supply 11½ lakhs maunds, that is less than 50 per cent. in three-quarters of the year. The shortfall in average supply by the end of September amounted to some 6 lakhs maunds, and that mainly explains the great difficulties in which the Industry has been placed.

It has been the experience of recent months that hundreds of wagons of rice have been promised and a relatively small number supplied. It will be appreciated how this affects equalisation of stocks. Again, after a programme has failed, it is re-programmed, but once again we find that only 10 per cent. of the amounts promised from particular areas are being supplied and this has meant a large percentage of shortages on gardens which a more even supply from Government would have prevented. As a supply operation it is impracticable to have equally balanced stocks on all gardens as the transport simply is not available to enable every garden to be supplied during the month. Again, when shortages arise, labour are not prepared to see their food supplies moved out of the garden godown when they realise that in consequence of this their rations will shortly be cut. This is no new phenomenon and has always been recognised as an important factor in the problems of supply for the Tea Industry.

A suggestion has been made that the Tea Industry has kept vast stocks on the North Bank in excess of requirements—stocks which could have been moved and which would have solved the problem on the South Bank. It is not, I can assure the House, the practice of business men to throw money away and we would not have spent Rs.4 lakhs on 250 tons of rice and *atta* if the problem could have been solved so simply. In the first place, the stocks on the North Bank are not excessive, particularly considering the fact that many gardens are so inaccessibly situated that there is no prospect of their being given further supplies until very much later in the year. It is true that a number of small gardens have stocks of over 10 weeks, but if their stocks were reduced by six weeks, it would provide only a day or two's supply for a large garden in Upper Assam. It may come as a surprise to many Members to realise that the whole requirement of gardens on the North Bank is considerably less than the demand on a single Circle—the Doom Dooma Circle—in the Dibrugarh district. If it is set against the demand for Upper Assam as a whole, the stocks on the North Bank are insignificant.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

(At this Mr. Morley resumed his seat.)

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it had not been my intention to intervene in this debate. But as sufficient opportunity had not been afforded to my hon. colleague, Mr. Morley, to complete the statement on behalf of the Tea Industry, I am endeavouring to place the remaining facts before this House, facts which he had no opportunity to give. (*A Voice : Are you completing the statement ?*). I will try to complete the statement.

Sir, we welcome the motion which has been moved by hon. Mr. Talukdar because it has afforded an opportunity to this House to discuss a very vital matter. We are grateful, Sir, to Government because they have relaxed on this occasion that party discipline which has prevented Members on so many occasions from placing their points of view before the House. And it is very refreshing to me to find that from all sides of this House there has been such striking testimony to the case which we first placed before this House, that procurement had failed, that Government had been failing to take measures requisite at a time of emergency ; that after the crisis had developed then only had Government taken the necessary steps.

I now wish to resume the statement which was being given by my hon. colleague. Sir, we were referring to the equalisation of supplies. We were under the impression that Government would maintain supplies and it was on that basis that our operations for stocking the tea gardens had been organised. It is no mean matter to move 9,000 tons of supplies to a thousand estates, and I would repeat that it is an impossibility to move such quantities to every estates each month. The cost of the organisation necessary would be staggering and it is doubtful if such a large operation could be accomplished when the Government Railway system has not yet returned to normal. We can justifiably claim that we had discharged our task most efficiently. It is fantastic, I would repeat, to allege that failure is due to us. The failure has been due to the fact that Government godowns remained empty leaving us no alternative but to purchase rice required at great expense from the black-market with Government permission.

We have been criticised that we did not reduce our ration by half a seer. I do not know how the Hon'ble Minister finds justification for that statement, because it is well known to us, well known to the Labour leaders who sit in this

House, that a half seer of reduction was introduced in December last and has been implemented in all gardens. Very recently, *i.e.*, with effect from the 1st September a further reduction was introduced under orders of Government. Here again, there has been an almost complete compliance with the orders of Government. In one or two estates there has been trouble over the further reduction to the All-India scale of half a seer and in one or two cases it may not yet have been implemented but there has been ample implementation on the whole, and in consequence considerable savings must have accrued to Government. At no time have the Association ever desired to issue a high scale of ration. We have been accused by the Hon'ble Food Minister of continuing a scale of ration which is twice that of the All-India scale. That, Sir, is entirely incorrect. The scales which has been in force in the Assam Valley were originally 5 seers for male and 4 seers for female workers. These scales were introduced in the year 1942 and have been in operation for all this period. We have never been anxious to oppose reduction of this scale. It has been a scale which we have been compelled to observe by orders of Government and if rations had not been issued on this scale, we would have been answerable to Government and Labour.

The Hon'ble Sriut BISHNURAM MEDHI: May I know whether it is a fact that in some gardens a quota of 7 seers of ration is issued?

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: I welcome the opportunity which the hon. Leader of the House has given me. In certain areas we have what is known as a family scale. In certain tea gardens 7 seers were issued. It is not a fact that this 7 seers family ration was appreciably higher than the All-India scale. It was, I think, unnecessarily complicated but it was not excessive as it seems to be at first sight. It is not materially different from the Indian Tea Association scale, as it is a family scale including dependents and working children. That is the history, Sir.

We admit the great efforts made by Government for reduction of the scale. The Government proposal was for one seer reduction. We did not oppose it. It was opposed by Labour and we agreed to a half seer reduction which was acceptable to Labour. If Labour had then accepted a seer reduction, we would not have had the least desire to object.

In Cachar, Sir, I can assure the Hon'ble Minister that the rice situation has been very serious and is very serious now. It has been necessary to reduce the ration of tea garden labour to 3 seers which is half a seer below the All-India scale and in some gardens we could not issue at that rate.

The sole objective which we have in making our criticisms is not as has been maliciously suggested with some ulterior motive but in order that food procurement is carried out in an efficient manner by Government and this has been prevented by the forces of the black-market. If Government is to succeed in breaking these anti-social elements it will be necessary for greater results to be achieved. The profits this year which the black-marketers will gain will be utilised next year in buying more rice in order to make more illegitimate profit. It is necessary that determined efforts should be made to intensify procurement at the earliest part of the agricultural year, when the new harvest is coming in. The procurement staff must be strengthened. Sufficient stock must be built up to meet the demands placed on Government. If this is done there will be stocks to meet unforeseen disasters. Government then will be able to claim that price control has been maintained and at last one round will have been won against the black-market.

It is not a normal arrangement in India or elsewhere for an industry to act as a ration authority. The Tea Industry accepted this responsibility voluntarily and we have done our utmost to make it a success. The inability of the Government to maintain supplies to us has placed us in a most invidious position. The time has come, when we must give notice to Government that we must be relieved

of this task which we voluntarily undertook, leaving it to Government to supply food to tea garden labour by maintaining rationed supplies to them as is done in rationed towns. This is, we are sure, the only way to put an end to the mutual recriminations which have grown up on the question of supply and will lead to more amicable relations between Government, Industry and Labour. We, on our side, will do our utmost to see that there is a smooth transfer to the new system which should be enforced at an early date.

In conclusion, we can assure the Hon'ble Minister that we are not criticising him personally as he has recently assumed charge of the Department and it is our case that Government ought to have taken measures long before. It was the Hon'ble Chief Minister who stated that procurement had virtually collapsed in February. We have been noticing that from the months of March, April and May that Government's procurement was declining. Only when the godowns became empty and Government were unable to procure foodgrains was action taken to requisition stocks, and to undertake forcible procurement. I repeat that the vast powers which had been given to Government were not utilised until it was too late.

We have, Sir, I am sure, convinced every Member of this House that the food failure is not a mere figment of our imagination. We trust, Sir, that the submissions we have made will mean that timely action is taken to prevent a recurrence of this great disaster.

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ill health prevented me from attending the session of this House on Thursday last and I do not know how this very important and vital subject of food situation and the level of high prices in the Province were discussed by hon. Members. Ignorance of the trend of thought of the hon. Members kept me silent on this occasion but my views are well known as on previous years' discussions, I dealt at length on this subject. But today, when I went home for my lunch at the recess hour, I received a registered communication from a very distant corner of the Khasi Hills and I think that by rising to participate in the debate and placing the facts that were communicated to me, I will be discharging a duty and trust that has been reposed on me. Sir, I do not know this village and even the gentlemen who have sent me the representation. This representation is really one sent to the Superintendent of Supply, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, but a copy of it has been forwarded to me with the endorsement "Copy forwarded to Maulavi Saiyid Muhammed Saadulla, M. A., B. L., M. L. A. Ex-Premier of the Government of Assam for kind perusal and information and with a request that he would very kindly help us in this time of most critical shortage of rice which is our only staple food to bind our lives from starvation". Their representation is very simple and the village is called Tyrna somewhere on the Cherrapunjee side. They say that according to the census figure of 1941, 885 people live in that village and on that figure the rice ration quota was fixed at 77 maunds per week. Now, they say that due to the earthquake and floods in north Assam $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of that quota has been reduced but actually more than half of the original quota has been deducted, "in order to share the sufferings of the quake and flood sufferers". They have given the weekly report of rice from 6th September 1950. On 6th September 1950 they received 31 maunds 20 seers out of original quota of 77 maunds, on 13th September 1950, 33 maunds 30 seers, on 20th September 1950—31 maunds 20 seers and on 29th September 1950 they received for this week only 9 maunds. They approached the officer concerned and also sent me a copy of their representation they submitted to him. I thought that the best purpose would be served if I place the case before this House—especially the Hon'ble Supply Minister—so that something might be done immediately for the poor and illiterate people of this distant village. They say that they get

only 5 *chataks* per head per week at the above rate for 885 souls. This is only a particular village, but I believe that the House will be able to draw from this the real over all picture of the present conditions throughout Assam.

Sir, this is not the time for complacence and I think Government should be able to get as much food grains as possible from out side and I would request the Hon'ble Minister in charge to move the Central Government to allow direct negotiation with Burma for rice as was done by East Pakistan last year. On account of food shortage they sent a deputation to negotiate directly with Burma in the matter of supply of rice. I know, Sir, that there is not a very settled Government but even then they have been exporting rice to the outside world. Even before the Reforms and before the question of Assam being a surplus or a deficit Province in respect of rice arose, the tea gardens of Assam used to get as much as 10 lakhs maunds of Burma rice, for their labour force. Now, at this present juncture if the Government can secure some consignments of Burma rice for Assam the people in the Province will thank the Minister.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to those hon. Members who have taken lively interests in the subject matter of my Motion and have placed their suggestions before the Government. But I find one important aspect of my Motion has not been laid much stress upon by the hon. Members and that is the question of high prices of articles of our every day use other than food-stuffs. My hon. Friends have discussed at great length the question of scarcity of food-stuffs and their high prices, but the other important question, namely the high prices of other essential commodities as mentioned in my Motion has not, I am afraid, received due consideration of the House. As a matter of fact, our people have been very hard hit not only by the high prices of food-stuffs but also by the high prices of other essential commodities. So, I request our Government not to ignore that side of my Motion which is equally important as that of the food-stuff.

Now, as regards the question of failure of the procurement machineries, I am of opinion that the procurement machineries have not failed. From the speeches of my hon. Friends, except one or two, it appears that the procurement machineries have not failed. The hon'ble Mr. Hardman and hon'ble Mr. Morley have said that the procurement machineries have failed. Their point of view also deserves serious consideration, Sir. There is no harm to be cautious and careful and to guard against the calamity that is apprehended by hon. Mr. Morley and hon. Mr. Hardman.

Sir, I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Supply Minister who has been pleased to allow this Motion to be brought before the House, and I am thankful to him for his generally agreeing with my views. But, Sir, I fail to appreciate his remarks that corrupt officer cannot be dealt speedily due to formalities required to be followed under the existing Rules and Regulations. I request our Government to treat this question as of utmost importance and to move speedily in this matter of eradication of corruption amongst a certain section of our Government officers. I now request our Government to take into their serious consideration the various suggestions which have been made by the hon. Members and to do what is possible to do to relieve our people from the existing economical crisis and distress due to scarcity and high prices of articles of our everyday use.

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: Sir, I was given to understand by my Hon'ble Friend, the Minister of Food, that he was going to speak about the food production because food production forms a part of the subject under discussion, the other part being procurement. Food production belongs to him, therefore he will take up that part first.

The Hon'ble Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no mind to take part in this debate which relates to the increase in prices of foodstuffs initiated by my hon. Friend, Mr. Talukdar. But during this debate some Members

referred to the Grow-More-Food Scheme, and I feel it my duty to enlighten the House on those points raised by them.

Sir, a doubt has been expressed with regard to the agricultural statistics. I do not say that I do not share this view. As a matter of fact Government is conscious of the fact that agricultural statistics are in a very defective state and this is not the case with us alone. It happens not only in the States within the Indian Union, but it happens throughout the Asian countries. The Government of India has been considering this question for the last few years and the Food and Agricultural Organisation which is an international organisation has also taken this fact into consideration. And with a view to improve the collection of statistics a scheme for training was initiated last-year in New Delhi where our State also took part.

Sir, the House must remember that a few hours ago it has voted an expenditure for an assessment of the Grow-More-Food Scheme. I must request the House not to be impatient, but to wait and see the result of this assessment. The assessment will be done by the Statistical Department and not the Agricultural Department. So long collection of agricultural statistics was left to the hands of the Revenue officers and it is possible that the work could not be done on a scientific basis.

Sir, a statement has been made that Government has not been following an active policy with regard to the settlement of new lands. I must state that it is far from truth. During the last few years the paddy area has gone up from 38 lakhs to 40 lakhs and during the current year the Revenue Department has settled lands to the extent of 5549 acres. Of course, I must state, that Government has not been able to meet the demand made by certain section of people with regard to the opening of grazing and forest reserves.

Then with regard to the mechanised cultivation, I must state that mechanised cultivation scheme is a new thing for us. We do not have as many tractors as this State needs. Besides this we have been experiencing some technical difficulties in operating. There is the difficulty of repair shop and availability of spare parts if there is any damage. We have only 19 tractors under our control and the performance has not been very bad. From the figures I find that nearly 5000 acres of land have been ploughed and harrowed.

With regard to double cropping, I must state that our indigenous cultivators were not used to double cropping and this was more or less introduced to our State by the immigrants from East Bengal and the acreage of double cropping was not more than 5 lakhs of acres. But during the current year, owing to the Grow-More-Food Campaign, 74000 acres have been brought under double cropping and this is not a very bad performance. Of course, I must state that much of these areas has gone under jute also.

Sir, I do not intend to discuss about the Grow-More-Food Scheme in general, but I want to refer the House to the crux of the whole situation regarding rise in prices of foodstuffs. We must take into consideration the economic and political factors which have affected our State. While production has increased to the extent of only 14 per cent. (from 1947 the production has increased from 13 lakhs tons to 17 lakhs of tons), the population on the other hand has increased by more than 20 per cent. I must state, Sir, that production has not been able to cope with the increased population and that is the crux of the whole situation. With these words, Sir, I beg to resume my seat.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Do the hon. Members intend to sit further ?
(Voices: No: No ;)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P.M., on Friday the 6th October, 1950.

SHILLONG :
The 8th December, 1950.

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

APPENDIX (J)

Statement showing the total amount included for New Schemes in the Budget for the year 1950-51

Departments	Major head under which provision is required	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate for 1950-51		Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring		Non-recurring	Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Public Works Department	18-B.&68-B—N. E. D. Works	23,71,000	..	6,55,000	..		
Police	29.—Police	10,16,399	7,48,069	10,16,399	3,61,735	The following amounts should be deducted for the reasons stated against each :—	
						Rupees 31,961—Recovery from the Government of India.	
Education	37.—Education	5,45,875	2,59,760	5,48,725	1,51,180		
Medical	38.—Medical	..	1,46,400	..	40,000		
Public Health	39.—Public Health	7,40,000	..	3,74,000	..		
						Rupees 3,47,264—Transferred to 85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc.	

APPENDIX J—*concl.*

Departments	Major head under which provision is required	Estimate of ultimate cost				Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	.. 40.—Agriculture	Rs. 3,22,875	Rs. 5,64,920	Rs. 2,98,800	Rs. 2,29,800	Under "40.—Agriculture" a sum of Rs. 4,000 should be deducted on account of recovery from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
Veterinary	.. 41.—Veterinary	..	87,000	..	12,648	
Miscellaneous Departments	.. 47.—Miscellaneous Departments.	40,000	1,60,000	29,980	70,020	
Public Works Department	.. 50.—Civil Works	1,40,71,947	..	25,77,547	..	
Agriculture	.. 72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	3,33,794	1,73,995	1,56,000	69,000	Under ultimate and immediate costs the following amounts should be deducted on account of recovery from Fishery Products, respectively:— Rupees 72,100 and Rs. 5,000.
Total		1,99,41,790	21,40,144	56,56,451	9,34,383	

List of New Schemes accepted by Government for inclusion in the Budget for the year 1950-51

Major, Minor and sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51		Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10-B.-N. E. D. Works—A—Works.	1. Emergent protection of Dibrugarh town from erosion of the Brahmaputra river.	55,000	..	55,000	55,000	..
						9
						This emergent work had to be taken up on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Designs, CWINC in order to protect the Dibrugarh town from erosion of Brahmaputra river due to flood resulting from the last earthquake.
60-B.—N.E.D. Works—Grow More Food Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes.	A. UPPER ASSAM E. & D. DIVISION	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	2,00,000	..
	1. Drainage of Water-logged area between Chaparmukh and Dharamtul.					2,00,000
	2. Remodelling the Kul-long Embankment from Phulguri to Malankata and Roha to Chaparmukh.	90,000	..	90,000	20,000	..
	3. Drainage of Larua and Jamira Mauza (Sessa Basin).	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	20,000	..
	4. Reconstruction of Dimaw Bund from old Assam Trunk Road to Naga Ali in Netai Pukhuri Mouza, Silsagar.	25,000	..	25,000	10,000	..
	Total	14,15,000	..	14,15,000	2,50,000	..
						2,50,000

Items 1 to 13—

Government have entrusted this Department to carry out the works in connection with Grow More Food Schemes. The incidence of cost is in the ratio of 2/3rd and 1/3rd between the Government of India and the State of Assam respectively.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	1	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51		Remarks
			Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
68-B.—N.E.D. Works—Grow More Food Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes.		B. TEZPUR E. & D. SUBDIVISION							
		5. Panchnoi Irrigation Scheme.	1,25,000	..	1,25,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		6. Drainage of lowlying area between Balijan and Brahmanjan.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		7. Training of Kaki River in North Lakhipur Subdivision.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		8. Control of flood and extension of Bund in Dhakuakhana Mauza.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		9. Restoration of Hatilong Stream.	1,80,000	..	1,80,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		Total	8,05,000	..	8,05,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	
		C. LOWER ASSAM EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE DIVISION.							
		10. Remodelling Bund across Phulgurijan.	60,000	..	60,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		11. Constructing a sluice gate at Lakhipur.	75,000	..	75,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		12. Reclamation of Harihara Haor in Katigora Circle.	86,000	..	86,000	50,000	..	50,000	
		13. Construction of Sualkuchi Singrimari Bund in Kamrup District.	3,75,000	..	3,75,000	1,60,000	..	1,60,000	
		Total	5,96,000	..	5,96,000	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	
		Total	28,16,000	..	28,16,000	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate for expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29.—Police— B.—D. E. F. (a) District Police—	Increased in the Cachar Armed Branch by one Platoon (1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Havildars, 50 Constables).	..	..	..	..	..	..	The increase in the Armed Branch of Cachar District Police by one Platoon has been necessitated in order to check the Subversive organisations threatening security of the district. Sanction has been given for 1 year for the present. The expenditure being of unforeseen and immediate nature has been met by advance from the contingency fund.
1. Pay of Establishment.	....	..	27,572	27,572	..	27,572	27,572	Pay Initial cost for one year
2. Allowance and Honoraria.	....	..	6,821	6,821	..	6,821	6,821	Rs. a. p.
3. Contingencies ..	....	..	1,532	1,532	..	1,532	1,532	
								(One Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 50 Constables)—
								Pay average of 1 Sub-Inspector at Rs.149-11-0 per mensem (Rs.100-200).
								Pay average of 4 Head Constables at Rs.54 per mensem each (Rs.45-65).
								Pay average of 50 Constables at Rs.34-8-0 per mensem each (Rs.28-40).

1950.]

Special pay at Rs.4 each =2,400 0 0
per mensem.

Special pay of 1 bugler =24 0 0
(Armed Branch) at
Rs.2.

Special pay of 1 armourer =60 0 0
(Armed Branch) at
Rs.5.

Total .. 27,572 0 0

APPENDIX J

Allowance and Honoraria—

Cost of free ration of =6,480 0 0
4 Head Constables and
50 Constables at Rs.120
each per annum.

Dearness Allowance at =341 0 0
Rs.17½ per cent. per
mensem of 1 Sub-Ins-
pector.

Total 6,821 0 0

Contingencies .. 1,532 0 0

Total .. 35,925 0 0

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APPENDIX J

[5TH OCT.]

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate for expenditure in 1950-51				Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	
29.—Police—B.—D. E. F.	Staff for Maheshkhola outpost in Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..		Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..		The staff is required for the purpose of patrolling the Border area also for protection of lives and properties of the people of that area.
(a) District Police—(Tribal Areas).										Sanction has been given for 6 months at the first instance. The expenditure being of unforeseen and immediate nature has been met by advance from the contingency fund.
2. Pay of Establishment.	....	..	1,020	1,020		..	1,020	1,020		Initial cost for 6 months
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	....	..	849	849		..	849	849		Rs. a. p.
4. Contingencies ..	....	..	91	91		..	91	91		91 Pay of Establishment— 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector at Rs.50 per mensem (Rs.50—70). 4 Constables at Rs.30 each per mensem (Rs.30—40). Total ..
										Allowance and Honoraria— Dearness Allowance of 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector at Rs.25 per cent. per mensem. Dearness Allowance of 4 Constables at Rs.50 per cent. per mensem. Extra Dearness Allowance to above at Rs.6 each per mensem. Lodging allowance in lieu of free quarters. Total ..
		..	1,960	1,960		..	1,960	1,960		=360 0 0 =180 0 0 =234 0 0
										849 0 0 91 0 0 1,960 0 0
										Contingencies .. Grand Total ..

4. Contingencies	Purchase of Motor Vehicles.	3,55,500	..	3,55,500	..	3,55,500	This amount is required as the cost of replacement of 25 unserviceable vehicles during this year. The 25 Vehicles have become totally unusable.
	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles.	1,40,000	..	1,40,000	..	1,40,000	This amount represents the transportation cost, etc., in the last communal disturbances in the Goalpara District.
	Purchase of Arms and accoutrements.	50,000	..	50,000	..	50,000	This amount represents the cost of Arms and ammunitions and other accessories to be purchased during the year.
	Purchase of Taktaposh, etc., for the force.	42,152	..	42,152	..	42,152	This amount will be required for the purpose of Taktaposhes, etc., for the force during the year.
Total..		5,87,652	..	5,87,652	..	5,87,652	

Allowance and honoraria

Dearness allowance—
Two Sub-Inspectors at Rs.17½ per cent. each per mensem. = 628 11 0

Four Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Rs.20 per cent. + Rs.6 each per mensem. = 870 9 7
Cost of free rations to 24 Constables at Rs. 10 each per mensem. = 2,880 0 0

4,379 4 7

Lodging allowance in lieu of free quarters—
Two Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 20 each per mensem. = 480 0 0

Four Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 10 each per mensem. = 480 0 0

Twenty-four Constables at Rs. 6 (approximate) each per mensem. = 1,728 0 0

2,688 0 0

Contribution for leave salary and Pension at 16 per cent. of pay. = 2,745 0 8

Contingencies at 10 per cent. of pay. = 1,715 10 4

4,460 11 0

Major, Minor and
Sub-head
under which
provision should
be made :

Nature of the Scheme

1

[2

Remarks

Non-recurring Recurring Total Non-recurring Recurring Total

Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.

Kit allowance (Main-
tenance of Kit)—
Two Sub-Inspectors = Rs. a. p.
at Rs. 30 per annum, 60 0 0
allowance.

Four Assistant Sub-
Inspectors at Rs. 20
+40 per cent. each
per annum = Rs.42. = 168 0 0

Twenty-four Constables
at Rs. 17-8-0 + 40
per cent. each per
annum = Rs.24-8-0. = 588 0 0

816 0 0

Travelling allowance of
Establishment at
Rs. 195 per mensem
(approximate). = 2,340 0 0
Cycle allowance to 2
Sub-Inspectors at
Rs. 5 each per
mensem. = 120 0 0

2,460 0 0

Total.. 31,960 15 7

Say
Rs.31,961.

Debit—Recovery from
the Ministry of Home
Affairs, Government of
India.

.. 31,961 —31,961 .. —31,961 —31,961

29.—Police—
G.—Criminal
Investigation
Department.
Police staff for protec-
tion of Hon'ble Mi-
nisters. (1 Head
Constable and 12
Constables).

In view of the present extremely disturbed political conditions it has been considered desirable to provide minimum of protection to Hon'ble Ministers at their residences and in offices and this force of 1 Head Constable and 12 Constables was therefore sanctioned for 1 year to supplement the existing escort force sanctioned for protection of Hon'ble Ministers on tour. The expenditure being of unforeseen and immediate nature has been met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

1. Pay of Establishment.
2. Allowance and Honoraria.
3. Contingencies ..

Pay of establishment—
Initial cost for
one year

Rs. a. p.

One Head Constable at
Rs.45 per mensem
(Rs.45—65).

Special pay at Rs.7 = 84 0 0
per mensem.

Twelve Constables at
Rs.30 each per men-
sem (Rs.28—40).

Special pay at Rs.3 = 432 0 0
each per mensem.

Total .. 5,376 0 0

Allowance and Hono-
raria. = 2,628 0 0

Contingencies = 246 0 0

Grand total .. 8,250 0 0

Total .. 8,250 8,250 .. 8,250 8,250

Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.
5,376 5,376 .. 5,376

..
2,628 2,628 .. 2,628

..
246 246 .. 246

APPENDIX J

[5TH OCT.]

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate for expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.—Police— G.—Criminal Investigation Department.	(3) District Intelligence Branch staff for Naga Hills District.							The staff was sanctioned for one year for the present in order to check the flow of smuggled arms, collection of unlicensed arms and interception works, etc., in the district of Naga Hills.
1. Pay of Establishment.	....	Rs. 6,816	Rs. 6,816	Rs. 6,816	Rs. 6,816	Rs. 6,816	Rs. 6,816	Pay of establishment— Initial cost for one year
2. Allowance and Honoraria.	....	..	2,401	2,401	..	2,401	2,401	Rs. a. p.
3. Contingencies ..	....	311	..	311	311	..	311	One Inspector at Rs.175 per mensem (Rs.175—375).
Total	..	311	9,217	9,528	311	9,217	9,528	Special pay at Rs.50 per mensem. = 600 0 0
								Two Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Rs.50 each per mensem (Rs.50—70).
								Special pay at Rs.7 each per mensem. = 168 0 0
								Three Constables at Rs.30 each per mensem (Rs.28-40).
								Special pay at Rs.3 each per mensem. = 108 0 0

1950.]

One Sub-Inspector at = 1,200 0 0
Rs.100 per mensem.Special pay at Rs.30 = 360 0 0
per mensem,

Total .. 6,816 0 0

Allowance and Honoraria—

Dearness allowance of 1 = 472 0 0
Inspector at Rs.17½
per cent. per mensem.Dearness allowance of 1 = 273 0 0
Sub-Inspector at 17½
per cent. per mensem,Cost of free ration to = 600 0 0
Assistant Sub-Inspection
and Constables at
Rs.10 each per mensem.Lodging allowance in = 1,056 0 0
lieu of free quarters.

Total .. 2,401 0 0

Contingencies = 311 0 0

Total .. 9,528 0 0

APPENDIX J

1033

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.- Police—G.—C.I.D.	Secret Service Expenditure.	Rs. 5,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,000	The amount available in the Budget is inadequate to meet the requirements for certain special measures which are of unforeseen nature and as such the expenditure is being met by advance from the Contingency Fund.
4. Contingencies	....						
(c) Wireless Telephone Department.	Purchase of Equipment.							The amount is required for purchase of Wireless Telephone equipments.
Contingencies	....	8,500	..	8,500	8,500	..	8,500	This amount has been provided for construction of Police Training College buildings at Dergaon through the agency of Public Works Department.
29.—Police, J—Works—(13) Original Works—1—Police.	Construc- tion of Police Training College Buildings at Dergaon.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	This amount represents the cost of W. D. assets at Dergaon. The amount has been accepted by the Defence Department who have been instructed to raise necessary debit during the year.
Ditto	ditto	1,16,411	..	1,16,411	1,16,411	..	1,16,411	
Total—Works	..	3,16,411	..	3,16,411	3,16,411	..	3,16,411	
29.—Police—G.—C. I. D.	(1) Establishment of a temporary D. I. B. Office at Gauhati.							The Establishment of a temporary D. I. B. Office at Gauhati with a staff of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Constables is essential for checking the increasing activities of subversive organisations. This has been sanctioned for 1 year for the present. The expenditure being of unforeseen and immediate nature is met from advance from the Contingency Fund.
1. Pay of Officers	....	..	3,000	3,000	..	3,000	3,000	
2. Pay of Establishment	....	..	11,268	11,268	..	11,268	11,268	
3. Allowance and Hono- raria.	....	..	5,709	5,709	..	5,709	5,709	
4. Contingencies	....	525	..	525	525	..	525	
		525	19,977	20,502	525	19,977	20,502	

Pay of Establishment	Initial Recurring expenditure for 1 year	
1 Deputy Superintendent of Police at Rs.150 per mensem each (150-600)	Rs. 1,800	
Special pay at Rs.100 per mensem	1,200	
	<u>3,000</u>	
3 Sub Inspectors at Rs.100 each per mensem (100-200) ..	3,600	
Special pay at Rs.30 each per mensem	1,080	
5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Rs.50 each per mensem (50-70)	3,000	
Special pay at Rs.7 each per mensem	420	
8 Constables at Rs.30 each per mensem (30-40)	2,880	
Special pay at Rs.3 each per mensem	288	
	<u>11,268</u>	
<i>Allowance and Honoraria</i>		
Dearness Allowance (total) ..	3,813	
Lodging allowance (total) ..	1,896	
	<u>5,709</u>	
Contingencies	525	
Total	<u>20,502</u>	

3. Allowances and Honoraria—	
T. A. and D.A. and other fixed allowances in the usual scales for the officers and the Esstt.	37,304 37,304
4. Contingencies—	
Misc. Contingen- cies, Arms, Am- munition, Equip- ment and two Motor Vehicles, etc.	98,000 28,621 1,26,621
5. Leave Pension—	
Contribution	19,069 19,069
Total	98,000 1,63,264 2,61,264

In view of the fact that armed smugglers are carrying on smuggling in certain border areas it is considered necessary to establish the Border Security Force with a view to check smuggling and to protect the Supply Staff working in these areas. This is a temporary Scheme for one year for the present. The entire expenditure will be met from savings under the capital head "85.-A.—Capital outlay, etc."

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provisions should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure of 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G.—C.I.D.—(d)—Supply and Textile Enforcement Branch.	Enforcement Branch to deal with Supply and Textile matters.	..	2,21,000	2,21,000	..	86,000	86,000	With a view to make the Enforcement Branch of Supply and Textile Departments more effective it is proposed to transfer this to Police Department and reorganise the Branch on an efficient footing. The expenditure will be initially looked under "26.—Police", and ultimately debited to "85.—A.—etc." The entire expenditure for the current year will be met from savings under "85.—A". This is a temporary scheme for one year, for the present.
(*) Deduct—Amount transferred to "85.—A.—Capital outlay, etc."	....	..	—2,21,000	—2,21,000	..	—86,000	—86,000	
37.—Education—Special Edn.—Govt. Special Schools and Colleges—Normal or Training Schools.	Proposal for starting a Normal School at Sootea.							The existing Normal Schools at Silchar and Jorhat are not sufficient to produce required number of trained teacher for our Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools and as such it is proposed to open a Normal School at Sootea.

Details of expenditure involved in the proposal:—

1. Pay of officers for 8 months.

1. Pay of officers	..	...	..	3,840	3,840	..	1,400	1,400	One Superintendent in class I A.S.S. on Rs. 175-350 (E.B.)—450 per mensem.
2. Pay of Establishment ..	..	...	..	16,008	16,008	..	6,704	6,704	Rs. 175 × 8 = 1,400.
3. Allowances and hono- raria.	..	...	..	2,800	2,800	..	1,688	1,688	
4. Contingencies	..	...	2,000	4,392	6,392	4,850	1,957	6,807	
5. Grants-in-aid	..	...	..	300	300	..	201	201	
V.—Scholarships—In Spe- cial Schools.	..	...	..	4,800	4,800	..	3,200	3,200	2. Pay of Establishment—
Total	..	...	2,000	32,140	34,140	4,850	15,150	20,000	One Assistant Superintendent in class II—A.S.S. on (Rs. 100-200-250) S. P. 50.

$$100 \times 8 = 800$$

$$50 \times 8 = 400$$

1 Instructor in class II, A.S.S. on Rs. 100—200-250.

$$100 \times 8 = \text{Rs. } 800.$$

1 Science teacher on Rs. 100-200-250.

$$\text{Rs. } 100 \times 8 = \text{Rs. } 800.$$

1 Sanskrit teacher on ditto Rs. 800.

1 History and Geography teacher ditto Rs. 800.

1 Drill Master in A. L. S. S. on Rs. 75-120.

$$\text{Rs. } 75 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 600$$

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provisions should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks	
		Non-recurring		Recurring		Non-recurring		Recurring		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
									1 Manual Instructor in Assam Lower School Service on Rs. 75-120.	
									Rs. $75 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 600$	
									1 Assistant on Rs. 50-100	
									Rs. $50 \times 8 = \text{Rs. } 400$	
									Menials—	
									One Choukidar at Rs. $22-28 = 22 \times 8 = 176$	
									Duftry .. Ditto 176	
									Peon .. Ditto 176	
									Supdt. peon .. Ditto 176	
									<u>704</u>	
									3. Allowances:—	
									Dearness and cost of living allowance of officers and Establishment .. Rs. 1,688	

4. Contingencies—

Contract :—

Contingency menials—

1 Mali, 2 cooks and Paniwala 3 for
Normal School and Guru hostels
at Rs. 22—28.

Rs. $22 \times 6 \times 8 = 1,056$

Miscellaneous contract contingencies (for
postage, stamp, etc., and other contin-
gencies) (recurring) at Rs. 1,000 per annum.
= 667

Rs.

Non-contract (contingencies)—
Purchase of apparatus, etc. (non-
recurring) 4,000

Purchase of Type-writer (non-
recurring) 850

Purchase of Books, etc. (recur-
ring) at Rs. 300 per annum = 234

5,084

5. Grants-in-aid—

Games and common room charges
at Rs. 300 per annum.

= Rs. 201

Scholarship in Special Schools—

Stipends—

20 stipends at Rs. $20 = 400 \times 5 = 3,200$

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

Estimate of ultimate cost

Nature of Scheme

Remarks

	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51		Remarks
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.—Education—I—University Education—A.—Grants to the Gauhati University.	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 5,00,000	As there is no prospect of getting money to the full requirements of the Gauhati University from Government of India for construction of buildings and due to present shortage of funds of the Gauhati University Development Committee, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is required in 1950-51, to give a preliminary start to the construction work of University buildings along with the amount of money available from the University Development Committee's Funds.

37.—Education—Secondary Education—Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.

Maintenance grants to five Middle Vernacular Schools in Backwards areas.

	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
Total ..	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	5,000

(1) Recurring grant to five backward Middle Vernacular Schools at the rate of Rs.50 per mensem for each of the schools.
Rs.50 per mensem $\times 5 \times 12 =$ Rs.3,000 (Recurring grant per year).

(2) Non-recurring grants for Buildings and equipment to the five backward Middle Vernacular Schools at the rate of Rs.400 for each of the schools.
Rs.400 $\times 5 =$ Rs.2,000 (Non-recurring grant per year).

37.—Education—Secondary Education—Grants to Local Bodies for giving flat-rate increase of pay to untrained teachers in Lower Primary Section of Middle Vernacular Schools at Rs.10 per mensem each.

.. 41,760 41,760 38,280 38,280

Provision is required for giving flat-rate increase of pay to the untrained teachers in Lower Primary Section of Middle Vernacular Schools under Local Bodies with effect from 1st April 1950.

The Primary School teachers under Local Bodies at present, draw a minimum salary of Rs.30 per mensem inclusive of Dearness Allowance and flat-rate increase of pay, i.e., Rs.12 pay+Rs.10 flat-rate increase+Rs.3 Shared Dearness Allowance+Rs.5 interim relief. But in the Boards Middle Vernacular Schools the untrained Lower Primary Section teachers get only Rs.22 per mensem, viz. pay Rs.12 + Shared Dearness Allowance Rs.5 + Flat rate increase Rs.5.

This discrimination is being strongly resented by the teachers concerned and the Local Bodies are also urging for the withdrawal of this restriction as it operates very hard upon the ill-paid teachers.

At present, the number of untrained teachers in Lower Primary Section of Middle Vernacular Schools are 348, so, their pay at Rs.10 per mensem for 12 months are $\text{Rs.}348 \times 10 \times 12 = \text{Rs.}41,760$. The expenditure for the year 1950-51 will be Rs. 38,280, i.e., $\text{Rs.}348 \times 10 \times 11 = \text{Rs.}38,280$.

Major, Minor, Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of Expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non- Recurring 3	Recurring 4	Total 5	Non- Recurring 6	Recurring 7	Total 8	
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
37.—Education—Pri- mary Education—Grants to Assam Primary Edu- cation Board.	Taking over ven- ture schools, en- tertainment of additional tea- chers, Attendance Officers and grants for equip- ment, repairs, etc.	41,875	1,76,220	2,18,095	41,875	88,110	1,29,985	9 This year compulsion has been introduced with the help of the venture schools taken over last year. These schools are one teacher-schools without any equip- ment whatsoever. With the increase of pupils additional teachers are required without any kind of delay. The school buildings which are in dilapidated condi- tions require immediate repairs and construction.
								Due to want of funds only one Attendance Officer is working in the new compulsion areas in each subdivision. Consequently he is overworked and is not in a position to cope with his works. Hence at least a 2nd Attendance Officer is required urgent- ly for efficient works in each subdivision as in the case of the old compulsory areas.
								Again, in the old compulsory areas the number of pupils is swelling gradually which demands more additional teachers and more equipment.
								Besides, there are many venture schools to be taken over. In order to impart education in right way it is essential to take over them immediately.
								But as it will not be possible to provide funds in a single year for the above pur- poses it is proposed to make the following provisions for the present in the current year's budget for six months only with effect from 1st September 1950.

Recurring

Rs.
43,560

1. Two hundred and twenty Venture Schools at Rs.33 per mensem each. (This includes, pay of one teacher, contingency, P.F.M.O., etc.).

2. Two hundred additional teachers at Rs.33 per mensem each (This includes, pay of one teacher, contingency, P. F. M. O., etc.).

39,600

3. Fifteen Attendance Officers at Rs.35 a month, plus T. A. Rs.10, D. A. Rs.10, i. e., Rs.55 a month each.

4,950

88,110

Total ..

Required for six months with effect from 1st September 1950 for the year 1950-51, i.e., Rs.1,76,220 for one year.

Non-recurring

1. Equipment and repairs for 335 schools at Rs.125 per school.

Rs.
41,875

Hence the total required expenditure for the year 1950-51 is Rs.1,29,985 (Rs.88,110 + Rs.41,875), i. e., in round figure Rs.1,30,000 (Rupees one lakh and Thirty thousand only).

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

Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
37.—Education—Primary Education—Grants to Assam Primary Education Board.	..	6,640	6,640	..	6,640	6,640	For the purpose of maintaining efficiency in administration and management the Kokrajhar G. T. has been brought under the direct control and management of the State Primary Education Board, Assam, with effect from 1st March 1950.

But due to want of funds necessary payments could not yet be made to the teaching staff, menials, etc.
It is therefore, urgently required to provide the following funds for the year 1950-51:—

Recurring

	Rs.
1. Pay of (1) Superintendent at Rs.200 per mensem.	2,400
(2) Two Instructors at Rs.75, Dearness allowance Rs.15, Extra allowance Rs.6 per mensem each.	2,214
2. Pay of 3 menials at Rs.40 a month including Dearness allowance, etc.	1,446
3. Contingency at Rs.20 per mensem.	240
4. Examination Charges ..	100
5. Medical attendance at Rs.20 per mensem.	240
The required total cost	6,640

38.—Medical—
B.—Hospitals
and Dispensaries—C.—Grants
for medical purposes—Scheme
for Government
Subsidized Medical
practitioners.

Establishment of 20 subsidized dispensaries in 1950-51.

..	29,400	29,400	..	21,020	21,020
Representations from rural areas are coming in constantly for the opening of subsidized dispensaries. The general condition, particularly the condition of communication in many rural areas, is so bad that it is very difficult for the villagers to get medical aid from the Local Board Hospitals and dispensaries.					

It is therefore considered that as many subsidized dispensaries as possible should be established in neglected rural areas.

With this end in view, it is proposed that another 20 subsidized dispensaries should be opened in current year in addition to the existing 80 subsidized dispensaries.

Details of expenditure during 1950-51:—

	Rs.
(i) Grant for medicine, etc., at Rs. 500 × 20 ..	= 10,000
(ii) Grant for furniture and equipment at Rs. 150 × 20 ..	= 3,000
(iii) Grant of subsidy to Doctors at Rs. 80 × 5 × 20 ..	= 8,000
(iv) Travelling allowance of subsidized doctors..	= 20
Total ..	21,020

(Provision has been made for 5 months only.)

(iii) Grant of subsidy to doctors.	at Rs. 80 × 12 × 80 = 76,800
(iv) Travelling Allowance of Subsidized doctors.	.. .. 200
(v) Miscellaneous.	.. .. ..
Total (a)	.. .. 1,17,000

There is a provision of Rs. 3 lacs in the current year's budget for the purpose of giving grants to the Local Boards for rural water supply.

Considering the number and extent of the wide spread demand from rural areas particularly from the backward and plains tribal areas, the above mentioned provision of Rs. 3 lacs is only a droplet. Inadequate supply of water very often results in an out-break of cholera and other epidemics in rural areas.

It is therefore necessary to make a provision of further sum of Rs. 2½ lacs in the current year's budget to cope with the minimum present requirement. At the time of distributing this additional grant special consideration will be paid in respect of the plains tribal areas and Mangalajai Subdivision.

39.—Public Health—B—Grants for Public Health Purposes—Grants to Local Boards for Rural Water Supply.	Rural	2,50,000	Nil	2,50,000	2,50,000	Nil	2,50,000	Nil	2,50,000
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APPENDIX J

[5TH OCT.]

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39.—Public Health—	Establishment of a Leprosy Colony at Sarihajan for accommodation of fifteen patients.	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	Sri Jagadishan, Organising Secretary, Hindu K. Nivaran Sangh submitted a Scheme for opening of a leprosy colony at Sarihajan in the Tribal areas at a cost of Rs.17,250. Out of this amount, Government have already sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,000 as a contribution towards the Assam Tribal Welfare Works for this purpose. Government have also decided to pay a further sum of Rs.5,000 to the organisation during the current year from the Contingency Fund and also to contribute a sum of Rs.6,500 to be financed from the Central revenue for the development of tribal areas.
C.—(a) Epidemic Disease—		5,000	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	
(b) Other Epidemics—		..	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	
	Total	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	
F.—Works—	Improvement of water supply at Cherrapunji.	13,000	..	13,000	13,000	..	13,000	The provision is required to meet the cost of Development Schemes in the Autonomous districts for which Government of India will pay grants under clause (b) of the Second Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.
Ditto	1. Improvement of water supply at Aijal.	4,72,000	..	4,72,000	1,06,000	..	1,06,000	The object of the Scheme is to increase the target under Minor Irrigation Projects as suggested by the Government of India who have sanctioned the Scheme in July 1950. Hence the provision is needed for taking up more new Irrigation Projects in different districts of Assam including Hills districts. The expenditure will ultimately be met from the Food Bonus accrued to this State.
40.—Agriculture—								
D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research.								
IV.—Scheme for the Additional Minor Development of Village Irrigation Food Production Centres Scheme. (Food Bonus Scheme).								

(e) Additional Minor Irrigation Scheme.

K.—Works—Original Works—

(a)(iv) Scheme for the Development of Village Food Production Centres (Food Bonus Scheme).

Grand Total

5,000 The provision could not be made in the original budget for reason stated above. The expenditure is of unforeseen nature and is met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

2,01,000 The existing staff under the Minor Irrigation Projects Scheme will carry out the operation.

Details of expenditure for 1950-51

(a) Recurring Expenditure Contingencies

Rs.

Unforeseen	Expenditure	5,000
Total	..	5,000

(b) Non-Recurring Expenditure—

Projects work for 1950-51—

45 Projects in Cachar (new construction) at Rs.1,000 each .. =45,000

155 Projects in Lower Assam Valley (new construction) at Rs.1,000 each .. =1,55,000

127 Projects in Upper Assam Valley (new construction) at Rs.1,000 each .. =1,27,000

[illegible]

40.—Agriculture— Plant Protection Scheme.

D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research—

(iv) Scheme for the Development of Village Food Production Centres (Food Bonus) Scheme.

(f) Plant Protection Scheme.

The object of the Scheme is to control "Plant diseases" and "Insect Pests" on economic crops of Assam both in Field and during storage.

The existing staff under Mycological and Entomological Schemes and district staff under "Seed Distribution and Multiplication Scheme" will carry out the operation of the scheme.

The Scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India after the Budget was framed hence provision could not be made in the original budget. The expenditure is of unforeseen and immediate nature and is met by advances from the Contingency Fund.

The entire expenditure of the Scheme will ultimately be met from the Food Bonus accrued to this State.

Ultimate

Cost

Rs.

1. Contingencies (Non-recurring)—

Purchase of Hand Sprayers, Hand Dusters, Power Sprayers and Power Dusters.

1,14,375

90,300

2. Contingencies (Recurring)—

Wages of Labourers, Cost of pesticides and Miscellaneous charges.

2,79,500

1,10,500

Total

.. 3,93,875

2,00,800

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate for expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prize Distribution Scheme.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	The object of the scheme is to enlist active public co-operation in the implementation of the Grow More Food Campaign.
								Prize to be awarded to individual for different activities. The scheme is for two years.
								No additional staff is required for operation of the scheme. The existing clerical staff will carry out the Scheme.
		..	2,15,084	2,15,084	Nil	60,000	60,000	No provision of the Scheme could be made in the original budget as Government of India has sanctioned the Scheme in July 1950.
								The Scheme has been taken up from the grant of Food Bonus accrued to this State.
								The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 90,454 for the Scheme for 1950-51 but it is proposed to distribute only Rs. 60,000 during the current year.
								Contingencies— Details Expenditure for 1950-51
								I.—Compost :—
								Rs.
								(1) Village .. Rs. 1,000 × 7 = 7,000
								(2) District = 3,500
								Total .. 10,500

II.—Procurement—

(1) Individual	Rs.350×19=6,650
(2) Village ..	Rs.1,000×7=7,000
(3) District ..	.. =3,500
Total ..	<u>17,150</u>

III.—Area under improved crops—

(1) Individual	Rs. Rs.350×19=6,650
(2) Village ..	1,000×7=7,000
(3) District ..	.. =3,500
Total ..	<u>17,150</u>

IV.—Fallow or Waste land brought under Food Crops—

(1) Village ..	Rs.1,000×7=7,000
Total ..	<u>7,000</u>

V.—Plant Protection Work—

(1) Village ..	Rs.1,000×7=7,000
(2) District ..	.. =3,500
Total ..	<u>10,500</u>

VI.—Double Cropping—

(1) Village ..	Rs.1,000×7=7,000
(2) District ..	.. =3,500
Total ..	<u>10,500</u>

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of immediate expenditure 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	Rs.	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								VII.—Irrigation Projects—
								(1) Village .. Rs. 1,000 × 7 = 7,000
							Total ..	7,000
								VIII.—Officers Medals—
								(1) District Agricultural Officers. Rs. 100 × 6 = 600
								(2) Inspectors .. 100 × 6 = 600
								(3) Demonstrators 30 × 6 × 7 = 1,260
							Total ..	2,460
								IX.—Village Food Production Committee Prizes—
								Rs. 350 × 17 = 5,950
							Total ..	5,950
								X.—Contingencies for Advertisement, propaganda, printing of application forms, certificates of recognition and other unforeseen charges, etc.
							Total ..	2,244
								Grand Total .. 90,454
								Less amount to be paid in first year (1950-51). Rs. 30,454
							Total ..	60,000

40.—Agriculture—D—
Agricultural Experiments
and Research.

(iv) Schemes for the De-
velopment of Village
Food-Production — Cen-
tres (Food Bonus
Scheme).

(h) Crop-cutting Experi-
ments Scheme. Crop-cutting Ex-
periments Scheme.

At the instance of the Government of India, Ministry of Food the scheme has been taken up for the purpose of estimating the outturn of three principal food crops, viz., Winter Paddy, Autumn Paddy and Potato.

Provision of staff for this year has been made only for six months with effect from 1st September 1950.

The Government of India has approved the scheme after the Budget was framed, hence no provision could be made in the original budget. The expenditure of the scheme is of unforseen and of immediate nature and has been met by advances from the Contingency Fund. All expenditure will be met from Food Bonus accrued to this State.

Details of expenditure for 1950-51—

Pay of Officers—

	Recur- Non- ring recur- ring	Rs.
1. Statistician	$200 \times 6 \times 1$	1,200 ..

25

on Rs. 200—

2

--300—20—500.

Pay of Establishment—

2. Computers $65 \times 6 \times 3$ 1,170 ..

and one Assis-
tant on Rs. 65—

5—100—(E. B.)

--6—136 —

(E. B.)—7—150

each.

3. Grade IV $22 \times 1 \times 6$ 132 ..

Es tablishment

(one peon on

Rs. 22— $\frac{1}{2}$ —28

per mensem.)

[illegible]

40.—Agriculture—D—
Agricultural Experiments
and Research.

(iv) Schemes for the De-
velopment of Village
Food Production
Centres (Food Bonus
Scheme).

(i) Assessment of the re-
sults of the Grow More
Food Schemes.

No provision could be made in the original
budget as the scheme was approved by the
Government of India after the budget was
framed.

12,500

12,500

..

12,500

12,500

..

As the expenditure is of unforeseen and of
immediate nature it is met by advances
from the Contingency Fund.

The expenditure will be met from the Food
Bonus accrued to this State.

No need of separate technical staff is need-
ed as the staff under the Crop-cutting
Experiment Scheme will carry on the
work. As approved by the Government of
India only an Upper Division Assistant
will be necessary. Details of expenditure
during 1950-51 :—

1. Pay of Establishment :—

Rs.

600

150 × 1 × 4

One Upper
Division Assis-

tant on

Rs. 150-7½--

165-(E.B.)--

10-225.

40.—Agriculture-
F.—Agricultural
Education—(I)(c)—
Training in Fruit
Preservation.

Assam is pre-eminently suitable for organising fruit preservation industries. The area under pineapple in Assam is about 5,000 acres. No other State in India is probably better suited for canning of pineapples on a large scale than Assam. The necessity of organising demonstrations in important fruit growing centres with a view to stimulating consciousness amongst the growers about the necessity of organising fruit preservation industry, is felt for a long time but for paucity of staff and funds this work is being neglected. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research very kindly consented to bear the entire expenditure for the scheme at a total cost of Rs.4,800 for one year and the amount will be spent as shown below:—

.....	1,680	1,680	.....	1,680	1,680
.....	794	794	.....	794	794
.....	1,000	1,326	1,000	1,326	2,326
1,000	3,800	4,800	1,000	3,800	4,800

Deduct—Amount to
be recovered from
the Indian Council
of Agricultural
Research.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

(1) *Recurring Expenditure*—

(a) Pay of Establishment—

One Fruit Technological Assistant on
Rs. 100—10—130 (Conf.), —6—190—10—
25 0—per mensem—Rs.1,300. One Laboratory
Attendant on Rs. 40—2—60—
(E.B.) —4—80— per mensem—Rs.480

Total .. Rs.1,680

In view of the fact that there has been acute shortage of raw jute in Indian Union the Government of India as well as the Government of Assam decided to make best attempt to increase the area under Jute crop. In order to facilitate such increase it was discussed and decided to render financial help and to organise 500 demonstration plots. The Government of India has agreed to bear the whole cost of demonstration and propaganda for the year 1950-51 as detailed below :—

40.—Agriculture—
H.—Demonstration and propaganda for increased Jute Production in Assam.

Contingencies	17,291	17,291	17,291	17,291
Total	17,291	17,291	17,291	17,291
	17,291	17,291	17,291	17,291

Deduct—Amount to be recovered from Government of India.

2. Scheme for distribution of Jute Seed free supply.

40.—Agriculture—
H.—Demonstration and Propaganda
(C) Jute Propaganda.

Contingencies	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Deduct—Amount to be recovered from Government of India.

3. Scheme for distribution of Jute Seeds sale at subsidised rates.

40.—Agriculture—
H.—Demonstration and Propaganda
(C) Jute Propaganda.

Contingencies	29,400	30,000	29,400	30,000
Allowances and honoraria.	600	600	600	600
	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Rs. a. p.

(a) Price of Jute Seeds .. 1,500 0 0

(b) Price of oilcake .. 3,200 0 0

(c) Price of Sulphate of Ammonia. 1,300 0 0

(d) Cost of handling and Transport. 2,001 0 0

(e) Payment to cultivators towards cost of cultivation. 8,000 0 0

(f) Conduction of manurial trial. 500 0 0

(g) Printing of leaflets .. 200 0 0

(h) Unforeseen charges .. 590 0 0

17,291 0 0

17,291 0 0

Deduct—Amount to be recovered from the Government of India.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made]	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of Immediate Expenditure in 1950-51		Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40.—Agriculture— H.—Demonstration and Propagation. (C) Jute ganda— <i>concd.</i>	<i>Deduct—</i> (a) Amount recoverable by sale from cultivators. (b) Amount recoverable from Government of India.	..	—15,000	—15,000	..	—15,000	—15,000	With a view to increase the area under Jute Crop in Assam where there are scopes for such increase but due to communal disturbances during sowing time of the season 1950-51 the increase of production would be checked, the Government of India has agreed to issue about 600 maunds of Jute Seeds free of cost to the displaced persons in the disturbed localities and also to the new indigenous Assamese Jute Growers. The whole of the cost as detailed below would be borne by the Government of India.
		..	—7,500	—7,500	..	—7,500	—7,500	
		..	—22,500	—22,500	..	—22,500	—22,500	
	Total	..	7,500	7,500	..	7,500	7,500	
								Rs. 30,000
								(a) Cost of 600 maunds Jute Seeds including handling and Transport charges.
								<i>Deduct—</i> Amount to be recovered from Government of India.
								With a view to increase Jute cultivation in Assam the Government of the State and the Government of India have agreed to distribute Jute Seeds to the growers by sale at subsidised rate to the extent of Rs. 30,000 during

1950-51 out of the total cost half of the expenditure will be recovered from the growers as sale proceeds which will be shared equally by both Government of India and Government of Assam. The balance half of the expenditure which would be lost to Government would also be borne equally by the Government of India and Government of Assam.

Detailed account is given below :—

	Rs. a. p.
(a) Allowance and Honorary.	600 0 0
(b) Price of Jute Seeds ..	2,700 0 0
(c) Handling and Transport of Seeds.	2,000 0 0
(d) Miscellaneous Contingency.	400 0 0
Total expenditure	30,000 0 0
Deduct—Half the expenditure to be recovered from growers.	—15,000 0 0
	<hr/> 15,000 0 0 <hr/>
Deduct—Amount to be recovered from Government of India.	—7,500 0 0
Government of Assam's share.	<hr/> 7,500 0 0 <hr/>

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
41—Veterinary—C.—Veterinary Education and Research.	Revised Scheme for Establishment of a Veterinary College.							
(b) Development Schemes.								
(iii) Establishment of a Veterinary College—								
(1) Pay of officers	..	..	60,000	60,000	..	19,620	19,620	
(2) Pay of Establishment.	..	..	27,000	27,000	..	14,300	14,300	
(3) Allowances and honoraria.	..	..	..	..	..	15,610	15,610	
(4) Contingencies..	..	..	..	..	..	20,918	20,918	
<i>Deduct—Existing provision made in the Budget for 1950-51.</i>	..	..	87,000	87,000	..	70,448	70,448	
		..	..	..	..	..	—57,800	
						Net	12,648	
50.—Civil Works—Original Works—Buildings—Veterinary Construction of hostel buildings, etc., for the Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati.	..	35,000	..	35,000	35,000	..	35,000	

Out of the total estimate a sum of Rs.57,800 has already been provided in the current year's budget. The additional amount, i.e., Rs.47,648 requires the vote of legislature.

The total amount of additional grant, i.e., Rs. 46,634 is distributed as follows :—

41.—Vete- rinary	Original provi- sion	Addi- tional Total provi- sion	Rs.	Addi- tional amo- unt re- quired is Rs.
1. Pay of officers.	19,000	620	19,620	47,648.
2. Pay of Establish- ment.	14,300	..	14,300	
3. Allow- ances and honoraria.	15,500	110	15,610	
4. Contin- gencies.	9,000	11,918	20,918	
50.—Civil Works.	..	35,000	35,000	
			57,800	47,648 1,05,448

Details of expenditure of the Scheme for Establishment of the Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati, during 1950-51.

Recurring Expenditure—

(1) Pay of Officers—

Rs.
Professors Rs. 250—260—280
(Con.)—20—400—(E.B.)—
—20—600—(E.B.)—25—750.
(Two Professors will be entertained from 1st Octo- ber 1950).
(4)

1950.]

APPENDIX J

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Laboratory Attendants Rs.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28. (9) 2,484Chowkidars Rs.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 (2) 552

Total .. 14,300

(3) Allowance and Honoraria—

Travelling Allowance of Officers 500

Travelling Allowance of Establishment. 250

Cost of living allowance .. 8,500

15 Scholarships 5 for each Classes at Rs.30 per mensem. 5,400

Special pay for Sub-Assistant Surgeon. 360

Remuneration to Hostel Warden 600

15,610

(4) Contingencies—

Excursion Expense .. 400

Equipment and Utensil for the Hostel. 500

Instrument and appliance for the Laboratories. 5,600

Purchase of Journals .. 500

Purchase of Medicine and Chemicals. 1,078

Stamps and Stationeries .. 2,000

Miscellaneous Contingencies .. 1,500

The Tea Plantation Labour occupies a great place in the economy of the Province. Government have therefore decided to inaugurate this scheme for the Welfare of these labourers in order to bring about an all round improvement in the life of the labourers by teaching them useful crafts, organising adult persons for social activities such as cleaning and keeping clean habitations, amusements such as folk music folk dance, dramatic performances and to inculcate in them such other healthy habits as may induce them to a better standard of living. Keeping the above aims in view, females will also be taught in spinning and weaving and knitting and ex-garden labourers will be given Training in vocational subjects such as tailoring, carpentry, etc., utilising the existing educational institutions and running hostels with 12 boys in each institution with free boarding and lodging.

2. In order to give effect to the scheme, training of workers is required and the trained workers will be stationed in the centres to be set up in different labour areas. For the males in the tea gardens it is proposed to open fifteen centres in the first year increasing to fifty in three years, each centre being in charge of two workers. For the females, fifteen centres are proposed to be opened in three years—three in the first year and six each in two subsequent years, each centre to be in charge of two female workers. For the ex-garden labourers living outside the tea gardens five centres will be opened in the first year with a target to open fifteen such centres.

3. The scheme for the males in the gardens will be worked through the Hindusthan Majdur Savak Sangha and for the females in the gardens through Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust of which two females trained workers are already working in

50.—Civil Works.—		GARO HILLS				
Original Works	1. Hostel Building for the High School at Tura.	53,000	..	53,000	53,000	53,000
(a) Buildings	—Education—					
Tribal Areas.						
		MIKIR HILLS				
General Adminis-	1. Deputy Commissioner's Court Building, etc.	17,000	..	17,000	17,000	17,000
Ditto	2. Sub-Treasury Building at Diphu.	15,000	..	15,000	15,000	15,000
Ditto	3. Lock up at Diphu ..	4,000	..	4,000	4,000	4,000
		36,000	..	36,000	36,000	36,000
		NORTH CACHAR HILLS				
A.—Original works.—						
(a) Buildings—	1. Construction of a Dispensary at Ganjong.	25,000	..	25,000	25,000	25,000
Medical Tribal Areas						
		GARO HILLS				
Ditto	1. Reconstructing Dispensary at Bagnara.	22,000	..	22,000	22,000	22,000
	2. Construction of a Dispensary at Ghoshgaon.	43,000	..	43,000	22,000	22,000
		65,000	..	65,000	44,000	44,000
		NAGA HILLS				
Ditto	1. Construction of Dispensary at Zunheboto in Mokokchung Sub-division.	36,000	..	36,000	21,000	21,000
	2. Construction of a 10 bedded Dispensary at Thenokidima.	30,000	..	30,000	30,000	30,000
		66,000	..	66,000	51,000	51,000

Major, minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost during 1950-51				Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51				Remarks
		Non-Recur- ring		Recurring		Non-Recur- ring		Recurring		
		ring	Total	ring	Total	ring	Total	ring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
50.—Civil Works— Provincial A.— Original Works— (a) Buildings.										
Medical Post- War.—	Construction of Medical College Buildings, Barbari, Dibrugarh.	Rs. 1,12,85,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,12,85,000	Rs. 85,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 85,000		There is a Budget provision of Rs. 12,00,000 during the current year which proves inadequate to take up the new priority programme. Hence this additional demand.	
50.—Civil Works— Provincial—A. Original Works— (b) Communica- tion Petrol Tax Projects.—Ordi- nary.—Voted.	Metallising and surfacing 12½ miles of Barpeta- Chapakumar Road, etc. Section II.	Rs. 4,58,300	Rs. ..	Rs. 4,58,300	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 2,00,000		This is an incomplete work of last year. In view of the then financial position no provision could be made in the current year's budget.	
Ditto	Decking of the Railway bridge over Kata Khal.	Rs. 98,547	Rs. ..	Rs. 98,547	Rs. 98,547	Rs. ..	Rs. 98,547		The necessity for this provision has cropped up during the course of the year. Actual work is being done by the Railway authorities, the provincial Government's share of the expenditure from the Central Road Fund being Rs. 98,547.	
Ditto	Lump provision for new schemes not yet selected to be financed during the current year.	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 7,00,000		The provision is necessary to finance certain schemes the estimates for which have not yet been prepared.	

Ditto	Completion of remaining essential items of work on Jowai-Hailong-Silchar Road.	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	5,00,000 *	..	5,00,000	Due to financial stringency Government stopped the work on the Shillong-Jowai-Hailong-Silchar Road but subsequently found it necessary to complete the essential items of work on the Jowai-Hailong-Silchar Road in order to maintain it as a fair weather road and thus not to allow the expenditure already incurred to go waste.
	Total—Petrol Tax projects	17,56,547	..	17,56,547	14,98,547	..	14,98,547	

The project was recommended to the Government of India for improvement by debit to Assam's share in the Central Road Fund and the Government of India have approved of this.

* United Khasi and Jaintia Hills 37 miles. Rs. = 90,000

North Cachhar Hills = 2,20,000 92 miles.

Cachhar Non-Tribal = 1,90,000 area 37 miles.

The lump provision has to be made as the estimates for the roads selected could not be got out on account of shortage of time, the programme having been drawn up by the Supply Department by the end of June 1950.

50.—Civil Works—Provincial A.—Original Works (b) —Communications—Cess (Procurement) Projects—Voted.	Roads to be constructed for the Supply Department for better procurement of rice and paddy.	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	The lump provision has to be made as the estimates for the roads selected could not be got out on account of shortage of time, the programme having been drawn up by the Supply Department by the end of June 1950.
	Deduct amount transferred—7,00,000 to 85.—Capital Outlay. etc.	..	..	—7,00,000	—7,00,000	..	—7,00,000	

Major, minor and sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50.—Civil Works—D.— Grants-in-aid for com- munications.	For improvement of village roads and Rural Com- munications.	Rs. 7,50,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 7,50,000	Rs. 7,50,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 7,50,000	There is a provision of Rs.2,00,000 in the current year's budget for the purpose of giving grants to Local Boards for rural communication.

Rural communication is one of the most important and urgent problems in which the Government have not been able to do very much by way of relief to the local boards. The result is that the conditions of the rural roads and bridges are now appalling and the whole thing has become a disgrace to Local Self-Government. Local Boards are not very much to blame for it. This is undoubtedly due to paucity of funds.

In view of the persistent demand for grants from the different Local Boards particularly those areas liable to flood and those devastated by the recent earthquake it is necessary to make a provision of a further sum of Rs. 7,50,000 in the current year's budget.

An amount of Rs.10,000 is payable for constructing some portion of the Aijal-Lungleh Road by the voluntary labour of the Lushai people. Late Sri Bardoloi assured the people the payment of this amount.

(3) Miscellaneous contingencies	24,000
Total (a)	2,07,000

(b) Fingerling Collecting Centres—

(i) Nowgong, (ii) Gauhati

(1) Wages of casual labourers	600
(2) Rent and compensation ..	200
(3) Reclamation of nurseries and fencing	2,400
(4) Temporary sheds for staff including stores	1,200
(5) Purchase of crafts and tackles including nets ..	2,000
(6) Other miscellaneous contingencies including Purchase of fry carriers	1,400
Total (b)	7,800

(c) Spawn Collecting Centres—
2 Nos.

(i) Nazira, (ii) Saffrai

(1) Wages of casual labourers	600
(2) Rent and compensation of land	800
(3) Reclamation of Hatcheries and Nurseries and fencing	2,400

APPENDIX J

[5TH OCT.]

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Rough Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51			Remarks	Rs.
		Non-Recur- ring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recur- ring	Recur- ring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
								(4) Sheds for staff including stores	2,800
								(5) Purchase of crafts and tackles including Mosquito nets	1,600
								(6) Other miscellaneous contingencies	2,000
								Total (c)	10,200
								Total of Loan Schemes (a), (b) and (c).	2,25,000
								Deduct—Recovery on account of sale proceeds of fisheries product under Schemes No. (b) and (c) above	(-) 5,000
									2,20,000
Statement showing the Expenditure of the Fisheries Loan Schemes for three years from 1950-51—contd.									

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Fisheries Loan Schemes for three years from 1950-51—*contd.*

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Fisheries Loan Schemes for three years from 1950-51

				Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Receipts
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Commercial <i>cum</i> Demonstration Fish Farms—6 Nos.	1950-51			1,56,000	51,000	2,07,000	Nil
	1951-52			74,000	33,214	1,07,214	3,100
	1952-53			60,000	35,000	95,000	25,000
	Total	..	..	2,90,000	1,19,214	4,09,214	28,100
2. Fingerling Collecting Centres—2 Nos.	1950-51			Nil	7,800	7,800	4,000
	1951-52			7,900	10,196	18,096	14,000
	1952-53			12,726	8,225	20,951	15,000
	Total	..	..	20,626	26,221	46,847	33,000
3. Spawn and Fry Collecting Centres—2 Nos.	1950-51			Nil	10,200	10,200	1,000
	1951-52			12,500	8,560	21,060	5,000
	1952-53			10,668	9,800	20,468	5,000
	Total	..	..	23,168	28,560	51,728	11,000
Grand Total	..	..		3,33,794	1,73,995	5,07,789	72,100