Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SIXTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AFTER THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER SESSI ON

VOLUME II

No.35

The 1st November, 1954

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 1st November, 1954.

PRESENT

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Liquor from Calcutta

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS asked:

*6. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) What quantity of liquor has been brought by Government from Calcutta by Air in the months of September and October, 1954 ?

(*b*) Why this was necessary ?

(*c*) Whether it is for shortage of liquor in Assam Distillery ?

(*d*) If so, why the liquor shops were not closed for a few days and thereby enhance the cause of prohibition ?

(*e*) Is it compatible with the declared prohibition plan of the Government ?

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

6. (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*)—No liquor was brought by Government by air. But due to breaches in the Assam Rail Link, the Assam Distillery could not bring raw materials from U. P. and Bihar in time. Moreover, the raw materials already booked by them before the breaches were also held up on the way. To meet the situation the Assam Distillery had to bring their requirements of liquor by air from Calcutta to avoid stoppage of supply.

(*d*)—The stoppage of supply from the licensed shops for shortage of liquor would lead to wide-scale illicit distillation and consumption of illicit liquor, and abrupt control whereof by the staff without enforcing the Prohibition Act would lead to Labourers' unrest. This will not be conducive to the gaining of the object of the Prohibition Policy.

(*e*)—The Assam Liquor Prohibition Act has not been extended to the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar where the Assam Distillery is to supply liquor according to the terms of the agreement.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Is it not the policy of Government to enhance prohibition ?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Yes. It is the policy of Government to bring in liquor prohibition progressively step by step.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: For how long liquors were brought from Calcutta ? What is the period ?

Mr. SPEAKER: No liquor was brought by Government from Calcutta.

Basties of Bengali Muslims in Jania Mauza

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED asked :

*7. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(*a*) How many Basties of the Bengali Muslims of village Balikuri, Mauza Jania, are still being occupied by the refugees ?

(*b*) Whether those refugees are given lands in other places ?

(*c*) If so, why they have not vacated the Basties of the Muslims ?

(*d*) What steps have been taken by Government to restore the Basties to the Muslims ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

7.(*a*)—The village Balikuri in Mauza Jania, which was non-cadastral is now under survey and accurate information as to whether any basties belonging to the Muslims is in occupation of the refugees will be available only on completion of the survey operation.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*)—Do not arise.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Is it not a fact that many of the Basties of Muslim are under the occupation of the refugees up till now in the Barpeta Subdivision ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, I want notice of this question.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Will Government enquire into that ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : That is a different point. According to rule I should only reply to the question put by the hon. member. As this is not a question for which a notice was given, I want notice of this; this question is a new one which does not fall within the purview of the question under reply.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : Did not Government declare any property of Muslims as evacuee property ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, I want notice of that question too, because this is also a new question.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir, this comes under the purview of the question, because, it means, if any land is under forcible occupation of the refugees ? If so, are Government aware of it. ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : I would request the hon. Member to go through the question and reply concerned. He will fined his reply.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir,my question is whether any representation has been received from the Muslims in Barpeta whose lands are under the occupation of the refugees ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : This is also a new question. I want notice of that. Questions should not be asked at random without having any direct connection with the question under reply.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Did Government receive any representation from the Muslims of Balikuri village in this connection ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I want notice of that question too.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Did Government receive representations from the Muslims of Balikuri village that their lands have been occupied by the refugees?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : That might be. But at present the village land is under survey. The meaning of the word "Basties" in this particular question should not be overlooked.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir, "Basties" means land belonging to the people. In Cachar, "Basties" may be known as land occupied for residential purposes, but in Goalpara and Kamrup, it means not only for residential purposes, but for all purposes.

The answer should have come from Mr. Bora as it relates to revenue.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Saraipani Road

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH asked:

6. (*a*) Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state whether Government have lately received a public representation to take up the Saraipani road from Daflating to Dangdhara by the Public Works Department ?

(*b*) If so, do the Government propose to take up the work in the coming year ?

(*c*) Are Government aware that the said road is important from Commercial and Agricultural point of view ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied:

6. (*a*)—No public representation has been received by the Government in the Public Works Department for taking up this road. This was however recommended by the last Assam Road Communications Board for inclusion under the enlarged 5-Year Plan and was also considered by the Development Committee but was not finally selected.

(*b*)—No.

(*c*)—The Government have no information in this regard.

This will again be placed before the Assam Road Communications Board and the Development Committee in their future meetings for consideration.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH : মই গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে কমিউনিকেশ্যন বোৰ্ড কেতিয়া বহুওৱা হব ?

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): সেইটো এতিয়াও একো স্থিৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই ।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH: Question No.6(*a*) ত কৈছে যে.....

6. (*a*)—No public representation has been received by the Government in the Public Works Department for taking up this road. This was however recommended by the last Assam Road Communications Board for inclusion under the enlarged 5-Year Plan and was also considered by the Development Committee but was not finally selected.

যদি finally select কৰা নাই, কেতিয়া consider কৰা হব জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) : আকৌ consider কৰা হব ।

Minimum Wages Act

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

7. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that the Minimum Wages Act which was enforced in 1952 in Plantations in Assam has not been given effect to in respect of the Factory Artisans in most of the Tea Gardens in Assam ?

(*b*) Whether it is a fact that a large number of Artisan cases are still pending in Doom Dooma Circle in spite of their repeated reminders for the last two years ?

(*c*) Whether Government are aware that in many gardens of Tezpur Subdivision contractors from Pakistan were given more preference than the local contractors and in some gardens Pakistani labourers are engaged in spite of the Government ban on outside recruitment ?

(*d*) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps in the matter ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister) replied :

7. (*a*)—No.

(*b*)—A large number of claims on behalf of artisans have been preferred from the Doom Dooma area, a fair proportion of which have been settled on a *bi-partite* basis. The other claims will be decided by the authority appointed for this purpose as soon as the necessary trade tests are finalised.

(*c*) & (*d*)—Government have received some complaints in this regard. The matter is under investigation after which suitable steps will be taken.

The Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : May I rise on a point of order ? In the case of a Government Bill, it is to be published in the Gazette and if it is published, no permission for leave to introduce is necessary. But in this particular case there has been no such publication.

Mr. SPEAKER : That is why leave has been asked for.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : In such a case there must be given one month's notice, that is required by the rule. (Rule 57 (3) is "The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at a shorter notice." The discretion lies with you and if you allow this without notice, we have nothing to say, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : It seems Mr. Umaruddin has some force in his point, probably there is enough time to consider the Bill. So I allow the objection.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : As it is not a big Bill we do not object to its introduction. (Shri Hareswar Goswami : Let the consideration motion come). But what we have seen is that during this Session a number of Bills which Government want to bring before this House was placed before us only on the 27th October without allowing us at least 7 days' time to study them before motions for consideration are moved. But in reality we do not object to them because they are all small Bills. This particular Bill, however, is very important and at least some time should be given to us for going through it. It involves a question of policy. Government had enough time to make the Bill available to us some time earlier. It reflects inefficiency on the part of Government. So in future it is at least hoped that we get the Bills in time otherwise we are very much handicapped. Let us hope that in future there will be no occasion to make such an inference that this sort of things has happened on account of avoidable delay or negligence on the part of Government. Now I withdraw the objection.

Mr. SPEAKER : We appreciate the sentiments expressed by Mr. Umaruddin. Neither I admire the delay in putting up these Bills before the House. I hope this will be avoided in future. As Mr. Umaruddin has, however, withdrawn his objection, I allow the motion.

Motion moved is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954 be introduced.

The Secretary (then read the title of the Bill.)

The Bill was introduced.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) : I beg to move that the Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

From the title of the Bill it will appear that it is an emergency measure. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it will be seen that the time that was appointed for the Local Board Eleetions was found to be unsuitable. 28th March was the date, but it will be clear that the Assembly will have its budget session at that time and most of the hon. Members of the House will be in Shillong. So in order to avoid those difficulties and to give the hon. Members an opportunity to be present in the elections this measure has been introduced. This is a simple Bill and is brought to meet this difficulty.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main object of this Bill is for the postponement of Local Board Elections' date, for which the election was to be held in 1953, it was again postponed to 1954, again it was postponed to 1955 and the date was fixed as 18th March. Now again we have got another Bill for two months' postponement, that is, the election to be held on the 18th March, 1955, which date coincides with the Budget session of the Assembly and may cause inconvenience to the Members of this House. Sir, the Budget session sits in the month of March, this is not a new thing, it is well known to every body, but I am sorry to say that the date of the Local Board Elections have also been fixed in the month of March. Sir, such fault should not always be with the Government. Sir, we are every time spending money for printing of the Bills and publishing the same in the newspapers and official Gazette, and so, Sir, such Bills should not come again and again to be discussed in this House. Sir, why this Local Board is necessary now ? Why it is not abolished especially in independent India, in independent State of Assam ? Sir, for preparing the electoral rolls, holding of elections and for all these things at least a crore of rupees will be necessary. Without any reason why shall we spend such a huge amount in our State..... .

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Wherefrom my Friend has got this information that one crore of rupees will be necessary for this election ?

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : It is by assumption, Sir. Under the British Government we got our Local Self-Government, but now in our independent country we are to do everything through our State Government, and most of the

works primarily done by the Local Boards previously are now being done through various offices.

Sir, the schools which were previously under the Local Boards are now under the State School Board, roads which were previously under the Local Boards, most of these roads are now under the Public Works Department and some of them are done through the Rural Development offices and also through the Panchayats..... .

Mr. SPEAKER : Please confine yourself to the discussion of two months' time, if possible. They want two months' time.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : So, Sir, this Bill is not necessary and should not come at all, and considering all these facts the Local Board is not necessary. So I request the Minister-in-charge to withdraw this Bill and if necessary to come up with another Bill to abolish the Local Boards.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to speak a few words regarding this Bill which is presented before us in this House. We have seen that we had already extended time for this election of the Local Boards several times before. Now the Government wants only two months' time, outwardly this is nothing. The question is whether there is sufficient ground that we can allow the Government two months' time or two years' time more to have the election and postpone it ? But the reason that has been given by the Minister-in-charge that this is an emergency Bill and because the Budget session sits in March, the election date of Local Boards collides with the sitting of the Budget session, and there might be some difficulty. Sir, I can understand, according to the provision of Local Boards Rules the election should be held not later than 31st March, 1955 and Government can, therefore, very easily fix those dates in January or in December or even in February, and there is no reason why it should clash with the coming Budget session. Every body knows full well that the Budget session of the State Assembly comes either towards the end of February or in the beginning of March. The provision for fixation of date for election made in the Local Self-Government rules is very elastic. It is said that elections shall take place not later than 31st March, 1955. So Government can very easily fix the convenient date either in January or in February, but this was not done. Sir, first of all we heard from the local offices that election will be held on the 28th March and it was accordingly published in the Gazette. Surprisingly, Sir, on the following day we heard from the local office that a

wireless message was sent to all the districts and subdivisional headquarters postponing the date of election as the matter was still under the consideration of the Cabinet. Sir, I cannot understand why there can be so much hotch-potch and tug-of-war in fixing the date of election. Why it is so important for the Cabinet to consider this minor matter—why it is not left to the department alone? Sir, I cannot understand what is the emergency. If there is any legitimate reason for postponement of the elections for two months we are ready to accept it. If Government can conveniently show us that there is really any difficulty to have the election completed within this specified time given in the Act, that is another thing, but without showing that reason the Minister says—"The Local Board Elections due in March, 1954 were postponed by the Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1954 (Assam Act IV of 1954) for a period ending not later than the 31st March, 1955. The time coincides with the Budget session of the Assam Legislative Assembly, 1955, and may cause inconvenience. It is therefore proposed to further postpone the next elections by about two months, so that the elections may be held in April or May, 1955".

Sir, I leave the matter to the House to decide whether it is an inefficiency on part of the Government that they could not complete the election within the specified time, and that specified time was extended by this House more than once. Sir, I leave the matter to you whether any further time should be granted. This is a question of principle. But, Sir, if the Government cannot have the elections in two months, they may again come up with another Bill for more time. So with these few words I strongly oppose this move of the Government which is losing all confidence of the House.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill in its appearance appears to be a very innocuous one. It only wants a period of two months more to hold the elections to the different Local Boards in the State of Assam. Sir, we know that this is not for the first time that this Government have come to this House for postponement of Local Board Elections. It is the third time in three consecutive years that the Government have come forward asking or seeking for the postponement of Local Board Elections. Sir, we are also not sure whether in view of our experience and in view of the manner in which Government have been taking up the matter of elections to the Local Boards, this period of two months will be sufficient to prepare for the Local Board Elections. Sir, it is because of that

doubt, because of the underlying principle involved in protracting the life of the Boards, the Local Board Elections have been postponed from year to year, that we take our stand to oppose this Bill. Sir, in this connection, I may refer to the Local Self-Government Act, which was passed by this House, has undergone major and minor surgical operations in the way of amendments from time to time before us. It is unfortunate, Sir, that in this Bill also we shall see that just to have a stronger plea for coming forward with this Bill, by incorporating certain other things in the Bill which, perhaps, could have been avoided. This is superfluous. Sir, regarding postponement of elections the ground given is not at all convincing because we know the Budget session of the Assembly is held always in the month of March and it is not for the first time that this House will be discussing the budget in the month of March and this is not unknown to the hon. Members and Government and therefore the plea holds no water. That because the elections may coincide with the sitting of the House in March and because it may inconvenience, it may inconvenience whom we do not know, therefore the elections are sought to be deferred. Sir, first I do not know what inconvenience we will suffer if it coincides with the sitting of the Assembly. Is it perhaps that during the Budget session certain works would be undertaken, certain money would be allotted for certain things and the party in power will go wholehog into the constituencies and make propaganda thereby making it possible for the party to come in power? If that is the motive, we are sorry that that cannot be a cause for postponement of the elections. What have we got to do with the Local Boards? Even we know that this House was sitting when Assembly elections took place at Gauhati. We could not object to it because there the authority for holding the elections was an independent authority. It was ordered from Delhi that elections had to be held in that constituency. Now, because we have the authority to postpone the elections, is there any justification for not holding the elections. If the election at Gauhati could be held at the time of the sitting of the Assembly, we think that postponement should not be allowed. Sir, these Local Boards also, I might say, have been in existence for a long time and although it may not be quite strictly relevant to the Bill before us, I might say now that the Local Boards have been deprived of their powers and these Local Boards appear to be almost superfluous. Therefore in the last session of the Assembly, when a Bill was brought forward for amending certain provisions in the Local Self-Government Act, we said that a time has come when we should think of co-ordinating the

Panchayats, having Panchayats all over the State and co-ordinating them on district level. Sir, only the other day, in Bihar a recommendation has been made by an Enquiry Committee that Local Boards should be abolished altogether. Coming to the subject-matter of the Local Board elections, Sir, we said that the elections should be held on the basis of adult franchise and at that time this was vehemently opposed from the other side and it was asserted that we should not have a Local Board on the basis of adult franchise. They went on to say that it is their determination to have the Local Boards on the old basis. But I do not know how far it is true—it has appeared in the papers that Government are contemplating to have these Local Board Elections on the basis of the adult franchise. We take this opportunity of knowing from the Government categorically whether certain elections should be held on the basis of adult franchise. Sir, at that time our contention was, along with others, that the elections should be held on the basis of adult franchise because if we are to prepare any electoral rolls it will take time, it will involve expenditure of some money and therefore by having adult franchise we would be able to save both time and money. The electoral rolls prepared during the Assembly elections would have been sufficient. That suggestion was not given its due importance. Now, today if it is true that the Board's elections should be held on the basis of adult franchise, we have no objection to that. We admit the necessity of holding these elections on the basis of adult franchise. Sir, secondly, taking for granted that the elections are postponed, should they be postponed till April or May? We know in Assam, the rains start from the month of April because in this month along with the Bihu we have rains almost everywhere. In the month of May invariably we get rains, then it may not be possible for the electors to come to the booths to cast their votes. If we really think that it is necessary to postpone the election are we also not to take into consideration this point whether it would be better to postpone it only to April or May or till the next November or December, when the weather will be better and when there will be better communication? If Government decides to postpone the election to April or May, I am sure Government is seeking to keep the present Chairmen and the Members of the Boards in their own places and Government betrays their desire to have those Chairmen and the Members should continue there as much as they can. My Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, has rightly pointed out a few days ago and we also read about it in a news published in the paper that the election

would be held on or before the 28th March. It was an order passed by the Governor and immediately after that a change has taken place. Sir, I know that the Governor does not pass an order without consulting the Cabinet. If such an order was passed, then I presume the advice of the Cabinet was taken by the Governor. But what has happened in between to postpone that date fixed by the Governor. Is it because— Sir, some Chairmen or Members of the Local Boards somewhere are feeling that the election should not be held there lest they might be unseated and therefore they are exerting their influence or giving pressure on the Government so that the election may be postponed ? I want to know whether this is the reason. I am asking because there is suspicion in the minds of the people in some constituencies as in this matter there is inconsistency and incongruity after having passed an order and published in the paper and gazette. Otherwise we do not see any other reason to reconsider the date of the election by the Government. It is perhaps true that this postponement has taken place because some Chairmen or Members of some Local Boards have given pressure on the Government on the plea of flood situation and that they could not do anything in the way of preparation for election. I am sorry, Sir, that should not be the reason or argument for postponing the date. There might be difficulties either here or in other countries, but that should not be the reason for postponing the elections. The Constitution provides that election should be held in due time, and that should be followed in the case of Local Boards also. As soon as the Local Self-Government Bill was passed and came into an Act, it was the duty of the Government to see that the elections are also held under that Act. But it seems that the Government is going by default and the purpose of that Act has been set at naught. Sir, their desire is to prolong their authority so that in the meantime they can do something and appear before the people in a better atmosphere. Perhaps all the time they are thinking that the Local Board Election will be a dress rehearsal to the general election and therefore they are preparing from the Treasury Bench in all possible ways to avoid this election (*A voice* : Are you afraid ?) I am not afraid. All that I am afraid of is of the bad motive with which the Government is moving this Bill. We do not think any convincing argument in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that has been put forward for postponing the election. Sir, because the Assembly will be sitting at the time of the election there cannot be any valid reason for postponing it. This postponement will create a bad precedent and it will affect the minds

of the people of the State and also our democratic life. So, Sir, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Sir, I want to give a reply to the argument put forward by my Friend, Mr. Goswami.

My Friend has generated some heat in his argument. This is a very simple matter. After a good deal of consideration by the Cabinet it has been decided to postpone the election for some time, *i. e.*, about two months. The reason is that during the Budget session a large number of questions are put by the Members, particularly from the Opposition. From the experience of the last few years we find that unless the officers that is to say, the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers and also other officers are not in the stations, it is very difficult to obtain information from them and the information could not be supplied in time to the Members. In case Local Board general election is held at that time, they will have to move about constantly and as such it will not be possible for them to collect materials for supplying information to Members' questions. In order to enable the officers to attend to the Assembly questions for supplying necessary information in reply to questions the election is proposed to be postponed. This is one of the reasons. Mr. Goswami thinks that the Government is now afraid to hold the election. The Congress Party is not afraid of the election because they command the confidence of the people and that is why Congress is running the administration almost everywhere in India. In Andhra State the Congress commanding the majority group did not form the Government and allowed the minority group to form it. But there are so much dissentions amongst the group that they have not been able to run the administration effectively and smoothly. Here in Assam the Congress is not afraid of any other party or parties and so long they are serving the people better and have the confidence of the country. So, it is not a question of dress rehearsal for the next general election. There is no such necessity. Everywhere, both outside and inside the House, other political parties in the State have almost been liquidated and Congress Party is the only party which commands the confidence of the country and which is the most organised party with definite programme and policy. But of late there has been so much differences amongst the office bearers and Members of the party that frequent resignation is being submitted leading to confusion. I need not go into the detail. (Shri Hareswar Goswami—There are resignations from the

Congress Party as well). Yes, but there are very few. Although the parties in the Opposition are small, but as a democratic country in which we are, I am anxious to serve those parties by giving any information in reply to their questions so that we may be just and fair. Secondly, Sir, we have got very many development works to do and if we carry on election in November or December, as has been suggested by my Friend, Mr. Goswami, then this d velopment programme will be retarded because the working season practically begins in November. That is another reason why we do not want to postpone it to November. In November Officers as well as Members, including from Opposition, want to help in the development programme of the country.

My Friend, Mr. Goswami, raised a question about a Gauhati election. There was only one such election in one constituency at the time at this place and the Deputy Commissioner could carry on the election work as well as attend to matters in connection with Assembly and he could supply all the information necessary.

My Friend raised another point regarding electoral rolls. Sir, after a great deal of consideration we have taken the decision to follow in this election the electoral rolls prepared for the Assembly election because during the rains and during flood times in different places it was not possible to prepare the fresh electoral roll for Local Board election, and naturally we are extending the scope of the electoral rolls prepared for the Assembly election and accepting the Assembly Electorol Rolls as the Roll for the purpose of Local Board Elections.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : On a point of clarification, Sir. If the elections are held this time on the basis of the electoral rolls framed for the General Election, *i. e.*, on the basis of adult franchise, it is only, as the Government have said, for the sake of expediency that they want the elections to be held on that basis. We want to know whether this will hold good for future also ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI Chief (Minister) : My Friend has not followed what I said. I said that the electoral roll prepared for the Assembly will be taken as the electoral roll for the next Local Board elections. I did not say anything about adult franchise.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Are we to take it that the qualifications required or being enrolled as a voter for the last General Election to the Assembly will also be the qualifications for being enrolled as a voter for Local Board Elections in future also ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): So far as voters are concerned, this will hold good ; that decision we have arrived at. But we don't want to commit anything. We are living in a dynamic age and we want to see the results of the coming election. Moreover, the future is very uncertain. I am not sure whether the Local Boards will continue to exist after another 4 or 5 years. Hon. Members know that as soon as the Panchayat system is established throughout the country, there will be no Local Boards. So, there may not be any election to Local Boards at all in future. Under the circumstances, my friends should not make much about this delay of two months for the ensuing elections to the Local Boards and I hope they will withdraw their opposition to this measure.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No.2) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.

The Assembly divided

AYES—76

1. Mr. A. Alley.
2. Mr. Aaran Sangma.
3. Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar.
4. Maulana Abdul Jalil.
5. Shri Ananda Chandra Bezbarua.
6. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee.
7. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das.
8. Shri Baliram Das.
9. Shri Bimala Kanta Borah.
10. Shri Bishnuram Medhi.
11. Pu Ch. Saprawnga,
12. Shri Chanoo Kheria.
13. Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar.
14. Shri Debeswar Rajkhowa.
15. Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari.
16. Mr. Emonsing Sangma.
17. Mr. Emerson Momin.
18. Maulavi Faiznur Ali.
19. Shri Gahan Chandra Goswami.
20. Shri Gauri Sankar Roy.
21. Shri Girindranath Gogoi.
22. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha.
23. Shri Hareswar Das.
24. Shri Harihar Choudhury.
25. Shri Harinarayan Baruah.
26. Shri Harrison Momin.
27. Shri Hemchandra Hazarika.
28. Shri Indreswar Khound.
29. Shri Jadab Chandra Khakhlari.
30. Shri Jadunath Bhuyan.
31. Shri Jatindra Narayan Das.
32. Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.
33. Shri Jogakanta Baruah.

34. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwalla.
35. Shri Karka Chandra Doley.
36. Shri Khagendra Nath Nath.
37. Shri Khorsing Terang.
38. Shri Kistobin Rymbai.
39. Maulavi Kobad Hussain Ahmed.
40. Swami Krishnananda Brahmachari.
41. Pu Lalbuaia.
42. Shri Lila Kanta Barah.
43. Maulavi Md. Idris.
44. Maulavi Mahmud Ali.
45 Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury.
46. Shri Mahendra Hazarika.
47. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu.
48. Shri Manik Chandra Das.
49. Shri Mohendra Nath Deka.
50. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.
51 M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.
52. Shri Motiram Bora.
53. Maulavi Namwar Ali Barbhuya.
54. Shri Narnaryan Goswami.
55. Shri Nihang Rongpher.
56. Shri Nilmani Phookan,
57. Maulavi Nurul Islam,
58. Shri Omeo Kumar Das.
59. Shri Pratap Chandra Sharma.
60. Shri Purandar Sarma.
61 Shri Purnananda Chetia
62. Shri Robin Kakoti.
63. Shri Radhika Ram Das.
64. Shri Raghunandan Dhubi.
65. Shri Raichand Nath
66. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua
67. Shri Ramesh Chandra Das Chawdhury.
68. Shri Ramesh Chandra Borooah
69. Shri Ramnath Das
70. Shri Ramprasad Chaubey
71. Shri Rupnath Brahma.
72. Shri Santosh Kumar Barua
73. Shri Sarveswar Boruwa
74. Shri Sashadhar Ghosh
75. Shri Thanuram Gogoi
76. Mrs. Usha Barthakur

NOES—13

1. Shri Ranendra Mohan Das.
2. Maulavi Mehrab Ali Laskar.
3. Md. Sahadatali Mandal.
4. Maulavi Tamizuddin Prodhani.
5. Maulavi Md. Umaruddin.
6. Maulavi Md. Pahar Khan.
7. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed.
8. Shri Radha Charan Chaudhury
9. Shri Hareswar Goswami
10. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
11. Shri Dandiram Dutta
12. Shri Sarju Prosad Singh
13. Shri Ghana Kanta Gogoi.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Point of Order regarding formation of Opposition Party in the Assembly

Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to raise a point of order with regard to the so called Opposition Party.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOORERJEE (Minister): কিসের অর্ডার হে ? এটা আবার কিসের অর্ডার ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: This point of order is out of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your idea ?

Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI: My idea is that Mr. Goswami, so long speaking, as Leader of the Opposition Party cannot be called as such in my view as there is no Opposition Party in this House in proper sense. In all cases regarding the recognition of the Opposition Party the principles followed by the Lok Sabha are to be followed in this Assembly also. Regarding the recognition of the Opposition Party the Lok Sabha has made the principles clear. With regard to the first, the Party should have placed before the country a definite programme and should have returned to the House on that programme and ideologies. Secondly, the party claiming recognition should have the organisation both inside and outside the House. Thirdly, it should be able to provide quorum. The Communist Party cannot see eye to eye with the Socialist Party. So they are just like oil and water. There is no ideology in the so called Opposition Party in this House. With regard to second that there should be same party organisation inside and outside the House, to propagate their ideology but in fact the Opposition Party has got none. Thirdly their party strength is in doubt ful position and in the Tribune recently it was published that one of the party Members *i.e.*, Jonab Umaruddin has decided to leave that party (*laugther*).

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: তাতে আপানার কি হল ?

Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI: আমার কি হবে (হাঁহি) you, the law-makers, should know what is the force of law. এইটাই হয়েছে। By the force of the principles of rules and laws the Opposition is to evaporate (*laughter*). When it is to evaporate there cannot be any Opposition Party in this House. So it will be wrong, it will be out of order to address. Mr. Hareswar Goswami as the Leader of the Opposition Party. When there is no Opposition Party in real sense in this House we may recognise the Members of the Opposition Party as Members of the A. B. C. D.

groups. My submission remains that the principles followed by the Lok Sabha in recognising Opposition Party should be followed by the State Assembly also and we expect a ruling in this matter.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Motion has been decided by a division it is not understood how an hon. Member can raise and speak at such length on a matter without raising any point of order or a motion without due notice to the House as required under the rules. The specific issue he has raised is this. He has questioned the status of the Opposition and means to say that the 'Opposition Block' should not be recognised as such as has been done hitherto whether legally or conventionally. We, on this side of the House, at the beginning of this Assembly formed a United Opposition Block composed of the various elements on the basis of a minimum programme to be followed inside the House for the purpose of Parliamentary activities, because different constituent elements have different political ideologies and programmes to be advanced outside the House. At that time it was not thought necessary, neither you demanded that for the due recognition of the united Opposition Block for its legislative activities inside the House it should have a common programme outside the House. The whole idea was then to offer a concerted Opposition to bring the parliamentary activities of this House in line with recognised democratic practices. But my Friend, Mr. Narnarayan Goswami, while making his observations which are absolutely uncalled for have indulged in criticism of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and other Members in the Opposition, couched in rather filthy terms unbecoming of a Member of this august House. As for instance he has characterised the Socialist Party as going under liquidation with similar derogatory remarks for the Communist Party also. It seems to me Mr. Goswami is anxious to display his loyalty to the party to which he belongs and in fact, Sir, there should be a limit to which a man can be driven mad by party loyalty.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please withdraw the words "mad loyalty."

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: All right Sir, I use the word fantic. Now, Sir, the behaviour of my Friend reminds of the olden days when in the courts of kings there used to be royal *buffoons* to keep the kings in humour. But in the present Political set-up there is no such scope nor need.

Sir, we have come here to perform certain responsible duties and we, on this side of the House, have chosen to be on the Opposition. It is quite open to him to make any fair

and decent critisims but it is really surprising that he should go out of his way and criticise certain parties and drag in some individual Members. I do not know, Sir, why he has dragged in my name and referred to a press report that I had decided to join the Congress. Of course, I have issued a contradiction and it is entirely a matter which concerns me and none else. But why is my Friend worried over the fate of the Opposition Members and so jubilant over the apprehended fall in the numerical strength of the Opposition Block. Besides, his criticism and particularly his peculiar behaviour do not conform to the dignity of the House. In fact my Friend should learn to appreciate the true meaning and significance of the word dignity and I hope he will be have in such a way in future that by doing so he does not cast reflection on the dignity of this august House. He has the liberty and right to speak but then liberty should not be abused as license.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the point of order raised by my Friend Shri Narnarayan Goswami is out of order, because the Opposition Party was given recognition as such by the Speaker and that was done according to Rule 166 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules. Therefore, by this point of order, he is as a matter of fact, challenging the inherent power and dignity of the Speaker himself. As such, his point of order should be ruled out.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have heard the speeches of Shri Narnarayan Goswami as well as of Shri Hareswar Goswami, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and Md. Umaruddin.

In fact, we have decided to recognise this party as Opposition Party because they have 18 members altogether have signed to form a party, and that they would follow certain ideologies. Now, it will be proper to point out the parliamentary practice in this matter. We have also heard yesterday a broadcast by Mr. Kaul, Secretary, Lok Sabha.

The "Note on Parliamentary Usages Customs and Conventions" reads as follows:

"In the first place the number of persons will count. But this is not an essential condition which goes to the root of the matter though it is important enough. The exact number which will constitute a Party or a Group in the House has not yet been laid down. The number fixed by the President of the old Central Legislative Assembly for a Parliamentary Party was 12 in a House of 140 members and for a group it was 9. This cannot serve as a guide as the circumstances then prevailing

were quite different from what they are now. In a responsible legislature, it is of the utmost importance that a parliamentary party should be able to command a minimum strength which will place it in a position to keep the House. In other words, the number of members to form a party should not be less than the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House. This is a healthy principle which obviates the growth of mushroom or insignificant parties and helps to create a spirit of give and take and co-operation among the members.

2. The most vital and essential point is the unity of ideology and the programme of the members who form a party or a group. The function of a Party is not merely to have a fluid partnership of individuals or members for the purpose of opposing Government. For a party to pull its weight in a legislature, it should have a distinct ideology and programme of its own whether on the political, economic or social side. In this view, a group of Independents can never be a homogeneous Party capable of developing into a well-knit opposition, as it would never stand the chance of forming the Government in an emergency. The number of the Opposition may be comparatively small ; but it is necessary that they should have the potentialities of enlarging their numbers from election to election.

3. A Party in a legislature should have a Party Organisation not only inside the House but outside the House which is in touch with public opinion on all important issues before the country."

We have also the broadcast of the Secretary Lok Sobha on this subject, made recently. His talk is based on three principles laid down by the Speaker, "First, a party should have placed before the country a definite programme and should have been returned to the House on that programme and ideology.

But, in our State, they have got different ideologies.

"Secondly, the party claiming recognition should have an organisation both inside and outside the House. Thirdly, it should be able to provide quorum, which in the present House means a strength of 50 members.

The Speaker has also laid down that a party which satisfies the first two principles but does not have sufficient numerical strength for recognition as a "party" may be recognised as a 'group' for limited purposes if its strength is three-fifth of the quorum 30 in the present House. The concession

enjoyed by recognised groups, *e.g.*, Communists and Praja Socialists, are that they may nominate members to committees and have a right to be consulted on parliamentary business coming up before the House and other similar matters."

In our case, the Opposition used to be consulted always. So, it will be seen that the policy and procedure followed by our Opposition almost conforms with the policy and procedure as laid down by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. I do not want to take away the power of our Opposition. I therefore rule that the Party (Opposition) will function as before, though strictly, there is something to say about the homogeneity of their ideologies, as the members are drawn from the Sarvadal and Communist parties of Assam, whose ideologies are at variance with one another, but somehow they have pulled and formed a party and has been recognised.

The Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954

Mr. SPEAKER: May I know if the Opposition has anything to oppose if the Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954 is allowed to be moved for consideration ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: We have no objection to that, but it should not encroach on the Private Members' Bill. I think, we shall be able to take it up at the end.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): We have also no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received a message from the Governor of Assam :

"RAJ BHAVAN,

SHILLONG :

The 20th October, 1954.

I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Jairamdas Doulatram

Governor of Assam."

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954 be introduced.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion is:

The Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954 be introduced.

(1) The Motion was adopted.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill does not provide any new matter, only the meaning of an old provision is sought to be made clear.

Section. 5(1) provides like this:

"For a period not exceeding twenty years from the commencement of this Act, every person owning property within any of the belts aforesaid, in respect of his property be liable to pay the fee which shall be levied annually at the rates specified in the Schedule".

Thus according to Section 5(1) the rate mentioned under different belts in the schedule represents annual rate to be realised for twenty years. But the words after the rate in different belts in the schedule are capable of another interpretation. These words are therefore sought to be deleted.

Deletion of these words will make the meaning of Section 5(1) clear and that is the only provision in this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.

(*After a pause*)

The Motion was put as a question and adopted.

The Assam Excise Amendment (Extension to Garo Hills Mikir Hills North-Cachar Hills Districts) Bill, 1954

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received a message from the Governor.

"Raj Bhavan,
Shillong
The 26th October, 1954.

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Excise Amendment (Extension to Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North-Cachar Hills Districts) Bill, 1954 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Jairamdas Daulatram,
Governor of Assam."

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Excise (Amendment) (Extension to Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North-Cachar Hills Districts) Bill, 1954.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Excise (Amendment) (Extension to Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North-Cachar Hills Districts), Bill, 1954 be introduced.

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

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Excise (Amendment) (Extenison to Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills Districts), Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

Sir, for the purpose of clarification only, I need to say why this Bill has been introduced. This Bill wants to extend the Act which is the Assam Exise (Amendment) Act, 1939 to the said hill districts. This Act deals with foreign liquor used in the clubs. The main section of the Act is this:—"Any club which has transaction with its members in respect of foreign liquor shall be deemed to be conducting retail sales and shall be required to take out a licence under this Act on payment of such fees and subject to such restrictions and on such cond tions as the Provincial Government may prescribe".

Now the parent Act which is the Assam Excise, Act 1910 has been applied to the Autonomous Hills District mentioned here, and this Bill wants to extend this amendment Act of 1939 to these districts where primarily the parent Act has been in force. That is the only object of this Bill, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Excise (Amendment) (Extension to Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills Districts) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

(*After a pause*)

The Motion was put as a question and adopted.

The Assam Opium Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill 1954

Rev. J.J.M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Opium Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1954.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Opium Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1954 be introduced.

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

Rev. J.J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Opium Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill intends to bring into force the enhanced punishments which have been provided in the Act of 1933 which is an amendment Act to the parent Act of 1878, and also to bring certain other offences under its operation.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Opium Amendment (Autonomous Districts) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

(*After a pause*)

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

The Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954 be introduced.

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

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): I beg to move that the Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

Sir, this has been clearly stated in the statement of objects and reasons. Sir, this amendment introduced a relevant provision in the Assam Local Self-Government Act, 1953 to conform with the Assam Basic Education Act. This is a very simple and clear amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I am not accusing or imputing any motive on the Minister-in-charge. He is a pious man.....(*Voice* তাতেই বা কি হল?)

It has been pointed out, Sir, that "The Middle Vernacular Schools maintained and aided by the Local Boards, when recognised as Basic Schools under the Assam Basic Education Act, 1954 (Assam Act XXVI of 1954), shall be under the charge of the authorities set up under that Act". The next line is not clear, Sir. "The Boards shall be guided by provisions contained in that Act and rules and orders thereunder in the discharge of their liability in respect of Basic Education". So, Sir it is seen from above that the Basic Education Board, the State Board and the District Board will have control over all these Basic Schools, because the Boards shall be guided by the provisions contained in that Act and rules and orders thereunder in the discharge of their liability in respect of Basic Education. What liabilities can the Local Boards have after this in this respect? Why further powers the Local Boards should have towards the Basic Schools, and why this is necessary? What liability these Basic Schools have.....

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): There are some Technical Schools in some parts and these schools are under the Local Boards, for example in Tezpur and other places.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: But in clause 2 it is clearly laid down, "The Boards shall be guided by provisions contained in that Act and rules and orders thereunder in the discharge of their liability in respect of Basic Education". If the Basic Schools are taken by the Basic Education Boards, Local Boards will therefore, have no liability to discharge towards these schools.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): There are provisions in the Basic Education Act, but it may be for the Local Boards to have to do something for the school as the school was established by them. This provision is brought only to bring about co-ordination.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Instead of the Local Board managing these schools, they will be taken over by the Basic Education Board and there is provision as in the case of Primary Education. If necessary the average amount that has been spent by the Local Board for certain period may be required by the Local Board. That provision is in the Basic Education Act. Subject to that only the schools will be taken over by the Basic Education Board.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: As far as I remember there was an amendment with regard to this particular provision. Certain land revenue was imposed on the Local Boards. It would be better if the Hon'ble Minister will kindly read out the relevant provisions of the Basic Education Bill.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: I do not consider it necessary, Sir, as the leader of the House has already pointed out.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Local Self-Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted)

The Assam Homeopathic Medicine Bill, 1953

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Homeopathic Medicine Bill, 1953 be referred to a Select Committee which will consist of the following:—

1. Medical Minister—Chairman.
2. Shri Hareswar Das, Deputy Minister, Revenue.
3. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.
4. Shri Mohendra Nath Deka.
5. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora.
6. Shri Nilmoni Phookan.
7. Shri Hareswar Goswami and
8. The Mover.

The Select Committee will submit its report by the end of February, 1955. Five Members shall form a quorum.

This Homeopathic Medicine Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion, twice. The opinions came during the last session of the Assembly and it was again sent for eliciting public opinion for the second time. From the opinions so far received we have seen, Sir, that they support that such a Bill is over due in Assam. We all know that there was an Enquiry Committee set up by Government in 1950. We have a report of that Enquiry Committee and its recommendations. The whole idea of the Assam Homeopathic Medicine Bill is to impose effective checks on the practitioners of Homeopathic Medicines who are going about the country and doing injuries to the people in many cases, and sometimes it is seen that even deaths occurred on account of mishandling the patients by spurious injections. However that is one aspect of the Bill. The other aspect is that Homeopaths should be brought under the control of the State Government. For that reason, Sir, I have sponsored this Bill and the aims and objects will clearly show that this Bill is necessary in order to eliminate quacks and to give the Homeopaths some sort of status practising Homeopathy in Assam. It is contemplated to constitute a Homeopathic Board which will consist of officials and non-officials for the first time to be nominated by Government, but later on it will be an elective body elected by the "Registered Homeopaths" and "Listed Homeopaths". After the setting up of the first Board there will be registration so that we can have the names of all qualified Homeopaths within 2 years of the constitution of the Board and they will be listed under different categories. The Registered Homeopaths will have the privileges like the other medical practitioners of the modern system of medicine and regarding these privileges they will be scrutinized in the Select Committee. Generally it is admitted that we should have a list of practitioners so that we may know whom to approach and from whom medicines should be sought. The Select Committee may, however, modify these provisions relating to privileges in the Bill in the light of the various opinions received. So, Sir, I beg to move that this Bill be sent to the Select Committee and it will be thrashed out there before it comes out in the shape of an Act. With these words I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Homeopathic Medicine Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee which will consist of—

1. Minister, Medical—Chairman.
2. Shri Hareswar Das, Deputy Minister, Revenue.
3. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.

4. Shri Mohendra Nath Deka.
5. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora.
6. Shri Nilmoni Phookan.
7. Shri Hareswar Goswami.
8. The Mover.

The select Committee will submit its report by the end of February, 1955. Five Members shall form a quorum.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I am not opposed to Homeopathic Medicine but only I am opposed to the question of referring this Bill to a Select Committee. Sir, we are thankful to Mr. Barua for bringing this Bill to the House. This is a long due measure and we expected long ago that something would be done about Homeopathic treatment in the State. Sir, during the last session, this Bill was to be brought to the House after receiving public criticisms and public-opinions. In the last session of the House again it was circulated for eleciting public opinion and it has come before us with opinions of different groups of people as well as of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association. Sir, if we see the opinions obtained, which are organised public opinions, we find that they feel the necessity of such a Bill and they have approved it. The Secretary of the Executive Committee, North Cachar District Council, has agreed to it. The Secretary, Bar Association of North Lakhimpur has agreed to it. The Chairman of the Town Fund, Haflong, has agreed to it. The Pradhan Sampadak of Congress of Hailakandi approved it. The Assam Medical Association approved it and the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association in its very elaborate and very eluminating opinion has given some concrete suggestions. As a matter of fact we should have such a Bill for many reasons. We should have certain measures for allowing to carry on a certain profession, and also for restricting the practice of some professions by unqualified persons. In Assam, Homeopathy is a very popular type of treatment and many people have been benefited by this treatment. Sir, truly speaking, I have my own experience of this treatment, because at Gauhati I once fell very ill of typhoid and I was cured by Homeopathic treatment. My brother was also cured by Homeopathic treatment when he also once fell ill. I know of many cases where Homeopathic treatment was done and diseases cured. But the difficulty is that there are some quacks who generally do not know the subject and they give treatment without being able to diagnose the disease properly and therefore the treatment of Homeopathy has come to some disrepute. The All-India Medical Licentiates' Association has said that it is not only in Homeopathy but in other professions like Allopathy also there

are quacks. So, Sir, there are quacks in every profession and there might be quacks in Homeopathic too but for that we cannot say that Homeopathy practice should stop, but we must say that something must be done to stop quackery so that from the Homeopathy treatment real benefit may be enjoyed by the people. And if we look at it from that aspect we find that Homeopathy is a scientific treatment which is recognised by the people. Therefore, Sir, it is quite meet and proper that there should be some legislation on this subject so that quacks may not practice it, so that real benefit can be rendered to the people and that the people cannot be deprived of the benefit from it. For that purpose this Bill has been brought before the House by Mr. Barua. But what I am surprised is the delay in passing it into an Act. Even now when we are in possession of the valuable opinions of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association it has been felt necessary of referring the Bill to a Select Committee. It may be said amendments may be necessary. This should have been done by the Mover of the Bill himself or any other Member sitting in the Government side in the light of the suggestions made by a qualified and recognised body like the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Sir, if the Bill is sent for eliciting public opinion then the Mover of the Bill is bound to refer it to a Select Committee under Rule 62 (3).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Some discretion is left with the Speaker. If the Speaker thinks that the Bill is of such a nature that it should not be referred to a Select Committee before it is passed into an Act, then it can be done. There is that discretion.....

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): If the Mover desires then that can be done.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, it is the property of the House as soon as it has been moved.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Suggestions may be made, but it is up to the Mover to move the Motion and not by any other Member. If the Mover wants that it should be referred to a Select Committee then that motion should be moved by the member in charge of the Bill and it will be there up to this House either to accept the same or to reject it. That is the position, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: How can we anticipate that the Mover will be compelled to do so by force of argument ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) : Sir, the Mover must have moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and unless the Speaker in his discretion disallows, this Motion may be made by some body else.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Now, Sir, I think nobody can move such a Motion. There is the difficulty.

Mr. SPEAKER : But there is no Motion.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : The Mover can ask for the Speaker's permission not to refer the Bill to a Select Committee

Mr. SPEAKER : Any other Member can, I think, table a motion.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Sir, may I suggest to the Mover of the Bill to seek the permission of the Speaker to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, but if he does not want to seek that permission then it is the discretion of the Speaker to allow any other Member to move such Motion. It is the option of the Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER : Have you finished ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Not yet, Sir. Another point is that Homeopathic treatment is a very cheap treatment and particularly suitable for our poor people. Allopathy is becoming more expensive day by day and even for minor injections and minor medicines we have to spend so much that our people, who are in a state of poverty, are not able to spend so much money for Allopathic treatment or Kaviraji treatment. It is therefore necessary that in a State like Assam Homeopathic treatment should be given most importance and certain measures taken so that the quacks may not practise in this profession and actual benefit is derived by the people. Sir, in the opinion expressed by the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, reference has been made to Germany and America where Homeopathy first flourished and actually took its birth. In those countries Homeopathic treatment is not there now. In the United Kingdom even today for practising any medical profession a man has to undergo a minimum amount of training. This applies to Homeopathic treatment also. Therefore, Sir, this Bill is very essential. The people practising Homeopathy should be registered. At present we find a quack profession is flourishing. We must stop it and we can do so only by a legislation of this nature. It is, therefore,

essential that this Bill should be passed into an Act as soon as possible. Unfortunately, much time has already been taken by circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion. Now, if we again take time by referring the Bill to Select Committee, it will simply deprive the people of the benefit by some time more. Of course, certain suggestions have been made for incorporation in the Bill. This can be done by way of amendments during this very Session. Therefore, my request to the mover of the motion to take steps to see that the Bill is passed into an Act during this very Session and if this is done our people will derive real benefit. Moreover, Sir, I can assure the House that there is no controversial matter in the Bill and it can easily be taken up in this Session. If this is done, the people will be benefited. With these few words, I request the mover of the Motion as well as you to take up the Bill in right earnest now in this Session so that it can be passed into an Act.

Mr. SPEAKER : As regards the suggestion made that the Speaker should exercise his discretion and allow the Bill to be taken into consideration in this very Session, I want to say that the rule is almost imperative. Sub-rule (3) of Rule 62 states : "Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion has been carried in the Assembly and the Bill has been circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions have been received thereon before the date mentioned in the motion, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker, in his discretion, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration".

I have no motion before me except the one made by the Mover that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, which it is mandatory for him to make. Other hon. Members also have not tabled any motion that the Bill be taken into consideration now, though they had enough time to do so. I have, therefore, no other alternative but to allow the motion for referring the bill to a Select Committee.

The question is that the Assam Homeopathic Medicine Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members :

The Minister-in-charge of Medical,—Chairman.
Shri Hareswar Das, Deputy Minister, Revenue.

Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.
Shri Mohendra Nath Deka.
Shri Bimala Kanta Bora.
Shri Nilmani Phookan.
Shri Hareswar Goswami ; and
The Mover.

The Select Committee should submit its report by the end of February, 1955. Five Members shall form a quorum.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to place the Government's point of view.

Mr. SPEAKER : You should have done it earlier. Any way, please go on.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : Sir, I know that the Homeopathic system of treatment is prevalent in our country and it is popular with certain section of our people. I also admit that legislation is necessary to control the practice of homeopathy. So far as Government are cencerned, we do not oppose this Bill being referred to a Select Committee. But in this connection I want to point out certain things. We received instructions from the Government of India not to embark on any legislation on this subject as the matter was still under the consideration of the Goverement of India, who were trying to formulate a common policy to control the practice of Homeopathy We referred the matter to the Government of India and stated clearly that some other States had already got Acts to control the practice of Homeopathy and in view of that we wanted to know whether we should not proceed with this Bill, which was then introduced by Mr. Barua. In reply we have been informed by the Government of India.....

Mr. SPEAKER : They want the medical graduates only to practise Homeopathy. Is it not ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : They want to formulate an all-India policy. They of course, have not come to a decision as yet in the matter but they have informed us that they have no objection to the Government of Assam taking steps to bring in a legislation on the lines of the legislations made by some other States. I have said that so far as this Government are concerned, we have no objection to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. But I want to point out in this connection that the Bill as it stands needs certain changes modifications and even additions and it requires careful secrutiny

I think all these points will be taken up in the Select Committee.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, so far as "Commencement" is concerned, the Bill states "It shall come into force at once". I want to subsitute "It shall come into force on such date as appointed by the Government by notification in the Gazette".

So far as Definitions are concerned the Bill, states "Homeopathy" means the Homeopathic system of medicine and includes allied branches of Bio-Chemistry, minor surgery and midwifery. But I want to put it like this ; "Homeopathy means the system of medicine founded by Dr. Hahnemann and the expression 'homeopathic' shall be construed accordingly".

Regarding constitution of the first and subsequent clauses, I want to put it in the same lines as in the Bomay Act. Clauses 3 (1) should be like this, 'The State Government may, as soon as may be, by notification in the Official Gazette constitute a Board, to be called, 'the Board of Homeopathic System of Medicine, Assam.' The Board shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal and may by the same name sue and be sued." This is not there in the present provision but it should be there.

And regarding constitution of this Board also the Bill provides that there should be 8 Homeopaths, 3 Members of the Legislative Assembly, etc. Here, I should like to put as "4 Homeopaths and 4 Members of the Legislative Assembly".

So far as clause 4 is concerned, I want to retain the following and delete the rest, "The manner of constitution of the subsequent Board as an elective body shall be such as may be prescribed".

Regarding categories of Homeopaths which have been shown in clauses 9, 10 and 11(*a*), I think this may be laid down by rules.

Regarding fees of registered Homeopaths the amount has been fixed at Rs.25 and Rs.15 but I think, it should be more than that and it should be Rs. 100, Rs.50 and Rs.25. We have to be careful with regard to the privileges which would be allowed to these Homeopath practitioners and I think, there is no necessity of clauses 19 and 20 and these may be prescribed by rules.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think, these details may be given in the Select Committee.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Earlier informations are given to have an idea.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : Sir, these are the main points which I have to place before the House at this stage. We shall formulate our suggestions in the meantime to be put before the Select Committee where the Bill will be discussed threadbare.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Homeopathic Medicine Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1. Minister, Medical—Chairman.
2. Shri Hareswar Das, Deputy Minister, Revenue.
3. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.
4. Shri Mohendra Nath Deka.
5. Shri Bimala Kanta Bora.
6. Shri Nilmoni Phookan.
7. Shri Hareswar Goswami; and
8. The Mover.

The Select Committee will submit its report by the end of February 1955. Five Members shall form a quorum.

(The Motion was adopted)

The Assam Freedom of Movement in Tea Plantations Bill, 1954

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Freedom of Movement in Tea Plantations Bill, 1954.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, the Bill is out of order. The Bill is the Assam Freedom of Movement in Tea Plantations Bill, 1954. Now, in the State List there is no such subject. So the State Legislature cannot legislate on a subject like this.

Then, in List III, the Concurrent List, there is no such provision, but there is provision in entry No. 22 for Trade Unions but that relates to industrial and labour disputes and does not refer to the freedom of movement.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: There is a semi-column in between.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): Even so, freedom of movement of member of Trade Unions cannot be brought in this. In any case, under List III ; it has got to be approved previously by the Government of India.

Then, in List 1 of the Union List there is no such provision. There is a residual entry in No. 97 which relates to any other matter which is not enumerated in any of the Lists, *i. e.*, any matter not provided in Lists II and III ; in such subjects the Union Legislature can legislate.

There is another objection. It conflicts with the Article 19) (*f*) of the Constitution. Article 19) (*f*) says, "All citizens shall have the right to acquire, hold or dispose of property." Now, hold means, according to the interpretation of the Supreme Court, to possess and enjoy in any manner the owner likes. Here there is an encroachment of the right of possession and enjoyment. According to clause 3 of the Bill any member of a Trade Union shall have the right to move freely in tea plantation. Now this tea plantation is private property. So there is encroachment into private property. There is a provision that previous notice should be given. But this is nothing because the owner cannot prevent the notice giver from entering. The person who wants to enter, can do so at any time, day or night, —owner will simply take notice of it. The fact that the owner cannot prevent his entry, means that he cannot enjoy his property in any manner as is provided by Article 19(I) (*f*). In his statement of objects and reasons the member in charge of the Bill state like this, "the Bill seeks to remove such impediments and to allow free mixing without taking away the right of the owner", but though it is written "without taking away the right of the owner", as a matter of fact, in clause 3 the right is taken away. In case of abstruction by the owner, in clause 4 a penalty is provided. So the owner has no option but to remain an idle spectator to the invasion of his right. Clause (5) of Article 19 provides putting any reasonable restrictions. The right which has been conferred by clause (1) (*f*) of Article 19, may be modified to a certain extent by clause (5,) but only for the protection of the interest of Trade Union workers neither fall in the category of general public or scheduled tribe. So clause (5) does not protect the Bill. A Trade Union is outside the category of general public. Restriction of a fundamental right for one class of labourers only will therefore conflict with the Constitution. In a Rajasthan State case, where certain Jaigirdars were given the right of distillation of liquor and sell it, whereas the public and other aigirdars were not given the right, the Supreme Court held

the Act to be *ultra vires*. So, Sir, a particular class of workers cannot be termed as general public. So, clause (5) of Article 19 does not cover this bill.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on this point. I am afraid the Hon'ble Deputy Minister is not quite correct in his interpretation of this clause (5) of Article 19. He wants us to believe that the Trade Union right or rather the right of free movement of Trade Union workers is not one of general public importance, or general public interest. But, Sir, we know that for any democratic country, the Trade Union right and also other rights which emanate from it are not only thosewhich concern the particular Trade Union worker or the workers who constituted that particular Trade Union but the country and general public.

Mr. SPEAKER: Trade Union workers are certain class of people and therefore not covered.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: So far as the right of free Trade Unionism is concerned, that concerns not only a particular class or particular section of the people known as the Trade Union workers, but that concerns the entire democratic State. Because that State is not democratic where there is no right of free trade union movement and as a matter of fact, we find that here in Article 19 itself at clause (1)(*c*) there is right to form social association or union, then again, in (*d*) we find the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. Now if this clause (5) is read along with (*c*) and (*d*) of Article 19(1) where (*c*) is to form association or unions and (*d*) is to move freely throughout the territory of India then we shall see that this Article 19 as a matter of fact guarantees and not restricts a fundamental right. Let us read these two things together and we shall understand that in a democratic State, Trade Union, free and unrestricted, is a *sine qua non* of the very democratic existence of the State. When we take all these things together the proper interpretation of clause (5) comes to be that there may be reasonable restriction on the enjoyment of private property. So, Sir, while the Constitution gives the right to the owner for his enjoyment of property, but at the same time, clauses (*c*) and (*d*), give the right to the citizens to form associations and also to form unions as also to move freely throughout the territory of India. Now these two things can be made compatible by making the restriction reasonable and in the general public interest.

Mr. SPEAKER: The restrictions are provided for the general interest of the public. If restriction in the unrestricted enjoyment of the private property is reasonable in the owners it is also reasonable in the general interest of the public.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: You mean it is reasonably limited ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It must be resonably limited.

Shri GAURISANKAR BAHATTACHARYYA: So if we can say that our restriction is not unreasonable then the Bill is quite in order.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is reasonable. Our Constitition does not stand on the way.

Shri GAURISANKAAR BHATTACHARYYA: So, Sir, I beg to submit that the interpretation given by the Deputy Minister is not quite accurate and it does not conform to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of India.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to speak on the subject.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will be given time after the lunch is over.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, our next business I think, is Supplementary Demand for Grants.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

All right, he will get time tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch. till 2 p. m.

After lunch

(The Assembly re-assembled after lunch at 2 p. m. with the Deputy Speaker on the Chair)

Supplemantary Demands for Grants

No.7

(25 General Administration)

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the floor of this House may I ask who are the untouchables in Assam ? This land of Assam is inhabited by people belonging to various races and tribes following the major religions under the sun, *i.e.*, Hindusim, Bhuddhism, Islam, Christianity and many of tribal religions. We know, Sir, that there is no untouchability in Islam, Bhuddism and in Christianity and so far we know in all other tribal religions also. Sir, so far we know Assam is a land inhabited by people the majority of which are backward people, and there is really one problem, the problem of the backward people. Sir, if the question of untouchability is approached from the food point of view of the people, then of course we know that we have quite a large number of beef eaters, pork-eaters, beer drinkers and others. But, Sir, are people to be regarded as untouchables from that food point of view. In fact we have seen in the world over, a large number of people who take beef for their food.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Cut Motion of my Friend is to discuss how publicity will help in removing the evils of untouchability for which a sum of Rs.39,000 has been earmarked for the purpose as stated in the explanatory note.

But now my Friend says there is no untouchability in Assam, how then can he discuss how the publicity will help in removing the evils of untouchability in Assam ?

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Wait, please wait, I am coming to that. Sir, I do not know how publicity can remove untouchability among these people.

Sir, the real problem now among these people is the removal of their backwardness, but I find that a sum of Rs.39,000 has been earmarked for the publicity purpose to remove this evil of untouchability. Now, Sir, another sum of Rs.35,000 under the head Educational Development Scheme for the same purpose, *i. e.*, for the removal of untouchability and another sum of Rs.25,000 under the head Public Health for the same purpose have been provided. About a lakh of rupees have been earmarked for removal of untouchability. I do not know how untouchability can be removed by publicity, educational scheme and public health scheme. My view is that we are squandering away this money on propaganda. I would, therefore, suggest that this whole amount should be diverted for the education of the backward people ; and this money can be given for construction, and giving aid to schools in the backward areas of the State. I would like, Sir, to have more light from the Chief Minister how he says that he is going to remove untouchability by such propaganda. The Government of India have sanctioned certain sums of money for certain schemes, and such schemes are to be given effect to. We do not know how those schemes will serve the desired purpose. So, Sir, whatever amount be available, that money should be spent for useful purposes, promising results.

With these words, Sir, I move my Cut Motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Cut motion moved is that the provision of Rs.78,000 under Supplementary Demand No.7 Major head—25—General Administration, Minor head (*b*)—Publicity Department, Sub-head—1—Publicity, at page 8 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.3,71,496 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Ghana Kanta Gogoi has commented already on the doubtful character of the expenditure. First of all, Sir, I must say that this is entirely a new expenditure on a new scheme. Sir, first of all I would like to refer to page 9 of the List of Supplementary Demands—Publicity—"The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.39,000 for publicity work for removal of untouchability. The State Government will have to bear an equal share on this account. The communication regarding this allotment has been received from the Government of India after the budget was passed. Hence the supplementary demand to the extent applied for is necessary".

That is all right, I do not question it. But my point is that under the head 'publicity for removal of untouchability we have no existing grant, this is entirely a new thing. Apart from a grant of Rs.39,000 from the Government of India, we should have to make a provision from our State revenues for removal of untouchability, and, therefore, Sir, I say this is entirely a new thing, a scheme and a new expenditure. This therefore, requires explanation with all the necessary details in the schedule to the list of demand so that the Members may examine the schemes and suggest how the money may be best utilised. But, Sir, this has not been made clear to us and the demand also is irregular for lack of explanation as an item of new expenditure in the schedule. Secondly, Sir. even though no such schemes have been given, we are very anxious to know what the schemes are, whether they are under the Publicity, the Education or the Public Health Department; we want to know how far these schemes in these different departments could be implemented by this Government to serve the cause of removal of untouchability from our society. I should like to get some information about that from the Minister-in-charge.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the arguments of Mr. Gogoi. He is right to some extent when he says that the problem of untouchability is not very acute in the State of Assam. That it is not so acute as in the State of Madras and some other States—I quite agree and for this we must be grateful to our great social and religious reformer, Sri Sri Sankar Dev, but for whom we would not have lived in a liberal society as we are living today and the problem of untouchability in Assam would have been as great as in other States. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was published we found that there were about 60 or 70 scheduled castes in the State of Bengal, but through the grace of this great socio-religious teacher we have today only 4 untouchable classes, *viz.*, Kaibarta, Bania, Sweeper and Namasudra.

Out of this only two, *viz.*, Kaibarta and Banias are indigenous to Assam and the rest, *viz.*, Sweeper and Namasudra classes came from Bengal. So there are only two classes of people who are called untouchables in Assam. (*A voice*: Hira also). At any rate we are reduced to 3 untouchable classes only, but in Madras and some other States we find innumerable classes of untouchables and their condition is also quite different from ours. In Assam if a few Kaibarta children and a few Kayastha and Brahmin children are allowed to move together in the street, nobody will be able to distinguish the Kaibartas from the others. The distinction is so insignificant that it is difficult to recognise which is the Kaibarta boy and which is the Brahmin or Kayastha boy. It is hardly so in the other States. I also agree that the number of untouchables in our State is quite small, but it will be idle to deny the problem of untouchability in Assam. There is surely this problem in our society, though in a much lesser form, and therefore the State Government in conjunction with the Government of India have taken the right move in order to remove the last vestige of untouchability that still exists in our society. The *modus operandi* may be different in different States because the problem is not the same in all the States. In our State we are trying to help the removal of untouchability by holding community feasts during our Bihu festival. We are also trying to remove this evil by organizing big Bhaona and Rash Jatra festivals where people irrespective of caste and creed are allowed to take part. We have also taken other steps in other directions to remove this foul blot from our society. I am sure some schemes will be prepared in this connection by our Government and it is for the Minister-in-charge to decide how they will be put into execution. But so long this untouchability is not removed from our society, we cannot bring into existence a classless and casteless society in our State for which we are all very anxious. This last vestige of caste distinction and communalism must go from our society and therefore the Government have rightly accepted the grant from the Centre and are trying to help this noble cause. So, I hope there will be no objection to this Supplementary Demand.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I had no mind to enter into this discussion as all Members sitting on both sides of the House were unanimous that the last vestige of untouchability should be removed from our State though it is not so acute as in other States of India. But, Sir, I do not agree with what has been said by Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora that no scheme is necessary, that it is also not feasible to put forward any scheme by Government when Government put forward these demands, as if from the statement it seems that the problem of removing

untouchability is very easy and any scheme which could be put forward by a Minister can successfully tackle the problem. At least he has given this impression that any scheme which can come out from the brain of a Minister may solve the problem and there is no necessity to discuss in this House. But with great respect towards Shri Bora I must say that men like Sri Chaitanya, men like Mahatma Gandhi who tried their best and sacrificed their whole life to remove untouchability from India, did not succeed wholly. Though Sri Chaitanya through religion of love wanted to remove this cancer from our society, he did not succeed. Even though Mahatma Gandhi worked life-long for removing untouchability he did not succeed. What a fight they had with Sanatanists! And at times Gandhi had to take drastic step like *Annasan* for removal of untouchability, still he failed. So it is not an easy problem as some of my Friends think. It is not so easy to remove untouchability by means of a scheme which may come from the brain of a Minister or from the Publicity Department. It can not even touch the fringe of the problem. So it is very important that the subject-matter should be discussed thread-bare and we should be given to understand how the money which is given by the Government of India and the share from our State is going to be utilised properly. Unless the matter is properly thrashed out, I do not think it is going to be a success and the money can be properly spent.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether the number of untouchables is small or medium or big that is not the question. The point is that untouchability is the canker in our society, in our body-politic. It must go. But so far as the removal of this canker is concerned, I think the approach should be real rather than exhibitional. Untouchability will not go simply if there be some lectures or there be some publications of treatise. The real means of removing untouchability will be if we can pull up those unfortunate down-trodden brothers and sisters of ours from the utter economic and cultural poverty where generations have pushed them to and therefore what is most urgently necessary is the betterment, improvement of their economic condition. Most of these poor untouchable brothers are landless and our prime attention should be to give them land and also to give them other amenities of life. They should be given special weightage in these respects and also in respect of educational facilities. We see, specially in towns, that untouchability is dying out. Not to speak of inter-dining, even inter-marriage is gradually becoming widespread and we know that the reason is that they got some chance of education, but in the rural areas we have seen that educational facility is not given apequately

to them or due to their economic poverty they cannot avail of the opportunity. Therefore, if it is possible to convince the Government of India that this sum of money, specially for this State of Assam, will be better utilised in giving them further educational facilities, then the expenditure should be so adjusted. I think Government should make an effort in that direction. There is a provision for giving an amount to education. That is very good. My suggestion is that taking into account the special condition in Assam, where from the days of Mohapurush Sankar Dev or Damodar Dev, untouchability has been greatly discouraged. There is no more necessity of making propaganda as such. What is necessary in Assam is actual practice. Propaganda may be necessary even now in States like Madras, etc. What we need in Assam is to render concrete help to the untouchable brethren so that this problem should be solved more quickly. My suggestion is that Government may move the Central Government for getting permission and special latitude for diverting this amount to educational or such other purposes. This is my concrete suggestion and I place it before the House in connection with this Demand.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I could not follow the meaning of this Cut Motion and do not see how we can agree with his idea that this amount, instead of utilising for the removal of untouchability that exists at present to whatever extent among the scheduled caste, should be diverted for the benefit of the backward classes. As a matter of fact that cannot be done.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: I really mean that the amount should be diverted for education of backward classes including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): It is known to the hon. Members that there is a notification by which the scheduled castes are declared and this particular amount is to be utilised for the purpose of removal of untouchability among the scheduled castes. As regards the backward classes, there is provision in the State budget in respect of their scholarships and education, and as a matter of fact it is also known to my hon. Friend that a Commission was set up by the President as laid down in the Constitution to enquire into the classes of different backward communities and adequate facilities should be given to them and how to improve their economic and other conditions. That Commission will submit a report to the President and the Government of India will come to a certain decision as to who are the backward classes because

there are several classes who claim to be backward. Some people who are forward and advanced will claim to be backward just to get the benefit of the Government of India's help. All such disputes arose and in order to determine the real backward classes the Commission travelled in Assam as well as in other places of India and the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission is being awaited. Even pending that report of the Commission, we have a list of backward classes prepared in accordance with the general principle followed in other parts of the country and we have forwarded to the Government of India. There is a large amount of money which is kept for giving scholarships not only to the backward classes but also to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the hills and plains as well. I understand from the Government of India that candidates can generally write to the Government of India or through the State Government for these scholarships but the entire amount that is provided for that purposes is not spent for dearth of applications. As regards scholarships and other educational facilities to the backward classes, there are provision for scholarships with regard to the higher education, technical education. Besides that, there are also provisions in our budget with regard to the improvement of the backward classes and also other facilities as for instance for rendering financial help to private schools, educational institutions in areas predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes, backward classes, plains tribals and scheduled tribes of the hill areas. Thus if anyone will go through the State budget, will clearly see that all possible efforts are being made by this Government to open schools in places predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward people and this has been the endeavour of Government. As a matter of fact compulsory education has been introduced in certain backward areas and it is clear that compulsory primary education is extended to areas predominantly inhabited by the above tribes and castes who are scattered all over the country and there has been an attempt to remove the untouchability. Under Article 17 of the Constitution of India the untouchability is abolished. It is known that legislative measures have been adopted penalising untouchability as an offence punishable in accordance with law. As hon. Members know well that a legislation has been passed and that entry to public places and restaurants, hotels etc., should be allowed and any opposition to such entry has been made an offence punishable under the Act. That has been passed recently, but in spite of that what we find in some places that there are instances when nobody would come forward to the Court if such an offence is committed by somebody because the people are backward. Somebody must come forward to

help the Court and inform that such offence has been committed and that offender be tried and the case is to be tried against him. But the scheduled caste people are so undeveloped that they do not get any assistance in their localities and there is no organisation whatsoever to bring the matters to the court of law. An offence is not committed not because there is a law, but because in addition to the law there is an atmosphere and public opinion against such offence. We do not find that atmosphere in the case of untouchables. That atmosphere is necessary in the case of the helpless untouchables or the scheduled castes wherever they live.

We are glad that in Assam the rigour of untouchability is much less than any other parts of India. But so ong there is untouchability in our State in whatever less extent, this should be prevented not only by legislation but by creating an atmosphere and public opinion so that this cannot exist any more and so that they are not looked down and that they can feel themselves that they are also members of the society and have the same rights and privileges. For that purpose an All-India policy was adopted to see how that moral atmosphere and public opinion can be created in order to remove untouchability and with that end in view some money has been allotted by the Government of India in their Budget to be spent under certain items and that allotment has been distributed to all the States. According to that All-India policy the work should be carried on with definite plans and schemes prepared in consultation with the Government of India. I will shortly read out the plans and programme of our scheme item by item. Some one of my Friends in the Opposition is very touchy about the publicity. I will show what publicity means in this case. It is not ordinary publicity but extraordinary publicity that is essentially necessary to raise the moral of the untouchables or to create an atmosphere by which they can raise their moral, so that they cannot be looked down by anyone of the society and that untouchability cannot find any more place in the country. That is to be done not merely by legislation or by giving scholarships only. Of course educational facilities must be given. But the main thing that is necessary is public opinion so that they cannot be debarred from entering into any public place or institutions and that they are not looked down by other people. As a matter of fact, I have received a complaint from Dhubri that some untouchables were not allowed to have their tea in some tea-stall at Golokganj. Even the sweepers at Gauhati are not allowed to enter into any restaurant or any tea-stall even if they come with clean body and dress. For that we cannot punish the people responsible, as no one lodges information in absence of an atmosphere by which the untouchables

can be allowed to enter into the public places and for that publicity is required to create an atmosphere. The allotments under various items for expenditure in this connection are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Publicity	78,000	0	0
Wells : In pre-dominantly inhabited places by scheduled castes.	45,000	0	0
Education	50,000	0	0
Public Health	25,000	0	0
Cottage Industries	2,000	0	0

We want to give scholarships to the scheduled caste students to learn cottage industries. There is a provision that if any candidate from scheduled caste learns any cottage industry he may be given loan by which he can purchase implements to carry on the industry in his own home and for that reason scholarships of an amount of Rs.2,000 has been kept apart for them. We propose to place more money, if required, from the ordinary budget provision. We are prepared to help not only the scheduled caste people but also other backward classes as well and also the tribal people from the hills and plains under different heads. Under item 'Sanitation' also we want to help them for constructing wells. The amount for the whole scheme comes to 2 lakhs of rupees and the Government of India is contributing about 1 lakh.

Now I come to publicity : The publicity and propaganda activities for the removal of untouchability mainly consist of Film shows, Exhibitions, Cinema Slides in Cinema Houses, participation in rural fairs (it may be necessary to organise Rural fairs and Exhibitions), Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions, launching of intensive propaganda campaigns, holding of social gatherings, feasts, sports, etc., aimed at educating the public and cementing bond of friendship between High Caste and the Scheduled Caste people, issuing appropriate posters for display at public places like Post Offices, Schools, Libraries, Railway Stations, etc., printing of small pamphlets and booklets, publicising relevant provisions of the Constitution on the subject. An atmosphere will be created by these means which will enthuse our people to view at things in proper perspective and to adopt the measures suggested by this Organisation. No campaign can succeed if it fails to arouse public enthusiasm and public co-operation. These are the items that have got to be published and for this Organisation has been set up and half the amount spent under this head will

be contributed by the Government of India and half by the State Government. These items will be in addition to the amounts already provided in the respective Budgets of the different Departments. For education, about Rs.50,000 has been provided ; for wells in areas pre-dominantly inhabited by scheduled castes people, a sum about 45,000 rupees has been provided ; for public health Rs.25,000 for grants-in aid to non-Government or Subsidised dispensaries. You know, Sir, for Subsidised dispensaries we want the people to contribute something in the shape of construction of building before a dispensary is established. But for areas inhabited pre-dominantly by the scheduled caste people we have waived that condition as they are generally poor and cannot make any contribution. Then, some provision has also been made for award of scholarships. These are the main items on which this scheme is made and the Government of India have agreed to contribute half of the cost, *viz.*, a lakh of rupees. For the proper implementation of the scheme we shall probably constitute consultative committees in districts and subdivisions. Of course, the publicity will have to be done on a State-wide basis with films and other things obtained from the Government of India. The work will proceed according to a well laid-out programme and we shall ask the district officers to enlist the co-operation of the people of the locality. So, Sir, in view of my explanation for what purpose money will be spent, I hope Mr. Gogoi will see his way to withdraw his cut motion.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI : After hearing the Chief Minister, I think we should have the money and spent it. I, therefore, beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

(The cut Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.3,71,496, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration."

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.8
(27.—Administration of Justice)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of

Rs.24,750, be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the Head "27. Administration of Justice."

		Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	11,56,100
II. Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	...	...
Additional amount now required ...	...	24,750

III. Sub-head under which Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—	General Rs.	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas Rs.	Totol Rs.
B—LAW OFFICERS			
(b) Legal Remembrancer, etc.—			
1. Allowances and Honoraria ...	750	.....	750
2. Contract Contingencies ...	5,000	.....	5,000
(c) Mufassil Estt.—			
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	10,000	.....	10,000
4. Contingencies (O. C. C.) ...	9,000	.....	9,000
Total ...	24,750	.....	24,750

The reasons why this amount is necessary nave been explained in Explanatory Notes given below:—

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(b) 1. The amount is required to meet the expenditure that has been incurred by the Senior Government Advocate for his (including his personal orderly) journeys to and from Delhi for consultation with the Attorney-General of India in connection with certain appeals to be filed before the Supreme Court.

2. Extra grant is necessary due to increased expenditure on court-fees and other charges including security deposits for Supreme Court appeals before High Court.

(c) 3. The amount is necessary to meet the increased expenditure on fees to Government Pleaders due to increase in the volume of litigations through out the State.

4. Extra grant is necessary to meet the increased expenditure on fees to other pleaders due to increase in the number of cases.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two cut Motions but I find Shri Goswami is absent.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.9,000, under Supplementary Demand No.8, Major head—27.—Administration of Justice, Minor head—B.—Law Officers, Sub-head —4.—Contingencies (O. C. C.), at page 11 of the List of Supplementary Demands be refused, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.24,750 do stand reduced by Rs.9,000.

The object of my motion is to discuss the necessity of engaging other pleaders and also to ascertain whether the number of cases have actually increased.

From the explanatory notes, we find that in addition to an amount of Rs.10,000 for the extra fees to Government pleaders due to increase in the volume of litigations throughout the State, this sum of Rs.9,000 has been sought to meet the increased expenditure of fees to other pleaders due to increase in the number of cases. Now, if we would have been convinced about this explanation we would not have grudged this amount. But, Sir, we have a certain amount of experience and information to show that the matter is not so very simple. Now, is this necessity of engaging extra pleaders due to the number of cases or due to some other causes? In answer to a question on the floor of this House in the last Session, I mean unstarred question No.268 put by Maulavi Mehrab Ali Laskar, the Minister was pleased to give an answer and therefrom we find with regard to one Government pleader at least that he left the station by taking leave on several occasions and for that reason some other pleaders had to be engaged. We also have this information that Government pleaders are engaged not simply because of their legal merit but for some other consideration. I may make it clearer by saying for party consideration. (The Deputy Speaker:—The point is engaging other pleaders). Yes, Sir due to wrong appointment of Government pleaders, who actually cannot attend to the business for which they are meant, this additional amount becomes necessary, and not because the number of cases has increased. The Government seeks to show the engagement of extra pleaders as due to increase in the number of cases. My contention is that it is not primarily due to increase in the number of cases, but to the wrong and partisan appoinment of Government pleaders. For example, if a gentleman, who has got as many as 14 or 15 public functions is engaged as Government pleader, can it be expected that he will attend to the cases? For example, Silchar is a very important district headquarter and the Government pleader of that place is an important person in that respect. But the gentleman concerned has got 15 public

functions to my knowledge, he may have many more not within my knowledge. (*A Voice*:—He may be a genius). Yes, either he is a genius or he does not attend to his duties. Even if he is a genius he cannot be 10 incarnations (*A Voice*:—Government pleader need not appear in every case). I expected this to be said. I am coming to it. If only my hon. Friend holds his patience he will get reply to this. Sir, this gentleman is a Member of the Assembly, he is a member of the Municipal Board, Development Board, Government Cottage Industries Board, member of the Governing Body of the Gurucharan College, Hailakandi College, member of the Crop Prize Giving Committee, member for Community Project, member of Advisory Board of Supply Department, member of the University Court, Public Accounts Committee and several other committees, member of several Congress Committees, member of the Self-Help Committee, member of the Managing Committee of the Town School, member of the School Board and so on. He may be a genius, but how can he attend to his duties as Government pleader at Silchar if he comes to Shillong to attend the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee ? After all, he cannot play the roles of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde that here he will be Dr. Jekyll and there he will be Mr. Hyde ! So, another gentleman will have to be engaged and he will be paid fees. (*A Voice*—Lesser daily fees). But cases are not finished in a single day. The Government pleader, as soon as he returns will take up the case, but he does not know the head or tail of the case because he was not present in the initial stage. He will also join and the head and tail will meet. This was also the case at Gauhati and I shall be able to give particular dates from my diary. In one case, the Government pleader from Shillong, Mr Changkakati, went there and he and Mr. Goswami, Government pleader from Gauhati both appeared. The District Judge said, 'What am I to do ?', when in a book each of them wanted his signature that they both appeared. This is with regard to a case against the Democratic Review of Shillong instituted by the Excise Minister in which case two lawyers got engaged. I have got personal knowledge of another case. Of course, it is not now but it was before the change was made at Gauhati, I saw two pleaders were engaged, the Government pleader and another pleader.

In important district headquarters like Jorhat, Nowgong, Dhubri, and I have already mentioned about Silchar, appointments were made not from the point of view of merit.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Of course, from the point of view of merit.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Then, I will give another instance of course. The Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara made certain correspondence with the Legal Remembrancer and he wanted the opinion of Government pleader of Dhubri and he was consulted and perhaps he appeared and took the fees and afterward he said that he was not quite competent to deal with that particular case. This case relates to Maulavi Shahadat Ali Mandal, M. L. A., in which Government wanted to enhance his sentence and the services of the Government pleader of Gauhati had to be requisitioned. Then, in answer to a question put in this House by one of my Friends, it was stated that many other things were taken into consideration in appointing a Government pleader besides that he is leading lawyer. If it is a fact, may I know, how much practice the Government pleader appointed for Silchar had before he was appointed ?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Seldom he attended Court.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It is clear that the Government makes these appointments with their own party men who happened to be members of the profession, without caring to consider experience and other things. Is it not favouritism ? The result is that in any important case extra help with extra remuneration is necessary and this is one of the reasons for which this extra amount has become necessary.

There is another reason and that is with regard to the increased number of cases. In answer to questions put in this House in a previous Session by my Friends, Mr. Tamizuddin Pradhani and Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed in the floor of this House... .....

(*Voice*—He admits increase of cases).

Pray, wait and see how and why this sort of increase in cases takes place. In answer to these questions, it was said that most of the Police cases either ended in discharge or acquittal, because Police conducted the investigations so very badly that most of the Government cases failed and frivolous cases or badly managed cases came to the Courts. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that such frivolous cases are not instituted and stop the Police from bad investigation and in that case we can avoid engaging more lawyers and thus stop payment of more money from the Government coffers.

These are the two points on which I object to this Demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved is that the provision of Rs.9,000, under Supplementary Demand No.8, Major head—27.—Administration of Justice, Minor head—B.—Law Officers, Sub-head—4.—Contingencies (O. C. C.), at page 11 of the List of Supplementary Demands be refused, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole supplementary demand of Rs.24,750 do stand reduced by Rs.9,000.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised to hear the arguments advanced by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, who as I understand, is a practising lawyer. Had these arguments come from some non-lawyers, I could understand that due to ignorance some such arguments have been advanced. Sir, my Friend has admitted that the number of cases has increased. He also admitted that due to absence of some Government pleaders from the headquarters other pleaders had to be engaged. At the same time, he accused that the Government pleaders who actually did not appear to have realised fees although the cases were conducted by other pleaders. Sir, it may be the personal experience of my Friend, but though I do not practise myself I can tell my hon. Friend in confidence that there are honest pleaders who do not cling like leeches to a case and draw money without appearing in the case as alleged by him.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I have given concrete examples.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister:) If my Friend thinks that instead of entrusting Government works to trusted and experiened persons we should give them to doubtful hands then it will mean that Government is trying to cut at the very root of their existence. Is the Government so fool that they will entrust the works to a class of persons who will betray the Government because of their avowed policy of injuring the present Government for their own selfish ends ? Certainly not. If the works are entrusted to the qualified persons who have got their law degrees, who are experienced, what is the harm ? If one's own party man is legally qualified he should be engaged. Is it a disqualification to belong o the Party in power ? Just to please my Friends in Opposition, some Pleaders of their choice should be engaged, is that the clesin ? If so, I am sorry I can't oblige my Friends.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: My contention is that Government should engage competent and whole-time lawyers.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Due to the absence of Government pleaders, other pleaders are engaged. It may be for two reasons. It may be due to the engagement of the Government pleaders in another Court, or the Government pleader may be out of station for some urgent business, public or private. When our pleaders are engaged otherwise in different Courts, naturally Government cases cannot be allowed to be decided *ex-parte*. So we have to engage other pleaders. My Friend, cried out just now why there should be another pleader? I am sorry for him.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: So engage 3 or 4 as you like !

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Three or four pleaders are engaged sometimes in some cases. From my experience I say this. I also engaged 3 or 4 pleaders in some cases. There was time when I had the occasions to engage 3 or 4 pleaders in some cases for days together. Sir, these are facts which are well known at least to the practising lawyers. When Government pleader is engaged in a case he gets the fees. Unless he appears in the Courts he does not get the fees. The number of cases, both civil and criminal, has increased and consequently the number of Courts has also increased. So if it so happens which is quite natural too that there might be cases in more than one Courts at a time and it is a commonsense that more than one pleader will be necessary to be engaged in such cases. But he knows it who are they. It is not that we always go to the Court, in many cases we are to defend cases filed by others, in some cases we appear as the appellant and some cases as respondent. So we cannot control the number of cases. My Friend's real grievance in this is that instead of engaging lawyers according to his choice, this Government has engaged lawyers according to their choice, Sir, how can I help my Friend? Government should engage some one on whom they have got faith and can rely. Sir, my Friend has also mentioned that there are some cases which are not genuine, quite so when they are instigated by some designed persons opposing the Government views.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That is what the Government say.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOKERJEE (Minister): As I have said, if the case is not genuine it may be due to the handi-work of some of our Opposition Friends, it is not our work at first.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whose cases?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : How can I say that categorically. Can I say, Sir ? Certainly not. I would request my Friend, if he really wants to save money on this account, then he should see that such cases are not filed before the Courts. Now, I hope he will realise that what I have said is quite correct and the demand is quite justified, and consequently he will see his way to withdraw this Cut Motion which is most unjustified.

(The Cut Motion was put and negatived.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put the original Motion.

The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 24,750 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "27.—Administration of Jutice."

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No. 9

(29—Police)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs. 3,66,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "29.—Police".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,52,31,800
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	37,900
Additional amount now required	3,66,800

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—District Executive Force—			
(*a*) District Police—			
2. Pay of establishment	1,32,000	38,800	1,70,100
3. Allowances and Honoraria	1,00,000	12,000	1,12,000
(*b*) River Police—			
Contingencies (Non-contract)	30,000	...	30,000
G.—Criminal Investigation Department—			
(*a*) C. I. D. (Proper)—			
2. Pay of Establishment	54,000	...	54,000
Total	3,16,000	50,800	3,66,800

The Explanatory Notes given below explain the need of the grant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B (*a*) 2. Due to revision of pay scales of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, Havildar Constables and Ministerial Staff and Grade IV Establishment, etc., an additional amount of Rs. 1,70,800 is required under pay of Establishment..

3. An additional amount of Rs. 1,12,000 is also required under "Allowance and Honoraria" on account of dearness allowance and Travelling Allowances of Establishment due to increase of pay and due to the grant of daily allowance at full rate while on duty for Border protection and on deputation to the borders and interior of Naga Hills.

B (*b*)—No provision was made on account of 'purchase of boats' in the current year's budget on the expectation that the launches would be delivered during 1953-54. The launches are expected to be delivered this year and to meet charges an amount of Rs. 30,000 will be required during the current year.

G (*a*) 2. Due to revision of pay scales of lower rank of Police force and ministerial staff, an additional amount of Rs. 54,000 is required.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 3,66,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "29.—Police"

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

Supplementary Demand No. 10

(37—Education)

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.9,76,756 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "37—Education".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	2,82,81,300
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	3,09,500
Additional amount now required	9,76,756

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
NORMAL—			
1. G.—Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools—			
Non-recurring—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Removal of untouchability scheme)	35,000	...	35,000
2. L.—Grants to the Assam Primary Education Board.	74,809	...	74,809
3. M.—Government Special Schools—			
C.—Technical Education—			
(*i*) Industrial School	72,200	...	72,200
(*ii*) Civil Engineering School ...	33,500	...	33,500
4. R.—Scholarships—Removal of untouchability scheme.	5,000	...	5,000
5. T.—Works—			
(*a*) Original works—			
(2) Secondary	10,000	...	10,000
(4) Special	4,000	...	4,000
Total Normal	2,34,509	...	2,34,509

6. Development Schemes (Article 275)—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C—I. Grant to non-Government Art Colleges.	20,000	...	20,000
F—I. Government Secondary Schools	...	34,983	34,983
G—I. Direct Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.	75,000	45,000	1,20,000
I—I. Government Primary Schools	80,000	...	80,000
J—I. Direct Grant to non-Government Primary Schools.	...	35,000	35,000
M—I. Government Special Schools	62,000	73,033	1,35,033
N—I. Direct grant to non-Government Special Schools.	30,000	...	30,000
P—I. Direction	200	...	200
Q—I. Inspection	3,620	10,784	14,404
R—I. Scholarships	20,000	20,000	40,000
S—I. Miscellaneous	4,000	23,000	27,000
Total—Development Scheme (Art. 275)	2,94,820	2,41,800	5,36,620

7. Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—

M—2. Government Special Schools—			
(*a*) Basic Schools ...	1,09,247	...	1,09,247
(*b*) Training Schools ...	41,080	...	41,080
(*d*) Training of teachers for Basic Schools.	...	47,700	47,700
S—2. Miscellaneous—			
(*a*) Setting up of expert committee for preparation of Text Books for Basic Education.	7,600	...	7,600
Total—Development Scheme (Five-Year Plan).	1,57,927	47,700	2,05,627
Grand Total ...	6,87,256	2,89,500	9,76,756

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards Education for removal of untouchability. The State Government will have to bear 50 per cent. of the share on this account. The communication regarding this allotment has been received from Government of India after the budget was passed. Hence the Supplementary demand for Rs. 35,000 is required under this head. A further sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 has also been asked for under R.—Scholarships and L—Grants-in-aid to Assam Primary Education Board respectively for implementation of the scheme.

2. A sum of Rs. 14,809 is required by the Primary Education Officer and Secretary, Education Board due to revision of the scales of pay of low paid Government servants and another Rs. 50,000 in connection with the repairs and reconstruction of Lower Primary School buildings damaged by the last storm. For the balance please *see* explanation against item 1.

3. C—(*i*) and 5. T. Works (4) Special—scheme for imparting Technical and Vocational Training to displaced persons at Tezpur Junior Technical School and at Nowgong Technical School was prepared at the instance of Relief and Rehabilitation Department and submitted to Government of India for sanction. It was proposed that the entire recurring expenditure for the first batch of displaced students will be borne by the Government of India except the expenditure involved in respect of 14 local students at Tezpur Junior Technical School, and the non-recurring expenditure will be shared by the both Government of India and State Government at 50 : 50 ratio. The Government of India has now sanctioned the scheme and the same is required to be implemented urgently. The amount of Rs.57,500 including works proposed is a part of the share to be borne by the State Government during the current year. Another amount of Rs. 18,700 will be required to implement a part of the scheme as detailed below under C(II).

C (*ii*) The National Certificate course of All India Council of Technical Education has been introduced in the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jorhat which involves expenditure of Rs. 3,16,675 and Rs. 2,74,120 respectively of which 50 per cent. will be borne by the Central Government. The Central Government has sanctioned a part of their share during 1953-54 and will sanction further amount being their share during the current year. The expenditure involved in the Scheme is required to be provided under the appropriate head in the State Government's budget. The share of the Government of India will be credited to the accounts of the State Government. The amount of Rs. 30,000 in addition to Rs.18,700 shown under C (*i*) above will be required during the current year in respect of equipments. This is required urgently as the Scheme is under implementation already.

Another Scheme for training of 40 displaced students as Overseers it the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati was prepared at the instance of Relief and Rehabilitation Department and was submitted to Government of India for sanction. It was proposed that the non-recurring expenditure will be shared by both the Government of India and the State Governmenet at 50 : 50 ratio but the entire recurring expenditure will be borne by the Government of India for the 1st batch of displaced students. The Government of India has since sanctioned the scheme. The Scheme is required to

be implemented urgently and the amount of Rs.3,500 proposed will be required for this purpose during the current year being the share of the State Government.

4. Please *see* explanation against item 1.

5(*a*) (2). The proposal for exchange of buildings of the Nowgong Technical School with those of Government Middle Vernacular Schools, Nowgong involves a total amount of Rs.30,000. An amount of Rs.22,000 is required to be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nowgong for adapting the Technical School Buildings for Middle Vernacular School. An amount of Rs.8,000 is also required for adapting the Middle Vernacular School Buildings for Technical School. There is a provision of Rs.20,000 only for the purpose in the budget. The balance is required urgently in the interest of both the institutions. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

(4)—Please *see* explanation against item 3.

6. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs.6,23,620 and Rs.7,10,000 under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during the current financial year for the development of Education, excluding the grant for buildings, in the areas of the State predominantly inhabited by the Plains Tribal people and in the Autonomous District respectively. In the current year's budget only a provision of Rs.4,12,800 and Rs.4,11,200 has been made under General and Sixth Schedule areas respectively. This is due to the fact that the State Budget for the current year was prepared long before our sending these proposals to the Government of India and therefore full provision could not be made. To avoid lapse of grant and for urgent implementation of the scheme the amount of Rs.5,09,620 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand for regularisation of the advance.

A further sum of Rs.13,000 *i. e.*, Rs.7,000 under Autonomous District and Rs.6,000 under General has been provided in the current year's budget for encouragement of cultural activities and opening of emporiums in the Autonomous District and in the Plains Tribal Areas. But subsequently the scheme was revised and Government of India have recently sanctioned Rs.40,000 for implementation of the scheme, *i. e.*, Rs.30,000 under Autonomous Districts and Rs.10,000 under General, during the current year. This is an article 275 Scheme and to avoid lapse of grants amount of Rs.27,000 was advanced from the contingency Fund for immediate implementation of the Scheme. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

7.M.2.(*a*) The increased provision is required for maintenance of existing Government Basic Schools as well as for opening new grade by appointing additional trained teachers.

(*b*) The increased amount is required for re-opening the Basic Training Centre at Sootea.

(*d*) There is a great demand for trained teachers to open Basic School in the Community Project and National Extension Service Block Areas. Accordingly provision for training of 150 additional junior and 10 additional senior teachers has to be made.

S.2. The additional amount is required for setting up a committee of experts for preparation of text books for Basic Schools. The Superintendents of Training Centres are entrusted with the work for preparation of text books with remuneration to them. The Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance will have to be paid to a Committee of experts to revise the books so prepared. Additional expenditure is also required for increased rate of printing.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

That an additional sum of Rs.9,76,756 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "37-Education".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 11

(38.—Medical)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,98,289 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "38—Medical".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	62,08,700
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	91,760
Additional amount now required	3,98,289

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
Normal	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(*a*) Ordinary Dispensaries.—			
1. Pay of Officers	875	...	875
2. Pay of Establishment ...	775	...	775
3 Allowances and honoraria ...	1,118	...	1,118
4. Contingencies	8,585	...	8,585
	11,353	...	11,353
(*f*) Grant to Hospitals and Dispensaries.	25,000	...	25,000
Removal of untouchability Scheme—			
Development Schemes (Art. 275)			
B.—1 Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(*c*) Grants to Leprosy Works ...	10,000	8,000	18,000
(*d*) Grants to Hospital and Dispensaries.	30,000	28,000	58,000

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Medical Colleges and Schools—			
(*b*) Medical School		4,936	4,936
G.—1 Works—			
(*a*) Original Works		19,000	19,000
Developmen's Schemes (Five-Year Plan)			
B.—2 Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(*a*) Provincialisation of district Hospitals.	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Development Scheme (Five-Year Plan—Central)			
D.—3 Medical Colleges and Schools—			
(*a*) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—			
(*i*) Establishment of social and preventive Medical Department.	1,26,708	...	1,26,708
(*ii*) Appointment of an occupational Therapist.	1,175	...	1,175
(*iii*) Establishment of a special Diet Kitchen.	8,596	...	8,596
(*iv*) Training of midwives at Ganesh Das Hospital, Shillong and Health Visitors in the St John Anderson Health School, Calcutta.	14,500	...	14,500
(*v*) Training of midwives at Nowgong Maternity Home.	11,021	...	11,021
Total ...	3,38,353	59,936	3,98,289

The Explanatory Notes given below explain the needs of the grant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Normal

B(*a*). The amount of Rs.11,353 is necessary to run the T. B. hospital at Dhubri. This hospital has been established with public donation and is functioning under private management from 3rd March 1954. Government now want to take over the hospital and run it as a full fledged Government Institution. For details please *see* Schedule at Appendix A at pages 73-74.

(*f*) The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.12,500 for Public Health purposes for removal of untouchability. The State Government will have to bear equal share on this account. Hence, Supplementary Demand for Rs.25,000 is necessary. The share of Government of India will be the receipt of State Government.

Development Schemes (Art. 275)

Government of India have sanctioned Rs.59,936 as grant-in-aid (under Art. 275 scheme) for implementation of the Medical Scheme in the State. As there is no provision in the current year's State budget for this purpose a Supplementary Demand is necessary. Of this amount, Rs.40,000 is necessary for plains Tribal (General) areas, Rs.31,936 for the Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas and Rs.28,000 for provision of X-ray equipment with generator in the Aijal Civil Hospital.

Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)

The budget provision for running the five provincialised hospitals at Dhubri, Nowgong, Tezpur, Jorhat and Silchar during 1954-55 is Rs.3,89,600 against the allotment of Rs.4,90,000 in the Five-Year Plan grants. As decided in a meeting held in March 1954 with Secretary, Project and Development, Assam, the difference of Rs.1,00,000 (approximate) is to be utilised by providing essential equipment for the five provincialised hospitals at Rs.20,000 approximately for each hospital. For details please *see* Schedule at Appendix A at page 75.

Hence, an additional amount of Rs.1,11,353 is required.

Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan—Central)

D—3(*a*)(*i*) This is a Central Sector Scheme being eligible for Central assistance at 50:50 basis on expenditure other than construction of buildings. The assistance received from the Government of India will be accounted for as receipt of the State Government. This scheme it is to be started from the month of October, 1954 in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. So, to run the scheme a sum of Rs.1,26,708 will be necessary for the current financial year. Hence, the Supplementary Demand.

For details, please *see* Schedule at Appendix A at pages 76-78.

(*ii*) This is a Central Sector Scheme and is eligible for Central assistance to the extent of cent. per cent. expenditure for the first two years from the Government of India. The assistance received will be accounted for as Receipts of the State Government.

For details, please *see* Schedule at Appendix A.

(*iii*) This is a Central Sector Scheme being eligible for Central assistance for 2 years to the extent of the whole expenditure on staff and lump sum of Rs.6,000 for equipment in the initial stage. The assistance received will be accounted for as receipts of the State Government.

For details, please *see* Schedule at Appendix A.

(*iv*) This is a Central Sector Scheme to be continued for a period of three years. Government of India agreed to bear the entire expenditure for the first six months of the Scheme. No provision could be made in current year's Budget as the Scheme for Training of Midwives and Health Visitors under Community Project Development Scheme was approved by the Government of India in August, 1954. To start the Scheme a sum of Rs.14,500 was advanced from the Contingency Fund and to regularise the same the Supplementary Demand is sought for.

For details, please *see* Schedule at Appendix A.

(*v*) There is a great dearth of qualified Midwives in the State of Assam. In order to mitigate this shortage of Midwives required for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Rural Areas, it is proposed to start a Training Centre at Nowgong under the Community Development Schemes from the month of October, 1954 with the help of Central Government. In order to run this Centre for 4½ months of the current financial year an amount of Rs.11,021 is necessary. This is Central Sector Scheme. The assistance received from the Government of India will be accounted for as receipts of the State Government.

For details, please *see* Schedule at Appendix A.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved:

That an additional sum of Rs.3,98,289 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "38—Medical".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 12

(39.—Public Health)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs.11,87,920, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head "39—Public Health".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	47,61,400
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	4,85,932
Additional amount now required	11,87,920

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal			
(1) B. Grant for Public Health purposes—			
(*a*) Rural Water Supply ...	2,37,000	3,43,000	5,80,000
(*b*) Rural Water Supply (Removal of Untouchability) ...	45,000	...	45,000
(2) G. Works—(*a*) Original Works in-charge of Civil Officers ...	1,00,000	70,000	1,70,000
Development Schemes (Art.275)			
(3) A. 1. Public Health Establishment.			
(*a*) Superintendence and other establishment—Contingencies	2,200	...	2,200
(4) G. 1. Works—(*a*) Original Works	42,800	...	42,800
(5) B. 1. Grants for Public Health purposes—Grants for Rural Water Supply	1,00,000	1,80,000	2,80,000
Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—Central			
(6) A. 2. Public Health Establishment—			
(*d*) Leprosy Control Scheme—Pilot Project	67,920	...	67,920
Total ...	5,94,920	5,93,000	11,87,920

The Explanatory Notes given below will explain the need of the grant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1)(*a*) & (2). Government have decided to allocate on a population-*cum*-area basis a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs to different Subdivisions in the State during the year 1954-55. Although some provision already existed in the budget, some more contribution has become available from the Planning Commission and Government have also decided to make a further contribution. Hence this additional demand is made. The expenditure to be directly incurred by Government officers will be booked under works.

1(*b*). The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.22,500 for construction of wells (including other water facilities) for the purpose of removal of untouchability. The State Government will have to bear an equal share. The communication regarding this allotment has been received from the Government of India after the budget was passed. Hence, the Supplementary demand to the extent applied for is necessary.

3 & 4. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.45,000 for the improvement of Public Health Dispensaries in the Plains Tribal Areas under Art. 275 of the Constitution. The communication of the grant was received after the budget was passed. Hence, the Supplementary demand to the extent applied for is necessary.

5. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.2,80,000 for the improvement of rural water supply in the Autonomous districts and in the areas predominantly inhabited by Plains Tribal People in the Plains Districts under Art. 275 of the Constitution The communication of the grant was received after the budget was passed. Hence the Supplementary Demand to the extent applied for is necessary.

6. This is a Five-Year Plan Scheme under the Central Sector. Of the recurring expenditure the Government of India will pay cent per cent in the first 12 months, ⅔rd in the next 12 months and half in the remaining 6 months. As the scheme was sanctioned by the Central Government only in July last no budget provision could be made. To meet immediate expenditure an advance of Rs.5,000 was taken from the contingency fund India's share will form our receipt.

For details please *see* Schedule at Appendix A.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved:

That an additional sum of Rs.11,87,920, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

(As no cut motion was moved, the motion was put as a question and was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No. 13

(40.—Agriculture)

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.4,75,832, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	59,63,800
II.—Grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.		84,615
Additional amount now required		4,75,832

III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Normal—			
(1) E.—Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda—			
C.—Jute propaganda—			
(i) Subsidy to Jute grower on retting tank.	36,000	...	36,000
(ii) Subsidy for Jute seed distribution.	10,000	...	10,000
(2) F.—Agricultural Experiments and Research (i)(a) Ginger Research Scheme.	...	35,444	35,444
(3) L.—Works—			
(a)(i)—Orignal works	5,000	...	5,000
Total Normal ...	51,000	35,444	86,444
I I.—Development Scheme (Art. 275) (4)			
A-I—Direction—			
(1) Pay of Officers	...	...	...
(2) Pay of Establishment	...	...	...
(3) Allowances and Honoraria ...	...	697	697
(4) Contingencies	...	200	200
Total ...	...	897	897
(5) B.1—Superintendence—			
(1) Pay of Officers	...	272	272
(2) Pay of Establishment ...	..	172	172
(3) Allowances and Honoraria ...	..	12,416	12,416
(4) Contingencies	..	22,421	22,421
Total	..	35,281	35,281
(6) E.1.—Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda—			
(a) Establishment of Agricultural Demonstration Farm. ...	13,400	...	13,400

(7) F.1.—Agricultural Experiments and Research—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Subsidy to the growers for cultivation of Pepper and Cashewnuts.	...	12,535	12,535
(*b*) Irrigation Projects in Bhoi Areas.	...	1,300	1,300
(*d*) Scheme for Fruit Preservation	...	17,000	17,000
(8) G.1.—Agricultural Education—			
(*a*) Training of students in Agricultural College.	...	1,600	1,600
(9) L-1.—Works—			
(*a*) Original Works	...	40,500	40,500
Total—Article 275 ..	13,400	1,09,113	1,22,513
III.—Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—			
(10) F.—2 Agricultural Experiments and Research—			
(*i*) Intensive cultivation (Grow-More-Food) Scheme.	...	...	...
(*h*) Green Manuring Scheme ...	52,700	—	52,700
Total—Five-Year Plan ..	52,700	...	52,700

IV.—Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—(Central)—

(11) 1. 3—Special Rural Uplift Schemes—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*b*) Extension Training Centre, Jorhat.	93,775	...	93,775
(*c*) Workshop in Extension Training Centre, Jorhat.	47,800	..	47,800
(*d*) Additional Extension Training Centre at Gauhati (Khanapara).	72,600	...	72,600
Total	2,14,175	..	2,14,175
Grand Total	3,31,275	1,44,557	4,75,832
Deduct—			
F. 2(1) (*h*)—Green Manuring Scheme.—			
Recoveries from cultivators ...	—26,350	...	—26,350

The Explanatory notes given below explain the needs of the grant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) The amount is required for construction of retting tank and subsidy for Jute Seed Distribution among the jute growers of Assam. The expenditure will be shared by the Government of India and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis. As the amount was sanctioned after the budget for 1954-55 was framed, no provision could be made in the original budget and hence the demand. The Expenditure being of immediate nature a sum was advanced from Contingency Fund.

(2) The amount is required to meet the expenditure for implementation of the Ginger Research Scheme. As the Scheme was sanctioned after the budget for 1954-55 was framed, no provision for the same could be made in the original budget and hence the demand.

For details please *see* Appendix 'A'.

(3) An amount of Rs.8,000 is required for construction of Office-cum-godown, Botanical Assistant's quarter and Laboratory Workman and Fieldman's combined quarter under the Scheme for improvement of High

altitude paddy in Assam. There is a provision of Rs.3,000 only in the current years' budget under works for this scheme. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.5,000 has become necessary.

(4) A. 1—Direction—Provision in the State Budget under Article 275 during the current year was made before sending the proposals under Article 275 to Government of India. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.12,097. But the provision made in the current year's budget is Rs.11,200. Hence the Supplementary Demand of Rs.897 is necessary. This amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(5) B—I. Superintendence—Government of India have under Article 275 grants sanctioned Rs.2,75,500. But the provision made in the current year's budget under Article 275 is Rs.2,40,219. Hence the Supplementary Demand of Rs.35,281 is necessary. The amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(6) E.—1. (General) (*a*)—Government of India have under Article 275 grants sanctioned Rs.25,400 (Rs.1,000 for works, Rs.24,400 for staff, etc.) this year. There exists a provision of Rs.12,000 (Rs.1,000 for works Rs.11,000 for staff, etc.) in the current year's budget. So, the Supplementary Demand of Rs.13,400 is necessary. The amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(7) F.1 (*a*) Agricultural Experiments and Research (*a*) Government of India have under Art. 275 sanctioned Rs.20,000 for the current year. But there exists a budget provision of Rs.7,465 only. Hence the Supplementary Demand of Rs.12,535 is necessary. The amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(*b*) Government of India have under Art.275 grants sanctioned Rs.50,000 for the current year. But there exists a budget provision of Rs.48,700 only. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.1,300 is necessary. The amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(*c*) The Scheme for Fruit Preservation at Shillong was started in January last. So no provision could be made in the current year's budget. Government of India have under Art.275 grants sanctioned Rs.24,000 (Rs.17,000 for staff, etc., and Rs.7,000 for buildings) this year. Hence Supplementary Demand of Rs.17,000 for staff, etc., has become necessary. The amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

8. G.I. Agricultural Education—(*a*) Government of India have under Art.275 grants sanctioned Rs.22,000 for the current year. But provision of Rs.20,400 has been made in the State Budget. So the Supplementary Demand of Rs.1,600 is necessary. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(9) L.I—Works—Government of India have under Art. 275 grants sanctioned Rs.1,22,000 for construction work in various Schemes of agriculture this year. But provision of Rs.81,500 exists in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand of Rs.40,500 is necessary. The amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund.

(10) The amount of Rs.52,700 has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Explained in Schedule attached at Appendix 'A'.

(11) (*b*).—The sum of Rs.93,775 represents the cost of construction of the office building, officers' quarters, hostel for trainees necessitated due to the introduction of double shift to train larger number of trainees in the Extension Training Centre, Jorhat.

Allocation of Expenditure

Government of India	Rs.50,000
State Government	Rs.43,775
Total ...	Rs.93,775

(*d*). The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for establishment of a Workshop at the Extension Training Centre, Jorhat at a total cost of Rs.1,57,150 for imparting training in Smithy, Carpentry, Housing design and construction. The Scheme is for three years. The entire non-recurring expenditure will be borne by the Ford Foundation. The entire recurring expenditure for the first year, half of second year and one third of the 3rd year will also be borne by the Ford Foundation. Land and building for the Workshop will have to be provided by the State Government.

The Workshop is proposed to be started in the existing Extension Training Centre, Jorhat from January next year. As India's decision was received only recently, no provision for the purpose could be made in the current year's State Budget. Hence it is proposed to provide Rs.47,800 for three months of the current financial year through Supplementary Demand. The details of the provision are given in the Schedule at Appendix A.

(*e*). It has been decided by the Union and State Governments to start an additional Extension Training Centre in this State at Gauhati (Khanapara) in the District of Kamrup to run for a period of 3 years commencing from January next.

As India's decision was received only recently, no funds could be provided for the purpose in the current year's budget and it is necessary to provide Rs.72,600 for 3 months by Supplementary Demand details of which are given in the Schedule at Appendix A.

The amount will be received from the Central Government and Ford Foundation.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved :

That an additional sum of Rs.4,75,832, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

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

Supplementary Demand No.14

(41.—Veterinary)

***Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** Mr. Duputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs.9,36,447, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955 for administration of the Head "41.—Veterinary".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted in the Assembly ...	16,57,700
II. Amount voted in the July 1954 Session of the Assembly.	Nil.
Additional amount now required	9,36,447
III. Sub-heads under which the grant will be accounted for—	...

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL			
1. B. Veterinary Education and Research.—			
(*b*) Establishment of Demonstration Fodder Farms ...	9,640	...	9,640
2. C—Subordinate Establishment—			
Pay of Establishment ...	9,000	...	9,000
Total Normal ...	18,640	...	18,640
Development Schemes (Article 275)			
3. A. 1. Superintendence—			
Pay of Establishment ...	...	1,500	1,500
Allowances and Honoraria	...	250	250
Total A--1 ...	...	1,750	1,750
4. (*a*) B. 1. Veterinary Education and Research—			
(*a*) Training in Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's Course—			
Stipends	...	4,800	4,800
Purchase of Books ...	...	1,497	1,497
Travelling allowance ..	...	398	398
Contribution ...	...	855	855
Total—(*a*) ...	...	7,550	7,550

*The Motion was moved by Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee, Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation, in the temporary absence of Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, Minister-in-charge of Veterinary.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. (*b*) Training in Veterinary Field Assistants' Course—			
Stipends	...	4,800	4,800
Remuneration to teachers	...	300	300
Contingencies ...	...	1,100	1,100
Total—(*b*) ...	...	6,200	6,200
Total—B—1 ...	...	13,750	13,750
5. (*a*) D. I. Hospitals and Dispensaries.			
(*a*) Establishment of Key Village Centres—			
Pay of Establishment ...	...	2,175	2,175
Allowances and Honoraria.	...	1,087	1,087
Contingencies ...	...	1,088	1,088
Total—(*a*) ...	...	4,350	4,350
5. (*b*). (*b*) Establishment of Vaccination and First Aid Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Centres—			
Pay of Establishment ...	...	2,475	2,475
Allowances and Honoraria	...	1,475	1,475
Contingencies	...	1,000	1,000
Total—(*b*) ...	...	4,950	4,950
Total—D—1 ...	...	9,300	9,300
6. E.—1. Breeding operation—			
(*a*) Establishment of Sheep Breeding Research Station—			
Pay of Establishment ...	...	1,298	1,298
Allowances and Honoraria.	...	700	700
Contingencies ...	...	4,489	4,489
Total—E—1 ...	...	6,487	6,487
7. H. Works—			
(*a*) Original Works—			
Establishment of Vaccination—First Aid Veterinary Centres.	...	15,000	15,000
Establishment of Sheep Breeding Research Station.	...	25,000	25,000
Total—H ...	...	40,000	40,000
Total—Development Schemes (Article 275).	...	71,287	71,287

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (FIVE-YEAR PLAN)			
8. B. 2.—Veterinary Education and Research—			
(*a*) Veterinary College, Gauhati—			
Pay of Officers ...	5,200	...	5,200
Contingencies	29,600	...	29,600
Total B—2 ...	34,800	...	34,800
9. D.2.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—			
(*c*) Veterinary Laboratory at Silchar. Contingencies ...	15,000	...	15,000
Total D—2 ...	15,000	...	15,000
10. F.2.—Other Charges—			
(*a*) Provision for purchase of Buffaloes and their keeping in existing Cattle Farms to increase Milk Supply.	4,44,020	...	4,44,020
Total F—2 ...	4,44,020	...	4,44,020
11. H.2.—Works—			
(*a*) Original—			
(*i*) Four Veterinary Hospital Buildings.	1,28,000	...	1,28,000
(*ii*) One Laboratory building at Silchar.	26,000	...	26,000
(*iii*) Buildings under Key Village Scheme.	87,700	...	87,700
(*iv*) Buildings under increased Milk Supply Scheme (Item No.10 above).	1,11,000	...	1,11,000
Total H—2 ...	3,52,700	...	3,52,700
Total Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan).	8,46,520	...	8,46,520
Grand Total ...	8,65,160	71,287	9,36,447

Details are stated in the explanatory notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Four Demonstration Fodder Farms in the existing four Cattle Farms of the State have been established and an amount of Rs.9,640 is required. The amount was advanced from Contingency Fund.

2. The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the up-grading 30 posts of Veterinary Field Assistants to Supervisor Field Assistants. As the posts were sanctioned in the later part of 1953-54, no provision could be made in the original budget and hence the demand.

3. With the implementation of various Development Schemes in the Autonomous districts and Plains Tribal Areas under Art. 275 of the Constitution a separate office staff has indispensably become necessary to deal with these works in the Head Office. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.1,750 for this purpose under Art. 275 grants. As no provision exists in the Budget a Supplementary Demand for this amount is necessary.

4. (*a*) The Schemes for (*a*) Training of students in Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's Course and,

(*b*) Training of students in Veterinary Field Assistants' course are now under Art. 275 grants. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.7,550 and Rs.6,200 respectively for these purposes. There exists no provision in the Budget for these schemes. The Supplementary Demand has therefore become necessary.

5. (*a*) Government of India have sanctioned Rs.39,626 under Art. 275 grants for establishment of Key Village Centres this year. But there is a Budget provision of Rs.35,276 only. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.4,350 is necessary.

(*b*) Government of India have sanctioned Rs.19,950 for establishment of Vaccination and First Aid Veterinary Centres. But for maintenance of staff, Rs.4,950 is necessary. As there is no Budget provision the Supplementary Demand for Rs.4,950 is necessary.

6. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.31,487 for establishment of Sheep Breeding Research Station. But for maintenance of staff Rs.6,487 is necessary. As there is no Budget provision Supplementary Demand for Rs.6,487 is necessary.

7. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.15,000 for buildings for the establishment of Vaccination and First Aid Veterinary Centres and Rs.25,000 for buildings for the establishment of Sheep Breeding Research Station. The works will be done departmentally. There is no Budget provision for these purposes. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.40,000 is necessary.

8. (*i*) An amount of Rs.5,200 is required to be kept as provision for giving higher initial pay to Officers of the Assam Veterinary College in deserving cases to attract highly qualified people.

(*ii*) An amount of Rs.29,600 is required for purchase of equipments and apparatus for the Assam Veterinary College.

9. It has been decided to establish a Veterinary Laboratory at Silchar and an amount of Rs.15,000 is required for purchase of equipments, apparatus, etc., for the laboratory.

10. A Scheme for purchase of Murah buffaloes and keeping them in Government Cattle Farms to increase the Milk Supply is under examination of Government. The provisio i sought to be made in anticipation of the sanction of the Scheme.

11. A sum of Rs.3,52,700 is necessary for the construction of the following buildings with the estimated amounts noted against each:—

		Rs.
(*i*)	Four Veterinary Hospital buildings	1,28,000
(*ii*)	One Laboratory building at Silchar	26,000
(*iii*)	Buildings under Key Village Scheme	87,700
(*iv*)	Buildings under increased Milk Supply Scheme (Item No.10 above).	1,11,000

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.9,36,447, be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for administration of the Head "41—Veterinary".

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to speak something on the motion. It appears that against an original Budget Grant of Rs.16,57,700 Government have come forward with a Supplementary Demand to the extent of Rs.9,36,447, *i.e.*, more than 50 per cent. of the original Demand. It means the Supplementary Demand is made half as large as the original Demand. But in some of the Explanatory Notes, it has been mentioned that due to the finalisation of various Development Schemes under the Five-Year Plan as also due to late sanction of some schemes, Government have been compelled to bring certain Demands later on. That may be so, but even then there is no new scheme to be found here which are generally specified in the Schedule appended to the Statement of Supplementary Demands. Why there has been so much delay in finalising the schemes which relate to expenditure on Development and Planning? The Departments concerned must be very active and alert so that the schemes may be prepared in time, and incorporated in the regular Budget so that the hon. Members may get a chance to discuss the items in details in considering the regular Budget in the light of the underlying policy. The reason is that time allowed for discussing Supplementary Demands is very short. As a matter of fact, we get only one and a half day's time. Besides no expenditure involving a new policy should normally find place in the Supplementary Demands.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you make it clear, whether the motion is in order?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, I am saying about the practice—the bad manner by which they want to control the expenditure. That is my objection. Secondly, there is nothing to show that it includes certain unforeseen expenditure, such as those necessitated by floods, etc. We anticipated that the Veterinary Department is going to take some steps for the

treatment and care of cattle in flood-affected areas or to save them from epidemic, etc. But practically speaking these expenditures relate to the Development Schemes and so, Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the House, particularly to one item.

This is at page 29 of the List of Supplementary Demands....."Provision for purchase of Buffaloes and their keeping in existing Cattle Farms to increase milk supply".

Therefore, Sir, out of this amount of Rs.9 lakhs we are going to spend over 4½ lakhs for the purchase of Murah Buffaloes.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you make it clear how we are discussing item No. 2 ?.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Yes, Sir, we have a right to discuss everything because we have a right to refuse the demand even without a Cut Motion. The scheme is for the purchase of Murah Buffaloes and their keeping in existing Cattle Farms to increase milk supply. Sir, here provision is sought to be made in anticipation of the sanction of the scheme. This is entirely a new scheme envisaging a new policy. Now, Sir, this is really fantastic and most astonishing that when thousands of cattle were carried away by the floods and many died due to want of fodder and also due to epidemic, we now want to increase the supply of milk in existing cattle farms for whom—for the people or for the officers of the Cattle Farms or for some loyal and fortunate gentlemen ? Sir, this is really most fantastic, when the whole country has been devastated by floods and we need money to relieve distress, we are going to give 4½ lakhs to purchase buffaloes just to increase milk supply. If we would have purchased the buffaloes and distributed to the people, nobody would grudge it. That is understandable, but this is for increasing the milk supply who want milk. Is it for the poor people? Then again, Sir, the demand has come before the scheme. Has it been sanctioned or implemented ? Sir, somewhere we find that schemes are implemented without any previous sanction of this House somewhere we find that money is asked for without any schemes. This is really ludicrous. Sir, this Government claims to be setting up a welfare State, but it is going to spend money on such non-essential and extravagant schemes, such as, increase of milk supply in cattle farm from which the common man gets no benefit. Therefore, Sir, I request the Minister-in-charge to withdraw the demand, and with these few words I oppose the demand.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on any other occasion I would have thanked my Friend for giving me an opportunity to discuss matters, but in this particular case, I am sorry to say that my Friend, Md. Umaruddin, has not been able to follow the things of the demand properly while moving his Cut Motion.....(Voices.....He has not moved his Cut Motion.)

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: That is not my fault.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): But this also finds place in his Cut Motion.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: What about the Murah Buffaloes ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): I am coming to that. For keeping of these buffaloes it has proposed to establish centres in certain districts. But for the present there is nothing to do with these centres which we have not yet established. So Sir, this particular item of my Friend has been thoroughly misplaced and that is, when he says about the failure of the centres to render aid to the people who have been affected by floods as these centres have not been established as yet how then they can render aid to the flood-affected people, that is, what I say my Friend has completely misunderstood the provision of the demand. I do not expect my Friend to think in such a fantastic way about this demand. Further, Sir, with regard to the scheme, we have decided to reorganise our Live-Stock Farms one at Khanapara and one at Barpeta .....(Voices: You say Autonomous District).

My Friend should know that Khanapara and Barpeta are not in the Autonomous Districts, they are both in Kamrup. So, the question of Autonomous Districts does not come in at all. Sir, we have decided to reorganise these two farms, and the reorganised scheme is under consideration of Government and money has also been provided. Sir, regarding Murah Buffaloes we have decided to bring these buffaloes. Sir, these Murah Buffaloes were originally in the Punjab, and we have already some of these in our farms. The yield of milk of these Murah Buffaloes is very high; so in order to develop the milk supply in our own State we have to purchase these types of Buffaloes, and we have already provided money for the purpose of re-organising these farms. So, Sir, I do not understand why my

Friend has not been able to understand the thing. He has committed a mistake to say that those particular centres should render help to the flood-affected people whereas the particular centres mentioned by my Friend have not been as yet established. Sir, we have tried to provide money to reorganise these farms. What is the wrong there ? If the House votes the money we will reorganise the farms to increase the supply of good milk to the surrounding areas. So, Sir, if my Friend has actually misunderstood the purpose of the demand I think he will now understand the purpose clearly.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I have misunderstood more. (*Laughter*).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs.9,36,447 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955, for the administration of the Head "41—Veterinary".

(The Motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.15

42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.16,27,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	20,72,300
II.—Additional amount voted in the July 1954 Session of the Assembly.	24,618
Additional amount now required	16,27,200

III.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grants will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A Areas)	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (FIVE-YEAR PLAN)—			
1. B.—Superintendence—			
(*b*) Subdivisional organisation—			
Pay of Establishment ..	2,700	...	2,700
Allowances & Honoraria ...	4,200	...	4,200
Total ...	6,900	...	6,900

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. C.—Grants-in-aid—			
Stipends for training outside Assam	7,900	...	7,900
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES UNDER ART. 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION—			
3. C. I.—Grants-in-aid—			
Self-help enterprise grants		50,000	50,000
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (FIVE-YEAR PLAN-CENTRAL)—			
C. III.—Grants-in-aid—			
Grants for Local Development works.	13,57,776	2,04,624	15,62,400
Grand Total ...	13,72,576	2,54,624	16,27,200

The Explanatory Notes below explain the need of the Demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Nine posts of peons for Rural Inspectors have newly been created. The amount of Rs.2,700 and Rs.2,000 is required for nine months for their pay, dearness allowance and travelling allowance. There is no budget provision for the purpose. Hence, the demand. The balance of Rs.2,200 under Allowance and Honoraria is required for allowances, etc., of one Rural Development Officer who was deputed for training in the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay.

2. Government have deputed 4 persons, selected by Assam Public Service Commission for training in the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay for subsequent appointment as Development Officers in the Autonomous Hills District. The amount is required for their travelling allowances, tuition fees, scholarships, etc. There is no budget provision. Hence, the demand.

3. A sum of Rs.2,00,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for Self-help enterprise grants under Art. 275 (1). Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs.2,50,000 for the purpose which has been received later. The additional amount of Rs.50,000 is now necessary for payment of Self-help grants to different subdivisions. Hence, this demand.

4. The Government of India have offered a sum of Rs.15 lakhs for implementation of Local Development works schemes in the State during 1954-55. The State Government have also contributed a sum of Rs.5 lakhs in addition to the Central allocation of Rs.15 lakhs. Thus, out of the sum of Rs.20 lakhs so arrived at, a sum of Rs.14 lakhs was allocated to the various subdivisions on population basis and Rs.1 lakh has been kept as reserve for giving assistance to the deserving public institutions in the

State. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs has, however, been diverted from this grant of Rs.20 lakhs for Rural Water Supply Schemes. Besides, the above allocation of Rs.15 lakhs, the Planning Commission has committed to make an additional grant-in-aid of Rs.45,200 for certain schemes approved by them last year for assistance to certain institutions in the State. A further sum of Rs.17,200 will also be required for completion of incomplete schemes of last year. Thus total provision of Rs.15,62,400 by Supplementary Grant is required for Local Development works schemes. The Government of India's allocation of Rs.15 lakhs was received in June 1954. Hence the provision for the amount could not be made in the original budget for 1954-55.

An advance of Rs.8 lakhs has been obtained from the C. F. for the purpose of immediate expenditure.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.16,27,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955, for the administration of the head "42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development.

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

Supplementary Demand No.16

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

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,83,851 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	13,70,800
II.—Additional amount voted in the July 1954 Session of the Assembly.	4,97,007
Additional amount now required	3,83,851

III.—Sub-heads under which Supplementary grants will be accounted for—

Normal	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Provincial Organisation—			
(e) Development of Handloom Industries—Central Schemes.			
1.(1) Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth...	75,000	...	75,000
(2) Organisational expenses	19,727	...	19,727
(3) Subsidy on the cost of transport of yarn.	54,000	...	54,000
(4) Opening of 16 New Emporia ...	47,160	...	47,160
(5) Replacement of 400 throw-shuttle Looms by Fly-shuttle looms.	42,000	...	42,000
(6) Propaganda and Publicity ...	5,000	...	5,000
(7) Purchase of Warping Drams ...	9,000	...	9,000
(8) Opening of an Emporium at Kalimpong.	15,000	...	15,000
(9) Statistical Unit	8,744	...	8,744
(10) Opening of 4 additional Emporia ...	16,000	...	16,000
(11) Mobile Vans	57,200	...	57,200
(12) Quality Control	22,520	...	22,520
Total	3,71,351	...	3,71,351
2.A—Provincial Organisation—			
(a) Direction—			
(3) Allowances and Honoraria—			
Travelling Allowance of Officer ...	2,500	...	2,500
(4) Contingencies	6,000	...	6,000
3.B(c) Regional Organisation—			
Marketting Organisation	4,000	...	4,000
Grand Total ...	3,83,851	...	3,83,851

The Explanatory Notes given below explain the need for the grant.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The Schemes are to be financed by the All-India Handloom Board. The Board's contribution of an equivalent amount will form our receipt. A sum of Rs.1,99,541 was advanced from C.F. to the extent of requirement for

implementation of (1) to (6) Schemes, being expenditure of an urgent nature. The sanction for the schemes (7) to (12) has been received recently from the All-India Handloom Board. As the Board sanctioned the Schemes after the budget was printed, no provision could be made. Hence the demand.

2. The original provision in the budget under 'travelling allowance of Officer' has since been exhausted mostly due to tours taken by the Adviser for Handloom and Cottage Industries to Kashmir and Ajmer. The balance is not considered sufficient for expenditure of tours of the Under Secretary, Deputy Director of Sericulture and Weaving and Adviser for Handloom Industries for the remaining period of the financial year. Hence, the demand for further grants of Rs.2,500.

The original budget provision 'under Contingencies' has since been exhausted on account of Government's participation in various exhibitions in different parts of India. The amount of Rs.6,000 is now necessary for recouping the Expenditure particularly in connection with the All-India Congress Session Exhibition at Ajmer.

3. The original budget provision under travelling allowance of Officers and travelling allowance of establishment have since been exhausted. The amount is necessary for the remaining period of the year for travelling allowance expenditure of the Marketing Superintendent as he is to tour constantly for inspection of the Marketing sections, besides touring in Calcutta and Kalimpong and the travelling allowance of his staff.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.3,83,851 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving".

(*After a pause*)

(The motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.17

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

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs.72,184 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	6,61,500
II.—Additional amount voted in the July 1954 Session of the Assembly.	4,87,869
Additional amount now required	72,184

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—			
(1)A.—Provincial Organisation—			
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	1,500	...	1,500
4. Contingencies	2,640	...	2,640
Total	4,140	...	4,140
(2)C.—Training Organisation—			
II.—Training Classes—			
(Nail Making Industry)—			
2. Pay of Establishment	580	...	580
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	360	...	360
4. Contingencies	22,664	...	22,664
Total	23,604	...	23,604
(3)D.—Grants-in-aid—			
Stipend for training in Tenneries ...	2,000	...	2,000
(Removal of untouchability scheme)	...	...	...
Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan Central).	...	...	...
(4)B.—3 Rural Organisation—			
(Demonstration Units of Wardha Ghanies).	42,440	...	42,440
Total	72,184	...	72,184

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1)A.3. A sum of Rs.1,500 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the Travelling allowances of officers. The present allotment is already exhausted and the amount is required to meet the pending bills in hand and also for tours for the remaining period of the financial year.

4. Out of the sum of Rs.2,640, a sum of Rs.1,000 will be necessary to meet the expenditure in connection with purchase and despatching exhibits to India show-room in Colombo. And the balance of Rs.1,640 will be necessary to meet the Contingent Charges, for office including house rent for office accommodation for the ramaining months. The orignal budget provision has proved inadequate. Hence, the demand.

2. Government have decided to implement the Scheme, *viz.*, "Development of Nail Making Industries" during the current year. The amount is necessary for the purpose during the current year. As the scheme was evolved recently no provision could be made in the budget.

3. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs.1,000 for Cottage Industries for removal of untouchability. The State Government will have to bear an equal share on this account. The communication regarding this allotment has been received from Government of India after the budget was passed. Hence, the Supplementary Demand to the extent applied for is necessary.

4. Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for setting up and running eight Demonstration Units of Wardha Ghanies in Community Project, National Extension Service Development Block Areas. Government of India's sanction was received late and hence, provision for the amount could not be made in the original budget for 1954-55.

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER: Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.72,184 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries".

(*After a pause*)

(The motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.18

(47.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS)

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 10,627 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	6,30,100
II.—Grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	27,380
Additional amount now required	10,627

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)B—(*a*) Labour	1,360	..	1,360
(2)B—(*b*) Industrial Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act.	1,800	...	1,800
(3)E—Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts—Contingencies—			
Publication Fund	7,467	..	7,467
Grand Total	10,627	...	10,627

The Explanatory Notes below explain the necessity of the Demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The additional amount of Rs.1,360 is to be required due to the fact that the pay scales of the low-paid Government servants have been revised with effect from 1st April 1954. The provision at the increased scale of pay could not be made in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

2. The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure due to the following reasons :—

(*i*) Quite a good number of references of dispute to be disposed of by the Tribunal were received since submission of Budget Estimates, necessitating constant tourings of the Judge and of the Establishment for the purpose of disposing of the references. Hence, the original provision has proved inadequate by Rs.1,500.

(*ii*) The condition of the old typewriter has gone from bad to worse and the typewriter has already gone through a good number of repairs and it is feared it will soon be almost unserviceable. It is intended, therefore, to purchase a new one.

3. The additional amount of Rs.7,467 is required to meet the cost of two new publications by the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam from publication Fund. These publications are (*i*) 2nd Edition of 'Jayantia Buranji' and (*ii*) The History of Civilisation of the people of Assam of the Twelfth Century. The entire cost of their printing amounts to Rs.8,466-8-0 including the costs for purchase of manuscripts, honorarium and miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, etc. Of this amount a sum of Rs.1,000 has been met from provision in current year's budget. As the acquisition and decision to publish were after the Budget was framed no provision could be made in budget.

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER: As there is no Cut Motion, I put the Motion.

The question is that an additional sum of Rs. 10,627 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which wlll come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Department".

(The motion was adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.19

(50.—CIVIL WORKS—STATE—(EXCLUDING TOOLS AND PLANT AND ESTABLISHMENT)

***Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,15,11,049 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil—Works—State—(excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	4,09,78,500
II.—Grant voted by the Assembly in July, 1954 Session ..	5,93,214
Additional amount now required	1,15,11,049

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—			
A.—Original Works—			
(*a*) Buildings—			
General Administration ..	20,000	..	20,000
Education	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Miscellaneous Departments ..	..	8,718	8,718
Total A(*a*) ..	1,20,000	8,718	1,28,718

*The Motion was moved by Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee on behalf of Shri Siddhinath Sarma.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*b*) Communications—			
Ordinary Roads	1,10,000	..	1,10,000
Motor Tax Project—			
State Roads	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
Total A(*b*) ...	13,10,000	..	13,10,000
Total Normal ...	14,30,000	8,718	14,38,718
Development Schemes (Article 275)—			
A.—1 Original Works—			
(*a*) Building—			
Veterinary		10,000	10,000
(*b*) Communications—			
Contribution to the Central Road Fund (Special Reserve). ..		1,00,62,331	1,00,62,331
Total A—I		1,00,72,331	1,00,72,331
Grand Total ..	14,30,000	1,00,81,049	1,15,11,049

The Explanatory Notes given below will explain the needs for the demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A(*a*) and (*b*) and A—1(*a*)—For details please see Appendix 'A'.

A—1(*b*)—In the absence of provision in the Budget estimates in the previous years and also in the current financial year, the adjustment proposed to be made by transferring the Grants-in-aid received by the State Government from the Centre for Road Development Schemes in the Autonomous districts of Assam by *per contra* credit to the Central Road Fund Reserve (Special) could not be made. The provisions as detailed below are proposed for adjustment during the current financial year for accommodating the transfer of the amount of Grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Government of India.

	Expenditure during	Un-adjusted amount during
	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	17,04,531	10,62,331
1953-54	30,00,000	30,00,000
1954-45	60,00,000	60,00,000
Total ..	..	1,00,62,331

Necessary adjustment by affording credit to the Central Road Fund (Special) Reserve through the Accountant General, Central Revenues will be made by the Accountant General, Assam in the accounts for 1954-55.

This has no ultimate net financial effect.

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER : As there is no Cut Motion I put the Motion :

The question is that an additional sum of Rs.1,15,11,049 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil—Works—State—(excluding Tools and Plant and Establishment)".

(The motion was adopted.)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND No.20

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs. 23,15,950 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "54—Famine Relief".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	2,62,000
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July—August 1954 Session	1,41,100
Additional amount now required	23,15,950

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Area	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Relief Works	2,00,000	10,00,000	12,00,000
(b) Gratuitous Relief	10,00,000	1,15,950	11,15,950
Total	12,00,000	11,15,950	23,15,950

The explanatory notes given below will explain the need of the demand:—

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) *and* (*b*)—*General Areas*.—The three successive devastating flood and accompanying erosion caused wide-spread distress in the six plains districts (except Cachar) of the State. A good number of roads and bridges were damaged.

Under the sub head—"(a) Relief Work" there was an original budget provision of Rs.25,000 only. In order to get the damaged roads and bridges repaired and also to reduce the volume of gratuitous relief for the affected people, Government encouraged test relief work in the affected areas. In so doing a sum of Rs.1,00,000 was taken as an advance from the Contigency Fund. In addition, it is expected that at least a further sum of Rs.1,00,000 will be required during the year for the purpose.

Under the sub-head—"(b) Gratuitous Relief" there was an original provision of Rs.1,00,000 only in the budget. But in order to render adequate relief in various shapes to the flood and erosion affected people a sum of Rs.7,00,000 was taken as an advance from the Contigency Fund. In addition, it is anticipated that at least a further sum of Rs.3,00,000 will be required during the year for the purpose.

(*a*)—*Sixth schedule* (*Part*)*A* —*Areas*—A scheme for construction of roads as test relief measures, costing Rs.29,60,000, in the Naga Hills was framed under the improvement of Scarcity Areas scheme under the Five-Year Plan. To meet the expenditure of 1953-54, a sum of Rs.28,000 was advanced from the Contigency Fund and was regularised by Supplementary Demand in the March, 1954 Session of the Assembly. The Supplementary Demand Note was accompanied by a schedule showing both the immediate and ultimate cost. As the scheme was finalised towards the close of 1953-54 no budget provision could be made. Meantime some objections were raised by Government of India regarding the scheme. Pending settlement of those objections no Supplementary Demand could be taken for the current year's requirement in the last July-August Session of the Assembly. The current year's requirements are estimated at 'Rs.10,00,000. Of this sum of Rs.10,00,000 a sum of Rs.2,00,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet the immediate expenditure. This demand is therefore made to regularise the advance and to provide for the balance of the required fund.

(*b*) —*Sixth schedule* (*part A*) —*Areas*—(Rs.1,11,500)—A scheme for giving gratuitous relief of Rs.4,75,000 to the border people of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district in order to rehabilitate themselves was framed under the Scarcity Areas Improvement Schemes under the Five-Year Plan towards the end of 1953-54. To meet the immediate expenditure in that year Rs.5,000 was advanced from the Contigency Fund and was regularised by a Supplementary Demand in the Session of the Legislature held in March, 1954. The Supplementary Demand Note was accompanied by a Schedule showing both the immediate and ultimate cost. As the scheme was finalised only towards the end of 1953-54, no provision could be made in the current year. Meantime certain objections were raised by the Government of India for the implementation of the scheme. Pending settlement of those objections

no Supplementary Demand for provision of funds could be made in the last July-August Session of the Legislature. The requirements of the current year are estimated at Rs.1,11,500. To meet the immediate expenditure, the amount was advanced from the Contigency Fund. Hence this demand. (Rs.2,000) —This amount is required for purchase of 100 maunds of paddy seeds (including the transport charges etc.) for free distribution as gratuitous relief, to the flood affected people of the Garo Hills District. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. (Rs.2,450 —Out of this amount Rs.2,150 has been sanctioned for payment of gratuitous relief to 43 families of Moulse village in the Jowai Subdivision whose houses were gutted by fire on 15th January 1954 to enable them to reconstruct their houses. This amount Rs.2,150 was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Rupees 300 is required for giving gratuitous relief to three Naga families whose houses have been completely damaged by land slides to enable them to reconstruct their houses.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.23,15,950 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955 for the administration of the head "54—Famine Relief."

(The motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.21

(54A. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS "55.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS" AND 83—PAYMENT OF COMMUTED—VALUE OF PENSIONS.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,99,870 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head '54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions'.

"55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" and "83—Payment of commuted—value of Pension".

		Rs.
I.	Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	38,40,200
II.	Grant voted in the July 1954 Session of the Assembly. ...	...
	Additional amount now required	1,99,870
III.	Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—	General Rs.
	1. 54-A.—Territorial and Political Pension—Territorial and Political Pensions	1,99,870

The Explanatory Notes given below explain the need of the demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required to give effect to the Government policy to grant relief to political sufferers either by way of monthly pension (Rs.39,820) or lump sum grant (Rs.1,60,050). As the requirement for the purpose could not be ascertained earlier, no provision could be made in the budget and hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no Cut Motion. The motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.1,99,870 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions".

(After a pause).

(The Motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.22

("56.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING")

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.81,766 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for administration of the head—"56.—Stationery and Printing".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	9,48,400
II.—Additional Grant voted in July Session of the Assembly.	22,500
Additional amount now required	81,766

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grants will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
C.—Stationery Offices and Stores—Shillong and Gauhati Offices.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Pay of Establishment ...	540	...	540
(3) Allowances and Honoraria ...	60	...	60
(4) Contingencies	900	...	900

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
E.—Government Press—	Rs.		Rs.
1. Pay of Officers	551	...	551
2. Pay of Establishment	19,279	...	19,279
3. (*a*) Allowances and Honoraria ...	14,322	...	14,322
(*b*) Cash Allowances in lieu of Free Ration and Rice Concession.	10,314	...	10,314
4. Supplies and Services	20,000	...	20,000
8. Mechanical Branch	4,918	...	4,918
9. Publication Branch	3,782	...	3,782
10.—Stores—			
(2) Postage and packing charges ...	7,100	...	7,100
Total	81,766	...	81,766

The Explanatory Notes given below explain the need for the demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

C.—Stationery Offices and stores—This is required to meet the extra expenditure consequent on revision of pay of the low paid Government Servants and also to meet house rent for stationary office at Gauhati.

E.—Government Press—(1) A sum of Rs.45,329 is necessary to meet the pay and allowances of the newly created staff recently sanctioned by the Government.

For details please *see* Appendix A.

(2) A sum of Rs.551 is necessary to meet the increased pay of Superintendent.

(3) A sum of Rs.7,286 is necessary to meet the overtime and other allowances due to increase of work.

(4) A sum of Rs.20,000 is necessary for purchase of Mono and Lino type metal.

(5) A sum of Rs.7,100 is necessary to meet increased rate of postage.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.81.766 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head—"56—Stationery and Printing."

(After a pause).

(The motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.23

"57.—MISCELLANEOUS—(I.—EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF STATE PRISONERS, AND DETENUES, ETC.)"

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,21,879 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—[I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.]"

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	2,32,500
II.—Grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	...
Additional amount now required	1,21,879

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

	General	Sixth Schedule Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C.—Contributions—			
(2) Miscellaneous Contributions			
(*a*) Grant to State Social Welfare Advisory Board ...	71,879	...	71,889
(*b*) Dev. Schemes under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution—Contribution to Non-Government Institution doing Welfare works of the Tribal people	...	50,000	50,000
Total	71,879	50,000	1,21,879

The details are given in the Explanatory Notes. I hope the House will accept.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(2) (*a*) The Central Social Welfare Board has allotted to Assam 17 Social Welfare Extension Projects to be completed by the end of 1955-56. Each Project will comprise 15 to 20 villages covering a population of nearly twenty thousand and will cost about Rs.50,000 during the current year and the next year. 50 per cent. of the total cost of each Project will be borne by the Central Social Welfare Board. The remaining 50 per cent. of the cost is to be made up of 25 per cent. contribution from State grant and 25 per cent. from Local Boards, Municipalities and other local contributions.

A sum of Rs.66,250 is required to meet this State contribution during the current year.

A State Social Welfare Advisory Board has already been set up. 50 per cent. of the expenditure of this Boad is also required to be met from the State Revenues. A sum of Rs.5,629 is required for the purpose for the current financial year. Thus in all, a sum of Rs. 71,819 is required for the current financial year for grants-in-aid to State Social Welfare advisory Board, which will administer the Social Welfare Extension Projects in Assam as decided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

As the Social Welfare Extension Projects were allotted to Assam early in June 1954, no provision could be made in the current year's state Budget for the purpose. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

2 (*b*) A sum of Rs.1,00,000 was received from Government of India under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for contribution to Non-Government Institutions doing welfare work for Tribal people in the Autonomous Districts. But a provision of Rs.50,000 has been made in the budget. So the balance of Rs.50,000 is required to be provided in the budget. Hence the demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.1,21,879 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—(I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc").

(The Motion was put and adopted.)

Supplementary Demand No.24

[57—MISCELLANEOUS (II—DONATION FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES)]

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order at least a part of the Motion cannot be moved, because under Article 205 the Supplementary Demand can only be moved for expenditure for services not in contemplation in the annual Financial Statement. In Supplementary Demand No.24, at page 45 of the Supplementary Budget we find an allotment of Rs.4,25,000. In the light of experience it has been found that it is essentially necessary to have a house in Calcutta. In the light of experience here means experience not in course of one or two months but experience in course of a number of years and therefore under Article 205 this cannot be a matter for Supplementary Budget. It should have been taken up at the time of the general Budget as it was not an unforeseen matter. From the statement we find that it is not that it could not

have been contemplated. But I say it could be contemplated, but the Government did not contemplate it and they now want to do it so that we may be debarred from the discussion of the policy. It is therefore my submission that this item cannot be included in Supplementary Demand No.24.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, I could not follow what my Friend, Mr. Goswami means by it. The explanation given in the book clearly explains the circumstances under which we have got to do it. So long the Government did not get a suitable house for the purpose and now they have got a suitable house in Calcutta and, therefore, they have come before the House with a Supplementary Demand. With the money that we are going to spend in this connection, we are also going to have a room to open an Emporium of Cottage Industries and thereby we shall be able to save at least Rs.15,000. If we did not get this House then we would have to start that Emporium in some other place and that would have cost some money. At the time of preparation of the main Budget, all the factors enumerated were not present before us and, therefore, we have to come before the House for this Supplementary Demand now. This is a very nice house that we have got now in Calcutta. It is such a house that we may now rent out a part of it which will bring us some money.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think this amount is not going to be spent from the Contingency Fund and the Governor could not foresee this amount. Therefore, I think it is quite in order to place the Demand before the House.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): I have not moved the Motion. I am now moving it.

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.43,34,317 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous [II—Donation for charitable purposes, etc].

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	11,30,000
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	...	52,979
Additional amount now required ...	...	43,34,317

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Cost of books and periodicals	69,464	18,228	87,692
G—Rates and Taxes	...	6,725	6,725
H—Contributions			
(*b*) Miscellaneons Contribution—Other Miscellaneous Contribution.	10,000	...	10,000
J—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges—			
Miscellaneous charges ...	22,25,000	...	22,25,000
L—Appropriation to Contingency Fund.	20,00,000	...	20,00,000
K—Works—Original Works ...	...	4,900	4,900
Total	43,04,464	29,853	43,34,317

The details are given in the Explanatory Notes below :—

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—The amount is requird to meet the expenditure on account of the cost of printing of the District Census Handbooks by the Assam Government Press and the Tribune Press, Gauhati. No provision for the amount could be made in the current year's budget as it was not known as to whether the Presses concerned would be able to complete the work within the financial year.

As the payment in respect of bills submitted by Tribune Press was required to be made immediately an advance of Rs.49,736 has been taken from the Contingency Fund of the State against this demand.

G.—This extra grant is required for the payment of Rates and Taxes of the Government Buildings under the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills during the current year. The existing budget provision is inadequate to meet the increased requirement which is due to the re-assessment of holdings.

H.—The Government of India have recently proposed to formulate af scheme for establishment of the Film Production Bureau and the Film Institute with a view to take some positive measures for raising the aesthetic and cultural standard of films and making them a true source of popular entertainment. It is expected that these units should be able to give all possible advice, guidance and training in the production of films both on the cultural and technical side. The measures which the Government of India propose to take by establishing the Production Bureau and the Film Institute are expected to cost Rs.12 lakhs per annum to be contributed equally by the three important parties connected therewith namely, the Central Government, the State Government and the Industry. The contribution

which would be payable by the Government of Assam would be Rs.10,000 annually. This Government has accordingly consented to the Government of India's request for making available the sum of Rs.10,000 per annum as their contribution towards the recurring cost of the Film Production Bureau and the Film Institute. Proposal for this contribution was received recently and as such no provision could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the demand. The details are given in the Schedule at Appendix A.

J.—(Rs.4,25,000)—In the light of experience it has been found that it is essentially necessary to have a house to accommodate State Government office in Calcutta, for opening an Emporium of Cottage Industries products of Assam and also for accommodating Ministers, Members of Parliament and the State Legislature, officers from Assam and others normally entitled to Circuit House accommodation while on duty. After careful consideration the State Government decided to purchase a suitable house in Calcutta for the above purposes. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

(Rs.18,00,000)—The recent devastating floods and the erosions have rendered thousands of families homeless. Their immediate permanent rehabilitation is imperative. Homestead lands will have to be provided for the families of both urban and rural areas, and cultivable lands will also have to be provided for the families in rural areas whose lands have been lost due to erosion or become unfit for cultivation due to heavy deposit of sand. Lands will also be required for reconstruction of Government office buildings and officer's residences at Dibrugarh which have been eroded or dismantled as sufficient Government lands for the purpose will not be available, lands will have to be secured from private owners. It is estimated that at least a sum of Rs.18,00,000 will be required during the year for the purpose.

L.—It is felt that the sum of Rs.55 lakhs in the Contingency Fund is insufficient to meet emergent expenditure in connection with earthquake and other natural calamities when large sums have to be spent for relief, rehabilitation and other kinds of aid to the victims. Hence it has been decided to increase the corpus of the fund by this amount.

K.—The sum of Rs.4,900 is required for the construction of a barrack for the porters at Kohima. The strength of the porter corps has been considerably increased but there is no sufficient accommodation for them in that station. As the construction of a barrack for 25 porters for the present has been decided recently, no provision for the purpose could be made in the Budget. Hence this demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.43,34,317 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous (II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.).

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.22,25,000 under Supplementary Demand No.24, Major head—57.—Miscellaneous [II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.], Minor head—J.—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges, Sub-head—Miscellaneous charges, at page 44 of the List of Supplementary

Demands be reduced by Rs.4,25,000, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.43,34,317 do stand reduced by Rs.4,25,000.

The object of my moving the motion is to show that to purchase a house in Calcutta at a cost of Rs.4,25,000 is unnecessary.

Sir, there is a saying in Bengali "কারও পৌষ মাস কারও সর্বনাশ" Here we find that while the Government say that there should be augmentation in the corpus of the Contingency Fund for helping the flood-stricken people it is a very queer thing to read here in the Explanatory Note that an amount not less than Rs.4,25,000 has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund not for flood relief but for the "Puny Moghuls" to have a palatial building in Calcutta. This is the type of truth and non-violence with which the State machinery is being conducted. The very thing whether there should at all be a house for the Government at Calcutta ought to have been discussed by this Assembly as this is a matter of policy. Therefore, if such a thing was thought to be necessary the question ought to have been brought in the Budget Session of the Assembly so that we could have threadbare discussed the matter of policy. But this Government has given goodbye to truth and straightforwardness and so this Motion or Demand has been brought before the House by the back door of Supplementary Budget. Why should we have a house in Calcutta of such a value? It is said that it is for an Emporium or for some offices. Well, could this not be deferred keeping in view the flood situation in the country, keeping in view the suffering of lakhs of our people? This house alone will not do. What about its furnishing, what about its maintenance and so on and so forth? It is said that the Ministers can stay there, the Members of Parliament can stay there and the Members of this Assembly can stay there. I do ask, how often? May be once in a blue moon some Members of the Assembly might go there. But will such a house be more economical for that purpose and is it so urgently required? This Government appear to have juxtaposed the slogan which was given by the Prime Minister of India. So far as I remember, the Prime Minister had said "আরাম হারাম হ্যায়" but this Government has turned the slogan upside down, and has changed it to "হারাম হামারা আরাম হ্যায়"। All sorts of irregularities, wrongs and sins seem to be their greatest pleasure. It is why they have chosen this particular moment as the most opportune moment for purchasing this palatial building at the price of more than 4 lakhs of rupees in a place like Calcutta. This is most obnoxious and most objectionable for a Government which in season and out of season wax eloquent

over welfare measures they have undertaken, for the leaders of the Government who give almost non-stop lectures about their feeling and sympathy for the suffering people of the country! They advanced money from the Contingency Fund to purchase this house while the country was being devastated in flood and while they come here with the proposal for augmentation of the Contingency Fund due to flood and other natural calamities! Sir, this is most objectionable and most deplorable and anybody having a little sense of patriotism and love for the people is bound to bow down his head in shame to see this sort of things done by a Government which calls itself democratic, which calls itself popular. I do not find words to condemn this sort of action on the part of the Government. Therefore, Sir, instead of wasting any more time of the House I move this Cut Motion and request the House to reject this Demand in toto.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved is that the provision of Rs.22,25,000 under Supplementary Demand No.24, Major head—57.—Miscellaneous (II.—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc.), Minor head—J.—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges, Sub-head—Miscellaneous charges, at page 44 of the List of Supplementary Demands be reduced by Rs.4,25,000, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs.43,34,317 do stand reduced by Rs.4,25,000.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall only analyse the grounds given here in support of this Demand for Rs.4,25,000. I have also got a Cut Motion in my name. I am not going to move my Motion and, therefore, I rise to speak a few words in support of the Motion moved by Mr. Bhattacharyya. The reasons given for this huge expenditure are "to have a house to accommodate State Government offices in Calcutta, for opening an Emporium of Cottage Industries products of Assam and also for accommodating Ministers, Members of Parliament and the State Legislature, officers from Assam and others normally entitled to Circuit House accommodation while on duty."

Now, Sir, so far as Government offices are concerned, we have got only one such office in Calcutta, *viz.*, office of the Trade Adviser, and this is located in a rented house. Similarly, for Emporium we could get a house in Calcutta at a reasonable rent. Then, Government have no obligation to find out accommodation outside the State for Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of the Assembly and the officers. This is not their duty. There are hotels and other places where they can stay, for which they are entitled to draw daily allowance. If Government feel that the officers, while on duty

outside the State, should get more daily allowance, that may be allowed, but there is no justification to purchase a property at a cost of Rs. 4,25,000 so that they may get more comfort and more amenities while on tour. After all, Sir, the Ministers stay for a day or two in Calcutta while going to Delhi; similar is the case with officers. Few Members of this House have occasion to go to Calcutta and this House has no obligation to find out accommodation for the Members of Parliament. In my opinion the grounds on which this particular item of the Demand has based are spurious, insincere and untrue. I say, Sir, such things are absolutely unjustifiable and can have no place whatsoever in the List of Supplementary Demands.

Secondly, in the context of distress prevailing in the country as a result of floods, we cannot afford to spend money on such luxuries as these. Mr. Bora, the other day, was pitifully regretting the paucity of funds to alleviate the distress of the people. He said he could not provide more than 50 lakhs of rupees. But, if this sum of Rs.4,25,000 had been diverted to flood relief measures, at least 1,000 families could have got relief. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument that such a proposal is necessary at all, we could put it off for another year or two till we are in a better position to implement the proposal. At the present moment it is absolutely unnecessary and unjustified. I hope Mr. Bora will see his way to modify his Demand by excluding this item from the List of Supplementary Demand.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised at the outright condemnation of Government by Mr. Bhattacharyya for this action of Government. Mr. Bhattacharyya in his eloquence had gone so far as to say that any man with an iota of patriotism in him would not have done this kind of thing. This sort of outburst, Sir, needs no answer because when people, particularly educated people, think that patriotism is their monopoly and others are not patriotic enough to feel for the country, serious attention should not be paid to their utterances. I refer more particularly to those people, who charge the Government with unpatriotic action, while they themselves try to make over the country to the foreigners. (A *Voice*:—Who are they?). They show themselves to be very patriotic and at the same time they like by the very nature of their patriotism, to sell their country to other foreign countries (A *Voice*:—To America?). No, to Russia. Anyway, Sir, I have seen that there are some people who cannot take an unbalanced view of things, to see things in their true perspective and by the very urge of their "patriotism" want to sell the country to others. They find delight if

they can sell the freedom of the country to other foreign Nations in the name of some "ism", Now, if such people condemn the action of Government, calling it unpatriotic, I think, Sir, no serious notice should be taken of it.

Now, Sir, what have Government done after all? They have purchased a house in Calcutta—not for the convenience of Ministers because Ministers can take care of themselves in Calcutta. This house will accommodate not only the Ministers but also the Members of Parliament, the Members of this House and the officers. As a matter of fact, there are cogent reasons for purchasing this house if a sober view is taken of it. What do we find? There are a lot of people from Assam in Calcutta. Suppose my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, goes to Calcutta, nobody knows where he is staying. Some Assam residents in Calcutta might like to meet him, but nobody knows where he is staying. If there is an Assam House catering to the needs of the Members of this House, including the Ministers, Members of Parliament and other important personages of Assam, it will really be conducive to the interest of the people of Assam staying in Calcutta. There is a lot of students from Assam reading in Calcutta. If they want to meet somebody and discuss any thing about them and those concerning Assam, there is no convenient place for our Assam boys to meet and perform some functions, social, political or cultural. There is no meeting ground there. In my student days, I found how difficult it was for us to arrange a gathering place for Assam boys. If by purchasing this house inconveniences of Government and Assam people can be partially removed, that will serve a great service to Assam.

Then, Sir, in that house we will have our Emporium. Now, we have got the Emporium situated in a small room paying a monthly rent of Rs.900, which means about Rs.11,000 per year. That amount will be saved. Besides, our hon. Members know that we have got our Trade Adviser in Calcutta, we have to give him an office, etc., and the monthly rent now we are paying for the same including the garage is Rs.300 per month which means Rs.3,600 per year. That money also will be saved.

If I read out from a letter about the details of the property going to be purchased, you can judge for yourself whether it is worth the money:

The property is situated in Russel Street which is one of the finest places in Calcutta and its area is 48 Kathas of freehold land. It is behind Messrs. Hall and Andersons, say about a furlong from there. It is near the Park Street. The minimum value of the land will be about Rs.3,05,000. If it is sold in plots

it should be Rs. 4,80,000. It has 25 rooms, 16 kitchens, 16 bath rooms, 14 garages and 8 out-houses. There is a tennis court and a garden in the compound and a very large number of these rooms can be easily rented out reserving some rooms for our Ministers and Members of this House and Members of Parliament and our Government officers. Almost half of the accommodation can be rented out meeting our own demand and this will fetch us a rent of Rs.2,000 monthly. The monthly rent the present owner gets is Rs.4,000 per month. Out of the 25 rooms, our Trade Adviser's Office will require, say 3 rooms, for his office and 3 rooms for himself and another 6 rooms will be required for Ministers, etc. and the remaining rooms and about 10 out of 16 kitchens, and the 8 out-houses can be rented out. This is a big property ; if after renting out Government gets at least Rs.2,000 per month, it means an annual saving of Rs.24,000, besides, we are going to save the rents of the Emporium and the Trade Adviser's Office, all of which means a saving of Rs.40,000. (*Voice*—What about maintenance ?) Maintenance will not cost much as the houses are practically new and recently they have been thoroughly repaired and when the Trade Adviser will be there its management can be entrusted to him, thus Government will not have to spend much on maintenance. Out of Rs.40,000 if even Rs.5,000 is meant for maintenance, we will have a net income of Rs. 35,000, whereas the price of the property is Rs.4,25,000, which can be realised in the course of a few years.

Therefore, Sir, the transaction that the Government is contemplating is going to be a profitable transaction and will go a great way in removing some of the grievances of the people of this State.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : What about a house in Delhi ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : It is not pertinent here, but if any hon. Member wants the information, he can go to my office and I will supply him with the information. But the information I can now give is that it is also making good progress.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Then, what about abolition of Zamindary?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Of course, we have got some plan and policy regarding abolition of Zamindary but we are not of the same view as Mr. Bhattacharyya. If I could have subscribed to his ideas, in that case I would have been a Communist and would have crossed over to the other side of the House. In the countries of his choice, like Russia and China, there are a large magnificent houses owned by Government.

With what I have observed that this is a transaction which will be of advantage to our people in various ways. I hope, my Friend will withdraw his Motion. I do not propose to reply to some other points like hardships of people in this State now due to floods, because they are not pertinent and they have nothing to do with it.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Who is the present owner of the property ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): One Armenian old lady.

(Time for Supplementary Demand having expired, the Cut Motion was not put).

(The main Motion on Supplementary Demand was put and adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.25

(57.—MISCELLANEOUS—III.—CONTRIBUTION)

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.8,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contribution".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	2,19,900
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session. ...	Nil
Additional amount now required	8,000

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Local Bodies for General purposes—			
Grants to Municipal Boards for General purposes.	8,000	...	8,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Please *see* details at Appendix A.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that an additional sum of Rs.8,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneosu—III.—Contribution".

(The Motion was adopted).

Supplementary Demand No.26

(57.—MISCELLANEOUS—V.—POOLED TRANSPORT AND CONTRIBUTION, ETC.)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.11,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous (V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.)"

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,59,900
II.—Supplementay grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	76,025
Additional amount now required	11,600

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C. Assam Transport (Defunct)			
Expenditure in connection with A. T. Organisation (defunct)	11,600	...	11,600

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required in connection with payment of rent and crop compensation to the Pattadars for a plot of land requisitioned at Nowgong for construction of a Central Workshop for Assam Transport

Organisation (Defunct) for the period from 20th February 1945 to 7th December 1949 as per assessment made by the Land Revenue Department. As the assessment was completed only recently, no budget provision could be made, and hence the Supplementary Demand.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.11,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the Head—"57.—Miscellaneous (V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.)".

(*After a pause*)

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

Supplementary Demand No.27

(57.-B —CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.5,92,863, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head—"57-B.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes Financed from Ordinary Revenues".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	20,28,700
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	Nil
Additional amount now required	5,92,863

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Capital expenditure on Bus Service.			
Section III—Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Service—			
(2) Vehicles	5,92,863	...	5,92,863

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount of Rs.5,92,863 is required to meet last year's liability as the value of 20 Commer Buses purchased through Director-General of Supplies and Disposals could not be finalised due to delay in supply and Rs.40,000 for purchasing of two new cars for Gauhati-Shillong Route.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.5,92,863, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head—"57.-B.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes Financed from Ordinary Revenues".

(*After a pause,*)

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

Supplementary Demand No.28

(63.—EXTAORDINARY CHARGES, ETC.)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.35,00,000 (Thirty-five lakhs), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head—"63.—Extraordinary Charges, etc".

			Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	..	..	19,30,700
II.—Additional amount voted in the July 1954 Session.	..	...	Nil
Additional amount now required	...	..	35,00,000

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementar grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*ii*) Consumers' Goods Scheme	35,00,000	..	35,00,000

The Explanatory Notes given below will explain the need for the demand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

As an emergency measure, it was decided by the Government to lift the accumulated arrear quotas and special *ad-hoc* quotas of G. C. I. Sheets for rehabilitation of the fire stricken and cyclone-affected people of the State on Government account as the registered stockists, with their limited financial resources have failed to release the consignments on pre-payment against huge despatches.

The provison in the Budget for 1954-55 under the head—"63.—Extra Ordinary Charges, etc." being considered inadequate to meet the huge expenditure involved, and also due to the limited amount in the State's "Contingency Fund" Government decided to meet the emergent expenditure initially from the existing grant under the head—"85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc.,-A.--Grain Storage Scheme—Section II.—4.Contingencies—Purchase of Rice/Paddy" to be subsequently re-couped by transfer of the charges under the head—"63.—Extra-ordinary Charges, etc". Hence the Demand. It involves no extra financial commitment and is a purely accounting matter.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion is that an additional sum of Rs 35,00,000 (Thirty-five lakhs), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955, for the administration of the Head—"63.—Extra-ordinary Charges, etc".

(*After a pause*)

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

Supplementary Demand No.29

(63-B.—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS)

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister). On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs 31,10,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head "63-B.—Community Development Projects".

			Rs
I.—Grant orginally voted by the Assembly.	...	...	80,08,400
II.—Grant voted in July, 1954 Session of the Assembly.	...	...	2,75,000
Additional amount now required ..	...	...	31,10,000

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Supervision	23,900	...	23,900
A. Project Headquarters ...	14,71,600	...	14,71,600
B. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.	1,38,000	...	1,38,000
C. Irrigation	24,000	...	24,000
D. Reclamation	7,42,000	...	7,42,000
E. Health and Rural Sanitation ...	2,30,000	...	2,30,000
F. Education	18,000	...	18,000
G. Social Education	2,08,000	...	2,08,000
H. Communication	2,39,500	...	2,39,500
I. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	15,000	..	15,000
Total ...	31,10,000	...	31,10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(*a*) At the instance of the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission), New Delhi, the State Government have decided to take up three National Extension Service Blocks at Mikir Hills (Bokajan), Goalpara and Jorhat (Barbheta) for a period of three years with effect from 2nd October 1954. As India's decision was received only recently, no provision for the purpose could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand. The details of the provision of Rs.3,87,100 for this purpose are furnished in the schedule at Appendix "A".

(*b*) Out of the balance amount of Rs.27,22,900 a sum of Rs.17,22,900 represents the approximate cost of the materials and equipments allotted to this State by the Government of India. As the information regarding allocation and despatch of these materials and equipments is being received

now gradually, necessity has arisen to provide funds for the purpose by Supplementary Demand. The details of the provision are given below—

	Rs.
Supervision	23,900
A. Project headquarter	3,05,000
B. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.	93,000
D. Reclamation	7,30,000
E. Health and Rural Sanitation	1,94,000
G. Social Education	1,72,000
H. Communication	2,05,000
Total ...	17,22,900

Loan from India ... Rs. 8,23,000
Grant from India ... Rs. 8,99,900

(c) The balance amount of Rs.10,00,000 accommodated under A.—Project—Headquarters above is for construction of office buildings and staff quarters of the N. E. S. Blocks allotted to this State. No provision could be made for the purpose in the current year's budget as the approval of the Community Projects Administration was received late. Hence the demand

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.31,10,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the financial year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head—"63-B.—Community Development Projects".

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

Supplementary Demand No.30

(64-C.—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 4,935, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year

ending 31st March—1955, for the administration of the head—"64-C.—Pre-partition payment".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	30,000
II.—Grant voted by the Assembly during July-August, 1954 Session.	...
Additional amount now required ...	4,935

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works ...	4,935	...	4,935

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A total expenditure amounting to Rs.7,935 relates to loss on stock, being value of 100 tons of cement disposed of by the Executive Engineer, Sylhet division in pre-partition days. This amount has since been agreed to be written-off. There is a provision of Rs.3,000 in the current year's budget (for civil works) and hence the balance of Rs.4,935 is to be provided by Supplementary grants.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.4,395, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the head —"64-C.—Pre-partition payment".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 31

XLVI-A—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses

***Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,93,079, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1955, for the

*The Motion was moved by Shri Ramnath Das in the absence of Shri Siddhi Nath Sarma.

administration of the head "XLVI-A—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	65,38,100
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August, 1954 Session.	...
Additional amount now required	2,93,079

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

		General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Section I	Gauhati-Nowgong Service.	5,540	..	5,540
Section II	Nowgong-Jorhat Service.	9,721	..	9,721
Section III	Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong Service.	2,71,903	..	2,71,903
Section VI	Jorhat-Sibsagar Dibrugarh Service.	5,915	..	5,915
	Total...	2,93,079	..	2,93,079

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Prior to 1st April, 1950, vehicle tax and road permit fees were not required to be paid to the Motor Vehicles Taxation Department in respect of Government Transport Vehicles. Hence amounts actually payable upto 31st March 1950 were adjusted in State Transport Balance Sheets as liability of the State Transport Organisation. Payment has now been found necessary on the suggestions of Accountant-General, Assam. Hence the amount is now to be adjusted by book adjustment. There is no net financial effect.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 2,93,079, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for the administration of the Head "XLVI-A.—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses".

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

Supplementary Demand No. 32

(65-A.—Capital Outlay on Forests)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg,

to move that an additional sum of Rs. 13,770, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for administration of the head "65-A.—Capital Outlay on Forests".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	4,40,200
Additional amount now required	13,770

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

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Direction	..	..	..
Pay of establishment	..	..	..
Temporary establishment ..	13,000	..	13,000
Allowance and Honoraria ..	..	—	..
Dearness allowance	..	..	..
Winter allowance	..	..	..
Wild-Life Sanctuary A-VI (b)	770	—	770
Total..	13,770	..	13,770

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. 3—General Direction.—The amount of Rs.13,000 is required in connection with the supervision of various Developments projects undertaken under the Five-Year Plan having been sanctioned in February 1954. As the expenditure was not foreseen at the time of preparing the budget no provision could be made. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 6,350 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

VI. (b).—The amount of Rs. 770 is necessary to complete construction of one Forest Guards' family quarter at Katonibari. The construction could not be completed during 1953-54 due to not getting possession of the land from the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang. The amount was surrendered during that year.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.13,770, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1955, for administration of the head "63-A.—Capital Outlay on Forests".

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

Supplementary Demend No. 33

(71—.Capital Accounts of Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts)

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs. 21,07,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "81—Capital Accounts of Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,27,28,300
II.—Grant voted by the Assembly in July-August 1954 Session.	..
Additional amount now required	21,07,400
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—	..

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Original works.. ..	..	...	..
(b) Communications ..	..	..	..
Ordinary Road outside the Five-Year plan.	20,47,400	60,000	21,07,400
Total	20,47,400	60,000	21,07,400

EXPLANATORY NOTES

For details please see Appendix 'A'

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs.21,07,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "81—Capital Accounts of Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts".

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

Supplementary Demand No.34

(85 A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading)

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.11,00,279 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "85—A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	7,51,11,000
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session.	21,233
Additional amount now required	11,00,279

III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

	General	Sixth schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) C. Other Miscellaneous Schemes.— (c) Expenditure on the Schemes for purchase and distribution of Cloth and Yarn.	1,379	..	1,379
(2) D. Community Development Project Material and Equipment.	10,98,900	..	10,98,900
Total ..	11,00,279	..	11,00,279
Deduct—Recoveries— Community Development project.— Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Accounts.	(—)10,98,900	..	(—)10,98,900

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount is required for payment to M/S Sarada Bros. of Hailakandi on account of transport charges for transporting the unsaleable stock of yarn from Damagiri to Silchar under the terms of agreement between Government and the firm. The firm paid the amount initially from their own account. The firm subsequently demanded payment of this amount. As the accounts were finalised recently, no provision could be made in the original budget.

2. The amount of Rs. 10,98,900 represents the approximate cost of the materials and equipments allotted to the State by the Government of India for implementation of the Community Projects Programme. This provision is necessary only to effect the adjustment of the value of these materials and equipments ultimately debitable to "63—B—Community Development Project". This does not involve extra expenditure from State Revenue.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 11,00,279 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "85 A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading."

(The Motion was put as a question and adopted)

Supplementary Demand No. 35

(Loans and advances, etc.)

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 44,57,750 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc".

	Rs,
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,68,27,500
II. Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during July-August 1954 Session	5,93,800
Additional amount now required	44,57,750

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

II. Loans and Advances by the State Government.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
B. Loans to Municipalities and Port Funds, etc.			
1. Advances to cultivators ..	25,00,000	3,52,000	28,52,000
2. Loans to Autonomous Districts and Regional Councils ...	..	20,000	20,000
3. Loans under Community Project	75,000	..	75,000
4. Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	14,80,750	..	14,80,750
C. Advances to Government Servants.			
Advances for purchase of conveyances	30,000	...	30,000
Total	40,85,750	3,72,000	44,57,750

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. *General Areas*—Under the sub-head "Advances to cultivators" there was an original budget provision of Rs. 7,00,000 only. The devastating floods and the erosions caused acute distress to the cultivators and so as a measure of relief grant of adequate agricultural loan including seed and cattle loan was necessitated. A sum of Rs. 8,00,000 was obtained by re-appropriation from other sub-head and a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was taken as an advance from the Contingency Fund. In addition it is anticipated that a further sum of Rs.15,00,000 will be required during the year for the purpose.

Sixth schedule (part A Areas).—(Rs. 3,46,000) A scheme for giving agricultural loan to the border people of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, to enable them to rehabilitate themselves was framed under the scarcity Areas Improvement Scheme under the Five-Year Plan, towards the end of 1953-54. The Scheme was estimated to cost Rs.4,50,000. To meet the immediate expenditure of 1953-54, an advance of Rs.5,000 was taken from the Contingency Fund and was regularised by a Supplementary Demand in the session of the Legislative Assembly held in March, 1954. The Supplementary Demand Note was accompanied by a schedule showing both the Immediate and Ultimate cost. As the scheme was finalized only towards the close of the year 1953-54, no provision could be made in the current year's Budget. Meantime, Government of India at first raised some objections for the implementation of the scheme. As the objections were not withdrawn earlier, Supplementary Demand could not be taken in the last July-August Session of Assembly. The current year's requirement under the schemes is estimated at Rs. 3,46,000. To meet the immediate expenditure, a sum of Rs.2,46,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund. (Rs.6,000)—The amount asked for is required for distribution as agricultural loan to the flood affected people of the Phulbari areas of the Garo Hills District.

2. The amount asked for is required to grant a loan to the North Cachar Hills District Council to enable it to meet its normal administrative charges. The loan will be free of interest and recoverable in two instalments of Rs.10,000 each in two years after its present dues Government have been finally settled.

3. At the instance of the Community Projects administration (Planing Commission), New Delhi, the State Government have taken up three National Extension Service Blocks at Mikir Hills (Bokajan), Goalpara and Jorhat (Borbheta) for a period of 3 years with effect from 2nd October, 1954. As India's decision was received only recently, no provision for this purpose could be made in the current year's budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand. The details are given in the Schedule at Appendix "A".

4. (Rs.4,80,720)—The amount is required for financing the share capital of weavers, loans to "Co-operative Societies" and for utilising as working capital for opening of an Emporium of Handloom goods at Kalimpong. The Central Handloom Board has agreed to grant the loan to Assam Government from the Cess Fund for the development of Handloom Industries. A sum of Rs.3,36,750 was advanced from Contingency Fund to the extent of the requirement. As the information was not available earlier necessary budget provision could not be made. (Rs.10,00,000). Under the sub-head "Rehabilitation loans" there was no original provision in the budget. But a sum of Rs.42,000 was taken as an advance from the

Contingency Fund for issue of loan to the traders affected by the fire accident of Jorhat Chawk Bazar on 15th April, 1954. Moreover, the recent floods and erosions have rendered thousands of families homeless. Government are taking up schemes for their immediate permanent rehabilitation. The rehabilitated families will require rehabilitation loan. As such, it is anticipated that at least a total sum of Rs. 10,00,000 will be required during the year for the purpose.

C. This additional amount is required for giving more bicycle advances to the incumbents of the Community Project Department to enable them to supervise the various works in Community (Development) Project Areas.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that an additional sum of Rs. 44,57,750 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances etc."

(*After a pause*)

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

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10. A. M., on Tuesday, the 2nd November, 1954.

Shillong

The 8th July, 1955.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

APPENDIX A

Schedule of new Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1954-55

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
*18-B.—N. E. D. Works—A.—Works-General—Voted.	Raising of Dehing bund 1st Section.	5,59,000	..	5,59,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	These bunds should be raised during the coming winter to protect the area from flood in the next year. Raising of the bunds are urgently necessary as the further rise in flood level is anticipated in future after enclosures of the river by Tingkhong and Sassoni Bunds.
	Raising of Dehing bund IInd Section.	1,03,200	..	1,03,200	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	
	Total ..	6,62,200	..	6,62,200	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	
**68-B.—N. E. D. Works—financed from Capital Revenue—Productive Works—General—Voted.	1. Construction of a stone revetment at Sualkuchi for protection from erosion of Brahmaputra.	4,22,310	..	4,22,310	96,000	..	96,000	A grave and emergent situation has arisen as the river is eroding apportion of the prosperous village of Sualkuchi, the result of which is likely to render about 4 thousand families consisting of about twenty thousand people helpless involving a huge loss of homestead and cultivable land. Immediate steps are to be taken to prevent this erosion so that the whole village and the adjoining area can be saved from the likely inundation and erosion. Hence the provision.
	2. Survey for construction of a stone revetment at Sualkuchi.	4,800	..	4,800	4,000	..	4,000	
	Total ..	4,27,110	..	4,27,110	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	

Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan) etc.—								
18-B.—N. E. D.—A.—2—Wo rks—General—Voted.	Raising of Majuli bund from Haldibari to Salmora.	4,31,700	..	4,31,700	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	The work of raising Majuli bund from Haldibari to Salmora is imperative due to heavy loss of crops and properties in Majuli area caused by the recent flood. It is therefore essential to raise the bund immediately to protect this area from future flood.
"63-B.—N. E. D.—Works—financed from Capital Revenue—G.M.F. Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes—Schemes for improvement of Scarcity Areas—General—Voted".	1. Flood embankment on the right bank of the Subansiri from Boginadimukh (Bhimparaghat) to Noali village.	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	These Embankment and Drainage Schemes aim at improving permanently the areas exposed to scarcity and famine in the State and are included under the enlarged 1st 5-Year Plan. The Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee as well as the State Development Committee have approved all these Schemes for implementation during the current financial year (1954-55) for which Government of India have also promised a Central Loan assistance of Rs.36 lakhs.
	2. Restoration of Kharjan in Dhakuakhana mouza.	40,000	..	40,000	10,000	..	10,000	
	3. Construction of a bund from Bangaligaon to Ghiladharimukh in Sootea mouza.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	
	4. Training of the Kekurijan in Gohpur mouza.	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	10,000	..	10,000	
	5. Bharalu Irrigation Scheme.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	50,000	..	50,000	

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
		Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"68-B.—N. E. D.—Works—financed from Capital Revenue—Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—G.M.F. Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes—Schemes for improvement of scarcity Areas—General—Voted".	6. Control of flood and drainage in Ramdia mouza including extension of Bathan-Bargachha embankment upto Dusutimukh.	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	
	7. Extension of the Kullong bund from Phulguri to Haibargaon 9 miles.	4,50,000	..	4,50,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	
	8. Flood embankment along the Desang to protect Borbeel area in Bokota mouza (extension of the Desang bund from Nagalmara).	80,000	..	80,000	20,000	..	20,000	

9. Providing marginal embankment along Rangir-Khari stream in Silchar Sub-Division.	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
10. Flood protection from Barak flood in Silchar Sub-Division.	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
11. Reclamation of the Mohishabeel in Silchar Sub-Division.	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	40,000	..	40,000
12. Marginal embankment along the Pohumara river from Kathaimurighat to Railway line including two sluices.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
Total ..	38,20,000	..	38,20,000	13,30,000	..	13,30,000
"68-B.—N.E. D. Works—financed from Capital Revenues—Development Schemes—(Five-Year Plan)—G. M. F. Schemes—Major Irrigation Schemes—Schemes for improvement of scarcity Areas—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted". 13. Training of Mahur river near Mahur bazar.	50,000	..	50,000	30,000	..	30,000
Total ..	50,000	..	50,000	30,000	..	30,000

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"68-B.—N. E. D. Works Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—Unproductive Works—Additional Minor Irrigation Schemes—General—Voted".	1. Prevention of flood and drainage of Bardoloni, Gohain, Dhemaji, Sissi mouzas and Pait Mahal in Lakhimpur District.	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	This programme costing Rs.140 lakhs, now known as Special Minor Irrigation Schemes by India, has been approved by the Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee and State Development Committee for implementation under the expanded 1st 5-Year Plan. The Government of India have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.52.40 lakhs for expenditure during 1954-55 as loan. In order to utilise the Central Assistance fully and also to augment the food drive movement and to solve the devastating flood problem in the State, provision of funds for a few schemes for expenditure during the current year is urgently necessary. The remaining schemes are proposed to be taken up in the next year and funds for them will be provided in due course.
	(a) Flood protection and drainage in Burisuti and Sissi Area.							
	2. Training of Singara River in North Lakhimpur Subdivision.	2,25,239	..	2,25,239	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	
	3. Restoration of Godaijan near North Lakhimpur.	40,000	..	40,000	10,000	..	10,000	
	4. Construction of a bund across the channel (Suti) of the Brahmaputra passing through Daparbatia and Besseria.	94,677	..	94,677	50,000	..	50,000	

5. Flood embankment along the Gabru River for protection of Bahbari and Borgaon Mouzas.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	50,000	..	50,000
6. Construction of an embankment on the western side of Noanadi from Bengahara village to Alagjari village.	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
7. Construction of a marginal embankment along the bank of the Pagladiya to protect Upper Borbhag, Batahghila, Khata, Paschim-Borigog, Paschim-Banbhag and Ramdia mouzas including embankment from Bijlighat to Adabari.	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
8. Marginal Bund on Nona River for protection of Pub-Bonbhag and Paschim Bonbhag mouzas.	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
9. Marginal embankment on Puthimari River for protection of Pub-Kacharimahal and Kaurbaha mauzas,	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	2,50,000	..	2,50,000

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"68-B—N. E. D. Works Development Schemes (Five-year Plan)—Unproductive Works—Additional Minor Irrigation Schemes—General—Voted".	10. Extension of the Brahmaputra bund from Bahari to Baghbar.	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	
	11. Construction of a flood embankment from Lakhipur to Fakirganj.	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	
	12. Flood protection from Jinari and Jinjiram River—Phase I.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	50,000	..	50,000	
	13. Improvement of the Basanaghat channel.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	50,000	..	50,000	
	14. Construction of a flood embankment along Kullong River from Roha to Jagi	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	
	15. Improving Jugijan channel from Kumarikata village to Railway Bridge.	75,000	..	75,000	25,000	..	25,000	

16. Closing Kapilli spill channels from Kharikhana to Jugijan.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	50,000	..	50,000
17. Marginal embankments along the River Bhogdoi from J. B. Road	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
18. Providing marginal embankment on the Jhanji River.	3,50,000	..	3,50,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
19. Reclamation of the Jerengapathar by providing sluices at the Pavajan, the Namdang and providing marginal embankments along the Namdang from the sluice gate upto its outfall.	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	50,000	..	50,000
20. Extension of the Dimau bund upto Dhai Ali.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	50,000	..	50,000
21. Extension of the Sassoni-Tingkhong bund on the left bank of the Dehing to Naharkatia.	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"68-B—N. E. D. Workers Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan)—Unproductive Works—Additional Minor Irrigation Schemes—General—Voted"—*concld.*	22. Extension of the Tengakhat bund upto Jokai R. F.	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	
	23. Construction of the Dehing Marginal embankment from Kataha to Bhogamur.	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	50,000	..	50,000	
	24. Flood protection and drainage in Patharkandi Area. Phase II.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	
	25. Flood embankment along Kushiyara River in Karimganj Subdivision.	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	
	26. Flood embankment along Barak River in Silchar Subdivision.	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	2,50,000	..	2,50,000	
	Total ..	1,00,34,916	..	1,00,34,916	38,85,000	..	38,85,000	

38—Medical—B—Hospitals and Dispensaries (*a*) ordinary Dispensaries.	Taking over of the Eleven-bedded T. B. Wards at Dhubri.	..	29,626	29,626	..	11,353	11,353	Total recurring expenditure suggested represents cost of maintenance of all the beds after the hospital is taken over by Government. The Municipal Board and Local Board, Dhubri, have, however, agreed to pay an annual contribution of Rs.2,000 each being cost of maintenance of two beds each.

	Ultimate cost		Expenditure for 5 months for the period from November 1954 to March 1955
	Rs.		Rs.
Recurring—			
One Medical Officer of Assistant Surgeon Jr. at Rs.175—10—275—15—350. Average 263×12	3,156	175×5	875
1. Pay of Establishment—			
Two Nurses at Rs.55—2—75—5—100 per mensem. Average 78×12×2 ..	1,872	55×2×5	550
One Compounder at Rs.45—2—65—E.B.—5/2—80 per mensem. Average 63×12 ..	756	45×5	225
2. Allowances and Honoraria—			
Messing Allowance at Rs.30 per mensem and Dhuby allowance at Rs.2 per mensem } 32×2×12	768	64×5	320
Uniform allowance at Rs.75 per annum 75×2 .. .. (and at the rate of Rs.30 per annum for each Subsequent years)	150	..	150
Cost of Living Allowance of Medical Officer at 17½ per cent.	551	..	153
Compensatory allowance for Medical Officer at the rate of Rs.50 per annum ..	600	50×5	250
Dearness Allowance	741	..	245
Total ..	8,594	..	2,768
3. Contingencies—Non-Contract—			
Medical Stores	4,000	..	1,500
Diet of patients	6,000	..	2,650
Total ..	10,000	..	4,150
4. Contingency (Contract)—			
Seven Casual employees (one male sweeper, one female sweeper, one casual employee for nurses' Mess, two Hospital attendants, one chowkidar, one cook) 25—½—35 per mensem. Average 30×12×7—			
Pay	2,520	25×7×5	875
Dearness allowance ..	1,512	..	560
Total ..	4,032	..	1,435
Miscellaneous Contract Contingencies	7,000	..	3,000
Total—Contingencies ..	21,032		8,585
Total (Recurring) ..	29,626	..	11,353
Grand Total	29,626	..	11,353

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-rceurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38—Medical—Development Scheme (Five-Year Plan)—B.—2—Hospitals and Dispensaries--Provincialisation of District Head-quarters Hospitals.	Improvement of the treatment facilities in the five Provincialised Hospitals by providing essential instruments and other equipment.							The budget provision for the five Provincialised Hospitals during 1954-55 is Rs.3,89,600 against the allotment of Rs.4,90,000 from Five-Year Plan grants. As decided in a meeting with Planning and Development Secretary the difference of one Lac approximately is to be utilised by providing essential equipment for the five Provincialised Hospitals at Rs.20,000 approximately for each hospital.
	Other Non-Contract Contingencies.	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	
	Total ..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which provision should be made	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38.—Medical Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan) D—2—Medical Colleges and Schools (a) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	Establishmeent of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine in the Assam Medical College Budget.							This is a Central Sector Scheme being eligible for central assistance at 50:50 basis on expenditure other than construction of buildings. The assistance received from the Government of India will be accounted for as receipts of the State Government.
	Pay of officers ..	..	43,950	43,950	..	10,100	10,100	
	Pay of establishment ..	..	17,106	17,106	..	4,180	4,180	
	Allowances and Honoraria.	..	20,000	20,000	..	6,800	6.800	
	Contingencies—							
	Non-contract ..	..	1,43,000	1,43,000	..	1,01,300	1,01,300	
	Contract	..	6,200	6,200	..	4,328	4,328	
	Total	..	2,30,256	2,30,256	..	1,26,708	1,26,708	

Details of expenditure in respect of the establishment of the Social and Preventive Medicine in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh proposed for provision in the budget for 1954-55.

	Ultimate cost	Expenditure for 1954-55 (4 months)
1. Pay of officers—	Rs.	Rs.
One Professor 800—1,100	11,400	3,200
One Assisstant Professor 350—800	6,900	1,400
One Medico Social Worker 175—350	3,150	700
One Health Officer 350—800	6,900	1,400
Two Health Educator and Sanitary Inspector 150—225	4,500	1,200
One Assistant Public Health Engineer 200—600	4,800	800
Two Assistant Surgeons I at 175—350 (Man and Woman)	6,300	1,400
Total	43,950	10,100
2. Pay of Establishment—		
Two Laboratory Technician 80—150	2,760	640
One Museum Assistant *cum* Artist 75—150	1,200	300
One Typist *cum* Assistant 55—100	936	220
Two compounders 45—80	1,500	360
Four Midwives 50—85	3,240	800
One Public Health Nurse or Health Visitor 80—150	1,380	320
One Fitter Mistri 45—80	750	180
Two Drivers 45—100	1,740	360
Ten Grade IV Establishment 25—35	3,600	1,000
Total	17,106	4,180

3. Allowances and Honoraria	3,000	800
Cost of living allowance	9,000	3,000
Dearness allowance	8,000	3,000
House Rent and other fixed allowances (Compensatory allowance of Medico-Social worker and two Assistant Surgeons at 100 and conveyance allowance of staff).	..	..
Total	20,000	6 800
4. Contingencies Medical Stores	15,000	6,000
Other Non-contract Contingencies—		
(a) Antimalaria measures	10,000	4,000
(b) Water Supply	5,000	4,000
(c) Latrines, etc.	2,000	1,500
(d) Laboratory and Museum	5,000	4,000
(e) Maintenance of transport	5,000	1,800
Non-recurring—		
(f) Laboratory Equipment	25,000	20,000
(g) Cine Projector	4,000	3,500
(h) Jeep Station Wagon	15,000	12,000
(i) Ambulance	15,000	12,000
(j) P. H. Field equipment	5,000	4,000
(k) Dispensasy equipment	5,000	4,000
(l) M. C. H. Centre equipment	2,000	1,500
(m) Furniture for equiping rural health centre and Laboratory	30,000	23,000
Total	1,43,000	1,01,300
Pay and allowance of casual employees (2 sweepers) at Rs. 25—35	1,200	328
Miscellaneous Contract Contingency	5,000	4,000
Total	6,200	4,328
Total Contingencies	1,49,200	1,05,628
Grand Total	2,30,256	1,26,708

Schedule for Provision of fund in the Budget for 1954-55 by Supplementary Demand in the October 1954 Session of the Assembly

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-54			Remarks
		Non-Recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.	Total Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.	Total Rs.	
38.—Medical—Development Schemes (Five-Year-plan) D—2—Medical Colleges and Schools—(b) Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.	Appointment of an Occupational Therapist.	..	..	..	..	..	..	This is a Central Sector Scheme and is eligible for Central Assistance to the extent of cent per cent. expenditure for the 1st Two years from the Government of India. The Assistance received will be accounted for as Receipts of the State Government.
	Pay of Establishment ..	..	3,000	3,000	..	1,000	1,000	
	Allowances and Honoraria	..	530	530	..	175	175	
	Total	..	3,530	3,530	..	1,175	1,175	

Details of expenditure

	Ultimate cost Rs.	Expenditure during 1954-55 for 5 months Rs.
Pay of Establishment.		
Occupational Therapist Rs.200—10—300	3,000	1,000
Total	3,000	1,000
Allowances and Honoraria	530	175
Dearness Allowance		
Total Allowance and Honoraria	530	175
Grand Total	3,530	1,175

Schedule for Provision of fund in the budget for 1954-55 by Suplementary Denand in the October 1954 Session of the Assembly

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which proxision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.	Total Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.	Recurring Rs.	Total Rs.	
38.—Medical Development Schemes (Five-Year Plan) D—2.—Medical College and Schools (*b*) Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.	Establishment of a special diet kitchen in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.	..	..	..	..	.	..	This is a Central Sector Scheme being eligible for Central Assistance for two years to the extent of the whole expenditure on staff and lump sum of Rs.6,000 for equipment in the initial stage. The Assistance received will be accounted for as receipts of the State Government.
	Pay of Establishment ..	..	5,040	5,040	..	1,200	1,200	
	Allowance and Honoraria	..	1,494	1,494	..	396	396	
	Contingencies	..	13,000	13,000	..	7,000	7,000	
	Total ..	..	19,534	19,534	..	8,596	8,596	

		Ultimate Rs.		Expenditure for 1954-55 for 4 months Rs.
Pay of Establishment—				
Dietitian Rs. 200—10—310—E.B.—15—400.	300×12	3,600	200×4	800
Two Cooks Rs.25—½—35	30×12×2	720	25×4×2	200
Two Servants Rs. 25—½—35	30×12×2	720	25×4×2	200
Total Pay of Establishment		5,040		1,200
Allowance and Honoraria—				
Dearness allowance		1,494		396
Total Allowance and Honoraria		1,494		396
Contingencies Non-Contract—				
Diet of patients		5,000		1,000
Other Non-contract contingencies (Special equipment)		8,000		6,000
Total Contingencies		13,000		7,000
Grand Total		19,534		8,596

A Schedule for provision for funds by supplementary demands in the budget for 1954-55

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38.—Medical—D.—Medical Colleges and Schools—(*d*)—Development Scheme under Community Projects—Training of Health Personnel.	Training of mid-wives in the Ganesh Das Hospital, Shillong and H. V.'S. in the St. John Anderson Health School, Calcutta.	..	18,972	18,972	..	14,500	14,500	This amount of Rs.14,500 was taken loan from Contingency Fund for expenditure during 1954-55 for the training of mid-wives and H. V.'S. under Community Projects Development Schemes.

Pay of Establishment	Ultimate	Rs.	Expenditure in the year		Rs.
Two Sisters at Rs 140—5—190 per mensem	at Rs.165×12×2=	3,960	One sister	at Rs.140×10=	1,440
One Staff Nurse at Rs.55—2—75—100 per mensem.	at Rs.77½×12=	930	another	at Rs.140×6=	840
				at Rs.55×10=	550
		4,890		....	2,830
2. House rent and other fixed allowances ..	....	10,800		....	8,877
3. Travelling Allowance of Establishment ..	....	500		....	500
4. Dearness Allowance	....	1,052		....	900
	Total ..	12,352		....	10,277
5. Contingency pay of casual employees—(3)—at Rs.25—½—35 per mensem.	at Rs.30×12×3=	1,080		at Rs.25×10×3=	750
Dearness Allowance	....	650		....	546
	Total ..	1,730		....	1,296
		18,972		....	14,403
				i.e., Rs.14,500	

A Schedule of New Scheme to be included in the budget for 1954-55

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
38.—Medical—D.—Medical College and Schools—(*d*)—Development Schemes under Community Project—Training of Health Personnel.	Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives at the Nowgong Maternity home being taken over by Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	The amount of Rs.11,021 is required to meet the expenditure for starting of Auxiliary nurse, Midwives Training Centre under Community Projects Development Schemes at Nowgong for 4½ months.
Pay of Establishment		..	5,820	5,820	..	878	878	
Allowances and Honoraria		..	24,400	24,400	..	9,570	9,570	
Contingencies		..	1,730	1,730	..	573	573	
	Total ..	..	31,950	31,950	..	11,021	11,021	

Pay of Establishment	Ultimate		Expenditure in the year	(for 4½ months)
		Rs.		Rs.
2 Sisters at Rs.140—5—190	Rs.165×2×12=	3,960	Rs.140×4½ (one for the first six months)	630
2 Staff Nurses at Rs.55—2—75—5—100	Rs.77½×2×12=	1,860	Rs.55×4½ (ditto. ditto.)	248
	Total ..	5,820	....	878
Allowances and Honoraria—				
House rent and other fixed allowances for 30 trainees and Tutorial staff.	....	20,900	....	9,270
Dearness allowance	....	3,500	....	300
	Total ..	24,400	....	9,570
Contingencies—				
3 Casual Employees at Rs.25—½—35	Rs.30×3×12=	1,080	Rs.25×3×4½	338
Dearness Allowance	....	650	....	235
	Total ..	1,730	....	573
	Grand Total ..	31,950	....	11,021
50.—Civil Works—Medical—(Additional laboratory to the Existing building).		7,000	....	7,000

List of New Schemes to be included in the budget for 1954-55

Major, Minor and sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Development Schemes—(Five-Year Plan)—39.—Public Health—	Leprosy Control Scheme.							
A-2.—Public Health Establishment—								Incidence of leprosy is increasing in this State. Though leprosy can be now controlled with the use of sulphone therapy, it is not possible to initiate sulphone therapy on a mass scale over all the endemic areas in the country. So according to Government of India's initiative and with their financial aid it has been decided to open a pilot project—subsidiary centre for control of leprosy by the application of intensive mass treatment method to undertake health education on the infectivity of the disease and its prevention within the programme of health education.
(D) Leprosy Control Scheme—Pilot Project—								
Pay of Officer	..	..	6,984	6,984	..	2,100	2,100	
Pay of Establishment ..	..	..	11,480	11,480	..	4,104	4,104	
Allowances and Honoraria	..	..	12,020	12,020	..	5,018	5,018	The details of the amount included in the Scheme is given below:—
Contingencies	..	..	56,698	56,698	..	56,698	56,698	
Total	..		87,182	87,182	..	67,920	67,920	

Ultimate cost	Rs.
Pay of Officer—	
Average pay of 2 Medical Officers on the scale of pay of Rs.175—10—275—15—300 at Rs.291 per mensem. (291×12×2).	6,984
Total ..	6,984
2. Pay of Establishment—	
1. Non-medical Assistants (Four) on the scale of pay of Rs.65—5—100—(E.B.)—6—136—(E.B.)—7—150—at Rs.118 (118×4×12).	5,664
2. Compounders (two) on the scale of Rs.45—2—65—(E.B.)—5/2—80 at Rs.69 per mensem. (69×2×12).	1,656
3. Peons (two) on the scale of Rs.25—½—35 at Rs. 31 per month. (31×2×12).	744
4. Driver on the scale of Rs.45—2—65—(E.B.)—5/2—100 at Rs.72 per mensem. (72×12).	864
5. Cleaner on the scale of Rs.25—1—35 at Rs.34 per mensem. (34×12).	408
6. One Office Assistant on the scale of Rs.100—5—140 at Rs.137 per mensem. (137×12).	1,404
7. Typist-*cum*-Assistant on the scale of Rs.55—3—85—(E.B.)—5/2—100 at Rs.83 per mensem. (83×12).	996
8. Sweeper on the scale of Rs.25—½—35 at Rs.31 per mensem. (31×12).	372
9. Chowkidar on the scale of Rs.25—½—35 at Rs.31 per mensem. (31×12).	372
Total	11,480

Expenditure to be included in the year 1954-55	Rs.
1. Pay of Officer—	
(*a*) Two Medical Officers Rs.175 per mensem (175×2×6).	2,100
Pay of Establishment—	
1. Non-Medical Assistants Rs. 65 per mensem (65×4×6).	1,560
2. Compounders (two) Rs.45 per mensem each, (45×2×6).	540
3. Peons (two) pay Rs.25 per mensem each. (25×2×6).	300
4. Driver pay Rs.45 per mensem. Initial pay Rs.50 per mensem. (50×6).	300
5. Cleaner pay Rs.25 per mensem. (25×6).	150
6. Office Assistant pay Rs.100 per mensem. (100×6).	600
7. Typist-*cum*--Assistant pay Rs.55 per mensem. (55×6).	330
8. Sweeper pay Rs.25 per mensem. ..	162
9. Chowkidar pay Rs.25 per mensem ..	162
	4,104

Allowances and Honoraria—
Dearness Allowance—

1. Medical Officers (50×2×12)	1,200
2. Non-Medical Assistants (21×4×12)	1,008
3. Two Compounders (14×2×12)	336
4. Two Peons (16×2×12)	384
5. Driver (17×12)	204
6. Cleaner (16×12)	192
7. Office Assistant (26×12)	312
8. Typist-*cum*-Assistant (23×12)	276
9. Sweeper (16×12)	192
10. Chowkidar (16×12)	192
	4,944
Compensatory Allowance and Cash Allowance	2,520 576
T. A. of Officers	1,990
T. A. of Establishment .. .. .. :	1,990
Rs.	12,020
Contingencies—21,350 26,200 9,148 56,698	56,698

Allowances and Honoraria		5,018
Contingencies—	Rs.	
Other contract Contingencies	21,350	
Non-contract Contingencies	26,200	
For temporary buildings for hospitals.	1,500	
For tube well and two cycles	600	
	7,048	
	9,148	
	56,698	56,698
Grand Total ..		67,920

List of New Schemes to be included in the budget of 1954-55 by Supplementary Demand

Major, Minor, and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40.—Agriculture.— I.—Normal. F.—Agricultural Experiment and Research— (i)(u) inger Research Scheme.	Ginger Research Scheme.	26,500	56,800	83,300	26,500	8,944	35,444	On the recommendation of the spicies Enquiry Committee of the I.C.A.R. it is proposed to operate the scheme for Ginger Research in Assam. The object of the scheme is to evolve a better type of ginger having less fibre content and finding out other improved agronomic practices. The scheme has been sanctioned by the I.C.A.R. for a period of 5 years and the recurring expenditure of the scheme will be borne by tne I.C.A,R. and the State Government on 50:50 basis and the entire non-recurring expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

Details of expenditure	Ultimate cost	Immediate cost
I. Recurring xpenditure—		
1. Pay of Establishment—	Rs.	Rs.
One Bot. Assistant on Rs.100—10—130—6—190—10—250 per mensem.	7,196	600
One Bot. Field Assistant on Rs.75—5—125 ..	5,141	450
One Peon on Rs.25—½—35 per mensem ..	1,557	150
One Chowkidar on Rs.25—½—35 per mensem ..	1,557	150
2. Allowances and Honoraria	9,437	1,254
3. Contingencies	29,900	6,000
4. Leave Salary	1,230	210
5. G. P. Fund contribution	760	130
Total	56,778	8,944
II. Non-recurring expenditure	26,500	26,500
Grand Total ..	83,278	35,444

Details of the non-recurring expenditure	Rs.
1. Reclamation, Fencing, roads and drains ..	5,000
2. Quarter for Botanical Assistant	4,360
3. Quarter for Botanical field Assistant ..	3,120
4. Quarter for Peon	960
5. Office and Laboratory-*cum*-Godown ..	6,200
6. Chowkidar's shed	960
7. Labour shed	2,500
8. Cattle shed	1,000
9. Three pairs of bullocks	1,500
10. Furniture (Office and Laboratory)	900
Total	26,500

FOR M H

List of New Schemes to be included in the Budget of 1954-55 by Supplementary Demand

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
40.—Agriculture—(*iii*) Development Scheme (Five-Year Plan)— F—2 Agricultural Experiments and Research. (1) Intensive cultivation—G. M. F. Scheme. (*h*) Green Manuring Scheme.	To introduce green manuring in this State of Assam so as to encourage the cuiltvation of leguminous crops like sunhemp, cowpea, etc.	..	52,700	52,700	...	52,700	52,700	At the instance of Government of India it is proposed to operate a green manuring scheme in the State of Assam to encourage the cultivation of leguminous crops like sunhemp, cowpea, etc., through distribution of Dhaincha and cowpea and accordingly both the Governments have sanctioned the Scheme now for implementation during the current year. Of the total estimated expenditure of Rs.52,700, 50 per cent. will be recoverable from the cultivators and 66⅔ per cent. of the balance will be given as subsidy by the Government of India. The State Governments' share will thus be Rs.8,783 only. As the sanction from Government of India was received late, provision could not be included in the budget. The amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

								DETAILS	Rs.
								(*i*) Supply of green manuring seeds 100 tons at Rs.420 per ton.	42,000
								(*ii*) Incidental charges for seeds at Rs.80 per ton.	8,000
								(*iii*) Price of 2200 bags at Re.1 each.	2,700
									52,700
(*e*) Additional Extension Training Centre at Gauhati (Khanapara).	Establishment of an additional Extension Training Centre in Assam at Gauhati (Khanapara) in the District of Kamrup for three years (single-shift).	1,30,000	2,17,894	3,47,894	60,000	12,000	72,600	Share of the cost—	Rs.
								Government of India	80,000
								Ford Foundation ..	1,32,878
								T. C. M.	50,000
								State Government ..	85,016
									3,47,894
								Share of the immediate cost—	
								Government of India	60,000
								Ford Foundation ..	12,600
									72,600

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
(*d*) Additional Extension Training Centre at Gauhati (Khanapara).	1. Pay of officers—	..	..	..	..	..	800	
	One Principal (Rs.200—450) (2 months) at Rs.400 per mensem.							
	One Agricultural Officer (Rs.200—450) (2 months) at Rs.200 per mensem.	..	..	..	..	..	400	
	One Public Health Officer (Rs.200—450) (2 months) at Rs.200 per mensem.	..	..	..	..	..	400	
	One Educational Officer (Rs.200—450) (2 months) at Rs.200 per mensem.	..	..	..	..	..	400	
	One Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Officer (Rs.200—450) (2 months) at Rs.200 per mensem.	..	..	..	..	..	400	

One Co-operative and Panchayat Officer.	*400*
One Agricultural Engineer (Rs.200—450) (2 months at Rs.200 per mensem.	400
Total	3,200

2. Pay of establishment—

One Head Clerk-*cum*-Accountant (Rs.100—150) at Rs.100 per mensem.	200
One Store-keeper-*cum*-Clerk (Rs.55—100) at Rs.55 per mensem.	110
Three Drivers (Rs.45—100) at Rs.65 per mensem.	390
Two Peons (Rs.25—35) at Rs.25 per mensem.	50
Total	850

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of the Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	3. Allowance and Honoraria—							
	Dearness allowance ..	..	..	..	..	..	970	
	Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	480	
	Honoraria for outside expert teachers.	..	..	..	..	..	100	
	Stipend and training allowance at Rs.50 per mensem head (50 trainees).	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,550	
	4. Contingencies—							
	Equipments ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
	Training aids ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Fuel, oil and upkeep of transport.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	
	Miscellaneous Contingencies.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	
	5. Works (addition and alterations to buildings including accommodation for staff).	..	..	..	..	..	50,000	
	Grand total ..	..	..	..	..	..	*72,600*	

40 Agriculture— I. 3—Special Rural Uplift Schemes— (*d*) Workshop in the Extension Training Centre, Jorhat.	Establishment of one Workshop in the existing Extension Training Centre, Jorhat for imparting training in smithy, carpentry, housing design and construction.	61,000	96,150	1,57,150	41,000	6,800	47,800	*Share of the co.*		*Share of immediate expenditure*		
									Rs.		Rs.	
								Ford Foundation.	1,19,360	Ford Foundation.	47,800	
								State Government.	37,790	State Government.	..	
									1,57,150		47,800	
								(*d*) Workshop in the Extension Training Centre, Jorhat.	1. Pay of Officers—			
									One Chief Instructor (200—600) (2 months).		400	
									Two Instructors (156—360) (2 months).		600	
									Total ..		1,000	
									2. Allowances and Honoraria—			
									Dearness allowance.		200	
									Travelling allowance.		1,250	
									Stipends for Trainees, (20 Trainees at Rs.30 p.m.).		1,200	
									Total ..		2,660	

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								3. Contingencies—
								Machinery and equipments. 10,000
								Demonstration. 2,500
								Other contingencies. 1,650
								Total .. 14,000
								4. Works— 30,000
								Grand Total .. 47,800
50—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.—(a) Buildings—General Administration—General-Voted.	1. Extension of the Circuit House building at Jorhat and providing Sanitary fittings.	62,550	..	62,550	20,000	..	20,000	Jorhat is fortunate in having visits of many distinguished people but hardly any comfort can be extended to them. In keeping with the existing building extension seems essentially necessary and sanitary fittings to the buildings are also over due. As such the work seems to be urgent.

50.-C.W.—A.O.W. (a)—Buildings—Education—General—Voted.	Construction of buildings (including cost of land) for proposed Junior Technical School, Silchar.	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	50,000	..	50,000	It has been proposed establish a Junior Technical School at Silchar at the instance of Relief and Rehabilitation Department to train displaced students. Government of India have agreed to bear half the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh and almost the entire recurring expenditure for the first two years. Provision for the recurring expenditure will be made in the next year's budget. As it is necessary to start building works this year. This supplementary demand is required. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation.
	Construction of buildings (including cost of land) for Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati.	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	50,000	..	50,000	A Scheme for training of 40 displaced persons as Overseers in the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati was prepared at the instance of Relief and Rehabilitation Department and was submitted to Government of India for sanction. It was proposed that the non-recurring expenditure will be shared by both the Government of India and the State Government at 50 : 50 ratio, but the entire recurring expenditure will be borne by the Government of India for the 1st batch of displaced students. The Government of India has since sanctioned the Scheme. The Scheme is required to be implemented urgently. The amount proposed will be required during the current year for construction of buildings and acquisition of land (Construction of Buildings Rs.24,000 and acquisition of land Rs.26,000) being the share of the State Government.

Major, minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ditto—Miscellaneous Department—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.	(2) Construction of a Time Keeper's quarter, Gate, etc. at Burnihat.	8,718	..	8,718	8,718	..	8,718	Transport Department desires that the work should be taken up during the current financial year as there is no time shed, Time Keeper's quarters and Gate at Burnihat. The work seems to be very urgent. A sum of Rs.8,718 have been advanced from the Contingency Fund for expenditure on the work and the Supplementary Grant is required to regularise the advance.
Ditto—(*b*) Communications — Ordinary Roads—General—Voted.	(3) Improving Kaithalkuchi-Chamata Road including construction of Shahpur Bridge over Buradia river.	92,000	..	92,000	10,000	..	10,000	This is important for improvement of Communications in a thickly populated area. The bridge was constructed by the Gauhati Local Board some twenty years ago and it collapsed during the floods of 1952. A sum of Rs.10,000 has been obtained for expenditure by taking advance from Contingency Fund. The Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance.
	(4) Construction of a road from Gauhati to Garbhanga reserve forest *via* Lakhara (approximately 8 miles).	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	This is essential to have access by an all weather road to the explosive Magazine within Garbhanga Reserve Forest which is proposed to be constructed by the Imperial Chemical Industries of India, Ltd.
	Total—Ordinary Roads	2,92,000	..	2,92,000	1,10,000	..	1,10,000	

50.—Civil Works—State—A.—Original Works—(b) Communications—Motor Tax Projects—State Roads—General—Voted.	*1. Improvement of Udalguri-Rowta Road (8·92 miles).*	*1,92,800*	..	*1,92,800*	*95,000*	..	*95,000*
	2. Improvement of Tamulpur-Nagrijuli Road (9·25 miles).	67,363	..	67,363	67,363	..	67,363
	3. Improvement of Kaithalkuchi-Baram a Road.	2,53,000	..	2,53,000	95,000	..	95,000
	4. Improvement of Baram a-Subankhata Road (18·50 miles).						
	5. Improvement of Hajo-Ramdia Road (2·50 miles).	33,100	..	33,100	33,100	..	33,100
	6. Improvement of Ramdia-Halogoan Road (3·79 miles).	1,27,384	..	1,27,384	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
	7. Improvement of Dihina-Rangiya-Damdoma Road (3·00 miles).	1,05,000	..	1,05,000	50,000	..	50,000
	8. Improvement of Dampur-Singimari-Ramdia Road (4·00 miles).	68,000	..	68,000	50,000	..	50,000

Items 1—23:—These roads were previously improved by Local Boards from the Cess Procurement Fund. According to Government decision these roads have been taken over by Public Works Department for future maintenance and further improvements. These schemes are essential to bring them to proper Public Works Department Standard and to offer better communication facilities to the public.

List of new schemes to be included in the Budget of 1954-55

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure, 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	9. Improvement of the road from Barambari touching Bakta, Stabala, Rajabazar, Kalitakuchi joining Rangiya-Hajo Road with Hajo-Nalbari Road at Kalitakuchi (3·00 miles).	1,43,500	..	1,43,500	75,000	..	75,000	
	10. Improvement of Paomella approach Road (1·00 miles).	6,337	..	6,337	6,337	..	6,337	
	11. Improvement of the road from Talia to Barambai (1·50 miles).	26,700	..	26,700	26,700	..	26,700	
	12. Improvement of the village road connecting Monahkuchi and Bahna (·25 miles).	5,700	..	5,700	5,700	..	5,700	
	13. Improvement of the Lachima-Bahari-Chenga Road *via* Byahkuchi (5·00 miles).	2,26,000	..	2,26,000	95,000	..	95,000	

14. Improvement of Nilbazar-Moraraj h a r Road (5·13 miles).	19,300	..	19,300	15,000	..	15,000
15. Improvement of Morarajhar-Samar Ali Road (7·00 miles).	66,300	..	66,300	50,000	..	50,000
16. Improvement of the Morarajar-Hab a r-ghat Road (5·50 miles).	37,000	..	37,000	25,000	..	25,000
17. Improvement of Sassoni Ali (3·50 miles).	42,000	..	42,000	25,000	..	25,000
18. Improvement of Khaloi-Ghugurado-ba Road(3·50 miles).	32,500	..	32,500	24,800	..	24,800
19. Improvement of Bor hola-Bassa Road (4·50 miles).	1,65,000	..	1,65,000	60,000	..	60,000
20. Improvement of Kushal-Kowar Road in Sarupathar area (3·00 miles).	61,000	..	61,000	25,000	..	25,000
21. Graveliing and improvement of Agomoni-Satrasal Road (Dhubri Local Board) (5·00 miles).	51,900	..	51,900	50,000	..	50,000
22. Improvement of Bodaharpur-Hatigao n Nibari Road (5·00 miles).	1,10,500	..	1,10,500	75,000	..	75,000
23. Improvement of Balijana-Damel-Borjhora Road (4·00 miles).	1,00,000	..	1,00,000	75,000	..	75,000

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	24. Improvement of Lalabazar-Cattlicherra-Manipur Road.	40,800	..	40,800	35,000	..	35,000	*Items 24—26*—These three roads were previously improved by PublicWorks Department from the Cess Procurement Fund. But due to paucity of fund these could not be brought to Public Works Department Standard. These Schemes are now necessary to bring them to proper Public Works Department Standard.
	25. Improvement of Pathsala-Sarthebari Road (1st to 3rd mile).	56,000	..	56,000	25,000	..	25,000	
	26. Improvement of Bongoan-Jugra Road.	20,000	..	20,000	16,000	..	16,000	
Total—Motor Tax Project-State Road ..		20,57,184	..	20,57,184	12,00,000	..	12,00,000	
Development Schemes (Article 275)—								
A.I.-Original works (*a*) Buildings Veterinary (Sixth Schedule Part A Areas).	Establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Mokokchang in Naga Hills.	45,590	..	45,590	10,000	..	10,000	Government of India have approved the proposed establishment of a Veterinary dispensary in Naga Hills and sanctioned Rs.10,000 for the purpose in the current year under Article 275. Provision is necessary for utilising the cost of India's grant for the purpose it has been sanctioned.

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL STAFF

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Name of the Scheme	Estimate of ulimate cost			Estimate of immediate cost			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
56.—Stationery and Printing, Assam Government Press, Shillong.	Entertainment of Additional Staffs.							
II—Pay of Establishment—								
Pay of establishment.		..	18,816	18,816	..	10,976	10,976	
Allowance and Honoraria.		..	7,872	7,872	..	4,596	4,596	
Increased pay to the lowpaid Government servants.		..	14,232	14,232	..	8,303	8,303	
	Total ..	..	40,920	40,920	..	23,875	23,875	

VIII—Mechanical—							
Pay	....	..	5,880	5,880	..	3,430	3,430
Allowances and Honoraria.	....	..	2,088	2,088	..	1,218	1,218
Increased pay to the low paid Government servants.	....	..	2,556	2,556	..	1,488	1,488
	Total ..	..	10,524	10,524	..	6,136	6,136
IX—Publication—							
Pay	....	..	4,716	4,716	..	2,765	2,765
Allowance and Honoraria.	....	..	2,088	2,088	..	1,222	1,222
Increased pay to the low paid Government servants.	....	..	1,740	1,740	..	1,017	1,017
	Total ..	..	8,544	8,544	..	5,004	5,004
Cash allowance in lieu of F. R. and R. C.	....	..	17,688	17,688	..	10,314	10,314
	Grand total ..	..	77,676	77,676	..	45,329	45,329

REMARKS—

							Details of immediate cost
Establishment Branch—							
1	U/D Assistant on Rs. 100—5—150	100×7	..	..	..	..	700
1	L/D ,, Rs. 55—3—85—5/2—100	55×7	..	..	..	..	385
1	Peon on Rs. 25—½—35	25×7	..	..	..	..	175
Estimating Section—							
1	Hd/Estimator on Rs. 100—5—150	100×7	..	..	..	..	700
1	Asstt. ,, Rs. 55—3—85—5/2—100	55×7	..	..	..	..	385
Accounts Branch—							
1	U/D Assistant on Rs. 100—5—150	100×7	..	..	..	..	700
Confidential Branch—							
1	L/D Asstt. on Rs. 55—3—85—5/2—100	55×7	..	..	..	..	385
Store and Time-keeping—							
1	Asstt. Retail Store-keeper on Rs. 55—3—70—5/2—80	55×7	..	..	..	..	385
Reading Branch—							
1	Head Reader on Rs.175—10—275	175×7	..	..	..	..	1,225

						Details of immediate cost
Composing Branch—						
1	Addl. Section Holder (Confdl.) on Rs. 75—4—95—5—120	75×7	..	..	..	525
1	Section Writer (Gazette Section) on Rs. 55—3—85—5/2—100	55×7	..	..	..	385
1	Assistant Section Holder on Rs. 55—3—70—5/2—80	55×7	..	..	..	385
Press and Machine—						
1	Section Holder on Rs. 75—4—95—5—120	75×7	..	..	..	525
1	Press Outturn Writer on Rs. 50—3—65—5/2—75	50×7	..	..	..	350
1	Senior Pressman on Rs. 50—2—60—5/2—65	50×7	..	..	..	350
3	Junior Pressmen (each) on Rs. 40—1—45—1—50	40×7	..	..	..	840
Ware House and Binding—						
1	Section Holder (Binding) on Rs. 75—4—95—5—120	75×7	..	..	..	525
1	Bindery Clerk on Rs. 50—3—65—5/2—75	50×7	..	..	..	350
All other Establishments—						
1	Second Time-Work Checker on Rs. 75—4—95—5—120	75×7	..	..	..	525
Composing Branch—						
1	Type Supplier on Rs. 35—1—40—1—45	35×7	..	..	..	245

			Details of immediate cost
Press and Machine—			
1 Senior Inkman on Rs. 35—1—40—1—50 ..	35×7	.. .. ..	245
Office Establishment—			
2 Chowkidars (each) on Rs. 25—½—35 ..	25×7	.. .. ..	350
2 Mazdoors (each) on Rs. 24—½—35 ..	24×7	.. .. ..	336
Grand total all other Establishment ..	..	.. .. ..	10,976
Increased pay to the low paid Government servants..	..	.. .. ..	8,303
	Total	.. ..	19,279
Mechanical—			
1 Senior Machine Mechanic on Rs. 100—5—150	100×7	.. .. ..	700
1 Electric Mechanic on Rs. 75—75—80—4—100—5—125	75×7	.. .. ..	525
1 Mono Mechanic Ditto ..	75×7	.. .. ..	525
2 Key Board Operators on Rs. 70—3—85—5—120 (each)	70×7	.. .. ..	980
2 Caster Attendents on Rs. 50—3—65—3—80 (each)	50×7	.. .. ..	700
Total Mechanical	..	.. ..	3,430
Increased pay to the low paid Government servants		.. .. ..	1,488
	Total	.. ..	4,918

			Details of immediate cost
			Rs.
Publication Branch—(Form Branch)—			
1 Assistant i/c Form on Rs. 100—5—150	..	100×7	700
Charge allowance at Rs. 20.			
1 L/D Assistant on Rs. 55—3—85—5/2—100	..	55×7	385
Book Depot—			
1 U/D Assistant on Rs. 100—5—150	..	100×7	700
1 L/D ,, on Rs. 55—3—85—5/2—100	..	55×7	385
1 Typist on Rs. 60—3—75—5/2—100	..	60×7	420
1 Peon on Rs. 25—½—35	..	25×7	175
Total Publication	..	..	2,765
Increased pay to the low paid Government servants	..	..	1,017
Total	..	..	3,782
Dearness allowance to the above staff for 7 months	..	..	6,055
Winter allowance to the above staff for 4 months	..	..	981
Cash allowance for 2 months	..	..	10,314
Grand total	..	..	45,329

"57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donations for charitable purposes, etc.,—H.—Contributions—(*b*)—Miscellaneous Contributions—Other Miscellaenous Contribution".	Annual contribution payable by the Government of Assam towards the recurring cost of the Film Production Bureau and the Film Institute.	..	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	*Vide* Explanatory Notes.
"57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions—Grants to Local Bodies for general purposes—Grants to Municipal Boards or general purposes."	Proposal for a non-recurring grant to the newly established Town Committee at Sarthebari.	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	..	5,000	In consideration of the public demand *vis-a-vis* the Government's intention to establish more Town Committees in the important places in the State, Government have lately decided to constitute such committee at Sarthebari in the district of Kamrup. To this end, a preliminary notification has already been issued and it is expected that a final notification will also be issued before long. Unlike all other Town Committees this Town Committee at Sarthebari cannot be brought into operation unless the expenditure is borne by Government in the shape of non-recurring grant. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction in the current year, 1954-55 a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Town Committee to keep it a start. This sum of Rs. 5,000 is the minimum amount proposed to be given and based on the estimate drawn up by the Local officers which includes cost of (*i*) furniture (*ii*), trenching ground, (*iii*) night soil trucks, etc. All newly constituted Town Committees received similar non-recurring grants from Government to start with. Hence this Supplementary Demand for similar grant to the new Sarthebari Town Committee.

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions—Grants to Local Bodies for general purposes—Grants to Municipal Boards for general purposes.	Proposal for a non-recurring grant to the newly established Town Committee at Sapatgram.	3,000	..	3,000	3,000	..	3,000	In diference to public demand, Government have sanctioned the establishment of a new Town Committee at Sapatgram with effect from 1st October, 1954. Unlike all other Town Committees, this Town Committee at Sapatgram cannot be brought into operation unless the expenditure is borne by Government in the shape of non-recurring grant. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction in the current year, 1954-55 a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Town Committee to keep it a start. This sum of Rs. 3,000 is the minimum amount proposed to be given and based on the estimate drawn up by Local Officers which includes cost of (*i*) furniture, (*ii*) trenching ground, (*iii*) Night soil trucks, etc. All newly constituted Town Committees received similar non-recurring grants from Government to start with. Hence this Supplementary Demand for similar grant to the new Sapatgram Town Committee.

3-B.—Community Development Project.	Implementation of National Extension Service Development Blocks under Community Development Programme, allotted to Assam by Government of India in 1954-55.	18,00,000	4,50,000	22,50,000	..	..	..	At the instance of the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission), New Delhi, the State Government have taken up 3 (three) more National Extension Service Development Blocks at Mikir Hills (Bokajan), Goalpara and Jorhat (Barbheta) for a period of 3 years with effect from the 2nd October, 1954. As India's decision was received only recently, no provision could be made in the budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.
II.—Community Projects—								
A.—Projects Headquarters— (N.E.S. Blocks)—								
Pay of Officers ..	....	..	..	..	..	5,500	5,500	
Pay of Establishment.	....	..	..	..	..	20,025	20,025	
Allowances and Honoraria.	....	..	..	..	1,800	11,775	13,575	
Contingencies—								
Equipment ..	....	..	..	..	51,000	9,000	60,000	
Supplies ..	....	..	..	..	600	1,500	2,100	
Other Contingencies.	....	..	..	..	900	4,500	5,400	
Works	....	..	..	..	60,000	..	60,000	
Total		..	..	..	1,14,300	52,300	1,66,600	

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B.—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension (N.E.S. Blocks)—								
Pay of Establishment.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Allowances and Honoraria.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Contingencies—								
Equipment ..	....	..	..	..	6,000	600	6,600	
Supplies ..	....	..	..	..	3,000	900	3,900	
Other contingencies.	....	..	..	..	300	2,700	3,000	
Works	....	..	..	..	30,000	1,500	31,500	
Total ..	....	..	..	..	39,300	5,700	45,000	

C.—Irrigation (N.E.S. Blocks)							
Pay of Establishment.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allowances and Honoraria.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies—							
Equipment ..	....	..	..	..	6,000	..	6,000
Supplies	....	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
Other contingencies	....	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
Work	....	..	..	..	12,000	..	12,000
Total ..	....	..	..	..	24,000	..	24,000
D.—Reclamation (N.E.S. Blocks)							
Pay of Establishment.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allowances and Honoraria.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies—							
Equipment ..	....	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
Supplies ..	....	..	..	..	1,500	..	1,500
Other contingencies	....	..	..	..	1,500	..	1,500
Works	....	..	..	..	6,000	..	6,000
Total	....	..	..	..	12,000	..	12,000

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
E.—Health and Rural Sanitation (N.E.S. Blocks)								
Pay of Establishment.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Allowances and Honoraria.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Contingencies—								
Equipment ..	....	..	..	..	4,500	1,500	6,000	
Supplies	....	..	..	..	4,500	1,500	6,000	
Other contingencies	....	..	..	..	1,500	4,500	6,000	
Works	....	..	..	..	15,000	3,000	18,000	
Total.. ..	....	..	..	..	25,500	10,500	36,000	

F. Education (N.E.S. Blocks)—							
Pay of Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pay of Establishment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allowances and Honoraria.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies :—							
Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,500	4,500
Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,500	4,500
Other contingencies.	..	..	..	..	3,000	4,500	5,500
Works ..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,500	4,500
Total ..	..	..	..	..	12,000	6,000	18,000
G. Social Education (N. E. S. Blocks)—							
Pay of Establishment-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allowances and Honoraria.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies :—							
Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	15,000	1,500	16,500
Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,500	4,500
Other contingencies.	..	..	..	..	6,000	1,500	7,500
Works ..	..	..	..	..	6,000	1,500	7,500
Total ..	..	..	..	..	30,000	6,000	36,000

Major Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
H. Communications (N. E. S. Blocks).—								
Pay of Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pay of Establishment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Allowances and Honoraria.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Contingencies:—								
Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,500	4,500	
Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Other contingencies.-	..	..	..	..	1,500	3,000	4,500	
Works ..	..	..	..	..	21,000	1,500	22,500	
	Total ..	..	..	..	27,000	7,500	34,500	

I. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries (N. E. S. Blocks)—			
Pay of Officers			
Pay of Establishment.			
Allowances and Honoraria.			
Contingencies:—			
Equipment	4,500	1,500	6,000
Supplies	1,500	1,500	3,000
Other contingencies.	1,500	1,500	3,000
Works	3,000	..	3,000
Total	10,500	4,500	15,000
Grand Total	2,94,600	92,500	3,87,100

Allocation of expenditure—	Rs.
(*i*) Loan from India ..	1,00,000
(*ii*) Grant from India ..	1,92,200
(*iii*) State's share ..	94,900
	3,87,100

	Mikir Hills (Bokajan) Rs.	Goalpara Rs.	Jorhat (Barbheta) Rs.	Total Rs.
1. Project Head-quarters—				
(*i*) Pay of Officers—				
One Project Executive Officer [Rs.200—225—250—25/2—500—(350 per mensem)] 5½ months	1,925	1,925	..	3,850
On average special pay at Rs.50 per mensem.	275	275	..	550
One Assistant Project Officer [Rs.150—150—200—10—260—(E.B.)—10—300—12½—375—(E.B.)—12½—450—(at Rs.200 per mensem)]	..	..	1,100	1,100
Total	2,200	2,200	1,100	5,500
(*ii*) Pay of Establishment—				
One Upper Division Assistant (Rs.100—5—150)	500	500	500	1,500
One Accountant-*cum*-Store-keeper [Rs.125—5—175].	625	625	625	1,875
One Lower Division Assistant [Rs.55—3—85—(E.B.)—5/2—100].	275	275	275	825
One Typist [Rs.55—3—85—(E.B.)—5/2—100]	275	275	275	825
One Personal Orderly-*cum*-Peon for Project Executive Officer [Rs.25—½—35—(Biennial Re.1)]	125	125	125	375
One Office Peon [Rs.25—½—35—(Biennial Re.1)]	125	125	125	375
One Chowkidar for office (Rs.25—½—35—Biennial Re.1).	125	125	125	375
One Overseer [Rs.120—120—130—5—145—(E.B.)—10—245 (E.B.)—10—275].	600	600	600	1,800
Two Social Education Organisers [Rs.80—5—100 (E.B.)—7½—130—(E.B.)—10—200].	800	800	800	2,400
Ten Gram Sevaks (Rs.60—5—80)	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
One Driver [Rs.45—2—65—(E.B.)—5/2—100] ..	225	225	225	675
Total	6,675	6,675	6,675	20,025

(iii) Allowances and Honoraria—				
Cost of living allowance	385	385	200	970
Dearness allowance	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Travelling allowance of Officers	530	530	295	1,355
Travelling allowance of establishment	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Other allowances	150	150	150	450
Honoraria for Honorary Survey Works at Rs.30 per worker (20×3)=60.	600	600	600	1,800
Total	4,665	4,665	4,245	13,575
(iv) Contingencies—				
Equipment	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
Supplies	700	700	700	2,100
Other contingencies	1,800	1,800	1,800	5,400
Total	22,500	22,500	22,500	67,500
(v) Works	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
Total 'A'	56,040	56,040	54,520	1,66,600

		Mikir Hills (Bokajan)	Goalpara	Jorhat (Barbheta)	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.	Contingencies—				
	Equipment	2,200	2,200	2,200	6,600
	Supplies	1,300	1,300	1,300	3,900
	Other Contingencies	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Total	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500
	Works	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
	Total 'B'	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
C.—Irrigation—Contingencies.	Equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Other contingencies	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Total	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
	Works	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
	Total 'C'	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000

D.—Reclamation				
Contingencies—				
Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Supplies	500	500	500	1,500
Other contingencies	500	500	500	1,500
Total ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Works	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Total 'D' ..	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
E.—Health and Rural Sanitation,				
Contingencies—				
Equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Other contingencies	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Total ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
Works	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
Total 'E' ..	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000

		Mikir Hills (Bokajan,	Goalpara	Jorhat (Barbheta)	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F.—Education	Contingencies—				
	Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Supplies	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Other Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Total ..	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500
	Works	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Total 'F' ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
			Rs.		
G.—Social Education.	Contingencies—				
	Equipment	5,500	5,500	5,500	16,500
	Supplies	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Other contingencies	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
	Total ..	9,500	9,500	9,500	28,500
	Works	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
	Total 'G'..	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000

		Mikir Hills (Bokajan)	Goalpara	Jorhat (Barbheta)	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H.—Communication.	Contingencies—				
	Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Other Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
	Total ..	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
	Works	7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500
	Total—'H'..	11,500	11,500	11,500	34,500
I.—Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	Contingencies—				
	Equipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Other Contingencies	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Total ..	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
	Works	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Total—'I' ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Grand Total— ..	1,29,540	1,29,540	1,28,020	3,87,100

New Schemes to be provided for in the Budget for 1954-55

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure for 1954-55			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"81—Capital Accounts of Civil Works— Outside the Revenue Account.— A.—Original Works—(b)—Communications —Ordinary Road outside the Five Year Plan—General—Voted"	1. North Lakhimpur Dholghat-Ghunasuti Road 10·75 miles. (Petrol Tax Project).	33,000	..	33,000	16,000	..	16,000	These works are necessary to complete the roads, previously undertaken for construction or improvement under various programmes, to proper standard. The works are financed from the loan of Rs.37 lakhs obtained from Government of India for this purpose.
	2. No-ali Panigaon Road 4·62 miles (Petrol Tax).	21,100	..	21,100	20,000	..	20,000	
	3. Chilamara-Dhakuakhana Road 7·9 miles (Petrol Tax).	57,500	..	57,500	30,000	..	30,000	
	4. Bridge over Laipolia on Machkhowa Road.	46,400	..	46,400	23,000	..	23,000	
	5. Mankata Road 9·09 miles (further works) M.V.T.	62,000	..	62,000	50,000	..	50,000	
	6. Sokopara Bhekatimukh Road 1·75 miles (M. V. T.) *(further works).*	23,000	..	23,000	15,000	..	15,000	

7. Mudoijan Road 6·38 miles (further works) P. T. P.	57,800	..	57,800	45,000	..	45,000
8. Dhodar Ali from Dessoi to Jhanji 16 miles (further work) State Revenue.	70,900	..	70,900	50,000	..	50,000
9. No-ali from Titabar to Borhulla 11·5 miles (further works) P.T.P.	63,000	..	63,000	40,000	..	40,000
10. Mallow Ali 6 miles (Procurement and M.V.T.).	38,000	..	38,000	20,000	..	20,000
11. Morigaon-Lowbhurunga-Kahitoli Road 10·3 miles (M.V.T.)	2,49,600	..	2,49,600	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
12. Kampur-Jamunamukh Road 8·13 miles (further works) M. V. T.	1,60,000	..	1,60,000	60,000	..	60,000
13. Borbhogia-Mikirveta-Dhing Road 15·34 miles (further works) P. T. P.	1,82,800	..	1,82,800	75,000	..	75,000
14. Nakhola-Bhakatgaon Kullongghat Road 22·85 miles (P.T.P.)	2,57,800	..	2,57,800	75,000	..	75,000
15. Sarupathar-Jamunamukh Road 4·36 miles (P.T.P.)	56,680	..	56,680	50,000	..	50,000
16. Dipila-Barigaon Road 6·2 miles (P.T.P.)	81,400	..	81,400	50,000	..	50,000

Major, Minor and sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55.			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5				9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"81—Capital Accounts of Civil Work—Outside the Revenue Account—A.—Original Work (b)—Communications—Ordinary Road outside the Five Year Plan—Central—Voted."	17. Tangla-Bhergaon Road 5·75 miles (M.V.T.)	16,800	..	16,800	16,800	..	16,800	
	18. Improving Town Committee Road between Mangaldai-Bhutiachang Road and N.T. Road (West) within Mangaldai Town.	4,600	..	4,600	4,600	..	4,600	
	19. Kahikuchi Gohainghat Road 4·5 miles (M.V.T.)	15,600	..	15,600	15,000	..	15,000	
	20. Bagals Road 25·25 miles (M.V.T.)	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	
	21. Sungsari-Sessamukh Road 8·50 miles (P.T.P.)	*1,06,000*	..	*1,06,000*	*60,000*	..	*60,000*	

22.	Rangia-Dhamdhama Road 11·25 miles (P.T.P.)	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	80,000	..	80,000
23.	Boko-Chamaria Road.	15,000	..	15,000	15,000	..	15,000
24.	Patacharkuchi-Katharali-Ancholi Road 12·2 miles.	1,05,400	..	1,05,400	75,000	..	75,000
25.	Chenga-Bahari Road 4·34 miles (M.V.T.)	88,466	..	88,466	60,000	..	60,000
26.	Nowgong-Majdia Road 8·28 miles (P.T.P.)	1,08,000	..	1,08,000	70,000	..	70,000
27.	Gobardhana-Sanderbhita Road 7 miles (P.T.P.)	92,000	..	92,000	60,000	..	60,000
28.	Barpeta-Janina Road.	1,30,000	..	1,30,000	80,000	..	80,000
29.	Bhabanipur-Barpeta Road 11·23 miles (P·T.P.)	1,10,000	..	1,10,000	70,000	..	70,000
30.	Amrikhowa-Bhella Road 13·75 miles (P.T.P.)	1,10,000	..	1,10,000	60,000	..	60,000
31.	Goalpara-Karaikhowa Roa (P.T.P·)	45,000	..	45,000	45,000	..	45,000
32.	Paikan-Bajengdoba Road 10 miles (P.T.P.)	82,700	..	82,700	50,000	..	50,00

Major, Minor and sub-heads under which the provision should be made		Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1954-55			Remarks
			Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"81.—Capital Accounts of Civil Works—	33	Damra-Dalgoma Road 13 miles (P.T.P.)	1,40,000	..	1,40,000	80,000	..	80,000	
Outside the Revenue Account—	34	Goalpara-Matia Road 14·1 miles (M.V.T.)	1,20,000	..	1,20,000	80,000	..	80,000	
A—Original Works—									
(b) Communications—	35	Rangjuli-Simlitola Road.	45,500	..	45,500	30,000	..	30,000	
	36	Sonai-Matinagar Road.	1,49,000	..	1,49,000	80,000	..	80,000	
Ordinary Road outside the Five-Year Plan—General—Voted"	37	Fakirabazar-Latu-Mahishashan Road remaining works 2·51 miles (P.T.P)	14,100	..	14,100	14,000	..	14,000	
	38	Algapur-Mohanpur Road (M.V.T.)	16,100	..	16,100	16,000	..	16,000	
	39	Karimganj-Lakhibazar Road 7·08 miles (M.V.T.)	96,000	..	96,000	60,000	..	60,000	
	40	Hailakandi-Ratanpur Road remaining works 4·73 miles (P.T.P.)	7,000	..	7,000	7,000	..	7,000	
		Total—Ordinary Roads, etc.—General.	36,28,446	..	36,28,446	20,47,400	..	20,47,400	

Ordinary Roads Outside the Five-Year Plan Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted".	41	Garobadha-Ampatgiri Road remaining works.	76,000	..	76,000	60,000	..	60,000	
		Total—Ordinary Roads, etc.—Sixth Schedule, etc.	76,000	..	76,000	60,000	..	60,000	
Loans and Advances		Implementation of National Extention Service Development Blocks under Community Development Programme allotted to Assam by the Government of India in 1954-55.	Not yet finalised			..	..	..	At the instance of the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission), New Delhi, the State Government have taken up 3 (three) more National Extension Service Development Blocks at Mikir Hills (Bokajan), Goalpara and Jorhat (Barbheta) for a period of 3 years with effect from 2nd October, 1954.
B.—Loans to Municipalities, etc.—Loans under Community Project.		....	..	..	..	75,000	..	75,000	As India's decision was received only recently, provision is required to be made by supplementary demand.

APPENDIX 'B'

Statement showing the advances granted from the Contingency Fund during 1954-55 under Rule 9 of the Assam Contingency Fund Rules and subsequent authorisation thereof by the Assembly

Item No.	Major, minor and sub-head, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	Number and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary provision	Reference to S/D list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.	Page	
1	54.—Famine Relief—(*b*) Gratuitous Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	1,11,500	U/O BS.423/54 17th Aug. 1954	1,11,500	40	
2	54.—Famine Relief—Test Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	2,00,000	U/O BS.423/54 17th Aug. 1954	2,00,000	40	
3	Loans and Advances—II.—Loans and Advances by the State Government.	2,46,000	U/O BS.423/54 17th Aug. 1954	2,46,000	56	
4	54.—Famine Relief—(*b*) Gratuitous Relief.	50,000	BS.78/54/1 24th July 1954	50,000	40	
5	40.—Agriculture—II.—Development Scheme Art. 275.	1,22,513	U/O BB.5566/54 6th Aug. 1954	1,22,513	23	
6	50.—C.W.—A.O.W.—(*a*) Buildings—Miscellaneous Departments—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	8,718	U/O BB.5637/54 13th Aug. 1954	8,718	38	
7	54.—Famine Relief-(A) Famine Relief—(*b*) Gratuitous Relief (General).	50,000	BS./78/54/3 16th Aug. 1954	50,000	40	
8	42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development.	8,00,000	U/O BB.5733/54 17th Aug. 1954	8,00,000	31	
9	50.—C.W.—A.O.W.—(*b*) Communication—O.R.	10,000	Memo. BB.144/54/15 20th Aug. 1954	10,000	38	

Item No.	Major, minor and sub-head	Amount of advance sanctioned	Number and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary provision	Reference to S/D list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.	Page	
10	41.—Veterinary—B—Veterinary—Education and Research—(*d*) Establishment of Demonstration Fodder Farm.	9,640	F.(B)735/54 23rd Aug. 1954	9,640	27	
11	40.—Agriculture—(III) Development Scheme (Five-Year Plan)—F-2.—Agricultural Experiment and Research—(1) Intensive Cultivation—Grow More Food Scheme—Green Manuring Scheme.	52,700	Dy. BB.5180/54 23rd Aug. 1954	52,700	23	
12	40.—Agriculture—E.—Agricultural Demonstration and propaganda—C.—Jute Propaganda—(*i*) Subsidy to Jute Growers on retting tanks—(*ii*) Subsidy for Jute Seed distribution.	46,000	U/O BB.5459/54 24th Aug. 1954	46,000	22	
13	25.—G.A.—B.—State Legislation—3.—Contingencies.	5,000	U/O BB.5931/54 27th Aug. 1954	5,000	8	
14	54.—Famine Relief—(*b*) Gratuitous Relief Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	2,150	U/O BS.523/54 3rd Sep. 1954	2,150	40	
15	Loans and Advances—II.—Loans and Advances by the State Government—Advances to Cultivators (General).	10,00,000	U/O BS.529/54 2nd Sep. 1954	10,00,000	56	
16	54.—F.R.—(*b*) Gratuitous Relief.	1,00,000	U/O BS.534/54 3rd Sep. 1954	1,00,000	40	
17	54.—F.R.—(*b*) Gratuitous Relief Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	2,000	Dy. BB.5473/54 4th Sep. 1954	2,000	40	

Item No.	Major, minor and sub-head	Amount of advance sanctioned	Number and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary provision	Reference to S/D list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.	Page	
18	57.—Miscellaneous—II.—Donation for Charitable purposes—A.—Cost of books and periodicals.	49,736	U/O BB.6150/54 6th Sep. 1954	49,736	44	
19	37.—Education—Development Scheme—Art. 275.	5,09,620	U/O BB.5916/54 10th Sep. 1954	5,09,620	14	
20	54.—F.R.—A.F.R.—(a) Relief Works—(General).	1,00,000	BS.78/54/5 14th Sep. 1954	1,00,000	40	
21	43.—Industries and Supplies—1.—S. W.—A.—Provincial Organisation—E.—Development of Handloom (Central Scheme).	1,99,541	Memo. BB.24/53 14th Sep. 1954	1,99,541	33	
22	Loans and Advances—II.—Loans and Advances by the State Government—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.	3,36,750	Memo. BB.24/53 14th Sep. 1954	3,36,750	56	
23	37.—Education—Development Scheme—Article 275—S.—I.—Miscellaneous.	27,000	U/O BB.6182/54 15th Sep. 1954	27,000	1	
24	25.—G. A —Works—O.W.—District Administration —Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	3,885	U/O BB.6321/54 20th Sep. 1954	3,885	[illegible]	
25	54—F. R.—(b) Gratuitous Relief.	5,00,000	BS.78/54/6 20th Sept. 1954	5,00,000	40	
26	Loans and Advances—II—Loans and Advances by the State Government Rehabilitation loan.	42,000	BS.40/54/43 20th Sept. 1954	42,000	56	

Item No.	Major, minor and snb-head	Amount of advance sanctioned	Number and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary provision	Reference to S/D list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.		Rs.	Page	
27	39—P. H. Five-Year Plan—Central—A-2—Public Health Esta. (*d*) Leprosy control scheme.	5,000	F(B)1166/54 24th Sept. 1954	5,000	21	
28	65—A—Capital Outlay on Forest. General Direction.	6,350	U/O BB.2932/54 19th May 1954	6,350	53	
29	25—G.A.—D. Secretariat and Head Quarters Establishment—D(*c*)—Directorate of Statistics—(5) Sample Survey of Agricultural holdings.	41,139	U/O BB.5691/54 16th July 1954	41,139	8	
30	38—Medical D-3—Medical Colleges and Schools—4 Training of Midwives in Ganeshdas Hospital, etc.	14,500	U/O BB.5669/54 19th July 1954	14,500	18	
31	57—Miscellaneous—II—Donation for charitable purposes—J—Miscellaneous and Unforseen charges—Misc llaneous charges.	4,25,000	BS.74/54/15 30th July 1954	4,25,000	44	
	Total .	50,76,742		50,76,742	..	

A. G. P. (L.A.) No.5/55—126—11-7-1955.

Beka
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