

**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 Saturday, the 30th September, 1950.

**P R E S E N T**

The Hon'ble Srijut Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the seven Hon'ble Ministers and forty-one Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table.)

**Assam Enquiry Commission under the Indo-Pak. Agreement**

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS** asked :

35. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) When the Enquiry Commission under the Indo-Pak. Agreement was set up by the Assam Government ?
- (b) Whether the Enquiry Commission has commenced examining witnesses or visiting affected and disturbed areas ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the West Bengal and the Eastern Pakistan Governments set up their Enquiry Commissions about 2 or 3 months earlier than the Assam Government ?
- (d) The reasons for delay in settling up the Enquiry Commission in Assam ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA** replied :

35. (a)—28th June 1950 by Assam Government Notification No.C.323/50-A., dated the 28th June 1950.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Agreement provides that the Commission should be presided over by a Judge of the High Court. As the hon. Member knows our High Court which has only two Judges was incapable of sparing a Judge. We therefore had to approach the Central Government for making the service of a High Court Judge available from elsewhere. That Government suggested that Justice Mukharji who was presiding over the West Bengal Commission of Enquiry could take up the work on finishing Enquiry in West Bengal.

Justice Mukharji wanted to start the work in Assam as early as possible and therefore paid a visit to Shillong issued an appeal which was widely published in the latter part of July for statements to be put in by the end of August. There



were representations from the Muslim Community asking for extension of the time. Time was accordingly extended till 14th September, 1950.

Thousands of representations were received. These are being sorted out and classified. Notices will have to issue to representationists for appearance as soon as a programme of hearing at various places is drawn up by the Secretary in consultation with Commission.

### • Diversion of the course of Singli River

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN** asked :

36. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether they are aware that the Singli River in the Darrang District has changed its course and has caused extensive damage to agricultural lands and interference with road communication ?
- (b) Whether a scheme was prepared by the Embankment and Drainage Circle of the Public Works Department for diverting two-thirds of the water now flowing in the existing course into the former course of the River ?
- (c) If so, what action, if any, has been taken to implement this scheme ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** replied—

36. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No action could so long be taken for implementation of the scheme as the grant from the Central Government for Post-War Development Schemes from which it was proposed to execute the work was curtailed. Steps are, however, being taken to obtain the approval of the Government of India to have the work done under Grow-More-Food Schemes.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN**: Will Government be pleased to consider whether any further action is possible in view of the serious damage being caused to an extensive area ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS**: We hope Government of India will approve the scheme, Sir.

### Estimate of loss of life and property caused by recent Earthquake

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN** asked :

37. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of loss of human life and the amount of monetary loss caused to the people of Assam due to the collapse of houses and death of cattle as a result of the earthquake of 15th August last which was followed by the flood ?
- (b) The arrangements made for their relief by the Assam Government and India Government for Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Sadiya, Pasighat, Saikhowaghat and the Naga Hills (figures to be shown separately) ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied :

37. (a)—It is not possible to assess accurately loss of human life and of property until all the areas are surveyed for the purpose. A considerable part of the Area lying between the Hills and the Lohit Brahmaputra has been inaccessible due to strong currents. When it becomes accessible and communications are restored and the more urgent and pressing work of relief and rehabilitation is attended to it may be possible to prepare an estimate of loss of life and property.

(b)—Naga Hills is not reported to have suffered appreciably, speaking generally damage in Jorhat and Sibsagar except to buildings in towns is not severe. Going eastwards towards Dibrugarh and Saikhowaghat the damage to communications and fields in the Buridihing Valley and the Doom Dooma area increases. On the north bank the Earthquake affected the hills and rivers flowing through them and the plains suffered in the eastern part of North Lakhimpur, Sissi, Dhemaji area, Pasighat and Sadiya areas by Earthquake and floods.

Relief appropriate to each area was provided—

- (1) Provision of seedlings of Sali.
- (2) Repair of communications—road, rail, telegraph, Telephone and Postal.
- (3) Procurement and supply of rice and paddy.
- (4) Arrangements for rescue of marooned people.
- (5) Looking after public health by providing <sup>preventive</sup> curative treatments.
- (6) Provision for sinking tube wells and repair of wells which had been damaged.
- (7) Putting up temporary shelters where people had become destitute.
- (8) Arrangements for clothes.
- (9) Provision for seeds for cold weather crops and cattle.
- (10) Arrangements for procuring Steel, Cement, C. I. Sheets, etc., for dwellings in towns.
- (11) Instructing the Forest Department to afford facilities to the destitute people to obtain their house building materials from the Forests.

It is not possible to give figures for the different areas at this stage. Relief operations are going on and covering larger areas as they become accessible.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge to take special care for the poor and those who are neglected instead of for the higher and middle class people only. I emphasise that special attention be given to the poor class of people in giving proper relief.

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** Special care has already been taken in this area without making any discrimination whether one is poor or not.

### Tezpur-Balipara Railway Trains

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN** asked :

38. (a) Are Government aware that the Tezpur-Balipara Railway Trains generally carry overload passengers especially on Sundays and Hat days?

(b) Are Government aware that the old open passenger carriages, wagons and the Railway line are unsafe for traffic?

(c) Do Government propose to move the Railway authorities so that the Assam Railway may take up this line between Rangapara and Tezpur?



**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** replied :

38. (a) Government have no information but the matter is being enquired into.

(b) The Government Inspector of Railway who inspects the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway Co., Ltd, twice every year has not made any adverse remark to this effect.

(c) The term of contract with the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway Co., Ltd., will expire in 1952 when the question of its acquisition will be considered. This Government has already moved the proper authorities in the matter.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Sir, in reply to my question (a) the Government reply is "Government have no information but the matter is being enquired into". I would like to inform the Government that this train do carry over-load of passengers especially on Sundays and Hat days.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS:** It may be so, Sir, but we have no information.

### Public Service Commission, Assam

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI** asked :

39. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How long the Public Service Commission, Assam, has been functioning with two members only ?

(b) Why has not a third member been appointed so far ?

(c) Are Government aware that there is no dearth of qualified persons in Assam to hold this post ?

(d) Are Government aware that the interests of the Assamese have been injured by the absence of a third member in the Service Commission ?

(e) When do Government propose to appoint the third member ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** replied :

39. (a)—Since 22nd February 1949.

(b)—The post of the third member has been abolished with effect from 5th January 1950, as a measure of economy.

(c), (d) & (e)—Do not arise.

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** Will Government be pleased to state how many members are functioning at present in the Assam Public Service Commission ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** The answer is there, Sir, that the post of the third member has been abolished with effect from 5th January 1950, as a measure of economy. So, there are two members now.

**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA:** What step is taken in case of disagreement between the two members ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** There is a provision for this purpose. For the elucidation of the hon. Members I am reading out the Article 318 of the Constitution of India: "In the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, the President and, in the case of a State Commission, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State may by regulations—

- (a) determine the number of members of the Commission and their conditions of service; and
- (b) make provision with respect to the number of members of the staff of the Commission and their conditions of service:

So, under this provision we have determined the number of members for the Commission.

**Under-trial prisoners absconded from Jorhat Jail in the month of July last**

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI** asked :

40. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of under-trial prisoners absconded from Jorhat Jail in the month of July last ?
- (b) How many of them have been re-arrested and when ?
- (c) In what connection and under what section these persons have been arrested and remanded to Jail ?
- (d) The date and time when the prisoners were absconded ?
- (e) Who was the Officer-in-charge at that time ?
- (f) The name of the officer or officers for whose fault this has happened ?
- (g) What action has been taken by Government against the officers at fault ?

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

40. (a)—Four under-trials.

(b)—Two of them have been re-arrested and brought to Jail on 28th July 1950.

(c)—One under section 395, Indian Penal Code in connection with Jorhat Dacoity case and other 3 under sections 397/307, Indian Penal Code, in connection with Nazira Armed Dacoity case.

(d)—On the night of 21st July 1950 probably between 3 and 3-30 A. M.

(e)—Dr. M. N. Sarma, M. B., Superintendent of Jail, Jorhat.

(f)—(1) Warder Ramparison Singh.

(2) Acting Hd. Warder Ramani Mohan Dey.

(3) Head Warder Hurai Ram Hira.

(4) Warder Thomi Das.

(5) Warder Ramdeo Singh and 3 convict officers.

(g)—Superintendent of the Jail has been instructed to draw up departmental proceedings against the persons at fault and to deal with them strictly according to rules. Convict officers at fault have already been punished according to Jail Manual Rules.



**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** Question No.40(f.) তাত কেৱল ৪৫ জন মান বাৰ্ডাৰৰ নামহে দিয়া হৈছে।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** আপুনি কোনটো প্ৰশ্নৰ বিষয়ে কৈছে ?

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** Question No.40(f.) Sir, সিদিনা, সিদিনা বাতি convict বিলাক জেলৰ পৰা পলাইছিল সিদিনা বাতি জেইলাৰে জেইল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ গৈছিলনে ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I have no information, Sir, whether the Jailor went to inspect the jail at night on that day.

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** Will Government be pleased to state how these under-trial prisoners managed to abscond?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** There is no question to that effect, Sir, but if the hon. Member wants an answer to that, he will be pleased to give Government notice of such questions.

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** বাৰ্ডাৰ যি বিলাক অস্ত্ৰবিধাৰ কাৰণে সেই convict বিলাক পলাবলৈ পাইছিল সেই বিলাকৰ Departmental Enquiry কৰি জৰিমনা কৰাই যথেষ্ট হৈছেনে ? Jailৰ যি বিলাক বেমেজালিৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক convict পলালে সেই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে প্ৰকৃততে Warder বিলাকেই দায়ী। তাৰ কাৰণে কেৱল Departmental Enquiry কৰি জৰিমনা কৰাই যথেষ্ট হবনে—নাই তাৰ পিচত Judicial Enquiry ও হব ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Sir, the reply is that "the Superintendent of the Jail has been instructed to draw up departmental proceedings against the persons at fault and to deal with them strictly according to rules. Convict officers at fault have already been punished according to Jail Manual Rules". Sir, if after the action already taken to punish the guilty officers, there is any necessity for further action, that will be looked into by the Government when this Superintendent of Jail sends in his report ?

### Tea Labour population in Tea Estates in Assam

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN** asked :

41. (a) Are Government aware that the tea labour population on Tea estates in Assam is about eleven lakhs ?

(b) Are Government aware that political parties other than the Congress Party have no facilities to meet labourers in Tea estates ?

(c) Do Government in consonance with article 19 of the Constitution of India propose to take steps to enable all political parties to meet labourers on the Tea estates ?

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA** (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

41. (a)—The hon. Member is referred to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 177 by Srijut Chanoo Kheria at the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1949.

(b)—It is not a fact that the Congress Party alone gets facilities from the managements to meet the labourers. In fact all the registered unions,



irrespective of parties they are affiliated to, are enjoying equal facilities to meet the labourers in the Tea estates. The Assam Tea Labourers Association controlled by the hon. Member is an instance of the same.

(c)—Does not arise.

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** The answer to (b) is "It is not a fact that the Congress Party alone gets facilities from the managements to meet the labourers. In fact all the registered unions, irrespective of parties they are affiliated to, are enjoying equal facilities to meet the labourers in the Tea estates"—it is a very satisfactory answer indeed, but in view of the fact that there may be diehards and reactionary elements as in the past, will Government inform the Indian Tea Association of the policy of the Government?

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA (Parliamentary Secretary):** It is not the duty of the Government to inform the Indian Tea Association because so far as the facilities to be given to the unions are concerned, they are being given to all by the Industry.

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** My question is that these facilities may not be available to others than the Congress Party.

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA (Parliamentary Secretary):** It is not a fact, Sir.

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** Will the Government explain their policy to the Indian Tea Association?

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA (Parliamentary Secretary):** That question does not arise, Sir.

#### **Number of Tea Gardens in Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat Subdivisions**

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN** asked:

42. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Tea gardens at present in Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat Subdivisions?
  - (b) How many Labour Officers have been appointed for these Subdivisions and what are their headquarters?
  - (c) What are the function of Labour Officers?
  - (d) Whether Government propose to insist on prompt attention being paid by Labour Officer to Labour grievances?
43. (a) Are Government aware that the Manager of Tyroon Tea Company has attempted to disrupt Hathipora Tea Labourers' Association by threat of stoppage of rations, stoppage of work and by preventing peaceful meetings of labourers?
- (b) What steps Government propose to take in the matter?
44. (a) Are Government aware that many Tea estates in Assam which claim to have surplus labour have stopped work of such surplus labour?
- (b) What have the Government done to provide work or means of living to the above surplus labour?
- (c) Do Government propose to ask for suggestion from registered trade unions working on Tea estates as to how the above surplus labour might be employed or rehabilitated?
- (d) Do Government propose requisitioning grant lands of above Tea estates or settling their surplus labour as measure of interim relief?



**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied :

42. (a)—The number of Tea gardens by subdivision is not available. There are however 229 and 287 Tea gardens in the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar respectively.

(b)—Two Labour Officers with headquarters at Dibrugarh and Jorhat. They are assisted within the local limits by the Labour Inspector posted at Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Jorhat, Sibsagar and Golaghat.

(c)—Maintenance of industrial peace and enforcement of all labour laws within their respective jurisdiction. The Labour Officers are also *ex-officio* Inspectors under Factories Act.

(d)—This is always done.

43. (a) and (b)—A complaint has been received and the matter is being enquired into.

44. (a) and (b)—In general, there is no problem of surplus labour in Tea Estates in Assam although it is possible that there may be surplus labour in small proportion in a few individual garden here and there.

Government have received no complaint from quarter in Assam Valley regarding surplus labour, but in Cachar District the question of this surplus labour incidently arose in respect of two gardens as a result of amalgamation which was settled amicably.

(c)—Does not arise at this stage.

(d)—Does not arise.

### **Mandal of Hojai Mauza of Nowgong**

**Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR** asked :

45. (a) Are Government aware that there were a large number of petitions against the conduct of Srijut Kulaswar Das a Mandal of Hojai Mauza, District Nowgong (Assam) for creating troubles between different parties, shifting of Dags in the maps, illegally burning of houses of the settlement holders, etc. ?

(b) Are Government aware that Judicial inquiries were also made in those allegations by an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nowgong who recommended for his transfer in the interests of public service ?

(c) Is it a fact that according to that recommendation the Mandal was transferred elsewhere, but he did not join his new place for a long time and that after joining he did not discharge any duty ?

(d) Is it a fact that he has since managed to secure his transfer to his former place again ?

(e) Do Government propose to transfer him somewhere else now ?

**Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Parliamentary Secretary)** replied :

45. (a)—There is no Mandal named Kulaswar Das. As such there was no petition against such a Mandal. But some petitions were submitted against Srijut Thuleswar Das, Mandal.

(b)—Yes, against Srijut Thuleswar Das.



(c)—According to the recommendation of the Extra Assistant Commissioner who made the Judicial enquiry, the Mandal was transferred temporarily to the Samaguri Circle to facilitate the enquiry. As he fell ill and had to take leave on medical certificate, he could not join there immediately after the transfer but joined after the expiry of the leave and discharged his duties there.

(d)—The Mandal has since been retransferred to his former place.

(e)—It is not proposed to transfer him again elsewhere but his work will be closely watched.

**Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR:** No.45(5)—Is it not a fact that the transfer of this Mandal to his former place was a disregard to the recommendation of the Extra Assistant Commissioner conducting the Judicial enquiries?

**Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Parliamentary Secretary):** No, Sir.

### **Supervision of the works of the subordinate officers of the Co-operative Department**

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

46. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the task of supervising the works of the subordinate officers of the Co-operative Department has been entrusted to Deputy Commissioner which was formerly discharged by the superior officers of the Department?

(b) If so, when was this change made and why?

(c) Whether Government propose to restore the previous practice in the interest of efficient working of the Department?

(d) If not, why not?

**Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary)** replied :

46. (a) & (b)—With a view to co-ordinate the activities of the officers working under the Rural Development Directorate, administrative control of officers including those of the Co-operative Department has been entrusted to Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers since 30th May 1949. This control was exercised through Development Officers till these officers were retrenched in December, 1949, now Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers are working in an *ex-officio* capacity.

(c)—The matter is under consideration.

(d)—Does not arise.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** No.46(a)—Do not Government consider that the administrative control of the subordinate officers of the Co-operative Department can better be served by the superior officers of that Department instead of by Deputy Commissioners?

**Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary):** It does not prevent the superior officers to supervise the works of the subordinate officers. The whole object was to bring upon co-ordination in the works in the subdivisions.



**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Is it not a fact that the subordinate district officers of the Co-operative Department are not under the control of their superior officers ?

**Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) :** No. Only the Administrative control remains with the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers, but so far as the technical side of the work is concerned, control for that rests with the superior officers of the Co-operative Department.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Will Government take it from me that as a matter of fact the superior officers of the Co-operative Department cannot exercise control over the subordinate officers in the districts excepting in matters relating to submission of reports on formal matters ?

**Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) :** I am afraid, Sir, I cannot accept it to be so.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** But do not the Government.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The hon. Member is introducing arguments which I cannot allow.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** But, Sir, I am not asking these questions in my interest. I am asking these questions in the interest of the public as well as for the benefit of the Government. They are not arguments. They are vital questions.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** But the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that he cannot accept it.

#### Scheme of regrouping of Indian Railways

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

47. Are Government aware—

(a) That the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways have undertaken a Scheme of regrouping of Indian Railways ?

(b) That the said Scheme contemplates to group the Assam Railway with some parts of E. I. R., B. N. R. and O. T. R. to form an Eastern Group ?

48. If the reply to the above questions be in the affirmative, do Government propose to move the Authorities to abandon the idea of grouping the Assam Railway with any other railways but to allow it to remain as an independent unit with its Headquarters at Pandu having regard to Assam's position of aloofness and strategic importance as a Frontier State ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** replied :

47. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. Under the tentative Scheme the amalgamated unit is contemplated to be named as North Eastern Railway.

48.—Government have already strongly moved the Central Government to this effect and everything possible is being done in this direction.



**Assam Railway Workshop at Bongaigaon****Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

49. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Assam Railway Workshop at Bongaigaon is going to be abolished ?
- (b) Whether having regard to the aloofness and strategic position of Assam this Government propose to move the Central Government not to abolish the workshop but to convert it into a full-fledged workshop capable of serving the Assam Railway in all possible way ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** replied :

49. (a)—Government have no such information. The matter is however interlinked with the general question of regrouping of Railways.

(b)—Everything possible is being done in the matter.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** : With regard to the question of regrouping of the Assam Railway, do not Government consider it necessary that a big workshop should be maintained at Bongaigaon ?**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** : Yes, Sir, we consider this necessary.**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** : Are Government aware that most of the materials are being gradually removed elsewhere from this place ?**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** : We are not aware of that, Sir. We know that a site has been selected for the construction of a workshop at Bongaigaon but the Railway Department has not as yet started construction of building up till now.**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** : My information is that some of the materials which are necessary for carrying on the construction of this workshop are being removed from there to Siliguri, will Government enquire into this ?**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** : Yes, Sir, that will be done.**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA** : May I be permitted to speak a few words, Sir. I want to bring to the notice of the House that the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge declined to reply to one of my questions I put during the last March Session regarding the opening of a Telegraph Office at Sonaimukh in Cachar saying that it was a Central subject ; but now I find that questions relating to Central subjects are being replied to by the Government.**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS** : I do not remember to have refused any reply before, Sir.

(A Voice : You may bring up the question again.)



**Re rice scarcity at Digboi and Cachar**

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ডিগবই কথ্ৰেছ সভাপতিৰ পৰা এখন টেলিগ্রাম পাইছো আৰু সেই টেলিগ্রাম খন অতি আৱশ্যকীয় মনে কৰি এই পৰিষদত দাঙি ধৰিব খোজো .....

“Acute rice scarcity at Digboi please make provision for adequate rice immediately and declare Digboi rationed area” .....

মহাশয়, ডিগবই, লিডু, মাৰ্ঘেৰীটা, আদি ঠাইবিলাক Industrial Labour Area. ডিব্ৰুগড় সবডিভিজনত ৩৥ লাখ Tea Labour, ১৥ লাখ Industrial Labour আৰু ১৥ লাখ কলম পিহি খোৱা অৰ্থাৎ কেবাটা শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ আছে, এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত এতিয়া চাউলৰ নাটনী হৈছে, সেইটো এটা ভাবিবলগীয়া কথা। কাজে কাজেই চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে তাৰ মানুহবিলাকৰ কাৰণে চাউলৰ এটা সুবন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগে আৰু অতি সোনকালে বেচন area বুলি ঘোষণা কৰি বেচন area ৰ নাগৰীক সকলে যি সুবিধা পায় তাতো সেই সুবিধা দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole matter :.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The reply may be given in Assamese as the hon. Member spoke in Assamese.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, অৱশ্যে তেখেতে wire পাইছে যে ডিগবই অঞ্চলত চাউলৰ অভাব হৈছে বা চাউলৰ খব দাম বাঢ়িছে। এনেকুৱা Telegram চৰকাৰে বহুত অঞ্চলৰ পৰা পাইছে। অসমৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ মাননীয় সদস্য কেইবা জনেও Motion দিছে, আৰু তাৰ নিমিত্তে এটা দিন ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে। সেই সময়ত বিশদ ভাবে সকলো কথা আলোচনা কৰিব পৰা যাব। কিন্তু এতিয়া ডিগবইৰ বিষয়ে দাঙি ধৰা প্ৰশ্নটোৰ বিষয়ে কও যে মই নিজে কোনো Telegram পোৱা নাই, যদি আহিছে সম্ভৱ অফিচত পৰি থাকিব পাৰে। এই বিষয়ে অৱশ্যে কিবা কৰিব পাৰিনে নোৱাৰি, সেই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিম আৰু আৱশ্যক হলে প্ৰশ্ন কৰোঁতা সদস্য মহোদয়ক জনাম।

**Mr. C. W. MORLEY:** May I enquire from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether he received a telegram with regard to shortage of rice from the Cachar Cha Sramik Union.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Yes, I have received it and I have already sent it to the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Supply.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA:** I have just got the telegram while I was coming to office handed over to me by Shri Satindra Mohan Dev, and I have asked the Supply Secretary to take prompt action in the matter.

**Statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the havoc and damages caused by the recent Earthquake and flood in Assam and the relief measures taken by Government and discussion thereon**

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission may I make a statement with regard to earthquake? This item may be taken now as it will take considerable time.



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Yes.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** MR. Speaker,  
SIR,

With your leave, I rise to make a statement on the situation that has been created in our State by the recent earthquake, and the steps so far taken and proposed to be taken by Government, to cope with it.

2. On the evening of the 15th August, when celebrations to mark the anniversary of our emergence to the status of a free Nation were being held all over India, and when the functions in connection with the Sradh ceremony of our late lamented leader and Chief Minister Lokapriya Gopinath Bardoloi had not concluded, our State was rocked by a terrible earthquake,—one of the worst of its kind in living memory. The first tremor occurred at about 7-45 p.m., and was felt over periods varying from five to eight minutes in different parts of the State. This initial shock was followed by a series of secondary shocks during the same night, some of them sharp and severe ; and since then several tremors of varying intensity have been reported almost daily from many parts of the State. The first shock appears to have been recorded by seismographs all over the world, and in some cases the recording instruments appear to have been thrown out of gear by the violence of the tremor. These records go to show that this earthquake which, judged from its effects, has been more violent than the Great Assam Earthquake of 1897, and was of greater intensity than the Bihar Earthquake of 1934 and the Quetta Earthquake of 1935. Some of the seismological stations maintained by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have reported that the recent earthquake is among the five greatest earthquakes ever to be recorded. The epicentre of the earthquake is said to be in Eastern Tibet, a few miles from a place called Rima, at a distance of about nine miles from our border.

3. The earthquake spelt disaster and ruin over large tracts of Upper Assam and in the hills of the North-East Frontier Agency. Thousands of buildings have been damaged, and an



appreciable number have collapsed. Our highways were disfigured by cracks and fissures and rich paddy fields were strewn with sand gushing out from the gaping chasms which suddenly appeared on the earth's surface. High up in the hills the rivers were blocked for a time by heavy landslides, thus causing the water in the channels below to dry up. Later, when under pressure of the accumulating water the blocks gave way, the floods came down in a torrential roar inundating vast areas, and sweeping away houses, fields and gardens, and in fact everything that happened to be in their path. Some of the rivers changed colour, and carried with them some sulphurous substance, spreading a horrible pungent odour for miles from their banks. Numberless fish perished in these rivers, and it was a ghastly sight to see dead bodies of men and animals including cattle, elephants and even the rhinoceros, and gigantic trees uprooted from the wild forests floating down the raging waters.

4. The area affected by the earthquake stretches over the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts of Upper Assam, the Abor Hills and Mishmi Hills Districts of the North-East Frontier Agency, and covers several thousands of square miles. The worst affected areas are the Kodam, Gohain, Bardolini and the Machkhowa mauzas of the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, the Dhemaji, Sissi and Paik Mahal mauzas of Dibrugarh Subdivision, and the entire stretch of hilly tracts comprising the Abor Hills and the Mishmi Hills Districts. Stated in square miles, 1,200 square miles of the Lakhimpur District and 14,000 square miles of the North-East Frontier Agency, have been very badly affected. In all about 1,12,000 souls have been affected in the Lakhimpur District, and roughly 3,50,000 in the North-East Frontier Agency. Of these, 44,000 people in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision have suffered grievously and lost their all. On a very rough estimate, the cost of rehabilitating these 44,000 people, by providing them with food for three months, shelter, water, plough cattle, agricultural implements, seeds and medical facilities, is expected to be over Rs.80 lakhs.

5. Even at the present time, nearly six weeks after the occurrence of this terrible disaster, it is difficult to venture an estimate of the number of casualties, and the damage caused to public and private property. The exact number of casualties will perhaps never be known, as no trace of many villages has been left in the Subansiri Valley of the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, as also in the Abor and Mishmi Hills of the North-East Frontier Agency. It is, however,



some consolation that the loss of human life has not been so great as it might have been in a more populous area. Most of the deaths occurred by people being crushed by the landslides, or swept away by the raging torrents of rivers in sudden flood, which followed in the wake of the earthquake. While it is no doubt essential to ascertain the loss of life and damage caused by the earthquake as early as possible, so that a plan for the rehabilitation of the victims of the disaster may be chalked out, it would be appreciated that Government have, in the order of precedence, to bestow their immediate attention to the steps to be taken for the relief of those who are marooned in distant areas, without food and shelter. Reports of casualties and damages have been pouring in, and a reference to these will be made later in my statement.

6. I was at Gauhati on the evening of the 15th August on my way to Delhi to attend a very important conference on Food, convened by the Prime Minister. The reports which I received in reply to my queries over the wireless to all the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers regarding the damage and destruction caused by the earthquake, distressed me beyond measure. I immediately decided to cancel my visit to Delhi, so that I could proceed at once to the affected areas to assess the extent of suffering and damage, and direct the relief operations. But on my contacting His Excellency the Governor and my Cabinet colleagues in Shillong over the phone, I was advised to stick to my earlier programme and proceed to Delhi, as the conference in connection with which I was going there, was an important one, and as my presence in Delhi would help the Government of India to appreciate the magnitude of the disaster which had so suddenly overtaken our State. Therefore, after requesting my colleagues, the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department and the Hon'ble Minister for Excise and Medical, Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, and Srijut Siddhinath Sarma, President, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, to visit the affected areas and directing the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang to proceed to North Lakhimpur with supplies, I left for Delhi on the 17th. On the same day, I contacted some of the recognised relief societies and organisations at Calcutta, including the Marwari Relief Society, which has such an excellent record of relief works to its credit. I discussed with the organisers of these societies the immediate steps to be taken to rush relief to the affected areas. I was encouraged by the response which met my request for help, and I was assured that a band of trained relief workers under the aegis of the Marwari Relief Society and the Kashi Viswanath Society would be pro-



ceeding immediately to Dibrugarh with a good stock of medicines, vitamin tablets, milk, essential foodstuffs and clothing. On my return journey I met the prominent members of the Marwari Relief Society and they were pleased to subscribe Rs. 60,000 and promised to raise another rupees two lakhs later for relief.

7. At Delhi, I had detailed discussions with the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the various Ministries of the Government of India regarding the practical steps to be taken to rush supplies of food, medicines and clothing to those regions with which our communications had been totally destroyed, to rehabilitate those who had become destitute, to restore rail and road communications and thereby pave the way for the speedy return of normal conditions. Everywhere I marked a genuine anxiety to help us to tide over the many difficulties confronting us during the present period of trial. I was indeed overwhelmed by the assurances of sympathy and help, which my appeals and requests met with all round.

8. When reports were first received to the effect that due to landslides in the hills, the rivers were being blocked, it was considered necessary to blast these blocks by bombing from the air, so that the risk of floods at a later stage as a result of the blocks yielding under the pressure of a heavy mass of accumulated water could be removed. On receipt of a telegram, the Hon'ble Prime Minister ordered two Liberators of the Indian Air Force to proceed to Assam immediately with the necessary bombs and explosives for the blasting of the river blocks. However, when these Liberators were on their way to Assam, news was received to the effect that the blocks had already burst under pressure of the water. The services of the Liberators were, therefore, no longer necessary, and they returned to their base.

9. During my absence in Delhi, His Excellency the Governor flew to Dibrugarh with the Brigade Commander, so as to make an assessment of the needs of the situation and also ascertain to what extent the regular Army might be able to assist the State in organising relief, rescuing marooned people and restoring communications. Two of my colleagues, the Hon'ble Shri Ram Nath Das and the Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, at my request before I left for Delhi, undertook extensive tours in the affected areas of the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts, including the worst affected North Lakhimpur Subdivision. It was soon realised that the most serious effect of the terrible earthquake was the complete



breakdown of communications to important District and Sub-divisional headquarter stations such as Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, Sadiya and Pasighat. Some of these areas had not yet received their August quota of rice, so that with the sudden collapse of road and rail communications and the rise in the Brahmaputra and the large masses of drifting timber therein making navigation impossible, there were signs of panic among the local people, some of whom feared that they might have to face starvation. The immediate task, therefore, was to restore communications with as little delay as possible, and to devise means to rush supplies to the affected areas. Orders by wireless were issued at once to the District and Subdivisional Officers to incur the necessary expenditure to give relief to the affected people as also to effect emergent repairs to the communications. The various units of the Assam Rifles were similarly instructed to proceed at once to the areas of distress and start rescue operations and repair the roads. It was decided, after inspecting the breach on the Assam section of the National Highway at Khowang, that the military resources should be mobilised to repair this vital road, linking all the Upper Assam districts on the South Bank of the Brahmaputra with Gauhati. At the same time, it was realised that in spite of the best efforts of the Public Works Department, the military and the Assam Rifles, it would take time for the restoration of road communications and that the despatch of supplies to the distressed areas could not wait till then. The only solution was, therefore, to resort to dropping of essential supplies from the air. The Government of India were at once apprised of the position, and an I. A. F. detachment consisting of six Dakotas was immediately despatched to Gauhati for dropping supplies of rice and other essential medicines in the worst affected areas. There were difficulties in the beginning, as the stock of aviation spirit in the State was insufficient to meet the demands of such a large scale air-dropping operation. It was thus necessary to bring aviation spirit by air from other parts of India, so that there would be no delay in starting the operations. Stocks of rice were available at the time only at Gauhati, which was accordingly made the base of the I.A.F. detachment. Air dropping commenced as per schedule on the 23rd August, and has continued regularly ever since, in spite of the vagaries of the monsoon weather, which often make flying over the Brahmaputra Valley and the Hill Tracts of the North-East Frontier Agency, risky at this time of the year. It was a severe strain on the pilots to transport supplies from Kahikuchi aerodrome to such distant points as



Sadiya and Pasighat, and therefore, the base for the operations was later shifted to Jorhat, where in the meantime, a sufficient stock of rice had been built up. Since then, with Jorhat as the base air-dropping operations have been proceeding uninterruptedly, and droppings have taken place at Sadiya, Pasighat, Dambuk in the interior of the Mishmi Hills, Murkongsellek, Kaplingchapari, Pathalipam, Anand Bagan, Chenia Dewri, Baligaon and Nepalikut, His Excellency the Governor himself flew in the first Dakota which air-dropped food over Sadiya, headquarters of the Mishmi Hills, where parachutists were also dropped to facilitate future air-dropping operations. Immediately on my return from Delhi, I took off on an aerial survey of the affected areas in a Military Dakota which dropped about 60 mds. of rice at North Lakhimpur, for a personal assessment of the extent of damage, and with a view to see how the instruction issued to the local authorities regarding the relief measures, were in fact being carried out. In all, up to the 25th September the Air Force has made over 110 sorties, and dropped over 5,200 maunds of rice medicines and other essential supplies. The total quantity of rice, air-dropped in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision alone amounts to 1,500 maunds. Sapers for repairing the lines of communications and trained Army medical personnel equipped with essential medicines and other accessories were very recently dropped in the Pasighat area, which has so long remained inaccessible by road and river.

10. Despite his many other urgent pre-occupations, the Prime Minister paid a brief visit to our State from the 4th to 7th of this month, to study the extent of havoc wrought by the earthquake, and to help in formulating co-ordinated relief measures to tackle the situation. In the course of his brief stay in the State, the Prime Minister visited Dibrugarh, Doom Dooma, Saikhowaghat, Khowang and Jorhat, and flew over some of the worst affected areas of the North Lakhimpur Subdivision. Due to bad weather, his proposed flight over the hill tracts of the North-East Frontier Agency, had to be abandoned. His presence in our midst, though only for a brief spell, at this period of trial has served as a great incentive to one and all of us to rededicate ourselves with renewed vigour and determination, to the relief of the suffering and the affliction, and to revitalise the official and non-official machinery responsible for the relief operations. After a personal assessment of our difficulties, he has returned to Delhi with the firm determination that the resources of the Governments of India and Assam should be mobilised to the fullest extent, to rush relief



and succour to the affected areas. The Prime Minister suggested that the situation created by the earthquake should be tackled on a war footing, and a body vested with extraordinary powers in the nature of a War Council, set up to deal expeditiously with the problems created by the earthquake, without the need for resorting to the usual Secretariat procedure, which invariably involves a certain amount of delay. In accordance with the Prime Minister's advice, the supreme control of the relief, rescue and rehabilitation operations, has been vested in an Earthquake Emergency Council, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, and consisting of myself, and the Hon'ble Ministers, Food, Public Works Department, Supply and Medical as Members. This Emergency Council meets daily or on alternative days according to urgency, and after a survey of the position, orders for relief are passed without the normal formalities of Secretariat procedure. The Chief Secretary, the Secretaries to Government, the Departmental Heads, and the military authorities attend the deliberations of the Council, whenever their presence is required. The Council has already applied itself to the many urgent tasks ahead, including the provision of food, shelter and clothing to the distressed people, the despatch of seeds and seedlings to the affected areas, grant of agricultural and cattle loans to the cultivator, the numerous other aspects of rehabilitation of the earthquake victims and the steps to be taken to prevent the outbreak of epidemics in the affected areas. I shall be referring in greater detail to some of these matters, a little later.

11. The North Lakhimpur Subdivision presented a particularly grave problem, during the period immediately following the earthquake. Immediately on receipt of the Subdivisional Officer's report regarding the havoc caused in the town, a sum of rupees 20,000 was sanctioned for gratuitous relief, and the distribution of rice to the sufferers started on the morning of the 17th August. Road communications were entirely disrupted, and there were clearly signs of panic among the local people. The Public Works Department, with the co-operation of the Political Officer, Subansiri, and the assistance of the Political Labour Corps consisting mainly of tribesmen, and the tea garden labourers succeeded in restoring communications to the Subdivisional headquarters in a short time. It then became possible to move supplies to North Lakhimpur town by road, and air-dropping in the town itself was thereafter discontinued. The worst affected area was, however,



to the East of the Subansiri, and the problem of rushing supplies there was a baffling one. The level of the earth in certain places had sunk several feet, with the result that the villagers were marooned in their homes, and forced to live on housetops. Two light 'planes belonging to the Jokai Tea Estate of the Indian Tea Association, did valiant work, dropping cooked food and *chira* in the distressed areas, and at considerable risk to themselves rushed succour when most needed in that badly affected region. One of these 'planes was compelled to force land near Nepali *Khuti* on the 10th last due to engine trouble, and on the 24th another 'plane crashed in the Dhemaji area, but the brave pilot had a providential escape. The carrying capacity of these monoplanes being meagre, they could, however, touch only a fringe of the problem. With the restoration of communications to Pathalipam and Ananda Bagan, air-dropping in these areas was discontinued. It was necessary to contact the marooned people with as little delay as possible, and remove them to areas where they might be properly fed, given shelter and medical treatment, until such time as conditions justified their return to their homes, or rehabilitation elsewhere. A conference of the Civil authorities, Assam Rifles, Police and Military representatives was convened to consider how best the resources of the Army, the Assam Rifles, the Police and other volunteer organisations could be pooled, so as to launch a co-ordinated rescue operation in the flooded areas east of the Subansiri river. As a result of the decisions taken at this conference, a composite force of the Army, Assam Rifles and the Police consisting of a number of swimmers, all volunteers, duly set off for North Lakhimpur, its first task being to cross the wild and torrential Subansiri. The equipment at the disposal of these volunteers was not adequate for the job they had so daringly taken on themselves. But due to their brave and sustained efforts, which was attended by many a risk, they at last succeeded in crossing over to the eastern bank. That was the beginning of their mission of mercy. The rescue of the first batch of Dirpai Miris numbering 126, marooned at Rajghat was accomplished on the 8th of this month after a daring operation. In all, 187 people were rescued between 8th and 10th September as a result of 20 crossings with a motor boat. Since then, these brave volunteers have contacted thousands of villagers in the marooned areas around Dirpai and removed them to places at a higher level such as Chauldhoa-Baligaon, Bardalani and Pathalipam, where arrangements were made to give them food, shelter and



medical aid. A dropping zone was marked at Baligaon, where essential supplies were later dropped by the I. A. F., to relieve the semi-starved villagers.

12. The changes in topography caused by the earthquake, have created a variety of agricultural problems, the nature and magnitude of which has not yet been properly assessed. The agricultural staff, as also the land record staff have been asked to tour the affected areas, and assess the extent of damage suffered by the cultivable land and the standing crops. The flood waters have inundated large stretches of land, extending over hundreds of square miles, under crops, and in many places, sand gushing out of the gaping fissures has been strewn over the once fertile paddy fields. The changes in contour have affected the drainage system, as also the course of streams, rivers and water canals. The immediate task has been to help the villagers whose crops have been damaged by submergence, to transplant their areas. Where the water-logging has been too deep, very little could be done at the moment, as it is only when the rains cease and the water level goes down during the cold weather, that steps can be taken to restore the drainage system, embankment projects for the protection of vulnerable areas taken in hand. In those areas where the sand which has come through the fissures cannot be otherwise disposed of, it will have to be gradually assimilated in the soil by a process of manuring. Steps have been taken to procure seedlings from other areas for the cultivators in the affected areas and to make available to them seeds like mustard, matikalai, beans and potatoes either on a loan or gratuitous basis, as demanded by circumstances. Thousands of cattle have been washed away by the flood, and the resultant acute shortage is proposed to be met by imports from other areas within the State and from Bihar and Manipur. In some areas, especially in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, the cattle which have survived the floods are facing starvation for want of fodder, as the flood water and silt have rendered grass unfit for feeding the cattle. Requests have been made to other States for the supply of concentrated cattle food in the shape of white bran and pulse husks. I appeal to mill owners in the province also to place all their rice bran and oil cakes for distribution to the affected areas to save the starving cattle. Orders have been placed with the Jorhat Technical Institute and other workshops, for the supply of agricultural implements, to relieve the position in those areas where the cultivators have lost their all.



13. In the Sibsagar Subdivision, the area under cultivation affected by the floods, is estimated to be about 1,800 acres, but in most places the water has receded in time to enable re-transplantation with winter paddy. The required seedlings were arranged by the Agricultural Department, and funds amounting to Rs.5,000 and Rs.10,000 were sanctioned for the purchase of paddy seedlings and for arranging rabi seeds (mustard, pulse, aus paddy, etc.). In Jorhat Subdivision, the cultivable area that has been affected is about 800 acres, and a sum of Rs.15,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of seeds and seedlings. In the Sadr Subdivision of Lakhimpur District about 2,000 acres of cultivable land have been badly affected. 75,000 bundles of paddy seedlings which are required for the damaged area are being procured by the Agricultural Department, for which a sum of Rs.20,000 has been sanctioned by Government as loan, in addition to a sum of Rs.37,000 for the supply of rabi seeds, namely matikalai, mung, mustard, wheat, and potatoes. In the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, the area under cultivation that has been affected is considerably larger. The Additional Director of Agriculture, who recently visited the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, has reported that over 30,000 acres of cultivable land have been affected in this subdivision as a result of the earthquake and the floods. Cultivable lands over either bank of the Subansiri river for a depth of three-to-four miles have to be written off the records. The Bardoloni mauza has been so badly affected by the changing courses of Tarajan and Subansiri rivers that the rehabilitation of the entire population living in this area in some other high lands has to be seriously considered. It is estimated that loans to the extent of Rs.1,19,000 for the ensuing rabi season, and to the extent of Rs.1,01,000 for the Kharif season, for the purchasing of seeds will have to be issued. The Rabi programme has already been approved. It has further been estimated that over 4,000 pairs of bullocks will have to be imported into the subdivision to make up the deficiency caused by the floods; of these it is expected that some of the cattle washed away by the floods might have escaped to the banks, lower down. Approval has already been accorded to the purchase during October this year of 300 pairs of bullocks, at a cost of Rs.1,87,000. A rapid cattle survey of the State has been ordered, and the actual number to be imported from outside the State will be decided thereafter. Arrangements for purchase of 500 pairs of bullocks from Darrang and the adjoining area are being made. Sixty maunds of Mati Kalai and ten maunds of seeds were recently air-dropped



in the Bardalani area, as the sowing season was fast running out, and supplies could not be rushed by other means. An all out effort is being made to increase the acreage under *boro* paddy in the subdivision, and survey of the area where *boro* cultivation is possible, has been started. One thousand maunds of *boro* seeds to cover an area of 2,000 acres are being arranged for sowing in December. A supplementary demand for a sum of Rs.10 lakhs for the grant of loans and advances to cultivators, and a supplementary demand for a sum of Rs.10,75,000 for gratuitous relief in the earthquake affected areas, will be brought up before the House during the current session, and I hope that you will be so good as to vote these demands.

14. The floods which followed in the wake of the earthquake have polluted the drinking water supply, and damaged—in some cases beyond repair—a very large number of ring-wells in the affected area. There have also been many instances, where sand gushing from below, has filled up the wells rendering them unfit for use. One of the most urgent tasks is, therefore, to repair and sterilise the damaged wells, and provide alternative sources of drinking water supply where the old wells have been destroyed. As a first instalment, it has been decided that 300 tube wells should be bored immediately in the affected area, and it is estimated that another 300 tube wells will have to be bored in the near future. The cost to installing one tube well is estimated at Rs.400 and in view of the severe strain to which the finances of the Province have been subjected, I appealed to the Government of India to meet the entire cost of tube well installation in the affected areas. The Government of India have, for the present, agreed to bear the cost of installing three hundred wells. Arrangements have been made with the railway authorities for the expeditious transport of the pipes and sockets required for the tube wells, from Delhi. A special Public Works Department staff is being appointed to carry on the installation, and instructions have already been issued to the District and Subdivisional Officers, to select the sites for the installation of the first three hundred wells in consultation with the Public Health Department and the Local Relief Committees.

15. To guard against the outbreak of epidemics arising from the use of foul drinking water, and the stagnation of water, such as cholera, dysentery and malaria, arrangements have been made for the sterilisation of the drinking water sources, for mass inoculation, for the distribution of preventive drugs, milk, vitamin tablets, clothings and blankets to the earthquake victims. The Director-General of Health Services recently



visited Assam to advise Government on the steps to be taken to guard against the outbreak of epidemics, and on the general health problems created by the earthquake. He has been requested to release an adequate number of blankets and clothing from the stocks under the Government of India. The Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society has despatched a consignment of medicines, bandages and dressings. He has also requested the Red Cross Societies abroad for the supply of clothings and blankets. The Canadian Red Cross has sent some clothings and blankets. It is learnt that the Australian Red Cross also will be sending some clothing and blankets. Information has also been received that at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom a request was made in the course of his recent visit to Assam, some clothings and blankets have been released from the Army stocks for the use of the earthquake sufferers. In response to my request the Chief Minister of West Bengal has sent a large consignment of preventive drugs, medicines and vaccines for use in the affected areas. This consignment was transported to Gauhati by air, partly free by the Airways India, Limited, and partly at concessional rates. The Hon'ble Minister for Public Health, Bombay, has offered to assist with medical personnel, drugs and equipment, and our requirements of drugs and equipment have been communicated to him. The UNICEF has made a gift of two lakhs pounds of skimmed milk, and a major portion of this amount has already reached Gauhati. More supplies of skimmed milk have been promised by the Government of India. A Committee, consisting of the Civil Surgeon, Gauhati, Dr. Bhubaneswar Barua and the Assistant Director of Public Health, have been formed to supervise the milk distribution in the affected areas.

16. There have been many offers from medical men offering their services for the relief of the earthquake victims. These have been gratefully acknowledged. We have at present no difficulty about doctors, and it is a problem to arrange food and accommodation for people visiting the affected areas from other parts of India. The services of these volunteer doctors will be utilised, should future circumstances demand. Thirty-one medical centres and ten travelling medical squads have been functioning in the affected areas, some organised by Government and others by non-official organisations. These medical centres and squads have been inoculating the people in the affected areas *en masse*, distributing vitamin tablets and drugs, sterilising drinking water sources, and advising villagers on the precautions to be taken to guard against the spread of



epidemics. In this connection, the splendid example set by the staff and students of the Dibrugarh Medical College in proceeding to the affected areas and organising medical squads there, deserve special mention.

17. Up to the 20th September, the Public Health Department, the medical centres and the travelling medical squads have completed 52,320 cholera inoculations, 12,106 T.A.B. inoculations and disinfected 13,260 drinking water sources. The latest reports state that over 63,000 persons have been inoculated against cholera in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision alone. The vaccines spent so far on inoculation amount to 1,20,000 c.c. of cholera vaccine, 41,900 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine and 6,100 c.c. of T.A.B.C. vaccine. The medicines so far distributed include 3,72,000 Paludrine tablets, 35,000 Mepacrine tablets, 4 lbs. quinine salt, 2,37,150 Sulphaquinadine tablets, 70,000 influenza tablets, 94 gallons of Dettol, 90 drums of bleaching powder, each of 392 lbs. capacity and 127 lbs. of Pottasium Permanganate. Of the dried milk received so far from the UNICEF, 1,10,000 lbs. have already been allotted to the different affected areas. This milk is now being distributed through the agency of the various relief centres and organisations.

18. Our State is normally a surplus area in regard to rice and paddy, and has been classed as such. But due to many causes including the general increase in population during recent years, the large scale influx of Hindu refugees from East Bengal, and the diversion of a portion of the paddy lands to the more profitable cultivation of cash crops like jute, mustard, tobacco, etc., it is difficult to estimate the actual surplus if any, after meeting our internal requirements. Still, for the current *Kharif* year a new scheme of procurement was adopted and it yielded, as compared to last year, very good results till March. The comparative procurement figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50 for the five months from November to March are 61,837 tons, and 1,11,661 tons respectively. 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. Since February, therefore, the procurement figures registered a heavy fall. The most serious and unforeseen factors with which our procurement scheme had to contend with were: (1) the serious communal disturbances leading to the exodus of a large number of Muslim cultivators and the influx of a large number of Hindu refugees; (2) Subsequent wholesale return of displaced Muslims; (3) Destruction of foodgrains during the disturbances



and (4) non-cultivation of vast stretches of *Aus* lands due to unsettled conditions and the continuance of drought. Even with these adverse factors tilting the scales heavily against the success of our procurement scheme, it was still possible to export over 10,000 tons of rice to the Government of India, and also build up a good reserve of paddy and rice both with Government and the industries, for whom Government had taken on the commitments. This reserve stood at 48,262 tons in terms of rice on 1st May, 1950, and was being built up to tide over the deficiency in procurement during the lean period from June to September. Apart from the heavy drain on this reserve to feed refugees housed in Government camps, the demands made by other refugees on local markets further reduced the amounts actually available for procurement. The deficit border areas of Garo Hills and the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, with a population of nearly 1,50,000, which in the years before the partition used to obtain its rice requirements from the adjoining plains of East Bengal, have also had to be fed almost exclusively from the reserve stock. While the procurement scheme was thus just 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, followed by the heavy floods throwing a heavy demand on the already strained resources of the Procurement Department, by making an already bad situation even more precarious. 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. I cannot possibly think of any crime which is blacker than the one committed by those who trade on the miseries and suffering of their fellow men. In these circumstances, Government have, in the larger interests of the consumer public, launched on a scheme of mass seizure of hoarded stocks. The plan is to meet the requirements of every area from the resources of that area, and divert the surplus, if any, to the deficit area. Strict instructions have been issued to District and Sub-divisional Officers to enforce the food laws to the fullest, and to suppress the anti-social activities of the hoarders and profiteers by every possible means under the law, including resort to the Preventive Detention Act wherever necessary. The seizures, and the exemplary punishment meted out to the offenders are expected to help in stabilizing the position, both as regards free flow and price of the foodgrains. But no scheme for the suppression of the anti-social elements can be successful



without the active co-operation of the public. I therefore appeal to one and all in the State to co-operate with the authorities in bringing the hoarders and blackmarketeers to book. I am glad to inform the House that more than 10,000 maunds of paddy have been seized in the meantime and my information is that about 55,000 maunds have been seized till now; and as a result of the procurement drive there has been a marked lowering of the price level which has dropped by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in different places. Though normally, procurement shows an improvement in October mainly because of the fact that producers sell out their old stocks to bring in a new harvest, it is likely that this year the position will not ease till the next crop is harvested in December. It is, therefore, to be expected that the situation will remain as critical as it is now, at least during the coming 8 to 10 weeks. A request has already been made to the Government of India for the supply of 10,000 tons of rice and 5,000 tons of wheat just to tide over our commitments in October.

19. In order to relieve the acute food scarcity which has suddenly developed in our State, the Government of India has made an allotment of 1,000 tons of rice, and 6,000 tons of wheat. The Government of the Punjab have despatched 500 tons from their stocks, on payment. Pakistan, the Union of Burma and the State of Kashmir and Jamu and PEPSU have come to our help. Pakistan has made a gracious gift of 10,000 maunds of rice, Kashmir of 184 tons, Burma of 50 tons and the Patiala and East Punjab States of 2,000 maunds of rice for relief of the sufferers in the earthquake affected areas. Of these, the 1,000 tons of rice allotted by the Government of India, the 10,000 maunds from Pakistan and the 500 tons from the Punjab which have been exchanged for an equal amount with the Government of West Bengal from their stocks have already reached Assam. The rest are in transit. At our request, the Ministry of Transport have agreed to the transport of foodstuffs, medicines and clothes and building materials for relief purposes by the Railways at half the usual rates. In order to conserve rice, instructions have been issued to all concerned to substitute rice rations by *atta* at least to the extent of 25 per cent. and this system will be in force till the rice situation improves. We have also been obtaining supplies of rice and paddy from Manipur. Originally, it had been intended to divert the available surplus from Manipur to Bombay, but in view of the unexpected developments in our State, the Government of India readily agreed to make available the surplus rice from Manipur to meet our requirements. Over 12,000 maunds of rice have already been despatched from Manipur to Assam.



20. Salt, sugar, *gur*, wheat products, pulses and mustard oil are the other foodstuffs in common demand in the State. So far as salt and sugar are concerned, the position is satisfactory. *Gur* is available even though the ruling prices are comparatively high. The Government of India have recently enhanced our quota of wheat products, and the position is expected to become satisfactory within a fortnight. Our State is in deficit as regards pulses and mustard oil and here again though the ruling prices are high, the commodities are available.

21. When I was at Delhi, I apprised the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Supply, Government of India, of our urgent need for building materials. We have since been informed that a special quota of 3,000 tons of C. I. sheets, 200 tons of iron rods have been allotted to Assam. In response to my telegraphic request 50,000 R. ft. of pipes required for the construction of tube wells have been allotted to us as a first instalment. A further allotment of 50,000 R. ft. is expected. The necessary pumps and strainers for the installation of the tube wells are being procured from the Calcutta markets. Arrangements for the expeditious transport of the C. I. sheets, the iron rods and the iron tubes have been completed.

22. A reference has already been made to the disastrous effect which the terrible earthquake had on communications. The Assam Trunk Road near Khowang between mile 257/7 to 259/7 was very severely damaged with fissures and subsidence, and went under flood water in several places. Powered mar boats to cross over traffic by passing the damaged road were provided at Khowang Ghat. By the untiring efforts of the Army, which had camped in good strength near the Khowang bridge, the breaches were repaired in record time, and now the entire stretch of road is motorable up to Saikhowa ghat. Between Talap and Dholla (mile 324 to 330) also, the Assam Trunk Road was badly damaged, it having subsided and cracked in very many places. The timber bridge over the Dholla river collapsed, and a ferry mar boat has since been provided there also, for the crossing of traffic. The worst affected stretch was between Dholla and Sessinighat *via* Saikhowaghat, where all bridges collapsed, and the surface of the road was torn like cloth, and subsided heavily at many places. No trace of the three miles stretch between Saikhowaghat and Sessinighat has been left. The ferry crossing at Sessinighat has been put out of commission. Though repairs are still in progress, through communication up to Saikhowa has been restored, thanks to the splendid work of the Army and the labourers lent by the Indian Tea Association in the portion near Khowang.



Among the other roads on the South Bank which were seriously damaged, mention may be made of the Saikhowa-Rongdoi Road with all the bridges shattered and the surface fissured, the Saikhowa-Dirakmukh Road, the Rongdoi-Laikajan Road, and the Jagganath Barua Road leading to the Kokilamukh steamer ghat. The portion of the Assam Trunk Road near Jorhat town and the Jorhat-Mariani Road also sustained damages.

23. On the North Bank, the North Trunk Road between Narayanpur and North Lakhimpur town was badly twisted and fissured in many places. In the portion between the 120th and 129th mile, the damage has been so severe, that 7 miles have to be completely realigned and reconstructed. The concrete bridge over the Ranganadi river, 1,040 feet in length, and just at the entrance of the North Lakhimpur town, collapsed. The portion of the North Trunk Road between North Lakhimpur to Chaldhwa, a distance of 22 miles passing through Pathalipam and Ananda tea gardens have suffered heavy damage, and in many places the road has sunk far below the subsidence level. All the timber bridges, 37 in all, have suffered badly. Through the sustained efforts of the Public Works Department, and the Tribal labour provided by the Political Officer, Subansiri, through communication has now been restored up to North Lakhimpur. The Kamalbari Road linking North Lakhimpur with Kamalbari, a distance of 25 miles, and the main link connecting North Lakhimpur with the South Bank, and on which work was in progress to convert it to an all-weather road, has been heavily damaged over the major portion, with the result that many miles have to be reconstructed. Among the other roads which have suffered grievous damage on the South Bank may be mentioned the Kobo-Pasighat Road, the Lohit Valley Road up to Denning, and the Sadiya-Nizamghat Road.

24. A preliminary survey of the damage undertaken by the P. W. D. has revealed that the cost of repairing and reconstructing the roads and bridges including the National Highway, is likely to be about rupees one crore. Of this amount the cost of repairing the National Highway alone will cost over Rs.9 lakhs. These repairs will also throw a very heavy strain on the P. W. D., and the recruitment of additional staff to cope with the increased work will become inevitable.

25. The railway communication in Upper Assam was also badly disrupted during the period immediately following the earthquake. Due to the damage caused to the track as a result of the subsidence of the embankment, collapse of bridges, and snapping and twisting of the rails, train services had for a time



to be suspended between Simulguri and Tinsukia on the main line, Makum Junction and Saikhowaghat, Margherita and Ledo, and Mariani and Dukliangia. Train services on the hill section from Badarpur to Lumding were also interrupted for a few days due to heavy landslides. Due to the commendable efforts made by the Assam Railway Administration, the tracks were repaired and the train services restored on most of the affected sections in record time. Through communication has already been restored on all the affected sections, barring the portion between Talap Station and Saikhowaghat, where the damage has been so heavy and extensive that it would be some more weeks before train services up to Saikhowaghat are resumed.

26. The disruption in rail and road communications had its inevitable repercussions on postal communications. Prompt action was, however, taken to keep up the postal services by diverting mails to and from the affected area of Upper Assam by air *Via* Dibrugarh and Jorhat. Those far and from the Cachar area were also air-lifted between Silchar, Agartala and Gauhati. In order to enable the Postal Department to collect mails from, and distribute mails to offices in the affected areas, Government made arrangements with State and private vehicles plying on all routes for the acceptance of mails wherever offered by the Postal Department. By adopting such devices and by the institution of runner services wherever road or rail communication was not possible, postal services to the earthquake affected areas of Upper Assam were kept up uninterruptedly, except in the case of the North Lakhimpur Subdivision and the North-East Frontier Tracts, where no means of crossing the flooded rivers existed. Mail communications with North Lakhimpur through jeep and runner has now been re-established, and similarly the service has also been extended up to Sadiya. Arrangements have also been made for air-dropping the ordinary unregistered mail at Pasighat.

27. The entire telephone and telegraph system in Upper Assam broke down immediately after the first earthquake shock on 15th August. Wire snapped at a number of places, and there was heavy damage to telephone and telegraph posts. Government had, therefore, to depend exclusively on wireless communication for receiving report from the affected areas and communicating instructions to the Local Officers for the relief of the distressed persons. Despite the very heavy demands made on it, the wireless system functioned smoothly and uninterruptedly. The Postal Department also took very prompt steps



for the restoration of telephone and telegraph communications and these were restored within a few days, except in the Pasighat area.

28. Due to the Brahmaputra being in heavy spate, and the risk to navigation from the heavy masses of floating timber, steamer services had, for a time, to be suspended. The usual navigation channel was also blocked in many places as a result of the convulsions caused by the earthquake on the river bed. But the services were resumed, as soon as conditions permitted.

29. Reports of damages caused to the roads and buildings maintained by Local Boards, Municipal Boards and Town Committees are still pouring in. Over 222 miles of road and 6,135 R.ft. of bridges maintained by the North Lakhimpur Local Board have been severely damaged. Ninety per cent. of the wells, fifty per cent. of the school buildings and twenty-five per cent. of the dispensary buildings and Inspection Bungalows under this Board have sustained severe damage. Sixty-nine miles of road, 122 bridges and culverts, 17 wells and 82 buildings under the Tezpur Local Board have been badly damaged. Sixty-two miles of road, 11 bridges and culvert and 51 buildings under the Lakhimpur Local Board have suffered serious damage. Grievous damage has also been suffered by the roads and buildings maintained by the North Lakhimpur and Doom Dooma Town Committees. From reports received up to now, it would appear that the total amount required for the restoration of communications, and repairs to buildings, to be effected by the Local Boards and Municipal Boards would be about Rs. 25 lakhs. Requests for grants from Local Boards and Municipal Boards and Town Committee have been many. The question of granting loans to these local self-governing bodies is engaging the attention of Government. The damages caused to Government and private buildings in the affected areas has been heavy. Even strong rooms like those of the treasuries have not been spared. In Jorhat some Government residential and office buildings have suffered damage, but not very heavily. But a large number of private buildings in the town and in a few of the surrounding villages have been completely destroyed. The Deputy Commissioner of Jorhat has estimated the loss of buildings in Jorhat town alone at over Rs. 50 lakhs. In Sibsagar, heavy damage has been caused to the Jail buildings, High School buildings and Police lock-up. The massive temple of the Ahom days which had stood the test of time and of previous earthquakes failed to stand the strain this time. In Dibrugarh the Court buildings, the Jail buildings, the Assistant Commissioner's residence,



Hospital buildings, Public Works Department godown and the Executive Engineer's residence, have been badly damaged, and in particular the Court buildings and the Executive Engineer's residence, have become unsafe for occupation. Practically all *pucca* buildings in the town have suffered damage, some of them heavily. At Doom Dooma, the Thana building has cracked so badly, that it is no longer safe to occupy it. At Saikhowa, a part of the bazar area including one rice mill has subsided. The Railway workshop at Saikhowa, with some Railway engines, has sunk considerably below the ground level. The dispensary building, Doctor's house and Inspection Bungalow have been badly damaged. At Pasighat, practically all new and old State and Central buildings have been damaged. The Assam Rifles' buildings, the school and the boarding house have suffered badly. Some temporary buildings have collapsed. A few of the buildings on the river bank are threatened by erosion, and the Assistant Political Officer's bungalow has, in fact, been washed away. At Sadiya also, the damage to Central and State buildings has been extensive. In North Lakhimpur, luckily the Court buildings and other Government offices, barring the Public Works Department offices and some residential quarters, a portion of the Jail and the thana buildings, have escaped the ravages of the earthquake. Private buildings in the town numbering over 750, and many have suffered grievously and rendered uninhabitable; and in many cases, houses have been razed to the ground, rendering a very large number of people homeless. The Public Works Department have estimated the damage to State buildings and Central buildings at about Rs.17 lakhs and Rs.7 lakhs respectively.

30. Damage to *bunds* has also been reported. Large cracks and fissures have appeared in the Dehing *bund*, the Desang *bund*, the Dikhu *bunds*, the Brahmaputra *bunds*, and the Ranganadi *bund*. The cost of emergent repairs to these *bunds*, so as to save the crops in the areas adjoining them, amount to Rs.30,000 approximately. Permanent repairs are estimated to cost about Rs.2,50,000.

31. A portion of Dibrugarh town is being seriously threatened with erosion by the Brahmaputra. The CWINC have been examining the question of training the river in the area, where erosion has been noticeable for some time. But the earthquake has further speeded up the rate of erosion, and so prompt steps to check the erosion have become essential. Protective measures so far taken on the advice of the Director-General, CWINC, who recently visited Dibrugarh in response to my telegraphic



request to the Deputy Minister for Works, Mines and Power, consist of providing wire net screens interlaced with brushwood to protect the eroding banks, and of felling large trees and anchoring them against the eroding banks to afford protection from the current. These are only emergency measures taken with a view to protect the bank from the remaining months of the rains. To afford permanent protection to Dibrugarh from Brahmaputra erosion will be a colossal task. During the next cold season, CWINC propose to carry out a proper survey of the river in this area, before formulating concrete steps to check the erosion.

32. Before I conclude, I wish to give you an assessment of the havoc caused, and a brief account of the progress of relief operations, in the affected areas. In Dibrugarh Subdivision, the number of people badly affected is 32,556 ; and so far 39 deaths have been reported. Twenty per cent. of the cattle in the affected areas have been washed away but the loss in the Nepali *Khuti* area has been as heavy as 60 per cent. In regard to other property, the loss has been estimated to be 70 per cent. in the Sissi area, 35 per cent. in the Dhemaaji area, and 60 per cent. in the Nepali *Khuti* and Paikmahal areas. The entire area is now adequately covered by relief operations, except Nepali *Khuti* which still remains inaccessible. With very great difficulty a military party has only recently managed to reach this area. Large-scale relief operations are, therefore, impossible. Rice, *Chira*, Tea, biscuits, etc., are still being air-dropped there. The gratuitous relief given in the Dibrugarh Subdivision include 1,825 maunds of rice, 1,550 maunds of paddy and 7,000 bundles of seedlings. Government have so far spent about Rs. 6,700, the Marwari Relief Society Rs. 26,300 and the Kashi Vishwanath Society Rs. 12,157 in gratuitous relief. Three hundred maunds of *Mati Kulai* seeds, and 100 maunds of *Mung* seeds have already been distributed on a loan basis. The seedlings loans granted up to 21st September amount to Rs. 10,000. Twenty relief centres, 14 medical centres and three medical squads are now functioning in the subdivision. Instructions have been issued to start test relief works wherever possible. Relief camps may have to be opened in the areas on the northern bank area of the Subdivision.

33. In the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, 74,000 people in an area covering 427 square miles, have been affected. Of these the number of people who have been very badly affected is 44,000. Five hundred thirty-two deaths have been reported. Over 12,000 houses including more than 2,000 granaries have been wholly or partly damaged ; 500 walls suffered damage ;



62 miles of Public Works Department roads; 2,500 R.ft. Public Works Department bridges and 38 public buildings sustained damage. The loss of cattle has been estimated to be 4,000 pairs. In the Bardalani mauza, there has been heavy loss of property. The entire area is now covered by relief operations but relief work is still hampered by countless difficulties in the region east of the Subansiri river. So far 22,000 persons have been helped, and 3,000 maunds of rice, 696 maunds of paddy, 185 maunds of salt, 1,450 yards of *Markin* cloth, 7,960 *mekhalas*, 200 yards of *chaddar*, 276 *gangis*, 100 *Dhutis*, 100 *saris*, 100 shirts, 100 blouses, 50 coats and a large number of cooking utensils and agricultural implements have been distributed. Government have so far spent Rs.34,000, the Marwari Relief Society Rs.70,000, and other relief organisations Rs.6,950 on gratuitous relief. A hundred maunds of *Mati Kalai* and 100 maunds of *mung* seeds have been distributed, and sixty maunds of *Mati Kalai* and 10 maunds of *moog* seeds have been air-dropped in the Bardalani area. The Subdivisional Officer has estimated that 1,000 pairs of cattle will have to be imported immediately into the Subdivision and distributed on a loan basis. It has already been decided to buy 300 pairs of cattle at a cost of Rs. 1,87,000 immediately for this Subdivision, and grant *Rabi* seed loans to the extent of Rs.1,17,000. Nineteen Relief Centres, fifteen Medical Centres and four Medical squads are at present functioning in the Subdivision, and airdropping in isolated areas continues. The camps at Baligoan, Gogamukh, Bilmukh, Bardalani and Pathalipam will have to be continued for many months to come. The possibility of opening up test relief works is being investigated.

34. About 1,000 people have been affected in the Sibsagar Subdivision, and only one death has been reported. The damage to property has been estimated to be about Rs.19,000. Forty maunds of rice, and four maunds of salt have been distributed as gratuitous relief.

35. In the Sadiya Frontier Tract, two relief medical centres are functioning. So far a sum of Rs.6,500 has been spent as gratuitous relief including Rs.5,000 on Government account. More funds are being sanctioned. Ten maunds of seeds have been distributed on Government account, and more seeds have been indented. There is little land in this district fit for *Rabi* cultivation. People of several riverine villages, which were being threatened by the rising waters of the Brahmaputra have been evacuated and accommodated in relief



camps. Some of the people housed in relief camps have been employed on road repairs and it is proposed to open more test relief works.

36. The Abor Hills District with its headquarters at Pasi-ghat, still remains inaccessible by road and river. Air-droppings are continuing. As I have already stated, medical personnel and sappers were recently dropped by parachute in this area. The Political Officer has asked for large quantities of potato, mustard and *Mati Kalai*, and hill paddy seeds to this area. There has also been a heavy indent for agricultural implements. A rough estimate of the amount immediately needed for providing food, shelter, clothing and loans of seeds, etc., would be about Rs. 23,000. A further Rs. 20,000 will be required later for rehabilitation purposes. Due to dearth of liquid cash with the Political Officer, and the communication difficulties with Sadiya, the Central and Provincial staff working in the district have not yet received their full salaries for August.

37. From what I have stated, it would be apparent that the misery and suffering let loose by this scourge of nature, have been appalling. The damage to public and private property has been colossal, and the national wealth has become poorer by several crores. So far we have had time only to answer the cries of those in distress, and to attend to the immediate problem of finding food and shelter to those who have overnight been rendered destitute. Blue prints are being prepared for the permanent rehabilitation of the innocent thousands, whose houses, utensils, paddy fields, cattle, seeds, agricultural implements and everything else they cherished so dear have been mercilessly swept away by the floods following in the wake of the earthquake. Some of the lands in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, which have so long been the pride of the cultivators, will have to be abandoned, as the fury of the floods has reduced them to stretches of quicksand. Alternative lands will have to be provided for them, whose ancestral fields have been so cruelly eroded by the angry floods. New houses in thousands will have to be built, and a number of well-planned villages will have to rise up in place of the old. The men of the Assam Rifles are holding themselves in readiness to assist in the vital task of rebuilding houses for the destitute villagers. Government have already made it known that thatch and bamboos can be collected from Government forests free of royalty, by the villagers for the reconstruction of their homes.



38. The splendid work of the Assam Rifles during this emergency deserves mention. For days after the earthquake, there was no news about the three Assam Rifles and Military parties marooned in the Lohit Valley track at the time of the disaster, and of those who were standing guard at some of the remote outposts near our borders. It was due to the heroism of the Officer-in-charge of our last outpost at Walong in the Lohit Valley and his men, that contact was at last established with these marooned parties, as also with Mr. Kingdon Ward, the famous botanist-cum-explorer, who was trekking near the Tibetan border at the time of the earthquake. The full story of the thrilling and daring adventures of the men of the Assam Rifles in rescuing their comrades from the face of danger, still remains to be told. It is through the efforts of the men of the Assam Rifles that the road from Sadiya to Nizamghat in the Mishmi Hills, and from Saikhowaghat to Dholla could be restored so quickly. They have also been busy making an embankment to divert the Dihang channel, preparing dropping zones, and repairing the landing ground near Sadiya, the Pasighat-Kobo Road, the Pasighat-Pangin Road and the various tribal tracts in the interior of the Abor and Mishmi Hills districts, so that the tribal people can once again move in safety to the district and subdivisional headquarters for procuring their necessities of life. A landing ground near Pasighat prepared by the men is nearing completion, and in a few days' time it is expected that small 'planes will be able to land there. In the North Lakhimpur subdivision, in addition to assisting in the restoration of communications in the worst affected areas, a party of Assam Rifles, 150 strong has started constructing *bashas* for housing the flood-stricken people. Again it was an Assam Rifles rescue party numbering thirty under Captain Limbu that first crossed the turbulent Subansiri, and brought back news of Baligaon and Bardoloni. Recently this officer was thrown out of a boat while crossing the river, and it was providential that he managed to cling to a cluster of bamboos after drifting for a mile, till he was rescued. It is also worthy of mention that the Assam Rifles have raised over Rs.20,000 for the Governor's Relief Fund, and some of them have voluntarily cut down their daily rations by two ounces, so as to help the earthquake sufferers in the North Lakhimpur area. Thus another glorious chapter in the heroic annals of the Assam Rifles has been written.

39. His Excellency the Governor has opened a Fund for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. The President, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have appealed to the



Nation for generous contributions to the Relief Fund. The response to these appeals has been most encouraging, and up-to-date the Relief Fund totals nearly Rupees eight lakhs. Mention may be made of the fact that one of the earliest contributions to be received was a sum of Rs.5,000 from the American Baptist Mission at North Lakhimpur.

40. Well known Relief Societies and other organisations including the Marwari Relief Society, the Kashi Vishwanath Relief Committee, the Ramkrishna Mission, the Sankar Mission, the Marwari Association and the Bardoloi Seva Samity have established relief centres in the earthquake devastated areas. These centres have helped a great deal to wipe the tears from many a sobbing face, and to rush food, clothing and medicine to those who have stood in dire need of them. In every area volunteer boards, local citizen's committees and Congressmen's Committees have been formed. The members of these committees have even in the face of great personal risk and inconvenience to themselves, carried on with their mission of mercy. Special mention deserves to be made of the fact that Congress volunteers worked as porters for the transport of essential foodstuffs and medicines, in some of the remote areas of the North Lakhimpur Subdivision. The Indian Tea Association has unreservedly placed its resources at the disposal of Government and the relief organisations; they have made available to Government the services of thousands of labourers for the restoration of communications; they have lent their boats for the crossing of rivers by Government officials, functionaries of relief organisations, and for the transport of essential foodstuffs and medicines; and two of their aeroplanes have been in the air every day dropping cooked food to the marooned people in North Lakhimpur, braving many risks. One of these 'planes met with disaster two days ago, but fortunately the pilot escaped with some injuries. He deserves our gratitude, and congratulations in the fullest measure. To all the relief committees and other organisations who have done such magnificent work for the relief of the suffering and the distressed, to the brave boys of the Indian Air Force who have weathered many a storm in a spirit of service to humanity, to reach food supplies and medicines to the remote areas, to the parachutists who have served as the harbingers of medical aid in the flood-logged and mountainous tracts, to the valiant men of the Army, the Assam Rifles and the Police who have set up high standards in daring, courage, self-sacrifice and service and to the local officials who have displayed a sound sense of



judgment, resourcefulness and determination, during this period of dire emergency, our heartfelt thanks are due. I also take the opportunity of thanking the Dominion of Pakistan, Burma, and the various States of our Union particularly West Bengal which have spontaneously rushed to our help. Our thanks are also due to the many who have contributed to the Governor's Relief Fund, and to those who have offered their services for relief work in the affected areas.

41. It is difficult for me to find adequate expression to thank the Government of India, our Prime Minister and our Deputy Prime Minister for everything they have done to help our State during this period of crisis. The pronouncements of our great leaders have gone a long way towards raising the morale of those of our brethren who have been dealt such a sudden and cruel blow, and to urge those of us who have fortunately not suffered to the same extent, to hard work, to face Nature's challenge with grim determination. After all, it is primarily through our own efforts that our problems must be solved. Under the shadow of this tragedy, all of us in this State have come closer together, and closer to other units within the Union of India, with the firm resolve that we shall partake of each others' sufferings, woes and sorrows, and dispel them by a sustained and mighty co-operative effort. Assam has been put to many a trial in the past ; but no trial in the recent past has perhaps been so severe, as the one we have been passing through since the fateful evening of the 15th of August. Nevertheless, the many acts of bravery and self-sacrifice, indicative of a high sense of devotion to duty, which I have witnessed on the part of our men and women, our students, and the members of our Forces, fill me with hope and cheer. And I am confident that if the beginning we have made is to be an index of what we are to achieve, and if our present efforts are kept up we shall soon be out of the woods.

JAI HIND



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** There will be a discussion on the statement.

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্য-মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ভাষণ পাঠ কৰিলে সেই ভাষণত বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ কাৰণে, বাইজক সহায় দিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু যি পৰিকল্পনা কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বিধবস্ত অঞ্চল সনুহৰ ভিতৰত বৰদলনী, কদম আৰু মাছখোৱা ইত্যাদি মৌজাৰ কথা নিশদ ভাবে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু বাৰম্বাৰ বানপানীয়ে বিধবস্ত কৰা নকাৰী আৰু তেলাহী মৌজাৰ বায়তৰো নষ্ট কম হোৱা নাছিল। তেলাহী, কমলাবৰীয়া আৰু নকাৰী মৌজাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত বাইজৰ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰতে একোটা দ যুলি হৈছে আৰু তাত এতিয়াও পানী পোৱা যায়। কদম মৌজাৰ ১৫ খন মান গাওঁ কাটকৈ আৰু দীঘ। নদীৰ পানীয়ে ধ্বংস কৰিছিল। তেতিয়া সেই গাওঁবোৰত ৭-৮ হাতৰ ওপৰত চাংপাতি মানুহ থাকিব লগা হৈছিল। ঘৰৰ ভিতৰৰ পানী আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত শুকুৱা নাই। সেইদৰে পাচনদী আৰু শিঙৰা নৈয়ে নাওবৈছা মৌজাৰো কিছু অংশৰ বাইজকো ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে জুকলা কৰিছে এইবিলাক মৌজাৰ বাইজৰ প্ৰায় শতকৰা ৯০ ঘৰ মানুহৰে ভড়াল ঘৰ নষ্ট হৈছে। ভূমিকম্পৰ লগে লগে বৰষুণ হোৱাত ভড়ালৰ ধান বিলাকৰ যি অলপ আছিল সিও গজি নষ্ট হল। এই কাৰণেই এই মৌজা বোৰৰ বায়তৰ ধানৰ অভাৱত বৰ্ত্তমান হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। কিন্তু অৱস্থাৰ অনুপাতে বিশেষ বকমৰ সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

নকাৰী, তেলাহী, কমলাবৰীয়া আৰু নাওবৈছা মৌজাৰ অসংখ্য মানুহ এনে এটা অৱস্থাত উপনীত হৈছে যে তেওলোকৰ ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়াৰ পৰা ধাবলৈকে ধান পাবলৈ টান হৈছে। কাৰণ চাউলৰ অনাটন হোৱাত যাৰ যি অলপ ধান আছে তাকেই নতুন ধান হোৱাৰ দিনলৈকে খাব পৰাকৈ ৰাখিব লগা হৈছে। বহুতৰ ভড়ালত হয়তো দুমাহ বা তিনিমাহৰ জোখাৰে ধান আছিল, কিন্তু ভূমিকম্পৰ লগে লগে বৰষুণ আৰু বানপানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰাৰ বাবেই তেওঁবিলাকৰ খোৱাৰ অনাটন হৈছে। আজি পথালিপাম, বৰদলনী, মাছখোৱা আৰু গোঁহাই মৌজাৰ বাইজৰ অৱস্থা ইয়াতকৈয়ো গুৰুতৰ হৈছে। আন আন অঞ্চলতো মন-কান দিবলগীয়া হোৱাত আৰু চাউলৰ যোগানৰ অসুবিধা হোৱাত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা বা মাৰোৱাৰী বিলিফ চোচাইটি আৰু আন অন বিলিফ চোচাইটিয়েও এই অঞ্চল বিলাকক আৱশ্যক মতে সহায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই যি হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেইটোলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ওচৰে পাৰ্জৰে থকা গাওঁবিলাকৰ অৱস্থা আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজ চকুৰে দেখি আহিছে। এইবিলাক গাঁৱৰ অধিকাংশ লোকৰ খোৱাপানী আৰু চাউলৰ বাবে হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থা হৈ আছে। চৰকাৰে পথালিপাম, বৰদলনী আদি ঠাইত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে, ঠিক তেনে ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে এইবিলাক ঠাইতো কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ আৰু দেশবাসীৰ ওচৰত মই আবেদন জনাইছো। পথালিপাম অঞ্চলৰ যি কেইখন গাঁৱৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছো, সেই বিলাক গাঁৱৰ দৃশ্য অতি শোকলগা। সেই বিলাকত প্ৰায় ৮/১০ খন গাঁৱৰ চিন মোকাম একেবাৰেই নাইকিয়া হৈছে। সোৱনশিৰি নৈৰ পানীয়ে উঠাই লৈ গৈছে। সেই গাওঁবিলাকৰ বাইজৰ খবৰ যোৱা মাহৰ ২৫ তাৰিখলৈকে পোৱা নাছিলো! কাৰণ সেই অঞ্চলৰ সৰু সৰু আলি পদলি বিলাক আনকি পথালিপাম অঞ্চললৈ যোৱা Public Works Department আলিটোও একেবাৰে নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে। যোৱা মাহৰ ২৫ তাৰিখে সেই অঞ্চললৈ অতি কষ্টেৰে নাৱেৰে গৈ সেই গাওঁবিলাকৰ বাইজৰ যি অৱস্থা দেখিলো সি অতি কৰুণ দৃশ্য। বাইজে কচু, ঢেকীয়া, কেচাকল আদি সিজাই খাব লগীয়া হৈছিল। তাত সম্প্ৰতি Relief Committee ৰ পৰা যি পৰিমাণ চাউল আদি খাদ্যদ্রব্যৰ সহায় পাইছে সি পুয়োজন অনুপাতে নিচেই তাকৰ; যোৰ মনেৰে অতি সোনকালে সেই চাউলৰ পৰিমাণ বঢ়াই দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।



**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN:** যিবিলাক চাউল পঠিয়াই দিয়া হৈছে সেই আটাইবিলাক চাউল বাইজে পাইছেনে ?

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA:** মই যিমানদূৰ খবৰ পাইছো, সেই ঠাইবিলাকলৈ যি হাবে চাউল পঠোৱা হৈছে সেই হাবে পাইছে বুলিয়েই জানো। এতিয়াও কিছুমান অঞ্চল আছে, য'ত মানুহৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ অনুসন্ধানই হৈ উঠা নাই। এই বিষয়ে মাননীয় মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ বিবৃতিতেই জনাইছে। গতিকে সেইবিলাক মানুহক কিবা সহায় দিব পাৰিছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। বহু যত্ন কৰা হৈছে যদিও সোৱনশিৰিৰ ইপাৰ সিপাৰৰ বহু অঞ্চললৈ এতিয়াও নাৱেৰেই যাব পৰা অৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। সোৱনশিৰি নৈৰ পূবলৈ প্ৰতাপত বিলম্ব আদি অঞ্চললৈ তিনি চাৰিদিনেও নাৱেৰে যাব নোৱাৰি। যাতায়াতৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে সেইবিলাক ঠাইৰ বাইজক সম্পূৰ্ণ সহায় দিব পাৰিছে বুলি বিশ্বাস নহয়। যি সকল সেইবিলাক অঞ্চললৈ গৈছে সেই সকলেহে তাৰ অৱস্থাৰ ওকত বুজিব পাৰিব। বৰদলনী মৌজাৰ কেইবাটাও অঞ্চলত এতিয়াও Military Rescue Party এ যদিও বাইজক উদ্ধাৰ কৰা কাম কৰিয়েই আছে তথাপি তেওঁলোক সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কৃতকাৰ্য হৈছেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰোঁ।

যিহওক, এতিয়া আমাৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে এই পীড়িত বাইজৰ পুনৰ্বাসতিস্থাপন আৰু বায়তক পুনৰ উৎপাদনৰ কামত নিয়োগ কৰা; সম্প্ৰতি সেই অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক বাইজৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ ভাঙি গৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ সুবিধাজনক ভাৱে সাজি লবৰ কাৰণে অতি সোনকালে District Relief Works ৰ জৰিয়তে সহায়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি আছে সেইবিলাকত এই মানুহবিলাকক অতি সোনকালে বহুৱাব দিয়া নকৰিলে, বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ তথা অসম ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ পূৰণ অহা বছৰতো নহব। এই বিশ্বস্ত গাঁওবিলাকৰ পুনৰস্থাপনৰ নিমিত্তে সাময়িক হিচাপে এটা বিশেষ বিভাগ স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। নহলে কেবল উপায়ুক্ত, অডিউপায়ুক্ত আৰু চৰ-ডিপুটি কালেক্টৰৰ ওপৰতেই পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাম নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিলে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ প্ৰজাক নিকপদ্ৰবে ৰক্ষা কৰা নহব।

সেই কাৰণে, মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে ওপৰোক্ত বিষয় কেইটিত গুৰুত্ব দি লোকসকলৰ পুনৰ্বাসতি স্থাপনৰ নিমিত্তে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়। সম্প্ৰতি উত্তৰ অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ অকল নাৱেৰেইহে বহু কষ্টে নিব পৰা হৈছে। যিটো Public Works Department ৰ আলিয়ে পথালিপাম আৰু অন্যান্য বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ ঠাইবিলাক লগ লগাইছে, সেই বাস্তাটোৰ কেইখনমান দলং মটৰ যাব পৰাকৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা খবৰ পোৱাৰ ৩ দিন পিচতেই সৰু নাৱৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে, সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ চাউল, দাইল, নিমখ, কাপোৰ কানি আদি কিছুমান অঞ্চলত এবোপ্পেনেৰেও নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। শিৰিৰ ইপাৰ সিপাৰৰ ঠাইবিলাকৰ ভিতৰৰ গাঁওবিলাকলৈ ধোৱা বস্ত্ৰ আৰু কাপোৰ কানি স্থলপথ হায়েৰে বচদ-পাতি পঠিওৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা একান্ত আবশ্যকীয় বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰোঁ। গতিকে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বা বদতিৰ সাহায্য কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকৰ পৰা সেই বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ খাদ্যবস্তু নিবলৈ দেও ডুৱি ঘাটত কেইখন মান মটৰ বোটৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে, সোৱনশিৰি নৈৰ বৰ্তমান প্ৰকোপত এখন নাৱতে ৬০/৭০ মোন বোজায় দি সাহায্য পঠোৱাটো অনিশ্চিত।



আজি, ভূমিকম্প বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ খেতি বাতি একেবাৰে ধ্বংস হৈ গৈছে। গতিকে অহাবছৰ নতুন ফচল নোহোৱালৈকে সেই সকলক ধান চাউল খাবলৈ হলেও দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই মৰ্মে মই নকাৰী মৌজাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এটা প্ৰস্তাব পঠাইছে বুলি জানো সেই প্ৰস্তাব অনুসাৰে সেই সকল বাইজক উক্ত সময়ৰ কাৰণে ধান চাউল খাবলৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক প্ৰাথনা জনালো। মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে এটা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়। নতুবা কাকৈ নদীয়ে বিশ্বস্ত কৰা নকাৰী, নাওবৈচা, তেলাহি, কমলাবৰীয়া বাইজৰ মাজত দুভিক্ষই দেখা দিব ই ধুৰূপ। সেইবিলাক বাইজৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰি তেওঁলোকক ধানৰ সহায় দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত।

ভূমিকম্পই যিমানবিলাক গাঁও, যিমানবোৰ ভৰাল নষ্ট কৰিলে সেই গোটেইবোৰ মানুহক ঘৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যে, টিনৰে সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব সেইটো অসম্ভৱ। সেইবিলাক বাইজক চৰকাৰে খেৰ কাঠৰ সুবিধা দিবৰ নিমিত্তে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া উচিত। কিন্তু উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ খেৰনীৰ যিবোৰ অঞ্চল আছিল, সেইবোৰ ভূমিকম্পই আৰু বান পানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰি পেলাইছে। গতিকে এতিয়া যিমান খেৰ বেতৰ আৱশ্যক হ'ব সেইখিনি অকল উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা পোৱা টান হ'ব। গতিকে আন অঞ্চলৰ পৰা খেৰ বাঁহৰ সুবিধা বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজক চৰকাৰে দিবলৈ যেন চেষ্টা কৰে তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

বৰদলনী মৌজাৰ তবাজান স্তুতিৰ বানপানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলা আজি কেইবা বছৰৰ পৰা চলিয়েই আছে, তাৰোপৰি এতিয়া ভূমিকম্পই পাই সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজক একেবাৰে জৰুৰী কৰিলে। সেই অঞ্চলত ঘৰ বা খেতি একোৱেই নাই। যিবিলাক খেতিৰ মাটি আছিল সেইবিলাক এতিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ অনুপযুক্ত হৈ পৰিছে। গতিকে সেইবিলাক গাঁৱৰ বাইজক বহুৱাবৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা একান্ত কৰ্তব্য। সম্প্ৰতি ডিব্ৰুং নদীৰ পশ্চিম পাৰৰ হাৰমোটা চীনাভলীয়া গ্ৰাণ্ট বাগানে এৰি দিছে সেই গ্ৰাণ্টত মনুহ বহুৱাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। আৱশ্যক হলে চৰকাৰে সেই গ্ৰাণ্ট acquisition কৰি ল'ব লাগে আৰু সেই গ্ৰাণ্ট বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চল মানুহক দিব লাগে।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ অৱস্থা সঁচাকৈয়ে অতি শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিছে নগৰৰ চাৰিওফালৰ আলিবোৰ প্ৰায় ৬—৮—১০ ফুটকৈ বহি গৈছে নৰ্দমাৰোৰ ওখ হৈ পৰিছে। ওচৰৰ মাটিবোৰ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বহি গৈছে, ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ফাটি চিৰাচিৰ হৈ গৈছে সেইবিলাক দেখিলে অতি আচৰিত হ'ব লাগে। নগৰৰ ভিতৰৰ Trunk-road টোও ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ৬৭ ফুট পানীৰ তলত। তাৰ পানী বাইজৰ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত সোমায় ক্ষতি কৰিছে। নগৰৰ প্ৰায় ৭৫৪টা ঘৰ ভাঙি নগৰ খনক অত্যন্ত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত কৰিছে। চৰকাৰি অনেক পকিঘৰ, পানীখোৱা কুঁৱা আৰু লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ থ্ৰায়াবোৰ কুঁৱাই নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে। এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত বাইজৰ খোৱা পানীৰ কাৰণেও বৰ হাহাঁকাৰৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে বাইজৰ যাতে এই দুৰৱস্থা সোনকালে মোচন হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ Landing ground খন ভাল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনেকবাৰ আবেদন নিবেদন জনোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে সেই Landing ground ৰ একো সুবিধা কৰিব পৰা নাই। স্থানীয় বাইজ আৰু ঠিকাদাৰ চৰ্দাৰ সদাগৰ সিঙৰ যত্নত এতিয়া সেই groundত প্লেন নামিব পৰা হৈছে। আজি ভূমিকম্প উৎপীড়িত বাইজক সহায় দিবৰ কাৰণে এই Landing ground খনৰ আৱশ্যকতা আমি সকলোৱে বুজিব পাৰিছো। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ নিচিনা বাটপথ নোহোৱা এখন ঠাইৰ এই Landing ground খন উন্নত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা একান্ত কৰ্তব্য।

এইবোৰ কাম অতি সোনকালে আৰম্ভ কৰা উচিত। কাৰণ এতিয়া খালী কালৰ ভিতৰতে এইবোৰ কাম আৰম্ভ নকৰিলে পিছত বাৰিষা এই কাম হাতত ললে কোনো লাভ নাই। তাৰ পৰা অজস্ৰ টকা আৰু পৰিশ্ৰমৰ আৱশ্যক হ'ব। গতিকে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো অতি সোনকালে যেন এই কাম হাতত লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে



## Adjournment

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

## After Lunch

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA (contd.):** শূদ্রেয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ আগতে মই লীলাবাৰী Landing groundৰ সম্বন্ধে আৰম্ভ কৰিছিলো। লীলাবাৰী Landing ground সম্পত্তি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা হৈছে। এই Landing ground খন অতিসোনকালে আৱশ্যকীয় মেৰামত কৰি আকাশী-যান নামিবলৈ সুবিধা কৰি দি যাতে নিয়ম মতে আকাশী-যান অহাযোৱা কৰে, তালৈ দৃষ্টি দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো। কাৰণ বাতৰি কাকতৰ পৰা আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে অলপতে ৰাষ্ট্ৰ-পতি অসমলৈ আহিব আৰু তেখেতৰ সেই অসম-ভ্ৰমণত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলাই বিধ্বস্ত কৰা অঞ্চল সমূহ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব বুলিও জানিব পাৰিছো। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ এই লীলাবাৰী Landing ground খন এতিয়াই যদি ভাল কৰি ৰখা নহয় তেনেহলে হয়তো তেখেতক সেই শ্ৰুপীড়িত অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ নিব পৰা নহব। গতিকে তেখেত অসমলৈ আহি যোৱাৰ পূৰ্বেই যাতে এই Landing ground খনৰ মেৰামতৰ কাম শেষ হয় তাৰ যত্ন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক বিশেষ ভাৱে টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো।

তাৰ পাঁচত, লোকেল বৰ্ডৰ আলি পদূলি বিলাক ধ্বংস হোৱাৰ ফলত বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ গাঁও-বিলাকলৈ সহায় লৈ যোৱাত বাধা জন্মিছে। আনফালে, লোকেল বৰ্ডৰ হাতত পুজি নথকাত—পুজিৰ অভাৱত, ভাগিয়োৱা আলি পদূলি, দলংবিলাক দিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে ৰাইজক সহায় কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে এই লোকেল বৰ্ডৰ আলিবিলাকৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ যাতে অতি সোনকালে প্ৰয়োজনীয় টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ Small Town Committeeক ভূমিকম্পৰ কিছুদিনৰ পিচতেই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ টাউনৰ ভিতৰৰ আলি কেইটা মেৰামত আৰু আলি কাষৰ নলাবিলাক পৰিস্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ আবেদন কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু পুজিৰ অভাৱত আলি মেৰামত, খাল-নলা পৰিস্কাৰ—আদিৰ একো কামেই হাতত লব পৰা নাই। তাৰোপৰি আজিও নগৰৰ চাৰি কাষৰ আলিবিলাকৰ ওপৰেদি পানী বৈয়েই আছে, যদিও অৱশ্যে জীপ চলাচল কৰিব পাৰে। ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ খাল-ফাট বিলাক স্থানীয় ৰাইজ আৰু কৰ্মী সকলে পুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰি মেৰামত কৰি লোৱাৰ ফলত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ 'লৰী' বা অন্যান্য গধুৰ যান বাহন অস্থায়ীভাবে চলাব পৰা হৈছে। এই অৱস্থাত যদি আৰু কিছুদিন থাকিব লগা হয় তেনেহলে এই আলি বিলাক বোকা হৈ পুনৰ চলাচলৰ অসুবিধা কৰিব। গতিকে Small Town Committeeৰ পুজিৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যাতে—অতি শীঘ্ৰে সাহায্য দি কাম হাতত লব পৰাৰ সুবিধা দিয়ে।

ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত নগৰৰ আশে-পাশে থকা নদীবিলাকৰ গতি আৰু স্থানীয় জানজুৰী বিলাকৰ বেদ (bed) বিলাক উঠা নমা হৈ পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে যেন লাগে। বজানদী, কাঁকৈ, সোবনশিৰী আদি এই মহকুমাৰ প্ৰধান নৈ কেইখনৰ গতি পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে বুলি মোৰ অনুমান হয় আৰু অহা বছৰ বাৰিষাত ই কোন ফালে পুনৰ ঢাল লয় সি চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। টাউনৰ ওচৰৰ এই নদী কেইখন—যেনে কাঁকৈ, গৰীয়াজান আদিৰ গতি নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে Embankment আৰু Drainage বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক তেওঁলোকে নিজে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিবৰ নিমিত্তে বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই নদী বিলাকে অহা বাৰিষাত পুনৰ বান পানীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি ধ্বংসলীলাৰ পুনৰাবৃত্তি নকৰে। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ, বিশেষকৈ ওপৰোক্ত নৈ কেইখন বোধ কৰো বাম হৈ গৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে পঠাৰত যিবিলাক ধান বোৱা হৈছিল—সেই শ শ খন পঠাৰৰ বোৱাৰ ওপৰত পানী এতিয়াও আছে আৰু সেই বোৱা বিলাক বানপানীয়ে ধ্বংস



কৰাৰ ফলত মানুহৰ আকাল আৰু বেচি হব বুলি অনুমান হয়। তাৰোপৰি যিকালে চাওঁ সেই ফালেই দেখা পোওঁ যে ইমান কষ্ট কৰি বাইজে বোৱা শালি ধানৰ পঠাৰৰ ৭।৮ নাইল দূৰলৈকে পোকে ধৰাৰ নিচিনা লাগে। এইবিলাক খেতিৰ বোগৰ কাৰণ, কৃষিবিভাগৰ ডেকা অফিচাৰ অৰ্থাৎ যিজন Antomologist আছে তেখেতে কয় যে শস্যবিলাকৰ শ্ৰী এনে হোৱাৰ কাৰণ বানপানীয়ে শস্যৰ গুৰিৰ পৰা সাব থকা মাটিৰ অংশ উটাই নিয়াৰ কাৰণেও হব পাৰে আৰু সেই পঠাৰৰ শস্যবিলাকৰ বেচি ভাগেই আৰু নষ্ট হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা। এনে অৱস্থাত ভবিষ্যতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত ভীষণ আকাল হব বুলি সন্দেহ হয়। এই সম্বন্ধে এতিয়াই যেন সময় থাকোঁতেই কিবা এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা উচিত হব এই ভাবি যাতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰীয়া বাইজ দুখদুৰ্দশাত নপৰে। চৰকাৰ যাতে আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়—তাৰ নিমিত্তে এই ধিনিতে চৰকাৰক জনাই থলো। বৰ্তমান, ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানী বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ নিপীড়িত লোক সকলৰ সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা, ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা যি সহায় আহিছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় আৰু 'ষ্টেট' চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী স্বেচ্ছাসেৱক সমিতিবিলাকে সেই বিলাক বিতৰণ কৰিছে। মই এইধিনিতে এটা কথা কওঁ যাতে কোনো বকম দুৰ্নীতিৰ ফলত নিপীড়িত লোক সকলৰ দুখকষ্ট বৃদ্ধি নহয় আৰু সিবিলাকেই প্ৰাণ বক্ষাৰ্থে আগবঢ়োৱা সকলৰ যাতে কোনো অপব্যৱহাৰ নহয় তাৰ নিমিত্তে কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষ আৰু বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকল আৰু সাহায্য সমিতি বিলাকৰ কৰ্মীসকলৰ ওপৰত ভৰসা ৰাখি, তেওঁলোকক তাৰ লগে লগে প্ৰকৃতিৰ এই দুৰ্যোগৰ দিনত দিন ৰাতি সমানে কাম কৰি সিবিলাকক সহায় কৰাৰ বাবে বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ হৈ আন্তৰিক সহকৰ্মনা জনাও আৰু যাতে কোনো প্ৰকাৰ দুৰ্নীতিয়ে এই সম্পৰ্কে বিস্তৰ কৰিব লগা কামত দেখা নিদিয়—তাৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ লক্ষ ৰাখিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত সিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী গৈ প্ৰপীড়িত বাইজৰ অভাৱ-অভিযোগ দূৰীকৰণৰ কাৰণে সহানুভূতি আৰু কাৰ্য্যপ্ৰেৰণা দি আহিছে তেওঁলোকৰ শলাগ লও। আশাকৰো, গৰীব দুখীয়া বাইজক বিপদৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ আজি যিভাবে চেষ্টা চলোৱা হৈছে, যিভাবে প্ৰপীড়িত বাইজৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে—অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ দেশ-বিদেশৰ পৰা সাহায্য-সম্ভাৰ আহিব লাগিছে—তাৰ যেন কোনো প্ৰকাৰে অপব্যৱহাৰ নহয় আৰু যাতে এই অসহায় নিপীড়িত বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজ সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যায্য অংশ পায় তাৰ কাৰণে মই পুনৰ আবেদন জনাই—নোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীৰ দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ বিষয়ে যিখন বিবৃতি এই পৰিসদত দাঙি ধৰিছে সি বৰ লাগতিয়াল হৈছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। বিবৃতি খন দাঙি ধৰাৰ পিচত যদিও একো কব লগীয়া নাই তথাপি কেইটামান কথাটলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত যি বিলাক বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোক বিপদত পৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ খাদ্য দ্ৰব্যৰ কাৰণে বোধকৰো কোনো বকমৰ অসুবিধা নহব। কাৰণ দেশ-বিদেশ সকলে ঠাইৰ পৰা আমালৈ বস্ত পঠাইছে আৰু আমিও পাইছো। কিন্তু ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে যি বিলাক বস্ত পাইছো সেই বিলাক বস্ত ঠিক দুৰ্ঘটনা হোৱা মানুহে পাইছেনে নাই? যি বিলাক ঠাইলৈ মটৰ গাৰী যায় বা নাওঁ যাব পাৰে বা যি বিলাক ঠাই দুই চাৰি মাইল দূৰতে, যদি সেই বিলাক ঠাইতে বস্ত দিয়া হয়, তেনেহলে বস্ত বিতৰণ কৰা বা সাহায্য কৰাৰ লাভ নহব। আমি চাব লাগিব যে প্ৰকৃত বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ মানুহে সহায় আৰু সুবিধা পাইছেনে নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই আকৌ আমি চাব লাগিব বাট-পথ বিলাক ঠিক হৈ আছেনে নাই। আগেয়ে বাট-পথৰ সুবিধা নকৰিলে সাহায্য দিয়া সুবিধাজনক ভাবে নহব। মই নিজ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কব খোজো যে এই সাহায্যৰ কামত বাট-পথৰ সুবিধা কৰাটো প্ৰধান কাম। বাট-পথৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে Air dropping ৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো উপায়ে যোগানৰ সুবিধা কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত যি অৱস্থা ডিব্ৰুগড়টো সেই একে অৱস্থাই হৈছে। চিচিবৰগাওঁ আৰু ধেমাজিটো ঠিক সুবিধা ভাবে বিলিফৰ কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। সোনাৰি ষাটৰ পৰা চিচিবৰগাওঁ আৰু চিচিবৰগাওঁৰ পৰা বাট-পথ সকলো বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে। অতি সোণকালে এই বাট কেইটা সুবিধা কৰি লব নোৱাৰিলে



সাহায্য দিয়া বব কঠিন হৈ পৰিব। চিচিবুটং আদি সৰু সৰু নদীবিলাকত মাত্ৰ সৰু সৰু নাও যাব পাৰে আৰু সেই সৰু সৰু নাওবোৰত বিলিফৰ বস্ত্ৰ চাৰি পাচ মোনহে নিব পাৰি। গতিকে সৰু সৰু নাওবোৰত বিলিফৰ মাল-বস্ত্ৰ নিবলৈ কিমান বেচি দিন লাগিব আৰু সেই বস্ত্ৰ বিলাক দুৰ্ভগীয়া ৰাইজ সকলৰ মাজত ভগাই দিয়া পৰ্য্যন্ত তেওঁলোকৰ কি দুৱন্দ্ব হব তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণে এই ঠাই বিলাকলৈ যাবৰ কাৰণে বাট-পথৰ কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে।

ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত চাচনী আৰু টিংখাং মৌজাৰ দিহিঙৰ কানত শিলকচুৰাম, গহং, আমগুৰি টিংৰাই, কৈবৰ্ত, বালীগাওঁ ইত্যাদিৰ তিনি শ চাৰি শ মানুহ ঘৰ-বাৰি এৰি স্কুল, নামঘৰ আদি ঠাইত আশ্ৰয় লব লগা হৈছে। বাট-পথৰ সুবিধা নথকাত এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ কোনো সন্ধান লবৰ সুবিধা হোৱা নাই। মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত ভদুকান্ত গগৈ দেৱে টিংখাং আদি ঠাই লৈ বাট-পথ একেবাৰে নাই বুলি কৈছে। ইফালে লাকৰা মৌজাৰ ডিহিংথান, কলৌলোৱা ইত্যাদি বহুত গাঁৱলৈ যাবলৈ যাতায়াতৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। ভূমিকম্পৰ ২০ দিনৰ পিচতহে সেই বিলাক ঠাইলৈ মানুহ যাব পৰিছে। বাট-পথৰ এই অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে সাহায্যৰ কাম ঠিক মতে দিয়া বব কঠিন হৈ পৰিছে।

এফালে ছেখোৱা মৌজাৰ সাপমাৰী, ববালী ইত্যাদি ১০।১২ খন গাঁৱলৈ ট্ৰাক ৰোডৰ পৰা যোৱাৰ ভীষণ অসুবিধা। ভাল অৱস্থাতে যেতিয়া এই বিলাক ঠাইলৈ মানুহ চলাচল বা যান-বাহন আদি চলাচল কৰিবৰ অসুবিধা তেতিয়া এই প্ৰলয় ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত এই ঠাই বিলাকৰ কি অৱস্থা হব পাৰে তাক সহজেই অনুমান কৰিব পাৰে। গতিকে এই বাট-পথ বিলাক গঢ়ি লোৱাটোও নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে।

তাৰ পিচত কৃষক আৰু মজদুৰ সকলৰ যি হানি হৈছে সিও অবগনীয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগতে আৰু এটা শ্ৰেণী, যাক জালোৱা শ্ৰেণী বোলা হয়, তেওঁলোকৰ যি হানি হৈছে তাক বৰ্ণনা কৰা কঠিন। ১৫ আগষ্টৰ প্ৰলয় ভূমিকম্পই সেই জালোৱা সকলৰ নৈত বান্ধি থোৱা নাঁও, জাল, জৰি আদি সৰ্ববস্তু লৈ গল। সত্য কথা কবলৈ গলে তেওঁলোক প্ৰায় পথৰ ভিখাৰীৰ দৰে হল। ইফালে তেওঁলোকৰ শতকৰা ৯০ জন গৃহহীন। চৰকাৰক মই টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এই জালোৱা সমাজক তেওঁলোকৰ লাগতিয়াল বস্ত্ৰ জাল বা সুতা আদি দি সহায় কৰি নতুন জীৱন আৰু সমাজ গঢ়িবলৈ যেন সুবিধা দিয়ে।

খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কথা কওঁ যে, তেওঁবিলাকক বৰ্ত্তমান এই সঙ্কটত চাউল, দাইল আৰু কানি কাপোৰ আদি দি যথেষ্ট সহায় দিয়া হৈছে সঁচা। কিন্তু এইদৰে আৰু যে কিমানক কিমান দিন দিব লাগিব তাৰ সীমা সংখ্যা নাই। এই সহায় দিয়াৰ উপৰিও এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে খেতিয়কৰ হালোৱা গৰু, খুতিৰ খিৰতী গাই নোহোৱা হৈছে। তেওঁবিলাকক অনতি পলমে হালোৱা গৰু আৰু খুতিয়ালা বিলাকক খিৰতী গাই আদি দি সহায় কৰিলেহে সেই সকলোৱে পুনৰ বসতি কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু নতুন সমাজ গঢ়িবলৈ সক্ষম হব।

এইখিনিতে এটা কথা উনুকিয়াও যে Government of India ৰ ভূতত্ববিদ সকলৰ দ্বাৰা বিধবস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহ, বিশেষকৈ শদিয়া, পাছিঘাট আদি ঠাই বিলাকৰ ভূখণ্ড পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰাৰ লাগে। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ ভূখণ্ডৰ বিশেষ কিবা পৰিণতি ঘটিছেনে নাই আৰু নদী-নলা-বিল আদিৰ অৱস্থাৰ পৰিণতি হৈছেনে নাই আৰু তাৰ অধিবাসী সকলে তাতে থকাটো নিৰাপদক হয়নে নহয়? যদি ভূতত্ববিদ সকলে পৰীক্ষা কৰি সেই বিলাকত মানুহ থকাটো বিপদ জনক বুলি ভাবে, আৰু যদি সেই ঠাইৰ নদ নদী বিলাকে আন ফালে গতি লৈছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা ভবিষ্যতেও বিপদ হব পাৰে বুলি ভাবে তেন্তে সেই ঠাইৰ লোক সকলক আন ঠাইলৈ নিব লাগে। মই এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰোৱা নিতান্ত উচিত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। নহলে প্ৰতি বছৰে চৰকাৰে সেই সকলোকে সহায় কৰাটো অসম্ভৱ কথা হব। যদি ভূতত্ববিদ



সকলে কয় যে, সেইবিলাক ঠাইত থকা বিপদ জনক, তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকক আন সুবিধা ঠাইলৈ নি পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এটা suggestion দিব খোজো, অৱশ্যে মই নেজানো মোৰ suggestion যুক্তিপূৰ্ণ হয়নে নহয় যে বিপদজনক ঠাইৰ মানুহ বোৰক আন ভাল ঠাইত বসতি কৰিবলৈ অনুমতি দিব লাগে। যিবিলাক ঠাইত বাস কৰা উপযুক্ত নহয় অথবা বিপদ জনক সেইবিলাক ঠাই অতি বিপদজনক বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে। নাইবা Forest Reserve কৰি দিলেও চৰকাৰৰ কিছুমান আয়ৰ বাট বন্ধি হ'ব পাৰে। আৰু এটা কথা মই উল্লেখ কৰো যে, যদিও ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ গড়াখহনীয়া বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰা হৈছে তথাপি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব পৰা নাই। এইকথা আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বিবৃতিতেই কৈ গৈছে।

মোৰ মনেৰে যদিহে ইমান টকা খৰছ কৰিও নদীৰ গড়া খহনীয়া বন্ধ কৰিব পৰা নাই, তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে অনথক আৰু খৰছ নকৰি বৰ্তমান ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ নগৰৰ চাৰিও পিনে যিবিলাক ঠাই পৰি আছে, তালৈ নগৰ খন উঠাই নিলেইতো ভাল হয়। তাৰ কাৰণে যদি বেছি পৰিমাণেও টকা খৰছ হয় তাকো চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিব লাগে। আমি জনাত এবছৰ নহয় দুবছৰ নহয়, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ গড়াখহনীয়া বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ পুতি বছৰে অজস্ৰ টকা খৰছ হয়। তাৰ তিনি চাৰি বছৰৰ খৰছেৰে এখন উন্নত ধৰণৰ নতুন নগৰ গঢ়ি উঠিব। তেতিয়াহলে এনেকুৱা দুৰ্যোগৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰেও ভাবিব নালাগিব, বছৰেকীয়া খৰছৰো হাত সাৰিব আৰু বাইজৰো চিন্তা কৰিব নালাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে মোৰ ওপৰোক্ত পৰামৰ্শটো ফলবতী হ'ব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে দকৈ গমি চাব।

শেহত মই ইয়াকেই কওঁ যে আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ সকলো কথাই সুন্দৰকৈ প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। মই তেখেতক তাৰ কাৰণে পুনৰাই ধন্যবাদ দিওঁ। আমাৰ বৰ্তমান বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলক যাতে এটিবো প্ৰাণহানী নোহোৱাকৈ উদ্ধাৰ কৰি অনা হয়, আৰু সেই লোকসকলক যথাযথ ভাবে সাহায্য কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ ভবিষ্যৎ আশাৰ গজালী সেই সন্তি-সন্ততি বিলাকক আশানুৰূপ ভাবে উন্নত কৰি আমাৰ এইখন এখন শক্তিশালী ৰাজ্য হিচাবে টিকি থাকিবলৈ চেষ্টা আৰু ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত গোহাৰী জনাওঁ।

ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

জয় হিন্দ।

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard every detail of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's statement on the earthquake situation in Assam. He has not left anything more to be said by us. The whole picture has been presented before our eyes by him as well as by His Excellency the Governor of Assam and by the pen picture of the Prime Minister of India. After this the situation need not require any elaborate discussion from our side. The only point is that how to cope with the present disastrous situation. This is the only concern or thought in our mind and everyone of us shall have to devise ways and means as far as possible on his part to contribute in rebuilding this devastated beautiful State of ours. From the speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and His Excellency the Governor we find that the devastation is not of ordinary type. It has totally changed the face of the earth in this part of the country. That there is a topographical change has been admitted by the experts and there is no knowing where the centre of this devastation is and an army of geologist and other experts are examining the whole question and we have found hundreds of miles of public as well as private roads and village paths and other things being made topsyturvy. We remember the time



when the Prime Minister of India came here and whose presence itself was a tonic everywhere. He gave us so many encouraging words that the natural calamities must be coming every now and then, and there is no escape from them; but we must be able to cope with the situation like man and if the nature is relentless we must be able also to fight it as far as possible. If I remember aright he gave us a clear hope that this question of earthquake and flood devastation of Assam should not be taken as a calamity for this State alone, from subsequent behaviours even outside India the earthquake question of Assam, to my mind, has already not only become an all-India question to a great extent but it has become an international question at least for sympathy on humanitarian consideration. The gift from all quarters have shown that this is a fact. If this question has become the question of all-India then we must look at all the facts of this devastation from every angle of vision. Just as the man-made calamity of the evacuees from East Pakistan has already become an all-India question which has been admitted by the Central Government and recently very clearly admitted by the Congress President and the Congress Conference also, similarly this nature-made calamity should be considered to be an all-India character, no less a catastrophe than the calamity that has been brought to the millions of East Pakistan evacuees. We can take this matter in that light. The devastation that has been created is so serious in the words of the Hon'ble Chief Minister himself that it is not a matter of a few lakhs but it will be a matter of several crores to recoup the losses, loss in topography, economy and, should I say, in psychology and various other ways. Therefore I want to suggest, as the Prime Minister said here, that the Government of India or the whole of India will be behind us if we all exert ourselves to fight with the nature—all people of Assam should show that spirit. A great feeling has been shown by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief when he said, "We are ready to help the civil administration provided the military is only asked to execute definite or perfect scheme of Government". At this moment I find our Government, our Cabinet is also trying its level best, without losing any time, with a scheme for the county as a whole to cope with the situation. I presume our going to communicate the definite plans which may be ready within the next few days to the Central Government stressing that this question should not be taken by anybody as only the question of the State. It must first and foremost be a Central question just as the question of evacuees in different parts of the country has been accepted as a commitment of the whole of India, so also these distressed people who are worse than the evacuees, who are floating down on water, who have to live for days and nights together on the top of trees, who have been annihilated by thousands and not by hundreds by the subsequent floods, should receive attention of the Centre as this colossal work cannot be executed by our Government with slender revenue.

Besides, we could have been able to cope this disaster ourselves had we not been deprived of a substantial portion of the revenue by the Central Government. Take the case of the Tea Industry. The Tea Industry have also suffered very badly but they were the first in the field to give succour to those needy people. We are thankful to them, I mean the Tea Industry who have contributed so much to the Central exchequer all these years. For all the revenue that we can claim in the way of excise and other duties, the Central Government takes away double or treble of it. In the face of that if we are expected to cope with this scorching calamity, it stands to reasons that this money should be refunded to our State even if it is earmarked only for the purpose of rehabilitating those devastated people of the country. I think we shall not be considered unreasonable to make that demand and I only wish our Cabinet should insist on that.



Then regarding the roads, yesterday and today also I find that we are making a difference between the Local Board Roads and the public highways. In this matter I think there should be no discrimination. At the time of devastating them the earthquake did not make any discrimination between the so-called highways and the Local Board roads. There must be a central contribution to these high ways or low ways or whatever you call them. All these road systems need proper improvement as quickly as possible. Even other succour that we may be able to give in the shape of rice and paddy or other essential things will suffer. Therefore, from all points of view it appears that this catastrophe should be taken primarily as an All-India catastrophe, and if this is taken so, we will be encouraged to do our bit in helping in the implementation of those schemes by our personal service or even personal sufferings if necessary. Otherwise all this will be only paper discussion or paper resolution.

As regards the railway system, yesterday I heard mention was made that there is the mighty Brahmaputra. From Delhi it may be argued that you have got this mighty Brahmaputra where steamers can ply and where thousands of boats can ply why should you require another railway system in Upper Assam? But if they have actually seen the difficulties of transportation by steamers these years, it will not be necessary for me to convince them that the Brahmaputra is not serving the people as well as it used to do. But whatever that may be, the rail system in the northern part of Assam is not only necessary for transporting the daily necessities of life, but it is also of great strategic value. I am sure, in time to come it will be a very important strategic railway line. Moreover, we want this railway line not only for strategic reasons, but as we have always said, we are very anxious to develop our brethren in the hills. If we are sincere in this, if the Government are sincere about that, then that railway system is an urgent necessity not only for this catastrophe but in time to come for political and other reasons also. These hill people will be quickly developed if the railway system to connect them is laid down there.

As regards the other highways, to bring them to their proper level will not be an easy task. It will not be so easy to carry the things and rush to all those starving people for many months to come. Therefore, my humble suggestion is that at the present moment this question should be taken as an All-India question, as I have said before, like the evacuee question.

With regard to this evacuee question, we have been forced to take in 5 lakhs of people instead of 50 thousand for which we have committed ourselves—the Centre cannot resist it and we also cannot resist it. To feed these extra 5 lakhs mouths it needed a large quantity of rice, about threefold or fourfold of what it used to be before. Yet for this extra commitment our Ministry was taken to task for not being able to provide rice to these people who have not been properly rationed yet they are taking 2 regular meals a day—there is no doubt about it. Besides these people have become also the source of much black marketing in the State. Black marketers have been rather encouraged by these persons to do a lot of nefarious transactions. And if we are to rehabilitate our people who have been rendered homeless and landless by this catastrophe then they should be the first thought at the present moment in the minds of all hon. Members as well as the entire State. Without that it will not be possible to make patch work here and there. If we have to do all this it will require a mint of money and as our Hon'ble Chief Minister has said, it will require crores of money. That being so, can we with all our good wishes and with all our confidence cope with the situation ourselves? It cannot be, it will only be a pious wish. So we must by all means unite and with one united voice let us go to India to cope with this catastrophe because, I feel, that this is an All-India question—if this frontier



State of Assam is lost, the whole of India will be lost. As such this will be a major issue for India to give us the money that will be required for rehabilitation of the people affected by this catastrophe. The duty of all of us, the duty of the leaders and of the Members as well as an ordinary beggar in the street will be to render our personal services wherever it is necessary. We must be pledged to it with whatever help we can give them.

If we are resolute in all these points and if we want to rehabilitate these people, if we want to give the landless with fresh lands, we should not hesitate to express our ideas before all.

No personal gain or loss should come into calculation.

As regards the supply position, I have one suggestion to make, especially to our Supply Minister, whom the other day hon. Mr. Morley considered as the juniormost Minister, and said that possibly it was not well to entrust him with this huge task. But I should say, Sir, that a young Minister, if he has got a stout heart and mind, will be able to cope with the situation fully well if we also co-operate with him. My suggestion is this: that the present procurement policy should be radically changed. If he allows me I can send him my own scheme in writing. He should only consider that on merits and not on the consideration as to who has framed it. In one word, I should say that the intermediaries, the middlemen, are the source of trouble everywhere in this world. They should be wiped out. There is the cultivator, and there is the Government godown. The paddy should come directly to the godown from the cultivator's Bhoral by whatever procedure that is evolved. I can give details about that also. Again, the mill-owners, big and small, should be controlled. At the present moment in Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Sibsagar subdivisions there are about 100 mills out of which only 40 big mills are controlled by the Department. The result is that the uncontrolled mills become the centre of activities of black-marketers, profiteers and the idle drones of society who want to make profit out of nothing. The result is that they take their paddy to the bigger mills and sell it there at a higher price, and the bigger mills in their turn send a portion of rice to the black-market.

Then, Sir, another point is that there should be no procurement from the mills' side. Mills should be exclusively supplied from Government procurement. The mills should be given the required quantity of paddy and asked to supply the adequate quantity of rice. They should only get their milling charges. The mills should be asked to get their paddy from the Bhoral of a particular owner in whose custody Government have kept his paddy after procurement.

Then, Sir, the Supply Minister said that if we compelled people to part with their paddy they might turn to cultivation of jute. But that is only problematical. If the cultivator knows that he will get proper price for his paddy at the hands of Government, and all unscrupulous middlemen will be eliminated, he will not divert his cultivation. From my experience I can tell you that the other day at Kakojan the cultivators were selling rice to the other needy villagers and not to any middlemen. If this idea spreads, and intensive propaganda is carried on both by Government, Congress and other public organisations and leaders, I see no such danger. At the same time, Sir, when we think of controlling the price of paddy we should also see that the cultivators, whose only source of income is their paddy, get their other necessities of life. So, Government should endeavour to supply them with their necessities of life. Only Corrugated Iron Sheets will not do. Government may, say, give a pair of *Dhuti* for a certain amount of paddy, and so on. Sir, we find that thousands of tons of Corrugated Iron sheets are going to be distributed.



We know that 50 per cent. of the Bhorals of these people have been destroyed. We should supply them with Corrugated Iron sheets for roofing their Bhorals before the next season and ask them to supply a certain quantity of paddy in exchange, spreading over a period of two to three years. Instead of allotting Corrugated Iron sheets only in paper, some such system should be adopted. I doubt whether a single Bhoral has been roofed up till now, all the Corrugated Iron sheets are going to the black market.

Then, Sir, I should like to say a few words about distribution of foodstuffs and other relief measures in the affected areas. As my hon. Friend Srijut Harinarayan Barua said the other day, His Excellency the Governor has himself taken up the matter of sending different batches of workers to different places. I think this will be the best arrangement at the present moment. If the morale of the people has to be restored this cannot be done by distribution of rice only. Fear has got to be eliminated from their minds. A batch of sturdy people with encouraging faces and encouraging words should cheer them up, and restore confidence in their minds. A calamity has occurred, it may not occur for another 50 years. Since the inception of this world men are fighting against the forces of Nature, and in the midst of that fight we will have to lead our own life. That is what I feel. I should not be misunderstood by either Government or my colleagues. That is what I feel, that will be the only way of tackling this problem. Lastly, Sir, I reiterate that if the Centre does not take responsibility to a great extent, all our paper schemes will fail and the people will suffer for years to come.

**Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate our Hon'ble Chief Minister for the statement on the work done in connection with the devastating earthquake which put the gear of the State almost in disorder. I particularly express my sense of appreciation for his personal exertion in the work at a time when he had not been keeping good health. I am sure that the problems created by the earthquake will receive the most satisfactory solution at his able hands. We, Sir, living in a region far away from the visible effect of the earthquake were at the beginning simply perturbed by the plethora of theorist as to the origin of the earthquake put forward by specially the Calcutta Dailies. One report by a theorist stated that Assam as a whole would be sinking. At another time another theorist gave his opinion that the mighty Himalayas were coming forward like an avalanche seemingly to displace us all. Different opinions were expressed by different Pandits in the matter and I think, it is very essential that a sifting enquiry be made into the source, into the origin of the earthquake and if necessity arises as has been suggested by a gentleman from Allahabad, let us live according to the changed condition of the nature around us. One other thing, Sir, which must be taken into serious consideration is the change in course of the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries—on this subject the advice of experts is urgently called for specially with a view to meet any possible threats to the lower regions. Before having that expert advice I should like, Sir, to refer to the work done by the expert Pandits on various subjects from time to time. It is really regrettable that very many expert Pandits on very many subjects have produced but little work—what I mean is that in this particular case of the change of course of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries—real work must be done and real work must be shown, because there is no doubt that in the near future we shall have effects undreamt of from flood waters specially in the lower regions of Assam. Especially when there has been visible signs of change in the course of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries because whereas high floods are taking place in Upper Assam there has been manifestly less flood in Lower Assam this year. It is very probable that the bed of the Brahmaputra in the upper



region might have gone higher and this will consequently affect the districts in the lower region in the years to come. Our Chief Minister has referred to the food situation created by the earthquake. I have nothing but unqualified praise for his able handling of the delicate food situation and, Sir, in this context, I expect that the main calamity of the earthquake will have chastened our hearts and persuade us to direct our kindly thoughts to the effects of another equally great calamity. I refer to the disturbances in our State in the first quarter of this year. It is an equally great calamity because when, Sir, you just imagine the extent of the damage caused by these disturbances in several districts, you cannot but admit that it was a great calamity like that of the earthquake. I shall simply refer to a single subdivision and will put forward a moderate estimate of the damage caused by it. Take the subdivision of Barpeta alone. According to official figures about 8,000 families were affected. The loss, if taken to be at Rs. 2,000 per family, will come upto rupees one crore and 50 lakhs and this figure is taken only in connection with the movable property.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Hon'ble Member will please confine his remarks to the earthquake.

**Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN:** I was referring to this in connection with the food situation. As a result of the disturbances thousands and thousands of acres of land were left uncultivated. This has added to our food difficulties—that is what I mean to say.

Now, Sir, these people are coming back. In the absence of speedy and effective rehabilitation work they are withering away, I do not quarrel, Sir, with the schemes put forward by the Government with regard to the rehabilitation of these people. I do not depend on the Prime Ministers' Agreement for the rehabilitation of these people. These people, culturally Assamese—have been living in the State for from a range of 30 to 35 years and thus they have become children of the soil. I shall once again appeal to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and urge him to earnestly take up the work of the proper rehabilitation of these unfortunate victims and if rehabilitated, they will also so far food is concerned come to the aid of the victims of the great calamity in Upper Assam. Sympathy and action in this way will not only help the economic situation in this country but also will better the already degenerating moral condition. I do not want to make a lengthy speech and as I have said already. Once again before concluding I would request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to take up the matter in right earnest.

**Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্য-মন্ত্রীৰ বিবৃতিৰ পৰা সকলো খবৰ পৰিপাতিকৈ জানিবলৈ পাইছো। তেখেতে ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানী পীড়িত লোক সকলৰ বিবৰণ এই পৰিষদত দাঙি ধৰিছে। তেওঁ বিলাকে কি উপায়ে ভবিষ্যতে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু সম্প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত সকলৰ বাবে কি কৰিছে তাকো ভালকৈ বুজাই কৈছে। ইয়াৰ ওপৰত যোৰ কবলৈ বিশেষ একো নাই। তেখেতে যিবিলাক আঁচনি কৰিব খুজিছে বা কৰিব সেই বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

অতিৰিক্ত হিচাবে পীড়িত গাওঁ থ্ৰায় ৩০১৩১ খন মান হব। সেই বিলাক গাওঁৰ পৰা মই জনাত ৪৩৩ জন লোক মৃত্যু মুখত পৰিছে। এই পৰিষদৰ আগত সেই গাওঁ বিলাকৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰাটো যোৰ পক্ষে উচিত হব।

বৰদলনি মৌজাত—দিৰপাই, চেঙেলিগাওঁ, গাচিগাওঁ, তৰাজান, বায়নগাওঁ, বালিগাওঁ, চয়দুদ, মিলিগাওঁ, আধলিগাওঁ, গোঁগামুখ, নটাকগাওঁ, ভেবেলি, নেঠাই, বতুৱা, পুৰনাপাৰঘাট আৰু চেনিয়া দেউৰীগাওঁ।



গোহাঁই মৌজাত—কলবাৰী, পাতিবগাওঁ আৰু অৰিয়নী।

কদম মৌজাত—দুলুংমুখ, কঠালগুৰি, উৰিয়ামগুৰি, তিঙিৰি, শিলনি, মেৰগাওঁ, মেদকগাওঁ, বাৰগ গাওঁ, গেৰগেৰী, টেকেবাগুৰি আৰু পাত্ৰীগাওঁ।

বৰ্তমানে ওপৰোক্ত গাওঁ বিলাকৰ বেচি ভাগৰেই চিনচাব নাই। কিছুমান গাওঁ সোৱনশিৰি নৈৰ বুকুত লীন হ'ল। কিছুমান গাওঁ বালি পেলাই চিনচাব নাইকিয়া কৰিলে। আৰু কিছুমান আধা ভঙা হৈ চিন মাত্ৰ আছে। এই গাওঁ বিলাকত মোৰ মতে ৪৩৩ জন লোকৰ প্ৰাণহানী হৈছে। বাকী যিসকল লোক বাচি আহিছে, তেওঁলোকো প্ৰাণ মাত্ৰ বাচি আহিছে, কোনো সা-সম্পত্তি উদ্ধাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

বানপানীত পীড়িত লোক সকলৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমানে পথালিপান, তিনিআলি, বজাৰৰ মানুহৰ ঘৰত, কিছুমান মৈমনসিংগীয়া মুছলমানে এৰি থৈ যোৱা ঘৰত আৰু কিছুমানে দুলুংমুখ জংগলী বিজাৰ্ভৰ আলিৰ কানে কানে সৰু সৰু পজা সাজি পৰিয়াল লৈ আছেহি। আৰু কিছুমানে বৰদলনি মৌজাৰ বালিগাওঁ, গোঁগামুখ আৰু বিলমুখত আশ্ৰয় লৈ আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত গোহাৰি জনালো।

বৰ্তমান এই লোক সকলক আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা খোৱালোৱা আৰু চিকিৎসা বিষয়ত সাহায্য কৰাৰ উপৰিও মাৰোৱাৰী এচোচিয়েশ্যন, শঙ্কৰ মীচন আৰু আন আন অনেক অনুষ্ঠান সাহায্য কামত লাগি আছে।

যানবাহনৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণেও এই পীড়িত লোক সকলে যিমান খিনি সাহায্য পাব লাগে, সিমান খিনি বৰ্তমানে পাব পৰা নাই, অৱশ্যে এই অসুবিধাবোৰ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ যানবাহন বিভাগে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। গতিকে অলপ দিনৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান ঠাইলৈ বস্ত্ৰ বাহানি নিয়াৰ সুবিধা হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিব পৰা যায়।

বৰ্তমান এই পীড়িত লোক সকলৰ ডাঙৰ বিলাকক সপ্তাহত দুসেৰ আৰু সৰু বিলাকক এসেৰ কৈ অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰতি সাজত ডাঙৰক দুই ছটাক আৰু সৰুক এছটাককৈ চাউল দিয়া হৈছে। ভাতৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁ বিলাকৰ অন্য আহাৰ নাই। গতিকে সপ্তাহত চাৰি সেৰকৈ অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰতি সাজত এপোৱা হিচাবে চাউল দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

এই পীড়িত লোকসকলৰ কাপোৰৰ অভাৱ বৰ বেচি। তেওঁলোকৰ লজ্জা নিবাবণৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি মুনহৰ একোখন ধুতি আৰু প্ৰতি তিৰোতাৰ অন্ততঃ এখনকৈ মেখেলা বৰ জৰুৰি দৰ্কাৰ হৈ পৰিছে, আৰু জাৰ কালিৰ লগে লগে একোখন কম্বলৰ আৱশ্যক হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ বাচন বৰ্তন, দা কুঠাৰ, কোৰ ইত্যাদি আৱশ্যকীয় গঁজুলি বিলাক পানীত উটি গৈছে। সম্প্ৰতি সেই অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় সহায় বিলাকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

সৰ্বশেষত এই দুৰ্দশা গ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলে যাতে ভবিষ্যতে সুকলমে নিজৰ ভৱিত থিয় হ'ব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় এটা আঁচনি লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for giving us a detailed statement of what Government have been doing and what the Government measures are. We are sure that Government has a good scheme prepared to help the stricken people. The Hon'ble Chief Minister stated that we have not been able to fully assess the damage done by the consequent floods. That is correct. Because our people have not been able to reach the other side of Dibrugarh on the North Bank upto the present moment. Those marooned people may or may not have received relief even up to the present moment. These people who have been so stricken are not the people who eat things produced by others, these are the people who produce things for themselves and others. So we are not doing any kind deed in thinking for these



people and whom we call poor people. They are not poor people, but in fact they are the richest people on earth, because they are producing food for us. Therefore I hope that the hon. Members of this House do feel for these people who enable us and our society and the State to live. They are not beggars, Assam has never been a land of beggars. It was not even during the time of War that we saw the beggars infested in the Bazzars, cities, towns, railway stations and every public place. The people of Assam though they work leisurely, know that begging is beneath their dignity. But begging has now become one of the finest professions in Assam. We do not want to make these stricken people our burden by turning them into complete beggars. Thousands of them are going to be beggars if they are not properly rehabilitated. They are not the people who will beg, but it will be our responsibility if they are turned out to be beggars in every village, city and town in Assam. They have lost all their own. From Kadam Mouza eastward up to Dibrugarh in the north bank, practically all areas have been devastated by the flood that followed the earthquake. My hon. Friend from North Lakhimpur, Srijiut Hem Chandra Hazarika, has visited the places and he has been able to come in touch with the people in some villages. He has brought to this House first hand information. He has pointed out to us and the Government the great needs of North Lakhimpur area. It is quite possible that there may be some relief to enable these people to live through a few months, say two or three months, but that is not enough. These people will have to be completely rehabilitated because they have been producing food. Assam has been called a surplus Province in the matter of rice and paddy, but now it does not seem that Assam is a surplus Province. We are paying for our rice anything from Rs.30 to Rs.40 per maund. That is not indicative of a Province being a surplus one.

The North Lakhimpur Subdivision has been one of the rich corners in Assam. They had much rice and paddy produced in that Subdivision. Most of the people there produce rice and most of the people of that Subdivision are working people who never think of begging. They have produced our food and will be producing our food because that is the best work they know for many many generations. The condition of the area that I have been talking about must be realised by the hon. Members of this House. These people who have been affected have to be completely rehabilitated. They have to be provided with even Daos. We have been wiped out. They have to be provided with even Daos. We have been wiped out. Apart from the areas in the Abor Hills and Mikir Hills, the plains portions have had many of the villages completely wiped out so that people have lost their all and thousands of them have died.

The Government must now have a long-term scheme to completely rehabilitate these working people. They are our food producers. In a land which is always been surplus we cannot afford to overlook these people because they produce the real wealth of the country, wealth that we sorely need. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that 1951 is the target date when India will be self-sufficient in respect of food ; there would be no import of food from 1952. That is the target date. That target date seem to recede now. But nature cannot beat us if we take care of the people who alone can give us the target date. The people who produce food can always give the target date.



I have to point out—Government too knows, I am sure—that these people have to be given Daos, ploughs and plough-cattle. That will require a lot of money as has already been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Nilmoni Phookan and that will be a very big task. Every family has to be supplied with these things. Thousands of them have lost their all. Apart from the psychological blow they have received, they have lost all. They are not able to rehabilitate themselves unaided. We have got to remember that they have got to begin life over again. These families had everything supplied by their grandfathers. The grandfathers had Daos, bullocks and land. These passed to their grandsons and these grandsons are now family members. They have lost everything and they have to start their life over again. If we think of that then we shall be able to realize the great task that is facing our Government at the moment. So there are many people in the plains who have to be rehabilitated and Government will also have to think of the condition of the Mismis and Abors whose villages have been completely destroyed. They will also need as much help as those in the plains. But very probably the Centre will come to their help whereas the burden of looking after the people of the plains is always on the Provincial Government. My hon. Friend, Mr. Nilmoni Phookan, has hinted that this is the opportunity for Assam of obtaining bigger assistance from the Centre for it is beyond the capacity of Assam to bear the burden of this great task.

I hope Government will heed the suggestions that my hon. Friend, Mr. Phookan, has given on the floor of this House in regard to the avoidance of middle men as far as possible. I am sure it is wellknown to the Government, how terribly the common people are being hit because of the middle men of various categories—administrative middle men, commercial middle men and all sorts of people coming in between the Government and the people. These are the people who hit our masses the most.

Before I resume my seat, Sir, I must say that in the matter of giving relief to the sufferers Government will always receive full support from this side of the House.

(At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it.)

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE:** Deputy Speaker, Madam, I fully endorse the statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in regard to the havoc and damages caused by the recent earthquake and flood in Upper Assam. It is very unfortunate and sad for the State of Assam that it has to meet with two calamities in the three extremities of the State. One being the Act of God, the other creation of human beings. The Government with assistance from the Centre and in co-operation with the public is to fight badly to establish the *status quo* of a huge number of people affected. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has placed before the House the detailed and true picture of the devastation wrought by the earthquake in Assam affecting greatly the very economy, industry and cultivation, land and a huge number of people and also the measures taken by the Government.

It will not be out of place if I could give a picture of the devastation caused by the communal disturbances in Assam. As I cannot give the picture of damages in other districts with authority, I stick to my district only to show



how Assam has suffered great loss economically. The extent of the disturbances may be easily judged from the area and the total population affected. Excluding the southern part of the Goalpara Subdivision, practically the entire area to the north bank of the district was affected involving an area of about 2,000 sq. miles if not more, out of the total area of 3,979 sq. miles of the district. The thanas of Bijni, Sidli, Kokrajhar, Gosaigaon and North Salmara in their entirety and the thanas of Bilasipara and Golakganj and Dhubri in part were affected. The approximate number of the total population directly affected in these thanas and some in Goalpara Subdivision is 2,00,000 and odd.

The *modus operandi* employed by the raiders was arson preceded by looting of movables. The worst aspect of the disturbances was the wanton destruction of food grains which might run into at least 20 to 25 lakhs maunds.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** On a point of information Madam, is it relevant to speak about those facts when the subject matter is about earthquake devastation, etc. ?

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE :** Madam, I am going to show how economically the State of Assam has suffered both by the communal disturbances and by the damage caused by the earthquake.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Madam, we are at present discussing about the havoc caused by the earthquake.

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE:** Had there not been destruction of foodgrains by the communal disturbances the shortage of food would not have arisen. So, Madam, I am speaking to show how economically the State of Assam has suffered. Personal violence was restored to where generally resistance was offered and thus in some areas a large number of murders occurred the exact number of which it has not been possible to finally ascertain. In places the displaced persons were armed with bows and arrows, spears, Lathis and in many cases private fire-arms. Many Santhals from the tribal areas and some from tea gardens with bows and arrows, were specially recruited to take part in the disturbances as these types of weapons are more deadly and awe-inspiring. Loss in life and personal injuries are not assessable in terms of money, but the total material loss sustained by the Muslims from movables, such as houses, personal effects, live-stock and foodgrains, etc., can be roughly estimated at Rs.6,00,00,000 on the basis of Rs.1,500 per family for about 40,000 families. The loss in standing crops was no doubt considerable, but this is not assessable. Apart from this, these Muslims who are first class cultivators and whose contributions to the agricultural economy of the district is considerable, have been severely crippled economically. The last jute and *aus* crops in the affected areas have failed despite efforts of Government to protect them by allotting cultivated areas to East Bengal refugees and local non-Muslims.

Though assistance given so far to displaced Muslims under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement is far from adequate, their over-all rehabilitation to restore their original productive capacity in foodgrains and cash crops should be a matter of vital concern to the State in the interest of its economic well being. But even with the maximum of help it will take them some time to come into their own and to that extent the general economic well being of the State will suffer.



The Muslims in other parts of the district not directly affected sold away their foodgrains and cattle, etc., at very low prices out of panic and thus incurred loss. Now many of such people are undergoing severe hardship for want of foodgrains. Particularly in areas bordering the disturbed areas, Muslim cultivators neglected their standing crops under the apprehension of being driven out. The total pecuniary loss sustained by people not directly affected will also be very extensive though not expressible in terms of money.

Madam, for want of food and systematic distribution many people have been dying of starvation. So, before I resume my seat I request the Government to take every possible effort for the rehabilitation of those displaced Muslims in order to increase the economic prosperity of the State of Assam with the help of these first class agriculturists.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I will make today the shortest speech in my life. I simply rise to thank the Hon'ble Chief Minister for his very detailed enumeration of the havoc that the earthquake has caused and the magnitude of the disaster and the appalling condition of the affected people and the huge relief that has to be provided. I never thought that after his long speech running to 28 pages in print read over to us, there was any more room for either criticism or suggestion. In my opinion the Government has been doing whatever is possible under the circumstances and so any criticism or suggestion at this stage is rather unwanted and uncalled for. He has sought the co-operation of all and I can assure him that if we are approached in a proper way we are ready to render the utmost help that lies in us. (*Applauses from all sides.*)

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Deputy Speaker, Madam, I would like to emulate the example set by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition in making an extremely brief speech and also following his lead in thanking the Hon'ble Chief Minister for his very able presentation of the details of this great disaster.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has given us a detailed account of the measure which Government have taken and we would like to take this opportunity of congratulating Government of the vigour with which the task of relief has been undertaken and their willingness to attract co-operation from all quarters. We appreciate very deeply, Madam, the very generous remarks which the Hon'ble Chief Minister has paid to the assistance which the Tea Industry has been able to offer. We are glad that amidst this misfortune and suffering, the Tea Industry was able once again to come to the rescue and to give whatever relief within its power to the suffering people.

We are confident that Assam will quickly recover from this disaster and with the knowledge that assistance is coming from outside and with efforts made from within the State, the scars of this great disaster will quickly be healed. (*Ap'ause.*)

**The Hon'ble Srijit OMEO KUMAR DAS:** Deputy Speaker, Madam, I see that there is no necessity for replying to the debate on the statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister after the speeches made by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition and the Hon'ble Leader of the European Group. I feel that it is irrelevant for me to make a reply. But as it is the custom in this House that the Government should give a reply to the debate, and on this ground I take my stand.



Madam, I had recently visited North Lakhimpur subdivision and myself inspected the work being done in some of the relief centres in these areas specially in the Subansiri area and I have already submitted my report to the Government. The members who have taken part in this debate have not challenged any of the facts stated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and as such I have nothing further to state regarding these facts.

Regarding the suggestions I must generally state that Government will certainly consider the suggestions made by the hon. Members, and as a matter of fact, Government had already taken steps with regard to the suggestions made on the floor of this House. For example, my hon. Friend, Sriji Hem Chandra Hazarika, has pointed out the necessity of an air field at Lilabari. I had myself landed on this Lilabari airfield on the 15th September last. While coming back I was to have taken the plane from Lilabari to Dibrugarh on the 19th September, but the plane could not reach the air-field as rains had again started from the 17th and 18th and I had to come all the way by road abandoning my visit to Dibrugarh. Regarding this Lilabari air-field I think it is doubtful whether Dakotas could land there. However, we are already in correspondence with the Aviation Department of the Government of India to investigate the possibilities for this airfield.

Srijut Karka Chandra Dalay Miri had complained about the rice ration issued in the relief centres. Yes, ration issued has been inadequate specially for persons who are accustomed to taking one seer of rice per day. But I explained to them the situation which has created the scarcity of rice not only in Assam but throughout the world while I visited the centres. We have taken steps to supply supplementary foodstuffs and in this direction we have immediately distributed 3 thousand rupees worth of vegetable seeds for the cultivators so that nutritional necessity can be supplemented by the vegetables to grow.

My Friend, Sriji Hem Chandra Hazarika, has referred to the requisitioning of lands. Probably he is referring to Bordeobam Tea Estate. I met the Superintendent of this Tea Estate, I think his name is Mr. Farmer, at Pathalipam and he stated that this Bardeobam Tea Estate had suffered a loss of about 6 lakhs of rupees and he had recommended to his Company for abandonment of this tea estate. Until the Tea Garden authorities take any step regarding the abandonment of this tea estate, I feel that we should not take any steps to requisition the land especially of the Company which has helped us during this crisis with planes and other materials. I myself had to cross the river Subansiri on the 17th September last to Baligaon and it was two young men, Mr. Strang and Mr. Cassels, who took me by their boat to Baligaon. I was wondering how these two English young men with no knowledge of our rivers could take the boat across the Subansiri in such high waves—the waves were rising to between six and ten feet—but I found that they are also expert sailors besides their knowledge of aviation.

Madam, Professor Sarwan probably was referring to the *ex-tea* garden labourers. Some *ex-tea* garden labourers especially from Bardoloni areas and Tea Estate and their number is 321. To help this garden so that its stock of rice may not be depleted, after coming back from North Lakhimpur orders have been issued to supply rice to this garden to the extent of 750 maunds.



Madam, I have nothing further to add. I must thank the hon. Members for having spoken favourably of the Government for the relief measures that they have taken up to give relief to the people.

With these words, Madam, I resume my seat.

**Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI:** মই এটা কথা জুখিব খোজা যে মাটিয়াহ আৰু কচু আদি দিব পৰা হবনেকি ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** Madam, we have taken steps to supply supplementary food. But two difficulties stand in the way ; the first is non-availability of some supplementary foodstuffs, such as pulses, in the Province, and the second is the difficulty of transport.

**Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI:** সভানেত্রী মহোদয়া, মই কৈছো যে এইবিলাক লোকক মাটিয়াহ আৰু কচু আদি দিব পৰা হবনে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** As a matter of fact, in place of *Kachu* about a thousand maunds of potatoes have been air dropped recently near Pthalipam.

(At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker re-occupied the Chair).

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The debate has come to a close. We shall now take up item No.2 of the agenda.

#### **Presentation of Supplementary statement of Expenditure for the year 1950-51**

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the \*Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1950-51. The printed copies of the Statement are before the hon. Members, and I think I need not take the time of the House by detailing what the Statement contains.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Voting on Demands for Supplementary Grants will take place on the 5th October 1950. Hon. members who want to table cut motions will send their notices so as to reach the Assembly Secretariat before 12 Noon on Tuesday, the 3rd October 1950.

#### **The Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles Bill, 1950**

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment I beg to move the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles Bill, 1950, be passed.



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles Bill, 1950, be passed."

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

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1950.

SHILLONG :

R. N. BARUA,

The 24th November, 1950.

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.



**APPENDIX I**  
**LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**  
**FOR 1950-51**

*(To be discussed by the Assembly on the 5th October 1950)*

No.1

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

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 the 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

**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 assessee's entailing greater expenditure in Service stamps, etc.

No. 2

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a 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 the 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**

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

The tents were not available in the market and the suppliers 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 suppliers 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.



## No.3

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :—

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 the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "10—Forest".

				Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	36,38,500
II.—Sub-heads under which this Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—				
A. (a) Conservancy and Works—				
V. Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plants	...	...	...	4,000
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

## 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.



## No.4

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a 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 the 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

## 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—100 each.	
Eight Grade IV Establishment on Rs.22—½—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. Contingencies—	
Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	2,000
Total ...	19,751



## No.5

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move:—

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 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".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... ..	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 ... ..	<u>1,35,000</u>
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 ... ..	<u>6,00,000</u>
Grand Total ... ..	<u>7,35,000</u>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—Details may be seen at Appendix (a).

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 (a).

## No.6

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

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



				Rs.
S.—General Establishment—				
1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	12,400
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	27,300
3. Contingencies	...	...	...	5,200
Grand Total	...	...	...	52,600

## 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.

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 Myllem State.

## No.7

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :—

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) Legal Remembrancer, etc. :—				
1. Pay of Officer	...	...	...	1,900
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	410
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	6,440
(c) Muffassil Establishment :—				
1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	1,200
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	19,650
3. Contingencies	...	...	...	17,000
Total	...	...	...	65,100



					Rs.
D.—District and Sessions 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

## 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

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY to move:—

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 course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
			14,27,500

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

A—District Jails—

Contingencies	...	...	...	Rs.
				87,673

## 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.



## No.9

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

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".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	78,33,200
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. J.—Works—

(a) Original Works :—

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

Details may be seen at Appendix (a).

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 :—

					Rs.
1. Pay of Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	28,592
2. Allowances and Honoraria ...	...	...	...	...	7,670
3. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	1,623
Total ...	...	...	...	...	<u>37,885</u>

*G.—Criminal Investigation Department—*

(a) C.I.D. (Proper)—

1. Pay of Officers ...	...	...	...	...	3,000
2. Pay of Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	16,644
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	...	...	...	...	8,337
4. Contingencies ...	...	...	...	...	5,771
Total ...	...	...	...	...	<u>33,752</u>

No.10

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a 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 ...	...	...	...	...	<u>7,38,725</u>



## 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

A.—The details will be found at Appendix (a).

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 (a).

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.

## No.11

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,22,700 (Rupees one lakh twenty-two thousand and seven hundred), 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—"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



## (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
Grand Total				1,22,700

## 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 (a).

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.

## No. 12

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a 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				
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—	...	...	...	21,50,900
B.—Grants for Public Health purposes				
C. (A)—Epidemic Diseases—	...	...	...	2,50,000
(b) Other epidemics	...	...	...	
E.—Pasteur Institute	...	...	...	5,000
F.—Works—Original works by Public Works Department.	...	...	...	7,733
Grand Total				3,81,733



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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 (a) at pages 59-60.

— — —  
No. 13

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS to move :—

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 the 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					70,690

D. Agricultural Experiments and Research—

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

(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
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F.—Agricultural Education—			Rs.
(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

## 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 (a).

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.



## No. 14

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR to move:—

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 the 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

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

## No. 15

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

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.  
5,27,100

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

A(C)—Provincial Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts)—

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



## B(A).—Subdivisional Organisation—

Contingencies	...	...	...	...	Rs.
					1,600

## B(B).—Regional Organisation (Development Schemes)—

Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	5,759
Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,870
Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	8,591
Contingencies—(a)—Non—Contract	Contingencies	...	...	...	1,000
(b) Contract Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,000

Total B(B)	...	22,220
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## B(C).—Regional Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts)—

Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	5,759
Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,870
Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	8,591
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	5,300

Total B(C)	...	24,520
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## C(A).—Subdivisional Organisation—

Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	5,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,000

Total C(A)	...	7,000
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## C(B).—Subdivisional Organisation (Development Schemes)—

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

Total	...	51,780
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Deduct—Amount payable by Apex Bank	...	(—) 4,800
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Total C(B)	...	46,980
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## 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
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GRAND TOTAL	...	1,27,800
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## 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 involve 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 posts 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.

## No.16

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

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".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 5,02,100
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II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—

C(B)—Subdivisional Organisation (Development Schemes)

1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	Rs. 154
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	6,220
Total C(B)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,374



## E(B).—Training Organisation (Development Schemes)—

## II.—Rural Polytechnic—

	Rs.
Pay of Establishment ... ..	2,400
Allowances and Honoraria ... ..	600
Contingencies ... ..	600
<b>Total E(B) ...</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>9,974</b>

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

C(B)1.—For arear 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.6,220, 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.

## No.17

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

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".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	Rs. 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
E(A).—Training Organisation—	
1. Scheme for rearing foreign races of silk worms in Hill Station—	
(1) Contingencies ... ..	4,500
(2) Works ... ..	10,000
	<b>14,500</b>
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
	<b>5,500</b>



3. Institute for development of dying and bleaching—	Rs.
1. Pay of Establishment ... ..	2,544
2. Allowances and Honoraria ... ..	1,129
3. Contingencies ... ..	12,019
4. Works ... ..	6,000
	<hr/>
	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
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	3,464
5. Establishment of Weaving Training Classes in Balipara Frontier Tract—	
1. Pay of Establishment ... ..	889
2. Allowances and Honoraria ... ..	675
3. Contingencies ... ..	1,900
	<hr/>
	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
	<hr/>
Grand Total ... ..	1,57,378

## 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.



## No. 18.

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

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
	<hr/>
	16,672
A(B).—Provincial Organisation—	
1. Pay of Officer ...	406
	<hr/>
	406
B(B).—Regional Organisation—	
1. Pay of Officer ...	126
2. Allowances and Honoraria ...	35
	<hr/>
	161
E(C).—Training Organisation (New Development Schemes in Autonomous Districts) ...	1,34,000
	<hr/>
Grant Total ...	1,51,239
	<hr/>

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

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.



## No. 19

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Details may be seen at Appendix (a).

The expenditure being of an unforeseen and immediate nature has been met from Contingency Fund.

## No. 20

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move :—

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) Buildings—Voted—	
General Administration ... ..	Rs. 36,000
Education ... ..	53,000
Medical ... ..	1,20,000
Ditto—Post-War ... ..	85,000
Veterinary ... ..	35,000
Supply godowns ... ..	4,73,000
Deduct—Amount transferred to '85-A, etc.' ... ..	—4,73,000
Total A—(a) Buildings ... ..	2,44,000
	{ Voted ... ..
	{ Post-War... .. 85,000



(b) Communications—				Rs..
5. Petrol Tax Projects—ordinary	...	...	...	14,98,547
8. Cess (Procurement) Projects	...	...	...	7,00,000
<i>Deduct—Amount transferred to “85A—Capital outlay, etc.”</i>				—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

## 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 (a). 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 in Gauhati. For details please see Appendix (a).

*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 “85A—Capital outlay, etc.”

(b) *Communications—Petrol Tax Projects*.—The details are furnished at Appendix A 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 “85A—Capital outlay, etc.”

D.—*Grants-in-aid for communications*.—Details may be seen at Appendix (a). 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.



## No.21

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

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—(b) Gratuitous Relief	...	...	10,75,000
		Total	10,75,000

## 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.

## No.22

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move:—

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”.

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

## 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

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

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".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 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.	Rs. 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—	Rs.
(a) Establishment Charges	1,43,500
(b) Reception	1,80,000
(c) Food, Clothing, etc.	7,50,000
(d) Movements 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 returning.	1,75,000
(i) Miscellaneous	2,00,000
Total Relief	27,28,500
(B) Rehabilitation—	
(a) Establishment Charges	Rs. 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 Refugees 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



## 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 Shri 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 Shri 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 1949 (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).

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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 on "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 hutments 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 refugees 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".

#### No. 24

The Hon'ble Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS to move:—

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 the 31st March 1951 for the administration of head "72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assmblly ...	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) ...	(—)5,000
	2,20,000

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

Details may be seen at Appendix (a).



## No. 25

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move.—

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

## 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 affects 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.

Statement showing by major heads the amounts of Supplementary Grant which the Assembly are asked to vote in the present Session

Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly and authenticated by His Excellency	Grant asked for in present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	Number of Supplementary Demand	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	46,700	3,500	50,200	1	
7.—Land Revenue .. ..	30,68,200	3,500	30,71,700	2	
10.—Forest .. ..	36,38,500	2,02,600	38,41,100	3	
13.—Other Taxes and Duties ..	2,18,600	19,751	2,38,351	4	
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	23,69,900	7,35,000	31,04,900	5	
25.—General Administration ..	61,15,200	52,600	61,67,800	6	
27.—Administration of Justice ..	9,39,200	84,550	10,23,750	7	



Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly and authen- ticated by His Excellency	Grant asked for in present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	Number of Supple- mentary Demand	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
28.—Jails and Convict Settlement ..	14,27,500	87,673	15,15,173	8	
29.—Police .. ..	78,33,200	9,98,909	88,32,109	9	
37.—Education .. ..	1,46,79,800	9,15,865	1,55,95,665	10	
38.—Medical .. ..	39,40,100	1,22,700	40,62,800	11	
39.—Public Health .. ..	21,50,900	3,81,733	25,32,633	12	
40.—Agriculture .. ..	52,86,300	6,72,250	59,58,550	13	
41.—Veterinary .. ..	4,88,200	12,648	5,00,848	14	
42.—Co-operation—					
I.—Co-operative Societies ..	5,27,100	1,27,800	6,54,900	15	
II.—Rural Development ..	5,02,100	9,974	5,12,074	16	
43.—Industries and Supplies—					
I.—Sericulture and Weaving..	5,09,800	1,57,378	6,67,178	17	
II.—Cottage Industries ..	22,900	1,51,239	1,74,139	18	
47.—Miscellaneous Departments ..	3,20,400	1,00,000	40,400	19	
50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plant and Establish- ment).	1,87,28,200	25,77,547	2,13,05,747	20	
Civil Works (Tools and Plant and Establishment).					
54-A.—Famine Relief .. ..	2,10,000	10,75,000	12,85,000	21	
54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund.					
56.—Stationery and Printing ..	8,18,400	69,000	8,87,400	22	
57.—Miscellaneous .. ..	1,12,22,100	1,39,097	1,13,61,197	23	
72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	21,100	2,20,000	2,41,100	24	
Loans and advances bearing and not bearing, interest.	2,58,68,000	10,00,000	2,68,68,000	25	
Grand total ..	11,09,52,400	99,20,314	12,08,72,714		



**SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE  
CHARGED ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE  
STATE DURING 1950-51 LAID BEFORE THE  
ASSEMBLY**

*(To be discussed by the Assembly on the 5th October 1950)*

No.1

**25.—General Administration (Charged)**

Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act.	Rs. 6,07,100
I.—Additional amount now required ... ..	34,000
II.—Sub-heads under which the Additional Grant will be accounted for :—	
F.—Secretariat Staff of Governor (Charged)—	
1. Pay of Officers ... ..	9,100
2. Pay of Establishment ... ..	17,800
3. Allowances and Honoraria ... ..	7,100
	<hr/> 34,000 <hr/>

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

1. Due to the creation of the post of Secretary for Tribal Areas.
2. Due to the creation of some posts in connection with Reforms Work in the Secretariat for implementing the provisions of the Sixth Schedule.
3. Due to drawal of Dearness Allowance and Winter Allowance by the staff mentioned above and also for Travelling Allowance in connection with the Reforms Work.

**Statement showing by Major Heads the Amounts of Supplementary  
Statement of Expenditure Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the  
State during the year 1950-51**

Head	Amount included in the Appropriation Act	Additional amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25.—General Administration ..	6,07,100	34,000	6,41,100



## APPENDIX (a)

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.	
Public Works Department	18-B.&68-B—N. E. D. Works	28,71,000	..	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 A—*concid.*

Departments	Major head under which provision is required	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate for 1950-51			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Agriculture ..	40.—Agriculture ..	3,22,875	5,64,920	2,98,800	2,29,800			Under "40.—Agriculture a sum of Rs.4,800 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 ..	1,40,71,847	..	25,77,547	..			
Agriculture ..	72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	3,38,794	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	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18-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	..	55,000	This emergent work had to be taken up on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Designs, GWINC in order to protect the Dibrugarh town from erosion of Brahmaputra river due to flood resulting from the last earthquake.
68-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	..	2,00,000	
	1. Drainage of Water-logged area between Chaparmukh and Dharamtul.	90,000	..	90,000	20,000	..	20,000	Items 1 to 13—
	2. Remodelling the Kul-long Embankment from Phulguri to Malankata and Roha to Chaparmukh.	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	20,000	..	20,000	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.
	3. Drainage of Larua and Jamira Mauza (Sessa Basin).	25,000	..	25,000	10,000	..	10,000	
	4. Re-construction of Dinaw Bund from old Assam Trunk Road to Naga Ali in Netai Pukhuri Mouza, Sibsagar.							
	Total	14,15,000	..	14,15,000	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	



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	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
68-B.—N.E.D. Works—Grow More Food Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes.		B. TEZPUR & D. SUBDIVISION							
		5. Panchnoi Irrigation Scheme.	1,25,000	..	1,25,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		6. Drainage of lowlying area between Baliyan and Brahmanjan.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	20,000	..	20,000	
		7. Training of Kakei 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 Hari-tikar 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	



29.—Police—  
B.—District Execu-  
tive Force.

The staff is required to check the  
Border areas for 6 months only for the  
present.

	Pay of establishment				Initial cost for 6 months	
					Rs.	a. p.
1. Pay of establish- ment.	....	3,540	3,540	..	3,540	3,540
2. Allowance and honoraria.	....	1,572	1,572	..	1,572	1,572
3. Contingencies ..	....	69	69	..	69	69
	....	5,181	5,181	..	5,181	5,181

1 Sub-Inspector at Rs.100  
per mensem (Rs.100—  
200) .. = 600 0 0

2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors  
at Rs.50 each per men-  
sem (Rs. 50—70) .. = 600 0 0

12 Constables at Rs.30  
each per mensem  
(Rs.30—40) .. = 2,160 0 0

Deferred pay of costs at  
Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem  
each .. = 180 0 0

3,540 0 0

Allowance and honoraria—

Cost of free ration to all  
at Rs. 10 each per men-  
sem (Rs. 15×10×6) .. = 900 0 0

Lodging allowance in lieu  
of free quarters .. = 672 0 0

1,572 0 0

Contingencies .. = 69 0 0

Total .. = 5,181 0 0



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	
2. Allowance and Honoraria.	....	..	6,821	6,821	..	6,821	6,821	Pay
3. Contingencies ..	....	..	1,532	1,532	..	1,532	1,532	Initial cost for one year
								Rs. a. p.
								(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 ( s.28—40).



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

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

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

Total .. 27,572 0 0

#### 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  
Rs.17½ per cent. per  
mensem of 1 Sub-Ins-  
pector. =341 0 0

Total 6,821 0 0

Contingencies .. 1,532 0 0

Total .. 35,925 0 0







4. Contingencies Purchase of Motor Vehicles. 3,55,500 .. 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 .. 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 .. 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 .. 42,152 This amount will be required for the purpose of Taktaposhes, etc., for the force during the year.

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Total.. .. 5,87,652 .. 5,87,652 5,87,652 .. 5,87,652

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Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which provision should be made	1	2	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1950-51			Remarks
				Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.—Police—B.—District Executive Force. (a) District Police.			Temporary establishment of passport checking posts Indo-Pakistan border.	..	17,157	17,157	..	17,157	17,157	The cost for the upkeep of the staff is borne by India. The amount is to be recovered from them. The staff is meant for checking the passports, etc., of foreigners coming to Assam—which is necessary from the security point of view.
2. Pay of Establishments.			....	..	10,343	10,343	..	10,343	10,343	Staff— Two Sub-Inspectors, 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 24 Constables for a period of one year with effect from 1st March, 1950 to 28th February 1951. Details of expenditure— <i>Recurring</i> Pay (average)—of establishment. <i>Cost for 1 year.</i>
3. Allowances and honoraria.			....	..	4,461	4,461	..	4,461	4,461	Two Sub-Inspectors at Rs. a. p. Rs. 149-11-0 each per mensem × 12. Four Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 60-11-0 each per mensem × 12. Twenty-four Constables at Rs. 34-7-9 each per mensem × 12. Deferred pay to Constables at Rs. 2-8-0 each per mensem.
4. Contribution-grant-in-aid.			....	..	31,961	31,961	..	31,961	31,961	
				..	31,961	31,961	..	31,961	31,961	
				..	17,157	17,157	..	17,157	17,157	



*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

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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

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2,688 0 0

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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

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4,460 11 0

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[illegible]







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. ..	Rs. 6,816	Rs. 6,816	Rs. ..	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 = 600 0 0 per mensem.
								Two Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Rs.50 each per mensem (Rs.50—70).
								Special pay at Rs.7 each = 168 0 0 per mensem.
								Three Constables at = 1,080 0 0 Rs.30 each per mensem (Rs.28-40).
								Special pay at Rs.3 = 108 0 0 each per mensem.



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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  
titors 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

847



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 I—Works—(a)—Original Works—1—Police.	(13) Construction 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	(14) Cost of W. D. assets at Dergaon.	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 Honorary.	....	..	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
	<hr/> 3,000
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
	<hr/> 11,268
<i>Allowance and Honoraria</i>	
Dearness Allowance (total) ..	3,813
Lodging allowance (total) ..	1,896
	<hr/> 5,709
Contingencies .. ..	525
Total ..	<hr/> 20,502



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## 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
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## 4. Contingencies—

Misc. Contingen- cies, Arms, Am- munition, Equip- ment and two Motor Vehicles, etc.	98,000	28,621	1,26,621
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## 5. Leave Pension—

Contribution .. ..	19,069	19,069
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Total	98,000	1,63,264	2,61,264
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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	..	36,000	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 re-organise the Branch on an efficient footing. The expenditure will be initially looked under "26—Police" and ultimately debited to "95—A.—etc." The entire expenditure for the current year will be met from savings under "95—A.". This is a temporary scheme for one year, for the present.
(e) 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.

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.



One Superintendent in class I A.S.S. on Rs. 175—350 (E.B.)—450 per mensem.  
Rs.  $175 \times 8 = 1,400$ .

## 2. Pay of Establishment—

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.

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

1. Pay of officers ..	....	3,840	3,840	..	1,400	1,400
2. Pay of Establishment ..	....	16,008	16,008	..	6,704	6,704
3. Allowances and hono- raria.	....	2,800	2,800	..	1,688	1,688
4. Contingencies ..	....	2,000	4,392	4,850	1,957	6,807
5. Grants-in-aid ..	....	..	300	..	201	201
V.—Scholarships—In Spe- cial Schools.	....	..	4,800	..	3,200	3,200
Total	..	2,000	32,140	4,850	15,150	20,000



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	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								1 Manual Instructor in Assam Lower School Service on Rs. 75-120.
								Rs. $75 \times 5 =$ Rs. 600
								1 Assistant on Rs. 50-100
								Rs. $50 \times 8 =$ 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 contingencies) (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. (recurring) 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 =  $400 \times 5 = 3,300$



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
37.—Education—I—University Education—A.—Grants to the Gauhati University.	Construction of Gauhati University Buildings.	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	It is necessary to provide the following amounts to give maintenance grants and non-recurring to five Middle Vernacular Schools in Backward Areas which deserve financial help from Government for the improvement of the schools.
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, i.e., 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 Rs.348×10×12=Rs.41,760. The expenditure for the year 1950-51 will be Rs. 38,280, i.e., Rs.348×10×11=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 Rs.	Recurring 4 Rs.	Total 5 Rs.	Non- Recurring 6 Rs.	Recurring 7 Rs.	Total 8 Rs.	
1	2	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 equipment whatsoever. With the increase of pupils additional teachers are required without any kind of delay. The school buildings which are in dilapidated conditions require immediate repairs and construction.
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.							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 urgently 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 purposes 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.).

39,600

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

4,950

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.

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*Rs.  
41,875

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

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
37.—Education—Primary Education—Grants to Assam Primary Education Board.	Taking over Kokrajhar G. T. School.	..	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



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.)

Establishment of 20 subsidized dispensaries in 1950-51.

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



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.	
38.—Medical—B.—Hospitals and dispensaries—C.—Grants for Medical purposes—Scheme for Government Subsidized Medical Practitioners.	Provision for running of the existing 80 subsidized dispensaries.	..	1,17,000	(a) 1,17,000	..	1,17,000	(a) 1,17,000	Provision of fund amounting to Rs.98,020 was made in current year's budget on the basis of subsidized dispensaries opened upto the date of preparation of the budget. The dispensaries which were opened after submission of the budget could not be taken into account. At the end of the last financial year the total number of subsidized dispensaries raised upto 80 and retention of these 80 subsidized dispensaries involves a recurring expenditure of Rs.1,17,000. Hence the extra expenditure of Rs.18,980.
		Deduct—Provision already made						
		..				..	98,020	
		Net						
		..				..	18,980	
		Rs.						
		(a) (i) Grant for at Rs.400 × 80 = 32,000 medicine, etc.						
		(ii) Grant for annual repairs of dispensary buildings. at Rs.100 × 80 = 8,000						



(iii) Grant of at Rs.  $80 \times 12 \times 80 = 76,800$  subsidy to doctors.

(iv) Travelling Allowance of Subsidiary doctors. .. 200

(v) Miscellaneous. .. ..

Total (a) .. 1,17,000

39.—Public Health—B—Grants for Public Health Purposes—Grants to Local Boards for Rural Water Supply.

Water Supply in Rural Areas.

2,50,000 Nil 2,50,000 Nil 2,50,000 Nil

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 Mangaldai Subdivision.



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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39.—Public Health—	Establishment of a Leprosy Colony at Sarihajan for accommodation of fifteen patients.							Sri Jagadishan, Organising Secretary, Hind 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—								
	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 Development of Village Irrigation Food Production Centres Scheme. (Food Bonus Scheme).	Minor							



(e) Additional Minor Irrigation Scheme.  
K.—Works—Original Works—

..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	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	..	2,01,000	2,01,000	..	2,01,000	The existing staff under the Minor Irrigation Projects Scheme will carry out the operation.
..	2,01,000	5,000	2,06,000	2,01,000	5,000	2,06,000
..	2,01,000	5,000	2,06,000	2,01,000	5,000	2,06,000
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

*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



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	Rs.
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
								25 Projects in Khasi and Jaintia Hills (new construction) at Rs.1,000 each. ..	=25,000
								10 Projects in Garo Hills (new construction) at Rs.1,000 each ..	=10,000
								40 Projects in Hill Districts (new construction) at Rs.1,000 each ..	=40,000
								Total ..	4,02,000
								Deduct Cultivator's share at 50 per cent.	-2,01,000
								Net cost of Non-Recurring ..	=2,01,000
								Grand Total of cost (Recurring and Non-Recurring) ..	=2,06,000



## 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 Immediate

Cost Ccst

Rs. 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







## 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		Total	Rs.	Rs.	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	VII.—Irrigation Projects— (1) Village ..
								Rs. $1,000 \times 7 = 7,000$
								Total .. 7,000
								VIII.—Officers Medals— (1) District Agricultural Officers. (2) Inspectors... (3) Demonstrators
								Rs. $100 \times 6 = 600$ $30 \times 6 \times 7 = 1,260$
								Total .. 2,460
								IX.—Village Food Production Committee Prizes—  Rs. $350 \times 17 = 5,950$
								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). 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 unforeseen 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.	Rs.
1. Statistician	200 × 6 × 1		1,200	..
	25			
on Rs. 200—	—			
	2			
	—300—20—500.			
Pay of Establishment—				
2. Computers	65 × 6 × 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 × 1 × 6		132	..
Establishment				
(one peon on				
Rs. 22— $\frac{1}{2}$ —28				
per mensem.)				







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.



Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate costs				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.	
								2. Allowances and honoraria :—
								T.A. of field staff. Rs. 2,500 ..
								Dearness allowance. .. 120
								Winter allowance. .. 60
								Honoraria to field staff and mandals at Rs.2 per expenditure and per village. .. 2,000
								3. Contingencies :—
								Labour charges. .. 2,000
								Printing and Stationery. .. 220
								Contribution to the Centre. ..
								5,000 (all recurring)
								Total 12,500

(2) Assessment of the results of the Grow More Food Schemes.—*concl.*



40.—Agriculture-  
F.—Agricultural  
Education—(1)(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:—

(a) Pay of Establishment	....	1,680	1,680	....	1,680	1,680
(b) Allowances and Honoraria	....	794	794	....	794	794
(c) Contingencies	....	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—250—per mensem—Rs.1,200. One Laboratory Attendant on Rs. 40—2—60—(E.B.) —4—80— per mensem—Rs.480

Total .. Rs.1,680



Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of Immediate expenditure		Remarks		
		Non-recur- ring	Recurring Total	Non-recur- ring	Recurring Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
								(b) <i>Allowances and Honoraria—</i>
								(i) Dearness Allowance..... 294
								(ii) Travelling Allowance..... 500
							Total ..	794
								(c) <i>Contingencies—</i>
								Wages of Labourer..... 250
								Miscellaneous..... 76
								Price of Raw Materials..... 1,000
							Total ..	1,326
								Total of A, B, & C..... 3,800
								(2) <i>Non-Recurring Expenditure—</i>
								Cost of Apparatus & Appliances, etc. 1,000
							Grand Total..	4,800
								<i>Deduct—</i> Recovery from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research .. .. 4,800



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 :—

	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
Deduct—Amount to be re-covered from the Government of India.	—17,291 0 0

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

Contingencies

....

Total

..	17,291	17,291	..	17,291	17,291
..	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.

40.—Agriculture—  
H.—Demonstration and Propaganda  
(C) Jute Propaganda.

Contingencies

....

Total

..	30,000	30,000	..	30,000	30,000
..	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.

40.—Agriculture—  
H.—Demonstration and Propaganda.  
(C) Jute Propaganda.

Contingencies

....

Allowances and honoraria.

..	29,400	30,000	..	29,400	30,000
..	600	600	..	600	600
..	30,000	30,000	..	30,000	30,000



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 Propagation— <i>concl.</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.

(a) Cost of 600 maunds Jute Seeds including handling and Transport charges.

30,000

*Deduct—*Amount to be recovered from Government of India.

—30,000

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 Honoraryaria.	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
Deduct—Amount to be recovered from Government of India.	7,500 0 0
Government of Assam's share.	7,500 0 0







The total amount of additional grant, i.e., Rs. 46,634 is distributed as follows :—

41.—Veterinary provision		Original provision	Additional provision	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of officers.	19,000	620	19,620	
2. Pay of Establishment.	14,300	..	14,300	unrequied is Rs. 47,648.
3. Allowances and honoraria.	15,500	110	15,610	
4. Contingencies.	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—

Professors Rs. 250—260—280	Rs.	9,000
(Con.)—20—400—(E.B.)—		
—20—600—(E.B.)—25—750.		
(Two Professors will be entertained from 1st October 1950).		(4)



## APPENDIX

[30TH SEP.

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
41.—Veterinary— C.—Veterinary Education and Research.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
								Lecturers Rs.200—225—250 (5) 10,620 (Con.)—10—300—(E.B.)— 15—380 (E.B.)—15—450.
							Total	13,620
								(2) Pay of Establishment—
								Assistant Lecturers Rs.100— 10—130—10—190—10—250 (will be entertained from 1st October 1950).
								Artist Rs.150—5—200 .. (1) 1,860
								Laboratory Assistants Rs.60— 5—100 (will be entertained from 1st October 1950).
								Head F Assistant Rs.100—5— 150. (1) 1,500
								Office Assistant Rs.50—3—80 (1) 630 —4—100.
								Accountant Rs.100—5—150 (1) 1,380
								Typists Rs.50—3—80—4—100 (1) 600
								Duftry Rs.25—1—30 .. (1) 300
								Peon Rs.22—1—28 .. (5) 1,380



Laboratory Attendants Rs.22 — 1—28. (9) 2,484

Chowkidars Rs.22 — 1—28 (2) 352

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



[illegible]



47.—Misc. Departments B.—(i) Labour.	Labour Welfare Schemes.	40,000	1,60,000	2,00,000	29,980	70,020	1,00,000	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



State. The scheme for the ex-tea garden labourers will be worked through the Assam Tribal and Labour Welfare Works. To co-ordinate the activities to work the scheme through these organisations Government will constitute a Board of Labour Welfare to guide and supervise the activities to which the members of the above mentioned organisations will be co-opted besides officials. Male workers will be trained in the existing training centre at ROROWRIAH (Jorhat) and the female workers at SARANIA, GAUHATI, and also in a tea garden. Est mated cost is shown below :—



## 50.—Civil Works.— GARO HILLS

Original Works 1. Hostel Building for the High School at Tura.	53,000	..	53,000	53,000	..	53,000
—Education—						

## Tribal Areas.

## MIKIR HILLS

General Adminis- 1. Deputy Commissioner's Court Building, etc.	17,000	..	17,000	17,000	..	17,000
Ditto Ditto 2. Sub-Treasury Building at Diphu.	15,000	..	15,000	15,000	..	15,000
Ditto 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 Bagmara.	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						Remarks
		Non-Recur- ring		Recurring		Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
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—Ordinary—Voted.	Metalling 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. 93,547	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.







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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		7,50,000	..	7,50,000	7,50,000	..	7,50,000	
50.—Civil Works—D—	For improvement of village roads and Rural Communications.	7,50,000	..	7,50,000	7,50,000	..	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 Ajial-Lungleh Road by the voluntary labour of the Lushai people. Late Sri Bardoloi assured the people the payment of this amount.











(g) Miscellaneous contingencies .. ..	24,000
Total (a) ..	<u>2,07,000</u>

(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) .. ..	<u>7,800</u>

(c) Spawn Collecting Centres—  
2 Nos.

(i) Nazira, (ii) Safrai

(1) Wages of casual labourers	600
(2) Rent and compensation of land .. ..	800
(3) Reclamation of Hatcheries and Nurseries and fencing .. ..	2,400



Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51							Remarks	Rs.
		Rough Estimate of ultimate cost			1950-51					
		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