

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 1-30 P. M., on Friday, the 4th September, 1953.

Present

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral Answers were given)

Excise Appellate Authority in Assam

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA asked :

*1. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) When was the Excise appellate authority in Assam established ?
- (b) What was the total number of appeals preferred before this authority since its creation ?
- (c) Are Government aware that the members of the appellate authority have got very little time to hear the appeals and consequently delay occurs in hearing and disposing of the appeals ?
- (d) If reply to (c) above is in the affirmative, do Government propose to appoint some other agency to hear these appeals ?

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

1. (a)—Since 15th September, 1952.
- (b)—Seventy-five.
- (c)—Delay may have occurred in hearing and disposing of some appeals due to pre-occupation of the members with their other works.

(d)—Government are considering the appointment of some other agency for the hearing of these and other appeals.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Is it a fact that a large number of appeals heard in the months of April, May and June 1953 have not yet been disposed of?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY (Minister): That may be taken as correct as the hon. Member has said, Sir.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Is it a fact that three members cannot sit together?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY (Minister): It causes inconvenience at times for the Members to sit together.

Shri BIMALA KANT BORA: Is it not a fact that if the appeals are not disposed of in time it affects the prospects of the lessees?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY (Minister): That can be easily understood. The inconvenience is felt by Government as well.

Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA: What was the position before the constitution of the Appellate Authority came into force, Sir?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY (Minister): There was a Tribunal, Sir, and thereafter the Minister-in-charge of the Excise Department used to hear these appeals, but it was found that this was questionable legally and so the Government changed that procedure and appointed the present Authority, consisting of three persons.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, with the constitution of the High Court, all the Revenue appeals go to the High Court and the function of the Tribunal ceases to exist, but some appeals, such as Excise, Forests etc. were sometimes heard by the Ministers concerned just like the Excise appeals, but it was found that these appeals even if orders are passed by the Ministers concerned, may be considered in the High Court, and the question of legality of trying appeals was taken into consideration. In view of the legal advice that a Minister does not cease to be a Member of the Legislature, and in view of the fact that no Member of the Legislature should hear any appeal, and in order to meet the doubt that has been raised, a Board has been constituted for the purpose of hearing these appeals.

As regards matters relating to the question of remission of Forest revenue, etc. seems to be an administrative matter. In case of such appeals, it is recommended by the Department and Government consider whether the case deserves any consideration or not. As regards the legal appeal, if there be any, the matter is under consideration of the Government as to how to obviate this difficulty.

Appointment of Trade Adviser in Calcutta

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

*2. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Who has been appointed as Trade Adviser in Calcutta ?
- (b) How many persons applied for the post ?
- (c) How many persons were interviewed by the Public Service Commission ?
- (d) How many applicants were recommended by the Assam Public Service Commission and what are their names in order of merit ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

2. (a)—Shri Satijiban Das of Assam Civil Service, temporarily
- (b)—Twenty-four.
- (c)—Sixteen.
- (d)—One, viz., Shri D. Roy Chaudhuri.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Was the name of Shri Sati Jiban Das recommended by the Public Service Commission ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : No, Sir, he was not an applicant, he belongs to the permanent cadre of the Government service.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Will Government be pleased to state why has the recommendation of the Public Service Commission been rejected ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Only one person was recommended by the Public Service Commission, and he too was not, according to the opinion of the Public Service Commission, up to the standard expected. In view of this opinion of the Public Service Commission, Government decided to fill up the vacancy temporarily by an officer of the permanent cadre on deputation.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Was it, Sir, in that case necessary to call for fresh applications ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : No, not at that time, but that matter of calling of fresh applications is being considered by Government; but, Sir, the post could not be kept vacant for calling fresh applications. We could not give extension to the then incumbant also and the post had to be filled up soon. So we deputed this officer, Shri Das.

Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA : What are the special consideration for selection of this officer of the permanent cadre to the temporary post of Trade Adviser ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : In the absence of a suitable man for the post of the Trade Adviser, Government decided to appoint a permanent officer of the Assam Civil Service. Accordingly a senior man of the Assam Civil Service holding charge of a Subdivision was selected for appointment to this post. He will get only the deputation allowance over and above his pay and will not get the pay scale of the Trade Adviser. This is only a temporary arrangement, and will serve there so long as a suitable person is not available.

Civil Surgeons and Subdivisional Medical Officers

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA asked :

*3. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of times the Civil Surgeons and the Subdivisional Medical Officers are required to visit the dispensaries and hospitals within their respective jurisdictions in a year.
- (b) Whether the inspection of hospitals and dispensaries by all the Civil Surgeons and the Subdivisional Medical Officers within their respective jurisdictions were completed as required within the year 1952-53 ?
- (c) If not, which of the Districts and Subdivisions failed to do so ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

3. (a)—At least twice a year.

(b) & (c)—Full particulars have not yet been received from the districts.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: Is it not necessary to prepare a list of names of the dispensaries to be inspected by the Subdivisional Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons annually within their respective jurisdiction ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): The lists must be there with Civil Surgeons.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: My question is, Sir, whether it is not desirable to inspect the dispensaries by Medical Officers other than the Civil Surgeons ? Or, whether the Civil Surgeons should make out a list which of the Dispensaries are to be inspected by them and which are to be inspected by the Subdivisional Medical Officers.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): As the district head of the Medical Department it is better to leave the inspection works to the Civil Surgeons.

Extension of Adhiars Protection Act to North Kamrup

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*4. Do Government propose to extend the Adhiars Protection Act to North Kamrup in the near future with a view to save the Adhiars from exploitation ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

4. Government will consider extension of the Act to the area when Government are satisfied that there is popular demand for the same.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Have Government received representations from the people of the North Kamrup for extension of the Adhiars Protection Act ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, Sir, the representation was received, but it was not considered as popular demand, and therefore Government did not consider it.

Maulavi Muhammad UMARUDDIN: What are criteria of popular demand, Sir ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It is difficult to answer the question but various aspects are taken into consideration.

Maulavi Muhammad UMARUDDIN: Are the views of the Members of the Legislature considered to determine popular demand ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, certainly.

**Crop failures in many areas of the Jamunamukh
Mouza of Nowgong district.**

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*5.(a) Is it a fact that there was serious crop-failure in many areas of the Jamunamukh Mouza of Nowgong district in the last two preceding years causing near famine condition in the areas and great hardship to the people ?

(b) Is it a fact that the affected people have been moving the Government for exempting them from paying the land revenue for the year or years of crop-failure ?

(c) Did Government grant any exemption or remission of land-revenue to the people concerned ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

5. (a)—Yes. There was crop failure in some of the areas of the Jamunamukh Mouza due to floods. But there was no famine condition in the areas.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether there was near-famine condition, Sir ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : There was no near famine condition also.

**Scale of Pay of the Lower Division and Upper Division
Assistants in the District Judges' Offices**

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

*6. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the scale of pay of the Lower Division and Upper Division Assistants in the District Judges' Offices at Gauhati and Jorhat ?

(b) Is it a fact that these offices are the Heads of the Departmental offices and the duties and responsibilities of the Assistants of these offices are greater than the duties and responsibilities of the Assistants of other Judicial subordinate offices ?

(c) Are they not entitled to draw the scale of pay as drawn by the Assistants of the other Heads of Departmental Offices at Shillong ?

(d) Are Government aware, that the present scale of pay drawn by the Assistants both Lower and Upper Division in the Offices of the District Judges is comparatively low, in view of the rising living cost ?

(e) Do Government propose to make immediate provision for giving better scales of pay of the Assistants both Lower and Upper Division in the District Judges' Offices with a view to raise their scales of pay in the following manner—

Lower Division Assistants	...	Rs.100—5—150	per mensem.
Upper Division Assistants	...	Rs.150—10—200	" "
Head Assistants	...	Rs.200—10—300	" "
Sheristadars	...	Rs.300—15—450	" "
Stenographers	...	Rs.200—5—250	" "

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

6. (a)—Scales of pay—

Lower Division ... Rs.50—3—80—E.B.—4—100 per mensem.

Upper Division ... Rs.100—5—150 per mensem.

(b)—Yes ; but the duties and responsibilities of the Assistants of these Offices are similar to those of other subordinate Judicial Offices.

(c)—Government do not consider them to be so entitled in view of the reasons given in answer (b) above.

(d)—It is a matter of opinion.

(e)—In view of the serious financial stringency, Government do not propose to take up immediately the question of further general revision of the scales of pay and isolated revision of pay of one category of officers is not deemed justified as well, but the question of revision of the scales of low-paid Government servants is under active consideration of the Government.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which Answers were laid on the table.)

Hill Allowance to Government Employees serving in Garo Hills District

Shri AARAN SANGMA asked :

4. Will Government be pleased to state why the Government employees other than the Deputy Commissioner, Civil Surgeon and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, serving in the District of Garo Hills are not allowed hill allowance or compensatory allowance while the Government employees serving in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Naga Hills, Lushai Hills are allowed to draw hill allowance ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

4.—Hill allowance has not as yet been given to any Officer serving in the Hill Districts. This matter is now under consideration of Government. Some Officers serving in the Hill Districts are in receipt of compensatory allowance or special pay and Garo Hill district is no exception to it in this respect. Officers other than those mentioned by the Questioner are also in receipt of compensatory allowance.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee for proper appreciation of the full implication of the Estimates Committee.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Report* of the Committee constituted for proper appreciation of the full implication of the Estimates Committee and the need or otherwise of constituting such a Committee, after studying the workings of such Committees in the Centre and in the State and also to move that the recommendations contained in the report be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: I find apart from other signatures, Radhika Ram Das has also signed to day. His signature has been obtained.

Now, the motion moved is that the Report of the Committee constituted for proper appreciation of the full implication of the Estimates Committee and the need or otherwise of constituting such a Committee, etc., be taken into consideration.

(after a pause)

The question is that the report of the Committee constituted for proper appreciation of the full implication of the Estimates Committee and the need or otherwise of constituting such a Committee, etc., be taken into consideration.

(The Motion is adopted.)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, I have made a submission in this connection. The Report is unanimous. With the permission of the Chair as well as with the consent of the hon. Members present here, I am allowed to move the motion for adoption of this Report, in that case, we can expedite the matter.

* See Appendix X

Mr. SPEAKER: It was fixed for 12th—I think the House agrees?

(after a pause)

You are agreeable. All right.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, I beg to move that the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee presented and considered to day by the House be adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee constituted for proper appreciation of the full implication of the Estimates Committee and the need or otherwise of constituting such Committee, etc. be adopted.

(after a pause)

(The Motion was put as a question and adopted.)

Government Resolution regarding formation of Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board for three years.

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this Assembly approves that a Board be formed for three years to be called the ‘Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board’ with the following Members:—

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (1) Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries, Assam ... | Chairman. |
| (2) Parliamentary Secretary, in-charge of ... | Vice-Chairman. |
| Cottage Industries, Assam. | |
| (3) Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ... | Member. |
| (4) Shrimati Amal Prabha Das ... | Member. |
| (5) Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika... | Member. |
| (6) Shri Nidhi Ram Dás ... | Member. |
| (7) Shri Emon Singh Sangma ... | Member. |
| (8) Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha ... | Member. |
| (9) Shri Jogakanta Barua ... | Member. |
| (10) Shrimati Nilima Baruah ... | Member. |
| (11) Shri Mono Ránjan Deb ... | Member. |
| (12) Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhgawati ... | Member. |
| (13) Director of Community Projects, Assam ... | Member. |
| (14) Director of Cottage Industries, Assam ... | Secretary. |

2. The Board will appoint office bearers and frame rules for their guidance.

3. Additional members will be appointed as and when necessary in consultation with the Board.

4. Representatives of Finance Department will attend meetings of the Board and participate in the proceedings on behalf of Government in the Finance Department.

5. The Board will work in close co-operation with and under the direction of the 'All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.'

6. The Headquarters of the Board will be at Shillong to start with.

7. The Board will be responsible for the preparation and submission of Schemes for work with detailed estimates of expenditure for various Cottage Industries as well as for the execution of the Schemes. The Board will also be responsible for effective utilisation of the grants and loans for the purpose for which these are granted.

8. The Government of Assam propose to create a Fund out of the State Revenue and grants from All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, viz.; "Khadi and Village Industries Fund" from which grants and loans will be made for financing approved Schemes for the development and improvement of cottage industries in the State.

9. 'Khadi and Village Industries Fund' shall be administered by the Secretary and Director of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries, Assam and shall be held in his personal Ledger Account at the Shillong Treasury. Payments from the Fund shall be made to the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board for execution of Schemes approved by State Government as well as by the Central Board.

10. The Board will maintain proper accounts in prescribed forms approved by Government which will be audited by Government Auditors, at least once in a year."

Sir, the Board has been constituted in the line of All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board that has been set up by the Government of India. Shri Satis Chandra Das Gupta, who is Member of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and who is in-charge of the Eastern Region, viz., West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura for the development of these Industries visited our State.

On 12th May last and on his advice the Government has decided to constitute this Board. The function of this Board will be to see that the following industries are developed in the State of Assam. The industries that will come under this Board are—Khadi, village oil industry, soap making with non-edible oil, paddy husking, palm gur industry, leather industry, woollen blankets, high grade hand-made paper making, bee-keeping and cottage match industry.

The Board will see that these industries are developed and for that purpose, as I have already stated in moving the Resolution, Government of Assam has created a Fund, namely, the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Development Fund. I think, from the list of Supplementary Demands that has been distributed among the hon. Members, it will be clear that an amount of Rs.86,000 will be contributed to that Fund by the Government, and with that Fund the Board will see their way to develop the said cottage industries of Assam. The Government occupied with so many things has not been able to give undivided attention for the development of these industries. It is expected that this Board will take up the matter in right earnest and will see how best these industries can be improved. I hope, Sir, it is the intention of the hon. Members of this House that our cottage industries are developed. The Khadi and Village Industries Board will be a vehicle to this end. We have been assured by the Central Board that they will treat the case of Assam specially in respect of Advice and Finance. Shri Das Gupta when he visited our State was shown the different cottage industries and he said that as no major industry has yet come into existence in Assam although Assam is rich in raw materials there is better scope for development of cottage industries. He assured us that Assam will receive special consideration in the hands of the Central Board. Therefore, Sir, I hope all hon. Members will lend their support to this Resolution and also render their assistance and co-operation for the welfare of this Board.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

“That this Assembly approves that a Board be formed for three years to be called the ‘Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board’ with the following Members :—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------------|
| (1) Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries, Assam. | ... | ... | Chairman. |
| (2) Parliamentary Secretary in-charge of Cottage Industries, Assam. | ... | ... | Vice-Chairman. |

(3) Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha	...	...	Member.
(4) Shrimati Amal Prabha Das	...	...	Member.
(5) Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika	...	...	Member.
(6) Shri Nidhi Ram Das	...	...	Member.
(7) Shri Emon Singh Sangma	...	...	Member.
(8) Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha	...	...	Member.
(9) Shri Jogakanta Barua	...	...	Member.
(10) Shrimati Nilima Baruah	...	...	Member.
(11) Shri Mono Ranjan Deb	...	...	Member.
(12) Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati	...	...	Member.
(13) Director of Community Project, Assam	...	...	Member.
(14) Director of Cottage Industries, Assam	...	...	Secretary.

2. The Board will appoint office bearers and frame rules for their guidance.

3. Additional members will be appointed as and when necessary in consultation with the Board.

4. Representatives of Finance Department will attend meetings of the Board and participate in the proceedings on behalf of Government in the Finance Department.

5. The Board will work in close co-operation with and under the direction of the 'All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board'.

6. The Headquarters of the Board will be at Shillong to start with.

7. The Board will be responsible for the preparation and submission of Schemes for work with detailed estimates of expenditure for various Cottage Industries as well as for the execution of the Schemes. The Board will also be responsible for effective utilisation of the grants and loans for the purpose for which these are granted.

8. The Government of Assam propose to create a Fund out of the State Revenue and grants from All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, viz., 'Khadi and Village Industries Fund' from which grants and loans will be made for financing approved Schemes for the development and improvement of cottage industries in the State.

9. 'Khadi and Village Industries Fund' shall be administered by the Secretary and Director of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries, Assam and shall be held in his personal Ledger Account at the Shillong Treasury. Payments from the Fund shall be made to the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board for execution of Schemes approved by State Government as well as by the Central Board.

10. The Board will maintain proper accounts in prescribed forms approved by Government which will be audited by Government Auditors, at least once in a year.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this Assembly approves that a Board be formed for three years to be called the 'Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board' with the following Members:—

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------|
| (1) Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries, Assam | ... | Chairman. |
| (2) Parliamentary Secretary in-charge of Cottage Industries, Assam. | ... | Vice-Chairman. |
| (3) Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha | ... | Member. |
| (4) Shrimati Amal Prabha Das | ... | Member. |
| (5) Shri Mahenda Nath Hazarika | ... | Member. |
| (6) Shri Nidhi Ram Das | ... | Member. |
| (7) Shri Emon Singh Sangma | ... | Member. |
| (8) Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha | ... | Member. |
| (9) Shri Jogakanta Barua | ... | Member. |
| (10) Shrimati Nilima Baruah | ... | Member. |
| (11) Shri Mono Ranjan Deb | ... | Member. |
| (12) Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati | ... | Member. |
| (13) Director of Community Projects, Assam | ... | Member. |
| (14) Director of Cottage Industries, Assam | ... | Secretary. |

2. The Board will appoint office bearers and frame rules for their guidance.

3. Additional members will be appointed as and when necessary in consultation with the Board.

4. Representatives of Finance Department will attend meetings of the Board and participate in the proceedings on behalf of Government in the Finance Department.

5. The Board will work in close co-operation with and under the direction of the 'All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board'.

6. The headquarters of the Board will be at Shillong to start with.

7. The Board will be responsible for the preparation and submission of Schemes for work with detailed estimates of expenditure for various Cottage industries as well as for the execution of the Schemes. The Board will also be responsible for effective utilisation of the grants and loans for the purpose for which these are granted.

8. The Government of Assam propose to create a Fund out of the State Revenue and grants from All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, *viz*, 'Khadi and Village Industries Fund' from which grants and loans will be made for financing approved Schemes for the development and improvement of cottage industries in the State.

9. 'Khadi and Village Industries Fund' shall be administered by the Secretary and Director of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries, Assam and shall be held in his personal Ledger Account at the Shillong Treasury. Payments from the Fund shall be made to the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board for execution of Schemes approved by State Government as well as by the Central Board.

10. The Board will maintain proper accounts in prescribed forms approved by Government which will be audited by Government Auditors, at least once in a year."

(The Resolution was adopted).

Government Resolution regarding approval of an expenditure of Rs.28,000 under head "7—Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies—Commission on land revenue collections" for giving contingent grant to Mauzadars.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to move:—

"That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.28,000 under the head '7.—Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies—Commission on land revenue collections' on account of giving a contingent grant of Rs. 100 each per annum to 280 Mauzadars of Assam for meeting the cost of other works such as serving notices circulating Government papers and pamphlets, etc. The amount involved will be met from the provision under '7—Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies Commission on land revenue collections'."

Sir, This is a very modest demand. It is probably not unknown to the hon. Members of this House that the Mauzadars

of our State are now-a-days employed on various works besides collection works. For employment in the additional works they do not get remuneration from Government and some times it so happens that they are required to spend petty sums of money from their own pockets. In order to meet such extraordinary expenditures Government has decided to grant them Rs.100 each per annum as contingency. This is a small amount and, I hope, the House will agree with me and accept the Motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.28,000 under the head ‘7.—Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies—Commission on land revenue collections’ on account of giving a contingent grant of Rs. 100 each per annum to 280 Mauzadars of Assam for meeting the cost of other works such as serving notices circulating Government papers and pamphlets, etc. The amount involved will be met from the provision under ‘--Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies Commission on land revenue collections’.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : I wanted to know if it is a fact that about two years ago commission of the Mauzadars was increased ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.28,000 under the head ‘7.—Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies—Commission on land revenue collections’ on account of giving a contingent grant of Rs.100 each per annum to 280 Mauzadars of Assam for meeting the cost of other works such as serving notices circulating Government papers and pamphlets, etc. The amount involved will be met from the provision under ‘7.—Land Revenue—D—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections—Contingencies Commission on land revenue collections’.”

(The Resolution was adopted).

Government Resolution re: approval of the establishment of a Financial Corporation for the State of Assam under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I beg to move—

“That this Assembly do approve of the establishment of a Financial Corporation for State of Assam under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (Act LXIII of 1951) under the name ‘Assam Financial Corporation’ with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 crores and paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore to be divided into shares of Rs. 100 each and distributed by the State Government with the approval of the Government of India as follows—

	Rs.
Assam Government	25 lakhs.
Reserve Bank	20 „
Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies Investment Trusts, Co-operative Banks or other Financial Institution	30 „
Other parties	25 „

Sir, I consider it a matter of great privilege or rather unique honour for me for having this opportunity of moving a Resolution for the establishment of a Financial Corporation in Assam. By this Resolution Government want an authority from this House and approval to the proposed establishment of a Financial Corporation in Assam from the hon. Members of this House. Action is being taken for the establishment of this Financial Corporation under the provisions of the Act called the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 which is a piece of legislation passed by Parliament in 1951 to enable the State Government to establish a State Financial Corporation. The Government of India under the provisions of a similar Act had already established their Industrial Financial Corporation of India, and under this State Financial Corporation Act powers have been given to the States to establish State Financial Corporations. By notifying in the Gazette this Government can establish a Corporation in Assam, Government is not required to come to the Legislature also, but our Government has thought it wise that in a matter of this nature it will be prudent on our part to take all sections of this House into confidence, to seek co-operation of all sections of the House, nay also of the public in Assam for this measure. It is why, though it is not required under the provisions of the Act, I have come forward with this Resolution to this House for the blessings of the hon. Members for this proposed Corporation. Already different States in

the Indian Union have taken advantage of the provisions of this Act. The States of Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Bihar have already taken steps for the establishment of such Financial Corporations in those States. They have already gone ahead and the Assam Government after considering all aspects of the matter, have come forward with the proposal for establishing a Financial Corporation in Assam. As I have already stated, the Central Government has already established an Indian Industrial Financial Corporation to meet the capital requirements of all big industries and the Assam Government have decided to come forward before the Legislature to get sanction and blessings of this House to establish such an important institution.

The object of establishing a Financial Corporation in our State is to provide increasing borrowing facilities and capital requirements for the development and expansion of industries in our State. The Indian Financial Corporation that has been established will look into the interest of big industries and the State Financial Corporation is expected to look after the medium size and small industries ; as I have already stated, it is to provide increasing borrowing facilities for the development of our industries that this measure is being contemplated by Government. It is not unknown to the hon. Members that ours is a very backward State. It is an agricultural country and our economy is mainly agricultural. There are only a few industries in our State. Except the Tea Industry and also Coal and Oil Industries, we have got no other industries in our State worth the name. The population in our State is increasing daily by leaps and bounds and education is also increasing. The result is that there is unemployment not only among the educated youths, there is unemployment among the village people also. This is mainly due to the fact that in our State we have got no facilities for starting industries or taking up industrial works. We see our young men roaming in our streets having no facilities to take to industrial work or business and all these youths in our State cannot but hanker after service in consequence. And it is well-known to the hon. Members, service in our State is very limited, and the trend of unemployment is mounting every year. The situation has come to such a pass that if this mounting trend of unemployment is not checked, there may be serious consequences for society. This was realised by our Congress Organisation and a resolution has already been adopted that measures may be taken to solve the problem of unemployment in the country. The Planning Commission also has realised this state of affairs and has directed our Government to bring such conditions in our country whereby we can encourage and stimulate the growth of private enterprises in the country so that there may be larger avenues of employment in various ways in our country.

Directions have come from the Planning Commission to provide for such measures. The Industrial Commission that was set up in 1930 also made a recommendation that industrial or financial corporations should be set up in our country to encourage the development of industries. I do not think, Sir, that the educated youth of our country are incapable for pursuing industrial ventures, they cannot do such works for lack of facilities, mainly in the shape of long term capital at cheap rate of interest. The object of the Resolution is to set up such a body which will make these facilities available to our youngmen, willing to undertake industrial ventures. I feel, Sir, if we can establish a Corporation of this nature we can not only help in the growth of industries, but can also partially solve the problem of unemployment in our State.

Sir, a question may be asked as to why any Corporation is needed when we have got so many banking institutions in our country. That may be true in a way. But the banking institutions in our country cannot provide for long-term capital and cheap credit for industrial undertakings which are needed for installation of plant and machineries at the initial stage and for their repairs and maintenance. This is why the Government of India has insisted on all State Governments to move forward in this direction. We have been directed to establish such a corporation in our State. The Government of India have also said that if it is not possible for one State to establish such a corporation, two or three States may combine and have such a corporation. They are even prepared to make necessary amendments to the Act to enable two or three States to combine and have a corporation of this nature. Sir, after due consideration of the whole matters from various aspects it was decided by our Government to have a separate corporation for our State. That is why we have come forward to establish a corporation under the style of 'Assam Financial Corporation'.

Now, Sir, it may be argued that when we have got an Apex Bank functioning in the State under the patronage of the State Government, what is the need for such a Financial Corporation? Sir, as I have already said, the function of this corporation will be mainly confined to industrial activities, small scale and cottage industries, whereas the Apex Bank, which is functioning quite satisfactorily, will devote its attention mainly to agricultural activities and to help the growth of Co-operative Movement. The Apex Bank will confine its activities mainly to provide cheap credit facilities to our rural population for their agricultural work and to the development of co-operative activities. The Reserve Bank of India has also come forward to accommodate our Apex Bank in this respect. We are also giving increasing attention to the provision of cheap credit facilities to the rural population in our State.

the matter of agriculture and co-operation. If the proposed Financial Corporation is established, we shall have two concerns, (1) a financial corporation devoting its attention to industrial activities and (2) the Apex Bank devoting its attention to agricultural activities. If these two institutions work side by side, I feel we shall be making some headway in the direction of development and expansion of industries as well as stimulating agricultural activities in our State.

Sir, as I have stated, other States have already made arrangements to start such an institution. We are a bit late, but never mind, 'better late than never'. Now, Sir, this financial corporation will be modelled to a great extent—though not to the whole extent—on the models of similar bodies which existed in pre-war Germany and Japan. It is probably not unknown to the hon. Members of this House that Japan and Germany in pre-war times made considerable progress in the development of industries and that was, to a great extent, made possible by the establishment of such corporations. Our country presents similar conditions to those obtaining in pre-war Germany and Japan. This is why we have copied the models of such corporations which existed in Germany and Japan, of course with such variations as are necessary to suit the local conditions (*A Voice*:—Will it lead to war?). No, it will lead to industrial development. With this idea in view, our Government have decided to set up a financial corporation and we are taking steps to establish it under the provisions of the Act already passed. Now, the Act, which was passed by Parliament, is a comprehensive legislation in all respects from beginning to end, starting of the institution, and including the management, administration etc., all these things are provided for in the Act. Under the provision of that Act all actions shall have to be taken by us. I am quite sure, hon. Members of this House have got full information about those provisions. It is provided that there will be ten Directors to run, manage and administer this Financial Corporation. Of these ten Directors, 3 will be appointed by the State Government, one will be appointed by the Reserve Bank—as you have seen the Reserve Bank also has got interest in this Corporation—, one Director will be appointed by the Industrial Financial Corporation of India and three will be elected by the other concerns, namely the Insurance Companies, the Government of India, Scheduled Banks and institutions of that sort. The Government of Assam will appoint the Managing Director.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA : May we know, Sir, whether the share holders will also have the right to appoint a Director ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Yes, Sir, the share holders will also be able to elect one Director. Thus it will be seen

that there will be ten Directors and, as I have said, the Managing Director will be appointed by the Assam Government. Also, Sir, every precaution has been taken to ensure the safe and successful functioning of this Corporation and these are provided for in the provisions of this Act. There will be an Executive Committee and if it is considered necessary, there will also be an Advisory Committee. Now, Sir, what is needed for the successful functioning of a Corporation like this? What is needed for enabling our national industries to expand and to grow in the way we like? Sir, what is needed in this respect is full co-operation of the public. Government is doing whatever is possible for them to do for the development of industries in our country. But for the successful functioning of the Corporation Government alone cannot ensure it. Co-operation from all sections of the people of whatever political opinion is needed in a matter of this kind. It is with this end in view, Sir, to ensure public co-operation and to take people in our confidence that I have come forward with this proposal before the House. This is considered a very important proposition by the Government and it is entirely in the interest of our State.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House in explaining the utility of the institution that we are contemplating to have in our State. But then, as I have said, the success of an institution of this kind depends greatly on the public co-operation and also on the kind of personnel that we may provide for its successful functioning. So far as this aspect of the matter is concerned, that is, to provide really good personnel for the successful functioning of this institution, Government will endeavour to do whatever is possible to be done in this direction. Before I conclude I again ask for the co-operation of the people at large as well as from the hon. Members of this House and I crave their blessings for the proposals that I have placed before them.

With these few observations, Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : Resolution moved : "That this Assembly approve of the establishment of a Financial Corporation for the State of Assam under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (Act LXIII of 1951) under the name of 'Assam Financial Corporation' with an authorised capital of Rs.2 crores and paid up capital of Rs.1 crore to be divided into shares of Rs.100 each and distributed by the State Government with the approval of the Government of India as follows :—

					Rs.
Assam Government	...	...	...	...	25 lakhs.
Reserve Bank	...	...	...	...	20 "

Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies, Investment trusts, Co-operative Banks or other Financial institutions.	Rs. 30 lakhs.
Other Parties	25 „

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully endorse the views of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the matter of establishment of a Financial Corporation in Assam. Sir, as has been explained by the Minister, the Primary consideration for this Corporation is to provide finance for industrial development of the State. But as is well known to all, capital is the most important factor to be considered in connection with industrial development in general. First of all, before we come to capital we must have the initiative or enterprise which is necessary for the purpose of planning an industrial undertaking. In addition to initiative and capital which are the two important constituents needed for the success of any industry, there is 'labour' which comes last of all. Now, the Finance Minister says that we want to expand our industries. Industries may be placed in three categories, namely cottage industry, medium industry and large-scale industry. Now, Sir, we are not aware what particular policy this Government has been pursuing in the matter of developing industries in all these spheres. So far as cottage industry is concerned, it will be left to the initiative of the individual and co-operative endeavours of individuals. But so far as medium and large-scale industries are concerned, it is not at all clear which particular class of industry will be left to which particular sector for development and expansion. In other words, the Government should enunciate their industrial policy clearly stating in respect of which class of industries private sector will work and which class of industries, State *cum* private sector will work and in which sphere State will alone function. All these essential matters are not known to us. Sir, so far as I am aware, in all other States a kind of Industrial Development Board has been established. I do not know whether our Government has any such Body. If it is there, then it is not functioning. As a matter of fact we had once an Industrial Adviser who made a comprehensive study of the industrial potentialities of our State. On his advice perhaps or on their own initiative our Government adopted the policy of nationalisation of certain industries. That was done, if I remember aright, 4 or 5 years back. That policy was eventually found to be not only premature but absolutely unworkable and as a result it has failed.

Now, Sir, what is needed here is that before Government provide means for more capital, they must indicate their attitude as regards their future policy for development of industries in the State in various spheres. We have enough potentialities for development of jute mill, paper mill and sugar mill, etc., for

which there are vast quantities of raw materials. But until this Government's policy in this regard is made known how can you expect initiative on the part of the public or interested parties? Therefore, Sir, first of all the industrial policy of the Government of Assam should be made clear to us and to the people by propaganda and such like measures so that people interested in these things may come forward with proposals and capital, etc., and they may be in touch with the Government to take up development of industries. If necessary, Government may participate in such enterprise by purchasing shares. So far as I am aware, Government have purchased shares in some Plywood and Saw Mill industries and are getting good dividends from them. This is no doubt, a laudable idea. But so far as medium and large-scale industries are concerned, as for instance, for jute mill, sugar mill, paper mill, mining, etc., no definite policy seems to have been adopted for their establishment and for some time past there has been complete inaction on the part of the Government in this respect.

As I have already observed, jute mill, sugar mill, paper mill, cotton mill and plywood mill, etc. are the very industries which have great potentialities in Assam and we should develop them. I personally know that there are certain industries which the State Government cannot undertake alone and so in such industries both the private parties and the State Government should combine so that the State Government may have a hand in guiding the policy in the matter of employment. This question of employment is a very important factor, and as the Finance Minister has just now explained, if we expand such industries, we shall be able to solve the unemployment problem affecting our youth and future generations. But if we entirely leave development and management of industries to the private enterprise, it may not be possible for the State to guide the policy and to solve the unemployment problem. Therefore, Sir, it will be quite proper if the Government will take shares in companies floated for the development of such industries and thus have an opportunity to guide their policy in the matter of employment in particular. As far as our State is concerned, I do not know what Government is proposing to do in this respect when they have themselves admitted that there is great scope for the establishment of jute mill, sugar mill, paper mill, cotton mill, etc. There are many States in India which are highly developed industrially, but it is only Assam which so far has not been able to be self-sufficient in many essential consumer goods and have to depend solely on imports from outside. Therefore, I want to know from the Finance Minister what steps Government have taken to develop such

industries and what is their policy and whether any such institution as the industrial Development Board has been established or proposed to be established for the expansion of industries in Assam. Otherwise the private enterprise may not be willing to come forward to undertake industrial enterprises and as such the State Government will not be able to guide their policy and this Corporation will never be properly utilised and nothing will ultimately come out of it and the money now proposed to be invested will be wasted. So, it is the duty of the State Government to take definite measures for expansion of such industries and it is then only that this Corporation will be properly utilised and thus bring in prosperity and employment in this country.

With these words, Sir, I conclude. I am not opposing this Resolution. What I want through my speech is certain information in this connection.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Government of Assam has brought such a measure for improving the industry and thereby solving to some extent the unemployment problem of our State. By this measure I am not going to say that the Government will be able to solve the entire unemployment problem, but that there are some educated youths who want to develop some industries, but for want of fund they have not been able to do so ; if such a corporation is established and if it gets the support of the people, then these educated young men will get an impetus and they will find scope for improving our industries with the help of money of this corporation. Sir, ours is a country where there is no big industries and it is not possible to establish any big industries with small fund. But our educated young people can take up the medium and small sized industries. They will not only be able to provide themselves, but they shall be able to do some work for the improvement of some of our industries in the State. Although there is the Apex Bank, this bank cannot meet the demands of the people. As the Finance Minister has stated, the Apex Bank is to serve the purpose of the agriculturists and this corporation will serve the purpose not of big industries, but of medium and small sized industries and I am glad to hear this. So, Sir, I fully endorse the observations made by the Finance Minister and I hope that the public will fully co-operate with the Government to put this measure into practical shape.

Mr. A. S. KHONGPHAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to say a few words in this connection. I had, no intention to speak because although at the beginning there was some doubt in my mind, that doubt had by now gone, when the Finance Minister has said that while the Apex Bank is meant to help the agriculturists, this Corporation is meant for the development of industries in

Assam. He pointed out that though it is late to bring in this measure, it is better late than never. On a point of information I would like to ask him to clarify also how many of the States in India have got such Corporations of their own and secondly how such Corporations stand now. My next point is, as pointed out by my Friend Maulavi Umaruddin, that there should be public enthusiasm and there should be public co-operation. The public should know that this Corporation is meant for the development of the industries of the State. As a matter of fact, jute is one of the best assets of our State and Assam's jute is the best, and if a jute mill is established in Assam it will serve a very good purpose for employment of our people. I do not want to say anything more by way of criticising the Government, but what I want is that let our people know the purpose of this Corporation and let the people take full advantage of it, if we want to solve the problem of unemployment. There are many educated young men and women, but they have got no fun today. Our people consequently look for Government job, but some of the industries in our State are developed, many people will be employed and thereby will bring prosperity to our State.

With these few words, Sir, I associate myself with what has been stated by my Friend, Mr. Umaruddin.

***Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Mr. Speaker Sir, my Friend, Mr. Umaruddin has raised an issue about the industrial policy of the Government, *i. e.*, what is going to be done by Government with regard to the nationalisation of industries. This is not a very charming issue to be discussed in this House. Sir, I have already made it clear to the Members of this House that the activities of this Institution will be confined to the private sector. This Corporation is not intended to finance the industrial activities of the Government. It will be mainly confined to the industrial activities of the private sector.

***Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN:** On a point of information, Sir. Government should clarify as to what are the industries which have been left to the private sector and also private State owned industries?

***Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Sir, I have already made it clear that we are not after big industries, because it will require capital. For that purpose, there is the Industrial Corporation of India to look after. We are not concerned with that. We are primarily concerned with Cottage Industries and other small scale industries which will never be taken up for nationalisation. So, whatever may be the industrial policy of Government, that is bound to be left with the private sector to find out finance. Therefore this is not necessary at all for clarification.

Now, Sir, my Friend, Mr. Khongphai, wanted some information as to how far the other States were making progress in this direction, such as Bombay, West Bengal and Bihar. In reply I would like to inform him that they had already taken steps for the establishment of a corporation each in their respective State. The Government of India have also insisted on us for the establishment of such a corporation in our State as also in other States, because without such a corporation it would not be possible for us to take up the work of industrial expansion of our country which is essential for solving the manifold problems that are facing us to-day. Our State is the only State which is full of potential resources, but we have not got the necessary qualities to develop her. Therefore it is justified that we should have such a corporation. I feel that the youths of our country have got the required initiative and capability to take up these works provided they are given proper facilities. So, it is with this optimism in our mind that we have undertaken the establishment of such a corporation.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this Assembly do approve of the establishment of a Financial Corporation for the State of Assam under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (Act LXIII of 1951) under the name of ‘Assam Financial Corporation’ with an authorised capital of Rs.2 crores and paid-up capital of Rs.1 crore to be divided into shares of Rs.100 each and distributed by the State Government with the approval of the Government of India as follows :—

	Rs.
Assam Government	25 lakhs.
Reserve Bank	20 „
Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies Investment Trusts, Co-operative Banks or other Financial Institution.	30 „
Other parties	25 „

(The Resolution was adopted)

**Government Resolution for the election of two
Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly
to the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's
Board**

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that two Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly be elected by majority votes of the Assembly to the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board to be reconstituted hereinafter by Government.

The House may be aware that besides this Board, i. e., State Board for Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen there was another Charitable Trust Fund which was called the Post-War Reconstruction Fund. The Governor used to function as Chairman over this committee dealing with this fund. But some years ago this State Board was amalgamated with the Post-War Reconstruction Fund. But the Government of India had issued instructions to separate these two bodies, that is why I am now coming with the proposal for reconstituting this Board. Now this will be reconstituted with Members from the Legislative Assembly. Besides these two Members elected from the Assembly, the Board will have either Chief Minister, or Labour Minister as Chairman. Besides, there will be other members—

- (1) Brigadier of the area Command,
- (2) The Secretary, Revenue,
- (3) The Director of Employment Exchange,
- (4) One member from the Red Cross,

Four members will be nominated by the Chairman amongst the persons who take active and keen interest in the recruitment of the Armed Force.

Regarding the function of the Board, the State Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Board will work under the general control and supervision of the Indian Sailors', Soldier's and Airmen's Board and will be responsible for:

- (a) Co-ordinating the work of District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards in the State,
- (b) to promote measures of welfare of *Ex-servicemen* and the families of serving soldiers,

and

- (c) to disseminate information to the general public regarding the Armed Forces in the country and to take measures to rouse an intelligent interest in the Armed Forces amongst the members of the general public.

With these words, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Resolution moved is that the two Member

of the Assam Legislative Assembly be elected by majority votes of the Assembly to the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board to be reconstituted hereinafter by Government,

(after a pause)

(The Resolution was put and adopted).

(after a pause)

I hereby fix Monday, the 7th September, 1953 as the date for holding election to the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Assam.

The election will take place between 1-30 P. M. to 3 P. M. or as soon as the business of the day is finished whichever is earlier, in Room No. 2, i. e., the Committee Room of the Assembly Building.

Government Resolution regarding approval of an expenditure of Rs. 15,15,000 under the head 18-B and 68-B Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 15,15,000 under the head "18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

"18 B" and "68-B —Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works"

	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
	Rs.	(Part A) Areas Rs.	Rs.
1 Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	96,10,600	1,05,000	97,15,600
2 Sub-heads under which the appropriation will be accounted for—			
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works financed from Ordinary Revenues—			
(i) A—Works	65,000	...	65,000
Total	65,000	...	65,000
68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works financed from Capital Revenues—			
Unproductive Works	14,47,000	3,000	14,50,000
Total	14,47,000	3,000	14,50,000
Grant Total	15,12,000	3,000	15,15,000

The details of the expenditure may be seen in the Schedule "A" of Appendix IX.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is : "That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.15,15,000 under the '18-B' and '68-B Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works' for the item below. The amount involved will be met from sanctioned grant.

'18-B' and 68-B Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Resolution moved by the Minister in charge of the Public Works Department. He has got another two Resolutions altogether involving an expenditure of more than 50 lakhs of rupees. Of course we will agree that this is an expenditure by appropriation. In other words, he has anticipated some savings in some other heads. So the money thus being saved is sought to be diverted to some other works of the Public Works Department. Sir, as we all know, this Assembly originally voted under Head 18-B Navigation and Embankment a sum to the extent of Rs.97,15,600. Of this amount a sum of Rs.65,000 is now being sought to be diverted to some other work. Similarly under Head 68-B a sum of Rs.14,50,000 is now being diverted to some other works. Sir, we all know the total estimate is composed of a number of small items—they may be under Navigation, Embankment and Drainage or other civil works. Now, when all these plans and estimates come from the District officers, what the Head of the Department does here is to collect and consolidate those estimates and thus works out the total expenditure under the major head and places the same before this House for sanction to spend the amounts involved.

Now, Sir, these plans and estimates on the basis of which the amounts were originally placed before the House were made in order of preference or priorities and the House sanctioned the expenditure after due consideration on the basis of these priorities or preferences. It was not then anticipated by the House that these amounts would be subsequently diverted to some other projects and schemes. When the House sanctioned the amounts it did so on the assumption that the amounts sanctioned against each of the particular project or scheme would only be spent for those particular scheme, and for those projects. As for instance, if a sum of say, Rs.2,000 has been sanctioned by this House, this money has got to be spent for that particular work only and not on any other work. If, however, for some unavoidable reasons this money already sanctioned by the House cannot be spent either in whole or in part, then in that case, of course, Government is entitled to divert the amount to some other existing sanctioned projects only. But here, Sir, we find that the works for which these amounts are sought to be diverted are

existing works, but purely new ones. Certain projects were proposed to be undertaken by the Public Works Department and the demand was placed before the House and it was accordingly sanctioned. Then at the end of the year it was discovered that these very projects were no longer important. If in this way money is sought to be diverted from this work, to that work, the House is not only likely to be misled, but the original work involving so much of money also suffers.

Mr. SPEAKER : Have you noted the first item of the Explanatory Note ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Yes, Sir, what I want to show is how important work suffers as a result of this policy of the Government by diverting money from one project to another according to their own sweet will.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your objection is to the diversion of money, is it not ?

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : Yes, Sir, before any diversion is made, this House must be satisfied that such a diversion is necessary. This House must be satisfied that the projects sought to be undertaken newly are really more important than those for which money has already been sanctioned. In page 8, column 9 it has been said, "There is urgent need for extra accommodation in the Gauhati Circuit House. It is often over-crowded and sometimes persons failed to find suitable accommodation. Even two or more Ministers had to remain in the same room for want of accommodation. In view of above, the work is considered to be extremely urgent."

Mr. SPEAKER : He has not moved it as yet.

Maulavi Md. UMARUDDIN : I am citing it as an instance. So, Sir, it is the duty of the House to know the reasons of these diversions from the original works which have now become in the opinion of the Government less important.

The House has the right to know these reasons before the money can be voted by it.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Sir, I refer my Friend to the Explanatory Notes at page 3, column (10) which reads as follows—

"These are some of the 5-Year Development Schemes approved by the Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee held in June, 1952, but as funds were not available from the Government of India, work on these schemes could not be started. In August 1952 Iyengar Committee who visited Assam

and studied its long and short term problems, recommended some of the Five Year Development Schemes for implementation under Grow-More-Food Programme and accordingly funds for these schemes with the exception of schemes shown against items 1(a), (b) and (d), 12 and 14 were provided in current year's budget under 68-B-Navigation, Embankment Drainage Works—Grow-More-Food Schemes-Major Irrigation Schemes."

Sir, no scheme for which money was provided in the budget will ordinarily be stopped. Already I have mentioned in course of my speech during the discussion of the Embankment and Drainage Bill in this House that Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. one crore for Embankment and Drainage works in Assam and in anticipation of it provision was made in the budget except a few reference in the explanatory notes. In the budget some of these schemes were shown as productive scheme but the Government of India instructed us to classify some of them as unproductive work for the present. These schemes if it becomes productive after completion, it may be possible to change the classification of these schemes from unproductive head to productive head. Whether a scheme will be productive or unproductive will be known after some time of the completion of the scheme, say after a year or two. So then change of head, where necessary, will be possible. No work if not found unsuitable otherwise provided in the budget for the current year will be stopped. But a scheme may take two to three years to complete it though there is certain provision of fund for it in the current year's budget for the work. The Department when think that it will not be possible to spend the entire budget provision during the financial year, the likely saving of that provision is diverted to some other important work. The hon. Member may look into page 4,—the scheme is—Extension of the Brahmaputra Sibsagur Bund at Desangmukh to Dikhumukh. The estimate of ultimate cost of the schemes is 4,50,000 and say there is provision of the same in the budget for the year. In case the Department cannot spend, say more than one lakh of rupees, so there will be saving of 3.5 lakhs and such saving may be diverted for other important work taken up during the year.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: On a point of clarification, Sir. We want to know that the work will not be stopped and that the funds will be replenished next year.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.15,15,000 under the head "18-B" and "68-B-Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works" for the

items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

“18-B” and “68-B-Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works”.

(The Motion was adopted)

Government Resolution regarding approval of an expenditure of Rs.32,89,928 under the Head “50 Civil Works—Provincial (Excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment.)”

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.32,89,928 under the head “50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)” for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned Grant.

“50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment.)”

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	2,70,50,300	1,04,45,700	3,75,03,000
II.—Sub-heads under which the appropriations will be accounted for—			
A. Original Works—			
(a) Buildings—			
General Administration—			
Voted	50,000	...	50,000
Education	26,000	10,850	36,850
Medical ... ..	...	9,212	9,212
Public Health-Development Scheme under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—	60,200	...	60,200
Plains Tribal Areas.			
Civil Works	9,476	.....	9,476
Total (a) Buildings ...	1,45,676	20,062	1,65,738

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Communications—			
Ordinary Roads ...	2,00,250	9,940	2,10,190
Ordinary Roads— Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Plain Tribal Areas ...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Ordinary Roads— Development Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan ...	27,89,000	25,000	28,14,000
Total (b) Communications.	30,89,250	34,940	31,24,190
Grand Total ...	32,34,926	55,002	32,89,928

Details may be seen at Schedule "B" of Appendix IX.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.32,89,928 under the head "50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned Grant.

"50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)".

(After a pause)

As no hon. Member is taking part, I put the motion as question.

The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.32,89,928 under the head "50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned Grant.

"50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)".

(The motion was adopted.)

Government Resolution regarding approval of an expenditure of Rs.1,66,145 under the head "50-Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment—General—Voted"

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.1,66,145 under the head "50.—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment—General—Voted" for the item mentioned below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

"50—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant originally Voted by the Assembly.	34,73,600	10,24,200	44,97,800
II.—Sub-heads under which the Appropriation will be accounted for—			
4. Contingencies—Non-Contract—	1,66,145	.....	1,66,145
—Contingencies—General—Voted.			
Total	1,66,145	.....	1,66,145

Sir, the *Explanatory Notes will give detailed information of this expenditure.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is:

"That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.1,66,145 under the head '50.—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment—General—Voted' for the item mentioned below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

50—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment."

***EXPLANATORY NOTES**

The amount is required to meet the requirement for 10 Staff Vehicles (i.e., 7 pick up and 3 Land Rover Station Wagons) for Assam Public Works Department. These Vehicles are urgently necessary for proper supervision of heavy programme of works undertaken by this department.

The decision to purchase these vehicles was arrived at after the Budget for the year 1953-54 was framed and necessary provision could not be made in the Original Budget for the year.

The amount will be met by re-appropriation from savings under "50—Civil Works—Provincial—B.—Charges on Construction—Pay and Allowances" under which the savings due to non-entertainment of full sanctioned staff for dearth of qualified candidate.

Details may be seen at Schedule "C" of Appendix IX.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir although there is no Cut Motion in this Resolution, I want to speak some

Sir, here a sum of Rs. 1,66,145 is being provided for purchase of staff vehicles for providing vehicles to the officers of the Public Works Department. I want to know from the Government whether such staff vehicles were hitherto provided by the Government to the officers of the Public Works Department, or whether this is a new move? I know that officers of the Public Works Department are experiencing enormous difficulties in touring for want of vehicles, besides they cannot purchase cars even by taking advance from Government, but it is not understood why this was not done before and why the necessity of providing staff cars for the Public Works Department officers could not be thought of beforehand. As a matter of fact, for want of staff vehicles there was no proper and regular supervision and control in execution of the works of the Department. In the explanatory notes it is stated thus: "The decision to purchase these vehicles was arrived at after the Budget for the year 1953-54 was framed. The necessary provision could not be made in the Original Budget for the year." There is some doubt about this statement. By this it seems that the Government has for the first time come to a decision of providing vehicles to the officers.

Sir, I know that the Police Department officers are provided with vehicles and they are given all the travelling facilities. I think, providing vehicles to the Public Works Department officers is of greater necessity than the Police Department officers. This is why, I say that this provision should have been made earlier. I have no objection for the purchase of the vehicles in question as I fully realise the necessity of supplying vehicles to the Public Works Department officers for expeditiously carrying out their works. As a matter of fact, works of the Public Works Department cannot be carried out in time for lack of proper supervision with the result that large sums of money are surrendered every year. In order to avoid the surrendering of such huge sums of money for carrying out the works in time, the officers of the Public Works Department should be well-equipped with vehicles and necessary equipments and there should also be adequate staff. Unless this is done, it is impossible for the Government to fulfil its commitments year after year. If Government only comes with demands and have them passed in the House and ultimately for want of staff, vehicles, etc., they have to surrender the amounts voted by the House, then it is nothing but an eye-wash. For these reasons

I would suggest that the Public Works Department staff should be well-equipped and the strength of the staff increased as may be required under the circumstances. Otherwise, it is no use simply coming with demands.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Sir, in course of my speech in the House, during the session I have brought to the notice of the Members of this House that the Public Works Department will have to spend about 7 crores of rupees in all during the current year. One crore of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India as a loan after the Budget Session for Embankment and Drainage works in the State. In addition to this, we have to implement the schemes under the Five-Year Development Plan, which was also settled after the Budget Session. Under this Plan the amount involved will come to about Rs.4 crores and 65 lakhs. I have also stated, in course of my speech that the staff is short as it is not possible to get qualified Engineers and Overseers' from the State. There are about 40 to 50 vacancies in Overseers, grade out of which we have got nominations of 12 or 15 persons from the Public Service Commission recently. As regards Engineers, there are 10 or 15 vacancies, but the Public Service Commission has sent nominations of only six or seven. We have got inadequate staff, but we have got to carry out schemes involving large amounts. Unless, we provide with all facilities to supervise the works to the present strength of officers, it will not be possible to carry out with the present work efficiently. That is the reason why we have come with this demand. Of course, the Public Works Department is in possession of some vehicles already, but more vehicles are required for supervision of works and quick movements.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Are the Executive Engineers, Subdivisional Officers, Superintending Engineers and Overseers have been provided with staff vehicles?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): No, Sir, some of them have got their own vehicles and some have been provided with Government staff vehicles, but the Overseers are not provided with vehicles.

Mr. SPEAKER: 'The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.1,66,145 under the head "50-Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment—General Voted" for the item mentioned below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.'

“50—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment”.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday the 5th September, 1953.

Shillong :

The 20th February, 1954.

R. N. BARUA,
Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam

APPENDIX IX

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Government Resolution for the August 1953 Session of the Assembly

(To be discussed and voted by the Assembly in the August 1953 Session of the Assembly)

No.1.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move:

That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.15,15,000 under the head "18-B" and "68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

"18-B" and "68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works"

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	96,10,600	1,05,000	97,15,600
2. Sub-heads under which the appropriation will be accounted for—			
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works financed from Ordinary Revenues—			
(i) A—Works	65,000	...	65,000
Total	65,000	...	65,000
68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works financed from Capital Revenues—			
Unproductive Works	14,47,000	3,000	14,50,000
Total	14,47,000	3,000	14,50,000
Grand Total	15,12,000	3,000	15,15,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Details may be seen at Schedule "A".

Schedule of new Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget, 1953-54

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54		Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
"18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—A. Works—General—Voted".	Protection of North Lakhimpur Town and the surrounding areas from the floods of Ranganadi river (Phase II).	Rs. 1,60,062	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,60,062	Rs. 65,000	Rs. ..	Rs. 65,000	The Ranganadi river has been badly silted up after the earthquake of 1950 and is unable to accommodate its flood discharge. As a result copious spilling over its banks has been destroying cultivation and home-steads in Nokari, North Lakhimpur, Kamalabari and Telahi Mauzas of North Lakhimpur subdivision. A bund has been constructed from Ampara near Joyhing T. F. up to Pahumaraghat at a cost of Rs.2,35,000 during the last cold weather. In order to save further inhabited areas covered by 20 villages of Telahi and Kamalabari mouzas, further down stream, it is of vital importance to construct a further length of this embankment from Pohumara Ghat to Amtola (Khoilamari) as Phase II of the main scheme viz., "Construction of an Embankment from Ampara to Pohumara Ghat—Phase I". Unless Phase II of the scheme is implemented for protection of North Lakhimpur, Phase I of the scheme will not be made effective.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54		(10)	Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
			Location (Civil Sub- division)	Non- recurring	Recur- ring	Total	Non- recurring	Recur- ring		
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5.	Extension of the Brahmaputra Bund at Desangmukh to Digbar, khumukh.	Sibsagar.		4,50,000 ..	..	4,50,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	The Government of India have decided to give out right loan and not grant in the ratio of 2:1 between the Centre and the State as previously decided upon for implementation of the programme of work since 1953-54. The State Government have accepted the principle and decided to finance some of the Scheme of the Development Programme during the remaining months of the current financial year and the rest provided in the Budget for 1954-55.
6.	Marginal bund on the Namti river (4 miles length).	Ditto		50,000 ..	..	50,000	30,000	..	30,000	
7.	Construction of Brahmaputra Bund from Janjimukh to Neamati.	Jorhat		4,00,000 ..	..	4,00,000	50,000	..	50,000	
8.	Division of Lakshminjan and Mudaijan for Irrigation in Lahing Mouza.	Ditto		50,000 ..	..	50,000	10,000	..	10,000	
9.	Extension of the Majuli bund to Dakhinpat.	Ditto		75,000 ..	..	75,000	30,000	..	30,000	
10.	Reclamation of Jamuna, Jalah Nowgong in Pakhimoria Mouza.	Nowgong		5,00,000 ..	..	5,00,000	30,000	..	30,000	As a result of this change, the provision of Rs.40 lakhs made under "68-B.—N. E. D. Works—G. M. F. Schemes Major Irrigation Schemes" is to be bifurcated and provision for these Schemes are to be made under "68-B.—N. E. D. Works—Financed from Capital Revenues—Unproductive Works".
11.	Training Sonai Basia channel East of Barapujia to Udari.	Ditto		1,03,000 ..	..	1,03,000	10,000	..	10,000	
12.	Construction of a bund from Chaparmukh to Ahatguri.	Ditto		94,000 ..	..	94,000	30,000	..	30,000	
13.	Shakhajani Irrigation Scheme near Dargaon.	Mangaldai.		1,00,000 ..	..	1,00,000	10,000	..	10,000	
14.	Constructing a flood embankment from Kuria to Rangamati.	Mangaldai and Ganesh.		10,00,000 ..	..	10,00,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	

15. Opening the mouth of Kulsi river (Phase I).	Gauhati	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	20,000	..	20,000
16. Construction of a marginal Embankment on Western bank of Barnadi with a double acting sluice at Dumnichowki.	Do	30,000	..	30,000	20,000	..	20,000
17. Construction of a sluice at Beta-gaon.	Do	50,000	..	50,000	30,000	..	30,000
18. Construction of a marginal Embankment along river Baralia from Bathan village to Bargachha village.	Do	1,60,000	..	1,60,000	77,000	..	77,000
19. Diverting the Kujia in Goalpara District.	Goalpara	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
20. Amjur river training scheme including drainage of Kaptanpur and Mangalpur haor.	Silchar	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	50,000	..	50,000
21. Drainage of lowlying area near Chandpur in Borkhola Circle.	Do.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
22. Flood prevention around Patharkandi by the river Longai.	Karinganij	52,000	..	52,000	30,000	..	30,000
23. Improving small drainage channels in Upper Assam Embankment and Drainage Division affected by the earthquake of 1950 by snag clearance.	..	30,000	..	30,000	20,000	..	20,000

The work of improving drainage channels in Upper Assam has become a necessary one, due to the fact that most of these small channels get choked by falling banks, due and blocked by silting as a result of the great Earthquake of 1950. These are also badly choked by hyacinth and other jungle growth in their banks and bed due to stagnation of water. To enable these channels again to efficiently drain their basins without flooding and

Nature of Scheme (2)	Location (Civil Sub- division.) (3)	Estimate of ultimate cost		1953-54		Remarks (Explanatory Notes) (10)
		Non-re- curring (4)	Recur- ring (5)	Non-re- curring (7)	Recur- ring (8)	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24. Lump provisions for Survey ..	Goalpara ..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
Total—68-B.—N.E.D. Unproductive Works- general.		..	..	14,47,000	..	14,47,000
25. Survey for training of Jinary and Jinjiram.	Goalpara and Garohills	3,000	..	13,000	..	13,000
68-B.—N.E.D. Works financed from Capital Revenues Un- productive Works—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas-Voted.						
Total—68-B.—Unproductive Works—Sixth Schedule, etc.				3,000	..	3,000

waterlogging the surrounding areas, it is essential that these channels are restored to their previous condition by clearing bars, snags and jungle growth. Although this work is a big one comprising as many such drainage channels the cost of which may exceed Rs.1.0 lac. Under the present estimate a t e No.7 small channels in Upper Assam Embankment and Drainage Division are proposed to be cleared for the first time. It may be necessary to follow up the work during the next year after observing how the work can be proceeded with in the best manner and after examining the result of the current year's work. The work is of extreme urgency and brooks no further delay.

Government Resolution for the August Session of the Assembly, 1953

(To be discussed and Voted by the Assembly in the August, 1953
Session of the Assembly)

No.2.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move:—

That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 32,89,928 under the head "50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned Grant.

"50-Civil Works—Provincial (excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)"

	General Rs.	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas Rs.	Total Rs.
I. Grant Originally voted by the Assembly.	2,70,57,300	1,04,45,700	3,75,03,000
II. Sub-heads under which the appropriations will be accounted for—			
A. Original Works—			
(a) Buildings—			
General Administration—			
Voted	50,000	.....	50,000
Education	26,000	10,850	36,850
Medical ... ..	...	9,212	9,212
Public Health-Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas.	60,200	...	60,200
Civil Works	9,476	...	9,476
Total (a) Buildings ...	1,45,676	20,062	1,65,738
(b) Communications—			
Ordinary Roads	2,00,250	9,940	2,10,190
Ordinary Roads—			
Development Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Plains Tribal Areas	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Ordinary Roads—			
Development Schemes included in the Five-Year Plan ...	27,89,000	25,000	28,14,000
Total (b) Communications ...	30,89,250	34,940	31,24,190
Grand Total	32,34,926	55,002	32,89,928

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Details may be seen at SCHEDULE "B".

List of New Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1953-54

Major, Minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54		Remarks (Explanatory Note)
		Non-recur- ring	Recur- ring	Total	Non-recur- ring	Recur- ring
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"50.—Civil Works—Provincial—A.O.W.— (a) Buildings—General Administration—General—Voted.	1. Providing additional accommodation for the Circuit House at Gauhati (construction of a new double storied building and carrying out other necessary addition and alteration).	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	50,000	..
	Total—General Administration.	..	..	..	50,000	..
"50.—Civil Works—Provincial—A.O.W.— (a) Buildings—Education—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.	1. Constructinn of an armory for National Cadet Corps at Shillong.	10,850	..	10,850	10,850	..
	Total—Education—Sixth Schedule.	..	..	..	10,850	..

There is urgent need for extra accommodation in the Gauhati Circuit House. It is often over crowded and sometimes persons failed to find suitable accommodation even two or more Ministers had to remain in the same room for want of accommodation. In view of above, the works is considered to be extremely urgent.

The Governrnt have decided to implement the National Cadet Corps Scheme in Assam. There is great demand from all quarters for expansion of the scheme in order to include those districts which were left out in the original proposal. It is now proposed to bring Khasi and Jaintia Hills within operation of this scheme and construction of an armory at Shillong is therefore urgently necessary.

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

(1)

“50.—Civil Works—
Provincial—A.O.W.—
(a) Buildings—Civil
Works—General—
Voted”.

Nature of Scheme

(2)

1- Construction of an explosive magazine at Chandmani, Tezpur.

Total

Civil Works—

9,476

Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54

Estimate of ultimate cost

Non-recuring	Recurring	Total	Non-recuring	Recurring	Total
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rs. 9,476	Rs. ..	Rs. 9,476	Rs. 9,476	Rs. ..	Rs. 9,476

Remarks
(Explanatory note)

(9)

This scheme was provided for in the Budget for 1952-53 as minor works costing Rs.4,300 but during preparation of detailed estimate the project becomes a major one costing Rs.9,476 requiring vote of the Assembly.

“50.—Civil Works—
Provincial—A. O. W.—
(b) Communications—
Ordinary Roads—General—Voted.

1. Widening a portion of Jowai Road in mile 1/8 to 2/2 along Lachumiere Hills, Shillong.

2. Improving the proposed Steamerghat Road to Tingkhong at Dibrugah.

3. Surfacing the first portion of Kharikatya-Ali in Sibsagar Subdivision.

10,000

..

10,000

..

10,000

This work is considered important for improvement of communications within Shillong.

50,900

..

50,900

..

30,000

This work has become necessary in order to open a steamerghat for Dibrugarh town. After the earthquake of 1950, the old steamerghat became unoperative and it has been proposed to open a new ghāt at Tingkhong.

33,200

..

33,200

..

33,200

The public of Sibsagar area and particularly the authorities of the Sibsagar College had desired that the road should be surfaced in the interest of the College students.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Location i.e. Civil Subdivision	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54		Explanatory Notes		
			Non-Recurring		Recurring				
			(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.		(8) Rs.	(9) Rs.	(10)
50—Civil Works Provincial—A.—Original Works—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—Development	1. Improving Bhamon Khowang Road.	Dibrugarh	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	40,000	..	40,000	Items 1-50.—These roads and Bridges Projects are included in the Five-Year Road Development Programme. The Government have since decided that these schemes should be executed during the current financial year out of loan to be given by the Government of India. This decision was arrived at after the preparation of the Budget and it is now necessary to provide funds. A sum of Rs.39 lakhs will be necessary for expenditure during the current year. Of these Rs.28.14 lakhs will be provided by the re-appropriation from savings in the current year's budget and the balance of Rs.10.86 lakhs will be provided by taking advance from the Contingency Fund in due course.
	2. Improving Tin Ali-Kenduguri-Solaguri Road.	Ditto	1,70,000	..	1,70,000	50,000	..	50,000	
	3. Improving Diemaji Machkhwa Dhakuakhana-Desangmukh Road (Dhakuakhana-Tekaliphuta—section I).	North Lakhimpur	3,68,000	..	3,68,000	60,000	..	60,000	
	4. Ditto ditto (Dhakuakhana-Machkhwa Dhakuakhana-Tekaliphuta—section II.)	Ditto	5,12,000	..	5,12,000	80,000	..	80,000	
	5. Improving Ghilamara Bordoloni Road.	Ditto	2,28,000	..	2,28,000	35,000	..	35,000	
	6. Improving Dholpur-Subansirimukh Road.	Ditto	2,70,000	..	2,70,000	50,000	..	50,000	
	7. Construction of a Bridge over Desang near Dillighat on Dhodar Ali.	Sibsagar	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	2,000	..	2,000	
	8. Improving Borborakhat Ali—(A road from Dhodar Ali Borbarahat Tea Estate to Nahar Ali crossing Railway line at Sundar-)	Ditto	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	40,000	..	40,000	

9. Improving Dhai Ali between Desangmukh Road and Desang bund.	Ditto	1,20,000	..	1,20,000	40,000	..	40,000
10. Metalling and surfacing Simulguri-Sibsagar Road.	Sibsagar	2,80,000	..	2,80,000	60,000	..	60,000
11. Improving Aideubari Ali—(A road from 83rd mile of Dhodar Ali near Teok Tea Estate bridge to Sapekhati Railway Station to Aideubari Tea Estate.)	Ditto	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
12. Construction of a Bridge over Dikhu at Nazira.	Ditto	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
13. Construction of a Bridge over Jhanji on Dhodar Ali.	Jorhat	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
14. Improving Hatipukhuri Ali—(A road from 86th mile of Dhodar Ali to Nahor Ali across Railway line through Hatipukhuri and Langpatia-gaon).	Sibsagar	60,000	..	60,000	30,000	..	30,000
15. Metalling and surfacing Desangmukh Road.	Ditto	2,52,000	..	2,52,000	60,000	..	60,000
16. Improving Kamarbhandha Ali 19-04 miles including Kamarbari Ali portion under Golaghat L. B.	Jorhat and Golaghat	2,85,000	..	2,85,000	80,000	..	80,000

Major, Minor and Sub-Head under which provision should be made	(1)	Nature of Scheme	Location i.e., Civil Subdivision	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54			Explanatory Notes
				Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17. Improving Pohomura-Garamur-Jengrimukh-Haldibari Road.			Majuli	5,50,000	..	5,50,000	80,000	..	80,000	
18. Improving Ghiladhari Road.			Golaghat	1,60,000	..	1,60,000	40,000	..	40,000	
19. Improving Borbora Ali.			Ditto	1,90,000	..	1,90,000	50,000	..	50,000	
20. Improving Aka Ali			Ditto	1,41,000	..	1,41,000	50,000	..	50,000	
21. Surfacing a portion of Golaghat Sikari-ghat Road.			Ditto	50,000	..	50,000	40,000	..	40,000	
22. Improving Barkathori Mohima Ali.			Ditto	88,600	..	88,600	40,000	..	40,000	
23. Improving Ruphai Purangudam road including Kulong bridge.			Nowgong	1,41,800	..	1,41,800	40,000	..	40,000	
24. Improving Bhalukmari-Mikirbhet-Bhurbandha Road.			Ditto	3,40,000	..	3,40,000	50,000	..	50,000	
25. Improving Kampur Singimari Road.			Ditto	3,85,000	..	8,85,000	40,000	..	40,000	
26. Improving remaining portion of Laakhowa Road.			Ditto	1,19,000	..	1,19,000	70,000	..	70,000	
27. Surfacing Nowgong Namati Lanka road Section II.			Ditto	4,24,000	..	4,24,000	70,000	..	70,000	
28. Improving Sonai Juri Charidaria Road.			Ditto	3,38,000	..	3,38,000	60,000	..	60,000	
29. Improving Kolabari Subanari Road.			Tezpur	4,30,000	..	4,30,000	50,000	..	50,000	
30. Improving Monabari-Borangabari Road.			Ditto	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	60,000	..	60,000	

31. Construction of bridge over Dhansiri.	Ditto	6,34,000	..	6,34,000	20,000	..	20,000
32. Improving Mangaldai Patharighat road—2nd Section.	Mangaldai	4,50,000	..	4,50,000	70,000	..	70,000
33. Improving North Gauhati Hajo-Nalbari road (Nalbari Hajo section 18.3 miles).	Gauhati	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	80,000	..	80,000
34. Improving Barama Dhamdama-Tamulpur road 3rd section.	Ditto	1,89,500	..	1,89,500	50,000	..	50,000
35. Improving Lohar-ghat - Borduar Rajpara Road.	Ditto	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
36. Improving Boko Hahim Road.	Ditto	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
37. Improving Hajo Mukalmua-Doula-sol road (remaining works.)	Ditto	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	60,000	..	60,000
38. Construction of Gauhati bridge on North and Barpeta Trunk Road within North Kamrup.	of Gauhati	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	2,000	..	2,000
39. Improving Barpeta Borpeta Tarabari road.	Borpeta	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	80,000	..	80,000
40. Improving Tihu-Helona-Borgoan Road including Bariagi Patacharkuchi link (A road from Tihu to Patshala Saitehbari road via Helona to Bongaon).	Ditto	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	50,000	..	50,000

Nature of Scheme	(1)	(2)	(3)	Non- Recurring Total		Non. Recurring Total		Explanatory Notes	
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
41. Improving Sarupeta Hudukhata-Bhuyanpara Road.				2,00,000	..	2,00,000	70,000	..	70,000
42. Improving Phulbari Goalpara				4,39,000		4,39,000		70,000	
South Salmara road upto Fakirganj section I (Phulbari South Salmara) Rs.1,50,000.									
Improving Phulbari South Salmara road upto Fakirganj section II (South Salmara Fakirganj). Rs.2,89,000.				Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	
43. Improving Lakhipur Chunarighat road.				1,50,000	..	1,50,000	50,000	..	50,000
44. Improving Bijni Kuklong road.				1,80,000	..	1,80,000	40,000	..	40,000
45. Improving Joghopa-Chapor road.				2,58,000	..	2,58,000	30,000	..	30,000

46. Improving Dhubri-Gauripur Road, 2nd Section.	Ditto	3,50,000	..	57,000	20,000	..	20,000
47. Improving Kokrajhar-Patalpur road section II.	Ditto	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	50,000	..	50,000
48. Improving Barkanda-Sapatgram road, Part I—Rs.1,50,000.	Ditto	3,93,100	..	3,93,100	70,000	..	70,000
Improving Barkanda-Sapatgram road, Part II—Rs.2,43,100	Ditto	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	40,000	..	40,000
49. Improving a road from Bashbari to D. K. Road via Jaldoba.	Ditto	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	20,000	..	20,000
50. Construction of a Bridge over Gaurang on Phutkibari Garobhasa road.	Silchar	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	40,000	..	40,000
51. Improving Tilain-Rajnagar-Katigora road.	Ditto	4,95,000	..	4,95,000	70,000	..	70,000
52. Improving Silchar-Kumbhirgram road.	Ditto	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	50,000	..	50,000
53. Improving Silchar Sonabari Bhagabazar road.—	Ditto	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	50,000	..	50,000
(a) Silchar-Kabuganji Section—Rs.70,000.							
(b) Kabuganji-Bhagabazar Section—Rs.1,80,000.							

Major, Minor and Sub-Head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Location, i.e., Civil Sub-division	Estimate of ultimate cost		Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54		Explanatory Notes		
			Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
			20,00,000	..	20,00,000	40,000	..	40,000	
	54. Construction of bridge over Barak.	Silchar							
	55. Improving Sonair-kona-Gogfacher rala road.	Hailakandi	50,000	..	50,000	30,000	..	30,000	
	56. Improving Sreekona-Mohanpur road.	Ditto	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	40,000	..	40,000	
	57. Improving Bhanga-Marjati-kandi-Adirkona road.	Karimganj	2,66,000	..	2,66,000	40,000	..	40,000	
	58. Improving a road from Saraspur to Sanbil.	Ditto	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	40,000	..	40,000	
Total—Development Schemes, etc.—General			1,86,14,000	..	1,86,14,000	27,89,000	..	27,89,000	
59. Improving Singimari-Mikir-Hills Baithalangso road.			2,50,000	..	2,50,000	25,000	..	25,000	
Total			2,50,000	..	2,50,000	25,000	..	25,000	

“50—Civil Works—Provincial—A.—Original Works—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—Development Schemes included in the Five Year Plan—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.

“50—Civil Works—Provincial—A.—Original Works—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—Development Schemes included in the Five Year Plan—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.

Government Resolution for the August Session of the Assembly, 1953

(To be discussed and voted by the Assembly in the August, 1953 Session of the Assembly)

No. 3.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

That this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.1,66,145 under the head "50.—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment—General—Voted" for the item mentioned below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

"50—Civil Works—Provincial—Tools and Plant and Establishment.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
I—Grant Originally Voted by the Assembly.	34,73,600	10,24,200	44,97,800
II—Sub-heads under which the Appropriation will be accounted for—			
4. Contingencies—Non—Contract —Contingencies—General— Voted.	1,66,145	.....	1,66,145
Total	1,66,145	.....	1,66,145

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount is required to meet the requirement for 10 Staff Vehicles (i.e., 7 pick up and 3 Land Rover Station Wagons) for Assam Public Works Department. These Vehicles are urgently necessary for proper supervision of heavy programme of works undertaken by this Department.

The decision to purchase these Vehicles was arrived at after the Budget for the year 1953-54 was framed and necessary provision could not be made in the Original Budget for the year.

The amount will be met by re-appropriation from savings under "50—Civil Works—Provincial—B.—Charges on Construction Pay and Allowances", under which the savings is due to non-entertainment of full sanctioned staff for dearth of qualified candidate.

Details may be seen at Schedule "C".

SCHEDULE "C"

List of New Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1953-54

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made.	(1)	Nature of Scheme	(2)	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1953-54		Remarks (Explanatory note)
				Non-recuring	Recurring	Total	Non-recuring	Recurring	
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"50—Civil Works—Provincial—B.—Charges on Construction—4.—Contingencies—Non-Contract—General—Voted.		1. Obtaining 10 staffs vehicles (i.e., 7 pick up and 3 Land Rovers Station Wagons), for Assam Public Works Department.	1,66,145	..	1,66,145	1,66,145	..	1,66,145	Public Works Department is short of staff vehicles. These are urgently necessary for proper supervision of heavy programme of works undertaken by this Department.

APPENDIX X

Report of the Committee constituted for proper appreciation of the full implications of the Estimates Committee

We, the Members of the Committee appointed in pursuance of a Resolution adopted unanimously by the Assam Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 10th April 1953, for proper appreciation of the full implications of the Estimates Committee and the need or otherwise of constituting such a Committee after studying the workings of such Committees in the Centre and in the States, beg to submit the following Report:—

The Committee first held its preliminary sittings on the 19th and 20th June, 1953 whereinafter thoroughly considering all the materials placed before us, we came to the provisional conclusion that an Estimates Committee was *prima facie* necessary, but the final decision would be made after studying the workings of such Committees at the Centre and at Bombay. For this purpose it was unanimously decided that the whole Committee should proceed to Delhi and the Chairman with one or two members to Bombay to attend and watch the deliberations of the Parliament Estimates Committee and of the Estimates Committee of the State of Bombay. Necessary permission to attend the meetings of these Estimates Committees of the Committee, except Shri Pratap Chandra Sarma, attended the meetings of the Parliament Estimates Committee held at New Delhi from the 21st to the 25th July, 1953 and on the 27th July, 1953 we had a Conference with Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the People who is also the Chairman of the Parliament Estimates Committee. Shri Ayyangar kindly explained to us in detail not only the full implications of the Estimates Committee, but its need and usefulness. In attending the meetings of the Parliament Estimates Committee we watched not only its deliberations, but also the manner in which the official witnesses are examined and how conclusions are arrived at. The meeting of the Bombay Estimates Committee was attended by the Chairman and Shri B. Mookerjee.

From what we have gathered in our discussion with Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and the experience that we have gained by attending the meetings of the Parliament Estimates Committee we are of opinion that the Estimates Committee is a very healthy and useful institution. It gives an insight to the administration and enables the Members to give suggestion for constructive work.

We, therefore, recommend establishment of an Estimates Committee in this State. The principal object of the Committee is to suggest economy in all possible ways consistent with the policy underlying the estimates.

K. CHALIHA, Chairman,
B. MOOKERJEE,
HARESWAR GOSWAMI,
MOHENDRA NATH DEKA,
PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA,
BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI,
AKSHOY KUMAR DAS,
MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN,
RAMESH CHANDRA BOROOAH,
RADHIKA RAM DAS.

SHILLONG :

The 28th August, 1953

AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. Tnacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
3. Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
4. Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
5. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No.187, Bombay.
6. The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
7. The City Book Company, Post Box No.283, Madras.
8. The Director, The Book Company, Limited, Book Sellers and Stationers, 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
9. The Manager, The Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Ry. Road, Lahore.
10. Messrs. Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
11. Messrs. Sirbhum Publishing Co., Calcutta.
12. The Proprietor, 'Graduates Union,' Gauhati.
13. Mr. Banwarilal Jain (Book Seller), 1719/2002, Mati Katra, Agra (India).
14. Messrs. Low Book Society, 65/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.