

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

SEPTEMBER SESSION
VOLUME II

No. 14



गत्यामव नयते

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M., on Saturday, the 6th September, 1952.

P R E S E N T

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, the ten Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, one Parliamentary Secretary and eighty-one Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given.)

Principal and Professors of Assam Medical College

†Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked :

*8. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Principal, Assam Medical College, has tendered his resignation on ground of ill health ?
- (b) If so, whether his resignation has since been accepted ?
- (c) Whether the Professor of Anatomy has also very recently tendered her resignation ?
- (d) If so, whether her resignation has been accepted ?
- (e) Whether the term of contract of the Professor of Physiology will expire on 30th September, 1952 ?
- (f) Whether the seniormost officers now serving in the Assam Medical College on contract basis and who are willing to serve here are proposed to be retained until our trained local officers are available ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

8. (a)—yes.

(b)—yes.

(c)—yes.

(d)—yes.

(e)—yes.

(f)—Each case is considered on its own merits.

†Put by Shri Bimala Kanta Bora on authorisation.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: With regard to 8(c), may we know what was the reason for the resignation of this Professor ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): I do not exactly remember the reason, Sir. Any how, she has expressed her desire not to stay on.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was not the reason stated in the resignation letter ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): That is a new question, Sir, and I have not the information at the moment. But I may let the hon. Member know afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER: One thing I must say, that is, that the Ministers should bring all the relevant files with notes so that when any information is asked from them, they may look into the files and furnish. That is I think the usual practice, but that practice is not seen here. I hope you will bring all files in future so that you may study the notes and give a reply.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Yes, Sir, that was the usual practice and we do bring the relevant files with us, but sometimes it so happened that the information asked for could not be found in the files.

Mr. SPEAKER: Thank you, that should be done.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that all these Professors were appointed on contract basis ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Yes, most of them.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Have they tendered their resignation before their contracts terminated ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Yes, some of them.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): May I explain Sir. The position is like this. In the contract there is a clause that if Government consider it necessary, they can terminate the contract after giving three months' notice to the persons concerned. This is done in view of the fact that if we get trained men from within the State, they may be appointed. Similarly there is a clause that these Professors can also terminate their service if they so desire by giving three months' notice to Government and some of them took advantage of that clause.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: How many Professors are there in all in the Medical College ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): I want notice to that question, Sir.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: May we know whether that particular Professor who tendered resignation, has got the requisite qualifications ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): The Professors appointed are supposed to have the requisite qualifications.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that Dr. Kapur has since withdrawn his resignation and that Government are considering of re-employing him ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): That is not a fact, Sir. He has not withdrawn his resignation.

New Secretariat Building at Shillong

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA asked :

*9. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What was the total cost of construction of the new three storied Secretariat Building at Shillong ?
- (b) Who prepared the plan and estimate of the building ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for separate lavatory and urinal for the Ministers in the said Building ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that additional expenditures are being incurred by Government for reconditioning the rooms and in making up-to-date fittings ?
- (e) If so, what is likely to be the amount of such expenditures ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

9. (a)—The total estimated cost is Rs.21,18,354 including installation of Heating and ventilating plant, Sanitary Service connection, Electric Lighting, Electric Lift, Garrages, etc. All of these items have not yet been completed. The cost of the Building itself and approaches, excluding partition walls, etc., is Rs.12,52,420.
- (b)—The firm of Messrs. Master Sathe and Bhuta, the Chartered Architects and Surveyors, Hamam House, 34-38 Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
- (c)—There is a lavatory in the 1st floor just in front of Ministers' room which is in use by the Ministers. There is a separate lavatory attached to the Chief Minister's room.
- (d)—No reconditioning is being done. Only partition walls not included in the original contract have been provided according to need. Some door and bath room fittings not included in the building contract are also provided as necessary.
- (e)—Approximate cost for partition walls Rs 22,000.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Is it a fact that a large number of openings are now being made in the walls of the new building ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Yes, Sir, they have to be made for heating arrangements.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Were they not included in the original plan ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): No, Sir.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Why these openings have now been made ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): As I have said, they are made for heating arrangements, Sir.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was it not foreseen by the planners that heating arrangements would be necessary in a place like Shillong ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): To that I cannot reply off hand.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): May I intervene, Sir. As the matter was started during the time of late Bardoloi, the original idea was to provide heating arrangements by electricity, but now that was not found possible owing to the fact that the Shillong Electric Company have not sufficient energy for the purpose of heating, and hence the present arrangements had to be done.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Will it not affect the building ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): It is the opinion of the experts that it will not affect the building.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: What is likely to be the cost to be involved in making these new openings now, Sir ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): About 2 lakhs, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Does the New Secretariat building accommodate all offices of the Secretariat ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): No, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: How many offices are still left outside ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I want notice to that question, Sir, as I have to find out the list of such offices.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Is it not wasting public money to spend two lakhs of rupees for reconditioning the building ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): There is no question of reconditioning. It is only a matter of making heating arrangement.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was the plan scrutinised by any responsible officer before construction was undertaken ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Yes, Sir, it was scrutinised by the firm of Messrs. Master Sathe and Bhuta, Chartered Architects and Surveyors, who are considered as experts.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Did any of our officers scrutinise the plans ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Our officers had no hand in it, because they were considered to be experts.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : With borrowed experts we are going to incur an extra expenditure of two lakhs of rupees !

The next point is : are there urinals and lavatories attached to the rooms of the Ministers ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : The answer is there, Sir. There is a lavatory in the 1st floor just in front of Ministers' room which is in use by the Ministers. There is a separate lavatory attached to the Chief Minister's room.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : My question was whether there is separate lavatories attached to the Ministers' rooms.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : No.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Then the Ministers are to attend a common urinal ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Yes, except the Chief Minister.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Do Government propose to have separate urinals attached to the rooms of the Ministers in future ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Not under contemplation at present.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : This may be the wish of the present Cabinet. But when a new Cabinet comes they may require such arrangement.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : That is a matter of opinion.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Is it not a fact that there is no sun-shade in the windows ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Yes.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Is it not a fact that during rains, rain water enters the rooms of the officers causing great inconvenience to them ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : At the time of heavy rain the rain water is likely to enter unless the windows are closed. Even in our houses we close the windows when there is rain and wind.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : Are there sky-lights in the rooms ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : No.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : What was the sanctioned estimated cost of the building ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : I have already said that the total estimated cost is Rs.21,18,354, including installation of heating and ventilating plant, sanitary service connection, electric lighting, electric lift, garages, etc.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : There must have been an estimate prepared and sanctioned before the construction was undertaken.

Mr. SPEAKER : You mean the original estimate ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Yes, Sir.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I cannot reply off hand. If I get time to look into the matter I can supply the information later.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: My point is what was the original estimated cost and what has been the actual cost.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You mean to say that if there is any difference, what is the difference ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Yes, Sir.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I cannot say off hand. I require notice of this question.

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS: Do Government propose to provide funds for removing the defects, mentioned by Mr. Bora, such as providing sun-shades, sky-lights and installation of lavatories attached to the Ministers' rooms ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): They are not considered important at present.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: My point is: Do Government think.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Put the question, not your point !

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: I wanted to know the difference between the estimated cost and the actual cost.

Mr. SPEAKER: That has already been replied to.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: I have not as yet got what was the original estimated cost.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What Government expected the cost would be before the building was started ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I have already said, Sir, I cannot say that off hand.

Shri Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: What was the original estimated cost of the building which was submitted by the Company ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I want notice of that question.

Shri Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Who scrutinised the design and plan of the building ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): That I have already replied to. The scheme was scrutinised by the firm of Messrs. Master Sathe and Bhuta, the Chartered Architects and Surveyors, Hamam House, 34-38 Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact that the total cost will exceed Rs.30 lakhs ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): No, Sir.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN: May I point out that in a Government communique.....

Mr. SPEAKER: No argument please.

Shri Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Who scrutinised the original estimate submitted by the Company ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That has already been replied to. The plan was scrutinised by the experts.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Do Government propose to make provision for sky-lights and sun-shades ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Government do not consider it necessary at present.

Shri THANURAM GOGOI: When will the construction of the building be completed ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): The building has already been completed. Only some items like heating, etc., remain.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amenities are yet to be provided.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Is it not a fact that the building is having cracks ?

(No answer.)

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Was the installation of the marble statue of Mahatma Gandhi in contemplation when the construction of the building was undertaken ?

Shri SIDDHINTAH SARMA (Minister): That is a new question.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Do not Government think that the aesthetic beauty of the building is being lessened by erecting a *small* marble statue of Mahatma Gandhi in front of this huge building ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): That is a matter of opinion.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table.)

Cultural Missions of the Government of India

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH asked :

19. (a) Are Government aware that the Government of India from time to time send Cultural Missions to our neighbouring countries, particularly Burma, China and Indonesia ?

(b) Do Government propose to move the Government of India that in such Cultural Missions eminent people from the State of Assam be also included ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) replied :

19. (a)—Yes.

(b)—We may take up with the Government of India provided we are consulted.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Would Government take the initiative in the matter without waiting for Government of India to consult.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Sir, the point is that we are not aware when such Missions are sent by the Government of India. I have already stated that we may take up with the Government of India provided we are consulted. We may consider the question of making a general reference.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Assam is in a position to approach the Government of India for sending such Mission before making any reference or being asked by the Government of India for this purpose ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): I have already said, Sir, that we may consider the question of making a general reference requesting Government of India to include some of our nominees also.

Grow More Food Campaign

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS asked :

20. Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Grow More Food Campaign is a total failure ?
 - (b) If not, what is the reason for its reorientation ?
 - (c) What is the actual quantity of different food crops produced in each district out of the Grow More Food effort separately, for the last five years ?
 - (d) What is the total loss on that account due to unforeseen causes like flood, earthquake and drought during these five years separately ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister) replied :

20. (a)—No.

(b)—There has been no reorientation of Grow More Food Plans in the State since late 1949 when the seven-point integrated food production plan was laid down. Reorientation becomes necessary when this is necessitated by changing conditions in the world and in our country.

(c)—A statement showing the actual quantity of different food crops produced in each district out of the Grow More Food effort, during last 3 years is enclosed.

A Statement showing the district-wise additional outturn of food crops on account of Grow-More-Food Campaign during last 3 years

Name of district	Additional outturn in tons				Additional outturn in tons				Additional outturn in tons			
	1949-50				1950-51				1951-52			
	Paddy	Pulse	Wheat	Total	Paddy	Pulse	Wheat	Total	Paddy	Pulse	Wheat	Potato Total
1. Lakhimpur ..	11,655	26	12	11,693	6,388	88	Nil	6,722	5,420	359	23	.. 5,802
2. Sibsaigar ..	2,216	Nil	65	2,281	8,802	237	30	9,965	7,452	..	61	.. 7,513
3. Nowgong ..	4,763	Nil	23	4,786	8,604	278	108	9,324	3,630	19	91	.. 3,740
4. Kamrup ..	4,875	358	35	5,268	15,248	170	190	16,984	4,889	302	88	.. 5,279
5. Darrang ..	4,536	Nil	18	4,554	6,044	20	Nil	6,454	2,824	12	..	.. 2,836
6. Goalpara ..	3,511	Nil	35	3,546	9,343	990	350	11,543	5,737	180	81	.. 5,998
7. Cachar ..	9,498	9	3	9,510	11,950	312	15	12,485	4,100	211	5	.. 4,316
8. Khasi and Jaintia Hills	222	..	..	222	385	..	..	385	277	..	..	.. 277
9. Naga Hills ..	1,993	..	..	1,993	1,417	..	..	1,417	3,945	..	..	.. 3,945
10. Garo Hills ..	165	..	..	165	1,375	..	..	1,375	3,881	..	..	.. 3,881
11. Lushai Hills ..	115	..	..	115	417	..	..	417	88	..	..	.. 88
12. North Cachar Hills	326	..	..	326	230	..	..	230	159	..	..	.. 159
13. Other Hills ..	930	..	..	930	50	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	44,805	393	191	45,389	70,253	2,095	693	77,351	42,402	1,083	349	.. 43,834

N. B.—The figures for 1951-52 are provisional as the figures of Major Irrigation Project Scheme from the Public Works Department are still awaited. The figures for 1950-52 excludes the figures of additional production due to Grow-More-Food effort in Tea Gardens which is 12,748 tons for the whole State.

(d)—Complete figures for all the losses due to floods, droughts, earthquake, etc., are not readily available.

Purchase of Tractors by Government

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS asked :

21. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Tractors with their prices purchased in the year 1948-49?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Director of Agriculture or Chief Engineer rejected these Tractors as unsuitable?
- (c) If so, under whose inspection or opinion these have been purchased?
- (d) Whether Government called for tenders before these were purchased?
- (e) If not, why not?
- (f) Whether these tractors are giving any service at present?
- (g) Who supplied these tractors?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister) replied :

21. (a)—13 Tractors were purchased through Government of India at Rs. 2,08,000 (by book adjustment), 18 Tractors from Army disposal at the cost of Rs. 1,98,000 from T. Baruah and Co., Dibrugarh.

(b)—The then Director of Agriculture did not reject them but suggested prior examination by expert before purchase of 18 tractors from Army disposals.

(c)—They were examined by the Mechanical Engineer and then by Assistant Agricultural Engineer.

(d)—Government of India called for tenders for purchase of tractors through them. No tenders were called for purchase of old tractors from M/S. T. Barua and Co.

(e)—As the prices were considered reasonable, the question of calling for tenders did not arise.

(f)—Yes, though some of them are now lying idle for want of spares and implements.

(g)—Messrs. T. Barua and Co., of Dibrugarh.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is there any tractor station, Sir, in the north bank of Kamrup ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Yes, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it not a case, Sir, that recently at Nalbari a case of defalcation or misappropriation of money has been detected ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): The case is *sub-judice* and it cannot be discussed here.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is there any such case, Sir ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Yes, Sir.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: May I know, Sir, why the Government of Assam purchased tractors from an individual person, namely Mr. T. Barua and not from a better and reliable company ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Because excepting T. Barua none had any tractors at that time for disposal.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Is it not a fact, Sir, that those tractors were old and worn out ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): The tractors were purchased after due examination.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Wherefrom the tractors were originally purchased ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): They were originally taken from the Army disposals and Government purchased them after due examination.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Sir, how can it be possible to make the old tractors workable ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is an argument and is not allowed.

Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH: Sir, may I know the name of the makers of the tractors or at least the country where they were made ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): I do not know, Sir.

Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH: Sir, are the engines of the tractors petrol driven or diesel oil driven ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): They are diesel oil driven engines, Sir.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, were tenders called for for purchase of the tractors ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): No, Sir.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Why not, Sir ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): It was not felt necessary because at the time nobody had any tractors excepting that of Mr. T. Barua's Firm. His was the only firm to have tractors.

Shri THANURAM GOGOI: May I know, Sir, how many of them were found serviceable ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): All of them, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: What is the average period of service given by the said tractors ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): It is difficult to ascertain, Sir. The durability of a tractor depends upon handling.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Are they all in running condition now ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Some of them are out of action and some of them are still running well.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that how many of them are out of action and how many are in action ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): I cannot reply it off hand, Sir, because the file is not with me now.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Where are they lying now ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): At different stations, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: May I know, Sir, where they are ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): There are at Kaki, Kumrikata, Ulubari (Gauhati), Kalikhola and some other places.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: How much money has been spent for repair of the tractors ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): It is a new question, Sir.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Is it not a fact, Sir, that Government cannot purchase anything without calling for tenders ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any such rule ?

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: There is a rule I think.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): It is not a rule but it is the practice, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Is it not a fact, Sir, that within one year of their purchase some of these tractors went out of action?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): No, Sir.

Maulavi MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: May I know, Sir, the total amount of loss in this particular case?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): There is no loss, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Maulavi MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: What is the amount of profit by the Government if there is no loss?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): It is difficult to assess the amount of profit.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: How many of those tractors are lying idle—without work?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Except one or two, all of them are now in action.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Will Government in future call for tenders in cases of such big deals?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): The general practice is to call for tenders.

Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH: Sir, may I know how much discount was allowed when the tractors were purchased?

Srijit MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): New Tractors, etc., were made available by the Government of India and the price has been paid by Book adjustment, Sir.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Sir, are we to understand that even when the Member in whose name the question stands, is absent and it is not put before the House, supplementary questions can be put?

Mr. SPEAKER: I have seen the practice here. That of course, is in case of starred questions. Here, from the Secretary and the Leader of the House I understand this practice is going on in case of unstarred questions also. I was rather not willing to allow this at all. But then our predecessors have created this precedent and I am only following that. I quite appreciate the hon. Member's point of view. I understand from the Secretary and from the hon. Leader of the House, if I may be permitted to use their name, this was allowed. We are looking at the rule whether we should amend it or not. I think the hon. Member is also a member of the Rule Making Committee, and I hope he will contribute his quota duly there.

QUESTIONS

Annual quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets and galvanized pipes for Garo Hills District.

Shri AARAN SANGMA asked :

22. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The annual quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets for the district of Garo Hills for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 ?

(b) The annual quota of galvanized pipes for the above years ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

22. (a)—1950	...	...	...	...	32 tons
1951	...	...	...	...	32 tons
1952	...	...	...	...	16 tons (up to period II/52).
(b)—1950	...	...	...	...	800 r.ft.
1951	...	...	...	...	1628 r.ft.
1952	...	...	...	...	1383 r.ft. (up to period III/52).

Shri KHORSING TERANG : মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাৰ কাৰণে গড়প মেণ্টে টিন পাত দিয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Sir, the original question is with regard to Garo Hills. How can the question of Mikir Hills come in ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, although this question does not arise, I may inform the House that we have made arrangements for supply of C. I. sheets in the Mikir Hills also.

Supplementary Demands for Grants

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I want to make a submission. Sir, the Supplementary Demands List placed on the tables of the Members contains compilation mistakes. Corrected copies of the same are being placed to-day. So, Sir, the copies supplied yesterday may be treated as cancelled.

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

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tenancy laws as they exist to day and the policy pursued by this Government to protect the rights of tenants and Adhiars seems to be that Government want to maintain a difference between tenants and Adhiars. Otherwise, if the tenants and the Adhiars were of the same legal status they would be protected by the existing tenancy legislations and there should be no necessity for a separate Act, such as the Adhiars Protection Act. Sir, this difference between an Adhiar and a tenant necessitates the passing of this Act. Sir, I have already indicated that yesterday from the relevant provisions in the Goalpara Tenancy Act, the Assam (Temporary-Settled Districts) Tenancy Act, 1935. The Assam State Acquisition Act, 1951 also contemplates that the distinction between an Adhiar and a tenant should be there. I, therefore, maintain that the Bill must undergo thorough recasting. I should like to point out on which lines recasting is necessary. Sir, 'rent' implies payment in kind or in cash which is fixed for the use and occupancy of the land; whereas in the case of an Adhiar it is the proportion or share of the produce of the land which forms the consideration on the crop-sharing principle. In one case it is fixed and in the other, it is variable and this fixed or variable character of the consideration, as the case may be, which makes all the difference between the status of a tenant and an Adhiar. The definition in Section 2 of the Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948 is cumbrous, vague and misleading. It says an Adhiar is one who cultivates another's land under a system known as Adhi (Whether Guchi Adhi or Gutu Adhi), Barga, Chukti, Bhag or Chukani on condition of delivering a share or quantity of the produce of such land to the owner of the land. So far as delivery of a share is concerned, there is no difficulty, but the difficulty is with regard to the word 'quantity' of the produce.

(At this stage the Speaker vacated the chair and the Chairman—Shri Bimala Kanta Bora occupied it.)

A "quantity" here implies a fixed quantity and not a variable quantity. Sir, under a contract between one person, the owner of the land and another person, the cultivator who cultivates the land, the owner of the land is to get a fixed quantity of the produce then in that case the consideration assumes the character of 'rent' as defined in various Tenancy Acts. Therefore the person who cultivates the land acquires the status of tenant. But the word 'share' or 'proportion' implies a variable quantity, as the produce from the land is liable to vary from time to time and year to year and as such the word 'quantity' in the definition appears redundant and inconsistent. I find that the Adhiars' rights are to continue from year to year and as such he has a sort of occupancy right, unless of course, he is evicted or he voluntarily relinquishes the land. But it may sometimes happen that certain Adhiars may give a uniform quantity of produce from year to year from the land; he may even go to the Civil Court and claim to be declared as a tenant. As the present definition of an Adhiar is anomalous and if such a claim is made by an Adhiar to declare himself a tenant, a serious situation will arise.

We all know that there are in Assam among the lower middle class people having small areas of lands which they get cultivated by Adhiars. If eventually, land reforms eliminating intermediaries are introduced, then such landed middle class may be in danger of being treated as intermediaries and eliminated. If such people with small incomes—which are supplemented by produce from their lands are deprived of their small agricultural holdings, serious economic consequences will follow. I would urge upon the Members of this House, therefore, to visualise such a contingency. Notwithstanding with all the solicitude we have for the Adhiars—we cannot ignore the cases of the poor landed middle class—such

as poor school teachers, clerks and artisans, etc., not to speak of helpless widows and orphans, etc.—having small agricultural holdings as their main source of subsistence.

Therefore, unless the definition of an Adhiar is specific and categorically distinct from that of a tenant, trouble is bound to arise and may give rise to serious complications.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI: On a point of information, Sir. The sections to which amendment has been proposed in the Bill are before the House. Any criticism of the Tenancy Act is out of order. It is only an amending Bill that comes before us. Any discussion or any criticisms that may be considered necessary by the hon. Member may do so only on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN: The rule is that the hon. Member can speak on the amendment portion of the Act. In view of the fact, I will request the hon. Member to see that he follows the Rule.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was raised in the Parliament, and it was also decided that in discussing the amendment of a Bill, the principal Act can be discussed in the First Reading and we are now in the First Reading of the Bill. When we feel that the amendment is not adequate to cover the defects of the principal Act and to satisfy the purpose of it, then the principal Act also can be criticised and defects can be pointed out. What I consider important at the moment that the defects are on the parent Act and as there is an amendment of the Act, the defects should be allowed to be discussed.

***Maulavi MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is questioning the principles of the underlying Act and in making free discussion of it, what I understand, is a question in the first priority.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Sir, that is not my point. I believe that Adhiars should be distinguished under the definition of this Act. Otherwise, Sir, this amendment has very little meaning.

The CHAIRMAN: The question is being raised that this definition of the ryots or Adhiars is not practically defined as to who is tenant and who is Adhiar. So I hope you will restrict the limit of your argument on this point and come to the real issue.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Sir, my Friend is telling about "definition". In this connection, I may draw the attention of the House to a recent ruling in the Parliament. It was held out by the Hon'ble Speaker of the Parliament that some other provisions of the Principal Act can be discussed in commenting upon the amendments to point out inconsistencies between the amending Bill and the provisions of the Principal Act.

The CHAIRMAN: So you can refer to the amendment so far it is relevant to that argument.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: We are discussing it at the first stage of the Bill. We are in the consideration stage and we are not taking it clause by clause. At the first stage when we find that the amendment is not adequate, we may refer to the Principal Act as the amendment is connected with the Act.

The CHAIRMAN: I have already said, you can refer to the point, otherwise, I think you cannot refer.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Alright, Sir. Because I am referring to the point to justify the amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee so that the changes necessary in the Bill may be made complete and thorough.

Sir, the intention of the amending Bill is good, but it contains some mistakes. It so happens that many a time Bills are hurriedly passed without giving due thought over them, the result being that soon after, a number of amending Bills and a still larger number of *corrigenda* and corrections in these amending Bills follow. These create confusion and difficulties. That is why these measures should be given due thought and deliberation and then brought before the House. At the same time the Members of the House must have sufficient time to scrutinise the provisions carefully and give their considered opinion. Sir, there is a wrong move—I mean, hurried legislation, in every few years. There are some lacunae also in the Bill which cannot be adequately discovered without referring to the original Acts. But we are not supplied with copies of these Acts and we have to hunt up for them here and there. This is a very bad practice. If we have got to discharge our responsibilities as legislators satisfactorily, we must be given sufficient time and facilities. But if on the other hand Government think that they would go ahead with the passing of the Bill in this Session without caring for others' opinion; if they think what their legal experts say is the last thing in the matter, we have got nothing to say. But, Sir, what will be consequences of such hurried legislation? The question of land reforms has been receiving the attention of the Congress Party for some time and they have introduced various legislations hurriedly.

All these, I think, need thorough recasting. That is why I say, Sir, that though Government want that Adhiars should be protected adequately and we also on this side of the House welcome such a measure, but we feel that all these land reforms should be based upon suggestions of people who have got special knowledge of "land" and various system of land tenures in vogue in different parts of the State so that the provisions may be so devised as to cover practices and customs on Adhi system prevalent in different parts of the State. Therefore we are opposed to the Bill being passed hurriedly and not to the very principle of the Bill.

Sir, now I am coming to the certain provisions of the Bill itself. There are Adhiars, we know who are very unsympathetic and prove troublesome to the landlords, but at the same time there are places where the Adhiars are considerate also. Sir, I am speaking from my own personal experience and I hope the Members of this House who are present here will bear me out. It is the middle class people in Assam, and those petty Government servants with fixed incomes who are mainly liable to be affected by this Bill.

Therefore it is for us to make the provisions of the Bill fair, it is for us to see that they are based on justice and equity so that the interests of all sections of the people are preserved. We should not be biased against one section and quite liberal in favour of another. That is not the proper duty of the legislators. It is their duty to see that the provisions are balanced and fair. I have every sympathy for the Adhiars, I quite agree that their rights should be protected and in fact, I consider that their case should receive more attention but you cannot do that by simply providing certain liberal provisions in the Act in utter disregard of the rights and privileges of others. There are intractable and recalcitrant Adhiars from whose clutches landlords should also be protected.

Again, Sir, when certain provisions have been made, there should be a certain implementing authority to ensure that those provisions are properly and impartially carried out. Now, where is that authority? Unless you authorise certain specific officers for specific areas to deal with the cases of the Adhiars who will implement these provisions? Sir, I find under clause 8 of the Amending Bill the following has been inserted:—

“When a landlord or his agent, without reasonable cause, fails to deliver to the Adhiars a receipt as required by section 7, a Revenue Officer, on proceedings under this section, after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, order the landlord to pay as penalty a sum not exceeding fifty rupees for each default, and may, in his discretion award to the Adhiars as compensation such portion of the penalty as he thinks fit”.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, my Friend is not strictly relevant. He is trying.....

The CHAIRMAN: You are referring to clause 8 of the amending Bill, is it not?

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Yes, Sir.

Here under clause 7, a landlord has been required to give a receipt to the Adhiar in token of the receipt of his share of the produce and then, the Adhiar is required to sign the counterfoil of the receipt. Under clause 8, a landlord is liable to pay a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for each default and a Revenue Officer, authorised to impose the penalty, is given the discretion to award a portion of the penalty as compensation to the Adhiar. Now, Sir, it may so happen that the Adhiar may either refuse to take the receipt or to sign the counterfoil. This is one thing. And again it may so happen that the landlord may actually give the receipt to the Adhiar asking him to return the counterfoil duly signed which the latter may not. In such a case there is the possibility of the Adhiar playing false with the landlord. In that case he may come to the Revenue Officer and report to him that he has not received the receipt. I therefore, say, Sir, if there is a provision to penalise the landlord, there should be a corresponding provision to give protection to the landlord as well; these provisions should be unbiased and balanced. There should be provisions to see that landlords

The CHAIRMAN: Your case is that the amendments are made piece-meal. I think you will not be quite relevant if you introduce this matter now. Certain amendments to the Act are placed before the House by the Government and you will do well to confine yourself to these. If some more amendments are sought to be introduced, that can be done by the Government or by any other Member. You should now confine yourself to the amending sections. It is the subject-matter of discussion to-day.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: My submission is that, Sir, I am at present discussing the amending sections. There are certain provisions which are very difficult to implement. The object of my discussion is to bring to the notice of the Members these practical difficulties.

Sir, I do not like to speak any more. My contention is that, this Bill contains certain provisions which are of an important character affecting some sections of the common people very adversely. If the House wants to check them, the Bill deserves to be very seriously and deliberately considered by a Select Committee prior to its coming before the House. With these words, Sir, I support the Amendment moved by my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir. This Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill is an important one from the consideration of the Adhiars because it relates to the poor (Adhiars) cultivators. If this Bill be passed without proper consideration and obtaining expert opinion of the Select Committee, this Bill will lose its object, and, therefore, the amendment moved by my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya that the Bill be sent to the Select Committee is quite reasonable. My Friend Mr. Umaruddin has pointed out many defects of this Bill, I don't like to point out many things. I want to discuss only one point, and that is, that in this amendment one most important thing should not be lost sight of. There are in certain places cultivable lands where more than two crops are grown by the cultivators, supposing in one land three crops are grown and the Adhiar is required to give share to the landholder, but it is not clearly stated whether the Adhiar will give share to the landlords of all the crops or not; and if it is not clearly stated then there will be quarrels among the landlords and the Adhiars.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): My hon. Friend is not going in accordance with the rules.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I think the Hon'ble Minister has misunderstood the rules.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member has just begun, I don't like to disturb him, let him continue.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: Again in the principal Act, in section 5, sub-section (iv) in the second proviso there it is written—"Provided further that if the landlord does not cultivate the land or utilise the same for the purposes contemplated in clause (i) or sublets it to others within one year from the date he gets possession of the land by virtue of the said clause (i) the evicted Adhiar shall be restored to possession."

Now the question is if the landlord does not cultivate the land within one year he gets possession of the land or does not sublet it to some other Adhiar, it will be very difficult for the illiterate Adhiar to prove whether he has actually cultivated the land or not, that is a factual question. So the Adhiar will not be helped by this clause; moreover, there is provision of giving receipts to the Adhiars. Whenever the landlords will be required to give receipts to the Adhiars naturally they will refuse to give receipts, the Adhiars will be helpless, and subsequently the landlords will adopt some other methods and settle lands with some other persons; in that case also the Adhiars will be helpless.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, at the outset I thank Mr. Das, the Deputy Minister of Revenue, for introducing this amending Bill. So far the amending Bill goes we have no quarrel with the clauses incorporated therein, but Sir, we cannot go on amending a Bill every year, and this is a very important matter. If we go back to the history of the principal Act, we shall find that in the years 1948-47-46 in various parts of the country a campaign was going on known as Tebhaga Campaign, and in various parts of the country the cultivators were harrassed for not giving the lion's shares to the landlords. It was not possible for

the cultivators to meet the demands of the landlords, and therefore, this Act was passed. The preamble of the main Act said "Whereas it is expedient to provide for protection of tenants of agricultural lands of Assam". The whole purpose of the Act was to protect the Adhiar who was being harrassed by the unscrupulous landlords and for which subsequently the Grow More Food Campaign suffered. It is not possible to come with an amending Bill every year. The question is vital to the country and also to the Grow More Food Campaign. It is essential that we look at the Bill as also at the principal Act from all aspects, and if we find necessary that certain amendments are necessary, we should come with that amendment; but what I feel is that the Bill has failed to take into notice certain other aspects, for which there is a class war between the landlords and the tenants. Sir, my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya said there are three or four resolutions on the subject and I myself gave notice of a Bill to amend this Act, however, my amendment was found defective, and has been declared out of order. It is only just and proper that we should give deep consideration and deep thought to the amendments. Sir, I find it difficult having followed the constitutional practice in other countries that if we are not allowed to discuss the principal Act, and to express our opinions regarding certain opinion in the principal Act, then Sir, the purpose of considering the Bill will be lost.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member cannot criticise the principal Act.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, as the preamble of the amending Bill says 'it is to amend the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948', we can take in the consideration stage the amending Bill which in its preamble says is to amend the Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948 as also the principal Act; and it will be wrong to say that we cannot discuss the other things not in the amending Bill. That will not give sufficient opportunity to the Members to express their opinion. On the other hand, Sir, this matter has been engaging the attention of the public. And also during the Budget Session while discussing the Adhiars Protection Act, we on this side said that the Adhiars Protection Act gives more protection to the landlord than to the tenant. Even if my Friends Mr. Umaruddin or Mr. Radha Charan Choudhury said anything about giving protection to landlords, they meant the petty landlords, the orphans, the widows, the invalids and the school teachers who have to eke out their livelihood with a pittance of Rs.30 a month. Sir, the Opposition are not referring to nor are they interested in those big landlords who are out to exploit the poor tenants and to suck their blood. Sir, we have seen this Adhiars Protection Act although it was passed in the year 1948 and although it was written that all provisions of this Act would come into force in every district, in every local area or in the whole State in which such provision could be extended under section 2 on such date as the Provincial Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct, this has not been the case. It is common knowledge that the Act has not been extended to the whole State of Assam. There are parts in Assam, for example, in North Kamrup, in certain parts of Goalpara district and in the Dibrugarh district, where this Act has not yet come into operation. We do not know why this Act has not been given immediate effect. When this matter is referred to the Hon'ble Ministers, it is always argued that let the people clamour for it or let the people come forward for it.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, I think Mr. Bora has already given a ruling that you are not to discuss about the Act itself, but it seems you are acting contrary to that ruling and you are discussing the same subject.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I said that at the consideration stage of the amending Bill apart from the stage when we take the Bill into consideration clause by clause, we can discuss also the principal Act where the amendments are relevant. But, Sir, if we are not allowed to discuss all these things then we shall have no other alternative than to walk out of the House for the period for which this Bill was being taken into consideration. For we cannot serve any useful purpose here.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister): I think it is a threat, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: No, it is not a threat, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far it is relevant of course but not the principle of the main Act.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What I have been stating Sir, is that the Bill is inadequate, this amendment is inadequate. It has got some defects. I am grateful to my Friend Mr. Das for finding out some defects and for remedying them. There are other defects in the Act, the remedy for which ought to have been incorporated in this Bill because it is agitating the public mind, it is creating conditions in the country which may lead to lawlessness and to subversive activities. Sir, as one who has the interest of the country at heart as one who wants to see the development of the country, and that the grow more food campaign should progress from success to success, we are interested also in amending those clauses which prohibit or which prevent the cultivators from feeling that the land is his own and that they will not be evicted from that land at the sweet will of the landlord, that they will be able to cultivate for their own good and for the good of the country. Sir, there is that defect.

In the meantime, we have also received reports from various people—I have with me here various petitions from the public where they are clamouring for the amending of those particular clauses. They are demanding bread, but the Ministers have not given them bread but have given them 'sagoo' or other things.

Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, if the hon. Member has really the interest of the raiyats, he can safely introduce a fresh Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: What are you objecting to ?

Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I said Sir, that he might bring in fresh Bills instead of suggesting amendments (*laughter*).

Mr. SPEAKER: No, no, will you please resume your seat ?

Maulavi MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: On a point of order, Sir, I think what my Friend means is that if Mr. Goswami wants more amendments, he should come forward with a Bill instead of suggesting amendments here in the course of discussion of this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, my object is that, section 6 gives

certain rights to an Adhiar that he will not be evicted provided he pays his 'addhi' regularly. But Sir, there are in section 5 certain sentences which enable the landlord to evict the Adhiar unnecessarily and harrass him unnecessarily. We find Sir, if the land is required for the purpose of pisciculture, horticulture, agriculture or other 'cultures', what I do not know, for all these cultures if the land is required by the landlord, he can appeal to the revenue officers of the Government that the Adhiar has no right to the land. Sir, we want that the tenant should feel secure in his rights. There is no need for moving new amendments, I am only expressing my opinions on the amending Bill. What I suggest is that if a Select Committee is appointed to go into this matter—amendment does not mean only deletion of certain words here and there, amendment means addition also—the Select Committee so appointed to go into the whole matter, will produce a Bill which will not only be acceptable to the Members sitting on the side opposite but will also be acceptable to us and to the whole country at large. I am speaking with interest of the country in my heart. Sir, we want that between the State and the tenant or the cultivators there should be no intermediaries. The Congress Government recently in their Five-Year Plan also have provided that there should be no such intermediaries. But we are not demanding that just now and we want to remain within the four walls of the principal Act. What we object to is under the provision of the principal Act there is no such safeguard for the Adhiars. Sir, we are demanding that there should be sufficient security to the Adhiar, that he should not be evicted at the whims of the landlords, just because the landlord wants the land for certain cultivation or for any other reasons.

Mr. SPEAKER: What clause of the amending Bill the Leader of the Opposition is referring to ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am referring to the whole amending Bill because at the consideration stage we can discuss the whole amending Bill.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What particular paragraph he is discussing ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am discussing the whole spirit of the Bill, Sir.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, he must confine himself to any particular clause or clauses of the Bill, but he is not observing the ruling given by your predecessor.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Then it will be proper for me to take my seat and do the needful. But here we are discussing....

Mr. SPEAKER: You should try to be relevant and not discuss the original Bill. The principle of the amending Bill may be discussed as far as is relevant to the present Bill, otherwise you should limit to the ruling given by Shri Bimala Kanta Bora.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am not referring to any particular amendment. The spirit of the amending Bill should have been such as to give more protection to the Adhiars, because it is to amend the Adhiar's Protection Act.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What improvement you want in this Bill ? Under what clause ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I would rather request the Select Committee, if and when appointed, to see that the defects that exist in the principal Act are removed.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): On a point of order, Sir, the provisions which have not been incorporated in the amending Bill for consideration of the House cannot be taken up for consideration by any Select Committee even if it is appointed by this House. This is my contention. There are different definitions of tenants and Adhiars. Tenants are not Adhiars. The tenant belongs to quite a separate class and the Adhiar to another class. The rights enjoyed by the tenants are not expected to be enjoyed by the Adhiars. This has been made clear by my hon. Friend the Mover of this Bill. So, Sir, the suggestions which are not relevant to the sections and which are going to be amended cannot be considered by the Select Committee. I hope my Friend the Leader of the Opposition will realise this position. There might be hundreds of defects in the original Act, but if they do not relate to the Sections which have come before the House for consideration in the amending Bill they cannot be considered unless they are consequential. This is the proper procedure, Sir. If any defects in any Section of the original Act are sought to be removed then those might be brought in an amending form before the House in future by a separate amending Bill. May we have a ruling on this point, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a very broad suggestion.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): The argument of my Friend Mr. Goswami is that he wants to amend Sections 5 and 6 of the principal Act. But these Sections have no reference to the present amending Bill. The principal Bill is not before us. We now want to amend certain Sections of the principal Act by this amending Bill. If he wants to amend the Sections he mentioned that can be a matter for consideration afterwards. In that case he can introduce an amending Bill later on. So far as this Bill is concerned which is before the House certain Sections of the principal Act are sought to be amended and the question of any amendments to those Sections that are referred to in this amending Bill can only be raised.

Mr. SPEAKER: As I understand the scope of the Select Committee will be confined to the amending clauses only and it will not be entitled to deal with any other clauses.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): My submission is that he can bring in any new clauses that may relate to the Sections that are proposed to be amended and are before the House, and to that extent only criticism can be allowed. Sections 5 and 6 are not before the House and so he cannot bring in any amendment relating to those Sections and that is the procedure to be followed.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: My submission is that in a Select Committee we can amend any section of the principal Act. But thereby I do not say that we can amend it in such a way that it may negative the main principle of the principal Act. What I want to say is that certain amendments to sections 5 and 6 can be moved in the Select Committee. The Select Committee has the power to add any other clause or clauses provided those clauses do not negative the main principle of the principal Act.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have considered the points raised by Mr. Mookerjee and heard the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition and I feel that we must confine ourselves in the Select Committee to the Sections referred to in the amending Bill and I do not think we can discuss anything beyond the scope of the amending Bill. So, the contention of the Leader of the Opposition to amend in the Select Committee the other Sections which are not included in the amending Bill is out of order.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: In that case we can't serve any useful purpose by remaining here. Therefore we leave the House. (All the Members on the Opposition walked out, except Shri Khongphai, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition Party).

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is still there, perhaps to report the discussion to his party. (*Laughter*).

Sir, I am very sorry I cannot accept the amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya. From the speeches delivered by my Friends, it seems to me that the entire scope of Bill is misunderstood. (At this stage the Deputy Leader of the Opposition also left the Chamber).

About the discussion of the principal Act, as you have given your ruling I do not like to say anything on this. Some of the apprehensions raised by my Friend, Maulavi Umaruddin, are uncalled for. He has taken exception about proposed sections 7 and 8 sought to be introduced by clause 4 of the Bill. Unfortunately he is not here. For his information I may tell him that these provisions are exactly the same as Sections 47 and 49 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act. Then, Sir, with regard to the scope of the Bill, I may point out that the scope is very limited. The Tenancy law gives protection to the tenants. There is no law for protection of Adhiars. An Adhiar is a temporary occupant, and his period of occupancy extends for the period the crop he grows and occupies. When the crop is harvested, he delivers landlord's share, and he has no other right on the land, Sir, in our village economy this temporary occupation and this system of cultivation has come to stay. The present trend of land reform is to give them land, but it is a long term scheme and depends upon the availability of land and there are various other difficulties. The Act principally deals with an interim arrangement. It does not create a new class of tenancy. It is only intended to give temporary relief in the shape of protection from eviction and regulation of the share of crop that has to be delivered to the owners of the land. Only in these shapes some relief is sought to be given. My Friend has missed the point that our Constitution guarantees some fundamental rights to the owners. Under Article 19(1) (f), the owner has got a right to hold his land. The Supreme Court has ruled that to hold means to possess that property in any manner he likes. So an owner of a land has got the right to hold his property and possess and use it any way he likes. Only reasonable restriction has been allowed to be put for the benefit of the general public or a Scheduled Tribe. Beyond that nothing can be given to the Adhiars. Restriction on eviction and regulation of share of crops are considered reasonable restrictions beyond which we cannot go. We cannot give occupancy right to the Adhiars. We wanted to give occupancy right to the tenants in the urban areas, which was turned down by Government of India as conflicting with the Constitution. So our scope is very limited. The Select Committee cannot improve the Bill in any way.

Now, Sir, my Friend wants some amendment. Very good, Sir. But what is the use of sending it to the Select Committee? The transplanting season is

already on. If the Bill is deferred, many of the Adhiars who are not protected by the main Act will be evicted. But the amendments we are proposing will give them protection. The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition also agrees that the provisions of the amending Bill are good. So pass them now. If it goes to Select Committee, the amending Bill will come up for consideration in March, long after the harvest. After the harvest many of the Adhiars may be evicted and the mischief done.

As the Opposition Leader admitted that the provision of our amending Bill is necessary, we may pass it now so that the Adhiars who are not protected will get protection from eviction and then if there is any defect in the Act, my Friends, if they are sincere, may bring an amending Bill or they may send us their suggestions and we may bring a Bill in the next March Session. In the meantime if the Amending Bill is passed, the Adhiars get protection. But sending the Bill to a Select Committee is but a delaying matter, because by doing so we will do immense injury to the Adhiars, who are not protected under the present Act. So my submission is that let the amending Bill be passed. With these words, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members and the report of the Select Committee be submitted within 30th November, 1952 and three Members will form a quorum:—

- (1) Shri Motiram Bora, Minister-in-charge,
- (2) Shri Hareswar Das (Deputy Minister),
- (3) Shri Nilmani Phookan,
- (4) Shri Radhikaram Das,
- (5) Mvi. Md. Umaruddin, and
- (6) Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.

(The Motion was lost.)

I now put the original Motion. The question is that the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

The Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have decided that I should move the Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1952, I take my stand now to move that the Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion is that the Assam Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was then put and adopted.)

The Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952. The Bill was published in the Gazette on the 16th August, 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion is that the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.

(The Motion is adopted.)

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration now. This is a very simple measure. The main purpose of the Bill is to control the rent in town. Due to heavy influx of people to the towns, the rent of the houses went sky-high. It is necessary therefore to continue the restrictions imposed by the above Act for a further period. The Bill seeks to extend the period for another 3 years.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put and adopted.)

The Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce The Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1952. The Bill was published on 30th August, 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion is that the Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.

(The Motion is adopted.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration now. Sir, in the administration of the Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation Act, 1947 difficulties have been experienced as there are some provisions which are not explicit and also for absence of some provisions in some cases. Difficulties were mainly experienced, among others, in fixing responsibilities of officers in the assessment of escaped or under-assessed taxes, in rectification of apparent mistakes and in entertaining appeals. The incorporation of these changes have been considered in the interest of better administration of the provision of the principal Act and I hope the House will agree to the consideration.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I again want to refer to the Rule 59, proviso (2) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules. Sir, the Bill was given to us on the 2nd September and as it is not hardly 7 days passed as yet, the Bill should not be considered now.

Mr. SPEAKER: When was it made available?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: The Bill was given to us only on 2nd September, 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you please read proviso (2) to Rule 59 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules? What does it say?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, Sir, I have gone through. Sir, the other day you were pleased to make an order and that is, I think, enough to cover this case.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, I am not bound to keep up to the order. That is not a hard and fast rule. I have already told you that my discretion is not limited. I am sorry, I should interpret it, though I should interpret it very favourably to the Government. The very wordings are such that the Bill must be made available before seven days. Any Member may now object to it, unless a copy of the Bill be so made available to him.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, Rule 59 only comes after the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are right.

Now I am citing a President's ruling from the "Decisions of the Chair", which runs as follows:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the publication of a Bill in the Government Gazette cannot dispense with the obligation which is laid by the Standing Orders on the office to make copies available to the Honourable Members. That expression has a special meaning attached to it by the Standing Orders, and in the absence of any directions by the President as to the manner in which a Bill is to be deposited and the place at which it is to be deposited—directions which should have been taken and carried out—I am afraid I must hold that the copies of the Bill have not been made available to Honourable Members three days prior to its consideration. I therefore rule that this motion cannot be made today unless the Standing Orders are suspended. As no request has been pressed in that behalf, it is not necessary for the Chair to consider that point"—L. A. Deb, (Central), 6th September, 1928, pages 299-305.

I think if the date is postponed to 12th or 13th will do ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): 12th will be better for us.

(The House agreed to take up the Bill on the 12th.)

The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Mr. SPEAKER: Item No.16—Shri Motiram Bora.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952. It was published in the *Assam Gazette* on the 30th August.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be now introduced.

(The motion was adopted).

Then I find that the next Motion also does not satisfy the provision of proviso (2) to rule 59. It was also published only on the 30th August. Is there any objection to the Motion for consideration being moved now.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What I find, Sir, that the other side has taken up an attitude to rush through legislation. Whenever a certain Bill is published in the Gazette, it is well known to all that it requires some time for the Members to study. I am speaking not with reference to this Bill alone, but I find it very difficult to subscribe to the attitude taken up by the Government in respect of the whole proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Then it will be moved on the 12th, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Will 12th suit you ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Yes Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Then 12th is fixed for the purpose.

The Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952. The Bill was published on the 9th of August and is within time.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion is that the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.
(The Motion was adopted).

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. The amending Bill, that I have introduced in the House does not envisage any far reaching change in the principal Act. In order to assist the Income-tax Officer in the matter of assessment of new assesseees and to collect materials based on authentic local information, some Agricultural Income-tax Inspectors have been appointed so that any attempt at evasion of tax resulting in the loss of public revenue may be effectively checked. But in the principal Act there is no provision which authorises the Agricultural Income-tax Inspectors to collect these materials. From experience it appears that in the absence of any such well-laid provision in the Act, their action is subject to challenge in any court of law. Hence this Amendment. The powers sought to be given to the Inspectors are small and not of any great consequence and I hope the House will, therefore, have no objection to take this Bill into consideration. The Bill may now be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration."

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I beg to move an Amendment to this amending Bill. My Amendment is that the said Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion, by the 30th November 1952. As the Mover of the Bill has said, the Amendment suggested through this Bill is a very small one, but I think this House will be of one opinion that a comprehensive amendment to the principal Act is necessary is the growing demand of the country. Minor Amendments—the very small amendment that is sought to be introduced through this Bill will not serve that purpose. Some major amendments are necessary. Sir, if the Bill is rushed through in the present form not only the needs for which this Bill is introduced but also the demands of the people will not be met. We have seen, Sir, that as a result of this Act there has been a lot of harassment and trouble to our agriculturists. When the Agricultural Income-tax Act was first passed, it was stated that this would primarily touch the pocket of the tea planters who minted a lot of money in this State.....

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : On a point of order, Sir. The Amendment seeks to give some powers to the Agricultural Income-tax Inspectors. If he wants to give the history of the Act it will take a lot of time.

Mr. SPEAKER : Let him develop his point.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I think some grounds will be necessary to refresh the mind of my Friend. That is why, Sir, I am trying to give a short history of the Act. In this, Sir, I shall not take much time. The original purpose of the Assam Agricultural Income-tax Act, as I have said, was to tax the incomes of the tea planters who minted a lot of money and perhaps

also to tax the very rich peasants who earned big sums of money from agricultural income. But after operation of this Act.....

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

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1-30 P. M.

(After lunch)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: As I said, Sir, the original purpose of the Agricultural Income-Tax Act was to tax the rich tea planters and the very rich peasants. By the actual operation of the Bill for the last few years we have seen that there has been lot of deviation from the original intention, and many of the poor cultivators are now being taxed by this Act, and there has been from all parts of the country and from all shades of opinion a demand that there should be necessary amendment to this Act so as to relieve the poor cultivators from extravagant operation of the Act. If an amendment from the Government side would have come taking that necessity into consideration, it would have been very well, but we have seen here that the scope of the present amending Bill is very limited. It has been stated that some Agricultural Income-Tax Inspectors have been appointed to collect materials for assessment of new assesseees and thus to check evasion of tax. While there have been actual evasions on one side, there have been harassments on the other side by the Tax Collectors and by those who made the assessment up till now. It was the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer who decided the assessment. Now, according to the present amendment, even an officer much below his rank is given the powers. What guarantee is there that this officer will not misuse his powers, what guarantee is there that this officer will not be making unjust assessments on the poor cultivators? This amending Bill is to check evasion, but I say that this amending Bill will bring more burdens on the poor agriculturists. What is necessary is that Government should find out proper ways and means to raise the necessary money. From what source should that money come? Should it be from the poor cultivators? I have already referred that as early as 1939 the then Finance Minister had given an assurance on the floor of the House that the poor cultivators would not come under the scope of this Act. But the fact today is just the contrary. We know that everything in our country depends on the agriculturists because they are the bulk of our population. In order that the economic condition of the agriculturists may be improved, Government should help to improve the condition of our peasantry. We know that for the development of industries, etc., we want capital. Where-from that capital will come? We cannot and should not surely depend on the doles of the Ford Foundation, the so-called benefits of the Point Four Programme and donations or charities of Rock Fellers and so on.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You are going too far.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I am not going too far, but I want to say that we cannot depend on those things, and if we are to depend on those things then we shall not be able to do anything to improve our country. The back-bone of our nation is the agriculturists. It is they who are to provide the necessary capital for the development of our country. Will their economic condition be improved by the appointment of the Agricultural Income Tax Inspectors?

Mr. SPEAKER: What about the definition in 2(bb)? What do you think of that?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: I am coming to that, Sir. At first I am speaking of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It has been stated that these Agricultural Income-Tax Inspectors have been appointed to collect materials for assessment of new assesses and thus to check evasion of tax. Is it from the poor agriculturists that the Government want to raise more tax? Numerous complaints are there that there no proper inquiries made and summary assessments are imposed. Our poor agriculturists do not know the art of keeping accounts and records. So, when the Inspectors will ask for the accounts and the records they will not be able to supply. Wherefrom will they produce the records and accounts that this Bill seeks to have? I think, it is too much to expect from the illiterate people to have proper books and records like the business firms. With regard to the definition in 2(bb), Sir, the Agricultural Income-Tax Inspector means a person appointed to be an Assam Agricultural Income-tax Inspector under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1939. Our point is that a new post has been created, and the incumbent of that post has been sought to be given powers, which he had not up till now. When this amending Bill will be passed, the said Inspectors will have immense powers. Is the Government satisfied that these powers will not be misused? Is the record of this Department very clean so as to say that there had not been wrong assessments? I think Government will not be able to give the answer in the affirmative. If there is greater assessment on the poor agriculturist, there will be less incentive on the part of the agriculturists for greater production, for growing more food, because if an agriculturist who cannot earn his living is taxed, which is actually being done up till now, then these poor people will have less incentive and urge to make greater effort for greater production, and the result will be that there will be less food production in our State, there will be less accumulation of capital by the overwhelming masses of the people for development of our industries, and for other nation-building purposes, and there will be lack of money in the hands of Government. So, the intention of Government in introducing this Bill will be defeated if the Government remain satisfied with only such a cryptic amendment of the original Act. My submission, therefore, is that there should be a more comprehensive amendment to the Act. So that Government may benefit by the suggestions and advice of the public in general this Bill should go to the public. Government might say that this amending Bill was circulated by publishing the Bill in the Gazette. But I say, Sir, that was hardly a medium for circulation of this Bill. We know the present standard of education and consciousness of our people and in order to elicit their opinion, I have made this suggestion for wider circulation. I think, Sir, there are many suggestions to be given from different sections of the public and Government will only benefit if a longer time is allowed for eliciting such opinion.

Then, Sir, there are also other considerations which the Government should not ignore. On the one hand, there should be no evasion of the tax, but on the other the Government should make provision so that no undue assessment or harassment is caused. Therefore, Sir, a more comprehensive Bill is necessary. I, therefore, move, Sir, that the Assam Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 30th November 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved is that the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 30th November 1952.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the very face of it, the amending Bill would seem to be very innocuous, as the Finance Minister has said that there is nothing in this Bill except introducing the definition of "Agricultural Income-tax Inspector". I do not know whether this particular

category of officer has been in existence and if so, what have been their functions so far. If they were not competent legally to carry on assessment, or get access to the books of any person or firm which under the present law was done by an officer not below the rank of Agricultural Income-tax Officer, then what were their functions so long? Is it that a new class of officers is going to be appointed with the powers of the Agricultural Income-tax Officers? These things have not been stated. The Statement of Objects and Reasons merely states that these officers have been in existence for some time past, but they have so long been prevented from having access to the books of any person or firm and that this Bill has been brought forward only to remove the hindrance put to their proper functioning. But, Sir, the thing is not so simple. By this amending Bill, Government are going to give wide powers to a category of officers who were not contemplated by the Statute. Sir, section 18 of the main Act lays down certain categories of officers who have been entrusted with the administration of the Act. They are (a) the Assam Board of Agricultural Income-tax, (b) The Assam Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax, (c) the Assam Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Income-tax, Appellate and Inspecting, and (d) the Assam Agricultural Income-tax Officers. These are the four categories of officers laid down by the Statute. Now Government wants to bring in another category of officers within the purview of this section and thereby not only the power of having access to the records is sought to be given to them but also the power of assessment under section 19 as well. Section 19 gives very wide powers to assessing officers. The assessing officers can rope in any person, whether agriculturist or not, whose income, in the opinion of the assessing officers, is liable to agricultural income-tax. Sir, as has been pointed out by Mr. Bhattacharyya, during the last one or two years we have seen that more and more agriculturists are being brought within the purview of this Act. Sir, when the Act was enacted in 1939, the then Finance Minister of the Congress Government gave a solemn assurance on the floor of this House that the poor agriculturists would never be brought within the operation of this Act. I am quoting some relevant portions from his speech.

He said: "Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member in moving this amendment, has prefaced his remarks by saying that I shall be remembered by the housewives of every cultivator. * * * It is true that I shall be so remembered, but not for the reasons given by the hon. Mover. If I shall be remembered, it will be for the fact that by this taxation I want to get an income from the rich for spending on nation-building departments and for the benefit of those very housewives of the poor cultivators. Sir, the hon. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan has waxed eloquence and tried to impress the House that the incidence of this taxation will fall on the cultivators and the poor people. I wish there had been in our Province cultivators who derive a net income of Rs. 3,000. If that had been the case, I think no one would have been justified in raising the cry on behalf of these helpless people".

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Is it not going beyond the scope of this Bill? He is questioning the necessity of the main Act.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: No, Sir, I want to show that the whole object of the Act will be frustrated by this amending Bill. Sir, the then Finance Minister of Assam said that there were no cultivators in Assam having an annual income of Rs. 3,000.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What about the appointment of Inspectors?

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: I am coming to it, Sir. From what is happening now-a-days it seems that there are cultivators with an income of more than Rs. 3,000 in every village of Assam. People with a holding of 15,

25, 30 or 40 bighas have been served with notices for assessment. I have put in some unstarred questions and I would be interested to see what replies I get. When the occasion comes I will produce before the House all these cases. In 1939 there was no cultivator with an income of Rs.3,000 but now in every village there are !

Mr. SPEAKER: How it is relevant to clause 2 (bb) ?

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: I am coming to that, Sir. We are going to include Agricultural Income-tax Inspectors in the categories mentioned in section 18 and then we are giving them powers of assessment under section 19. They will bring to bear their activities on the poor cultivator also.

Even when an officer of the rank of Agricultural Inspector having been given this function of assessing holdings with 15 bighas or 20 bighas are being brought under assessment then what will be the position of people when an officer of a lower rank comes into the field? We all know, Sir, that for these Officers Government fix generally a target for assessment. When an Inspector is appointed he will be given a specific area to operate in and a target of taxation. That this is done confidentially by Government, Sir, is common knowledge—every one knows it, Sir. For the Sales Tax Officers also the Government fix a certain target and an officer is expected to reach that target. If any officer fails to fulfil that target he may be in trouble. As a result of that, it is quite possible that an officer in his exuberance, in his enthusiasm to retain his post, will fall upon the poor cultivators. Yet, our Government here is trying to bring in this amendment—so simple to look at, but with far reaching consequences. I say, Sir, the power of assessment should not be entrusted to officers of the category of Inspectors. In my opinion, it is far better to put Income-Tax Officers in-charge of assessment so that our poor cultivators may be saved from being harassed. We have already heard and seen, Sir, the consternation among the poor cultivators. Therefore, Sir, I say that if we are to introduce this amendment, let us know from the people whether they would like to have it or not so that no officer can come and treat them in a way that they do not like. At the same time, not only such an officer will have access to records but probably will get access to something more. Therefore, I say, Sir, that we must be very careful in administering all taxation laws. With the increase of new taxations arising from tax hunger, Government increase also the number of officers—they create posts and departments ; and there will be increased activities on their part, but it is only the poor who will suffer in the long run. As I said, Sir, this amendment has got more far reaching significance than meets the eye, and, therefore, it should be circulated to elicit public opinion.

Another, thing Sir, if these Inspectors are required only to perform certain routine functions, why this could not be done as laid down under Section 18 (3) ? It is clearly laid down there, Sir, that the Governor of Assam may, by notification in the official Gazette, empower officials, whether they be or be not directly recruited to the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax Service, to perform such functions in respect of such classes of persons or such classes of incomes and for such areas as may be specified in the notification. This is sufficient in my opinion to give facilities to non-Gazetted Officers for this routine work. We do not know why this particular provision of the Act was not utilised. For that reason also, Sir, I think this amendment is redundant ; but if the Government want to go ahead with this amendment, then let it be circulated to elicit public opinion.

With these words, Sir, I support the amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been listening carefully to my hon. Friends, Mr. Bhattacharyya and Mr. Umarudlin, and I feel that not only I am not convinced, the House also is not convinced about the necessity of this matter being circulated for eliciting public opinion. Sir, as I have already stated before this House, this is a very small measure. What we want to do is only to invest some officers with some small powers, namely, the Agricultural Income-Tax Inspectors.

Sir, while presenting my first Budget on the floor of this House in the year before last, this matter was gone into. Some of the Members who were then present in this House made certain criticisms about this matter and some of them drew attention of the Government that there is some scope in the Act for evasion of this tax. That there is some possibility for the dealers to evade liability from payment of this tax cannot be denied. Those Members not only drew attention of the Government to that fact, but also wanted an assurance from the Government whether any action would be taken in this regard. Sir, on behalf of the Government while replying to the Budget speeches of my Friends in the House on that occasion, I gave assurance to the hon. Members of the House that the question would be gone into and that the question would be examined by Government on its merit and if it was found that any action was necessary, such action would be taken by Government to prevent evasion of this tax. On that assurance of mine, this question had been examined in details and it was found by Government that there is really some scope for evasion of this tax and that this should be prevented. So, Sir, in order to do that, some posts were created and some officers were appointed, I mean, the Agricultural Income-Tax Inspectors. These officers have been working for about a year now and in course of their work, it has been found, Sir, that unless certain powers are given to them, they cannot discharge their work satisfactorily nor can they do their functions properly. So, Sir, when the Government is convinced, and when we have created certain posts and appointed officers to prevent evasion of this tax, it is but fit and proper that necessary powers be given to our officers to enable them to exercise their functions properly. With that end in view only these small powers have been sought to be given to these officers. It is not the intention of the Government, Sir, to put our people to any hardships or unnecessary trouble. That is far from our mind. As I have stated, this Bill is intended just to enable the Agricultural Income-Tax Inspectors to call for records and evidence. I do not understand how any oppression or any hardship can be caused to any one by calling for records. Our Agricultural Income-Tax Officers are already invested with this power to call for evidence from persons and I do not understand how that can cause hardships to anybody when such small powers are given to Inspectors. Therefore, I feel that there is no reason whatsoever for my Friend to bring in this amendment. Government does not want to cause suffering to the people in any way—and I again assure this House, that it is far from our mind.

Then Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, said that Government has been drifting considerably from their original intention while this Assam Agricultural Income-Tax Act was brought into the Statute Book first. It is a very long history and I do not want to go into the history of the case. But I can say that there was considerable opposition from vested interests while that Act was brought into the Statute Book. Now, Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, said that the original intention of the main Act was to assess tea gardens only and not more than that, but that the Government are now going beyond that and that we are also assessing the cultivators. That is not true. Sir, if you will be pleased to go through the provisions of the original Act there you will find that the Act was made applicable to all sections of people who make a certain amount of income from their agricultural produce.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: On a point of personal explanation, Sir, what I said was about tea estate owners.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Then also my Friend is not right. The intention of this Act was to make no difference between the income from agricultural produce and that from tea. Anybody is liable to be taxed whether he is an agriculturist or a tea garden owner. The charge that Government is making a deviation from the original intention of the Act is far from the truth. Mr. Bhattacharyya advanced an argument that by this measure of agricultural income-tax the poor agriculturists have been put to a lot of hardship. Sir, it is very easy to make such an observation. I fail to understand how the poor agriculturists can be subjected to hardship by this measure of income-tax. This Agricultural Income-tax Act applies to those only who make an income of more than 3 thousand rupees a year. Anyone who earns less than that amount of income is not liable to be taxed and cannot be taxed and such people who earn more than three thousand cannot be called poor people.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: If one raises two or three crops in the same plot of land, will he be liable to be taxed, Sir?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It is not a question of raising one or more crops in the same plot of land. If one earns more than three thousand rupees per year raising either one crop or more crops, he is liable to be taxed. There is no question of amount of bighas of land that a person may possess. An agriculturist having even 100 bighas of land may not earn 3 thousand rupees a year and so he may not be liable to be taxed. Whereas a person having about 25 bighas of land may earn more than 3 thousand rupees and so he may be liable to be taxed. Therefore it is clear that it all depends on the quantum of income that an agriculturist earns.

My Friend, Mr. Umaruddin, made another observation that Government fix a certain target which our officers must—somehow or other—fulfil in order to bring up the revenue. It is a wrong observation, Sir. It has not the slightest foundation on truth. It is not a fact that our officers are required to do that. No Government worth the name can do it. My Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, may have some feeling for the agriculturists, Sir, and he may feel that a more comprehensive measure is needed. If he wants that a more comprehensive measure should be brought, he is quite welcome to do that. Why should he not do it himself, if he is situated so much for these people with tender feeling? But as far as this measure is concerned, Sir, as I had already stated, a very small power is sought to be given to the Agricultural Income-tax Inspectors. My Friend, Mr. Umaruddin, says that by this measure Government is going to oppress the agriculturists. That is far from the truth. We certainly never want that any kind of hardship be brought upon the poor agriculturists. If anybody thinks in that way, Government will take serious objection to it. It will certainly be a 'Julum' and injustice to an agriculturist if he is unjustifiably taxed in order to inflate the coffers of the Government. It is an unkind cut given by my friend Mr. Umaruddin to the Government. I am very sorry to hear such an observation that Government is going to cause any 'Julum' to the poor agriculturist to earn more and more income for their coffers.

My Friend should not have made such an attribution, knowing fully well that it is not true.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: May I know what other powers are meant to be given by section 19?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : The Section he has referred to is not applicable here. That is quite a different thing. By the present Bill certain powers are sought to be given to our Agricultural Income-tax Inspectors to enable them to perform their duties properly. Now for want of those powers they find some difficulty to perform their duties well. Now this measure will remove that difficulty.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN : What about the power for making summary assessment ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : There is a different section dealing with summary assessment. By that section notice is required to be served on a person to submit returns and to produce his evidence or books before the Agricultural Income-Tax Officers and if he remains absent at the time of assessment, or does not do what is required of him, then in such cases summary assessment is made. That assessment is provided by law and it is termed best judgment assessment and not summary assessment. There are also provisions in the Act to safeguard against that kind of so-called summary assessment.

With these observations, Sir, I feel I have satisfied the House that there is no reason for the amendment and I hope my Friend now will see his way to withdraw his Amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be circulated for eliciting public opinion by the 30th November, 1952.

(The Motion was negatived.)

Now I shall put the original Motion. The question is that the Assam Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

The Societies Registration (Assam Third Amendment) Bill, 1952

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr, Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Societies Registration (Assam Third Amendment) Bill, 1952. The Bill was published on the 29th July.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion is that the Societies Registration (Assam Third Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I beg to move that the Societies Registration (Assam Third Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration now.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Societies Registration (Assam Third Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

(After a pause)

(The Motion was put and adopted.)

The Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952. This Bill was published on the 20th August 1952, and it was made available to the hon. Members seven days before. This is meant to remove the disqualification regarding any hon. Member serving in the committees or discharging any other duties for public interest. Some hon. Members of this House have been appointed Chief Executive Members of the District Councils. There is some doubt that it may be treated as a disqualification. In order to remove such doubt it is proposed to introduce this Bill so that they may discharge their duties. There are many honorary workers also, but in order to remove some doubts, this Bill is introduced to remove the disqualification which may not stand on the way of their serving the people and the country. With these objects in view this is introduced, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.
(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration now.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has already been stated that—"The members of the Legislature, being representatives of the public are very often appointed as members, chairman, etc., of various committees and Boards which office may disqualify such members from being chosen as and for being members of the Legislature unless such disqualifications is removed by law. It may also be necessary to appoint members of the Legislature to part-time offices carrying no salary or fees but only travelling allowance and this may also be construed as a disqualification unless removed as stated before. A doubt has also been raised if the office of the Chief Executive Member and other Executive Members and the members nominated to the District Council by the Governor may also be a disqualification which should therefore be removed as above". In some Autonomous Districts Government have appointed some hon. Members of this House as Chief Executive and Executive Members in the District Councils. It is necessary that the disqualification, if any, should be removed, so that they may discharge their duties in such Councils.

Sir, I hope the hon. Members will accept my Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration."

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB-CHAUDHURY: Sir, I beg to move as an amendment that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1952.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিলখনতো যে কিবা এটা সংশোধনী উঠিব পাৰেণে বুলি আপোনালোকে হাঁহিব পাৰে। আমাৰ বহুতো এই সংশোধনী সাধাৰণ বুলি ভাবিব পাৰে কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে সাধাৰণ নহয়। বহুতো উপযুক্ত মানুহে এনেকুৱা disqualification থকাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্বাচনত উঠিব আৰু নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিব পৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যায্য আপত্তি কৰিবলৈ নিশ্চয় থল আছে। ইয়াৰ লগতে এটা কথাটো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে Agriculture Income-Tax Amendment বিলৰ original খনৰ ২৯ দফাত এই এচেম্বলীৰ His Majesty বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষই এনেকুৱা ভুল সংশোধন নকৰি কিছুমান সাধাৰণ সংশোধন কৰিলে। সেই একে ধৰণৰ কথা, এই এচেম্বলী আজিও His Majesty Assembly যেন পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। His Majesty ৰ সময়ত কিছুমানহে ভোট দিব পাৰিছিল আৰু কিছুমানহে নিৰ্বাচনত উঠিব পাৰিছিল গতিকে

বৰ্ত্তনানেও যি সকলে ভোট দিয়াৰ অধিকাৰ পায়, সকলোকে ভোটাধিকাৰৰ ভিত্তিত নিবৰ্বাচনৰ অধিকাৰো দিয়া উচিত।

মৌজাদাৰ (এলাৰেঞ্চ, আধা বা পূৰা দৰমহা পোৱা) চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াল, লোকেন-বোৰ্ডৰ ডাক্তৰ, মাঠৰ আদিক disqualified বুলি ধৰাৰ কাৰণে নিবৰ্বাচনত উঠিব পৰা নাই আৰু এই পৰিষদলৈ অহাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। কিন্তু এওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰতো বহুত উপযুক্ত মানুহ আছে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এলাৰেঞ্চ, সাহায্য আধা বেতন লোৱাৰ বাবে যোগ্যতা নোহোৱা হোৱা দুখৰ কথা। মোৰ মতে disqualification ৰ হেঙাৰ উঠাই দিব লাগে। বাইজেও তাকে বিচাৰে। এইবিলাক কথা (Amendment) সংশোধিত হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াকো কও যে বিলখন এইদৰে সংশোধন কৰি এচেম্বলীত পাচ কৰিলে নহব। এইবিলাক উদ্দেশ্য আৰু নিয়ম ধাৰা বাইজৰ মাজত পুচাৰ কৰি বাইজৰ মতামত লব লাগে। আৰু লোৱা উচিত। সেইকাৰণে বাইজৰ মতামত বিছাৰি এই বিল পুচাৰ কৰিব লাগে বুলি এই সংশোধনী আনিছোঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved:

"That the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1952".

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I have stood here to support the amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Chaudhury, but not the reasons suggested by him. I have my own reasons or arguments to offer. Here in the amending Bill it has been stated in the long Statement of Objects and Reasons as to why this amending Bill has been brought. If we go carefully into this very statement, we shall see that the intention or rather the consequence of the Bill is very pernicious. We are here no doubt as elected Members. We have been chosen by the people for a sepcific purpose. We have been chosen as Members of the Legislative Assembly, and if we go to take some more positions of power, influence and money taking advantage of our position in this House, I think, Sir, that will not be proper. We have got a privileged position and if we misuse, this privilege, that will be a breach of trust to the people who elected us to the present position. Here it has been suggested in the amending Bill that a Member of the Legislature will be eligible for the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Member of a Committee, Board or authority appointed by the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India, and further any office under the Government which is not a whole time office remunerated either by salary or fees. Are we the only custodians of all the wisdom and intelligence in the world? Is there so great a dearth of capacities and intelligence among the non-Members of the Legislative Assembly that the Members of Legislature must be there wherever there is power, wherever there is influence? Or is it the purpose of the Bill to monopolise all authorities and influence in the hands of Members of the Legislative Assembly, although there are other people in the State who can very well function in these boards and committees? Why should they not have the scope and opportunities? We have got sufficient functions even as Members of the Assembly. Everybody will think that being Members of the Legislature if we take too many jobs doing justice to none, it will be a dis-service to the country. And this Bill actually seeks to do that. Sir, the underlying principle of this Bill is that the party in power wants to capture key positions of all Executive Offices, Local Boards, Municipalities, District Councils, etc., and utilising those positions and taking advantage of them, they want to get elected again to the Legislature and thereby to perpetuate the rule of the demoralising clique that we are in. So, the present amending Bill is not an innocuous one. This particular aspect of the Bill can by no means be ignored. Then again, Sir,

there are other people such as Mauzadars, Government officers etc., whose case is not being considered at all. Government is not thinking of removing their disqualifications and is not bringing any recommendation for removal of their disqualifications. As for example, a Government officer is not eligible to be chosen as a Member of the Legislature. There are the British made Government Servants' Conduct Rules, which make them ineligible to hold such posts. Sir, Government is not at all moving to remove these disqualifications. Government is up and doing only to remove the disqualifications of themselves. According to the Government view, the country may wait, the vast masses of people may wait, but the Members of the Legislature must have all powers here and now so that they can be in power not only for 5 years, but for 10 years or 15 years. That will be the result if the Government is allowed to have the present Bill passed in spite of all the effort to show a bright side of the Bill. This might sound something like the old proverb, "Charity begins at home". But, Sir, this is very bad type of charity. I should therefore like to say that this Bill should go to the public for opinion. Public should see what we are going to do. Let the people give their verdict. I am sure, the unanimous verdict of the people will be that this Bill should go to the waste-paper basket, and not to the Statute Book.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really constrained to see that the Opposition is suffering from a new disease, and if I may be allowed to coin a new word, I may call it as "circulation mania", and therefore, possibly my hon. Friend has brought this Motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. The doctor Friend, the hon. Mover of the amendment for circulation, is possibly thinking too much of blood circulation. In this connection I am surprised to hear the arguments adduced by the only "Red Member" of this House that if this Bill is passed, it will be a 'breach of trust'. I am yet to understand as to what is the meaning of this 'breach of trust'. The country has sent us here to legislate and if we pass this piece of legislation, I fail to understand how it will be an act of "breach of trust". Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya has come to say that in that case all the powers and influence will be accumulated in the hands of Members of the Legislative Assembly or in other words the Members of Legislative Assembly will monopolise all powers and influence. Sir, if a Member of this House is found fit for a particular purpose for which he is sufficiently qualified, should he be debarred from serving his country by becoming a member of committee appointed for that particular purpose simply because he is a Member of the State Legislature? The hon Member, I believe, Sir, is approaching the whole problem in a wrong way. It is only an enabling Bill. It does nowhere say that in committees or offices only Members of the Legislative Assembly and none else are to be appointed. There may be many Members of the Assembly who are specialists in some important matters, there may be many members who are experts in certain trades. Their services are indispensable in other spheres of life as well apart from their services as Members in this House. Sir, recently there have been considerable differences of opinion of legal experts on this question *viz.*, whether a man serving in some committee would be debarred from becoming a Member of the Legislature or not in view of incorporation of few sections in the Representation of Peoples' Act, and hence the necessity of passing this Bill has arisen.

Sir, hon. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya thinks that Government has come forward with this Bill because they have got the motive to appoint executive officers in all Boards and thus to capture the Local and Municipal

Boards by nominating Members of the Legislative Assembly. One would laugh at his idea. Sir, I do not think by appointing or nominating one or two members here and there in some Boards, Government will be able to appoint executive officers by suppressing all Boards through them. This is nothing more than what I described in the last session as 'white-cap phobia' of my Friend and it seems he is now in addition to that having what can be termed as 'executive officers phobia'. One of his theory for opposing the present Bill is that Government has not taken steps to remove disqualifications of the Government officers and as such this Bill should be opposed. He said, if I heard him aright, "why can't Government come forward with a Bill to remove the disqualifications of Government officers. In that case they may be able to come here and sit here" Sir, I think this has been said to play on the gallery and also to have the sympathies of the Government servants, but I am sure, Government officials will laugh at him seeing his ignorance in such an important matter. No democratic country in the world possibly has allowed that. This is a very simple matter. This shows my Friend's ignorance about the preliminary divisions in a parliamentary democratic country. There are three parts of the Government in a democratic country, viz. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, and every part has its own distinct function to do. I am really sorry to teach him these fundamentals as I do not feel inclined like my Communist Friends to give lessons to people in season and out of season. Sir, I have heard of many a countries, but I have not heard of a democratic country where executive officers sit in the Legislature. (*Hear ! hear ! and Opposition interruptions*)

(*A Voice.*—There are countries, you may not have heard of them.)

Yes, I know of Hitler, Mussoloni, Franco and now Stalin who have combined both the functions in them. And that is why they are called dictators. If anybody wants that, the people of Assam, the genius of Assam, will oppose it.

Sir, it has been argued that by this Bill we want to create a "privileged class". The privileged class theory has been so much ingrained in the mind of our Communist Friend that even in this inoffensive Bill he has discovered the intention of the creation of a privileged class. This time, Sir, our Friend seems to have been suffering from another phobia, viz. "privileged class phobia".

Sir, if he means to say that by this Bill we want to accumulate powers for ourselves, then I must say that this House is the House of the people of Assam. We represent Assam ; Assam is we. If we are here to-day, Sir, it is because we have the sanction of the people of Assam behind us ; we are here on the strength of the explicit authority reposed on us by the people of Assam. We are here, Sir, to represent their views, their ideas and their aspirations. If anything is sought to be achieved by this Bill, then it is to achieve the well being of the people of Assam. It seems my Friend has no belief in his own position here. Does he believe that he does not represent the people ? He believes so, Sir. That is why he is making such uncharitable remarks. I do certainly say that we are the representatives of the people and whatever we say here in this House, we only echo their views on the authority they have given to us by selecting us as their representatives, and we have got their sanction behind us. With these few words, Sir, I do support the Mover of the Bill and oppose the amendment.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, I had no mind to take part in this debate, but a few remarks emanating from the lips of my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, have compelled me to take my stand here. I did not anticipate any adverse remarks, and far less an amendment to a Motion so simple in its form, so innocent and humble in its character. There was nothing whatsoever to be said about this Bill, and in fact, nor could Mr. Bhattacharyya in his long speech point out any single and serious defect which really goes against the best interest of the people. If this Bill aims at anything, it is the common good of the common people. This desire of the Government is so apparently patent in the Bill that it requires no further elucidation. In spite of this, Mr. Bhattacharyya has delivered a long speech at considerable pains and what are his contentions? He has taken exception to the Members of the Assembly sitting in the committees set up by Government. Does not this argument amount to objecting to his own position here as a member of the Assembly? Are we not the representatives of the people? Have they not entrusted us with the responsibility of governing the country so that we may serve to their best interests, so that we may lead them, guide them and conduct them through the paths of prosperity and happiness, meet their requirements, remove their wants? If that is our position as Members of this House, I fail to understand how our membership in the committees would amount to abuse of power vested in us by the people, how it will amount to monopoly of powers, tyranny over the people, monopoly of wisdom, and all that. As Members of this Assembly, as representatives of the people who have themselves sent us to the Legislature we have our own responsibility to the people. If we admit that, then the contention of Mr. Bhattacharyya, the motive sought to be imposed upon the mover of this Bill by my Friend only refutes his own argument. Then what is the meaning of his contention? Apparently what he says—he says that not for the consumption of this House, because this House is full of intelligent people, but for the consumption of some of those outside this House. Whether the position of the Members in some of these Committees will consolidate their position, or whether that will mean tyranny over the people, this is not the proper place to decide. Sir, in my opinion this is a question which will be determined not by our position in these committees but by the actual amount of real service that we put in in the best interest of the people who have sent us to this House by selecting us as their representatives. That will be decided at no very distant date and we are awaiting that day.

Sir, I do not like to go further into this matter at this moment. I cannot say anything more than that so far as his contention is concerned, it is entirely meaningless, irrelevant and absolutely out of the point. Therefore I oppose his amendment and his contention and support the Mover of the Bill.

Mr. A. ALLEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think Mr. Bhattacharyya is not serious in moving this amendment as he appears serious in other matters. Sir, this Bill is really very necessary in order that the disqualifications of members serving in Committees, etc., may be removed. Sir, we as members of this House serve in certain committees and thereby learn the sufferings of the people, and take actions in this House. By serving in certain committees we will learn the needs and sufferings of the people where we can place our views to the Government, and as Members of this House we can also place our views before the Legislature. The passing of this Bill is necessary, otherwise the Members of the Legislature who are the representatives of the public and who do not lack their confidence cannot come to this House. We do not actually exploit the position that we shall monopolise this House for some years. I also welcome the introduction of this Bill because it seeks to remove the disqualifications of the Hills Members who are serving in the District Councils, otherwise Members of this

House cannot serve the people in these Councils where they can give the benefit of their experiences. Sir, this Bill is therefore most important and I request the Mover of the amendment to withdraw the same.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Bill has been brought to the floor of this House, and Sir, I want not only the removal of disqualifications of people mentioned here, but I want removal of disqualifications of all persons. I want that every body who is a voter should be entitled to contest the election except those persons whose election will mean combination of Executive with Legislative powers.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: He said removal of disqualifications of all bodies. Sir, I quite agree with Mr. Alley.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I request the Chief Whip to be patient and give me a hearing; he has understood what I have said, but if he is pretending that he has not understood, it is very difficult to make him understand.
 উই থকা মানুহক জগাব পাৰি কিন্তু উই থকাৰ ভাও থকা মানুহক জগোৱা টান।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: That is the case with you.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: May be, Sir.

There is another point which should be looked into, and that is this, we want that our elections should be free and fair. In a country where consciousness has not developed to the extent it has developed in other progressing and advanced countries, it is good for candidates to appear in their own appearance. They should not be dressed with any cloak of authority. Sir, if we want our elections to be free and fair, it is necessary that people who enjoy position of authority however small it may be, however insignificant it may be, they should resign from those posts. Where it is necessary to train up people for various phases, it is necessary that there should also be some amount of division of labour. I support Mr. Bhattacharyya for that. If we want to train up people for self-governing institutions, it is necessary that there should be different sets of people. Any way, if the members of various committees such as Chairman and Vice-Chairman get the opportunity to stand from this House it will not make the elections free and fair. Then, Sir, I have to mention here at the last elections we have seen that the Representation of the Peoples' Act and the rules made thereunder contained certain sweeping disqualifications and those things could not be removed. I say, Sir, it is necessary to bring an amendment to those things. Sir, I would request the Chief Minister to exert his influence over our Members to bring such amendments to those rules so that those disqualifications may be removed.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The hon. Member is suggesting amendment of an Act which is not within the competence of this House but of the Parliament, and therefore, I think it is irrelevant.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: The hon. Member does not listen to me; he has to speak and so he speaks. There are Congress Members in the Parliament, leaders of the Congress Party are here, they can request those Members in the Parliament to amend.....

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not relevant, Sir. It is not for Members of this House to request Members in the Parliament.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: All those sections can be amended to remove the disqualifications. Sir, the Bill is also inadequate. It is inadequate in the sense that for some time past there is a certain section of the people, I mean the Mouzadars, who are clamouring to be treated either as Government servants and allow them to enjoy all privileges that Government servants enjoy or treat them as private persons with all their rights and privileges. That position has not been made clear.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your conception about that?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: These Mouzadars are semi officials, Sir. Therefore when they are entitled to stand for election, they in fact stand for election to Municipal Boards and to Local Boards, and they are entitled to be elected as Chairmen of these Boards, they should also be entitled to become Members of this House. Therefore I consider these things also should have been brought in into this Bill. My Friend, Dr. Homeswar Choudhury, has moved an amendment for circulation of this Bill. That amendment has been moved because there are other people who are also clamouring about these disqualifications. Let them also have the benefit of this Bill. They may go to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and express desire to be included; their case should also be heard. I say, Sir, there is no question of hurrying through this legislation. Election is coming after five years, it is not necessary to remove these disqualifications just now. Let us wait and also hear their cases and move a comprehensive Bill to do away with the disqualifications of all members. It is essential, as I have said, that we should remove these disqualifications and include everybody, who want to come in here. Then and then only, the spirit of democracy will spread and we shall be able to build up better tradition of democracy.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I really do not understand why simply because some of those persons whose disqualifications are to be removed were not included in this Bill, this Bill should go into circulation. If my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition or Dr. Choudhury, feels that there are some persons whose disqualifications should be removed, they can easily come in with a Bill of their own and introduce it for that particular purpose and if Government consider it reasonable, they will not stand in their way of doing so. My object in bringing in this Bill is quite different. In matters of distribution of controlled commodities and other things like textile some Members of this House are appointed to Advisory Committees or are sent out as representatives of Assam to other States; these disqualifications will stand in their way of serving the country in those capacities. Sir, this Bill is only an enabling Bill to increase the scope of our service. We do not believe as the Communists do when they want to capture power by any means. That is not our idea. The Congress Party do not believe in capturing power in that sense. We believe that when the people have entrusted upon us this responsibility we want to serve the people. That is our idea. It is neither the Government's intention for creating monopoly to themselves nor is it the intention of the Government to utilise the services of those people outside the Legislature where there is scope for their services. It is only in the case of Members who are taken as representatives of the people and who know the locality well or who have got fair acquaintance with conditions obtaining in certain places or areas, are taken in an advisory capacity to help in the work of administration. Secondly, my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, was crying hoarse for the welfare of the tribal people. He knows perfectly well that there are very limited number of educated persons in the Autonomous Districts. We have constituted these Autonomous District Councils under the Constitution and the people naturally feel that some of those persons who have been sent as Members of this House are in a much better position to shoulder the responsibilities of administration as

Chairmen or as Executive Members of the Councils or sometime as nominated members to advise. It may be known to all that such conditions prevail in the Mikir Hills, the Garo Hills and the North Cachar Hills. It is this consideration that led me to bring in this Bill immediately to remove these disqualifications of the representatives of those areas. Representations came to me from the Garo Hills and other places to remove these disqualifications so that the services of those Members of this House from those areas can be utilised in the District Councils to guide and advise them.

We are pledged to give full scope for the development of the Autonomous Districts so that they may know how to govern their own customary laws of inheritance and other laws. With that end in view this Bill was brought in and it is not with a view to capture power. I can assure my Friends that that is not our idea. As I said, it is open to my Friends to bring in their own Bill for removal of disqualification of other persons such as the Mouzadars, but that is not the reason why this Bill should be circulated.

Regarding the question of amendment of the Representation of Peoples Act or the rules made there under need amendment cannot be pleaded as a justification for sending this Bill for circulation. There may be scope for amending the Representation of Peoples Act or the rules. But my Friend also has got the right to request our representatives in Parliament to move in this matter. That has got nothing to do with the removal of disqualifications of Members of this House. And that is not the reason why this Bill should go into circulation. In view of all that I have said I hope my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya or the Leader of the Opposition will not support this amendment that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. It is a simple matter, but at the same time urgent. As I said previously, all those Friends from the Autonomous Districts request us to remove these disqualifications as early as possible.

With these words, I request my Friends who have the interest and welfare of the tribal people at heart not to press for this amendment and I request that my Friend, the Mover, will withdraw this amendment for circulation of the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1952.

(The Motion was lost.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Now the question is that the Assam State Legislature Members (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

The Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1952. The Bill was published on the 18th August 1952 and made available to the Members on the 26th August. So, Sir, this is in time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. Sir, this Act will expire on the 30th September, 1952. Since

it is necessary to have for some time more powers to meet any emergency caused by the break down in the system of communications by various circumstances including natural calamities, it is necessary to make suitable provisions for that purpose for another year, i. e., upto 30th September, 1953. This Bill seeks to meet that purpose.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be taken into consideration
(The Motion was then put and adopted.)

The Assam (Temporary Settled Districts) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1952

Shri HARESWAR Das (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam (Temporary-Settled Districts) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1952. The Bill was published on the 30th August, 1952. I may add here that I am going to move to refer the Bill to a Select Committee and I am going to include the Leader of the Opposition in the Committee. So the objection of not getting 7 days time may be waived in this case.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam (Temporary-Settled Districts) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be introduced.
(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following:—

Shri Motiram Bora— Minister for Revenue— Chairman,
Shri Hareswar Das— Deputy Minister,
Shri Mohi Kanta Das,
Shri Bimala Kanta Bora,
Shri Radhika Ram Das,
Shri Mal Chandra Pegu,
Shri Sarveswar Barua,
Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty, and
Shri Hareswar Goswami,

(Five members will form a quorum and the Select Committee to submit their report by the 30th November, 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam (Temporary Settled Districts) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be referred to a select Committee consisting of—

Shri Motiram Bora, Minister in-charge of Revenue—Chairman,
Shri Hareswar Das, Deputy Minister of Revenue,
Shri Bimala Kanta Bora,
Shri Mohi Kanta Das,
Shri Radhika Ram Das,
Shri Mal Chandra Pegu,
Shri Sarveswar Barua,
Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty and
Shri Hareswar Goswami.

Five Members will form a quorum and the the Select Committee to submit their report by the 30th November, 1952.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I want to raise objection to this motion because sufficient time has not been given to see whether we shall support the Bill or we shall ask for its circulation for eliciting public opinion. Therefore, Sir, this motion cannot be moved. The Bill has been supplied to us on the 2nd instant only.

Mr. SPEAKER : In view of the fact that this Bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee I want to exercise my discretion and I do not think that any Member will be prejudiced thereby in any way because there will be sufficient time to discuss the Bill.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : In that case, Sir, I beg to move an amendment that Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion and the report thereon be submitted by the 31st December, 1952.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Assam (Temporary-Settled Districts) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1952 be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1952.
(The Motion was put and lost.)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : As regards the personnel of the Committee, I have an amendment, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have not received any such amendment so far. Therefore, I cannot put it. You should have sent it in proper time.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I have already submitted it, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : It has not been submitted in proper time and so I have not got it here.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : It is a very simple amendment in regard to the personnel of the Committee only. It is that the name of Mr. Md. Umaruddin be added in the personnel of the Committee.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I have no objection to the inclusion of Mr. Umaruddin. We suffer from no phobia like our Friends. If they are really very keen to include him, we have no objection.

(The original Motion with the inclusion of the name of Maulavi Md. Umaruddin in the Select Committee was then put as a question before the House and adopted.)

Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1952-53.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure * for 1952-53. The copies have already been laid on the tables of the Members.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: On a point of information, Sir. In the morning the Minister withdrew the one already circulated. May I know why it was withdrawn?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): I had already explained the reasons in the morning, Sir. There were some compilation mistakes and I have arranged to supply corrected copies.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Has it been supplied now?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, Sir.

Resolution *Re*: taking up of the North Trunk Road from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur by the Union Government as a National Highway

Mr. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Private Members' Resolutions. The first two Resolutions are standing respectively in the names of Shri Mal Chandra Pegu and Raja Ajit Narayan Deb of Sidli. As both of them are absent, I call upon Shri Sarveswar Barua to move his Resolution which is the third Resolution in the list.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Union Government for taking up the North Trunk Road from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur as a National Highway.

Sir, it is known to the hon. Members of this House how unsatisfactory the condition of the communication in the North Bank of the Brahmaputra. It does not require reiteration on my part in this House to convince the Members about the poor and undeveloped state of communication in that part of our State. More than half of the North Bank is yet untouched by any Railway—say—from Tezpur to Sadiya or upto the North Bank opposite Dibrugarh. On the North Bank there is no railway station beyond Tezpur. We have to travel 128 miles to come to the nearest railway station which is Rangapara North. About one third of this area is not served by steamer service either. The condition of the roads is also very poor. That is also known to our Friends here. Not to speak of motor cars, even bullock carts cannot ply on all the roads. It may appear strange that in some places there carts are drawn by elephants on rough and rugged tracks full of ditches and mud. Besides, the road from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur even is not always fit for motor traffic. The road from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur is also not an all-weather motorable road. During the rainy season, the turbulent rivers come in spate and cause dislocation of traffic. The motor buses are held up at the ferries which they cannot cross. Even when the traffic is open it is not always an easy and smooth affair at the ferry crossings. Every truck has to be unloaded at the crossings or on the temporary bridges and passengers have to get down from the bus. Traffic gets jammed up at the crossings and buses and cars have to wait for hours together. It is for this reason that North Lakhimpur is termed as the Andamans of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER: Why do you want a National Highway?

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA: The National Highway will be a good road. Its standard will be better and it will be maintained properly. The road will be a metalled one and the bridges will be of good type.

Mr. SPEAKER: What about the Frontier Area ?

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA: I am coming to that, Sir. Therefore we are moving for a National Highway. Now the Government of Assam has moved the Central Government and our representatives in the House of the People also have represented it to the authorities at Delhi. But we are sorry, Sir, the authorities concerned have flung at us a flat denial. The reply has been received that the road will not be a National Highway. We could not understand the reasons of the denial of this bit of service to us. They hold that Assam has already got a fairly large mileage of National Highway. Therefore, I have been compelled to reduce the length of the road which I want to be taken up as a National Highway. I have not taken the whole North Trunk Road but have included in my Resolution only half of it. From Goalpara to Kamrup that portion is already served by the Railway. It is the portion between Tezpur to North Lakhimpur which suffers the most. It has neither the railway service nor is it fully served by the steamer service. It is beyond the capacity of the State Government to undertake this very costly project involving construction of several major bridges, in order to make it an all weather road. Therefore in order to induce the Central Government, I have only proposed this portion of the road to be taken up by the Central Government *i.e.* from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur reducing the length already proposed to be taken as National Highway by half. There is another important aspect which may appeal to the Central Government for taking up this road, Sir.

This National Highway Road will connect the North Eastern Frontier Agency containing a large Tribal population with the existing National Highways of Assam, I mean the South Trunk Road and also the road from Gauhati to Shillong and Dawki. There we have got the Tibetan Frontier which is of great strategic importance. Besides this, Sir, this will connect Shillong with the new Headquarter of North-East Frontier Agency, I mean Zero —, upto which a road from North Lakhimpur is about to be constructed. The proposed National Highway will thus connect the North-East Frontier Headquarter with the capital of the State. In a manner it will not be quite a new road, but it will be an extension of the present National Highway from Dawki *via* Shillong to Gauhati and to North Lakhimpur and then to Zero. Therefore I suggest that if this proposal is taken up in the new shape that I have presented before this House, I hope, the Central Government may be induced to take up the road earnestly. Because the length will be very much reduced ; it will connect North Lakhimpur containing so many tribal people and as a fact very backward in point of communication with the South Trunk Road and with the road from Gauhati to Shillong. This will improve defence facilities in the North-East Frontier Agency of Assam—so pregnant with dangerous potentialities. I therefore request the House to adopt the Resolution, which may, I trust, induce the Central Government to take up the road. With these words, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Resolution moved.

“This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Union Government for taking up the North Trunk Road from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur as a National Highway.”

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Mr. Barua for having brought this Resolution before the House. I wholeheartedly support this Resolution, but it would have served a greater purpose if the entire length of the Trunk Road from the western extremity of the district of Goalpara would have been taken up.....

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P.M., on Friday, the 12th September, 1952.

SHILLONG:

The 29th November, 1952.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1952-53

(To be discussed by the Assembly on the 15th September 1952).

No. 1

Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,27,448 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head—"7—Land Revenue".

	Rs.		
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	36,89,200	
Additional amount now required	...	3,27,448	
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—General Establishment—			
(1) Kaki Reclamation Scheme—amount transferred from "40—Agriculture.	3,17,448	...	3,17,448
C.—Management of Government Estates—			
(c) Improvement of residential land in Hojai Town.	10,000	...	10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

No. 2

Shri RAM NATH DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,05,068 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1953 for administration of the head "10—Forest".

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

No. 3

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.56,000 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head—"18-B and 68-B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works".

	Rs.		
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	20,30,900		
Additional amount now required ...	56,000		
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III.—18-B.—N. E. D. Works financed from Ordinary Revenues—			
(i) A—Works—Earthquake damage ...	56,000	...	56,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

The details may be seen at Appendix A.

No. 4

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.13,58,442 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1953 for the administration of the head "25—General Administration."

	Rs.		
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	62,87,300		
Additional amount now required ...	13,58,442		
II. Sub-heads under which the additional grants will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Secretariat Staff of the Chief Minister.	17,737	...	17,737
H. Ministers ...	53,211	...	53,211
L. Election for Legislature ...	7,64,000	1,48,000	9,12,000
M.(g) Development (Community Project) Department.	42,600	...	42,600
R.(II) Directorate Community Project Establishment.	35,068	...	35,068
S. General Establishment—			
4. Contingencies ...	32,000	...	32,000
(b) Community Project Establishment	2,65,826	...	2,65,826
Total ...	12,10,442	1,48,000	13,58,442

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

S4.—The additional amount is required for the purchase of Buildings constructed by Darrang Colleges in Tezpur Dak-Bungalow Compound with a view to accommodate certain District Offices which are, at present, housed in rented houses.

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

No.5

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.31,474 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

No.6

Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.360 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head "36.—Scientific Department".

			Rs. 16,000 360
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	
Additional amount now required ...	...	
II.—Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
			Rs.
B.—Museum ...	360	...	360

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No.7

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,81,670 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953 for administration of the head "37.—Education".

Rs.

I.—The amount originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,84,90,700
Additional amount now required	3,81,670

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.		Rs.
1.-A. Grant to Gauhati University ...	9,000	...	9,000
2.-C. Direct grant to non-Government Arts Colleges—			
(Non-recurring grant) ...	15,500	...	15,500
3.-V. Miscellaneous—Other Miscella- neous charges—Grants—Grants for Miscellaneous purposes.	4,000	..	4,000
4.-B. Government Arts Colleges. Development Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	10,000	...	10,000
5.-C. Direct grants to Non-Govern- ment Arts College. Develop- ment Scheme under Article 275 in Plains Tribal Areas.	10,000	...	10,000

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

No.8

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,44,549 be granted to Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head—"38.—Medical".

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

No.9

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,34,804 be granted to Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head "39-Public Health"

		Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	29,58,000
Additional amount now required	...	1,34,804
II. Sub-heads under which the additional grants will be accounted for:—		

General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	Total
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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) A-Public Health Establishment—(a) (iii) Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.	7,300	...	7,300
B—Grants for Public Health purposes—Development Schemes under Art. 275 of the Constituion—Plains Tribal Areas—Grants to Local Bodies for Water Supply.	50,000	...	50,000

(2) F.—Works—Public Health—

Original works	...	75,578	...	75,578
Repairs	...	1,926	...	1,926
Total	...	1,34,804	...	1,34,804

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

No.10

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.13,20,386 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".—

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	54,09,500
Additional grants required ...	13,20,386

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research :—			
(ii) Intensive Cultivation (G.M.F.) Scheme.—			
(q) Supplementary Power Pump Scheme.	3,84,115	...	3,84,115
(iv) Land Reclamation—			
(a) Kaki Reclamation Scheme...	9,50,986	...	9,50,986
Deduct—Amount transferred to 7.—Land Revenue.	—3,17,448	...	—3,17,448
I—Special Rural Uplift Scheme—Pilot Development Project, Rangiya.			
1. Pay of Officers ...	10,800	...	10,800
2. Pay of establishment ...	20,664	...	20,664
3. Allowances, etc. ...	11,740	...	11,740
4. Contingencies ...	1,00,800	...	1,00,800
Total ...	1,44,004	...	1,44,004

		Rs.		Rs.
Extension Training Centre, Jorhat—				
1. Pay of Officers	...	15,900	...	15,900
2. Pay of establishment	...	3,558	...	3,558
3. Allowances, etc.	...	5,771	...	5,771
4. Contingencies	...	2,500	...	2,500
5. Stipends and Training Allowance.	...	30,000	...	30,000
6. Other Charges	...	1,01,000	...	1,01,000
Total	...	1,58,729	...	1,58,729

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Details may be seen at Appendix 'A'.

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

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

Details may be seen at Appendix 'A'.

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

Details may be seen at Appendix 'A'.

No.11

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,64,196 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

			Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	5,82,400
Additional amount required	...	...	3,64,196

II. Sub-heads under which additional amounts will be accounted for :—

	General
B.(a)—Subordinate Establishment—	
Pay of establishment —	Rs.
Veterinary Field Assistants (Temporary establishment) ...	37,862
D.(a)—Hospitals and Dispensaries—	
1. Contributions and grant-in-aid—Contribution to Veterinary Dispensaries.	4,500
G.—Other charges—	
(a) Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (Livestock).	2,20,000
(b) Assistant Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (Livestock) (Development Scheme).	
(c) Cattle Breeding operation	
(d) Livestock Farm :—	
(i) Upper Shillong Farm.	
(ii) Khanapara Cattle Farm.	
(iii) Barpeta Cattle Farm (Development Scheme).	
(iv) Dibrugarh Cattle Farm (Development Scheme).	
(e) Cattle Nutrition Scheme	81,834
(f) Hay Making Centres (Development Schemes) ...	
C.—Veterinary Education & Research :—	
(d) Intensive cultivation (G.M.F.) Schemes—	
Key Village Scheme	81,834
F. Works :—	
(a) Original works	20,000
(b) Repairs	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No.12

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 98,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953 for administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 22,85,800
Additional amount now required ... Rs. 98,000

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F (A)—Grants-in-aid (Development Schemes) under Art. 275 of the Constitution self-help enterprises grants.	..	98,000	98,000
	..	98,000	98,000

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

No.13

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.79,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953 for administration of the head 43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving.

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

—
No.14

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.5,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1953 for the administration of the head 43.—Industries and Supplies.—II.—Cottage Industries.

I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly ...	Rs.2,04,500
Additional amount now required ...	Rs. 5,000

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

—
No.15

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.5,177 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953 for administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments."

I.—Grant originally voted ...	Rs.4,55,000
Additional amount now required ...	Rs. 5,177

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

	General
B. (III).—Agricultural Labour Statistics ...	Rs.5,177

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

No. 16

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.7,46,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	3,15,08,000
Additional amount now required	7,46,000
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for:	

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

Grand Total	6,34,000	1,12,000	7,46,000
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

No. 17

Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.18,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge, to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1953, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief."

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

No. 18

Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.12,09,854 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953, for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—".

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No.19

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.7,78,241 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1953, for the administration of the head "63-Extra-Ordinary Charges".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	21,92,30 ⁿ
Additional amount now required ...	7,78,241
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. (iii) Consumer Goods Scheme ...	4,67,816	...	4,67,816
2. (iv) Expenditure connected with control and distribution of cloth and yarn.	2,60,447	49,978	3,10,425
Total ...	7,28,263	49,978	7,78,241

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

2. All expenditure of the Textile Department has hitherto been debited to the head "85-A—Capital Outlay etc." It has now been decided that the charges pertaining to 'Control' should be debited to the head '63—Extra-Ordinary Charges' *abinitio* instead of to the head '85-A—Capital Outlay etc. Hence the supplementary provision under the head '63-A—Extra-Ordinary Chagres' in respect of expenditure for 1952-53 is necessary. This will result in savings of the corresponding amount under '85-A—Capital Outlay' on schemes

of State Trading under which provision for this expenditure had already been made. Thus this involves no extra expenditure from State Revenues. The details of the provision are given below :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>(a) Direction.</i>		
1. Pay of Officers	6,000	..
2. Pay of Establishment	23,910	..
3. Allowances and Honoraria—		
(i) Travelling Allowance of Officers	600	..
(ii) Travelling Allowances of Establishment	1,800	..
(iii) Dearness Allowances	8,390	..
(iv) Cost of Living Allowance .. .. .	..	..
(v) Winter Allowance	903	..
(vi) Ration Compensation allowance .. .. .	..	..
(vii) Other allowances and Honoraria .. .. .	..	..
4. Contingencies—		
(i) Purchase of books Maps etc. .. .. .	..	..
(ii) Pay and allowance of contingencies menials .. .. .	..	..
(iii) Postage Stamps	24,000	..
(iv) Cost of seizing cloth and Yarn .. .. .	..	..
(v) Other office contingencies	3,600	..
(vi) Office rent	903	..
(vii) Telephone charges .. .. .	..	..
Deduct—Amount transferred to general .. .. .	..	..
Add—Amount transferred from 25-General Administration	12,513	..
Total	82,016	..
<i>(b) District Establishment</i>		
1. Pay of officers	37,496	3,234
2. Pay of Establishment	85,332	27,609
3. Allowances and Honoraria—		
(i) Travelling Allowance of Officers	10,000	1,000
(ii) Travelling Allowance of Establishment	5,000	5,600
(iii) Dearness Allowance	22,000	6,346
(iv) Cost of Living Allowance	661	..
(v) Winter Allowance	169	782
(vi) Ration Compensation allowance .. .. .	..	4,300
(vii) Other allowances and Honoraria	150	1,730
4. Contingencies—		
(i) Purchase of books Maps etc... .. .	100	50
(ii) Pay and allowances of contingency menials.. .. .	..	760
(iv) Cost of seizing Cloth and Yarn	200	250
(v) Other office contingencies	11,340	4,300
Deduct—Amount transferred to General .. .. .	..	—5,983
Add—Amount transferred from Sixth Schedule Areas	5,983	..
Total	1,78,431	49,978
Grand Total	2,60,447	49,978

No.20

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.136 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953 for the administration of the Head "64-C—Pre-Partition Payments".

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No.21

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move:—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.48,580 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1953 for administration of the head "71-Capital Outlay".

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

No.22

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 29,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1953 for the administration of the head "82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account".

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

No.23

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 39,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1953 for administration of the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

No.24

Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional grant of Rs. 13,45,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to

defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1953, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc."

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

B. (Sixth Schedule Areas)—Out of Rs. 1,65,000, Rs. 1,45,000 is required to grant advances to the District Councils of the Autonomous Districts to start functioning. As this was an unforeseen and immediate expenditure, it was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Details are given below:—

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

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

STATEMENT SHOWING BY MAJOR HEADS THE AMOUNT OF
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT WHICH THE ASSEMBLY ARE
ASKED TO VOTE IN THE PRESENT SESSION

Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional grant asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of supplement- ary demand
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Taxes on Income other than Corpora- tion tax.	86,600	..	86,600	..
2. Land Revenue	36,89,200	3,27,448	40,16,648	1
3. Excise	8,07,100	..	8,07,100	..
4. Stamps	82,400	..	82,400	..
5. Forests	43,78,300	1,05,068	44,83,368	2
6. Registration	1,40,600	..	1,40,600	..
7. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	6,78,300	..	6,78,300	..
8. Other Taxes and Duties	3,18,700	..	3,18,700	..
9. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.	20,30,900	56,000	20,86,900	3
10. General Administration	62,87,300	13,58,442	76,45,742	4
11. Administration of Justice	10,34,900	..	10,34,900	..
12. Jails and Convict Settlements	21,41,300	..	21,41,300	..
13. Police	1,05,43,600	31,474	1,05,75,074	5
14. Ports and Pilotage .. .. .	..	..	..	..
15. Scientific Departments	16,000	360	16,360	..
16. Education	1,84,90,700	3,81,670	1,88,72,370	..
17. Medical	51,15,500	1,44,549	52,60,049	..
18. Public Health	29,58,000	1,34,804	30,92,804	..
19. Agriculture	54,09,500	13,20,386	67,29,886	..
20. Veterinary	5,82,400	3,64,196	9,46,596	11
21. Co-operation-I—Co-operative Societies ..	7,50,100	..	7,50,100	..
22. Co-operation-II—Rural Development ..	22,85,800	98,000	23,83,800	12
23. Industries and Supplies-I—Sericulture and Weaving.	8,77,000	79,500	9,56,500	13

Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional grant asked for in the present session	Grant as is will finally stand	No. of supplemen- tary demand
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24. Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries.	2,04,500	5,000	2,09,500	14
25. Industries and Supplies—III—Fisheries	1,10,600	..	1,10,600	..
26. Miscellaneous Departments	4,55,000	5,177	4,60,177	15
27. Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment.)	3,15,08,000	7,46,000	3,22,54,000	16
28. Tools and Plant and Establishment Charges.	36,94,400	..	36,94,400	..
29. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Scheme.	43,300	..	43,300	..
30. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	18,61,600	..	18,61,600	..
31. Famine Relief	2,45,000	18,000	2,63,000	17
32. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	32,70,000	..	32,70,000	..
33. Stationery and Printing	9,23,000	..	9,23,000	..
34. Miscellaneous	81,19,200	12,09,854	93,29,054	18
35. Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues.	12,27,300	..	12,27,300	..
36. Extraordinary charges	21,92,300	7,78,241	29,70,541	19
37. Pre-partition Payments	50,000	136	50,136	20
38. Road Transport Schemes—Working expenses.	44,88,600	..	44,88,600	..
39. Capital Outlay on Scheme of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	4,29,800	48,580	4,78,380	21
40. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	78,000	..	78,000	..
41. Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.	11,04,400	29,900	11,34,300	22
42. Capital Outlay on Nationalization of Road Transport.	..	..	..	..
43. Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	100	39,000	39,100	23
44. Loans and Advances	98,05,000	13,45,000	1,11,50,000	24
Total	13,85,14,300	86,26,785	14,71,41,085	..

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE CHARGED ON
THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE DURING 1952-53
LAID BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY

(To be discussed by the Assembly on the 15th September 1952)

No. 1

25.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

				Rs.
I. Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act				6,10,500
Additional amount now required				25,651
II. Sub-head under which the additional grants will be accounted for—				
		General	Sixth Schedule	Total
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Provincial Legislative Assembly	...	17,400	...	17,400
(Charged.)				
N.—Public Service Commission		8,251	...	8,251
(Charged.)				
Total	...	25,651	...	25,651

EXPLANATORY NOTE

I.—It had been necessary to purchase a car for the Speaker. There was no provision for this in the original budget. This is an unforeseen expenditure and as such, the money was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

N.—This could not be provided in the budget originally due to the following reasons: (1) Unforeseen termination of the services of the then Chairman, and the Member, Public Service Commission who were granted leave on full pay preparatory to retirement. (2) Due to increased volume of work the temporary staff consisting of two Upper Division Assistants, Two Lower Division Assistants and one duftury had to be retained for a further period of one year. (3) Increase in the amount of telephone rent which was not foreseen.

No. 2

57.—MISCELLANEOUS

				Rs.
I. Amount originally included on the Appropriation Act				18,01,100
Additional amount now required				1,420

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Contribution—Miscellaneous Contribution.	1,420	...	1,420
Total ...	1,420	...	1,420

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This amount represents half of the loss sustained by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in running the Kobo Post Office for the year 1950-51. As the expenditures is of a fluctuating nature provision for the item is generally made on the basis of actual figures available after closing of accounts of a particular financial year.

STATEMENT SHOWING BY MAJOR HEADS THE AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE CHARGED ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE DURING 1952-53

Heads	Amount included in the appropriation Act	Additional amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"25.—General Administration" ...	6,10,500	25,651	6,36,151
"57.—Miscellaneous" ...	18,01,100	1,420	18,02,520
Total ...	24,11,600	27,071	24,38,671

APPENDIX A

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	(1)	(2)	Estimate of ultimate cost		(5)	Estimate of expenditure in 1952-53		Total	Remarks (Explanatory Note)
			(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)		
10.—Forests—									
A(d)—Conservancy Taking over of Sidli Estate Forests,									
A(d) II	500	500	..	500	500	A(d) II—for making purchaser's timber
A(d) V	100	100	..	100	100	A(d) V—for purchase of Stores ..
A(d) VI	600	600	..	600	600	A(d) VI—for maintenance of Road and Path
A(d) VIII	470	470	..	470	470	A(d) VIII—for subordinates' Uniforms
B(d)—Establishment—								1,670	
B(d)2	*	*	..	7,440	7,440	B(d) 2.—Pay of temporary staff (on fixed pay)
B(d)3	*	*	..	4,108	4,108	1 Chief Forest Officer at Rs. 100 per mensem for 12 months ..
B(d)4	10,000	10,000	..	7,890	7,890	Special pay of Chief Forest Officer at Rs. 20 per mensem for 12 months
							21,108	21,108	3 Foresters at Rs. 55 per mensem each for 12 months
									2 Assistant Foresters at Rs. 45 per mensem each for 12 months

Director of Forests, Assam.

APPENDIX

[6TH SEP.

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B(d)4—	
Agricultural Income Tax ..	6,600
Service Stamp, etc. ..	1,090
Other contingencies ..	200
	<hr/>
	7,890
	<hr/>
Grand total ..	21,108

1. Creation of 500 acres Match wood plantation at Rs. 80 per acre (Rs. 500 × 80) ..	40,000
2. Pay of 35 Forest Guards at Rs. 28 per mensem (35 × 12 × 28) ..	11,760
3. Dearness allowance of ..	4,200
(10 × 12 × 35) ..	<hr/>
	55,960

A(a) VII (II)

.. Match wood plantations in Assam half the cost of which to be borne by the Government of India.

..	..	..	40,000	15,960	55,960
..	..	..	40,000	15,960	<hr/>
..	..	..	40,000	15,960	55,960

18-B.—N. E. D.

Works—A—
Works—Earth-
quake Damage—
General—Voted.

1. Emergent protection to Brahmaputra left bank at Dibrugarh.

2,11,700

..

36,000

..

36,000

The amount is required for keeping down the progress of erosion caused by the recent floods till permanent protection could be afforded.

2. Double bamboo palisading to protect Sadiya Town.

2,42,000

..

20,000

..

20,000

The amount is required for improving and strengthening the existing palisading and also for extension of the palisading now damaged to cover the western flank of the town and to save it from future flood.

Total—A—Works—Earthquake Damage.	56,000	56,000
----------------------------------	--------	--------

Major, minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of Expenditure		Remarks (Explanatory note)	Total estimate during 1952-53
		Non-recuring	Recurring	Non-recuring	Recurring		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25.—General Administrative Set-up of the Directorate of Community Projects Establishment.							
1. Pay of Officers..	H.Q. Staff (Directorate staff)	4,500
2. Pay of Establishment.	1. Pay of Officers—	4,500
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	(1) Director (1)—Nil (provided under Secretariat Staff).	7,164
4. Contingencies	(2) Financial Adviser (1) (Rs. 750 per mensem) (750×6).	6,964
							16,440
							Rs. 4,500
							Rs. 7,164
							Rs. 6,964
							Rs. 16,440
							Rs. 4,500
							Rs. 1,380
							Rs. 1,800
							Rs. 900
							Rs. 2,340
							Rs. 330
							Rs. 150
							Rs. 264
							Rs. 7,164
							Rs. 35,068
							Rs. 35,068

	Rs.
(4) Lower Division Assistants 8 in all (2 for each project) (Rs. 50-100) (50 × 8 × 6) (including a Typist).	2,400
(5) Messengers (2) for each office (22- $\frac{1}{2}$ -28) (22 × 8 × 6) —8 in all	1,056
(6) Orderly Peon (1) for each P. P. O. (22- $\frac{1}{2}$ -28) (22 × 4 × 6) 4 in all.	528
(7) Office Chaukidar (1) for each P. E. O.'s office (22- $\frac{1}{2}$ -28) (22 × 4 × 6) —4—in all.	528
A. P. Os.' Office (two)—	
(1) Upper Division Assistant A. P. O.)	2,400
(2) Accounts Assistant.	
(3) Lower Division Assistant- cum-Typist 2 in all (one for each A. P. O.) (50-100) (50 × 2 × 6).	600
(4) Messengers—2 in all (1 for each Mandi) (22- $\frac{1}{2}$ -28) (22 × 2 × 6).	244
(5) Peon—2 in all (1 for each A. P. O.) (22- $\frac{1}{2}$ -28) (22 × 2 × 6).	264

[6TH SEP.]

[illegible]

- (3) Dearness allowances—
 Rs.
 (i) Officers (P.E.Os. and A.P.Os.) 4,250
 (ii) Establishment and non-gazetted ranks. 18,000
 (4) Rice Concession and Free Ration. 11,000
 (5) Honoraria for Honorary Survey Workers (100) per project 400 in all. 16,000

80,310

- (A) For Transfer Travelling allowance of P.E.Os. to/ from their places, 6,000
 For 1st 3 months, 4,800
 Travelling allowance for training in Delhi. 2,200

13,000

4,500 For res
 maining
 months.

17,500

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1952-53			Remarks (Explanatory note)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
								(B) Travelling allowance of Rs
								Establishment—
								(i) V.L.W.—80 in all 10,560
								(Rs.1,760 a month at fixed travelling allowance of fixed travelling allowance of Rs.22 each per mensem)
								(1,760×6).
								(ii) Supervisor—16 in all— 4,800
								(Rs.300 a month at Rs.50 each per mensem) (300×6).
								(iii) Messengers—20 in all 1,200
								including 4 of P.E.Os. (Rs.200 a month at Rs.10 each per mensem) (200×6).
								<hr/> 16,560 <hr/>
								4. Contingencies—
								Rent and repairs (for 3 offices) 4,500
								Construction of office buildings (for 3 offices) 30,000
								Purchase of books, maps, etc. (Rs.500 for each project) 2,000
								Type-writers and Duplicators (4+4) 9,000

Furniture (for 4 projects and 2
mandi officers) (Rs.5,000 +
4,000).

9,000

Stationeries including Service
Stamps and other office
equipment (4 project and 2
mandi officers).

15,000

Maintenance of Motor Vehi-
cles—Petrol, repairs, etc.
and drivers' pay (2 vehicles
for each project—8 in all).

18,000

Other non-contract contin-
gencies (Rs.1,500 for each
project).

6,000

63,500

5. Works—

Construction of office buildings
(9 offices).

30,000

Total .. 2,65,826

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made. (1)	Nature of Scheme (2)	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure for 1952-53		Remarks (9)
		Non-recurring (3) Rs.	Recurring Total (4) Rs.	Non-recurring (5) Rs.	Recurring Total (6) Rs.	Non-recurring (7) Rs.	Recurring Total (8) Rs.	
38.—Medical—B—Hospitals and dispensaries (F) Grants to hospitals and dispensaries Grants to Local Boards for dispensaries and hospitals. (General).	Grant-in-aid to Tezpur Local Board for establishment of an out-patient dispensary at Nogsankar.	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	This grant is urgently required for the establishment of the Local Board dispensary at Nagsankar in the Darrang District but as the Local Board is unable to meet the entire cost of construction of the buildings, Government have agreed to give a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Board to enable them to start the dispensary. As the establishment of dispensary there is of urgent necessity, this provision is proposed to be made through supplementary Demand.
38.—Medical—B—Hospitals and dispensaries (A) (i) Ordinary dispensaries [(Sixth Schedule (Part A)] Areas.	Establishment of an out-patient dispensary at Jowai in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	3,000	8,320	11,320	3,000	5,000	8,000	As there is no full-fledged charitable dispensary at Jowai which is the headquarter of the Jowai Subdivision in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills district it is very essential that there should be at least one Government out-patient dispensary so that Local people may have proper medical aid.

* A part of the total expenditure will be met from the savings.

Details of expenditure for ultimate and immediate cost of the scheme. :—

Estimate of ultimate cost	Estimate of expenditure for 1952-53
N.—(a)—Non-Recurring	
Rs.	Rs.
1. Furniture, instruments, etc.	3,000
	3,000

(b)—Recurring

1. One Assistant Surgeon II on the scale of pay of Rs.100—10—130— 6—190—(E. B.)—10 —250.			
(Average pay at Rs.175	$175 \times 12 = 2,100$	$100 \times 7 = 700$	
per mensem.			
Dearness allowance of	$35 \times 12 = 420$	$26 \times 7 = 182$	
ditto.			
Compensatory allowance	$15 \times 12 = 180$	$15 \times 7 = 105$	
of ditto at Rs. 15 per mensem.			
House rent allowance in lieu of free quarters at Rs.25 per mensem.	$25 \times 12 = 300$	$25 \times 7 = 175$	
2. One Compounder on the scale of pay of Rs. 40—2—70.			
(Average pay at Rs. 55	$55 \times 12 = 660$	$40 \times 7 = 280$	
per mensem).			
Travelling allowance of	$20 \times 12 = 240$	$16 \times 7 = 112$	
ditto.			
House rent allowance	$15 \times 12 = 180$	$15 \times 7 = 105$	
in lieu of free quarters at Rs.15 per mensem.			
3. One Dresser on the scale of pay of Rs.25— 1—35.			
(Average pay at Rs. 30	$30 \times 12 = 360$	$25 \times 7 = 175$	
per mensem).			

[6TH SEP.

[illegible]

38.—Medical—B.—Establishment of Hospitals and dispensaries C.—Ayurvedic Sub-Grants for Medical purposes—Assam. Scheme for Government Sub-Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners.

5,400 .. 5,400 5,400 .. 5,400 In many places in the rural areas of Assam, village prefer Ayurvedic system of medicine and there has been persistent demand for such dispensaries. Hence it is considered necessary to retain the existing 6 Ayurvedic Sub-dispensaries on a temporary basis.

Recurring Estimate of ul- Estimate
timate cost of expen-
diture
for 1952-
53.

“38.—Medical—A. Creation of a post of the Civil Surgeon with other ancillary staff for the United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

1. One Civil Surgeon on the scale of pay of Rs.600—25—700—(E. B.)—25—900 (Average pay Rs.750 per mensem.) 750×12 9,000 Rs, 600×9=5,400

Cost of living allowance at 17½ per cent.—
131—4×12 1,575 105×9= 945

Compensatory allowance .. 100×12 1,200 100×9= 900

Travelling allowance .. 500 .. 1,000

2. One Head Assistant in the scale of pay (a) of Rs.100—5—150 per mensem.—
Average pay 125×12 1,500 100×9= 900

Dearness allowance—
at Rs.17½ per cent 264 15×9= 135
22×12 C. A. 6×9= 54

APPENDIX

[6TH SEP.

M₁ **Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision to be made** **Nature of Scheme**

Estimate of Ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure during 1952-53	
Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
3	4	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

3. One office Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs.50—3—80—(E.B.) —4—100. Average pay—	Rs. 900	Rs. 450
Dearness allowance— 15×12	180	135
Cash allowance—6×12	72	54
Travelling allowance of Establishment ..	100	300
4. Two Peons in the scale of pay of Rs.22— $\frac{1}{2}$ — 28 per mensem each.—		
Average 25×12×2	600	396
Dearness Allowance 10×12×2	240	180
Cash Allowance 6×12×2	144	108
5. Contingencies— (a) Books, Maps, etc. (b) Miscellaneous (c) Other non-contract contingencies	50 1,000 700	50 1,000 700
	18,025	12,707

40.—Agriculture—Supply of Power pumps to the cultivators for irrigation of their crop lands.					1. Pay of Officer—	
D—Agricultural Experiments and Research.					One Assistant Agricultural Engineer at Rs.200—450 for 5 months (200×2).	1,000
(1) Intensive Cultivation (Grews More-Food) Scheme.					Total	1,000
(Q) Supplementary Power Pump Scheme.					2. Pay of Establishment—	
1. Pay of Officer					3 Inspectors cum Foreman Mechanics on Rs.100—200 for 5 months (100×3×5).	1,500
2. Pay of Establishment					3 Assistant Inspectors cum Mechanics on Rs.75—125 for 5 months (75×3×5).	1,125
3. Allowance and Honoraria,					40 Power Pump Operators on Rs.50—110 for 5 months (75×40×5).	15,000
4. Contingencies					40 Assistant Power Pump Operators on Rs.40—75 for 5 months (40×40×5).	8,000
Total					1 Technical Store-keeper on Rs.50—100 for 5 months (1×50×5).	250
					1 Truck Driver on Rs.40—100 for 5 months (1×74×5).	370
					1 Truck Handyman on Rs.28—40 for 5 months (1×28×5).	140
					1 Upper Division cum Accountant on Rs.100—150 for 5 months (1×100×5).	500
					1 Lower Division cum Typist on Rs.50—100 for 5 months (1×50×5).	250
					5 Peons on Rs.22—28 for 5 months (5×22×5).	550
					Leave salary L.S.	500
					Total	28,185

(B) Non-Recurring—

Cost of Power Pumps, pipes, machinery, tools, tents, tarpaulins trucks, etc.	2,89,100
Total	2,89,100
GRAND TOTAL	3,48,930

40—Agriculture—
I—Special Rural
Uplift Scheme—
Pilot Develop-
ment Project.

The Pilot Extension Scheme at Rangiya has been initiated in this State at the instance of the Government of India under the auspices of the Ford Foundation Trust. The provision, as detailed below, is required to be made in the current year's State Budget.

	10,800	20,664	11,740	1,00,800	1,44,004	Rs.
1. Pay of Officer ..	79,000	..	3,35,100	..	4,14,100 (*)	1. Pay of Officers—
2. Pay of Establishment.	..	..	..	..	..	Four Extension Officer on Rs.200— 10—300—15—390—10—450.
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	..	..	..	..	..	The Leader of the Project—one at Rs.300 per mensem (300 × 12) and three at Rs.200 per mensem (200 × 3 × 12).
4. Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Pay of Establishment—
						(1) One Head Assistant on Rs.110— 5—160 (110 × 12).
						(2) Two Lower Division Assistants on Rs.50—3—80—(E.B.)—4—100 (50 × 2 × 12).
						(3) 20 Village Extension Workers on Rs.40—2—60—4—80 (60 × 20 × 12—fixed at Rs.60 per men- sem).
						1,320
						1,200
						14,400

Contingencies—		Rs.
(1) Lands and buildings..	..	25,000
(2) Repairs, etc.	..	20,000
(3) Demonstration equipment	..	12,000
(4) Workshop ..	..	2,000
(5) Educational material	..	1,800
(6) Office stationeries ..	..	2,000
(7) Transport ..	..	20,000
(8) Petrol, oil, etc.	..	7,000
(9) Other miscellaneous and unforeseen items.	..	11,000
Total ..	..	1,00,800
GRAND TOTAL	..	1,44,004
Allocation of Expenditure		Rs.
	Ultimate	Immediate
Ford Foundation { 54,000 (N.R.) { 54,000 (N.R.)		
{ 1,52,000 (R.) { 65,004 (R.)		
Central Govern- 91,550 (R.)		Nil.
ment.		
State Govern- { 91,550 (R.) { 25,000 (N.R.)		
ment- { 25,000 (N.R.)		
Total ..	4,14,100	1,44,004

[6TH SEP.

[illegible]

3. Equipment and Materials (seeds and manures, implements, etc.	..	50,000	20,000	70,000	25,000	..	25,000	(5) Veterinary Officers (1) on Rs. 250 —750 at Rs. 250 (250×2×6) ..	1,500
4. Transport ..	..	20,000	..	20,000	20,000	..	20,000	(6) Co-operation and Panchayat Officer (1) on Rs. 250—750 at Rs. 250 (250×6)	1,500
5. Fuel, Oil, etc.	..	..	24,000	24,000	..	3,000	3,000	(7) Housing Officer (1) on Rs. 250 —750 at Rs. 250 (250×6)	1,500
6. Miscellaneous	..	10,000	..	10,000	3,000	..	3,000		
Total	..	1,55,000	54,000	2,09,000	98,000	3,000	1,01,000		
Grand Total	..	1,55,000	5,32,000	6,87,000	1,55,729	3,000	1,58,729	Total ..	15,900

2. Pay of Establishment—

(1) Head Assistant-cum-Accountant (1) on Rs. 125—175 (125×6) ..	750
(2) Lower Division Assistants (3) on Rs. 50—100 (50×3×6) ..	900
(3) Training Aids (5) on Rs. 22—28 (22×5×6) ..	660
(4) Orderlies (3) on Rs. 22—28 (22×3×6) ..	396
(5) Driver (1) at Rs. 60 per mensem (60×6) ..	360
(6) Mechanic (1) at Rs. 60 per mensem (60×6) ..	360
(7) Cleaner (1) at Rs. 22 per mensem (22×6) ..	132
Total ..	3,558

APPENDIX

16TH SEP.

Major, minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of Expenditure in 1952-53			Remarks (Explanatory Note)
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3. Allowance and Honoraria—								
								Rs.
								3,371
								} Officers Rs. 2,783 (1) Dearness allowance. } Establishment Rs. 588
								(2) Rice Concession and Free Ration .. 900
								(3) Travelling allowance .. 1,500
								Total .. 5,771
4. Contingency (Miscellaneous and unforeseen) .. 2,500								
5. Stipends and Training allowance (for 100 Government employees and non-official Trainees at Rs. 50 per month each) (100 × 50 × 6) .. 30,000								
								Total .. 57,729
								Other charges .. 1,01,000
								GRAND TOTAL .. 1,58,729

ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE DURING
1952-53

	Rs.
Share of Technical Co-operation Agreement ..	30,000 (NR)
Share of Ford Foundation ..	57,729 (R)
Share of Government of India ..	46,000 (NR)
Share of State Government ..	3,000 (R)
	25,000 (NR)
Total ..	1,58,729

DETAILS OF ULTIMATE COST AND ALLO-
CATION OF EXPENDITURE

	Capital	Recur- ring Staff and Training	Recur- ring Other charges	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st year	1,55,000	1,14,000	6,000	2,75,000
2nd year	..	1,17,000	36,000	1,53,000
3rd year	..	1,21,000	6,000	1,27,000
4th year	..	1,26,000	6,000	1,32,000
Total	1,55,000	4,78,000	54,000	6,87,000

	Rs.
Share of the Technical Co-operation Agreement ..	30,000
Share of the Ford Foundation ..	3,33,500
Share of the Government of India ..	1,00,000
Share of the State Government ..	2,23,500
Total ..	6,87,000

One Office Assistant on Rs.50—100 for 7 months (50×7) ..	350
Two Office Assistants on Rs.50—100 for 6 months (50×2×6) ..	600
Two Agricultural Demonstrators on Rs.40—80 for 6 months on Rs.50 (50×2×6) ..	600
Fourty two Tractor Operators on Rs.50—110 for 6 months at Rs.74 (74×42×6) ..	18,648
Twenty-seven Assistant Tractor Operators on Rs.40—75 for 6 months at Rs.50 (27×50×6) ..	8,100
Seven Fourth-Grade Establishment (3 Choukidars and 4 Peons) on Rs.22—28 (7×22×6) ..	924
Lump-sum for rounding.. ..	9
Total ..	36,949

3. Allowance and Honoraria—	
Cost of living allowance and dear- ness allowance ..	12,287
Travelling allowance and establish- ment	3,850
Jungle allowance	5,500
Total ..	21,637

4. Contingencies—

(a) *Recurring*

Miscellaneous office contingencies, rents, medicine, etc. ..	10,700
Running cost of tractor operation, repairs, spare parts, etc. ..	1,63,600
	1,74,300

Rs. 1,06,900 Rs. 1,06,900 Rs. 90,000

Government desire that major portion of the work should be completed during the current financial year.

50.—C.W.—Provl.—1. Construction of the factory building for Shellac tag Industries—manufacture in Assam. Schemes under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted

Total Cottage Industries, etc.

50.—C.W.—Provl.—1. Construction building for the Weaving training classes at Sariha- culture and Weaving Development in Mikir Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.

2. Construction of buildings for the Weaving training classes at Jowai.

Total Sericulture and Weaving, etc.

50.—Civil Works—A.—Buildings—Education. Extension of the building of the Karimganj Government High School.

Items 1 and 2

Due to non-availability of Government buildings, the Weaving training classes at Sariha- and Jowai have been carried out in unsuitable rented houses. The successful operation of the Schemes depends on the early completion of the buildings.

Great difficulties are being experienced in running the school for want of accommodation in the main buildings. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the school building at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,788.

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure, 1952-53		Remarks (Explanatory Note)		
		Non-recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57.—Miscellaneous— Q.—Works— Repairs.	Repairs to the Sanitary staff quarters at Ledo and Margherita.	5,903	..	5,903	5,903	..	..	5,903 In view of the dilapidation of the Sanitary staff quarters at Ledo and Margherita, repairs to these buildings are essentially necessary and hence a provision of Rs.5,903 may be made in the Budget of 1952-53 for the purpose.
Loans and Advances—	Issue of loans to gardeners or large scale farmers for putting under cultivation the lands available in the tea gardens or other suitable areas under food production.	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	The entire amount of Rs. 2,00,000 will be issued as loans.
B.—Loans and advances by the State Government.	Agricultural Loans under the Tea Garden Land Utilization Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the Advances granted from the Contingency Fund during 1952-53 (vide 9 of the Assam Contingency Fund Rules)

Item No.	Major, Minor, Sub-head, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
		Rs.		
1	25.—General Administration— (a) G.—Secretariat Staff of Chief Minister—Contingencies.	17,737	} List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 3.	
	(b) H.—Ministers ..	53,211		
2	Loans to Autonomous District Councils of Garo Hills, Lushai Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills.	1,45,000	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 26.	
3	25.—General Administration ..	3,31,263	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 4.	
4	25.—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—L.—Election for Legislature.	4,00,000	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 4.	
5	38.—Medical—A.—Medical Establishment—(b)—District Medical Officers—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	12,707	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 9.	
6	(a) 57.—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—Miscellaneous charges—Contingencies.	5,81,525	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 20.	
	(b) 57.—Miscellaneous—C.—Donations from Charitable purposes—General.	5,000	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 17.	
7	54-A.—Famine Relief— (c) Salaries and establishment	3,000	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 18.	
8	54-A.—Famine Relief— (a) Relief Work ..	3,600	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 18.	

Item No.	Major, Minor, Sub-head, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
		Rs.		
9	7.—Land Revenue—C.—Management of Government Estate—C—Improvement of residential land in Hojai Town.	10,000	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 1.	
10	25.—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—1—Provincial Legislative Assembly. 3.—Contingencies (charged).	17,400	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 29.	
11	57.—Miscellaneous—Unforeseen charges—Miscellaneous charges.	42,487	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 20.	
12	40.—Agriculture—I—Special Rural Uplift Scheme.	1,44,004	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 12.	
13	41.—Veterinary—G—Other Charges.	40,000	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 13.	
14	10.—Forests—Taking over of the Sidli Estate Forest.	21,108	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 2.	
15	71.—Capital Outlay, etc.	48,580	List of Supplementary Demands presented in September, 1952 Session, page 24.	

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