

**Proceedings of the Third Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitu-
tion of India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 1-30 P.M. on Friday, the 16th March, 1951.

PRESENT :

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Santals, Uraons and Mundas inhabiting the District of Goalpara

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli asked :

*2. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of (i) Santals, (ii) Uraons and (iii) Mundas inhabiting the District of Goalpara, thana by thana ?
- (b) If they are recognised as backward people ?
- (c) If any special educational, industrial and political facilities are offered to them as is done in case of Scheduled Tribes ?
- (d) If not, why not ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

2. (a)—The figures for each of these classes separately are not available in the 1941 Census.

(b)—Pending the recommendations of a Commission under Article 340 of the Constitution of India they are regarded as Backward Classes for the purposes of education.

(c)—Special scholarships are granted for them and one Lower Primary School has been established for their children in the Goalpara District.

(d)—Does not arise.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN : What will be the total number ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Unless I get the figure in the Census report, I cannot give any number, as these figures are not available class by class.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Charing Rural Panchayat

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA asked :

36. (a) Is it a fact that the Charing Rural Panchayat has not been paid the following contribution up till now :—

- (i) Government contribution for the year 1950-51,

- (ii) local rate since the withdrawal of the Local Self-Government Act from that area, and
- (iii) the portion of dearness allowance that used to be contributed by Government to the teachers of the Charing Middle Vernacular School ?
- (b) If so, why ?
- (c) Are Government aware that the delay in payment of those contributions is hampering the progress of the Panchayat ?
- (d) Do Government propose to take necessary steps so that these contributions are paid without delay ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied :

36. (a) (i)—Government contribution has already been paid to the Charing Panchayat.

(ii)—Local officers have been directed to implement the provisions of the Act. Government have no information if the Charing Panchayat has not yet got its share of the local rate ; enquiries are being made.

(iii)—Government are making enquiries as no report about this has yet been received.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes.

Boat Disaster in the Brahmaputra at Pandu

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

37. Will Government be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No.87 asked by the Questioner on the subject of Boat Disaster in the Brahmaputra at Pandu during the Budget Session, 1950 (at page 520 of the Assembly Debates of 25th March 1950) and state:—

- (a) The result of the criminal case said to have been started against Jamuna Prosad, the Helmsman of the ill-fated boat that capsized in the Brahmaputra ?
- (b) Whether Sri Apachandra Mudai, who at the risk of his life managed to save some lives, has been rewarded as promised ?
- (c) If so, how and by whom—whether by Government or by the Gauhati Local Board ?
- (d) If not, whether Government propose to reward him from the public exchequer ?
- (e) If not, why not ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Government requested the Gauhati Local Board to reward the man but the Board has not cared to move in this matter ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied:

37. (a)—The accused Jamuna Prosad, the Helmsman of that ill-fated boat, has been acquitted by the trying magistrate of the case.

(b)—The matter is still under consideration.

(c)—By the Gauhati Local Board.

(d)—Does not arise at this stage.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Government requested Gauhati Local Board to provide for an amount in their Budget if a reward is decided upon by them. The Board has not yet come to a final decision in the matter and they propose to do so in the next meeting of the Board.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Is it a fact that by this time the Gauhati Local Board has awarded a medal to Shri Apachandra Mudai who risked his life to save the lives of some of the people of the ill-fated boat?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Government have no information.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Will the Hon'ble Minister please ascertain the fact from the Chairman of the Local Board?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: That will be done, Sir.

Water supply to the staff of the Assam Engineering School and the Assam Ayurvedic College

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked: * 23

38. (a) Are Government aware—

(i) That the natural source, namely, that the Nijharal that supplies water to the students and the staff of the Assam Civil Engineering School and the Assam Ayurvedic College as well as to the members of the Embankment and Drainage Department at Gauhati, has dried up to a great extent and consequently the supply of water has greatly diminished during this dry season; and

(ii) that the students and the staff of these institutions numbering about 300 are suffering from acute scarcity of water?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state—

(i) Whether they have received any complaints in this respect from the Authorities of these institutions;

(ii) whether Government have received any suggestions from the Chief Engineer, Assam for improving the water supply for these two institutions;

- (iii) if so, what are they ;
- (iv) Whether Government have taken any steps to ease the present water scarcity ;
- (v) if so, what are the steps taken ;
- (vi) if not, why not ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take any steps to provide these institutions with adequate supply of water ?
- (d) If so, what are these steps ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied :

38. (a) (i)—Yes.

(ii)—Yes.

(b) (i)—Yes, from the authority as well as students of Assam Civil Engineering School, Gauhati.

(ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)—No, but the Chief Engineer has been requested to construct a ring-well for Assam Civil Engineering School, Gauhati and he has arranged for the construction of the same and it has been assured that the construction will begin very soon.

(vi)—Does not arise.

(c)—The Chief Engineer has been requested to construct a ring-well for Assam Civil Engineering School, Gauhati as stated above in (b) (ii).

(d)—Already stated above.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : Will the Deputy Minister in charge please state whether any long term arrangements have been made to remove the water scarcity in these institutions ?

***Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) :** Rupees 22,000 have been provided for the construction of an earthen Dam for storage of water in Bamuni Maidan, including water supply distribution system for Assam Civil Engineering School for Gauhati.

Appointment of an Agricultural Demonstrator at Barnibari

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked : 24

39. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether they have received a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Bar-Khetri Samilani held on 31st December 1950 at village Joy Sagar requesting the Government to appoint an Agricultural Demonstrator on a permanent basis at Barnibari in Uttar Bar-Khetri Mauza of Kamrup district from the Agriculture Department (General) instead of the one now appointed from the Grow-More-Food Branch ?
- (b) Do Government propose to appoint such a Demonstrator as prayed for at Barnibari ?
- (c) If not, why not ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

39. (a)—No.

(b)—The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c)—Does not arise.

Abolition of English in certain classes of High and Middle English Schools

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

40. Will Government be pleased to refer to the resolution No. 2 of the Assam Educational Conference held at Gauhati on the 28th July, 1950, regarding abolition of English in certain classes of High and Middle English Schools, passed by the above mentioned Conference in their said sitting, and state what decision they have arrived at in this respect and how they propose to give effect to this resolution ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

40.—The question in all its aspects is under the consideration of Government.

Secondary Education Board

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

41. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have taken into consideration the resolution No. 1, recommending to the Government of Assam the establishment of a Secondary Education Board in Assam by the Assam Educational Conference held at Gauhati on the 28th July, 1950 ?

(b) If so, whether they have since come to a decision ?

(c) If so, what is that ?

(d) If not, what are the reasons for their not doing so ?

(e) Having regard to the fact that the establishment of a Secondary Education Board in Assam has been an urgent necessity for giving a new shape to the existing system of imparting Secondary Education which is quite unsuitable for our children, do Government propose to take early steps to establish it without further delay ?

(f) If not, why not ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

41. (a)—Yes.

(b) to (f)—All these have engaged attention of Government and they have considered appointing a Special Officer to work out all preliminary details relating to the set up of the Board.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : Will Government be pleased to give some idea as to when that Special Officer is going to be appointed ?

***The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** I cannot give the idea immediately. The question of finance will have to be taken into consideration.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: May I know whether Government have decided to appoint a Special Officer ?

***The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** It will be done when it will be possible from the financial point of view.

Filling up of vacancies in the Heads of Departments and Secretariat

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked :

42. Will Government be pleased to state whether any provision has been made to absorb efficient hands from the District Offices in the Offices of Heads of Departments and Secretariat at Shillong for efficiency of work in the ministerial and executive categories ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

42.—Although there is no specific provision at present for reservation of any specified percentage of vacancies in the Heads of Departments Offices to be filled by recruitment from District Offices, there is also no bar against recruitment of efficient and qualified assistants from such offices.

In the Secretariat the recruitment is made through the Public Service Commission under the Public Service Commission Regulations. Although no reservation is made for the ministerial officers of the District Offices, they have equal opportunity to compete for such recruitment.

House Building advance to Government servants

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked : *

43. Will Government be pleased to state what provisions have been made for the low paid Government servants drawing pay upto Rs.300 per mensem to allow House Building advance not exceeding Rs.4,000 at least in view of the present high prices of building materials as a measure of relief to them ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

43.—Government have already relaxed the relevant rules regulating the grant of house building advance and have been granting advances upto the limit of Rs.10,000 to Government servants drawing pay not exceeding Rs.300 per mensem.

***Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** May I know from Government how many Government employees since 1950-51 have been awarded Government loans for buildings ?

***The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** I have not got the list, but a lot have been given. If the hon. Member wants, I can furnish the information afterwards.

Statement re : assets of Members of the Assam Legislature

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked: ^{x5}

44. Do Government propose to make a statement of the assets of the Members of the Assam Legislature ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

44.—No.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : On account of the persistent and universal complaints made by people against M. L. A's, do the Government not think it desirable to ask the hon. Members to declare their assets ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : No, Sir. As the hon. Members are not Government servants, respective constituencies and the party they belong, are the best judges in such matters.

***Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV** : Do Government propose to ask for the Government servants ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Yes, Sir.

Representation in the Provincial Legislature from the Autonomous Districts

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked: ^{x6}

45. (a) Are Government aware that the people of North Cachar, Manipur and Lushai Hills have been given no adequate representation in the Provincial Legislature ?

(b) Do Government propose to move the Union Government to give adequate representation to these people at an early date ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

45. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During the transitional period no provision for providing such representation exists in the Constitution, but we are in correspondence with the Government of India with a view to ascertain if such representation could be provided by some means. The case of Manipur does not arise as it is outside the State of Assam.

General Discussion of the Budget

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one who has never been in the habit of displeasing anybody, I wish to open my speech by congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister for having made a very earnest attempt to balance the Budget. Unfortunately he has failed.

Next, it is very regrettable indeed that the hon. Members of the Cachar district have been unable to take part in the discussion of the Budget on account of the reason strongly urged by my hon. and esteemed Friend Mr. Bidyapati Singha.

In the course of his speech my Friend Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin had the occasion to say that mine are destructive criticisms because I enquired from Maulavi Afazuddin Ahmed as to the class of people who use false weights in purchasing certain commodities in the Nowgong district. The occasion arose out of the allegation made by my Friend Maulavi Afazuddin Ahmed of the Congress Party who said that a certain class of people use their own false weights in purchasing mustard seeds and jute from poor producers. The practice which has been long in existence is that this class of merchants use weights where a seer is equal to 88 tolas. They sell the commodities in the Calcutta market using legal weights where 80 tolas make a seer and thus make huge profits. I focuss the attention of the Government on this allegation. There has been much agitation in the Nowgong district on account of the exploitation of poor, unsuspecting, unfortunate producers of jute and mustard seeds. This is a serious case which demands an immediate enquiry. I want an immediate public enquiry to be made into the allegation that has been made on the floor of this House only recently, yesterday.

Sir, I am at one with the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his vehement protest to the Centre for its inability to see the difficulties of the Government of Assam in meeting certain demands arising out of the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes. As the Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly said "But to our great misfortune, this hope has not materialised. The Government of India have turned down our request for such aid though they had a moral obligation to pay for all the schemes not only approved, but in a way initiated, by them." But another redeeming feature to be found in the act of the Central Government is that under clause (a) of the 2nd proviso to Article 275, they have to some extent yielded to the demands of the Government of Assam as a result of their prolonged negotiation with the Finance Department of the Union Government. Yet the entire amount unfortunately has not been given by the Union Government. I hope better sense will prevail on them in view of the strategic importance of this State of ours. There could be no good administration unless there is sound finance in the State. The distribution between the Union and the States regarding the nett proceeds of taxes and the principle by which the Government grants-in-aid out of the Consolidated Fund of India is made—these are important matters which ought to be discussed and on these two important subjects conclusions ought to be reached by the Central Government. The solution however is to be found in the appointment of a Finance Commission as envisaged in Article 280 of the Constitution of India. I do not know when the Finance Commission will be appointed, but the sooner it is appointed the better it is for us as also for other States of the Union.

Sir, during the speeches made by the hon. Members of the House, reference was persistently made to the damage done to the different parts of the State by the recent earthquake. As a matter of fact, sometimes the Hon'ble Finance Minister has tried to attribute some of his failures in balancing the Budget to the damage caused by the earthquake. Uptil now, as a matter of fact until the 15th of February last, about 60 lakhs of rupees was contributed to the Governor's Earthquake

Relief Fund out of donations and gifts from people all over the world. Gifts in the form of foodstuff, textile and other things alone were valued at more than 8·8 lakhs. It has been brought to the notice of the House by some Members belonging to the Treasury Benches that unfortunately the fund has not been working well in the sense that victims of the earthquake have not been given much help or benefit by this fund. Although that does not come under Budget discussion, yet the attention of the Government has been amply drawn by certain Members of the party in power to what I have stated just now. Another thing I should like to point out is that the public are entirely in the dark as to the amount of money received and the way it has been distributed. In the past we have raised similar funds, on account of the Punjab upheaval, a fund had been created in the name of the Chief Minister, we have now this Governor's Relief Fund. But people have no knowledge, how these funds are administered. Unfortunately such funds are not incorporated in the Public Accounts under any Ledger Account. The Comptroller and the Auditor General of India have no access to these funds. We want, in the interest of the country, that the Comptroller of the State or the Auditor General might have a free access into the working of this fund. I am certain that many people especially people of my district of Sibsagar have not been benefited by this fund. It is therefore quite in the fitness of things that a public enquiry be made as urgently as possible into the allegations that have been voiced from the different parts of the State regarding misappropriation of public funds. Some time ago there was a case of misappropriation of 48 maunds of fine Pakistani rice at Jorhat and I understand the culprits were caught. I hope Government will kindly make an immediate enquiry into this important fact which I have brought to their notice. We acknowledge with thanks any help that we have received so far either from the people of our country or those abroad. We are grateful to all these people on account of their humanitarian act in donating to these funds either in money or gifts in order to give relief to the distressed people of the earthquake affected areas.

Sir, I think I should repeat here today what I did when we met last Session, namely to try to catch the Hon'ble Medical Minister's ears in order to impress upon him the need of instituting an enquiry into the administration of the Medical College and also the working of the Hospital at Dibrugarh. Some Members of the Government Party have also urged in their speeches the need of an enquiry into the affairs of the Medical College and Medical Hospital there. I understand from my Friends who have been treated in the Medical College at Dibrugarh and those who have intimate knowledge of this institution that the College exists not for the poor people but for the rich. I cannot specifically mention the names here, but many of the physicians there would like to treat the patients only when they see that the patients can afford to pay something towards the treatment of the disease. At times diseases have not been properly diagnosed by the physicians concerned with the result that some patients have died. Some cases have been brought to our knowledge where on account of improper sterilisation of towels the minor operations have proved fatal. Once I wrote a letter to the Hon'ble Minister inviting his attention to some of the allegations of the public regarding the administration of this College and I received a sympathetic reply from him. Of course he wanted to have more facts about the administration of the College. Sir, not much money is spent in meeting the needs of the patients. In the Government Hospitals no good nutritious food is given to the patients. The Government spend Re.1 per head each day in the Government hospitals and 8 to 10 annas per patient in the Local Board dispensaries. May I know from Government whether As. 8 or 10 or a rupee is enough to give nutritious diet to these people? Apart from this.....

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I could not hear what the hon. Member said about the diet for patients.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: What I wanted to say is this: Government do not spend enough on the diet of the poor patients in Government hospitals. In Government hospitals only a sum of Re.1 is spent per day for a patient and in the Local Board dispensaries annas 8 to annas 10 is spent per head per day. What I want to say is that this is quite inadequate to give any kind of nutritious diet to the patients.....

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Does the hon. Member mean to say that one rupee is not enough?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Yes. Does the Hon'ble Minister think that it is enough?

***Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** One rupee per meal or per day?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Per day per patient.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** It does not include the special diet that is given to patients according to necessity.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: I think that is also included.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** No. Re.1 is given for ordinary diet; it does not include the special diet given to patients according to needs.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: It appears that the Hon'ble Ministers are quite satisfied with what they give to the poor patients. But on behalf of the voiceless millions I want to say that the meals they get are not enough. Government should spend more on account of diet given to the poor patients.

Then, Sir, we find that for the last so many years there has not been any increase in the number of beds in the hospitals. Hon. Members may go a few steps from here to the Civil Hospital at Shillong and personally verify the correctness of my statement. Many of the hospitals and dispensaries are in a very bad and unhealthy condition. Then, Sir, the medicine given is also not good; a considerable proportion of it consists of water due to the fact that enough money cannot be spent by the hospital authorities.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** On a point of order, Sir. Has any prescription been analysed by the hon. Member?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: If the Hon'ble Chief Minister wants it I can prove it to his entire satisfaction that very good medicine is not given to the patients. We have found this.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** My point is that all medicines contain some water. So, the mere fact that water is mixed does not make the medicine bad.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: The Hon'ble Chief Minister is proud of the fact that some water is administered with medicine. I know that some amount of water must be mixed with the medicine, but actually the proportion of water in a doze of medicine is very much more than they should mix in preparing medicine. It does not work effectively.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** May I know whether the hon. Member condemns the prescription of the Doctor or he condemns the compounder who prepares the medicines?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: I condemn the administration for not providing more money to the hospitals in order that good medicines may be served to the patients.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I want to know whether any sample medicine was actually analysed by my hon. Friend? Otherwise, on what basis does he make these vague assertions?

***Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Though I have not analysed it myself, I have known it from proper authorities.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** May I know whether the hon. Member condemns the Doctor by saying that he prescribes more water than he ought to because there is dearth of medicine in the hospitals?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: As I said, I condemn the administration, which is responsible for not providing enough money to the hospital authorities.

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Sir, I want to know whether the Doctors prescribe more water on account of lack of medicines? Is that his contention?

***Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** What is the ruling on the point of order raised by the Hon'ble Leader of the House?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Was that a point of order at all, Sir?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: No.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Sir, there have been many interruptions from the Treasury Benches.....

***The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** On a point of order, Sir. We were not causing any interruption. I wanted to be enlightened regarding the accusations which the hon. Member made. He has made some accusation which he cannot prove. Can he prove that a Doctor actually prescribes more water because of the lack of medicines?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Is that a point of order, Sir?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: To say that a Doctor mixes more water on account of lack of medicines is a defamatory statement.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: For want of enough money they may do it. What I want to know is whether what was stated by the Hon'ble Minister actually amounted to a point of order ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I have already stated that if the hon. Member says that the doctors use more water on account of lack of medicines, that is a defamatory statement to make.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: I said good medicine is not given to patients.

***Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** Is it because medicine is not available more water is given ?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Medicine is available, but money is not.

***Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister):** The Doctor is committing a crime, if he gives more water because enough medicine is not available. That is a very grave allegation which has been made by the hon. Member.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member may go on.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the present food situation over which ample discussion has already taken place on the floor of the House. Almost all the hon. Members, who took part in yesterday's discussion, had referred to the food situation in the State. I am surprised to hear from one hon. Member belonging to the party in power that in certain places of the Goalpara district rice was selling at Rs.50 per maund. Sir, this is surprising enough. In my district it is selling at the rate of 5 pawas to a rupee, and in some places $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee. You can therefore imagine the misery of the people. I do not know whether Government have already declared our State to be a deficit one. This State, which was once a surplus one in foodgrains, is now a deficit one. If this is so, where is the necessity of such a thing as the Procurement Department? From whom they procure rice and paddy when the State has been declared to be a deficit one? In our State we have about 33 million acres of land fit for cultivation. Of this $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are actually under cultivation, that is 4 million acres of land are under cultivation on which we grow different articles of food. At the rate of 5 maunds of paddy on the average per acre of land in our State we have as many as 325 lakhs maunds of rice in a year. Our consumption per head if calculated at the rate of 15 seers per head per month for a population of one crore according to the figure of my Friend the Hon'ble Finance Minister, about 450 lakhs maunds of rice would be required annually. But working on a more optimistic line, *i.e.*, with 10 per cent. more of production and 10 per cent. less of consumption, the total works out to at 357 lakhs of maunds of rice which almost approximates the figure which has been given by our Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget speech. For some years past we have been having deficit produce. So in order to meet this deficit we have to bring about 20 lakhs more acres of land under the plough and this can be done only if the Government takes to State farming

instead of as hitherto distributing land to certain persons who may not have any plough cattle or other materials and implements with which to plough the land, or else we must have subsidised cultivation. In other words the State must take more interest than it has been doing so far in the agriculture industry. This alone can bring more food to the State. Otherwise mere utterances of distribution of lands here and there will not improve matters. It is difficult to make the rural people part with their rice or paddy by whatever measure the Government might adopt until they find that sugar, mustard oil, cloth, etc., which are necessities of life are made available to them. At times there are reports of assaults on the Inspecting staff of the Government by people in the rural areas whenever those officers go to seize their paddy. That is sometimes natural. How can poor people part with their paddy when daily necessities are not made available to them?

With regard to controlled shops which have been opened by the Government, I should like to refer their attention to the fact that in spite of all measures taken hitherto rice is still selling at many places in Assam in the open black market, if I may say so. Rice and paddy are controlled, and yet these things are sold in a number of places—as has been mentioned on the floor of this House—at uncontrolled rates in the very presence of the police officers and the Inspecting staff. So I would urge the Government to open more cheap grain shops so as to give the much needed relief to the poor consumers.

As regards textile, some of my esteemed hon. Friends Srijut Bhadra Kanta Gogoi and Srijut Bejoy Chandra Saikia have drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that there was loss of a huge quantity of textile in their areas. In my place also I find textile is in short supply or you can have it at fancy black market prices. I hope Government will take into consideration the question of instituting an enquiry into the allegations which have been brought out on the floor of this House by some hon. Members on the side opposite. I may also point out that textile quota that was lost in certain areas referred to in his speech by Srijut Bejoy Chandra Saikia, was the textile quota as allotted by the Government of Assam. That had nothing to do with the Governor's Fund as was subsequently substantiated by Srijut Dalbir Singh.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I may remind Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury that he has got another 8 minutes more. Ordinarily the Leader of the Opposition gets 30 minutes, but I have allowed Dr. Chaudhury 35 minutes. So he has 8 minutes more.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: There has been much interruption, Sir, from the Government Benches—that time may be excluded.

Sir, in their speeches both the Sarwan Brothers referred to land settlement in certain areas. For the last two years many people have been sending applications after applications praying for land and a large sum of money has been spent on stamp duty, as stamp duty has been enhanced. But their humble applications have generally borne no fruit. Many of them have got no lands. In the Titabar area certain people who already have got land were given priority of settlement and I had to approach the Deputy Commissioner to make an enquiry; but so far no enquiry has been instituted.....

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: তেনেকুৱা কিমান মানুহক মাটি দিছে অনুগ্রহ কৰি তেখেতে কবনে?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : ভালেমান মানুহক দিছে। Deputy Commissioner যে সেই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিছেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰে। আপুনিও তাৰে এজন মেম্বাৰ আছিল আপোনালোকে কি কৰিছে কব নোৱাৰে। Deputy Commissioner এ মোক Sub-Deputy Collector ক লগ ধৰিবলৈ কয়।

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA : মই তেখেতক জনাও যে তেনেকুৱা মাটি থকা মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হোৱা নাই। তেখেতৰ অভিযোগটো সত্য নহয়।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : So that an Enquiry Committee may be instituted in which I also should be present in order to see that the allegations which have been made by some hon. Members on the floor of the House are substantiated. Unfortunately, Sir, I have not much time left to finish my speech although I have very important points to make.

Let me come now to the Prohibition Scheme of the Government. For the last so many decades the Congress people have been committed to launching prohibition of liquor, wine and any other kind of intoxicant. But unfortunately they have not found it possible to start the Prohibition Scheme so far. I cannot understand why Government refuse to start prohibition of intoxicants seeing that this is an important feature in their daily oaths. Sir, in this connection I think I cannot do better than refer to the speech made by an hon. Member on the other side who now occupies a responsible position. I refer to Srijut Moti Ram Bora. In 1948 he made a vehement protest against the Government's failure to introduce prohibition of liquor. He said—"Sir, ours is a Congress Government which is wedded to total prohibition. Our sister provinces like Madras, Bombay, etc., are allowing their countries to go dry at a tremendous sacrifice of their revenue. But here in Assam what are we doing? Instead of launching prohibition we are earning more money by increased consumption of liquor and *ganja*. This does not redound to the credit of Congress Government. If the Congress Government is wedded to the policy of total prohibition, they should have taken various steps to discourage consumption of liquor and *ganja* in the Province. There has recently been exchange of portfolios of the Hon'ble Ministers and the portfolio of Excise is now taken up by the Hon'ble Maulvi Md. Tayyebulla. Under his able guidance, Sir, I hope consumption of *ganja* and liquor will appreciably decline." Now that seat is being occupied by my hon. Friend. I wish he had taken some steps in this very important direction.

In the recent Education Conference which was held at Gauhati for three days from July 27-29, 1950 a very important decision was taken by the Educationists who gathered there regarding the starting of a Board of Secondary Education. Much discussion took place and many speeches were made and Government gave the assurance that the decision taken by that Conference would be implemented by them. So far Government has not taken any step towards the creation of the Secondary Board of Education. I understand Government are spending more money today on education. According to the last report there are 628 Government primary schools on which more than 7 lakhs 59 thousands of rupees have been spent, under the School Board there are 9,110 schools on which 65 lakhs 60 thousands of rupees have been spent, there are 67 Government Secondary Schools on which more than 20 lakhs of rupees have been spent, there are 582 Government Aided Schools on which more than 23 lakhs of rupees have been spent, on the Arts College 4 lakhs of rupees have been spent and on the 20 non-Government Colleges only 3 lakhs of rupees has been spent. I do not know why this disparity is there? More than 4 lakhs of rupees are spent for one Government

College per year whereas for all the non-Government Colleges only 3.5 lakhs of rupees are spent. It is a very serious thing which ought to have been taken into consideration by the Government.

Sir, in the course of my speech on my amendment to the address of His Excellency made to this House the other day some gentlemen of the side opposite remarked that I did not make any concrete suggestions. I now take this opportunity to make some suggestions in my speech which may be taken into consideration by the Government.

In regard to the food scarcity of our State I think Government will do well to appoint a Food Advisory Council as was done in the year 1948. The Council will sit from time to time to review the working of the Supply and Procurement Department and assess the whole position. This was found very helpful. Important suggestions were made for the cultivation of particular crops.

Another important thing I should like to urge here by way of economising expenditure is to appoint at an early date, as soon as this Session is over, an Estimates Committee. Sir, such a committee was considered to be very necessary by the Central Government for economising expenditure. The Estimates Committee is elected at the instance of the Government. At the head of this Committee is the Hon'ble the Speaker himself, the Committee sits almost continuously to examine the workings of the different Departments. As I have said the Committee sits under the direction and guidance of the Speaker. It examines and checks the different proposals or plans of different Departments. By its criticisms and suggestions it acts as an effective deterrent upon the extravagance of any Department. It is responsible to the Legislature through the Speaker. The idea is borrowed from the practice in the House of Commons. It has done a great service to the Government there by regulating the expenditures of the different Departments of the Administration. The Government of India have already set up an Estimates Committee with very good results. On account of our deficit budgets which have become chronic now-a-days, the election of an Estimates Committee has become an urgency. I think I would do well to quote a statement made by Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai at the first meeting of the Estimates Committee held on the 18th April 1950. He said: ".....I look upon the Estimates Committee as one which is going to be an Economy Committee sitting so to speak continuously. But there is a further difference between the Estimates Committee and the *ad hoc* Economy Committee that we had appointed a little more than a year ago." In this connection I may quote another statement regarding the Estimates Committee by Mr. M. N. Kaul who is the Secretary to Parliament on 2nd February 1950. He said: ".....In the House of Commons, it is a well-established practice that once the estimates have been presented by the Government, it is not constitutionally correct to make reductions in the estimates. Motions of reduction are made by Members of the Opposition and they are, of course, rejected as the Government commands a majority in the House. Discussions in the House are, in accordance with well-established practice, confined to important questions of policy and the House does not go into the details of estimates. For that purpose, an Estimates Committee is appointed and this Committee examines the estimates with a view to suggesting economies. Its terms of reference are couched in those terms but in practice what happens is this: The Estimates Committee examine each year one or two Departments thoroughly and make its suggestions to the Treasury, who pass it on to the Departments concerned. Correspondence ensues between the Estimates Committee and the Government and in fact some of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are given effect to. For this purpose,

it is not considered necessary to reduce the estimates. An estimate which is presented to the House is in fact an estimate and where money is voted to that limit, the Government is not bound to spend the whole amount. It is sufficient if an assurance is given by the Government to the Committee if the Government feel that it is possible for them, having regard to their responsibilities, to give that assurance. That is considered sufficient. Such cases however are not many as a very strict control is exercised by the Treasury. The whole idea of the Estimates Committee in England is that a Committee of the House should examine the estimates in detail and make their comments for the consideration of the Government and in that way exercise their influence on administrative policy". Therefore I think appointment at an early date of an Estimate Committee in our State for economising expenditures is essentially necessary.

Lastly, there has been some criticism by some hon. Members that our administration has not been functioning efficiently during the last few years. The reason as given by Shri Sharma is that for centuries we have had no administrative experience. That is the reason of the unsatisfactory nature of our administration. We have not been able to train our people to discharge duties in the way we would like them to. I should like to invite the attention of the Government to the desirability of taking out a delegation to the Near, Far and Middle-East in order to see how democratic institutions in those countries are working. That Mission will have a double purpose. First, the delegation will carry with it the good-will of this country, secondly, it will be a learning mission, it will see how the democratic institutions there are working.

Thank you so much, Sir, for giving me a little more time to speak. Before I resume my seat I should like to know from my hon. Friend Srijut Bhadra Kanta Gogoi one thing. He referred to the appointment of a responsible lady as President of some Department in the course of his speech. We also further said that that caused heart-burning to some hon. Members of the House. I want to know whose heart was burning. I pause for a reply.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, at the outset I would ask the indulgence of this House, firstly for freedom from the interruptions that have marred several speeches and secondly for affording me sufficient time in which to complete my speech. I can assure hon. Members that it is extremely difficult for us to compress all we wish to say into the limits imposed for speeches, and we feel that a rigid insistence of this time limit is a little unfortunate, when I can prophesy that in a week's time this House will find it very difficult to occupy its time. And therefore if we take a little more than our share of the time of this House today, we hope we will be excused.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister merits our congratulation on the compendious and exhaustive review of the achievement of the administration in the past year and on the analysis he has given of the financial implication of the Budget proposals. This is the first occasion on which our present Finance Minister had the privilege of presenting the Budget. And at the outset he has achieved the record of delivering the longest Budget speech in the history of the Legislature in Assam. A general election is in the offing and we can assure the Hon'ble Minister that his prospects of returning to the custodianship of the finances of the State will be safeguarded if he will pay close attention to the recommendations which we propose to make and persuade Government to implement them.

The Budget speech and to a great extent the financial memorandum have dealt at some length with a comparison of the actuals of 1949-50, with the previous estimates. Though there may be some grounds for satisfaction in the increase in the Revenue it seems to us very unfortunate that Government have

decided to spend the whole of this unexpected increment. The process of encroaching on the meagre reserves of the State continued and to look a little further ahead, has continued right down to the Budget for the coming year, which closes with a balance of only 1 crore 26 lacs as compared with an opening balance in 1949 of 2 crores 21 lacs.

On previous occasions we have pointed out the great inaccuracies in the estimate of Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditures which, to a large extent distort completely the perspective of the Budget figures. In the year 1949-50, there was excess of 18 crores 77 lacs in Capital Receipt and 19 crores 6 lacs in Capital Expenditure. The main cause of this staggering variations is the inclusion of remittance receipts and expenditure. While the present system may be intelligible to experts in Government accounts it must be extremely difficult to the ordinary laymen and in this category I would include the average Member of this House; and there is little doubt that these accounts of capital receipts and expenditure could be simplified with great advantage; in fact the Legislature is merely concerned with the difference between the receipt and expenditure in Deposit and Remittance heads and not in the volume of deposit involved.

In the Revised Estimates for 1950-51, there has been an improvement in Revenue receipts of 84 lacs; Revenue expenditure has increased by 6 lacs; and the deficit on the Revenue account has been reduced from 87 lacs in the original Budget to 8 lacs only. The expected surplus of 1 crore 30 lacs on Capital Account is reduced to 33 lacs and the principal factor in producing a higher closing balance is the 67 lacs improvement in the opening balance. I feel that special attention requires to be drawn to the remark of the Hon'ble Finance Minister at page 44 of his Budget speech. To my mind it is somewhat misleading. He claims in the Revised Estimates that Government have succeeded in raising the revenue and reducing expenditure. While the increase in Revenue is not disputed, revenue expenditure, as already stated, has risen by 6 lacs and capital expenditure by 1 crore 39 lacs. This we can hardly regard as justifying any claim to the much needed reduction in expenditure. Similarly the trend of revenue expenditure rises still higher in the Budget estimates, reaching a figure of 10 crores 60 lacs.

As there is little that can be done now to alter the financial position as shown in the Revised, I am proposing to turn at once to the Budget of 1951-52. We must at the outset praise and rightly praise the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his recognition that the limit of taxation has been reached. In fact we regard the present level of taxation including the Central Taxes as excessively high, producing serious inflationary effects besides operating as a deterrent to personal saving and business initiative. Revenue receipts at Rs.9 crores 62 lacs depend entirely on purely temporary factors and it is therefore unfortunate that Government should decide to incur expenditure amounting to Rs.10 crores 60 lacs on Revenue account leaving a deficit in the Revenue account of 98 lacs. The combined effect of Capital and Revenue account is to reduce the very small reserves held by the State of Assam by almost 50 per cent. to leave in standing a little above one month's expenditure of the State.

We share with Government the sense of disappointment that there has been no recognition of Assam's claim for Central assistance, particularly in view of the enormous sums which Central taxation secures from this State. It is however, necessary to face facts and so long as the Centre declines to share this income it is foolish to contemplate a higher level of expenditure than existing resources justify.

We have noticed in the Budget which have already been published by other States that efforts are being made at reduction in expenditure. In the Centre also

retrenchment has been given in prominence. But in Assam we find that expenditure is expanding although we are well aware that there are some activities of Government which could without serious loss be curtailed. For two years the State was fortunate in obtaining annually $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees in Post-War grants. We fear that these large sums have tended to destroy all perspective or true idea of the value of money. All these Post-War Schemes have now to be carried on or the money has to be wasted and all these will fall as a burden on Provincial finances. When these schemes were being first put forward we stated in this House that it was desirable to get an assurance that these schemes would be continued for a number of years, but no such assurance was obtained and today we are faced with the fact that many departments whose sole reason for existence was an ambitious Post-war Reconstruction Programme are continuing, but now these departments cannot get adequate funds. As it is there are too many schemes in existence which have no prospect of producing results of any real value, but they are being continued in the vague hope that funds may be available at a later date. Facts must be faced and it is evident that the income of Government is insufficient to enable it to do all that the public require. In an endeavour to meet demands for new services which the State cannot at present afford, increasing burdens are being accepted which prevent funds being made available for essential and existing activities. While the new schemes seem to be securing finance, there seems to be starvation and shortage of funds for those essential departments which are really in existence and have proved their capacity for doing useful work. There is an urgent need for Government to decide what is worthwhile so that suitable priority can be accorded to all schemes. Until this re-orientation of policy can be effected, we think Government could do far worse than to appoint a representative Committee to examine Government expenditure with a view to pruning the dead wood. And meanwhile to conserve resources in order that the State balances can be built up to some satisfactory level, thus enabling small contribution to be made in countering inflation.

In case of road maintenance the sums appropriated for this purpose appear to be inadequate to arrest progressive deterioration. Due regard must be paid to the heavy increase in motor vehicle traffic and to the increased cost of labour and materials. Unless Government are prepared to spend more money on roads, the communication system of this State is faced with the ultimate prospect of collapse. A point which has been mentioned by a previous speaker is that sufficient precautions are not taken in time, and I have seen many cases where small repairs if taken in time would save in the end large sums of money. Again there is a lack of flexibility in Government administrative methods. It is interesting to show that Government are really spending no money at all from General Revenues for road maintenance, since expenditure is more than covered by the special taxation of motor transport and the profits from the motor transport business. The list below is by no means exhaustive but total approximately Rs.66 lakhs ; 5 lakhs from sales tax on motor vehicles, tyres, spare parts batteries ; 24 lakhs in direct motor vehicle taxation ; Rs. 8 lakhs grant from the Central Road Fund, which comes out of the petrol tax ; 13 lakhs from motor spirit taxation ; 6 lakhs from lubricants, and to all this must be added the profits claimed by Government—Rs. 10 lakhs from the motor transport business. Against this the repair Budget for communication is Rs.52 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. This Sir, is the case which is made out by the recent investigation by a Central Government Committee into taxation on roads and motor vehicles, and briefly it means that general revenues are contributing nothing towards the maintenance of the roads from which much prosperity is brought to the whole of the State. In these circumstances we have found ourselves at a loss to understand the statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in an earlier part of this

Session that Government cannot find the funds for satisfactory maintenance of roads. We are confident that if a Committee of this Legislature is appointed, at least an additional sum of Rs. 50 lakhs can be found which, we believe would enable thorough repairs to existing road communication systems, and this will bring undoubted and undisputed benefits to the whole population.

On previous occasions we have drawn the attention of the Government to the paltry and insignificant provision which Government contribute towards the fight against corruption. In a Budget of Rs.10.60 crores, Revenue expenditure, Government expend only half a lakh of rupees, or less than $\frac{1}{2000}$ th part of the provincial expenditure. The Hon'ble Ministers are, I am sure, in better touch than I am with public opinion and are in a better position to appreciate the extent of corruption. We have had eloquent testimony from many hon. Members of this House, including Members on the Congress Benches, indicating that corruption at the present time is very serious (*Voices—Hear, hear from Opposition Benches*). I have no doubt that unless the fight against corruption is given adequate funds, adequate organisation and adequate prominence, there can be little improvement in the morale of the public servants and little relief to the public at large. On previous occasions, Government has tried to blame the public for their connivance in corrupt practices. In theory and perhaps in law, the giver of a bribe is as culpable as the taker of the bribe. In practice, however, the administration places an officer in a position where he is able to abuse his authority. Consequently Government must accept the responsibility of protecting the public and of supervising the activities of their own servants. Only too frequently the opportunities for corruption are created by Government. Little or no attention is paid to see that the citizen is getting a fair deal. We are certain that if specially qualified officers are selected and adequate funds are provided, an efficient anti-corruption branch could be created which will be a terror to the corrupt officers and very tangible results will be secured. Not only will such complaints be investigated promptly by these officers of the anti-corruption branch but they will be also able to examine the methods by which corruption can be checked and also they will be able to see that necessary alterations are made in administrative methods.

In connection with the debate on His Excellency's address, I had occasion to refer to the discrimination which is being shown in favour of the Military. We do not wish to depreciate the importance of the Military in the defence of the country, or the services they so promptly and valiantly rendered in the time of national calamities, but the decision to give preferential treatment to the Military in the matter of taxation appears entirely contrary to the principles laid down in the Constitution of India. We would have no objection whatever to all the military personnel serving in this expensive part of the world being given a suitable allowance to compensate for the additional burden imposed in taxes. There is the precedent in the case of Government servants serving in places such as Calcutta under the Government of India. We see no objection to this course, but to exempt certain classes from taxation is entirely contrary to the principles laid down in the Constitution of India. (*Voices—Hear, hear from the Opposition Benches*). There was the case in the Bombay High Court where it is held that Europeans and Military could not be granted privileges, and we believe that the principles under-lying this distinguished decision are essentially sound. The same principle seems to have been raised in a slightly different manner by their Lordships of the Patna High Court recently in a case dealing with the administration of certain estates, which had been taken over against the basic principle of the equality of all before the law.

The decision to grant a rebate to Air Companies obviously stands on a very different footing. Assam has undoubtedly made very great strides in the development of its Air Services and it is most desirable that this development should not be impeded even if it means some sacrifice of Revenue. We commend the efforts which Government are making for the extension of Air facilities, and also welcome the proposals which have been adopted for taking over the Rupshi Airfield, for constructing an Airfield at Mawphlang and establishing an Airfield in North Lakhimpur. It is evident that without air supplies, the relief operations after the earthquake would have been virtually impossible, and we believe that development of air services will to some extent offset the territorial disadvantages which affect Assam.

We were interested to find in Budget Memorandum that the Central Government had issued a directive that no new capital expenditure should be undertaken at present. We consider this is sound financial advice. We have already criticised both this year and in previous years the mounting expenditure particularly in the development departments. In the interest of anti-inflationary policy as well as from consideration of financial prudence, great caution is required in undertaking new commitments at the present time. Therefore we would commend to the notice of this House the suggestion that has been made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition to establish an Estimates Committee, so that all new schemes will undergo more intensive scrutiny than can be given by the Members of the Legislature in the course of ordinary debate. There is also a very good case for retrenchment of those activities which have no possibility of producing results commensurate with the expenditure, now that sufficient money is not forthcoming from the Centre.

Earlier in this Session, I referred to the unsatisfactory state of Government food procurement policy. Government have to their credit freely admitted this failure, but we take no satisfaction in it. The position briefly has been that against a requirement of 48,000 tons during past three months, Government had secured 26,000 tons, and this was during the most favourable months of the year! While it is possible to agree with the plan of Government procurement, with its strict provisions against hoarding, profiteering, smuggling, its enforcement branch, elimination of competitive purchase and its regulation of possession and movement, constitute on paper an effective scheme, there has unfortunately been a vast gulf between theory and practice. We cannot agree that there has been any great reduction in the quantity of rice produced by the State, even if due allowance is made for the encroachment of jute, areas damaged in the earthquake and flood, which for the most part were not the most important rice-producing areas. Any loss which may have occurred on this account has to some extent been made up by the efforts which Government have made in pursuance of their Grow-More-Food schemes. It is a little perplexing to follow the amount of increased production which has been obtained and at a suitable opportunity we would be grateful if the Hon'ble Minister concerned would give us a more intelligible explanation of the amount which is likely to be secured. I noticed in a pamphlet which was produced by the Department that there was a target of well over two million tons. At any rate, minor irrigation schemes were producing 32,000 tons, the major irrigation projects 31,500 tons, and there was also the production from new cultivation. This excludes the genuine increase which must be expected from the activities of the Agriculture Department and also from the general incentive at the present time to produce when prices are higher than they have ever been before. As regards crop production, there is reason to believe that an unduly pessimistic view had been taken and we are certain that there are sufficient supplies to enable everyone to be fed. There remains the problem of convincing the producer that it will pay to sell

now. Any scheme of procurement which ignores the grim economic fact that the average producer of any commodity seeks the best monetary bargain he can make, is doomed to failure. May I remind the hon. Members of the very true saying of the late Bernard Shaw, himself a life-long Socialist, that "Money is indeed the most important thing in the world and all sound and successful personal and national morality should have this for its basis".

We consider that Government will be failing in their duty if they do not overhaul completely their procurement system by providing for a compulsory levy or some such scheme of this kind. The Procurement Advisory Committee is called to meet once a year, apparently irrespective of the progress of procurement. Government do not see any necessity to summon those whom they have accepted as their experts in this matter. We feel that Government should at once call the Procurement Advisory Committee and place the full facts before them. We consider that appeals to producers to sell when prices are above controlled rates are both useless and misleading. Government have the powers and they must not shirk their responsibilities.

We have complained for many years in succession that though funds are available for certain types of schemes, which always impose a permanent burden on the Exchequer, there is little imagination or initiative applied to the formulation of schemes likely to increase the wealth of the State. For this reason we welcome the completion of the plans for the small hydro-electric scheme for the Umtru river and we hope it will receive the full support of the Central Government's experts who are examining those plans. It is satisfactory to know that Government propose to devote their whole energies to the implementation of this scheme. It is less satisfactory to find that on account of this one small scheme, Government propose to drop the examination of all other similar schemes; because we believe that in harnessing the rivers of Assam there are great economic possibilities and without it we can see little prospect of industrialisation in the State.

There appears to be a certain discrepancy between the statement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in regard to the income from factory registration. On page 36 of the printed speech it is noted that registration fees are expected to exceed Rs.1½ lakhs; in the Memorandum prepared in connection with the Budget, the total income in fees realised under the Factories Act is shown as Rs.¾ of a lakh, or.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: How long more will Mr. Hardman take? He has already spoken for more than 40 minutes.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: I am sorry, Sir. I will require another 10 minutes more. I had explained my difficulties at the outset and I think I am not wasting the time of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: How long will the Hon'ble Finance Minister take?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Over an hour.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: The Hon'ble Minister can reply to-morrow.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: To-morrow is a Private Members' day.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: I think there will be no objection.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I think there will be no time.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: We can sit till 4 P.M. to-day and the Hon'ble Finance Minister may finish his speech.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: All right.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Sir, I was speaking about the registration fees. The Hon'ble Finance Minister estimated a receipt of Rs.1½ lakhs, but Rs.¾ lakh has been shown in the Budget Memorandum. Any way, the correct course in this matter is for registration fees to be halved because there was never any intention that these registration fees should be revenue-producing or contribute to the general revenues.

Sir, it is gratifying to find that Government have been able to make profits on the transport services which operate on routes which they hold a monopoly. It is less gratifying to find these accounts provided few details to show the real financial results of these enterprises. Over the period of four years the capital has been exhibited under three different capital heads and almost an equal number in the revenue heads. No one in the Finance Department seems to consider it worth while to attempt any consolidation of these accounts. At one time we were promised a half-yearly profit and loss account of these enterprises, but I personally have not seen such a statement nor am I aware that any such statement has been published. May I request Government when asking this Legislature to vote further funds that we should be given proper commercial accounts showing the capital invested, amounts set off in depreciation and the amounts which other motor vehicle operators have to pay in taxation, with income, expenditure leading to regular profit and loss accounts. There are some unexplained mysteries in these accounts. The accounts on the Gauhati-Nowgong route shows an unexplained credit of Rs.623 lakhs in the year 1949-50 with the result that we have a picture of this service operating on a minus capital sum of 4¾ lakhs. Not only has no money been shown as invested in it, but it has already earned 4¾ lakhs which is obtained from somewhere else and which is not explained.

Government in general, however, have given satisfactory estimates, but there is some confusion in a number of places.

There are two different heads dealing with different subjects. For example on page 26 of the Budget Estimates we see an account describing as "XLVI-A.—Miscellaneous Rents", while at page 28 there is another account XLVI-A describing as "Receipts from Road Transports Scheme". Then again, no details have been provided for two services, namely Gauhati-Goalpara service and Nowgong-Silghat service, though estimates appear to have been prepared totalling Rs.127 and Rs.355 lakhs respectively.

We make no excuse for reverting to a topic which we have raised some days ago,—the prevailing low standard of administrative efficiency. Unexpected support has been forthcoming from the Congress benches on this subject, who have rightly urged the need for overdue reform. Reviving the post of Commissioner is a sound step, but this is not enough. Organisation and modernization is urgently needed. The cost may be high but it will be offset by the elimination of costly and wasteful processes. As a start we recommend the appointment of an experienced and capable officer on special duty to prepare a report which should be placed before a Committee of this Legislature. The condition of Government buildings has been referred to by several hon'ble speakers and I can only say that most of the Government buildings are extremely unsatisfactory, providing neither facility for the public nor means for Government employees to carry out efficient work. Better office conditions would bring much needed relief to the public who have to frequent Government offices and will also enable more efficient supervision to be carried out and ensure a higher standard of discipline.

There are many other matters which we would have liked to discuss, but as time presses, these must be deferred. Let us recapitulate the main points. Firstly, statutory controls must be made a success by eliminating the blackmarket and ensuring availability of essential supplies. Almost 2000 years ago a Roman Poet—Horace—wrote as follows—

“ Let me have a supply of food stored for a year ahead ”.

We are not so ambitious, but let it at least be a few weeks ahead. Secondly, a reduction of Government expenditure both as an anti-inflationary measure and to redistribute funds to ensure satisfactory maintenance of existing services with particular reference to roads. Thirdly, an organised campaign against corruption, and lastly, the improvement of administrative efficiency.

This, Sir, will be the last occasion on which the members of this Group will have the privilege of debating the Budget proposals of the Government. With the coming elections the constituencies which this Group represents will disappear and it will be left for others to advocate the principles for which we stand. Though the Group represents commercial interests which are to a large extent foreign commercial interests, we have never taken a narrow or parochial view of our responsibilities. These commercial interests, however, cannot be disregarded by any one in Assam who has the interest of the State of Assam at heart. There can be no prosperity here unless the major industries can maintain both full production and full employment. In recent years, though we have never been an opposition party, we have acted as the friendly critics of Government and we appreciate the ready response accorded to the advice which we have tendered from time to time. Those hon. Members who have struggled through the voluminous pages of the Budget Estimates and the Memoranda will realise that the full information which is being supplied by Government today is due to the insistence of this Group that the House must be supplied with full facts and figures before being asked to vote funds. In dealing with routine business before the House we can claim to have spared no efforts to analyse the facts and brought to this examination an understanding not merely of economic problems but also of the responsibilities of Government, and of those on whom the execution of Government policy has devolved. We believe that we can claim to have made no insignificant contribution to the maintenance and development of the highest traditions of this House and we are confident that these noble traditions will endure.

In conclusion, may we thank the hon. Members for the kind and sympathetic co-operation which we have invariably received. (*Applause* !)

[*At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker vacated the chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it.*]

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Deputy Speaker, Madam. It is indeed a matter of real gratification to the members of the Government to see so many hon. Members taking part in the general discussion of the Budget. Unlike previous years almost all the Members of the House have participated in the general debate this year. This shows what keen and lively interest are taken by the hon. Members in the administration of the country. Government, as you know, Madam, are eager to serve the people who have sent them here and any criticism given in a spirit of help and guidance is always welcome to us because such criticism will only help us to serve them better. We do not claim infallibility and we do not say that we have got no shortcomings. We are after all human beings like all the hon. Members of this House and we hope we may be judged as such. Some of the hon. Members have been very kind to me and have expressed kind words and sentiments about me, and I am deeply appreciative of

the kind words and fine sentiments they have expressed. Most of the hon. Members taking advantage of the general discussion of the Budget proposals have given expression to various needs, grievances and complaints of the people in their constituencies and this is really what it should be. I wish I could reply to all the points raised by them, but the time at my disposal is limited, and therefore it is not possible for me to do justice to all of them. I hope the hon. Members will forgive me if I cannot reply to them in detail though I will make an attempt to do so. All that I can say and assure them is this: I have taken notes of what they have said—their needs and grievances, and my Hon'ble Colleagues have also done this. All these will be given due consideration by Government at proper time; of course within the limits of financial and other possibilities. I hope the hon. Members will have their patience and tolerance and understand the difficulties of the Government as well. The Budget that I have presented is a deficit one, and we want so many things to be done. Sometimes it so happens that even if we can provide money for a scheme it takes a lot of time for implementation because there are so many factors to overcome in the way. Before going to specific cases of needs and grievances I want to take up complaints of a general nature made in the House by the hon. Members.

Most of the hon. Members have said vehemently about the critical food situation in the country. In my Budget speech I have dwelt at length upon the food situation and what we are doing to overcome the apprehended food crisis. It is quite possible that our scheme of procurement may not be upto the expectation of all, but it must also be admitted that the scheme was adopted after due consideration with representatives of all sections of people and interests. Hon. Members are also aware of the immense difficulties and the nature of materials with which Government are to work. We were trying our best to secure help from the Central Government and it is a matter of relief that some help has already come. We are expecting more help from the Centre. We are confident that we would be able to turn the corner if everything goes well according to our calculation. But it seems to me that our calculations are likely to be upset by the vagaries of Nature. We were all expecting a good Aus crop and Government were doing their best to give a drive for production of more Aus crops. Hon. Members will bear me out that our agriculturists were all very serious about this, but then the cruel vagaries of Nature have again thwarted us. For absence of rains, which is an unexpected phenomenon, all our efforts are likely to be thwarted. Hon. Members can easily realise the position from this. Most of the hon. Members have given valuable suggestions about starting of cheap grain shops in the deficit areas. That is a part of our scheme and we have already started 498 such shops as was revealed to hon. Members by the Leader of the House the other day. More shops will be opened in other deficit areas with the improvement of our procurement position and I assure the House that all that is possible will be scrupulously done. For success in our procurement drive public co-operation is the most essential thing and I hope it will not be refused, as food is a question of life and death to our people and no patriotic person can afford to refuse co-operation in this most difficult time.

With regard to textiles also, almost all the Members have criticised Government. I do not deny that the system of distribution is not free from defects. I do not deny that the materials with which the Government have to implement their schemes are not all above board. But still the fact remains that lower production and transport bottleneck are greatly responsible for the present position. All the valuable suggestions that have been put forward by the hon. Members to improve the position will be seriously examined by Government and due consideration will be given to them all.

A lot of things about corruption has been said by hon. Members. Most of the departments have been subjected to criticism on this score. I do not deny that there is corruption in Government departments. No department of Government can be completely free from corruption, so long the departments are filled by men as most men have got their shortcomings and very few are perfect. On the part of Government I can assure the hon. Members that Government are really serious and sincere to remove this evil, and Government invite public co-operation to fight this monster. But mere criticism instead of helping us in the matter may tend to harm the cause which we hold so dear. If you go on repeating *ad nauseum* that Government officers are corrupt this will only serve to antagonise the officers as a class instead of improving the situation. There are good and bad men in every fold and it will not be good on our part to ignore it. After all, Government officers do come from the society of which we are all Members. Is not this distemper an indication of general deterioration of our society? How can we shirk our responsibility by mere assertion that all our officers are corrupt? After all who corrupt them? As I have said above, Government are very serious to fight this evil. Without all-round co-operation from all sections of the people this monster cannot be suppressed and I believe public co-operation with Government in this fight against evil and not carping criticism is the best antidote. The difficulty of Government is to be appreciated also. No officer of Government can be punished without evidence. That is the prevailing law of the land, and the reign of law should be upheld by us all. If this is allowed a go-by we do not know where we will stand.

The hon. Members representing the tribal people of the hills and the plains have narrated the grievances and complaints of these people, and have drawn pointed attention of Government to their needs. Without any fear of contradiction, and with all the emphasis that I am capable to command, I take this opportunity to tell the hon. Members that Government treat the tribal problem as a sacred trust and a special responsibility. We consider it as our sacred duty to help our tribal brothers and sisters to go ahead. Within the period of reservation they must be brought to our level, and therefore they must be given all facilities for rapid improvement of their material condition. We will not allow any consideration to hinder us in the way of our achieving this objective. The policy adumbrated by our late Chief Minister will be scrupulously followed by us and we want the good will, sympathy, understanding and co-operation of our tribal brothers and sisters in this arduous but delicate task, and I am confident they will be forthcoming in an abundant measure.

Madam, I am very much pained and surprised to see the attitude adopted by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bidyapati Singh. I have already stated that we are not infallible and we are amenable to reason. We want co-operation and helpful criticism from the hon. Members. It would have been proper if instead of denying the co-operation and constructive criticism he had pointed out their needs and I could assure them that all these would have been attended to. As far as I am aware no conscious discrimination is being made against Cachar, and I am sorry at the exhibition of such an attitude. I invite the hon. Members from Cachar to help us in serving that district by pointing out to us their needs and grievances, and I assure them we will not be found wanting in meeting their needs and grievances.

In this connection I may be permitted to add that an amount of three lakhs has been set apart for improving certain roads in Cachar district; but as information from the district headquarters did not reach our Secretariat office in time this could not be published. I can read out the names of roads proposed to be improved with three lakhs of rupees which has been set apart for the district of Cachar—(1) Improving the south trunk road at Karimganj

(2) Srikona Road (3) Gaglacherra Road. For these three roads, an amount of three lakhs of rupees has already been reserved, but as information did not come in time we could not publish the names. From the motor taxation fund another amount of Rs.92 thousands has also been earmarked. Then, for procurement fund we have already earmarked rupees two lakhs for that district. The amounts it will be seen are not an insignificant one.

My Friend, Mr. Halim, it seems to me, has done a great injustice to Government. He is looking at things with a jaundiced eye, and he does not see anything good done by Government. I think it will serve no useful purpose to try to correct an attitude of mind when that mind seems to be beyond repair, and I therefore refrain from answering to his criticisms.

Maulavi ABDUL HALIM: On a point of order, Madam, I wish to know whether it is open to Hon'ble Finance Minister to accuse a Member of Legislative Assembly for having brought to the notice of the Government the case of any person or body of persons within his constituency for due consideration.

Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Does it constitute a point of order, Madam?

Maulavi ABDUL HALIM: I want to be clear on this point. I spoke generally on corruption in certain departments without naming any body. Does the Hon'ble Finance Minister return to me as a Member of Legislative Assembly the same charge of corruption?

Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: I have never charged him with corruption, Madam.

The Deputy Speaker of this House is the only lady member representing the women-folk of our country. She has been pleased to bring to the attention of the Government their various needs for the all-round development of our sisters. I need hardly tell her that Government are conscious of their various needs and all that is possible will be done by the Government. Government are not unaware of the services rendered by the Mahila Samities of Assam in various fields, and I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the same.

With these general observations, Madam, I now propose to deal with specific points raised by the hon. Members *seriatim*.

Professor Sarwan thinks that in view of the deficit the development schemes should be given up. This is unthinkable. All these development schemes carried on are most essential for the existence and the betterment of the country; like the Medical College, the Agricultural College, Rural Development, etc. I do not think any body in this State except Mr. Sarwan will suggest our giving up these schemes. He also suggests that we may have some short term schemes of development. There is no short cut to betterment and even short term schemes will entail expenditure.

Professor Sarwan and Shri Phookan have both stressed the necessity of the amalgamation and reformation of the Veterinary and the Live-Stock sections. The question is under consideration of Government.

Professor Sarwan, pleads for more funds being allotted to the Labour Department. There had been no complaints of lack of funds by that department and every reasonable demand of the department is agreed to consistent with our financial position.

Srijut Beliram Das, has pleaded for better terms to Mauzadars and the Goanburas. So far as Mauzadars are concerned, Government have already

raised the rate of commission to 10 per cent. up to the first 20,000 of collection in place of the previous 10,000. So far as Gaonbura's are concerned, Gaonbura's jobs are more honorary and is sought more, for distinction than for considerations of remuneration. Still the question is being examined by Government, if something can be done for them. Mr. Sarwan, has said that the budget is not happy as people are suffering for want of food and cloth. I fail to find any connection between this suffering and the budget. As I have explained elsewhere these sufferings are not due to any circumstances within our control. In fact the budget seeks to better the lot of people so that in some respects at least they can be happy.

Mr. Sarwan and Srijut Bhadra Kanta Gogoi, have referred to educational facilities for *ex-tea* garden and tea garden labourers. All reasonable facilities are given and Government are also alert to the necessity of giving them equal educational facilities with other residents of the State.

Shri Talukdar, has raised the question of more Leprosy centres. The hon-Member will notice that besides maintenance of already existing centres Government have in the current year given a grant of Rs.10,000 to the Assam Tribal Works to start a Leprosy Centre at Saharijan at Garo Hills. Government have also made provision for starting Leprosy colony at Singimari in the Mikir Hills in the next year. Shri Talukdar has also complained of inadequacy of grant for the spread of Hindi. He has clearly been misled by the provision of Rs.9,000 and Rs.5,000 under two heads. The amount of Rs.9,000 is meant only to give grant to Aided High Schools to enable them to introduce teaching of Hindi. The other amount of Rs.5,000 is meant for starting Hindi Training Centre for teachers. Government had been giving annually Rs.15,000 to the Rastrabhasa Prachar Samity. This grant has been increased to Rs.20,000 in the next year. Hence it will be seen that Government have provided ample funds for the spread of Hindi.

Shri Talukdar has also raised the question of growing more fish. I have shown in my budget speech how steps are taken to grow fish by starting two Fishery Schemes and by amending the fishery rules.

Shri Talukdar pleads for development of the Laboratory of the Veterinary College to produce more Sera and vaccine. The Laboratory cannot be developed overnight; it is being built up and extended gradually. To ensure sufficient supply of Sera and vaccine, Government have started a Vaccine Laboratory at Gauhati.

The necessity of improving the Museum in the Veterinary College is also stressed by Shri Talukdar. The Museum is being built up according to the University Regulations.

Shri Talukdar pleads for immediate construction of permanent houses for the Sub-Registry Office at Nalbari. I may tell my hon. Friend that that want of a permanent house is not the fate of Nalbari alone. The question is one of priority having regard to the available men and materials and the demand for more imperative works.

My Friend, Mr. Talukdar, possibly forgot what he read or heard in the budget speech when he pleads for the Hajo-Nalbari Road. As will be seen an expenditure of Rs.1,15,000 has been sanctioned for the North-Gauhati-Hajo Road. This amount is not meant for the portion up to Hajo alone. As far as I understand, Hajo-Mukulmara portion will also have its due share.

Shri GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Madam, I only want to know what amount has been allotted for improvement of that portion of the road from Hajo to Nalbari?

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: I will see to that.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi finds that the grant for education is inadequate. I have shown how educational expenditure has enormously increased in recent years. I may tell my Friend that the Government of India have been criticising us for spending proportionately large sums of money on education having regard to our financial position. He has also objected to the appointment of a lady without high University Degree as Chairman of the School Board at Dibrugarh. I have been given to understand that though the lady in question may not have high University Degree, still her educational attainments are not of low order. She is an authoress of several books and one book written by her has already been translated to Hindi (*Hear, hear*).

Both Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi and Shri B. C. Saikia have criticised the manner in which relief meant for earthquake sufferers is being distributed. We propose to get a thorough enquiry done. I assure the hon. Members that no one found guilty of negligence or dishonesty either during the course of the enquiry or on concrete evidence given by the hon. Members will be spared.

Shri Saikia also mentioned the fate of people of Sisi Dhemaji area and requested that Government will allow the people who have taken shelter in the Grazing Reserve to stay there as their lands have been covered with sand. I assure that Government will certainly find suitable land for such distressed people either there or elsewhere.

Shri Saikia also doubted the issue of Patta and assessment in the Sisi-Dhemaji Mauzas. I thank him for giving this information and I will certainly get proper enquiry done.

Shri Nalini Chaudhury requests that sufficient grant be made available for repair of the Palasbari-Boko Road. As the hon. Member is aware, it is a national high way and it is maintained by the Centre. But I am sure no discrimination would be done against this portion of the road when distributing the grant made available by the Centre.

He also complains of water scarcity in the villages. I am fully aware of the problem and as I have shown in my budget speech, Government had been doing all that is possible under the prevailing financial position to improve water supply.

About Gauhati water supply which Shri Chaudhury mentioned, as hon. Members already know, Government have started a scheme for improvement of water supply and sufficient funds are being made available. It is hoped that the position will very much improve within a short time.

Shri Chanoo Kheria says that the local officers have not got money to survey and demarcate areas requisitioned from the tea gardens. It is not a fact. The Deputy Commissioners have enough funds for this purpose at their disposal and no demand for additional funds has been refused.

Shri B. K. Gogoi has referred to anomalies in settlement of land among earthquake victims in Dibrugarh. Government have no information of any such anomaly, but I will get a thorough enquiry made. It will help me if Shree Gogoi gives me solid and concrete information.

Shri Gogoi also doubts whether the expenditure on Grow More Food Campaign has been commensurate with the result obtained. As I have stated in the budget speech, a quantitative assessment of the result is being done.

Shri Haladhar Bhuyan thinks that large areas of land held by some persons should be taken away from them and settled with landless people. Neither the problem nor the solution is so easy—as several factors are involved in this question. The main criterion is whether the lands are being utilised or are lying fallow. If any land is lying fallow, Government will be only too glad to requisition it and make over to landless cultivators.

Shri Purna Chandra Sarma feels that agriculture alone cannot increase the national wealth of the State and that Government should start a scheme of industrialisation. The hon. Members know the history of large scale industries. There is no need for me to repeat it. So far as cottage Industries are concerned Government have been doing everything possible to develop cottage industries by giving training to stipendaries, giving loans to Industries and giving advice and assistance to those who want to start industries. Perhaps it is not the intention of the hon. Member that Government should themselves start cottage industries. It is up to the people to take advantage of the facilities offered by Government and develop cottage industries, and Government will be only ready to give all possible assistance.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi complained that Dibrugarh Subdivision has got no share of the Motor Taxation Fund this year. Roads to be taken up under this fund are not selected on district or subdivision basis but on the basis of the whole State priority. As he will find in appendix A of my budget speech, 6 roads in the Dibrugarh subdivision have been taken up from funds available under Assam's Share of the Centre Road Fund. Also appendix C of the budget speech will show that the Namrup-Tingkhong road in the area of Shri Gogoi has got a share of one lakh. (Shrijut Bhadra Kanta gogoi মটৰ টেক্সৰ পৰা লোৱা নাই বুলিহে কৈছিলো ।) It is true that no road of Dibrugarh was taken up under the cess road schemes. But here also we have to go by priorities having regard to the importance of different areas from the point of view of procurement.

Mr. Lohar asks Government to convey to India some suggestions regarding certain contemplated labour measures by India. Government will bear them in mind when India will be informed of our views.

Mr. Lohar complains of high prices of diesel oil. As it is not a controlled commodity Government can do nothing.

If what Mr. Lohar says, that is the Oil Company did not give a holiday when the late Hon'ble Chief Minister died is true, Government can only express their strongest disapproval. It was for the workers to bring this to the notice of the Company.

Mr. Lohar wants Government to start a More Milk Campaign. It would be good if Government could do it. But resources of Government are limited and have to be spent on a basis of priorities. Why not people start it themselves?

Mr. Lohar complains of want of agricultural loans to cultivators. Government have not refused any demand of district officers who recommend cases after investigation.

Mr. Lohar has drawn attention to evil effects resulting from participation of teachers in active politics. Government are already aware of the evils caused by teachers of schools and colleges taking active part in politics and are considering if suitable measures can be adopted to improve the situation.

We know that sanitation in many towns is far from satisfactory, but it is the town Committees or Municipal Boards who should take steps. Government are prepared to help them with loans if proper schemes are drawn up and want to be implemented.

By some misunderstanding the 4th grade Government servants were not paid winter allowance for some time, and this point has been brought to the attention of this House by Mr. Lohar. For his information I may submit that several months back I passed orders allowing them this allowance.

Mr. Lohar has also brought in the question of bonus to workers in the State Transport. This is a point which involves complicated issues and no reply can be given unless all aspects are duly considered.

The services rendered by the Home Guards in the Prohibition Campaign are recognised and praised, but there is no foundation for Mr. Lohar's statement that the Home Guards are now treated as an unwanted organisation. How far Government can retain them and provide amenities for them must depend on the available finances and the relative importance of Home Guards *vis-a-vis* other departments.

Mr. Lohar has also complained of selling of liquor in tea stalls. If tea stalls are selling liquor illegally it is really to be regretted. It will be appreciated if the hon. Member and the public in general help the Excise officers to bring the culprits to book.

Possibly Mr. Lohar thinks that roads on which work has already started are the only roads to be repaired under the earthquake damage repair programme. It is not so. Next year more roads will be taken up. Government cannot take up all roads at a time due to shortage of men and materials.

Mrs. Khongmen pleads for more aids to certain institutions in Shillong. Government aid is determined by several factors applicable to all educational institutions. Government cannot discriminate in favour of certain institutions on considerations not applicable to others. But Government are prepared to give special importance to education of our sisters and are doing so. Her suggestion to have a special officer to look after basic education in the Hills will also be considered at proper time.

The question of shifting the civil hospital at Shillong to a better locality is already engaging the attention of Government.

As I have stated already, this overcrowding in Shillong jail is not the feature of Shillong alone. Due to abnormal conditions there have been overcrowding in all jails. Government have already launched on a scheme of increasing accommodation in several jails and Shillong will also be considered.

So far as proper maintenance of Government buildings is concerned which has been referred to by her as well as by Mr. Hardman, of course these are valuable suggestions and will be taken note of by the Public Works Department.

My Friend, Maulavi Nazmal Haque, suspects that the one lakh that is being spent for repairs of buildings is spent on buildings built only recently. It is not so. The money is spent for additions and alterations necessitated by experience of use.

He has also referred to the question of Muslim displaced persons who have come back from Pakistan. The percentages of Muslims getting back their lands and getting loans as stated by him cannot be accepted in view of details given in my budget speech. I gave figures only till the end of December. Meantime more people have got back their lands and more people got loans. There may be some cases in which for some reasons there may be some delay in restoring their lands. But Government are determined to see that they do get back their lands. The

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hon. Member will realise that it is not always possible to restore their lost movable properties as they may not be found now. As for loans I may tell him that no loan will be refused to any deserving case if funds are made available by the Centre for this purpose and we have done all that is possible to persuade the Centre to be more liberal.

It is unfortunate that the Steam ferry at Jogighopa had to be repaired so soon. After all it is a question of machinery and Government cannot be blamed if engine troubles develop. Every effort will be made to restore the ferry to working order.

My Friend, Maulavi Afazuddin Ahmed, has referred to certain grievances of the immigrant people in the immigrant areas of the district of Nowgong. Government will bear in mind the grievances of the people of the areas north of Kolong in Nowgong and do what is possible to remove their grievances. But I must tell him that it is quite within the power of the people themselves to refuse to sell to the traders who use weights not being the standard weights. Such cases of cheating should be reported to the local officers. In this connection I may inform the leader of the Opposition that Government is contemplating if a suitable standard of weight measurements can be introduced in the State of Assam.

Some hon. Members have suggested the decontrol of rice and paddy in the State of Assam. For their information I may make only a few observations in this connection. Firstly it is an All-India question. We have practically no hand in the matter, it is in the hand of the Government of India. Secondly one must be certain that decontrol will not lead to disastrous consequences.

I am sorry to learn from Shri Karka Dolay Miri that non-tribals are getting lands in tribal belts in preference to tribals. I have no such information, but an enquiry will be made and things set right, if any wrong is being done.

I have no information that many plots of land earmarked for earthquake victims are too marshy to be used. The local officers have full discretion to leave out such lands and allot better lands. If some people are not getting lands still there may be some reasons for the same, but I can assure my Friend that all these victims of earthquake and floods will get land.

As regards the North Lakhimpur High School buildings I may mention that Government have sanctioned rebuilding the high school buildings long ago but for some reasons the work could not be started. Government recently sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 60,000 for this purpose and work will be started as soon as possible.

I note the defects in the distribution of seeds, cattle, etc., pointed out by Shri Miri and the officers concerned will be asked to remedy the defects.

Shri Brahmin has referred that persons going to the Sales Tax offices are needlessly inconvenienced. I may tell him that I had no information that businessmen had to wait for hours for non-attendance of Sales Tax Officers. If concrete instances are given by Shri Brahmin, I will certainly bring the officers to book. As for want of place to wait, it is the lot of many. Most court houses have no witness shed. Our wants are so many but our resources so poor. Still I will see if these grievances can be redressed. For the information of the hon. Members of the House who have suggested that another Commissioner of Sales Tax be appointed, I may tell them that the whole Sales Tax Department is in a state of reorganisation and expansion. The question of a separate appellate Assistant Commissioner will be considered in that context.

Mr. Khyriem complained of restrictions on weight on the road, viz., Shillong-owai Road. This road was very costly. Maintenance expense is very high.

The road is new and not well set. So unless restrictions are imposed, not only will maintenance cost be very high, the road will be damaged ere long. So far as the Mamluh-Phalibazar Road is concerned, I may inform him that Government have approved completion of this road recently. As regards his other points regarding corrugated iron sheet quota, more schools, etc., these will be considered in due course. Regarding court buildings, Government have no proposal for its extension for the present.

I can assure Shri Basumatari that there had been no laches on our part in trying to secure approval of the Government of India to the road schemes. Nor should he think that the roads mentioned are the only roads to benefit tribal areas. There will be more roads but all cannot be at a time. Again many other roads sanctioned by the Government of Assam will serve the tribal areas as much as other areas.

My Friend Shri Hazarika has referred to an Agricultural Co-operative Society and I am sorry to hear of the fate of his co-operative cultivation venture, but if he can tell me in what ways we can help him, we will consider. (A voice— which Hazarika ?) Mr. Hazarika of North Lakhimpur.

It is a fact that there is scope for developing cottage industries by utilising forest produce. But why not people do it? Why should they look to Government for everything? Government cannot undertake everything on earth. Government are always ready to help private enterprise in all ways, as stated earlier. For his information, I may tell my Friend, Srijut Hazarika, that if any deserving scheme is forwarded to Government for consideration, certainly we shall try to help in encouraging such cottage industries as far as possible. Srijut Hazarika feels that some more roads should be improved in North Lakhimpur. We do not feel differently, but it is a question of time and priority. He has also referred to the condition of Dhakuakhana Middle Vernacular School. Only a few months back Government have allotted money for extensive repairs to the school buildings of the said school. I hope my Friend Srijut Hazarika will have no more grievance on this score.

Now I want to take up certain criticism levelled against the Agricultural Department by several hon. Members in this House. Madam, during the course of the discussion, several Members levelled certain criticism against the working of this Department and for the information of the hon. Members, I may read out the following—"During the general discussion of the Budget, failure of the Shellatung Farm was mentioned by Srijut N. Phookan. Regarding this farm it must be mentioned that due to the appeal through the All-India Radio made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for increased food production and self-sufficiency, the Military authorities in Shillong decided to take to cultivation a portion of their requirement in addition to their own work. And they started a farm on their own account in October 1949. They take the help of the Agriculture Department in the shape of tractors, etc. Due to their inexperience, the production was low in the initial stage. But they grew vegetables and potato. This farm is not under the control of the Agriculture Department.

And I must bring to the notice of the House that any agricultural project cannot be expected to give wonderful results during the first year which was lying barren for so many years. A loan and some financial assistance has been recently granted when the Agriculture Department of the State and also of the Government of India were satisfied that the farm is expected to yield better

results in future. The Military authorities must be thanked for the efforts they have been making besides their own responsibilities about Defence.

Srijut Nilmani Phookan referred to Orange afforestation scheme, and for the information of the House, I have to state that this scheme was undertaken by the Forest Department in co-ordination with the Agriculture Department. The object of the scheme was to afforest the Orange Reserve with Sissu plants after reclamation of the land with tractors. It was intended to utilise the land for food production also after reclamation. I acknowledge that due to lack of Bull-dozers the whole area could not be reclaimed. But 120 bighas of land were reclaimed and sown with mustard and till after which this area was planted with Sissu plants.

Srijut Phookan also suggested utilisation of the Kaziranga area for mustard cultivation. I do not think it is necessary to meet this point after Srijut Bhuyan had mentioned that forest was necessary on the bank of the Brahmaputra as protective measure against flood.

Srijut Bhadra Kanta Gogoi has referred to the purchase of tractors from Srijut Tankeswar Barua and enquired about the output of work by these tractors. I must mention that these tractors have been working satisfactorily. I must acknowledge that owing to lack of suitable implements fitting these high-powered tractors, there has been wastage of power. Suitable implements are now being brought for the purpose. A year ago parties of newspapermen were taken to the operational sites to witness the operation of these tractors at Moamari, Jaoni, etc., and they were satisfied with the work that is being done.

Some of the Members referred to the distribution of Ahu seeds. I have to bring to the notice of the House that subsidised schemes for distribution of seeds has to be abandoned owing to financial burden. The only scheme for distribution of seeds of improved variety relate to seed multiplication scheme. But due to heavy demand for Ahu seeds Government decided to supply 15,000 maunds of seeds.

Availability of improved variety of seeds from the Government farm was to the extent of 3,000 maunds only. But due to heavy demand for Ahu seeds, Government decided to supply 15,000 maunds of Ahu seeds at cost price, Government bearing only transport cost. But it was found that the cultivators were not willing to part with their seeds at Rs.8 to Rs.10 while on the other hand the cultivators who demanded seeds were not willing to purchase at a higher cost. Under the Seed Multiplication Scheme, seeds of improved variety are being supplied at a lower cost while those procured from the market are being supplied at a higher cost.

Srijut Talukdar referred to the establishment of a Coccoanut Nursery Farm. This has not yet been possible owing to financial commitments to more than Rs.30,000. But I may tell my Friend, Mr. Talukdar, that Government will give due consideration to the scheme. I only request him to supply certain information to me.

Then, Madam, my hon. Friend Mr. Hardman during the course of his speech has given some very valuable suggestions to Government. Government will give due consideration to these suggestions and see whether some of them can be adopted in future. He has referred particularly to a serious kind of drive against corruption. He wants Governments to adopt such a measure that the Enforcement Department becomes a terror to the black-marketers. This is certainly a useful suggestion. We shall certainly try to strengthen our Enforcement Branch to make it really a terror to the black-marketers. Mr. Hardman has given great emphasis on the elimination of black-market. We are entirely at one with him in this matter. As I have already stated in my speech, we want the co-operation

of the people in this respect. Government are really very serious and sincere about this. But unless we get public co-operation it becomes a very difficult task. I, therefore, hope that we will not be denied that co-operation in our drive against black-market (Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury:—Has it been ever denied?). (Voices:—"Yes", "No".) My hon. Friend has certainly seen in the newspapers how our officers are sometimes assaulted in the course of discharging their duties. About a month ago I had been to Mangaldai, and I was given to understand there that one of our Procurement Officers was badly belaboured in a Bazar while he was doing his duty. It was a big Bazar attended by thousands of people, and in their very midst he was mercilessly belaboured by a batch of Goondas, but no help or co-operation was offered to him. That is why I say that public co-operation is also lacking in our drive against corruption. Without public co-operation how do the hon. Members expect our Enforcement Department to be successful?

Then, Madam, Mr. Hardman has made another useful suggestion about reduction of Government's expenditure. I can assure Mr. Hardman that Government are very anxious to reduce expenditure consistent with efficiency, and all the suggestions received from different parts of the House about re-organisation of our services and also about retrenchment will be duly examined and, if possible, given effect to.

My Friend, Mr. Hardman, has also laid emphasis on the efficiency of our administration. He wants increased efficiency in Government Departments. No one will differ from him about the need of improvement in this respect, but the main problem is how to improve the efficiency in the standard of administration in the country. That is a problem which we are finding very difficult to tackle though we are all very anxious about it. However, whatever is possible to be done on this score will be done. I can assure him that Government is very particular about this improvement of administration in the country. We do not deny that administrative standard in the country has suffered a good deal. There has been considerable slackness in the administration of the country recently and to improve that Government is contemplating various measures, one of which is establishment of or rather revival of the post of Commissioner. That has been rather welcomed by my Friend, Mr. Hardman. Similar measures consistent with our finance will also be adopted to improve the administrative efficiency and the standard of our services.

Mr. Hardman has found fault with the Government for not spending enough money from ordinary revenues for the maintenance of our road system in the State; but after all revenue is revenue—whether it comes from this source or that source, whether it comes from land revenue, or from motor vehicles taxation, excise or forests, after all it is revenue all the same. And we are doing whatever is possible within our financial limitations. Of course in a backward and poor State like ours, to develop our road system we must do it consistent with the financial position of the State. I do recognise that a lot of things have got to be done. We have got a lot of complaints from all sides of the House in the course of this budget discussion regarding the need of better communications, better roads, more roads and bridges. We do recognise that, but then you have to take other factors also into consideration. You should take into consideration what has been done in the course of the last few years—the number of roads developed, the number of new roads taken up, the number of bridges built, all these things. You will no doubt agree with me that our achievement is not so unsatisfactory. However, I can assure hon. Members that, if possible, more money will be given for development of communications. Specially in the rural areas we have to

spend a lot of money for development of village roads. But this again is a big problem for the Government. Unless we can develop the village roads in our rural areas, mere development of big roads leading to towns and cities will not solve our problem. This also is another side of the picture which I draw the attention of my Friend, Mr. Hardman. For development of rural communication enough money has been earmarked this year and I hope more money may be forthcoming for development of our village roads in near future.

My Friend, Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, and also along with him Mr. Hardman are emphasising on the need of having an Estimates Committee in the State of Assam. This suggestion is no doubt a good one, but then no State in India has up till now accepted such a Committee except the Centre. The problems and the expenditure that is to be incurred and the programmes of different Ministries in the Central Government need co-ordination and therefore it is reasonable for an Estimates Committee to be established in the Centre. But whether an Estimates Committee for a poor State like Assam with a revenue of ten crores and odd lakhs will serve any useful purpose, I have my doubts. However, that suggestion of theirs will be examined and we are keeping an open mind in this matter.

Then again, Mr. Hardman wants a system of compulsory levy to be introduced in the State of Assam. I have already dealt upon this point at length. The present system was adopted by this Government after careful consideration and after examining all points of view and taking into account the opinions of all kinds of people representing all interests including my Friend, Mr. Hardman. Government have adopted that scheme but full trial has not been given to that scheme as yet. It is too early to say how this scheme that we have adopted recently will work. Let us give this Committee a trial and have some patience to see how this scheme works. After examining the working of this scheme, if we find any defects and shortcomings thereof, we are prepared to accept his suggestion and to overcome those shortcomings; but to do away with the scheme that we have adopted, as I said, only recently and adopt a new scheme of compulsory levy, I think the circumstances in the State do not justify. He has advised Government to invite the Procurement Advisory Committee to discuss this matter. I don't think the time has come to call for that Committee. If Government feels that time has come to re-examine the question, this will be done. Madam, I think, I have met all the points raised by my hon. Friends.....

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Not some of the points raised by me.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: I think the points raised by Dr. Choudhury have been met in the course of my speech while trying to meet the points of other Friends. His first point was about weights and measures. That point has been replied to by me while replying to the points raised by my Friend, Mr. Afazuddin Ahmed. His second point was an enquiry into the administration of the Medical College and the Hospital at Dibrugarh. I am sorry, though my Friend insists on an enquiry into the administration of the Medical College and Hospital, he could not make out a strong case.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: My Friend Mr. Halim has also spoken about that.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: I have already answered to Mr. Halim. I do not think that his criticisms are worth replying.

So far as cheap grain shops are concerned, I have already answered to that point as well by saying that Government has already established more than 498 such cheap grain shops in different parts of the State and more cheap grain shops will be started along with the improvement of the procurement position in the State.

My Friend, Dr. Chaudhury, has referred to certain things about land settlement at Jorhat. He says in Jorhat town people already having lands have got more lands and those who have not got lands were not given lands by the Advisory Committee. I maintain, Madam, that to say that the Land Advisory Committee refused to give lands to the landless people is a serious charge against the members of the Advisory Committee of which Dr. Chaudhury himself is a Member. I refuse to believe that such a thing can be done by the Members of that Committee. However, I have taken note to enquire into the matter and I hope my hon. Friend will give me all necessary information about this. For his information, I may tell him that I made an enquiry recently into this while I was returning to Jorhat after my last visit to Sibsagar and I asked the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar District, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner concerned to give me all the necessary papers and documents. It is about 12 days back I halted at Jorhat and also at Dergaon for some time to ascertain the position of acquisition and requisition of lands in that area. The Deputy Commissioner met me at the Jorhat Circuit House accompanied by the Sub-Deputy Collectors and from him I could learn that in the Sibsagar Subdivision 17,500 bighas of land have been made available and have already been allotted to about 1,300 needy people. Nowhere did I get any information from any quarter that landless people have been refused land while people having land have been given more land. However, when the hon. Member has brought this to the notice of the Government, I have taken cognisance of this and I will certainly look into the matter, as I have said already, and I hope the hon. Member will please give me further necessary information if available.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: I can give specific cases provided the Government would punish the persons responsible for this.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: I can assure the hon. Member and the House that this Government is giving land to the needy people and not to the people who have land already. We are requisitioning and acquiring lands for the landless people only. I can assure the hon. Member also that if such an allegation can be proved by him, Government will certainly take steps against the persons found at fault.

My hon. Friend, Dr. Chaudhury referred to a speech of mine made about two years back and he has read out my speech to the hon. Members of this House to make out a case against the Government. In the last line of my speech referred to I appealed to the then Hon'ble Minister of Excise, Maulana Tayyeb-ulla Sahib, to take adequate steps to see that consumption of Ganja and liquor was appreciably decreased in our Province. Where does the hon. Member now

find the difference in my speech and action ? I have said in my Budget Speech what I have said then. I said, "it has not been able to embark upon a combined and full-fledged prohibition last year in the State as our opium prohibition is still in progress and Government have taken a number of measures to reduce consumption." That was the point I was driving at in my speech and same thing I am now making.....

*** Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** But what did the Hon'ble Minister say in the middle of the speech referred to by me ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Whatever I might have said in the middle of the speech to main point I was driving at a request made by me to the then Hon'ble Minister of Excise to reduce the amount of consumption of liquor and Ganja in our Province and now I say that it has been possible for us to embark upon a course of action which will result in appreciable reduction in consumption of Ganja and liquor.

*** Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** What the Hon'ble Minister then said is this—"Ours is a Congress Government which is wedded to total prohibition. Our sister provinces like Madras, Bombay, etc., are allowing their countries to go dry at a tremendous sacrifice of their revenue. But here in Assam what are we doing ? Instead of launching prohibition we are earning more money by increased consumption of liquor and Ganja. This does not redound to the credit of Congress Government."

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: It has been clear that by that speech I wanted Government to embark upon a policy of prohibition in our State and that policy is being adopted by the State now, though gradually. I said that while the Government of Bombay, Madras, etc., had done this it should be our policy also to do this. Our Government has been following this, but a full-fledged prohibition is not possible in a short time because there is already a prohibition against opium. There is no inconsistency in what I said then and what I do now as a Minister. What I said then on the floor of this House is being sought to be implemented now as a Member of the Government.

Last of all, Madam, Mr. Hardman in his concluding speech has made certain reference to this Government and to the hon. Members of this House. We have the benefit of having Mr. Hardman as a Member of this House and the benefit of his advice that he has tendered to this Government for several years past and probably it is the last budget speech that he has delivered on the floor of this House. Probably in future budget discussions Mr. Hardman may not be present in this House to advise and guide us in various matters and deliberations. I need hardly tell you, Madam, that we very much appreciated the attitude taken by the members of the European Group by rendering all kinds of assistance in the day-to-day administration of our country and in giving their valuable help and advice to Government on the floor of this House. We shall certainly miss his company a great deal. We do hope that though he may not be inside the Assembly Chamber his advice would not be denied to us from his other spheres of activities. During this course of 4 or 5 years that we have been together it is quite possible that we had harsh and sharp differences of opinion and exchange of unpleasant words. I am sure he will not mind this and will take this in a sportsman spirit. From the side of Government I must say, his contribution

as a Member inside the Assembly was very valuable. We will not forget the sincere contribution made by him for the advancement of this Province ; for the better administration of our country and for the improvement of the budgetary position of the State and I hope though he may not be with us physically he will not forget us altogether.

With these few observations, Madam, about the budget discussion I now resume my seat (*Cheers*).

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take Item No.3—Discussion, if any, of estimates of expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State.

There has already been discussion about this in the course of budget debate.

Presentation of the Supplementary Statement of expenditure for 1950-51

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : I beg to present the *Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1950-51.

I think hon. Members have all got copies of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for this year. I need not dilate on them.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 17th March 1951.

* See Appendix D

DATED SHILLONG :

The 19th May 1951.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
1950-51

(To be discussed by the Assembly on the 24th March 1951)

No.1

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.46,172 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head—"7.—Land Revenue".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	30,68,200
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	3,500
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
D.—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collection ...	29,874
G.—Land Records—	
A.—Superintendence—	
3. Allowances and Honoraria	1,000
B.—District Charges—	
1. Pay of Establishment	2,502
2. Allowances and Honoraria	2,000
3. Contingencies	5,796
F.—Survey, Settlement and Record Operations—	
(a) Assam Surveys—	
4. Traverse Section	5,000
Total	46,172

EXPLANATORY NOTES

D.—Due to better collection of land revenue than originally anticipated.

A.3.—Due to increase of tours in connection with Settlement Operations spreading over five districts in addition to his own duties as Assistant Director of Land Records.

B.1.—Due to arrear pay of Chainmen of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Supervisor Kanungoes (Rs.1,440) and entertainment of Supervisor Kanungoes and Mandals for Rehabilitation Work in the Abor Hills and the Mishmi Hills Districts (Rs.1,062).

2. To meet the expenditure of travelling allowance due to frequent tours in connection with Agriculture Labour enquiry.

3. Due to increased expenditure necessitated by various increased unforeseen works in the District of Nowgong and also for purchase of essential furniture for the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur and supply of 32 bedsteads for the Mandals Barrack at Chaygaon in the District of Kamrup.

F.(a)4.—The amount is required for reconnaissance of the Inter-Dominion boundary (Assam-East Bengal), i.e., to meet the expenses of Labour employed in clearing jungles and digging trenches as marks for air survey along the Assam-East Bengal boundary.

No. 2

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,936 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head "9—Stamps".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—			69,200
A.—Non-judicial	...	...	1,170
B.—Judicial	...	...	600
C.—Superintendence	...	...	1,000
D.—Cost of Stamps supplied from the Provincial Stamp Store			166
Total	...		2,936

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.&B.—Due to growing demand on account of enforcement of enhanced rates of Stamps consequent on the introduction of the Assam Stamp and Court-fee (Amendment) Act, 1950, with effect from 1st April, 1950.

C.—The Treasury Officer, Gauhati, being the Depot Officer for the purpose of storing and distributing the various Stamps including the E. T. and Pleaders certificates and plain paper, had to incur incidental charges, which include the hiring of cart, etc., on high rates and also packing and handling charges of various Stamps and plain paper (consignments).

D.—Due to increased demand for stamps.

No.3

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,58,190 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"10.—Forests".

I. Original grant voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.			36,38,500
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—			2,02,600
A.—Conservancy and Works—			
(a) III. Drift and Waif Wood and confiscated forest produce	...		17,200
V. Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plant	...		17,800
III. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Consumers and Purchasers.			1,000
AVI. Communications and Buildings	...	...	74,390
A(b)—Development Schemes—			
VI. Communications and Buildings	...	...	5,000
B.—Establishment—			
Deduct—Amount transferred to the Deposit Account of Khasi States.			40,200
D.—Charges in England	...	...	2,600
Total	...	...	1,58,190

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A(a)III. The amount of Rs.17,200 is required to meet the expenses in connection with the disposal of the huge quantity of drift timber on the Brahmaputra river after the earthquake. This amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

V. The extra amount is required for the purchase of the following stores in connection with the drift timber operation :—

	Rs.
(1) One truck tractor and two trailers (including freight) ...	2,200
(2) One hundred and fifty pee at Rs.15 each (including freight).	2,250
(3) One Steel wire rope (including freight)	1,350
(4) Two G. M. C. Trucks at Rs.6,000 each for carrying Timbers.	12,000
Total ...	<u>17,800</u>

This amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

AII. The amount is required for repair and reconstruction of Camp huts damaged by earthquake in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision and has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

AVI. The amount is required for urgent repair and reconstruction of Road, Buildings, etc., as follows :—

	Rs.
Lakhimpur Division	33,390
Sibsagar Division	7,000
Darrang Division	2,000
Sadiya Tribal Area	30,000
Balipara Tribal Area	2,000
Total ...	<u>74,390</u>

Of this amount Rs.72,390 has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

A(b)VI. The extra amount is required for the improvement of the Lanka-Lumding Road, in the Mikir Hills.

B. As the Deposit Account of Khasi States has since been closed, the minus grant of Rs.(—)40,200 will not be necessary. Hence an amount of Rs.40,200 detailed below is necessary to wipe out this.

	Rs.
Non-tribal	2,100
Tribal	38,100

D.—Based on the latest estimates submitted by the High Commissioner.

No. 4

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 170 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"11—Registration".

			Rs.
Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	1,13,800
Sub-head under which the additional amount will be accounted for—			

"A"—District Charges—

3—Allowances and Honoraria (Voted)	170
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required for meeting the increased Commission Fees of Sub-Registrars on Commission basis and increased expenditure under dearness allowances.

No. 5

The Hon'ble Shri RAM NATH DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 36,575 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act."

			Rs.
Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	5,56,500
II—Sub-head under which the additional amount will be accounted for—			

A—Charges for Collection (Voted)	36,575
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required for meeting the extra expenditure in connection with the special pay of two new Secretaries of the Regional Transport Authorities, their office staff and the additional expenditure in connection with the entertainment of a Superintendent for the efficient supervision of State Transport Authorities Office. Some arrear pay was also drawn during the year. Over and above, some extra expenditures were incurred in connection with the essential meetings of the new Regional Transport Authorities and Appellate Board.

No. 6

The Hon'ble Shri RAM NATH DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 30,119 only be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

			Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	23,69,900
Additional grant voted by the Assembly in the September, 1950 Session.			7,35,000
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—			
F—Establishment	...	...	30,119
Total	...	...	30,119

EXPLANATORY NOTES

No provision was made in the current year's Budget for the post of Superintending Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, his office staff and one Embankment and Drainage Division as it was then contemplated to reduce these posts as a measure of economy. But subsequently it was decided to retain the post of Superintending Engineer, his office staff and the Embankment and Drainage Division to push through the Grow-More-Food Schemes which this Department was called upon to carry out with utmost speed. Hence the reduced provision made under this head proved inadequate and a Supplementary Grant is necessary to meet the expenditure during the year 1950-51.

No. 7

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.4,23,425 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"25.—General Administration".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	61,15,200
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	52,600
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
M(a)—Civil Secretariat—	
1. Pay of Officers	41,291
2. Pay of Establishment	78,285
3. Allowances and Honoraria	15,285
4. Contingencies	11,300
M(d)—Directorate of Statistics	1,400
P. Director of Land Records—	
1. Pay of Officers	858
2. Pay of Establishment	3,236
3. Allowances and Honoraria	1,230
4. Contingencies	1,308
S.—General Establishment—	
2. Pay of Establishment	1,23,382
3. Allowances and Honoraria	24,364
4. Contingencies	9,015
T.—Subdivisional Establishment	8,941
U.—Other Establishment—	
(a) Process-Serving Establishment	35,423
X.—Works—	
(a) Original Works—in charge of Civil Officers—	
I. District Administration	12,000
Z.—Miscellaneous Charges in England—	
(a) Expenditure by the High Commissioner for India	56,107
Total	4,23,425

EXPLANATORY NOTES

M(a). 1. Rs. 13,891 (i) due to creation of two new posts of Deputy Secretaries, sanction of arrear pay to Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Department who was promoted to Selection Grade with retrospective effect and greater expenditure incurred for Secretary, Finance, who draws higher pay than the former incumbent partly counter-balanced by Savings under "M(c) Planning and Development Department" and also under "H.—Ministers (Voted)".

(ii) The provisions of Rs. 27,400 is necessary under the head as it has been decided to surrender the entire provision under "25.—General Administration—F—Secretariat Staff of Governor (Charged)" in accordance with the provision of Clause (a) of sub-paragraph (3) of Article 202 of the Constitution.

2. (i) Rs. 17,485 is due to increase of Staff consequent on the last earthquake, Flood, etc. (ii) Rs. 60,800 is due to the reason furnished at M(a) (ii) above.

3. Due to the reason as stated at M(a) (ii) above partly counter-balanced by Saving of Rs. 15,615 anticipated under the same head.

4. Due to the same reason furnished at M(a) (ii) above.

M(d). Due to increase expenditure on collection of statistics for Plantation Labour. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

P (1) Due to change in scale of pay of Director of Land Records and officiating arrangement made during the absence on leave of the Superintendent.

(2) Due to entertainment of extra staff.

(3) Due to increase in "Dearness Allowance of Establishment" and "Traveling Allowance of Officers" consequent on increased tours.

(4) Due to increased contingent charges necessitated by increased Staff.

S. (2) Due to entertainment of temporary Staff and payment of arrear dues consequent on the introduction of revised scales of pay.

(3) Due to increased expenditure under "Dearness Allowance", "Cost of Living Allowance" and "Winter Allowance".

(4) Due to increased expenditure under "Maintenance of Pooled Transport", "Pay and Dearness Allowance of the Contingency Menials".

T. Due to entertainment of temporary Staff and payment of arrear dues as a result of the introduction of revised scales of pay.

U.(a). Due to sanction of "Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance to Process Servers at rates admissible to Fourth Grade Government Servants.

"X.—Works—The extra expenditure is required for construction of Shella Air Field. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund for this expenditure.

Z. Based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner.

No.8

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 61,719 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during

the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"27—Administration of Justice".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	9,39,200
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	84,550
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	
B.—Law Officers—Law Officers	1,700
D.—District and Sessions Judges—	
(2) Pay of Establishment	22,135
(4) Contingencies	18,402
F.—Deputy Commissioner's Civil Court's Establishment ...	5,372
H.—Criminal Courts—	
(3) Allowances and Honoraria	4,664
(4) Contingencies	8,720
1. Pleaders and Muktiarship Examination Charges ...	726
Total	61,719

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—Due to increased tour expenditures necessitated by tours outside the State.

D.—(2) Due to entertainment of temporary staff.

(4) Due to increased expenditure under "Diet and Road Money to witnesses".

F.—Deputy Commissioner's Civil Court's Establishment—Due to entertainment of temporary staff.

H.—Criminal Courts

(3) Due to increased expenditure under "Dearness Allowance" as a result of entertainment of temporary staff.

(4) Due to increased expenditure under "Diet and Road money to witnesses".

1. Pleaders and Muktiarship Examination. An increase of Rs.726 is due to an Examination in connection with conducting the Pleaders and Muktiarship Examination,

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

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.6,86,265 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements".

					Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	14,27,500
Additional grant voted in the September 1950, Session of the Assembly.					87,673
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—					
A.—District Jails—					
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	2,320
3. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	5,980
5. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	3,54,160
B.—Charges for Police Custody—					
(4) Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,33,415
D.—Jail Manufactures (Contingencies)	...	...	...	...	1,44,090
E.—Works—					
1. (b) Repairs	...	...	...	...	46,300
Grand Total					6,86,265

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—District Jails

2. Due to drawal of pay on revised scales.

3. Due to increased expenditure under dearness and house-rent and other fixed allowances.

5. The increase is mainly under ration due to increase of Jail population and for high price of dietary and other miscellaneous articles.

B.—Charges for Police Custody

(4) Due mainly to the increased expenditure under "Diet and Conveyance of Under-trial Prisoners".

D.—Jail—Manufactures

(I) Due to high price of raw materials and increased expenditure for improvement of Jail Industries.

E.—Works

(b) Repairs.

(I) Repairs of departmental buildings damaged by Earthquake of 15th August 1950. As the expenditure on this account was of unforeseen and immediate nature, it had to be met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

No. 10

The Hon^{ble} Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 2,27,728 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for administration of the head—"29.—Police."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	78,33,200
II.—Additional Grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	9,98,909
III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
<i>B.—D. E. F.—(a) District Police—</i>	
1. Pay of Officers	2,647
2. Contingencies	2,87,843
3. Hospital Charges	117
4. Recovery from the Government of India, Ministry of Defence.	—50,832
5. Amount transferable to 85A-Capital Outlay, etc. ...	—61,900
Total—District Police	1,77,875

C.—P. T. College—

6. Pay of Establishment	3,617
7. F-Railway Police.— Amount recoverable from the Government of India (Railway Board) on account of Order Police.	—87,812

G.—C.I.D. (Proper)—

8. Pay of Establishment	1,930
9. Allowances and Honoraria	7,443
10. Contingencies	18,463
11. (C).W.T. Department	44,702
12. Recovery from the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs.	—9,966
Total—G.-C.I.D.	62,572

13.—Home Guards	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 22,981
<i>J.—Works—</i>						
14. Works—Original works	...	...	...	...	...	20,690
15. „ Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
16. Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	805
Total Works					...	48,495
Grand Total					...	2,27,728

EXPLANATORY NOTES

“29.—Police”

1. The excess is due to the posting of a senior officer as Superintendent of Police.

2. The excesses are due to the fact that (1) many indents for police clothing have been pending with the suppliers for the last 2 and even 3 years. The condition of Police clothing is not satisfactory so adequate provision has been made for the purpose. (2) Expenditure in connection with the operations against the R.C.P.I. is expected to be large. (3) Provision has been made for the transport cost, etc., incurred during last years' communal disturbances in Goalpara and Cachar Districts. (4) Police vehicles had larger use due to visit of the President and other High Officials of the Government of India, (5) and also due to increase in expenditure under “Tear Gas Equipments”, (6) purchase of Taktaposhes for the increased force during the year, (7) Rise in prices of contingent articles and purchase of articles of Stationery (8) Provision made for the cost of stores for Internal Defence Scheme in Naga Hills District.

3. The excess is due to cost of medical stores.

4. Recovery from Ministry of Defence on account of (1) guards for the Makum Ordnance Depot and (2) Guards for the Golakganj Military Camp.

5. Amount transferable to ‘85-A—Capital Outlay, etc.’ for recovery of cost of acquiring 300 Rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition for Volunteers Defence Force of the Supply Department in connection with the protection of the Pakistan Border.

6. The excess is due to the fact that estimates for the pay of Cadet Sub-Inspectors had to be made after the recruitment.

7. Amount recoverable from Railways Board on account of ‘Order Police’ for 1950-51.

8. The expenditure is necessary for maintenance of a Police Force in the Indo-Tibetan Border.

9. The excess is due to extensive movement of the C.I.D. staff to notice R.C.P.I. activities throughout the State and the maintenance of Police Force in the Indo-Tibetan Border.

10. The excesses are due to (1) Expenditure under Police Clothing, (2) Payment of heavy rent for hire of houses for constables, (3) Payment of rent for Secraphone and Telephone, etc., and (4) Inclusion of provision in connection with the declaration of rewards for arrest of absconding R.C.P.I.s, and (5) due to the purchase of stationery articles and essential furniture for newly established offices at Gauhati and Lumding, as also rise in prices of stationery articles.

11. The excess is due to (i) the appointment after the preparation of the Budget, of a Special Superintendent of Police, Communications half of whose pay and allowances is recoverable from the Ministry of External Affairs for supervision of Assam Rifles Wire Telephone (2) the drawal of cost of living allowance and travelling allowance by the Special Superintendent of Police, as also frequent movement of mobile and static W/T. Units, etc., throughout the State and house rent for the new Staff, (3) the re-organisation of W/T. Grid and also purchase of equipment, etc.

12. Deduct recovery from the Government of India on account of cost of the Police Force at the Indo-Tibetan Border (Rs. 4,300) and of 50 per cent. of the pay and allowances for supervision of Assam Rifles W/T. Grid by the Superintendent of Police, Communication (Rs. 5,666).

13. The excess is due to Grant of increased pay and Dearness Allowance.

14. The excess is due to the acquisition of land for Police out-post at Pandu.

15. Provision for the repair of Departmental Police buildings in Lakhimpur District which were badly damaged during the earthquake of August 1950. An advance of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet the unforeseen expenditure.

16. The excess is due to revised assessment of Municipal Taxes and also increase in the number of Police buildings.

No. 11

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

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,04,237 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the Administration of the head—"37-Education".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,46,79,800
Additional Grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	9,15,865
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :— —	
F(a) Secondary Schools for Boys	10,000
G.—Direct Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.	5,000
I.—Works (Secondary)—Repairs	4,858
L.—Grants to the Assam Primary Education Board	1,50,000
R.—Works (Special) —Repairs—(Earthquake damage).	13,650
T.—Inspection.	
2. Pay of Establishment	4,543
3. Allowances and Honoraria...	7,340
4. Contingencies	7,546
U.—Scholarships	1,300
Total	2,04,237

EXPLANATORY NOTES

F.(a) The amount is required for supplying furniture to the new building of the Kohima High School.

G. The amount is required for giving non-recurring grants of Rs.3,000 and Rs.2,000 respectively to the Kenduguri Girls Middle English School (Jorhat) and Chhaygaon High School (Gauhati) for reconstruction of School buildings burnt down by fire. This being an expenditure of unforeseen and immediate nature an advance from Contingency Fund was granted to meet the expenditure.

I.—This amount is required for repairs of the building of the Viswema Middle English School in Naga Hills which was damaged by storm. The repairs being immediate an advance from Contingency Fund was granted.

L.—This sum is required for repairs and reconstruction of Primary School Buildings damaged by Earthquake. An advance from Contingency Fund was sanctioned in view of the immediate and unforeseen nature of the expenditure.

R.—Works (Special)—Repairs.—(Earthquake damage)

The amount is required for repairs to the Jorhat Technical School Buildings which were damaged by Earthquake. The repairs being immediately required an advance from Contingency Fund was granted to meet the expenditure.

T.—The expenditure is necessary in connection with the continuance of the 2nd Inspectorate at Gauhati.

U.—The amount is required for awarding Scholarships at Rs.20 per mensem to the Children of Late H. C. M. Gopinath Bardoloi and also for awarding 5 Scholarships at Rs.20 to Students of Manikul Ashram Vedic Tol to continue their studies in the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.

No. 12

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

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 97,735 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the Administration of the head—"38—Medical".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	... 39,40,100
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	... 1,22,700
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—	
A.—Medical Establishment—	

(a) (i) Superintendence—	
1. Pay of Officers	... 1,713
2. Pay of Establishment	... 3,660
3. Allowances and Honoraria	... 5,675

(a)(iii) Development Scheme—

Special headquarters staff:—

					Rs.
					818
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	180

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—

(a)(ii) Development Scheme—

(2) Extension of R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong—

4. Contingencies	10,089
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D.—Medical Schools and Colleges—

(a)(i)(2). Development Scheme—

1. Further Education of <i>Ex-Service</i> Personnel	13,355
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(a)(ii) Development Scheme—

(I) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—

3. Allowances and Honoraria	12,680
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(2) 300 Bedded Hospital—

4. Contingencies	42,496
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F.—(a)(i) Mental Hospital, Tezpur—

1. Pay of Officers	815
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I—Charges in England

...	6,254
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Total	97,735
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

A(a) (i)—Superintendence—

1. Due to pay of Superintendent being drawn under pay of Officers as his post is raised to gazetted one.
2. Due to entertainment of additional staff to cope with increased work.
3. Due to increased tour charges of the Officers of Homeopathic Enquiry Committee and Travelling Allowance of Members of the Dental Council.

(a) (iii). 2. Due to appointment of additional staff to cope with increased volume of work.

3. Due to more expenditure under Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowances.

C. Veterinary Education and Research—

Rs.

(b) Development Schemes—

(ii) Training of Veterinary Field Assistants.—

1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	6,200
2. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	3,500

D. Hospitals and Dispensaries—

(c) Expenditure in connection with Earthquake and Flood.	16,000
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Total ...	30,200
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. (a) (3)—The amount is necessary to meet the excess expenditure for Travelling Allowance of Officer as the original budget grant is inadequate.

(4)—The amount is required for payment of bills for the purchase of instruments, medicines, etc, for the Department and for maintenance of the Departmental Vehicles and for supply of liveries to the menials.

C.(b) (ii) 1 and 2.—This amount is required for the payment of pay and allowances of the Veterinary Field Assistants as the budget provision is proved very inadequate.

D.(c)—The extra amount was required for mass treatment of the cattle-population in the Earthquake and flood-affected Areas. As the expenditure on this account was of unforeseen and immediate nature, it had to be met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

No. 16

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the Head "42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies":—

	Rs.
I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly	5,27,100
Additional grants voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	1,27,800

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

A (B).—Provincial Organisation—

1. Pay of officers	...	...	...	2,320
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	1,472
3. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	3,813
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	2,395
Total	...	...	...	10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTE

It has been decided to appoint a special officer with clerical staff and peon for liquidation work to expedite the work of liquidation. The expenditure on this account was allowed by an advance of Rs.10,000 from the Contingency Fund. *Vide* also Appendix a.

No. 17

The Hon'ble Sree BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,81,468 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head "42.-Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

					Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by Assembly	...	...	...	...	5,02,100
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.					9,974
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—					
II. Rural Development—					
A (B) Provincial Organisation—					
1. Pay of Officer	...	...	...	...	160
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	3,125
3. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	1,600
Total	...	...	...	...	4,885
B (B) Regional Organisation—					
1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	661
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	1,432
3. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	100
Total	...	...	...	...	2,193
C (B) Subdivisional Organisation—					
1. Pay of Officer	...	...	...	...	9,060
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,091
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	10,901
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	5,700
5. Works	...	...	...	...	22,000
Total	...	...	...	...	51,752
D (B) Rural Organisation—					
1. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	2,200
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,098
Total	...	...	...	...	3,298
F (B) Grants-in-aid—					
(8) Grants to Rural Panchayats	...	...	...	...	2,19,340
Grand total	...	...	...	...	2,81,468

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A (B)—1—The excess is due to arrear pay of a discharged officer.

A (B)—2 to F (B)—The excess is due to expansion of the activities of the Rural Development Department decided upon in October 1950. The expenditure was met by advances from the Contingency Fund to the extent of Rs.2,87,988, viz., Rs.2,77,774 for Non-Tribal Areas and Rs.10,214 for Tribal Areas comprising the Six Autonomous Districts. Supplementary provision for Autonomous Districts are detailed below :—

C (B)—Subdivisional Organisation.—

	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Garro Hills	Lushai Hills
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of Officers	535	186	...
2. Pay of Establishment	118	41	...
3. Allowances and Honoraria	612	452	1,050
4. Contingencies	350	350	...

The rest are for Non-Tribal Areas.

Details may be seen at appendix a.

No.18

The Hon'ble Sree BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a Supplementary Demand of Rs.15,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head 43—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving.

	Rs.
I. Grants originally voted	5,09,800
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	1,57,378

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

C (B). Subdivisional Organisation—Development Schemes (Non-Tribal Areas)—

II. Cocoon Market—

	Rs.
2. Pay of Establishment	1,464
3. Allowance and Honoraria	1,200
4. Contingencies	2,336
Total	5,000

E (A).—Training Organisation—

1.—Farm organisation, (Non-Tribal Areas).

5. Works	10,000
Grand Total	15,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. C (B).—The Central Silk Board have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for establishment of a voluntary Cocoon Market. The amount has already been collected and credited into the Treasury under the Revenue head XXXII.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving—J.—Miscellaneous. The expenditure was initially met from advance from Contingency Fund.

2. E (A).—The implementation of the schemes mentioned below are found necessary during the year—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a Farm Manager's quarters at Shillong at a cost of	6,000
2. (a)—Construction of Rearing and Seed Examination houses at the Sericultural Farm, Mangaldai at a cost of	10,000
(b)—Replacement of thatched roofing of the Rearing and Seed cutting houses of the Sericultural Farm, Titabar at a cost of	4,000
Total ...	20,000

These were financed by advance from the Contingency Fund for expenditure during the year.

Out of the sanctioned advance limited to Rs. 20,000 a Supplementary Grant of Rs.10,000 only is necessary and the balance will be met by re-appropriation from Savings from the total Budget grant of the Department.

No.19

The Hon'ble Sree BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 26,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head 43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries.

	Rs.
I. Grants originally voted by the Assembly ...	22,900
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	1,51,239
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grants will be accounted for—	
E (A) Training Organisation—	
II.—Cottage Industries Training Classes—	
4. Contingencies	26,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The provision is required to meet the cost in connection with the Soap Training class at Gauhati to run it on a Commercial line.

This being an unforeseen expenditure an advance of Rs.32,330 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund, but the actual requirement is now found to be Rs.26,500.

No. 20

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

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 9,825 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
			3,20,400

Additional amount voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly	1,00,000
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II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—

B(i) Labour	7,010
(ii) Industrial Tribunal...	2,615

E. Provincial Statistics—

(a) Rain gauge charges	200
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Total	9,825
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

B(i)—The Government of India have instituted an enquiry into the condition of agricultural labour and so far as the enquiry concerns this State, this Government agreed to share equally with the Government of India the cost of field staff and the entire cost of remuneration of private agency to help the work of the enquiry. In the current year the share cost of Field Staff for April to December together with remuneration of the Private Agency is estimated to be Rs.14,356 of which Rs.7,326 has been met from savings and the balance of Rs.7,010 is proposed to be provided by Supplementary Grant.

B(ii)—The Office of the Industrial Tribunal had to do the work of Special Court in addition to the work of the Tribunal. It became necessary for the staff to undertake prolonged tours with halts and also had to incur increased expenditure under "Contingency" and hence the provision is required. This being an expenditure of unforeseen nature, an advance from Contingency Fund was sanctioned for this item.

E(a)—The amount is required for purchase of rain gauges and repairing the existing ones.

No.21

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.59,017 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the Administration of the head—"50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs.
		25,28,500

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

G. Tools and Plant	59,017
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Total	59,017
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G.—*Tools and Plant* :—Rupees 51,381 is required to meet the cost of an auto-grader and other incidental charges incurred thereon. The autograder was purchased for use on the Shillong-Silchar Road, classed as ordinary Tools and Plant chargeable to State Revenue. Over and above this, another amount of Rs.53,619 is necessary for heavy repairs to valuable Tools and plant which are always required for use on large programme road improvement work since taken up by this Department. Such tools and plant cannot be allowed to remain idle for want of timely repairs as in that case not only those tools and plant will get deteriorated but also progress of work for which these are meant will be greatly retarded. Of this amount of Rs.53,619, Rs.7,636 is provided by Supplementary Grant and the rest will be met from Savings.

No.22

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.21,071 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for administration of the heads—"55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" and "83—Payment of commuted value of pensions".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly... ..	33,13,800
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for.—	
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions :—	
H—Charges in England (voted)	16,885
83—Payments of commuted value of pensions :—	
K— <i>Deduct</i> —Capital portion of equated payments out of Revenue (voted).	4,186
Total	21,071

EXPLANATORY NOTES

H.—The excess is based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner for India in U.K.

K.—The excess is based on actual adjustment.

No.23

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.44,74,360 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment

during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—
“57—Miscellaneous”—

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	1,12,22,100
Supplementary grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.		1,39,097
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—		
B.—Cost of Books and Periodicals	... ..	500
C.—Donations for charitable purposes	... ..	5,000
K(a)—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges :—		
1. Expenditure on issue of free ration to Government Servants.		7,26,240
2. <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from the Central Government		—1,600
4. Miscellaneous Charges	... ..	32,500
P. Losses on Supply of foodstuffs to Government Servants and others at Concessional prices.		2,00,200
R.—Charges in England—		
Development Scheme	... ..	11,520
T.—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	...	35,00,000
Total	... ..	<u>44,74,360</u>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—The amount represents an honorarium sanctioned to Srijut Phanidhar Sarma in connection with bringing out an Assamese Shorthand book.

C.—The amount represents a contribution for the maintenance of the orphanage and home for destitute women and children run by the Assam Hindu Mission at Shillong.

K (a) 1.—The increased estimate is based on progress of actuals and is due to addition of staff to certain establishments.

2. This is in anticipation of adjustment of certain outstanding recoveries from the Central Government Departments.

4. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Assembly on 7th October 1950 an amount of Rs.10,000 was granted to Sreejukta Surabala Devi, widow of the late Hon'ble Chief Minister, Lokapriya Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, as a contribution towards the maintenance of the family. The expenditure being of an unforeseen and immediate nature was met from the Contingency Fund.

Another amount of Rs.22,500 was sanctioned to meet the expenditure in connection with the payment of compensation to the Lyngdohs of Mawphlang for the land leased to the Government of Assam for the purpose of an aerodrome at

Mawphlang. The amount was not provided in the budget for 1950-51 as there was no contemplation at the time of preparation of the budget to start an aerodrome at Mawphlang—14 miles from Shillong. The construction of the aerodrome was considered imperative subsequently with a view to connect Shillong with Gauhati by Air. As the expenditure was of uncertain and immediate nature it had to be met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

P. The excess is consequent on certain outstanding adjustment of recoveries from the Central Government Departments having not materialised as anticipated.

R. The excess is based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner.

T. The provision for the purpose was made under the head "64—A—Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund". But in accordance with the decision of Government of India and the Auditor General this is to be provided under "57—Miscellaneous," hence the supplementary demand. The provision under '64—A'—is being surrendered.

No.24

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.22,23,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head—"63.—Extra Ordinary Charges."

Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 1,16,100
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—		
A.—Charges in India.		
(i) Rewards for gallantry in the Field	...	250
(iv) Consumer goods Schemes	... ..	22,23,300
Total	...	<u>22,23,550</u>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.(I) Based on actual requirement for rewards.

(iv) The increase is due to adjustment of the value of cement and C. I. Sheets to this head at the close of the year, by transfer from '85-A-Capital Outlay etc.,' to which the expenditure is initially debited. This was not anticipated at the time of framing the budget.

The establishment charges, which were reduced in anticipation of change of Government policy for purchase of Consumers' Goods on Government account has also partly contributed to the increase.

No.25

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.482 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head "82—Capital Account of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Account."

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—			Nil
Establishment—			
1. Pay of Officers	...	...	375
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	27
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	80
Total—Establishment	...		482

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Government have decided to construct market and residential quarters for the Relief and Rehabilitation of refugees at Gauhati. Accordingly, the Public Works Department has been entrusted with the work of construction immediately on behalf of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. An Executive Engineer and some staff have already been entertained for this work. The expenditure on their pay and allowances will, in the first instance, be debitable to the provision under "50—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant charges)" and then transferred to the head "82—Capital Accounts etc." There is already provision in the current year's budget under "50—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)" for their pay, allowances etc., but there is no corresponding provision under "82—Capital Accounts etc." which is a new head coming to operation henceforward. Hence this provision is necessary.

No. 26

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—"85-A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs.
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—			100
A.—Grain storage Scheme—			
1. Expenditure on Establishment and purchase of food-stuff, etc.			1,17,00,000
Deduct—Receipts and recoveries on account of sale proceeds of food-stuff, etc.			—1,40,10,400
Total A	...	...	—23,10,400

D.—Other Miscellaneous Schemes :—

				Rs.
(a)	Expenditure on the Scheme for control and distribution of cloth and yarn.			31,786
	Total (a)	...	...	31,786
(c)	Expenditure on the Scheme for purchase and distribution of Cloth and Yarn.			4,63,157
	Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries	...	...	—83,20,260
	Total (c)	...	...	—78,57,103
	Net Total (D)	...	...	—78,25,317
	Grand Total	...	...	—1,01,35,717

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.I.—Expenditure on purchase of sugar after re-control and increased allotment of wheat and wheat products owing to deficit of rice in the State are mainly responsible for the additional demand.

The deduct provision is consequent on the increased purchase.

D.(a) and (c).—At the time of preparation of the original budget estimate it was anticipated that the Scheme would be closed by 31st March 1950. The anticipation did not materialise. Hence to meet the expenditure the proposed additional provision has been found necessary. The expenditure will be covered by the additional receipts.

The details of the Gross expenditure and of the recoveries are indicated below :—

Sub-heads	Original grant	Anticipated expenditure during the year	Savings (—) Excess (+)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Other Miscellaneous Schemes :—			
(a) Expenditure on the Scheme for control and distribution of cloth and yarn.	1,58,265	1,90,051	(+) 31,786
(c) Expenditure on the Scheme for purchase and distribution of cloth and yarn.	78,864	5,42,021	(+) 4,63,157
Gross Total	...	...	4,94,943
Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries	—1,00,000	—84,20,260	—83,20,260
Net Total—D	...	...	—78,25,317

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

Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional grant voted by the Assembly in September 1950 Session of the Assembly	Additional grant asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of Supplementary Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7.—Land Revenue ..	30,68,200	3,500	46,172	31,17,872	1
9.—Stamps	69,200	..	2,936	72,136	2
10.—Forest	36,38,500	2,02,600	1,58,190	39,99,290	3
11.—Registration ..	1,13,800	..	170	1,13,970	4
12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	5,56,500	..	36,575	5,93,075	5
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	23,69,900	7,35,000	30,119	31,35,019	6
25.—General Administration	61,15,200	52,600	4,23,425	65,91,225	7
27.—Administration of Justice	9,39,200	84,550	61,719	10,85,469	8
28.—Jails and Convict Settlement.	14,27,500	87,673	6,86,265	22,01,438	9
29.—Police	78,33,200	9,98,909	2,27,728	90,59,837	10
37.—Education	1,46,79,800	9,15,865	2,04,237	1,57,99,902	11
38.—Medical	39,40,100	1,22,700	97,735	41,60,535	12
39.—Public Health ..	21,50,900	3,81,733	39,775	25,72,408	13
40.—Agriculture	52,86,300	6,72,250	30,569	59,89,119	14
41.—Veterinary	4,88,200	12,648	30,200	5,31,048	15
42.—Co-operation— I.—Co-operative Societies ..	5,27,100	1,27,800	10,000	6,64,900	16
II.—Rural Development ..	5,02,100	9,974	2,81,468	7,93,542	17
43.—Industries and Supplies— I.—Sericulture and Weaving	5,09,800	1,57,378	15,000	6,82,178	18
II.—Cottage Industries ..	22,900	1,51,239	26,500	2,00,639	19
47.—Miscellaneous Departments.	3,20,400	1,00,000	9,825	4,30,225	20
Civil Works—Tools and Plant and Establishment.	25,28,500	..	59,017	25,87,517	21
55.—Superannuation allowance and Pension and 83.—Payment of Commuted value.	33,13,800	..	21,071	33,34,871	22
57.—Miscellaneous ..	1,12,22,100	1,39,097	44,74,360	1,58,35,557	23
63.—Extraordinary charges..	1,16,100	..	22,23,550	23,39,650	24
82.—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Accounts ..	..	..	482	482	25
85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	100	..	100	200	26
Grand total ..	7,17,39,400	49,55,516	91,97,188	8,58,92,104	

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

[To be discussed by the Assembly on the 24th March 1951]

No. 1.

	Rs.
25.—General Administration—(Charged)—	
I. Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act ...	6,07,100
Additional amount appropriated in the September Session of the Assembly.	34,000
II. Additional amount now required ...	3,228
Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for :—	
Other charges ...	3,228

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Under the Government of India (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Orders, 1950, a sum of Rs.1,600 is admissible to a new Governor for equipment allowance and is provided for now. Also under the same Order a sum of Rs.40,000 for the full term of the Governor is admissible. A sum of Rs.8,000 for the current year was asked for and agreed to and advance to the extent of Rs.8,000 from the Contingency Fund was sanctioned. Out of this, a sum of Rs.1,628 is actually required and is provided for now.

No. 2

	Rs.
57.—Miscellaneous—(Charged)—	
Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act ...	15,68,000
I. Additional amount now required ...	1,79,848
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Appropriations will be accounted for :—	
I.—Contributions—	
Compensatory grants to Local Bodies in lieu of receipts credited to the State Revenues (Charged).	2,25,132
Deduct—Recoveries from Local Bodies on account of previous excess drawal (Charged).	(—)50,084
Miscellaneous (Charged) ...	4,800
Total ...	1,79,848

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Due to larger amounts of receipts credited by the Local Bodies to the State Revenues and consequent increase in grants in lieu thereof. The deduction represents recoveries on account of previous excess drawal of grants by Local Bodies. The excess under "Miscellaneous" is due to increased guarantee charges to the Telegraphs Department.

Statement showing by Major Heads the amount of Supplementary statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1950-51

Head	Amount included in the Appropria- tion Act	Additional amount appropriated during the Sep- tember 1950 Session of the Assembly	Additional amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25.—General Administra- tion.	6,07,100	34,000	3,228	6,44,328
57.—Miscellaneous ..	15,68,000	..	1,79,848	17,47,848
Grand total ..	21,75,100	34,000	1,83,076	23,92,176

APPENDIX A

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

Departments	Major head under which provision is required	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate for 1950-51		Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	
		3	4	5	6	7
1. Public Health ..	39.—Public Health ..	25,000	..	17,560	..	
2. Co-operation ..	42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies.	..	17,492	..	10,000	
3. Co-operation ..	42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development.	22,000	6,67,874	22,000	2,59,308	
Total ..		47,000	6,85,366	39,560	2,69,308	

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

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51		Remarks
		Non-Recurring	Rs.	Recurring	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39.—Public Health— F.—Works—Ori- ginal Works by Public Works Department— 42.—Co-operation—	Renovation of the tank attached to Hajo Temple in the District of Kamrup.	..	25,000	17,560	..	17,560 The tank which is situated in the midst of the same thickly populated village, is in a dilapidated condition and requires renovation in order to make the water fit for human consumption. The people in the neighbouring area as well as the pilgrims coming from all parts of Assam have been badly suffering for want of drinking water.
I.—Co-operative Societies. A(B) Provincial Organisation.	Scheme for Co-operative Societies. Appointment of a Special Officer with Clerical Staff and peons for liquidation work.	..	17,492	17,492	10,000	10,000 It has been decided to appoint a Special Officer with clerical staff and peons for liquidation work to expedite the work of liquidation.
DETAILS						
		Scale of pay		Immediate for 7 months	Ultimate	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Pay of officer 200—15—320 (Special Officer).		(E.B.)—20—400.		2,320	301 × 12 = 3,612	
2. Pay of Establishment—						
1 Head Assis- 100—5—150 tant.				720	137 × 12 = 1,644	
1 Typist .. 50—3—80 (E.B.) 4—100				400	81 × 12 = 972	
2 Peons .. 22—1—28				352	26 × 2 × 12 = 624	
3. Travelling allowance and honoraria, etc.				3,813	6,540	
4. Contingencies ..				2,395	4,100	
Total ..				10,000	17,492	

List of New Schemes for inclusion in the Budget for the year 1950-51—concl'd.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure during 1950-51			Remarks.
		Non-recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.	Total Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.	Total Rs.	
5. Works	..	22,000	..	22,000	22,000	..	22,000	
D(B) Rural Organisation—								C(B) Subdivisional Organisation—concl'd. Pay of Officers— Rs. 78,192 Rs. 9,060
3. Allowance and Honoraria.		..	2,200	2,200	..	2,200	2,200	17 posts of Development Officers including 2 K. J. Hills and Garo Hills (200—225—250—25/2—500). Pay of Establishment— (b) Clerical Official— 15 posts of Typists (50—3—80—4—100). Rs. 2,090
4. Contingencies—		..	1,098	1,098	..	1,098	1,098	
(a) Non-Contract..		..	1,098	1,098	..	1,098	1,098	
F(B) Grants-in-aid—		..	4,95,000	4,95,000	..	2,19,340	2,19,340	(d) 4th Grade Official— 37 posts of peons including 7 for Tribal Areas (22—4—28). Allowances and Honoraria— (1) T. A. of Gazetted Officer .. 9,900 (2) T. A. of Establishment .. 3,300 (3) Cost of Living Allowance .. 15,000 (4) Dearness Allowance .. 3,400 (5) Other Allowance .. 1,200
(8) Grants to Panchayats.		..	4,95,000	4,95,000	..	2,19,340	2,19,340	

Total	..	22,000	6,67,874	6,89,874	22,000	2,59,308	2,81,308
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A. G. P. (L. A.) No. 7/51—120—22-5-1951.

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29/5/51

