

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

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th March, 1962.

**PRESENT**

Shri RAM NATH DAS, B. L., Chairman in the Chair, Nine Ministers, Two Ministers of State, Three Deputy Ministers and Eighty-five Members.

**Oath or affirmation of allegiance by Members under Article 133  
of the Constitution of India**

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Those honourable Members who have not taken oath will be called upon by the Secretary by names for taking oath.

The following Members were sworn in:—

1. Shri Brington Buhai Lyngdoh.
2. Shri Ch. Chhunga.
- 3- Shri Emerson Momin.
4. Shri Enowell Pohshna.
5. Shri Hopingstone Lyngdoh.
6. Shri Indreswar Khaund.
7. Shri Nalindra Sangma.
8. Shri R. Thanhkira.
9. Shri Saprawnga.
10. Shri Stanley D. D. Nichols Roy.
11. Shri Wilson Reade.
12. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma.



### Obituary reference on the death of Shri A. K. Rao

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart and profound grief, I refer to the sad demise of Shri A. K. Rao, Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, who died in Hyderabad of heart failure on the 26th February 1962.

Sir, he was born on 22nd January 1888 and was educated in the Noble College, Musulipatam. He took his Law Degree from the Madras Law College in 1905. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1905 and was General Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee from 1923 to 1934. He was also the Vice-President of the same for two years. He was a member of the All-India Congress Committee from 1917. He joined the legal profession in 1906 but gave it up permanently at the call of Mahatmaji in 1921. He became a staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 and was also imprisoned for several times in the struggle for the freedom of the country. He was a social worker and leader and was elected for several times to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. He was also the Chief Parliamentary Secretary under Rajaji and the Chief Whip of the Congress Party. He introduced and piloted successfully the Hindu Anti-Bigamy and Divorce Bill in the Madras Legislature which became a law in 1949. As a social worker Shri Rao took active part in Harijan uplift, Women's Welfare and Rural Library Movements. He was also a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Andhra University for many years. He first introduced the Andhra Dowry Prohibition Bill. The Andhra University awarded him the degree of D. Litt. in 1960 and he received the 'Padmabhusan' in the same year.

In the death of Shri Rao, India has lost one of its great leaders and patriots, social workers and able legislators.

I hope, Sir, the hon. Members of this House will associate with me in expressing profound grief at the sad death of Shri Rao and in conveying deep condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully associate with the sad feelings expressed by the Finance Minister at the sudden death of Shri A. K. Rao on 26th February last.

Shri Rao was a veteran political fighter. At the time when the contradiction between imperialism and nationalism rose to a high pitch, he had chosen the path for the liberation of India from the hands of the alien rule. Sir, he was not only a political figure but he was also a social worker. He dedicated his life for welfare work, for the development of welfare work amongst Harijans and women and also for rural library development work. More over he wrote many valuable books in Telegu. Some of the books written by him are as follows:

French Revolution.

United States of America.

Turkish Republic.

Revolution in China.

Middle East.

History of Egypt and Arab Nationalism.

Youth Movement in China.

Lessons from Upanishad, etc.

Sir, in him we have lost a social worker, a political leader and a scholar. With these words, I again express my condolence at his sad demise.



**Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I like to associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Finance Minister at the sad demise of Shri A. K. Rao. We have heard much about him, about his sacrifice for the independence of this country, his association with literary, social and educational institutions of this country. He was a patriot in the true sense of the term. India is passing through difficult days. At this time India wants services of the talented personalities. So this really is a great loss to the country. We hope we will get inspiration from the works he did, not only as a patriot but also as an author of renown. I fully associate with what our Finance Minister spoke about him and I pray that his soul may rest in peace.

**Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North):** মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের সংগে সমবেদনার কণ্ঠ মিলিয়ে আমি United Progressive পার্টির তরফ থেকে স্বর্গত: এ কে রাও মহাশয়ের আত্মার প্রতি শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলী জ্ঞাপন করছি। একে একে দীপ নিভে যাচ্ছে। দীপ নিভে যায় আবার জ্বলে উঠে। যে আদর্শ তিনি রেখে গেছেন তাঁর আজীবন কর্মসাধনার মাধ্যমে সেই আদর্শে আমাদের অনুপ্রাণিত হওয়া উচিত। তাঁর আত্মার প্রতি এই সদনের সকল সদস্যগণসহ শ্রদ্ধা জানাচ্ছি—কবির ভাষায়—

“এনেছিলে সাথে করে মৃত্যুহীন প্রাণ,  
মরনে তাহাই তুমি করে গেলে দান ॥”

স্বর্গত: রাও এর জীবন-সাধনার দান ও অবদান তাঁহার পরবর্তীগণের জীবনকে উজ্জ্বল, ভাস্বর করুক।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Mr. Chairman, Sir. I also like to associate my feelings with those expressed by our hon'ble Finance Minister at the sad demise of Mr. Rao.

The previous speakers have spoken about his various qualities and about the erudite works he had written. I want to mention only one point—that he has left an inspiring ideal for the younger generation to follow by sacrificing his whole life for the cause of the people. Man is not born only for himself, his birth enjoins upon him some obligations towards the society. Mr. Rao sacrificed his whole life for the betterment of the society and we hope that by this noble ideal, we will be able to do a lot towards the development of this great country and our young people will be inspired through his writings.

May his soul rest in peace !

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** I also fully associate myself with the feelings expressed by the Finance Minister and other Member of this House on the death of Shri A. K. Rao who died on February 26th. In his death we have lost—India has lost—as great patriot, a great social worker, a great political fighter and a great writer. India has become poorer by his death. He was not only a political fighter or a writer. He started the movement for the separation of Andhra Pradesh. Due to the agitation made by him, the creation of the Andhra State as a separate one was possible. I have nothing to add but I, on behalf of all of you, pray to God that his soul may be in peace in heaven.



I, therefore, would like to request all of you to rise in your seats at least for two minutes to pray to God so that his soul may rest in peace.

(The House rose in silence for two minutes).

The proceedings of this reference will be sent to the Members of the bereaved family.

**Adjournment Motion Re: Small-pox Epidemic in Dibrugarh**

**Mr. CHAIRMAN** : I have received an adjournment motion which is given notice of by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. The Motion reads like this—

“ That this Assembly do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence to wit the failure of Government to cope with the small-pox epidemic broken out at Dibrugarh and thereby causing a large number of deaths there ”.

According to the rules, the Chair is to decide whether the adjournment motion is admissible or not. About this particular case before I say anything, I would like to hear the Government side regarding its admissibility. There is also another motion given notice of on the same subject by Shri Goswami.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)**: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at this stage I would merely like to inform the House through you, Sir, that my colleague, the Minister-in-charge of Medical Department, has this morning left for Dibrugarh, in order to acquaint himself with the actual situation arising out of small-pox epidemic at Dibrugarh and for taking such actions as are called for. I, therefore, submit, Sir; that this matter may be kept pending till Monday when Government will be in a better position to place the facts before this House, and, if found necessary to agree to the discussion on this subject. I may add, Sir, that the hon. Members will also have an opportunity of speaking in respect of this matter while discussing the amendments tabled on Governor's Address and also in the course of discussion of the Budget speech which I shall place before the House when this item is taken up today.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House regarding this matter that although the Minister for Health has left for Dibrugarh but my point that I want to submit before the House is that the Government has totally failed to stop the small-pox epidemic from the very beginning.....

**Mr. CHAIRMAN** : Order, order.

Before I allow further discussion on this subject, I agree to what has been said by the Finance Minister on behalf of the Government. He has said that the Minister concerned has already left this morning for Dibrugarh to study the present situation there. The Minister has intimated our Secretary that he would return to Shillong tomorrow. When the Minister for Health will come after studying the present position at Dibrugarh then it will be possible for Government to say in detail what they have to say in this matter. Therefore, I feel that whether the motion would be admissible or not, that should be decided on Monday next. If it is decided then that the motion should be admitted and discussion is allowed on the subject, then the Government will be in a position to explain the matter at length. Therefore, I agree with the Finance Minister that the matter should be deferred till Monday when the Minister in-charge will be in a position to inform the House regarding this matter.



### Adjournment Motion *re*: Activities of Naga Hostiles

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Then again there is another motion which has been given notice of by Shri Khogendranath Barbarua. The motion reads like this: "That this Assembly adjourns the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance that six Cachari villages of Cachar Hills situated on the border of Naga Land were completely razed to the ground by the Naga Hostiles on March, 15 by setting fire to them."

About this also I want to hear from the Government before I decide about the admissibility of the motion.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business..... "A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker". But the matter in respect of which my friend has tabled his motion is not a matter of urgent importance because the incident complained of has been continuing natures imply because new information has come to the notice of the hon. Member or some recent occurrence has taken place, that can not come within purview and can not be regarded as a matter of urgent public importance. As these stated incidents have been continuing for a long time Secondly Sir, under rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I find that the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could be moved. As amendment has been moved to a motion on Governor's address regarding this matter. It is now open to the hon. Member to raise this matter when the House will have the opportunity of discussing the amendment. Subject to correction as I have said, notice of amendment with regard to this matter has also been given by one Hon. member and all will be entitled to raise a discussion in respect of this matter when it comes up before this House. Therefore, I submit that this adjournment motion is not in order and should be ruled out.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, Assembly rule 56 says—"A motion for an adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker." Therefore it is up to the Speaker to decide and give his ruling and it is not for the Finance Minister to say that the motion should be ruled out. I want to place before the House of the atrocities committed by the Naga hostiles in the six Cachari villages situated on the border of Naga land which are of recent occurrences and that the situation in the affected part is very abnormal; so I think the matter is of urgent public importance, because Government has failed completely to save the lives and properties of the people of the area, moreover some people had also been kidnapped by the Naga hostiles and six villages were completely razed to the ground by the Naga hostiles.....

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** I have heard the hon. Finance Minister and also heard Mr. Barbarua. I now give my own opinion about this. Adjournment Motions are made admissible and they are allowed to move in this House provided the Chair gives his consent. Before giving my consent, I wanted to hear as to what the Government has to say as well as the hon. Member about this matter although rule allows me either to refuse or give consent without hearing any members of this House.



So far as I have seen that apart from the objection raised by the Hon'ble Finance Minister I have seen from May's Parliamentary Practice that when the Governor referred about this matter in his address the hon. Members will get their chances to speak about this subject on the amendment already tabled by one hon. Member to discuss the Governor's address, the motion should not be allowed. Therefore, I do not think that I should give my consent to move this motion before this House as the hon. Member will get ample opportunity to discuss about this subject in this House and as such I rule out this Motion as out of order.

### **Supplementary Demands for Grants 1961-62**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** Sir, I beg to present the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1961-62.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants 1961-62 will take place on Tuesday the 27th March, 1962. Hon. Members are entitled to table cut motions on Supplementary Demands. But the scope of cut motions on Supplementary Demands is very limited and the attention of the hon. Members is invited to the provision of Assembly Rule 152 in this connection. In order to allow time to scrutinise, print or cyclostyle the Cut Motions and the Ministry to collect materials for reply, Cut Motions must reach the Assembly Secretariat before 12 noon on Sunday the 25th March, 1962. Cut Motions received after that time will not be entered in the list. Cut Motions are to be tabled in prescribed form, printed copies of which are available in the Assembly Secretariat.

### **Presentation of Budget Estimates for 1962-63**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir, I beg to present the Budget Estimates for 1962-63.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, there is a convention that when the Budget Session will be held it will be mentioned in the summons to the Members. But this time it was not indicated whether the budget will be placed before this House as it is a short session. Only in the yesterday's agenda it was indicated that budget for the year 1962-63 would be presented. I do not know why the Government has violated this convention this time.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Order order, you will get the copies of the budget.

**Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Sir, what Mr. Barbarua wants to impress is perhaps this that sufficient notice should be given to the Members regarding the budget session. When we received notice of summons for this session, we have seen that no mention was made about the inclusion of the budget in the summons. We are really surprised to see this item only in the yesterday's agenda and it will be a rather difficult task for the Members to study the budget



and place their views before the House within such a short time. Therefore I quite agree with Mr. Barbaruah that a longer period will be necessary to discuss the budget. Therefore, I submit that the budget may be presented now, but some time should be fixed for discussion.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I am really surprised at the objection raised by my Friend from Amguri. He is in this House before also and he will remember that whenever the budget is presented in this House no notice of this fact is given in the summons which are sent to the hon. Members. I am not surprised at the objection raised by my Friend from Laharighat as he is a new Member and he will take some time to acquaint himself with the procedure of this House.

As regards the scrutiny of accounts, I think the hon. Members will get sufficient time to study and acquaint themselves with the facts and figure which I have included in the estimates of receipt and expenditure for the year 1962-63. As the hon. Members are aware that it is not possible within such a short time to prepare and pass the budget and therefore an *ad-hoc* grant is sought to be obtained for a period of 3 or 4 months. For the purpose of entire estimates and receipts and expenditure for the whole year, separate budget session will be held in the month of June when the budget proposals will be presented before this House showing the total receipts and expenditure. The hon. Members will then get sufficient time to study and acquaint themselves with the facts and figures and express their observations on these proposals.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** On this point of clarification, Sir, when we are to discuss the main budget we can discuss the principle of the budget and we can discuss it elaborately. But when we discuss the supplementary budget we cannot discuss the whole budget as well as the principle of it. So whether we shall take this as the main budget session or supplementary budget session.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I do not know what the hon. Member means.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED:** If this is not a supplementary budget session then in the main budget session we shall have more time to discuss it, but the time is very limited now.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I do not know what is meant by the hon. Member in describing the budget session as supplementary session. I have stated before this House that we are placing the entire estimate of receipts and expenditure for the whole year and as the Government have had no time to consider the new proposals for expenditure and so on and also as the hon. Members will not have sufficient time in this short period of 7 or 8 days to place their observations and views, another budget session will be held and on the basis of the estimates of receipt, and expenditure which are now presented we shall be approaching the House for *ad-hoc* grant for a period of 3 months and in the month of June the hon. Members will have full opportunity of discussing this budget and also taking up items of separate Departments.



**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** I will refer to rule 139 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. Here it says, "Presentation of Budget—The Annual Financial Statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Assembly on such day in the preceding financial year as the Governor may appoint". That has been done now.

Rule 140 says, "No discussion of the Annual Finance Statement shall take place on the day on which it is presented".

Rule 143 says, "On a day or days to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly".

My friend, Mr. Barbarua's contention is that in the original notice it is written as budget session, As had been written today it is a budget session. There is no provision in the Rules, Sir, that in the notice it should be notified as a budget session, because presentation of budget has been provided under Rule 139. Definitely, the budget shall be presented on the day preceding the financial year. Therefore, there can be no objection to this. As regards the contention of my friend, Mr. Barbarua who has been here for the last five years, that the hon. Members will not have sufficient time to discuss the budget within this period, under the rules it is not a general discussion of the budget. Rule 140 makes it definitely clear regarding presentation of the budget and under Rule 143, a day will be fixed for the general discussion of the budget and also for voting on demands, etc. Therefore, my friend's contention, I most humbly submit, is not in order.\*

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) :** I refer to Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. It is clearly laid down that (1) a motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required, and the various amounts needed for each department or service or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in schedule appended to the motion.

(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed.

(3) Discussion of a general character shall be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.

(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant.



Here these are the three rules. Therefore, the objection raised here is based on misunderstanding. Then again on the score of notice being given, I would refer to a notice of programme issued by this Assembly on 14th March, 1962 in which it has been clearly laid down that there would be presentation of votes on accounts and this I believe, has been duly received by members. This is thus a few days' notice before the commencement of the session. Therefore, Sir, the Secretary has informed the hon. Members that there is a particular item, namely, presentation of votes on accounts, which will be taken up by this House on the 24th and the hon. Members will be able to make their observations on the votes on accounts. Therefore, this is not the budget session ; it is a temporary session for *ad hoc* grants in order to allow Government to carry on the administration in the manner as prescribed under the Rules. Therefore, Sir, the matter is clear enough and the House may carry on.

**Shri KHAGENDRANATH BARBARUA (Amguri) :** My contention is that why this budget should come in ? That is not clear to me. Another point, Sir, is that my Friend, Mr. Das, has said that we will get enough time to discuss the budget. It is true we can get enough time. But I do not agree with the Finance Minister. I want to know from him whether it is simply a session for granting grants or a budget session. He said some grants be granted for 3 months after that a session will be held to discuss the budget. Whether for these three months' grants this session is held or whether this is a budget session.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) :** We are not clear about this point. The hon. Members of that side also are not clear .....

**Mr. CHAIRMAN :** What is your point ?

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED :** Whether this is a budget session or a supplementary or a part of the budget session ? The hon. Member, Mr. Das, has stated from the Assembly Rules and Procedure 139 that this is a budget session and the hon. Member, Shri Umaruddin said this is not a budget session. They are also not clear, so how can they make us clear.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) :** See Rule 150.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED :** We want to hear from the Chair whether this is a budget session or supplementary or a part of the budget session. Members of that side also are not clear and they are trying to make us clear.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Golaghat) :** May I be permitted to speak ? I would like the hon. Members to refer to Article 206 of the Constitution of India. Here it is clearly stated that "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power—



(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 in relation to that expenditure'.

Now, Sir, as the House was not in session, there was an Ordinance to be brought for expenditure for 3 or 4 months. It is not the expenditure for the whole year, it is the expenditure for a few months only that is placed before the House.

**The CHAIRMAN :** It is quite clear that it is not the Budget Session for the whole year. It is only a short session for *ad-hoc* grant for 2 or 3 months.

**Shri DULAL CH. BARUA (Jorhat):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we want to know whether it is the Budget Session or not. We got notice only yesterday that Presentation of Budget for 1962-63 is fixed on 24th March 1962.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** We have just received the speech of the Finance Minister. So, I think it can be called as Budget Session. Why notice was not given in time, it is no use to waste time in this.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Chairman, Sir. Some of my hon Friends have taken objection that no notice was given with regard to the Business of this House. Sir, I find from the Provisional Programme of Business of the House prepared by the Assembly that on the 24th March there would be Presentation of the list of Supplementary Demands for grants for 1961-62 and Presentation of Vote on Accounts, etc. I am told that this provisional programme has been sent to every members of this House. Sir, as I have already explained I am going to place before the House Statements of receipts and expenditure for 1962-63. This has been done in order to come forward later on with a proposal for an *ad-hoc* grant for the period of 3 months, after this we shall have opportunity to modify budget proposals as are considered necessary. The hon. Members will also get ample opportunity to discuss these proposals both as a whole and later grant by grant or department-wise. I do not know why some of the hon. Members are describing this a Supplementary Budget. After conclusion of this session there will be another session of Assembly sometimes in June next. For the present, Government will take Vote on Account from the House so that they may carry on with the work of administration till the Budget is passed in June.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN :** Are you satisfied? I do not find any reason why the hon. Members are quarrelling on the point whether it is a Budget Session or not. Now, I request the Finance Minister to read out his speech.



## Budget Speech of the Finance Minister

By Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED, Minister, Finance

MR. SPEAKER, SIR,

With your permission, I rise to present the first estimates of the receipts and expenditure of the Government of Assam for the year 1962-63 for the purpose of a vote on account to cover the expenditure for the first quarter from April to June of the next financial year. I should like, however, to take this opportunity to cordially welcome members to this newly elected Legislature. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that the elections passed off smoothly all over the State and I look forward with confidence to the fullest co-operation and assistance from all sections of this House in the task of ushering in a new era of development, progress and prosperity in the State, a task to which we must all fully dedicate ourselves in the coming years. It will be appreciated that, with the holding of the general elections just a few days ago, the new Government has not had an adequate opportunity for detailed consideration and decision regarding the policies and programmes to be adumbrated and implemented during the next year. Such examination and consideration would take some time and it is accordingly proposed to resubmit these estimates of receipts and expenditure some time in June 1962 with such necessary amendments and modifications as are decided upon by the new Government. As the financial year, however, is drawing to a close, it is necessary for the House to approve a vote on account for a sum of Rs. 20.54 crores to cover the likely expenditure for the first quarter of the next year and thereafter to give a further opportunity to members of this House for discussing and examining the budget proposals, together with the changes and modifications considered necessary by the new Government in greater detail when the House meets next.

2. The estimates at present before the House have taken into account the State's share of taxes and duties collected by the Centre and grants-in-aid consequent on such recommendations of the Third Finance Commission as have been accepted by Government of India together with the



respective provisions made under different development heads in the annual plan for next year as agreed to in discussions with the Planning Commission. As against the annual plan of Rs.17.4 crores for 1961-62, the plan expenditure proposed for the next year amounts to Rs.23.4 crores which is undoubtedly a significant increase. On the non-plan side, the estimates have been prepared largely on the basis of the existing level of receipts and expenditure, allowing for normal trend increase and the new proposals and programmes that may have to be undertaken under these heads would be considered by the present Government. While it is the intention of Government to avoid any undue increase in respect of non-development expenditure, it is anticipated that an additional expenditure programme would nevertheless have to be taken up in this regard in the course of the next year, which fact would inevitably entail further efforts to increase the State revenues during the next year. It is necessary to recognise, therefore, that the expenditure programme for the next year is likely to be somewhat higher than the figures in this first estimate.

3. The year 1961-62 continued to be a year of considerable stress and strain in so far as the State's finances were concerned. The previous year's closing balance showed a very heavy deficit of Rs.(—)768 lakhs in the ways and means position of the State owing to certain unexpected developments such as the mautam famine in the Mizo District, the language disturbances, increased border security expenditure and like problems, together with non-collection of Carriage Tax dues for most of the year. During this year, a number of economy and other measures were initiated to reduce the deficit and to restore normalcy in the finances of the State as soon as possible. The State Government also pressed the Government of India for substantial financial assistance to cover the very heavy expenditure that the State had to incur on mautam, language disturbances and the like, and the Central assistance received has partially covered the expenditure against these items. Unfortunately, however, considerable dues on account of Carriage Tax continue to remain outstanding as the recent legislation in this regard has again been challenged in the court. This factor, together with the greatly increased commitments of the State in respect of committed expenditure from the Second Plan which has now to be met from the State's normal resources and increased expenditure on administration, law and order



and the like has resulted in the likely continuance of a substantial deficit at the close of 1961-62 also, as was anticipated when the estimates for this year were presented before the legislature. As against the anticipated deficit, however, of over Rs.6 crores when the estimates for 1961-62 were presented, it is now expected that the deficit at the close of this year will be of the order of about Rs.4.39 crores.

4. I have heretofore, mentioned that we have taken into account in our present estimates the amount which our State will be entitled to as a result of such recommendations of the Finance Commission as have been accepted by Government of India. I now propose to place before the House a brief survey of the recommendations made by the Third Finance Commission and their impact on our State's finances.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Third Finance Commission was set up (a) to examine and recommend on the manner of distribution of tax proceeds between the Centre and the States under Article 280, (b) to recommend as to the extent of assistance to be given to States by way of grants-in-aid under Article 275, excluding Central grants given under the provisos under Article 275(1), which relate to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and to the expenditure necessary to bring these areas on a par with other areas, and (c) the devolution of income from Union taxes/duties together with distribution of income from taxes/duties assigned to States but collected by the Centre. The report of the Finance Commission is conveniently examined under the following heads so far as its effect on the State's finances is concerned—

**(a) Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.**—Under Article 269 of the Constitution of India, some of the duties and taxes specified therein are assigned to the States within which such duties or taxes are levyable in that year and are distributed among the States in accordance with the principle of distribution formulated by Parliament by law. Such duties/taxes comprise of the Estate duty and the tax on railway passenger fares. The yield from Estate duty, so far as our State is concerned, is very small. Before the award of the Second Finance Commission the Estate duty was provisionally distributed among the States in the same ratio as the income tax.



The yield to Assam from this source was about Rs.6 lakhs. According to the Second Finance Commission's Award, Assam was given 2.53 per cent of the divisible pool and the yield was about Rs.5.53 lakhs per year. Under the award made by the Third Finance Commission, which has been accepted by Government of India, the percentage of our share has been raised to 2.75 per cent of the divisible pool. It is estimated that we shall, in future, get about Rs.10 lakhs per year from this source. The tax on railway passenger fares was also for the first time recommended by the Second Finance Commission to be assigned to the States and accordingly the share for Assam was fixed at 2.71 per cent on the annual net proceeds of such taxes. In the year 1960-61, our State received about Rs.37.37 lakhs from this source. In the current year, the amount has been frozen to Rs.34 lakhs out of *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 12.4 crores to all the States in lieu of annual net proceeds of taxes on railway passenger fares and no change has been recommended by the Third Finance Commission. It has to be admitted that in view of the law enacted by Parliament, no freedom was left to the Finance Commission to suggest pattern of distribution on net proceeds of this tax. The Commission has suggested no change in the distribution of the *ad-hoc* grant among the States. It is most unfortunate that the flexible yield to the States, particularly the backward States like Assam where after the construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge and other improvements in railway communications the proceeds from this tax would have considerably increased, has been denied.

**(b) Taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States.**—Under Articles 270 and 272 of the Constitution of India, taxes on certain income other than agricultural income and duties on certain items are levied and collected by Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States on the basis of percentage, as may be prescribed by law, on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, of the net proceeds in any financial year of any such tax. The yields to the States are from (1) the divisible pool out of income tax and (2) the divisible pool out of Union Excise Duties. Out of the divisible pool of income tax under the First Commission's Award, our State got Rs.132 lakhs annually. The Second Finance Commission's Award gave us 2.44 per cent of the divisible pool constituted of 60 per cent of



the net proceeds which amounted to Rs.271 lakhs in 1960-61. From the later part of the year 1959-60, the taxes levied on Joint Stock Companies have been treated as Corporation Tax which is not to be shared with the States but the impact of the Second Commission's Award for income tax sharing was protected by making *ad-hoc* grants to the States. Under the present Award of the Finance Commission the total divisible pool of income tax has been reduced considerably as a result of the income tax on companies being taken out of the divisible pool and such levy being reclassified as Corporation Tax. This has not only considerably reduced the divisible pool but will also have substantial effect in future as the levy under Corporation Tax is bound to expand rapidly in a developing economy. While under the Commission's recommendations, which have been accepted by Government of India, the divisible pool has been increased from 60 per cent to  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the net proceeds, our State will also suffer a loss from this source because of the revised pattern of distribution under which 80 per cent on the basis of population and 20 per cent on the basis of collection will be distributed among the States. Such pattern of distribution is clearly in favour of the industrially developed States and has not taken into account the problems and difficulties faced by the less developed States like Assam whose sources are exploited by individuals and companies having their offices outside the State. Though considerable taxable income originates in Assam, we shall be denied the benefit as the collection is made outside the State. We had asked 75 per cent to be distributed on the basis of population, 15 per cent on the basis of area and 10 per cent on the basis of origin of income. It is most regrettable that our proposals have not received due consideration. On account of the divisible pool having been reduced and the new pattern of distribution introduced by the Finance Commission, we are likely to get about 60 lakhs of rupees less in the next financial year than what we received during the current year. In respect of divisible pool from the Union Excise Duties on matches, tobacco and vegetable products, the actual yield to our State was Rs. 48 lakhs in 1956-57. The Second Finance Commission included the duties on sugar, tea, coffee, paper, vegetable non-essential oil in the divisible pool and share for Assam was fixed at 3.46 per cent of the divisible pool constituted by 25 per cent of the net proceeds on these 8 items. We, therefore, received about Rs. 120 lakhs annually for the last five years. The Third Commission's recommendations, which have been accepted by Government of India, have increased the number of items to 35, excluding motor spirit,



but the divisible pool is to be constituted by 20 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the net proceeds on these items. Assam's share out of the divisible pool has been raised from 3.46 per cent to 4.73 per cent. The estimated yield for our State for the next year, as intimated by the Union Finance Ministry, is expected to be Rs. 345 lakhs. We are thus likely to get over 2 crores per year as our share out of Union Excise Duties.

**(c) Additional Excise Duties.**—These are duties which are levied by the Centre in lieu of sales tax on such items as was formerly levied by the States. The First Commission did not deal with this aspect of the question. The Second Commission guaranteed Rs.85 lakhs for Assam and awarded 2.73 per cent of the remainder after distribution of the guaranteed sum to all the States. The yield from non-guaranteed sum for the current year was Rs.17 lakhs. The Third Commission's Award, which has been accepted by Government of India, has raised the guarantee for Assam to Rs.85.08 lakhs owing to inclusion of mill-made silk fabric within the scheme but has lowered the ratio of the residual pool from 2.73 per cent to 2.50 per cent.

**(d) Grants-in-aid under substantive portion of Article 275.**—(1) The First Commission's Award was Rs. 1 crore annually. The Second Commission's Award was Rs. 375 lakhs annually. Third Commission's recommendation, which has been accepted by Government of India has increased the amount to Rs. 525 lakhs annually. Over and above this the Third Commission has recommended, which has also been accepted by Government of India, Rs. 75 lakhs per year for improvement of communication under this Article.

**(e) The grant-in-aid under Article 273 in lieu of Jute duty.**—The First Commission's Award was Rs. 75 lakhs annually which remained for 3 years upto 1959-60 and the remaining 2 years protection was given by Second Commission's Award. The Third Finance Commission makes no award to compensate the State against loss of financial assistance as a result of no grant being made under this Article.

**(f) Under Article 275,** we are paid as grant-in-aid sums, capital and recurring, equivalent to the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the 2 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution in respect of the administration of the areas comprised within the Autonomous Districts. We had asked that the fixed grant of Rs. 40 lakhs per year should be increased as the present excess of



expenditure is much more than the average on which the amount of *ad-hoc* grant was previously fixed. The Commission has made no recommendation.

(g) In addition to Rs. 525 lakhs to cover the gap on revenue account, the Third Finance Commission has recommended that States should be given 75 per cent of the revenue component of the States' Plans and the amount to which the State is entitled should be included in the over all grant under Article 275(1) but this recommendation of the Finance Commission has not been accepted by the Government of India.

5. Thus, as a result of the Third Finance Commission's Award the State will be entitled to a total sum of Rs. 13.1 crores annually on account of the State's share of taxes and duties collected by the Centre together with the Central Grants-in-aid to this State as against the amount of Rs. 10.03 crores during the current year. While the above increase of over Rs. 3 crores will enable the Government to cover the existing gap on revenue account and to meet the increased committed expenditure from the Second Plan, it would not adequately cover the resource requirements necessary to enable the State Government to meet the special problems of the State and urgent commitments in respect of various programmes on the non-plan side. The Government had hoped that the Finance Commission would take the special difficulties and problems of the border State into full account and give special consideration to Assam in the matter of grant-in-aid and sharing of taxes and duties collected by the Centre. Our expectations in this regard have not been adequately fulfilled and it will be necessary to take up separately with the Government of India the question of providing additional resources and assistance to enable the State Government to meet the pressing problems and difficulties with which the State is faced.

6. The final picture anticipated at the close of the next financial year is more satisfactory. The present estimates indicate that there would be a surplus of receipts over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 4.56 crores which will, however, be reduced to the extent of the additional programme for non-development heads as may be necessary to be undertaken and which, in any case, is necessary to wipe out the present deficit in the ways and means position of the State. This surplus of receipts over expenditure in the next year takes into account the financial assistance likely to be received from the Government of India on account of adjustments in respect of Second Plan



expenditure, assistance in respect of expenditure incurred by the State on border security and other items together with the State's share of taxes and duties collected by the Centre and grants-in-aid consequent on the Award of the Third Finance Commission. The anticipated surplus of receipts over expenditure next year will enable the Government to wipe out the deficit in the State Government account with the Reserve Bank of India at the close of this year and the closing balance for 1962-63 is expected to be a small surplus of about Rs.16.1 lakhs. Small though this surplus may be, it reveals a very considerable improvement over the present year's substantial deficit and indicates a return to normalcy. It must, at the same time, be recognised that it will be extremely difficult for the State Government to shoulder its growing responsibilities under the Third Plan and to meet the needs both of expanding administration and of increased developmental programming with this slender surplus. It is also necessary to make provision for a sinking fund for repayment of the substantial loan assistance that has been taken from the Government of India over the years. I have already stated that it will be necessary to provide for more expenditure on non-plan heads as and when the projects and programmes in this regard are considered by the present Government. To meet such expenditure as well as to cover the other aforesaid requirements, it will undoubtedly be necessary for the Government to raise additional resources during the next year. The manner and the extent to which resources would require to be increased would have to be considered by the Government and would be incorporated in the estimates that would be re-submitted before this House in June next.

7. I should emphasise that I do not propose on this occasion to give any detailed resume of the activities of the Government during the year or of the programmes to be undertaken during the next year. This is a task which would be better left over for the occasion when the final budget for 1962-63 is presented during the next session of the Assembly. I shall, therefore, only briefly touch on the main aspects of the developmental programmes implemented during the year and in the course of implementation at present.

8. The launching of the State's Third Plan with a total outlay of Rs.120 crores from this year has ushered in a new spurt of developmental activities and the tempo of expenditure on developmental programmes has increased



very considerably. As against an average plan expenditure of about Rs.9.5 crores annually during the first four years of the Second Plan, the expenditure this year is likely to be of the order of Rs.17.4 crores which will be substantially increased during the next year to a figure of Rs.23.4 crores. To fulfil the Third Plan targets of expenditure and physical achievements, it is essential that the tempo of expenditure must increase very substantially and with the annual plan outlay of Rs.23.4 crores next year, it is expected that the targets of physical achievements drawn up for the year would be adequately fulfilled. Special stress and importance have been given both during the present year and the next year to the programme for power development in respect of which Assam was lagging far behind other States. The progress on the Uiam Hydel Project by the State Electricity Board is quite satisfactory and work has also been taken up in respect of the Namrup Thermal Project together with an extensive net work of transmission lines. To tide over the power requirements till the two bulk projects are completed in 1963-64, additional diesel generation capacity has been, and is in the process of being installed in different parts of the State. The need for adequate transport facilities, which is another prerequisite for overall economic development, has also been fully recognised and sought to be met as far as possible through strengthening of the railway link, the construction of the Brahmaputra bridge, work on which is proceeding satisfactorily, extension of rail communications and a substantial programme for road construction. Global tenders have been invited for the first phase of the rope-way project proposed to be implemented between Shella and Shillong. The construction of the inland port at Pandu is progressing and the work is likely to be completed by 1964.

9. The inauguration of the first public sector refinery at Gauhati has paved the way for the growth of a number of ancillary industries which together with other consumer, engineering and miscellaneous industries are growing up in the Gauhati area. The completion of the Spun Silk Mill at Jagi Road in the State sector marks another important development in the industrial sphere and is expected to provide a considerable fillip to the silk industry in the State. The tempo of industrial development in the State is growing fairly rapidly and substantial investment is expected in the private sector also, adequate evidence of which is already forthcoming. The number of small scale industries has also grown considerably while the problems of the cottage industries of the State are



being sought to be tackled in their various aspects, particularly finance and marketing. More effective steps for the exploitation of minerals in the State are being taken through the expanded Directorate of Geology and Mining. There has also been considerable expansion of facilities and programmes in the field of sericulture and weaving.

10. Side by side with industrial programming and development, greater attention has been paid to agriculture and allied subjects in the course of the year. It is expected that the additional food target figure of 62,000 tons for the current year would be fulfilled. Nearly 10,000 field management committees have been constituted for assisting the execution of different agricultural schemes in collaboration with the panchayats and the local people. A fairly comprehensive programme for the development of fisheries and of animal husbandry and veterinary services has also been undertaken and is under implementation during the current year.

✓ 11. The principle of democratic decentralisation has been put into practice with the constitution of the Mahakuma Parishads, the Anchalik Panchayats and the Gaon Panchayats extensively in the plains areas of the State. The Anchalik Panchayats have now been fully integrated with the block and the Block Development Officer is functioning as the *ex-officio* Secretary of this organisation. The construction of a Training Institute for panchayat personnel is expected to be completed in the course of the year while a separate scheme for training panchayat secretaries has been initiated. Sammelans of officials and non-officials at various levels are being held during the current year for dissemination of knowledge and experience and exchange of ideas on this vital subject. Grants and loans are also being given to the panchayats for creation of remunerative assets to raise sources of income in future. It has been sought to link up the food production programme as closely as possible with the gaon panchayats so that this programmes could be effectively implemented by the people themselves. With the development of the new panchayat set-up, community development and the growth of co-operatives have been infused with new vigour and given considerable impetus. At present, 84 C. D. Blocks are functioning in the State while another 12 are in the pre-extension stage. More effective measures are being taken to attract people's participation in increasing measure and to effect the gradual shifting of responsibilities for planning and implementation of local programmes to the people's agencies.



12. The progress in the multipurpose C. D. Blocks in the hill areas is also more satisfactory and these blocks are gradually bringing about all round development in their respective areas.

13. An expanded programme in respect of development of forests and soil conservation has been taken up which includes regeneration schemes, development of forest communications, expansion of plantations and setting up a timber treatment plant which is expected to start functioning from early next year. As part of the soil conservation programme, various schemes of afforestation, creation of terraces, maintenance of cash crop plantations and grant of loan and subsidies for the purpose are under implementation.

14. In the field of co-operation, major steps have been taken for granting additional financial assistance to the Apex Marketing Society and the Central and Land Mortgage Banks. During the current year, it is intended to organise 6 primary marketing societies, to construct 50 rural godowns, to set up 600 service co-operatives and 10 consumer co-operatives and to establish 2 pilot projects in connection with co-operative farming. It is proposed to issue Rs. 2 crores as short-term loans, Rs. 50 lakhs as medium term loan and Rs. 25 lakhs short term loan through various co-operative institutions. Work on these schemes is progressing satisfactorily.

15. In the field of education, there has been considerable all round development in accordance with the targets set out under the plan. A programme for compulsory primary education has been drawn up while the primary and junior basic schools in the hill districts have been transferred to the District Councils. ✓ More secondary schools are proposed to be converted into higher secondary and multipurpose schools this year. The arrangements for inspection of schools have been expanded considerably, together with additional scholarship facilities and for conducting research. In conformity with the principle that the lot of teachers should be improved considerably, various decisions were taken in the course of the year. The teachers of primary, junior basic, senior basic and middle vernacular schools under the Board, who were in receipt of dearness allowance, have been sanctioned dearness allowance and cash allowance at Government rates from 1st April 1961 involving a total financial implication of Rs. 95.5 lakhs for 1961-62. The teachers of secondary schools under deficit system have been given cash allowance at the rate of Rs.13.50nP per mensem from 1st April 1961,



financial implication of which decision, comes to Rs.15.21 lakhs for 1961-62. Besides removal of the long-standing grievances of teachers in the above categories, it is a matter of satisfaction that the representation of college teachers in the matter of pay scales and pay fixation has also been satisfactorily settled in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

Emphasis has particularly been sought to be given to technical education so as to provide trained craftsmen and personnel for the various industrial projects which are likely to be established in the State in the next few years. The two engineering colleges at Gauhati and Jorhat are being expanded further together with the expansion of training facilities in the polytechnic and the industrial training institutes.

16. The programme for expansion of medical facilities has also continued to be implemented during this year. Five primary health units and 36 family planning clinics are being established while construction work in respect of new hospital buildings proposed at Shillong, Nowgong and Jorhat is progressing. Facilities for treatment of leprosy, V. D. and other diseases are being expanded. Construction work on the Gauhati Medical College, for which necessary land is being acquired, will also commence this year and the necessary staff for this college is being recruited according to requirements. The construction and repair of medical units such as hospitals, dispensaries and out centres, under the erstwhile Local Boards, which have since been taken over by Government, are under consideration and a phased programme is intended to be taken up in this regard. Four new public health dispensaries have been started while the various medical units set up by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department are being taken over. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme, schemes have been taken up at Tangla, Damluk and Charing during the current year. The Shillong and Gauhati water supply schemes are under consideration at present and the first phase of these projects has been completed. Water supply and drainage schemes are proposed to be taken up in 8 urban areas of the State which have since been selected and work is in progress. I should like, in this context, to express the great concern of the Government at the outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox and chicken-pox early this month in Lakhimpur District and it is a matter of very great regret that this epidemic has taken a toll of a number of lives. Though mass



vaccination facilities were provided for in December last, these were not unfortunately fully availed of. Immediate steps have been taken by the Government to meet the situation and several vaccination centres have been opened and an isolation hospital arranged outside the town. The Medical College authorities and students are actively assisting in the campaign. Dibrugarh has been declared as an epidemic area and compulsory vaccination is now proceeding. The situation is now under control and necessary preventive steps are being taken in neighbouring districts also. It is expected that with the undertaking of a State-wide small-pox eradication programme from the next year, there would be no danger of such an epidemic in future years.

17. The programme of flood control and protection and construction of dykes and embankments has continued during the present year. At the end of the last working season, the length of these dykes stood at 1.827 miles including 87 miles constructed under the C. D. programme. A number of embankments were damaged in different parts of the State during the last monsoons and these have been repaired. Rehabilitation loans for a sum of over Rs. 2.67 lakhs, besides gratuitous and test relief were sanctioned for different areas. New schemes for flood control are being undertaken this year for a sum of Rs. 69.5 lakhs while the expenditure on medium irrigation is expected to be of the order of Rs. 29.7 lakhs. Rs. 32.5 lakhs is proposed to be expended on minor irrigation schemes.

18. In order to ensure proper planning of urban areas of the State, in particular Gauhati, various steps are being taken. A separate Authority has been constituted for Gauhati to implement the provisions of the Master Plan which had been earlier drawn up. Grants-in-aid are also being sanctioned to municipalities and town committees for specific schemes such as roads, bridges, etc.

19. The State Government have continued to pay a great deal of attention to the welfare of backward classes and the tribal population of the State. A total sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose for expenditure during the year. A comprehensive programme in this regard covering the gradual development of an adequate communication system in the hills, establishment of more dispensaries, schools, veterinary dispensaries, improvement of agriculture and development of cottage industries together with a number of other schemes designed to promote the well-being of the tribal people in the



hills and plains is under implementation. The Central post matric scholarship scheme is being continued with the modification that all eligible students belonging to scheduled tribes will continue to get scholarships irrespective of merit and means tests but in the case of scheduled caste students the award will be subject to means test. In respect of other backward class students, the award will be subject to both means and merit tests. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children, who were not in receipt of any scholarship, are being allowed free tuition in the secondary schools. In the central sector, some more schemes have been taken up of which the establishment of a Tribal Research Institute in Shillong, conversion of all the community development blocks in the hills and 2 community development blocks in the plains tribal areas into special tribal development blocks deserve particular mention. Immediately after the Mautam famine, which cost the State about Rs.1.8 crores, some parts of the Mizo District were affected by cyclone during the early part of this year in which connection immediate relief measures were sanctioned at a cost of Rs.2.34 lakhs. Besides, agricultural loans to the extent of Rs.2.6 lakhs and rehabilitation loans amounting to Rs.59,800 have so far been distributed among the distressed people affected by natural calamities. On the recommendation of the Advisory Council for hill tribals, a Committee was constituted by the Government to go into the financial condition of all District and Regional Councils. The report of the Committee is now pending with the Advisory Council for their recommendations. A Committee has also been constituted at the instance of the Advisory Council to examine the working of the tribal belts and blocks in the State.

20. While progress on and implementation of development programme during the year has been quite satisfactory, necessary action has been taken to ensure that the price line, in respect of foodstuff is maintained. A total stock of 35 lakhs maunds of paddy was maintained by the Government and released, from time to time, through fair price shops and service co-operatives. It is proposed to continue the procurement programme during the next year also but it is proposed to take bank advance to meet the expenditure against this programme from this year.

21. This year has also seen the conduct of extensive census operations in the State as in the rest of the country. This has revealed an increase of 34.3 per cent in the population of the



State during the last decade, a substantial increase which is inevitably reflected in the figures of increase of *per capita* income. The problem of unemployment, particularly educated unemployment, which is a corollary of rapidly increasing population is expected to be effectively countered through industrialisation and overall economic development of the State during the next few years.

22. The last year has been a period of stabilisation for the State. Apart from the language agitation in Cachar, the law and order situation has been fairly normal and rehabilitation of persons affected by the language disturbances in the State has been effected satisfactorily. The implementation of a comprehensive development programme and the gradual industrial and economic development of the State has set the path to a dynamic economic revolution in the State which will be able to effectively meet the challenge of the times and the needs and requirements of the people of the State and enable Assam to take its place among the more advanced States in the country.

23. With these few words, Sir, I should like the House to take into consideration a vote on account for a total sum of Rs.20.54 crores to meet the expenditure for the first quarter of 1962-63.

## JAI HIND

(Applause)

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Under Rule 143(1) of the Rules of Procedure And Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly:—

“On a day or days to be appointed by the Speaker subsequently to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.”

So we want to hear from the Chair when we shall be able to discuss the Budget.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** I would not have minded if the objection would have come from a new Member. The hon. Member is aware that matters are placed before Business Advisory Committee and Members come to be acquainted with the programme as and when they come to the House.

**MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** There is an item “Discussion on Vote on Accounts” on the agenda for 26th.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** That is provisional. Final thing will be done by the Business Advisory Committee.



**Presentation of Vote on Accounts 1962-63**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** Sir, I beg to present the vote on accounts Budget for 1962-63.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** So far as Votes on Accounts are concerned, hon. Members are entitled to table out motions under Assembly Rule 150 which may be sent to the Assembly Secretariat to reach there by 4 P. M. on Monday, the 26th March, 1962.

**Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961**

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue etc.):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay out before the Assembly a copy of the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 (Assam Ordinance No. III of 1961) and beg leave of the House to make a brief statement in this regard.

On the abolition of Zamindaries in the District of Goalpara under the provisions of the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaries Act, 1951, preparation of record of rights of tenants was undertaken under the Goalpara Tenancy Act. Towards the end of 1961 when the operation was reaching the final stage, Government received a number of representations regarding certain difficulties faced by the people of Goalpara in getting corrections made in the draft record of rights prepared during the operation. It became apparent to the Government that preparation of record of rights in the Goalpara District being new, the rayots did not fully realize the provisions and implications of the law and this prevented the people from availing of the opportunities to get the record of rights corrected under Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act.

Government considered it necessary to take urgent steps to enable the people to institute suits under Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act even in cases where the limitation period of four months had expired. As the Assembly was not in session at the time the Goalpara Tenancy (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1961 was issued with a view to grant to the affected people three months' time from the date of coming into force of the Ordinance to file suits under Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act. Instructions were also issued to the local officers to exhibit all the connected records at the Dihis for inspection by the rayots after due publicity through the Panchayats about the fact of such exhibition in order to enable them to make full use of this Ordinance.

The three months' time given by the Ordinance expired on the 15th February, 1962. Government, therefore, do not consider it necessary to bring forward a Bill incorporating the provisions of this Ordinance as it will serve no useful purpose. Government do not also consider it necessary to amend the Goalpara Tenancy Act at this stage to prescribe for a longer period than four months to institute suits under Section 103 of the Act as it is expected that with the completion of the acquisition operations in the Goalpara District the entire District will be brought under the normal Revenue Administration prevailing in the rest of Assam under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation long before a second operation of record of rights preparation is due.

**\*Shri Md. UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Sir, now at this stage I don't agree with the Revenue Minister that extension of four months will be given to enable the rayots to file suits under section 103, as because after the promulgation of the Ordinance, elections came in and the people were very busy in



election campaigns and the staff in the district offices also were busy in elections matters, therefore, I do not agree with what the Revenue Minister has said. Further time should be given by amendment of the provisions of the Act to give more time to the rayots and to remove their grievances. Therefore, the Government should give close and due consideration to my suggestion before we bring in any necessary legislative measures.

**The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Ordinance, 1962**

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay out copy of "The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (Assam Ordinance No. 1 of 1962).

**The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962**

**Shri CHATRASINGH TERON (Minister) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay out copy of "The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (Assam Ordinance No. II of 1962).

Promulgation of the Ordinance was necessary to enable the residents of the newly included 3 wards of the Gauhati Municipality to be enrolled as voters for the election to the Municipal Board, which must be held before 21st April, 1962, as they would not be eligible for enrolment as voters under section 14 without the amendment that was made by the promulgation of the said Ordinance.

**The Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Ordinance, 1962**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I lay out copy of the Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Ordinance, 1962 (Assam Ordinance No. III of 1962).

**The Assam Appropriation Ordinance, 1962**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay out copy of "The Assam Appropriation Ordinance, 1962 (Assam Ordinance No. IV of 1962).

**The Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies Order, 1961  
(Part II relating to Assam)**

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay out copy of the Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies Order, 1961 (Part II relating to Assam).

**The Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962**

**Mr. CHAIRMAN :** There is a message from the Governor. I will read it.

"I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

Raj Bhavan,  
SHILLONG :  
March 22, 1962. }

S. M. SHRINAGESH,  
Governor of Assam."



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN :** The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

( The question was adopted )

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(The Secretary read the title of the Bill and it was introduced).

### Debate on Governor's Address

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINGHA (Golakganj) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on the 23rd March, 1962.

Sir, I offer my sincerest thanks to the Governor for his illuminating speech delivered in this House yesterday.

Sir, the Governor has referred in his address to the situation of Assam and East Pakistan Border. He has said that the situation in the border was peaceful although certain minor incidents occurred, but these incidents could not alter the good relation between India and Pakistan. The situation was peaceful because the Border Security Force was strengthened and their action was timely. Strict vigilance was also maintained. The ground rules were implemented both by India and Pakistan in consequence of which there was no major trouble on the border. We expect further that the security force in the border should be more vigilant and their strength should be increased for the defence of our border.

Sir, the Governor has mentioned the illegal infiltration of Pak nationals into Assam. Sir, this is really a problem which requires Government attention. There has been a criticism, both in the Press and on the platform in regard to the illegal infiltration of Pak nationals. As the situation stands, it is to be appreciated that in the border before the Partition the condition was such that a relation between this side and the other had to be maintained for social and economic reasons. Therefore, even after Partition, some people happen to come to India and some from India to Pakistan for this relationship. Government has already taken effective steps to check this infiltration. In this connection, Government may have to take the help of non-official organisation like Village Defence Party and other organisations. It is essential that there should be created a feeling of responsibility in the minds of the people living in the border to put a stop to any infiltration and if it is not done, it will be a hard task for the Government to succeed in the direction. This responsibility should be shared both by the people living on the border and by the Government. I think the Government should take some effective steps in this regard.



Sir, the Governor has also referred to the trouble in the Naga Hills. While the situation in the border of India and Pakistan was satisfactory, the situation in the Naga Hills was not so. The activities of the hostile Nagas have been increasing day by day. Sir, some hon. Members today wanted to move an adjournment motion on a shocking incident that occurred in the North Cachar Hills recently. Sir, this incident was really very deplorable. The whole of 6 villages was burnt to ashes, the people were shot down and the properties were looted and damaged. This incident is very much regrettable. It is, however, gratifying to know that the Government has taken appropriate measures to stop such kind of crimes and owing to such timely measure the hostile Nagas could not extend their activities to other areas. It is also appreciated that the Government has taken steps to give relief to the people who were victims of the hostile Nagas. We hope that as the new administration has been set up in the Naga Hills under the new leadership, the situation will improve soon.

Sir, the Governor has also referred to law and order situation. The law and order situation was also quite satisfactory, but we regret to note that there was a wide-spread disturbance in the district of Cachar in the month of May. This disturbance was due to the language movement which was launched by the Cachar Sangram Parishad. It is unfortunate that the Police had to resort to firing in Silchar and subsequently in Hailakandi resulting in the death of a number of persons. The Government has taken steps to arrange relief measures for the persons who were the victims of firing. The Government has brought the culprits to book and the situation threatening the law and order was brought under control.

Sir, in the Address a reference has been made that the Police Force would be re-organised. We feel it is necessary to reorganise the Police Force. There has been strong criticism against the Police. There is a feeling that the Police has so far failed to enlist co-operation and support of the people. It is necessary that the Police personnel should show and prove that they are really the servants of the people and that they really serve the interest of the people. The Governor has also referred to the various activities of the Government. At the end of the Second Plan, we find a revolutionary change in the face of Assam and at the end of the Third Year Plan we visualise the face of Assam will be totally changed and we shall see a still prosperous Assam.

The Governor has also stated in his address that all possible steps were taken to attain self-sufficiency in food production.

The total estimated production at the end of the Third Plan is about 17 lakhs tons. In view of the increasing population and also in view of the natural calamities, such as, flood and drought, etc., this target of 17 lakhs tons may not be sufficient. So it is essential that we should endeavour to increase this target of 17 lakhs tons. It is good that the Government has taken different measures, such as, introducing schemes on improved method of cultivation, use of fertilizers, and other land reclamation schemes for achieving this target. If Government pursues these measures, we hope that the target will be increased and we will be able to cope with the situation which may arise out of the increasing population and other natural calamities that may come. In the Address by the Governor the land reform policies of the Government were referred to. Sir, we have noticed



that there is a large scale encroachment on the reserves. It is essential that these encroachments should be removed from the reserves. At the same time, it is also necessary that the land should be provided to the landless people. To give better facilities to the landless people and the cultivating class, we have abolished the zamindari. What is the result after the abolition of the zamindari? It has been seen that we have not been able to give land to the landless people; the problem remains as it was. It should be an earnest endeavour on the part of the Government to see how we can provide land to the landless people. In that respect I may suggest that as there has been a consistent pressure upon land we must see that some of the people who are depending on land are diverted from the land to the industries. Unless we can do that, it will not be possible for us to solve the problem because land is limited, and population is increasing. When population is increasing from day-to-day, how can we find land for the population which will be increased? Government should think over how fast the pressure on land can be decreased by diverting the surplus section of the people from the agricultural fields to the industrial sphere. During the period under review, we are glad to know that there was no flood of great magnitude except in 3 districts and for the devastation caused by the flood in these 3 districts. Government has taken adequate and appropriate measures and steps.

In the address, it has also been mentioned that Government has taken steps for expansion of the industrial sphere. Sir, as I have already placed before this House, that unless industry is developed it is not possible to solve our land problem. On the other hand, in an undeveloped State like ours, industries are essential. We have noted with satisfaction that revolutionary changes have taken place in our State after the second plan and these revolutions will bring prosperity to our State at the end of the third plan period. We are indeed very happy to see that the oil refinery has been set up at Gauhati, there has been a spun silk mill at Jagi Road and other industrial enterprises are in progress. The meter manufacturing plant at Shillong and the Natural Gas Distribution Project in Upper Assam and the Fertilizer factory at Namrup and Pulp and paper mill in Cachar are making their headway. Along with the Gauhati refinery other auxiliary industries will also come up, such as, oxygen and sulphadioxide plants. These plants, as I have been given to understand, are going to be set up in the private sector. Other plants are also coming up. In this way revolution in the industrial sphere is being taken place. These changes consequent on the development of industries are dependent upon the abundant and cheap supply of power. That arrangement has also been made. The Umiam Hydro Electric Project will be completed soon. Other schemes, such as the scheme for Kopili Hydro Electric and the thermal project at Garo Hills will soon be finalised. When all these projects will be finalised and when all these projects will be in operation and when there will be cheap and abundant supply of power, our industries will develop and our State will be prosperous.

Next, I come to technical education. With a view to decreasing the pressure on land there should be industrial development and industrial development will not satisfy our needs, unless we can produce technical personnel. To produce technical personnel we must have training arrangement. We must have sufficient technical institutions where technical education can be imparted. Such institutions should be distributed equitably all over the State so that the training facility to the youngmen

257D



can be easily and suitably available throughout the State. In this connection, I also want to mention one point, that is, the primary education. Though we are laying more stress on technical education and other higher education, we have not been able to cope with the problem that has arisen—the problem of primary education. We have passed Compulsory Primary Education Act; with a view to compelling the guardians to send their boys and girls to schools, but in rural areas people are themselves building up their own institutions, primary schools. Large number of primary schools has been started by people themselves, Gaon Panchayats and Anchalik Panchayats and has been awaiting taking over by the School Boards. But what is the result? These schools have not been taken over for want of fund or sanction. How do we explain our position in respect of the policy of compulsory primary education, when we failed to take up schools started by people themselves. So we find there has not been adequate arrangement for giving even primary education. When we have not been able to provide facility for primary education to boys in rural areas, how can we expect to get technical personnel in institutions? We must therefore seriously think of adequate facility for primary education in the rural areas. So, Government should take this matter into consideration that all the primary schools that have been built up by the people themselves or the Panchayats should be immediately taken over.

In the address the Governor has mentioned the development and the activities of the Panchayats. There have been 16 Mahakuma Parishads, 160 Anchalik Panchayats and about 2,250 Gaon Sabhas. These Gaon Sabhas are functioning well. They are the basis of our democracy. We expect that the days are not far when these Gaon Sabhas and Anchalik Panchayats will form the real basis of Government.

Sir, it has been said in the address that a Master Plan for greater Gauhati has been prepared. Sir, I am telling from my own experience that a few years ago there was planned settlement at Gauhati. But for want of proper planning, the areas where the so called plan was put into action are going to be converted into slum areas. It is evident that the officers who entrusted with the task were not conversant with the planning at all. So when a master plan is made for the greater Gauhati, it is expected that Government should take into consideration of, at least the plans of other cities like Chundrigarh, New Delhi, Bhubaneswar, etc., so that in the name of building up greater Gauhati, it is not to be turned into a city of slum areas.

I am glad that the Governor has made mention of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's tour in Assam. The Acharya is still touring in Assam and collecting land on gift. Recently, we have passed a resolution in the meeting of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee appealing the people of Assam, specially Congressmen to collect at least 1/20th of the Cultivated land of Assam towards Bhoodan. I am glad to know that Government has passed the Gramdan Act, which will also be helpful in fulfilling the mission of the Acharya.

Sir, before I conclude I should like to press that the task before Government at present is to liquidate poverty, backwardness and unemployment. So, it is expected that Government will take measures for removing all these and we hope that Assam will be prosperous very soon. With these few words I commend my motion for acceptance of the House.



**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved: "That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on the 23rd March, 1962".

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to second the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha and I request all the hon. Members to accept the motion in the right spirit of the Address given by the Governor. The Address is an illuminating one in the sense that here we have the clear information about the achievements and problems which have confronted the Government. My Friend, Shri Singha has elaborately put the salient features of the Address and I do not like to give more stress upon these details. In seconding the motion I like to lay stress upon certain points only. The Address started with the congratulation of all the Members who have been elected to this House and the Governor has also reminded us of our responsibilities before us. I, therefore, request all the hon. Members to accept this motion as tabled by my Friend, Shri Singha.

I find, Sir, that some amendments have been tabled by some of my Friends to this motion. As a matter of fact, if some salient features have been omitted, the hon. Members should not make much of them and we should accept it as delivered by the Governor.

Sir, with regard to the problems that have confronted the Government the first one is about the boundary dispute between the Government of Assam and East Pakistan and this problem is more or less, settled by the both sides under the provisions of the Ground Rules and the tension has been very much eased now. At the same time Government has also taken effective measures to check illegal infiltration of Pakistan nationals and some illegal entrants have been arrested and sent back to Pakistan. Here also Sir, I request the Government that they should be vigilant in future so that Pakistanis should not be allowed to come unauthorisedly and the land problem should not be made more acute. There has been great agitation in the State regarding this matter of infiltration of Pakistanis into the State.

Governor has mentioned in this Address about the recent incident in the Hajadisa area in the North Cachar Hills where six villages have been burnt by Naga hostiles and a large number of persons have been rendered homeless. At the same time we are worried about this continued Naga menace which should be stopped either with the assistance of the Central Government with more stricter vigilance of the Border Security Force and the person who have been rendered homeless should be compensated by the Government of India as the administration of the Naga people is their direct concern.

As regard the development of the State, we now.....

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Goswami, I think you will take some time more. You will take your time after lunch.

#### Adjournment

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



(After lunch)

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami may resume his speech.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Chairman, I was discussing about the developmental projects in the Third Five Year Plan. The Plan is for providing sound economic progress and also for improvement of the standard of life and ensure gainful employment for the people. Now, our State which is not an industrially developed State, we should endeavour to have more industries and in establishing new industries and developing them attempts should be made or it should be a condition that local people can be employed in these industries and especially we should see that unemployed persons and non-technical persons get employment and also such persons should get in plant training to become skilled labours. There has been a lot of agitation at Gauhati as a large number of people are going to be retrenched from Gauhati Refinery and thus there is large amount of apprehension among the employees. Government should see that these persons who are retrenched and will be thrown out of employment should be employed elsewhere.

In the Third Plan emphasis is given on agriculture.

Our State of Assam cannot improve unless it is agriculturally developed. No plan can be successful unless the country attains self-sufficiency in food. If there is no sufficient production of foodstuff self-sufficiency in food cannot be attained. So priority has been given in agriculture and reforms in agriculture and land development, etc., have been taken up. There has been a propaganda outside the State that there is sufficient fallow land and wasteland in Assam, and it has been found to be baseless as the Land Survey Committee appointed by the Government have shown that even forest lands have been encroached and the forest reserves and forest lands are not even upto the Indian standard and therefore no land is available for cultivation. Therefore, the little amount of wasteland which can be made available I beg to suggest that these should be settled especially with those people who have become landless or displaced persons for acquiring their land by the Gauhati Refinery, by the construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge and such other development projects in Assam by which large number of families have been uprooted from their hearth and home and from their cultivable land. These persons should get top-priority for settlement of any such wasteland available in the State.

Then as regards the State Trading on foodgrains, there has been marketing societies for procuring and disposing of foodgrains and for the last 3 or 4 years the co-operative societies have been given monopoly for procurement of paddy and there has been widespread discontentment among the people and also it is more or less a general complaint that the State Trading in foodgrain is not satisfactory as in procurement of paddy and disposing them the producers and consumers are not deriving the benefit. It should be seen that maximum price is given to the producers for their hard-earned produce, at the same time, there should be fixation of price of rice so that consumers can get this essential commodity of food at a reasonable price. The price should be fixed keeping in view the outturn that can be obtained of paddy. My suggestion is that when there is fixation of a price on paddy, price of rice also should be fixed so that consumers may be benefited by this Control Order of fixing price of rice.



Then as regards co-operative movement and co-operative organisation, I think, it should be spread throughout the length and breadth of the State, as co-operative movement is the only remedy for capital formation in the country and as our country is poor and we have not sufficient number of capitalists we should take up in its fold also industries and industries can be improved and introduced only by this process. But I am sorry to state that the Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill is not getting assistance properly and there has been a huge stock of sugar being wasted there for not lifting at proper time and I learnt that the Mill has sustained a great loss thereby.

As regards land reforms, we have passed several Acts. Passing of Acts is one thing and their implementation is another thing. So, I think, that the Acts we have passed for the benefit of the peasants and the people at large should be implemented and in the process of implementation we should seek co-operation from all quarters.

As regards the recent settlement operation in the State there has been a large amount of complaint that there has been increase of land revenue. I do not mind increase of the amount of land revenue if the increase is consequent to change of classification of land because of development and there is a schedule rate of revenue assessed to different classes of land. But if the increase is due to settlement operation by increasing the unit rate of villages is not proper. The economic condition of the cultivators has not improved because of high cost of living and high cost of production.

Then Sir, coming to the problems of education, my Friend, Shri Sarat Singha, has already stated that there is a large number of venture schools that have been started by public, Panchayats and local Leaders and these schools have not been taken up by their respective School Boards. It is also a fact that there has been schools in areas where perhaps there is no necessity of such schools and some of these schools are rival schools. As such initiative has been left to local people, for one reason or another or somehow or other, some mushroom schools have grown up. This has happened even in Lower Primary standard. Therefore, I beg to suggest that the Education Department should make a large wall-map showing on it with dots the location of schools and the areas each of them cover. This map should be made in such a manner that by the very sight it can be ascertained whether there is necessity or not of any such school. There are areas whether for local rivalry and factions rival schools have been started. It is the duty of the Government to see that schools are provided in areas where there is no school and public do not take initiative to start schools in their areas or people are so poor that they cannot venture to start schools. But at the same time we should check the mushroom growth of schools. As you know, Sir, there are schools which may be called rival schools, which have grown up more or less on local initiative. I beg to suggest that instead of going in for a large number of schools we should rather try to improve the quality of education imparted in these schools. At present, Sir we find that there are many one-teacher schools. From the last year's statistics we find that we have got something like 12,000 schools with one teacher. You will appreciate, Sir, that it is a gigantic task for a teacher to impart education single-handed to the children of age group 6-10 or 6-11. He has to control students whose number varies from 40 to 100, besides imparting education to them. Therefore,



I beg to suggest that steps should be taken for converting these one-teacher schools to two-or-more-teacher schools. If our resources are not adequate for the purpose at present I would like to offer the following suggestions. If in any particular area within a radius of one mile or so there are two or three schools, these schools should be allowed to continue with one teacher only upto A & B classes, and there should be one central school, which should also be centrally situated, where students of Classes I, II & III should be taught. We should equip that school with at least 3 teachers, so that we can have one teacher for each class. I give this suggestion as an alternative and interim arrangement if we cannot immediately provide each school with two or more teachers.

As regards improvement of the standard of teaching in the L.P. schools, if we want to improve our L.P. schools we must first improve our secondary schools because the secondary schools provide teachers to the L.P. schools. We cannot give good education in the L.P. schools unless the secondary schools supply good teachers. Then again, Sir, secondary education is midway between the primary and the University. Therefore, the importance of secondary education should not be minimised. We should give more emphasis on secondary education because it is the secondary schools which provide teachers to L.P. schools and supply students to the University. In this connection, Sir, I would like to refer to another important thing and that is text books. Text books are not of the same standard and they are changed too often. I forwarded a suggestion some time back that at least upto Class VI there should be standardisation of text books. The text books should be published departmentally so that for each class and for each subject there should be only one text book prescribed for the whole of the State. This would also help those pupils who have to move from one school to another along with the transfer of their parents or guardians.

At present such students are greatly handicapped and their educational progress is retarded. If my suggestion is accepted this will be removed. Of course there are difficulties and my suggestion may smack of regimentation. But I would suggest that the Department may make an experiment at least in some important subject, like Geography, History and texts on languages. They may even take one subject to start with.

Then, Sir, coming to the Panchayats, this institution is rather a great experiment on our part. We have decentralised power and given some of it to the Panchayats. But along with gradual decentralisation of power there has been a gradual increase of discontent among the people. We have given power without providing resources to implement the development schemes. From my own experience, I can say, Sir, that 75 per cent, of the financial assistance given by Government to the Anchalik and Gaon Panchayats from different sources are spent on establishment cost alone. Only 25 per cent or even less is left for development projects. The position was much better when there were only Rural Panchayats and Development Boards. At that time the people got much more from the Rural Panchayats and the Development Boards because the establishment cost was much less. Now we cannot, of course, retrace our steps. But we must see that the Panchayats become successful. Some money must be found out for them. For financing the Panchayats some money may be pooled together or, if necessary, something like a bank or financing corporation should be set up from where the Panchayats can get loan which they may repay later by development and increasing their resources. In this connection



Sir, I would like to mention that there is lack of co-ordination between the members of the Panchayats and the Block Development Officers where N.E.S. Blocks are functioning. So, there should be some amount of co-ordination between the Block Development Officers and the Panchayat Officers. Sir, I have found in certain Panchayats and also in certain Development Blocks, the Panchayat people do not feel that they are under the Block Development Officers and the Block Development Officer does not feel that he is in any way under the Panchayat President. So there is some amount of privalry and there is lack of co-ordination, thereby the Project suffers. This problem should be tackled at the official level and some kind of amicable relationship should be brought between the Block Development Officers and the Panchayat personnel.

Then, Sir, I come to rehabilitation. I have already stated that those persons who have been rendered landless because of the developmental projects should be rehabilitated and also those persons who are victims of natural calamities like fire etc., should have some amount of relief. Now, under the present system the relief that has been extended to them is only Rs. 25 per family irrespective of whether all their property has been damaged or all their houses have been burnt by fire. I suggest that the rules in this respect should be revised so that the persons who have lost everything should get some amount of actual relief.

Then, Sir, as regards improvement of communications, I would like to say a few words. Well, we have got some good roads and the villages are not touched by those roads. Sir, in our election manifesto, we have stated that every village should be touched by approach roads. We want pucca or pitched road but at the same time if the villages are not touched even by approach roads by which the people can have easy access to come to the bus routes, or railway station then it amounts to falling short of our election manifesto. This improvement does not mean much expenditure. Therefore, I request the Government to revise the policy, if possible, as at present, the standard of making roads should be in accordance with P.W.D. specifications. This P.W.D. specification implies that a road must be of certain height and of certain breadth. So I request the Government to consider this aspect of the matter so that we can provide approach roads to every village within the Third Five Year Plan, and if necessary, the P.W.D. rules may be revised.

Sir, I have nothing much to add. With these words, I request the hon. Members to accept the motion that has been moved by my Friend, Shri Singha and I hope that the amendments that have been tabled will all be withdrawn. Thank you.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Now, I have received some amendments to this motion. The first amendment stands in the name of Shri Tajuddin Ahmed. Will the hon. Member move it?

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M. L. A., the following be added: -

"But this Assembly regrets that the Governor's address fails to mention about the—

(1) Disparity of pay scales between the different grades of Government Servants and Semi-Government servants and whether this disparity will be removed.



- (2) The acute land problem and the Government scheme to solve it.
- (3) To relieve the poorer section of the people from the burden of heavy taxation.
- (4) Nationalisation of industries of this State
- (5) The acute unemployment and under-employment in this State and how to remove it.
- (6) Anomalies in the Panchayat Administration and misuse of Panchayat money.
- (7) The means adopted by the Government to root out corruption.
- (8) Unfair means adopted by the party in power in the last General Election.
- (9) To give free education to all students upto High School and help the students on economic basis instead of caste and creed basis.

সভাপতি ডাঙবীয়া, মই এই সংশোধনী প্রস্তাবটো সমর্থন কৰি অলপ কৰ বুহিছো ।

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The amendment is moved. I have received many amendments in this regard. The best course would be that those hon. Members who have tabled amendments should simply move their amendments first. Then on those amendments the hon. Members will speak. The next amendment stands in the name of Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta

**Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding):** Mr. Chairman Sir, I like to move that at the end of the motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M. L. A, the following be added:—

“But that the Assembly regrets.—

(1) That the State Government has failed to comply with and give effect to the rulings given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the monopoly granted in favour of Co-operatives and the State Government has violated Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.

(2) That the State Government has failed to comply with provisions of Articles 15(1), 30(2), and 350(A) of the Constitution.

(3) That there has arisen a situation in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.



(4) That the Government has totally failed to activate the Government machinery.

(5) That the Government has entirely failed to implement the recommendations made by the Gore-war Enquiry Commission in regard to the rehabilitation of the Riot victims and punishing the officers and other Government servants and also the wrong-doers as was suggested by both the Commissions namely Goreswar Enquiry Commission and Gauhati Firing Enquiry Commission.

(6) That the State Government has totally failed to implement the safeguards for linguistic minorities as proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Government of India in 1956 and the statement made by Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam on June 1961 on the statement made by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Home Minister of India on 6th June, 1961.

(7) That the State Government has failed to bring into being the Kapili Valley Project.

(8) That the Government has entirely failed to make any improvement in regard to the construction of road, providing requisite medical facilities to establish requisite number of Medical Hospitals to make drinking water arrangement and has deprived the children to have their education in their mother tongue at the primary stage throughout the length and breadth of Lumding Constituency".

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The amendment is moved. Now, the next amendment stands in the name of Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. Are you going to move your amendment?

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Yes. Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha the following be added: —

"But it is regretted that the Governor's address failed to indicate that Government have taken any effective measures for solving the various burning problems of the State particularly.—

- (1) In the sphere of unemployment ;
- (2) In arresting general and artificial upward trend of prices of commodities both imported and produced in the State consequent on bottleneck of transport since the day of independence and introduction of Five Year Plan ;
- (3) Land distribution, reclamation and agriculture ;
- (4) In maintaining law and order ;
- (5) Health and Education both general and technical."

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The motion moved. The next amendment stands in the name of Shri Rathindra Nath Sen.



**Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M. L. A. the following be added—

“But regret to find in the Governor's speech that there was no motion about—

(1) The background of the 19th June, 1961 Hailakandi disturbance and actual number of persons killed ;

(2) The transport dead-lock in several districts in the State and in the district of Cachar in particular ;

(3) Deteriorated supply condition in the district of Cachar in particular for the bottleneck system of railways and inadequate accommodation of goods carriages ;

(4) Haphazard rehabilitation of displaced persons and the sudden closure of Relief and Rehabilitation Department in the State thus creating a new race of starving humanity, and

(5) How the Government proposes to solve the acute unemployment problem in the State.”

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The motion moved. The next amendment stands in the name of Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee.

**Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M. L. A., the following be added :—

“(1) But regrets to find that a spirit of self complacency minimising the happenings in Indo-Pak Border, has been maintained in the Governor's speech. No mention whatsoever has been made to check the on-rush of Pakistani infiltration which has created an alarming situation in the State.

(2) That no mention whatsoever has been made in the speech about the steps taken by the State Government to check the activities of the Naga Hostiles on the people of the State and also about the unabated loot of properties and murder of innocent lives.

(3) That the Governor's address has not touched the problem of the development of the district of Cachar in its various spheres whereby the economic imbalance of the district in relation to the other parts of the State has been systematically maintained.

(4) That the address has failed to mention about the hard lot of teachers of all categories who are the builders of the future generations of the country.

(5) That the address does not mention about the free and compulsory education to the people.



(6) That the address is conspicuous by the absence of any mention about the problems of huge number of retrenched tea labourers of the State.

(7) That the Governor's address has not given any light as to how the Government wants to implement the schemes for complete rehabilitation of all displaced persons of the State and also about the lot of the employees of Relief and Rehabilitation Department, after the closure of the Department.

(8) That the Governor's address does not throw any light as to how the Government proposes to build up easy communication in the Assam Pak border specially in Katigora area."

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The motion moved. The next amendment stands in the name of Shri Nanda Kishore Sinha.

**Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North):** Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Sinha is absent but he has authorised me to move the motion.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry, it is not allowed.

**Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE:** Whether he will be allowed afterwards?

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** I do not think so because he is not present at the time when the motion is to be moved.

Now, the next amendment stands in the name of Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul.

**Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigara):** He is absent but he has authorised me to move the amendment.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry, I cannot allow that.

The next amendment stands in the name of Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, I beg to move the following amendment.

That at the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M.L.A. the following be added—

(1) But it is regretted that there is no mention in the address of the callousness of the Government about the unabated infiltration of the Pak Citizens into the State;

(2) That the Government makes no attempt for the integration of the North East Frontier Agency, N.H.F.A., Manipur and Tripura with Assam State;

(3) That it is not the desire of the Government to remove the growing disparity of prices between agricultural and essential industrial consumer goods.



(4) that the Government have failed to solve the unemployment problem of the State;

(5) that the target of the 2nd Five-year Plan could not be fulfilled.

(6) that the Government, have paid no heed to the needs and cries of the landless people, but resorted to merciless eviction;

(7) that in enhancing land revenue, the Government, have not taken into consideration the main factors such as ever rising cost of production, deteriorating economic condition of the peasants, non-parity of prices of agricultural produce with the prices of industrial goods, the deterioration of the productivity of soil etc., and

(8) that the so called Welfare State, has been reduced to a State of terrorisation, adulteration, wastage of public money, corruption, inefficiency, etc., etc."

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** The motion moved. Now Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed can speak.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** চেয়ারমেন চাৰ, আজি এঘণ্টাৰ আগত আমাৰ দেশ পৰাধীন আছিল আৰু পৰাধীন অৱস্থাতে আমাৰ মানুহে স্বাধীনতাৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলন কৰিছিল—তেতিয়া আমাৰ দেশ বৃটিছ শাসনৰ অধীনত আছিল—সেই সময়ত স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসনৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান অফিচ বা অফিচাৰ বা বোৰ্ড আছিল। চৰকাৰী অফিচৰ বৃটিছ অফিচাৰ সকলে সৰহ দৰমহা পাইছিল কিন্তু আমাৰ মানুহক উপযুক্ত শিক্ষাৰ ফালে আগ বাঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া নাছিল। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মানুহে কিছুমান স্কুল স্থাপন কৰিছিল। সেই বিলাক স্কুল গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে স্কুল নাছিল—অৱশ্যে সেই বিলাক স্কুলত গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে সাহায্য দিছিল।

বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ দেশৰ স্কুলবিলাক দুভাগত ভাগ কৰা হৈছে—এভাগ হ'ল চৰকাৰী স্কুল আৰু আন ভাগটো হ'ল বে-চৰকাৰী অৰ্থাৎ সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত স্কুল। এই দুই বকমৰ স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহাৰ ব্যৱধান বহু বেছি। মোৰ বিবেচনাৰে এনে দুটাভাগৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। সেই বিলাক একে স্কুল একে শিক্ষা একশ্ৰেণীৰ শিক্ষকে বেচি বেচি দৰমহা পায় আৰু আন আন শ্ৰেণীৰ স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকে কম দৰমহা পায়। একে খাপৰ কাম অথচ দৰমহাৰ তাৰতম্য বহুত বেচি।

সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, এনে দুটা ভাগ কৰি বখাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। তাৰ এটা সমন্বয় সোনকালে ঘটাব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কোনো উল্লেখ নাই কাৰণে মই দুখ পাইছো।

যেতিয়া বৃটিছৰ শাসন আছিল, তেতিয়া আমাৰ দেশ শাসন কৰিবলৈ সেই বগা মানুহ বিলাক বহুদৰৰ পৰা আহি ইয়াত তেওঁলোকৰ উপভোগৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট দৰমহাৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰি লৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া আমাৰ সকলো বকমৰ শাসনকাৰীয়েই হল আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহ, আজিও সেই উচ্চতাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে এহাজাৰৰ পৰা ৩,৫০০ টকালৈ দৰমহা পায়। কিন্তু অন্যফালে নিম্নতাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে এনে তাকৰ দৰমহা পায় যে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ-পোষণ কৰাটো দূৰৰ কথা নিজে অকলে ভালকৈ চলাও সুকঠিন। উচ্চতাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কুকুৰ বিলাকেও এই নিম্নতাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলতকৈ সুখেৰে থাকে। ই এটা বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে এই নিম্নতাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক এনেভাৱে হীন প্ৰতিপত্তি কৰা হৈছে।



এজন শিক্ষকৰ এটা পৰিয়াল আছে। সেই পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ বাহিৰেও ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা-দিক্ষা দিব লাগে; বেমাৰত চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু সেই শিক্ষকজনে পায় মাত্ৰ মাহে ৬০ টকা। ইয়াৰে তেওঁ চলে কেনেকৈ? গতিকে তেওঁলোকে উপায় নাপাই এই নিম্নস্তৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে অন্য উপাৰ্জজনৰ পথ অৱলম্বন কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। ফলত দুৰ্নীতি পথ অৱলম্বন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈ পৰিছে। দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে চৰকাৰে 'হোমিঅ' চিকিৎসা কৰাৰ দৰে দুৰ্নীতি বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগিব। দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণ বিচাৰ নকৰি দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণ কৰিবলৈ যোৱাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। প্ৰথমতে এই দুৰ্নীতিৰ মূল কাৰণটো নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। গতিকে মূল কাৰণ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি তাৰ চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগে। মূল কাৰণ হল তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অভাৱ। এই অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিব লাগে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াব লাগে।

এই পাঠশালা স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক এজনৰ কিবা এটা বেমাৰতহে কেইদিন মান পৰি থাকিলে তেওঁৰ বেমাৰ চিকিৎসা কৰা কথা দূৰত থাকক তেওঁৰ খাবলৈ নোহোৱা হয়।

উপায়ান্তৰ হৈ কিছুমান প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ পণ্ডিতে হোমিওপ্যাথিক চিকিৎসা হাতত লোৱাও মই দেখিছো। দুবছৰ মান চিকিৎসা কৰাৰ পাচত দেখে যে তেওঁক মানুহে ডাক্তৰো নোবোলে মাষ্টৰহে বোলে। মাষ্টৰৰ ঔষধ খায় কিন্তু ফিজ বা ঔষধৰ দাম নিদিয়ৈ গতিকে সেই ডাক্তৰী এবিধিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়।

এতিয়া কথা হল যিবিলাক শিক্ষকে আমাৰ ভবিষ্যৎ প্ৰতিভা স্বৰূপ লৰা-ছোৱালী সকলক একমনেপ্ৰাণে শিক্ষা দি এটা গঢ় দিব লাগে সেই বিলাকে যদি পেটৰ দায়ত আন কামৰ আৱদ্ধ থাকিব লাগে তেন্তে আমি কেনেকৈ তেওঁৰ পৰা ভাল কাম, আদৰ্শ আশা কৰিব পাৰো। সেই কাৰণে কৈছো যে আমাৰ নিম্ন শ্ৰেণীৰ যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁলোকে পৰিয়ালৰ সৈতে যাতে দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ পায়, বেমাৰত চিকিৎসা পায় আৰু লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিব পাৰে ঠিক তেনে এটা নিৰিখত তেওঁলোকৰ বেতন ধাৰ্য্য কৰিব লাগে। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকসকলৰ নিম্নস্তৰ দৰমহা ১০০ টকা হ'ব লাগে। মোৰ এই অনুৰোধটো মনত ৰাখি যেন, চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে এটা স্ম-বিৱেচনা কৰে।

মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা টান কথা। মানুহ দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি আছে আৰু সেই পৰিমাণে মাটি বাঢ়া নাই। গতিকে মাটিহীন সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা স্ম-কঠিন। কিন্তু যেতিয়া সমাধান কৰাৰ পথ আছিল চৰকাৰে তেতিয়া সমাধান কৰা নাই। এতিয়া এই বিষয়টো জটিলতৰ হৈছে।

আমাৰ দেশত কিমাননো মাটিহীন মানুহ আছে, প্ৰথমতে সেইটো নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব লাগে আৰু কিমান খাঁচ মাটি আছে তাকো বাহিৰ কৰিব লাগে, তাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকক পাৰ্য্যমানে মাটি দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে, সেই মাটিৰ পৰা বা আন ঠাইৰ পৰা।

ইয়াতে এটা কথা হৈছে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কিছুমান বিজাৰ্ড আছে য'ত ঘাঁহ নাই। বিজাৰ্ড আছে বুলিয়েই মানুহে গৰু-ম'হ তাত এৰি দিয়ে আৰু তাত ঘাঁহ খাইছে বুলি নিজক সন্তুনা দিয়ে, অথচ সদায় গৰু-ম'হ খাবলৈ নাপাই চেৰেলা পৰে। ই এটা ভয়ঙ্কৰ দুখৰ কথা। এনে ধৰণৰ বিজাৰ্ড ৰখাত গৰু-ম'হৰো অন্যায় আৰু মানুহৰো অন্যায়। গতিকে এই বিজাৰ্ড বিলাক উঠাই দি সেই মাটি মাটিহীন মানুহক দিব লাগে। নহলে তাত ঘাঁহৰ খেতি কৰিব লাগিব কেবল নামত বিজাৰ্ড ৰাখিলেই গৰু-ম'হৰ উন্নতি নহ'ব।



বহুতে নানা চক্রান্ত কৰি বহুতো মাটি লৈছে সেই বিলাক ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি উপৰুৱা মাটিবিলাক খেতিয়কক দিব লাগে।

চৰকাৰে প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালক ৪ বিঘাৰ পৰা ৮ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিয়ে। কিন্তু লগতে চাব লাগিব মাটি উপযুক্ত খেতিয়কৰ হাতলৈ যায় নে নাযায়? যদি খাচ বা বিজাৰ্ত মাটি বে-আইনীকৈ দখল কৰি থকা মানুহ বিলাকক উপযুক্ত খেতিয়কো নহয় তেওঁলোকক জেল দিব লাগে। বিজাৰ্তত যিবিলাক মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে সেই বিলাক মাটি খুলি দি মাটিহীন মানুহক দিব লাগে।

আমি সদায় মনত ৰাখিব লাগিব যে, সকলোতকৈ মানুহ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ। গতিকে গৰুৰ গাখীৰৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা নকৰি প্ৰথমতে সকলো চিন্তাৰ কেন্দ্ৰ মানুহতহে কৰা উচিত।

চেয়াৰমেন ডাঙৰীয়া, এতিয়া মই কব-কাটলৰ সম্পৰ্কত কিছু কথা কওঁ, বৃটিছৰ অধীনত থকাৰ সময়ত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজহ আছিল ২১১০ কোটি টকা আৰু এতিয়া স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত, সি গৈ ৬৬ কোটি পাইছে। এই টকাৰ বন্ধিত বোজা আমাৰ খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণে বৰ লগীয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই বোজাই হাড় ভাঙি নিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এই কথাও কওঁ যে, চৰকাৰ চলাবলৈ ৰাইজৰ অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল কৰিবলৈ, সমাজৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয়, আমি বাস্তব ক্ষেত্ৰত কি পাইছো? সমাজ সংস্কাৰ আৰু উন্নয়নৰ নামত অজুহাটকা খৰচৰ বিনিময়ত আমি পাইছো কি টকাৰ অপচয় আৰু অপব্যৱহাৰ। যিমান টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন তাৰ ঠাইত, তাৰ দ্বিগুণতকৈও বেচি টকা গৈছে, আৰু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে কাগজে-কলমেহে কাম চলিছে আৰু অবৈধ ভাৱে মাত্ৰ 'বিল' ওপৰি 'বিল' 'পাচ' হৈছে—নাই বাস্তা, নাই পথ, নাই অন্যান্য অনুষ্ঠানৰ প্ৰতিস্থা। এই বিলাক আজি অবৈধ-ভাৱে হব লাগিছে আৰু এই বিলাকেই প্ৰমাণ কৰে যে, প্ৰয়োজনতকৈ অধিক টকা অথবা খৰচ হৈছে। এই বিলাকৰ বোজা আমাৰ খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণে বৰ লাগিছে। Direct tax হিচাবে আৰু Indirect tax হিচাবে।

এই কৰৰ হেঁচাত আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ উপায় নাইকিয়া হৈছে। দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰা খেতি মৰাপাট ধান আদিত কৰৰ বোজা পৰিছে : দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত যিবিলাক আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু সেই বিলাকৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজা পৰিছে। একাপ চাহ এটা বিড়িও কৰৰ পৰা বাদ পৰা নাই। এই বিলাক আমাৰ দুখীয়া নিচলা বিলাকে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। আনহাতে যিবিলাক পূজিপতি চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক, বহু জমিৰ মালিক, সেইবিলাক ইয়াৰ পৰা বাদ পৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে আগৰ দৰেই মানুহৰ অৰ্থাৎ শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীক শোষণ কৰিছে। আজি এই অৱহেলিত কৃষক জনসাধাৰণৰ কৰৰ ওপৰতেই ছিলন্ত কোটি টকাৰ চৰকাৰ চলিছে।

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** আপুনি কব খুজিছে যে চাহ মালিক সকল বা তেনে পূজিপতি সকলে নতুন কৰৰ বোজা নোপোৱাকৈ চলি আছে।

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** তেওঁলোকে গাৱলীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ তুলনাত অতি কম দিছে আৰু সেই কৰৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে। এই বিলাক অনুষ্ঠান আমাৰ দেশৰ মাটিত প্ৰতিস্থিত আৰু তাৰ লাভৰ অংশ সদায় বাহিৰে বাহিৰে মালিকে পাই আছে আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ অংশ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যই পাব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনযোগ দি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক কৰৰ বোজাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পৰা নাই।



পঞ্চায়তৰ সম্পৰ্কত এই কথাও কওঁ যে, সচাকৈ, পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজগঠন হোৱাটো সুখৰ কথা। দেখা যায় আজি, পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজৰ যি উদ্দেশ্য সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰ পৰা সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰ পৰা বহু আতৰি গৈছে আৰু যি বেমেজালি আৰু খাম খেয়ালী হৈছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে এই কথাই মনলৈ আহে যে, পঞ্চায়ত সম্পূৰ্ণ Party in Power ৰ কৰলত আৰু এই দলীয়া স্বার্থৰ কাৰণেই পতা হৈছে: ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে যেন নহয়। ইয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়তেই আমি লক্ষ্য কৰি আহিছো যে, পঞ্চায়ত অনুষ্ঠানটো কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টিৰ, আৰু আনক ভোট দিব নোৱাৰে কাৰণ, তেওঁলোক কংগ্ৰেছৰ মেম্বাৰ। আনহাতে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ গড় আৰু চাদাচিধা তেওঁলোকৰ বাষ্ট। এৰি, এইবিলাক বেকা-বেকি খোজ লোৱাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত এৰি, এই বিলাক বেকা-বেকি খোজ লোৱাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতেই এই ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলকামী পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজৰ পতন হব। এই কথা মই এই কাৰণেই কৈছো, ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গল সাধনেই আমাৰ সকলোৰে উদ্দেশ্য আৰু লক্ষ্য তেনেস্থলত এনে অনুষ্ঠানবিলাক অকালতে ধ্বংসপ্ৰাপ্তি হোৱাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা হব। এইয়ে, বেমেজালী অথবা খাম-খেয়ালী চলিছে, অজস্ৰটকা অপব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে—তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে Party in Power ৰ দলীয়া স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে। এই বিষয়ে বিভিন্নমুখী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ ভ্ৰমণৰ ফলত কোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো প্ৰতি-বিধান নহল। দুখলাগে, এখন বাহঁৰ বেৰা দিওঁতে, য'ত ৩০০ টকাৰ ওপৰ নপৰে তাত ২২। হাজাৰ টকাৰ 'বিল' পাচ হৈছে। এইবিলাক অপব্যৱহাৰ কামত যিই নহওক, 'ভাওচাৰ' তাৰ কাৰণে আছে আৰু বাস্তৱত কাম নহলেও 'ভাওচাৰ' পদাৰ্থন কৰিব পাৰিলেই হল। এয়েই হল Development বিলাকৰ নমুনা আৰু পঞ্চায়ত বিলাক হল 'ভাওচাৰ' পঞ্চায়ত।

মই, বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ তিনিটা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ *ex-officio* member সেইবোৰৰ ভিতৰত, বৰপেটা আৰু চেঙা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ 'প্ৰচিদিংচ' পঢ়ি পাইছো মোক দিয়ে ও মিটিঙলৈ মাতো কিন্তু মণ্ডিৱাৰ 'প্ৰচিদিংচ' বিচাৰিলেও মোক নামাতেও। এই বিলাকও 'বিল' আৰু 'ভাওচাৰ' (Bill and Voucher) লৈয়েই ব্যস্ত। তাৰ কিবা itemত সন্দেহ হলে তেওঁলোকে কয় 'ভাওচাৰ' চাওক, ভাওচাৰ চাওক।

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** আপুনি মিটিং বিলাকলৈ নাযায় নেকি ?

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** নামাতিলে কেনেকৈ যাম। মই তাৰ *ex-officio* মেম্বাৰ। মোক নামাতে আৰু মিটিঙত প্ৰচিদিংচৰ কপিও নিদিয়ৈ তেওঁলোকৰ ইচ্ছামতে কাম কৰে। কাৰেই মই কব খুজিছো এই পঞ্চায়তে দলীয়া স্বার্থৰ হকে কাম কৰিছে আৰু এই দলীয়া স্বার্থৰ বিৰত থাকিলেহে ইয়াৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য সফল হব। সেই কাৰণে কওঁ চৰকাৰে এইবিলাকৰ 'চেকিং'ৰ কাৰণে Special Officer কিছুমান নিয়োগ কৰক আৰু তেওঁলোকে সেই দোষ বিলাক ধৰক। তেতিয়া হলেহে পঞ্চায়তৰ উন্নতি হব নহলে এইবিলাক বসাতলে যাব।

এইবিলাক ঠাইত, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে যিবিলাক কামৰ কাৰণে টকা পয়চা খৰচ কৰিছে সেইবিলাকৰ বিনিময়ে কেবল কাগজে পত্ৰে কাম হৈছে নাই হোৱা বাস্তা নাইহোৱা কোনো বকমৰ গাওঁ উন্নয়ন মূলক কাম।



কাজেই এইবিলাক খাম-খেয়ালী যাতে অবাধে চলিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখি Checking Officer কিছুমান নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

এতিয়া নিৰ্বাচন সম্বন্ধে অলপ কওঁ। কংগ্ৰেছৰ দৰে এটা ডাঙৰ দলে অবৈধ বা অনীতি অৱলম্বন কৰাত বৰ দুঃখ লাগে। সেৱা নিৰ্বাচনত কংগ্ৰেছে যথেষ্ট অপ-প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল আৰু ভুৱা প্ৰলোভন দেখুৱাই গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজক প্ৰভা-ৰাষিত কৰি ভোট গোটাইছিল। কিছুমান প্ৰাৰ্থীয়ে গাঁৱত গৈ কৈছিল যে, তেওঁক নিৰ্বাচিত কৰিলে তেওঁ মজ্জী হ'ব আৰু তেতিয়া ৰাইজৰ সুবিধা হ'ব। বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য বিধান সভা কক্ষত সোমাবকে নোৱাৰে। বাৰান্দাতে থাকিব লাগে।

\* **Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, for your information the hon. Member told his voter that if he was returned there would be coalition Government and he will be one of the Ministers.

(Laughter)

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** মই সেই কথা কোৱা নাই।

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Order, order I donot like that such thing should continue. It is better for the hon. member to be precise and finish. I cannot allow one member to take long time and thereby deprive other Member to participate. I could have made the time limit, but before doing that I request the hon. Members to finish their speeches soon. If it is not done I shall have to limit the time.

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED:** যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত বহুত অপ-প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল আৰু গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজক মিছা প্ৰতিজ্ঞা কৰি ভোট গোটাইছিল। সেইটো যাতে ভৱিষ্যতে নহয় তাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে।

শিক্ষাৰ কথা কওঁ অসমৰ চুকে কোনে থকা মানুহক শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত আগ-বাঢ়াব নোৱাৰিলে কেৱল চহৰৰ বা চহৰৰ আশে পাশে থকা কেইটামান মানুহক শিক্ষিত কৰিলেই দেশৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সেইকাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে, ভিতৰুৱা ঠাইত খোলা স্কুলবোৰ হয় চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে নহয় সেইবোৰক যথেষ্ট অনুদান (grant) দি সহায় কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো চৰকাৰে স্কুলটোহে কৰিছে অক্য অৰ্থাৎ যিবোৰ স্কুল মজ্জীসকলৰ সমষ্টি বা তাৰ আশে পাশে খুলিছে বা চহৰৰ আশে-পাশে খুলিছে সেইবোৰ ৩-৪ মাহৰ ভিতৰতে হয় চৰকাৰে লৈছে নহয় অনুদান দি সহায় কৰিছে। ইফালে ভিতৰুৱা গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত খোলা স্কুলবোৰ বহু বছৰ হোৱা স্বত্বেও বা ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ সাজি দিয়া স্বত্বেও আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। বাঘৰ অঞ্চলত এটা স্কুল বহুত দিনৰ আগতে খুলি এতিয়া এম, ই, মাদ্ৰাচাৰ পিচত হাই মাদ্ৰাচা কৰা হৈছে। স্কুল ঘৰত আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত টিনপাত লগাব পৰা নাই। অৰ্থমজ্জীয়ে তাত গৈ চেমিনাৰ পাতি মিটিং কৰিছেগৈ তেওঁ নিজে অৱস্থা দেখিছে অৰ্থচ ঘৰটোৰ কাৰণে টিনপাত দিবৰ সত যোৱা নাই।

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** Order, order, you have taken much time and I cannot allow you any more time. Now Mr. Bora will speak.



**Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong):** Sir, I whole-heartedly associate myself with fine expression of sentiments contained in the speech as well in the Resolution of my esteemed friend Mr. Singha regarding the address of the Governor. The address no doubt is a brief one but it is nevertheless a very illuminating one. It contains wealth of information regarding achievement of our Government in some department. I am thankful to the Governor for this information given to the House regarding achievement of the Government in some department. Sir, the address of the Governor is to contain in broad outline the general policy of the Government to be pursued as well as the activities of the different departments of the Government and looking from that point of view, I find that there are some defects in the address. The defects are not intentional and are due to probably accidental reasons. These defects pertain to some very serious matters. When these defects have come to my notice, I think it is my bounden duty to bring these defects to the notice of this House in the hope that the lacuna in the address may be filled in by the Chief Minister in his reply. I am taking my stand to bring these defects not as a carping critic but with a view to offer helpful and constructive suggestions. I hope I will not be misunderstood. I, am going to point out these defects, simply because these have come to my notice. Let us take an instance. The Governor's address, which I call illuminating has dealt with the law and order situation in one chapter. In that chapter, he has made reference to the most tragic and most unfortnate incident that happened in Hailakandi. In the address he has stated that in the police firing in Hailakandi there were as many as 5 deaths; there were as many as 8 persons who received injuries and there was large scale destruction of properties. This is very good as information to the House. The Governor, in his address, has given, this bare information to the House but the address does not enable the Members to know what the Government contemplate to do in this matter, about this most tragic incident. The address does not give us any indication what the Government propose to do with respect to this very tragic incident. Sir, the hon. Members of this House are aware of certain other similar things Some time back, there was a labourer killed in a police firing in Darrang District. This Government came forward and instituted an enquiry. Some time back again, there were 2 persons killed in Police firing at Jorhat. This Government came forward and instituted an enquiry. There was a student, at Gauhati killed at a police firing, and this Government came forward and instituted an enquiry. An enquiry was also instituted regarding Goreswar police firing. Enquiry is still going on with regard to Silchar police firing. This is all very good. This is a creditable record for Government. But so far as Hailakandi incident is concerned we expected the Government to let us know as to what they propose to do with respect to this incident where 5 deaths occurred and large scale destruction of properties took place. Why there should be a significant silence on this incident? Sir, It is not unknown to the Members of this House that there has been a persistent demand for public enquiry. That incident also, like all other incidents, should be enquired into. Also, Sir, it is not unknown to the Members of this House that there have been repeated allegations that some persons, highly placed persons, are involved in the matter. Therefore, Sir, it is only fair that the Government should come forward and make an enquiry into this matter. The Governor's address is very silen on this matter.



I, therefore, Sir, request the Chief Minister to enlighten this House with a suitable reply. He will be pleased to make this point clear and enable the Members to know the Government's mind.

This is my first submission, Sir, regarding first omission. Let us come to the second omission. That also is a very serious one, in my opinion. What I mean is the repeated allegations, that have been made both in the press as well as in the platform that there has been a very large scale influx of Pakistani people into our State. Both in the press and in the platform this is being repeatedly alleged and it is regarded as a very serious public menace threatening the integrity and safety of our State. People are demanding that very stringent measures, very strong action should be taken by the Government to put a stop to all these things. This Pakistani infiltration has become a matter of very great concern to our State. Now, Sir, this matter as depicted, and as given expression to, in the address by the Governor, is altogether different from the picture that is given in the press and the platform. It is not unknown to the members of this House that only very recently there was a random survey conducted by the Government of India. In that survey it was found that the picture was a very dismal one. Again, Sir, it is not unknown to this House that we have not been able to satisfactorily explain the large scale increase of the percentage of population in some places. Attempts are being made to explain away these things but, Sir, unfortunately these attempts have failed. We have not been able to meet with solid facts and arguments, the allegations of people that there is large scale Pakistani infiltration. I expect, Sir, that this problem, being a problem which concerns the integrity and safety of the State, would find sufficient expression in the address of the Governor but I am disappointed. That is why I take up my stand to bring this important problem to the notice of our Government so that the lacuna may be filled in by the Chief Minister in his reply. Now, Sir, what is the picture present in the address of the Governor? The picture is in few words. The whole problem is dealt with in the address that Pakistanis who come to our State without visa and permit are being attended to, they are being arrested, prosecuted, sentenced to jail and after expiry of the sentence they are being repatriated and there ends the matter.

**Shri ABU NASAR MD. OHID (Rupohihat):** Will the hon. Member please let us know how many persons were arrested and tried; how many were repatriated and how many were convicted?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong):** No information is given in the address. The speech is silent as to how many persons were tried, how many persons were repatriated and how many persons were convicted. Nothing of the sort is mentioned in the address. I am bringing this to the notice of the Government in the hope that Government will give the whole picture of this matter. I want to know from the Government, Sir, if possible, what is the actual extent of the influx, what is the number of population that have come into our State. If Government is aware of it we want that information and also what stringent measures Government propose to take to put a stop to this thing. We want only that much. Pakistani infiltration is there no doubt but here the menace is painted in a very different picture in the press and platform. We want to be satisfied from the Government what is the



extent of this menace. Is it so threatening to the safety and integrity of the State? We want this information as well as the stringent measures, drastic measures, Government propose to take. The picture given in the address is not quite the picture given outside in the press and platform. That is why I bring this to the notice of the Government.

It is a regular complaint of the people outside, Sir, that there has been a vast scale of encroachment of our grazing reserves in the State. Several lakhs of aeres of land have been under the unauthorised occupation. They are taking law in their own hands. People want to know from the Government definitely what the Government proposes to do with regard to this illegal encroachment. Are these encroachments going to be regularised by the Government or are the encroachers going to be evicted we want to know. This is a very serious matter. The information in the Governor's Address is not adequate. There is practically only a few lines about this. I want definite information from the Government regarding this very important matter. It is disturbing the public mind, it is causing anxiety to the people. That is why I bring this matter before this House.

Now, Sir, I come to the fourth omission which also is considered to be a very serious omission. This is regarding the Judicial Department. Sir, the Governor's Address is an illuminating one, no doubt, but there is no mention of this department, not a single word is written about this. Now, Sir, we have a High Court and the High Court has three judges. For about a year our High Court is going on without the third judge. Government has not yet been able to get the third judge with the result that the administration of justice is suffering. Out of the two judges, one moves about with the Commission affairs. He has the Commission at Goreswar, at Silchar and most of his time is taken up by these affairs. Government have not been able to appoint a judge and administration of justice to the people is delayed. I am sorry, Sir, that there is no mention of such things in the Governor's Address. We want that people should not suffer for want of judges, we do not get any indication about this. It is a very serious matter. There is not a single word in the Governor's Address. Not to speak of the High Court Judges, Sir, the Additional District Judge of Nowgong has retired four months back and our Government have not been able to find a suitable substitute during last four months. The appointment of an Additional District Judge would not have been a very difficult work. It should be known to the Government beforehand that particular officer in particular place is going to retire. But in this matter what has happened? The judge retired four months hence but there is no substitute up till now. We have a regular cadre of sub-judges and this could have been filled up by promotion also. The result is that there is accumulation of cases. There is discontentment among the people. There is not a single word written in the Governor's Address about it. I have just brought the matter to the notice of the Government so that Government take up the matter regarding the appointment of the Additional District Judge at Nowgong at an early date.



Now, Sir, probably these matters have not been brought to the notice of the Governor by the Departments. If the Departments had supplied these things to the Governor, probably these things should have been incorporated in the Governor's Address with the result that we would have got the necessary informations. I hope, Sir, these lacunae will be filled in by the Chief Minister when he is going to reply.

One word regarding Kopily Project, Sir. Information contained in Governor's Address regarding this is rather cryptic. This is an important project. We should have taken this project some years back. Our industrialisation depends to a large extent on the supply of power. We are already late in taking up the project. What our Government is doing in this matter? But in the Address of our Governor there are only two or three lines. Is it sufficient? We want to know what Government is doing, what works they are going to do in the current year about the project? These are the information we want to know. Probably the department entrusted with this kind of work does not properly supply such things in time and that is why we are not getting this information. Adequate information should be supplied for the Address of the Governor as well as the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. But so far as Finance is concerned, we will have opportunity to discuss it later.

But so far as the address of the Governor is concerned, there is serious omission of various important matters.

With regard to the Supply Department, what do we find in the Governor's address? Not a single word. Is it not one of the most important Departments of the State of Assam? Has it not become very very important Department in the State? But not a word on it. The problem of C.I. sheets had been a problem during the last election and this became a headache for our Members. We had to face very unpalatable criticisms because of the difficulty in procuring C.I. sheet. We gave the electorate some sort of assurances that when we go to the Assembly adequate steps will be taken to ease the situation. But curiously enough not only there is no mention of this important commodity of C.I. sheets but not a word about the Supply the Department. Why such an important Department's working has not found a place in the Governor's address? Probably the Supply Department Officers failed to supply materials. There can be no other explanation.

These are very important observations and I have made these observations to bring these matters to the notice of the Government with a view that Government will throw more light in matters referred to by me and I hope I should not be misunderstood by the Government for making these references. It is my earnest request that these matters are taken up in right earnest.

I again thank the Governor for his illuminating address, especially, for that portion of his address in which he has assured a prosperous Assam on completion of the 3rd Five Year Plan. I personally believe that Assam will be such that it will be difficult to recognise after five years, and if we can properly complete the 3rd Five Years Plan.

(Laughter)



For presenting us with such a picture by the Governor in his illuminating address the Governor deserves our thanks whole-heartedly.

With these words, I would request my friends in the Opposition to be gracious enough to withdraw their Motions and accept the Motion of thanks to the Governor.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** Our labour has been minimised to a great extent.

(Laughter)

**Shri HALADHAR UZIR (Tampulur-Reserved) :** মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন ডাঙৰীয়া, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণ মই এই সদনত শুনিলো আৰু সেই ভাষণটো মনযোগদি পঢ়িও চালো। তাত বহুতো লাগতীয়া কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু সেই গতিকে মই মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীতাজুদ্দিন চাহাবৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি অলপ কবলৈ বিচাৰিছো। আমাৰ দেশখনৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে, প্ৰকৃত গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মান বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ দেশৰ শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড যথোচিত ভাৱে উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশৰ নাগৰিকৰ উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা নহলে, দেশৰ কৃষ্টি সভ্যতা, সামাজিক ব্যৱস্থা, অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা কেতিয়াও সুস্থিৰ আৰু মজল নহয়। আৰু তেতিয়া হলে গণতন্ত্ৰ কেতিয়াও কৃতকাৰ্য্য নহয়। এনে অৱস্থা সন্মুখত ৰাখি আমি আজি দেখা পাওঁ যে, গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূল ভিত্তি শিক্ষা সমস্যাটোৰ সমাধান চৰকাৰে আজিও কৰিব পৰা নাই। স্বাধীনতা পোৱা আমাৰ আজি চৌধ বছৰ হবৰ হল। অতি পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আজি আমাৰ নিচিনা এখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশত জাতিবৰ্ণ নিষিদ্ধশেষে সুস্থিৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ভিত্তিত সকলো নাগৰিকে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সমানে সুযোগ ও সুবিধা পাব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে স্পষ্টনীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাযায়। চুবুৰীৰ কিদা চহৰৰ ওচৰৰ স্কুল বিলাকত চৰকাৰে সোনকালে মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া দেখা যায়; কিন্তু পিচপৰা ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ স্কুল বিলাকে বহু বছৰলৈ তেনে সুবিধা নাপায়। তবোপৰি মাচুল দিব নোৱাৰি বহুতো দুখীয়া মানুহৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে স্কুল এৰিব লগা হয়। এই দুখীয়া মানুহ বিলাকৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে যাতে, শিক্ষাৰ মুখ দেখিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে হাইস্কুল পৰ্য্যন্ত সেই ধৰণৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালিকক ফিজ মাফ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এনে অৱস্থাত আজি দেখিছো যে, স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত আমাৰ স্কুল-কলেজ বিলাকৰ মাচুল বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। এই বিলাকৰ বৰ দুখৰ কথা। কাৰেই, চৰকাৰে গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চল সমূহৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে তাৰ নিম্নপ্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলবিলাক চৰকাৰী কৰিব লাগে যাতে অনন্ত কালৰ কাৰণে। সেই স্কুলবিলাক ৰাইজৰ চান্দা আৰু ৰাইজে সাজি দিয়া ঘৰলৈ আশাপালি চলি থাকিব নালাগে। পোনপতীয়া ভাৱে এই বিলাক স্কুলৰ, ঘৰদিয়া, শিক্ষা, দিয়া শিক্ষাৰ সজুলি আৰু ছাত্ৰই বহিবলৈ বেঞ্চি আদি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লব লাগে তেতিয়াহে প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল বিলাকৰ ব্যৱস্থা সফল হব। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তাকে নকৰি যদি চৰকাৰে কৃপণালী কৰে তেন্তে মই ভাবো ইয়াতকৈ আৰু ডাঙৰ অন্যায় দেশত নাই। শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা ক্ষেত্ৰতো বহুত বেমেজালী আৰু নীতিহীন বিশৃঙ্খলতা দেখা যায়। এতিয়াও একবকমৰ অনুষ্ঠানৰে কিছুমান চৰকাৰী, কিছুমান বে-চৰকাৰী বুলি গণ্য কৰা হৈছে।



ইয়াৰ ফলত চৰকাৰী স্কুল সমূহৰ শিক্ষক সকলে বেচি দৰমহা পায় অন্যান্য সুযোগ সুবিধা পায়, কিন্তু বে-চৰকাৰী স্কুল বিলাকৰ শিক্ষক সকলে দৰ্শহাও কম পায় আৰু অন্যান্য সা-সুবিধাৰ পৰাও বঞ্চিত হয়। একেই স্কুলৰ একে ধৰণৰ কামকৰা শিক্ষক সকলৰ এই প্ৰভেদ থকাতো উচিত হোৱা নাই আৰু এই প্ৰভেদ চৰকাৰে উঠাই দি সকলোকে সমান ভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলবিলাকৰ শিক্ষক সকলে অতিকম দৰমহা পায় আৰু এওঁলোকৰ নিম্নতম দৰ্শহা অন্ততঃ ১০০ টকা (এশটকা) হোৱা উচিত। এই সমস্যাতলৈ চৰকাৰে চকুদিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত মই কওঁ যে, অসমত ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ লোকসকলৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ কাৰণেও চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতিৰ লোকসকল অতি সৰল আৰু হোজা মানহ। ৰাজ্যৰ অন্যান্য উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় সকলৰ লোক সকলৰ লগত সমকক্ষভাৱে তেওঁলোক চলিব পৰা নাই। এতিয়াই যদি তেওঁলোকৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ হকে ঠিকমতে সংবন্ধিত কৰা নহয় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত এটা কথা মনলৈ আহিছে, যে আজি কেইবা বছৰ ধৰি কৰি অহা এটা দাবী চৰকাৰে আওকান কৰি আছে। সেইটো হৈছে ভৈয়ামৰ বড়ো, কছাৰী জনজাতিৰ মাতৃভাষাৰ মাধ্যমেৰে প্ৰাইমাৰী পৰ্যায়ত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা। নিজৰ মাতৃভাষা থাকিও সৰু সৰু লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে যদি অপচিত ভাষাত শিক্ষাৰ আৰম্ভণিতে শিকিব লগা হয় তেন্তে সেই লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে কি বিকাশ শক্তি বা অনুভূতি লাভ কৰিব? কাষেই অনতি পলমে এই জনজাতিৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ মাধ্যম তেওঁলোকৰ মাতৃভাষা কৰি দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত ভূমি সম্পৰ্কত মই এই কথা কওঁ যে আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অধিক সংখ্যক মানুহৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে মাটিৰ ওপৰত আৰু সেই মাটি পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে চৰকাৰৰ ভূমি নীতিৰ ওপৰত। দেখা গৈছে, ভূমি সমস্যা জনসাধাৰণৰ জটিল হৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ভূমি নীতি ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত দেশৰ প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক সকলে মাটি নোপোৱা হৈছে আৰু আনহাতে অনা-খেতিয়ক সকলে প্ৰয়োজনতকৈ অধিক ভূমি দখল কৰি জমিদাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। জনজাতিৰ লোকসকলৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক 'ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট' বা 'ব্লক' আছে সেইবিলাক সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰোপৰি যিবিলাক জনজাতিৰ লোক 'ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট' বা 'ব্লক'ৰ বাহিৰত আছে, তেওঁলোকৰো সংৰক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰোপৰি অবিৱেচক ভাৱে চৰকাৰে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ঘাঁহ নোহোৱা কিছুমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ৰিজাৰ্ভ ৰাখি মাটিৰ সমস্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰা দেখা গৈছে। ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ বখাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে গৰু চৰাই প্ৰচুৰ গাখীৰ উৎপাদন কৰা আৰু ডাঙৰ গৰুৰ ঘাঁড় ৰাখি উৎকৃষ্ট গো-প্ৰজনন কৰা। কিন্তু তাৰ ঠাইত চৰকাৰে উলোতাহে কৰিছে। গতিকে মই কব খোজো যে ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্য আৰু চাকৰী কৰা মানুহে দখল কৰি থকা খেতিৰ মাটিৰ দখল উচ্ছেদ কৰি আৰু ঘাঁহ নোহোৱা অথচ খেতিৰ উপযোগী ৰিজাৰ্ভত মাটিও প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ মাজত ভগায় দি দেশৰ ভূমি আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। গো-পালন আৰু অধিক গাখীৰ উৎপাদনৰ বাবে বৰ্ত্তমানে বখা ৰিজাৰ্ভত এক চতুৰ্থাংশ গো-ঘাঁহৰ বাবে ৰাখি তাত ঘাঁহ খেতিৰ সু-ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে।

সভাপতি মহোদয় ইয়াকে কৈ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।



**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the Governor's address moved by my friend, Shri Sarat Chandra Singha.

Sir, in the Governor's address, the Governor has rightly pointed out the main problems of our State. The first and foremost problem is regarding the boundary dispute with Pakistan which, according to him, some kind of understanding has been arrived at by both the parties. But I am surprised to find one thing in the address, namely that the boundary demarcation is not yet complete. I hope Government will take emergent measures to end this boundary demarcation as early as possible. However, I am satisfied that the Governor in his address has said that there has been some progress in the boundary demarcation between Assam and Pakistan and it is expected to be completed during the current year. Sir, many hon. Members have spoken on the illegal infiltration of Pakistani nationals into India.

Sir, I am happy that the Governor has said in his address that "My Government has taken and is taking effective steps to check illegal infiltration of Pakistanis". But in spite of this, it is heard in the plains districts of Assam that there is a large infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam. Many people think that Pakistani means only Muslims; but the case is not so. There is Pakistani infiltration not only by the Muslims but by the Hindus also. In many places, in small towns and in railway stations, we have seen that numerous people come from outside and take up some small business there and these people are not the actual residents of those places. There is another way of this infiltration. Sir, in my Subdivision there is a hue and cry from a long time that there is a large scale infiltration. I have gone into the matter and what I have found? I found that most of these people who have newly come to Assam either come from Nowgong or Barpeta. I do not know whether they come first from Pakistan to Barpeta and then to Nowgong and then to North Lakhimpur. But when questioned, they replied that they came there from Nowgong or Barpeta. So, I think Government should take some effective steps to check this illegal infiltration into our State.

Now, I, come to law and order situation in our State. The Governor has said in his address that the law and order situation in our State is somewhat satisfactory. But Sir, the law and order situation, though satisfactory to some extent, is not so much satisfactory as compared to the real position. The exact position is that in some out-of-the way places the law and order is not there. In some places where there is no road or any means of communication, we find that illegal activities such as selling of liquor, opium and all these things are going on without any check. Sir, there are some places in our State which are beyond the reach of the general administration. In such places there is no police force or police thana near about; there 'might is right' theory is still prevailing.



Regarding encroachment on land I have seen that in some places even the periodic patta lands are forcibly encroached and taken over by the majority group of people, depriving the minority group. By the expression 'majority group' I do not mean any community or section of people but I mean the families who have no help and who remain aloof from the majority group. Sir, in a welfare State such a thing should not happen and so I strongly draw the attention of the Government to this matter. In my own subdivision I have seen that in some place where there is no Police Station or police out-post these things are happening. Sir, there was a proposal in the last year that some Police out-posts would be set up but they have not as yet been set up. The Governor, in his last speech mentioned that the Government proposed to re-organise the Police Department. I also feel that re-organisation of Police Department is very necessary especially in the out-of-way places and interior places.

The Governor in his address dwelt upon certain matters of special interest for our State. He said that the Third Five-year Plan outlay in our State will be Rs. 120 crores in the State sector. Over and above this the provision under the Central sector is expected to amount to Rs. 80 crores and some amount will also be spent in the private sector. This Third Plan puts before us a rosy picture of our State. So, I hope that our Government will try to spend the money in a proper way for the development of our State. Here our first duty will be to make the administrative machinery function well and in a proper way.

Regarding the food position in our State, for the last 2/3 years the food position in our State is very good. It is because of the fact that in the last 2/3 years the weather condition in our State is very good and therefore the crop prospect was good. But Sir, regarding the procurement policy of our Government I am sorry to observe that the present policy of our Government is not very satisfactory. The present policy of the Government regarding State trading has affected our growers. From the very beginning of this plan I have stated the defects in it and I pointed out all the defects always. However, Government was pleased to change the policy to some extent. At the beginning the Apex Marketing Society was given the monopoly of purchase of paddy but it did not work properly. Of course, in some places the Primary Marketing Society fared well but in others it totally failed, and the failure has acted very heavily upon the sellers of paddy. I have said in one of my speeches in this House that in my Subdivision the Ahu crop was not harvested as there was no market for them. As the monopoly of purchase of paddy was given to the Primary Society, there was no buyer for the Ahu crop. That is one of the main reasons why the cultivators have left Ahu cultivation in some places and they have taken up Jute cultivation instead. They are forced to cultivate Jute because when they cannot sell paddy they must grow something from which they can get easy money. I am happy that the Government have now changed their policy and are now giving direct licence to the Service Co-operatives. This arrangement is better than the previous one. When the Service Co-operatives can get easy money



either from the Government or from the dealers, they can easily pay the cultivators. Some of our Hon. Ministers have seen the position personally and in some places finding no other remedy they have issued licences to the dealers. So, Sir, I think that the present policy of the Government regarding the State Trading, direct purchase and sale by the Service Co-operatives is encouraging and if Government want to encourage the Service Co-operatives, then the State Trading may succeed to some extent.

Sir, regarding land reform, I am happy that Government have enacted many progressive laws during the last five years. But Sir, I must observe one thing here. The law making is one thing and the practice is another thing. In practice what I have seen that in my Subdivision, I do not know the case of other Subdivisions and so I will cite some examples of my Subdivision. I have seen that flood-affected and erosion-affected people of Majuli are now homeless for the last three or four years. The Government is not able to give them land anywhere. Twenty-four families of my subdivision of Tintia Village in Silikha-guri lost their homeland and paddyland owing to erosions caused by the Subansiri river. Some of them remained in the Gohpur Forest Reserve but the Forest Department evicted them. They became homeless and are now residing in others' houses. In my subdivision at Amtola P. G. R. we opened it for settlement of about 250 families—landless and flood-affected people but it is two to three years by now that these people have not been given settlement and they are now roaming about, always disturbing the local M. L. A., disturbing local leaders of the place. Regarding encroachment and eviction, Government has taken stern measures; this is good but in practice what has happened is that encroachers are not evicted. I have spoken about this in this august House for the last five years very frankly—there has been no eviction from the Bongalmora P. G. R. too. So, Sir, I think Government should give more stress on the law and order situation. Otherwise we shall have to face a chaotic situation which we faced in the last July disturbances.

Then, Sir, I come to another point—that is regarding industrialisation. Government has taken up the matter of industrialisation in right earnest and some progress has been made. But I am puzzled by one thing. When on the one hand we are establishing big industries, on the other hand we are encouraging small scale industries also. How these two can go along with, I am puzzled. In course of industrialisation we have seen that we are establishing all sorts of mills and at the same time we are encouraging handicrafts also. Sir, it is a natural corollary that when machines come, people become unemployed. In the same place we cannot encourage the big industries and the small-scale and cottage industries. Formerly I suggested that the rice mill industry should not be encouraged so that our Dheki industry may remain. Though rebate is given to this small-scale industry, the big mills are killing the Dheki industry step by step. These Dhekis will go out from our State in five



or six years time. Small machineries are being installed in every village and the Dheki is going away. So, Sir, a definite policy is wanted in this regard. They should take up some industries and then encourage them in the proper way. By such a policy the articles which can be produced by small-scale industries should be left for small-scale industries. Small-scale industries should be given protection and no machineries should be allowed to compete with it. Otherwise it will not produce any good result and it will be a sheer wastage of public money.

Then, Sir, regarding Panchayats, I beg to submit that though the process of decentralisation is our aim, after joining the Panchayats with the Community Development, the working of the Panchayats is not coming upto expectation. So, in my opinion there should be more co-ordination and Government should give more stress not on other things but on the matter of co-ordination between official wings and non-official wings of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. Now there is lack of co-ordination in every sphere, from the Village Panchayats upto Mahkuma Parishad. In the Village Panchayats where the President is strong, he has a clash with the Secretary and where the President is a weak man, even he knows nothing, not to speak of other members, the Secretary is all in all. I have connection with the working of the Panchayats, so I know the exact position of the Panchayats. I suggest that Government should give more stress on the co-ordination of the officials and non-officials, otherwise the Panchayat raj which is the main object of decentralisation cannot be achieved.

Then I come to the next point—the growth of towns in our State. We have seen that there has been practically a haphazard growth of small towns in every industrial place of our State. For this the Government should take some steps. Here in the Governor's Address also, there has been reference in regard to the Gauhati Master Plan. But one Master Plan for the Gauhati town will not solve our problem. There may be one Greater Gauhati town but there are many more smaller towns and such towns there are by hundreds. These smaller towns should be controlled so that it cannot grow haphazardly. I bring this matter to the notice of the Government particularly, even in my subdivision I have seen some small towns which have not been declared as such but they are growing. After some time it will be a headache for the Government to make them planned. So I think Government will take immediate steps to bring all these growing towns in a planned manner.

Then Sir, regarding transport, I am happy to see that Government is taking active interest in the transport problem of the State. The Government have already nationalised a good number of roads, but Sir, the running of transport vehicles is not up to the mark. Another point is that in almost all the transport lines, there are dearth of running vehicles. In some stations, especially on the north bank, what we have seen, we have seen hundreds of passengers waiting to get their seats. In the North Lakhimpur stations, in Bihpuria and other stations we have seen that hundreds of passengers are going to the stations for going somewhere. What happened, they had to wait for the whole day



and most of them are unable to get their seats in the buses. Another important point is that there are some buses which generally break down after running for 5 or 6 miles and the passengers have to wait for the whole day and sometimes they have to wait for one or two days for getting seats in the buses to take them away from that place. So, Sir, I suggest that Government should take some interest for the transport problem on the North Trunk Road where there is no other way of communication.

Sir, we the people of Assam are very fortunate enough that the messenger of peace, Vinoba Bhabaji, visited our country and remained in our country for about a year and he covered a large part of our country. Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. With these words, Sir, I support the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address and conclude my speech.

### **Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur) :**

মাননীয় চেয়ারমেন মহোদয়, এই বিধান সভায়, দীর্ঘ পাঁচ বৎসরের পর সত্যের প্রতীক সৰূপ আল্লাহতালার কৃপায় এইবার সহ তৃতীয় বার বিধান সভায় উপস্থিত হইতে সক্ষম হয়েছি।

অদ্য এই বিধান সভায়, মাননীয় শ্রীশরৎবাৰু রাজ্যপালের ভাষণের ওপর যে প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করেছেন তাহা সমর্থন করিতে নিয়। কয়েকটি কথা বলিতে চাই। ইহা অতি সত্য যে, রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে রাজ্যের সমস্ত সমস্যার বিশদ বিবরণ থাকিতে পারে না। রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে রাজ্য পরিচালনার নীতি সমূহের কেবল মাত্র আভাস দেওয়া হয়, কোন সদস্য রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতায় তাহার মতে কয়েকটি কথা বাদ পরেছে বলে অফিস কর্মচারীদের দায়ী করেছেন আমি তা সমীচীন মনে করি না, কারণ আমরা বাড়িতে বসে রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে যাহা থাকে একান্তমনে করিতেছিলাম, তাহা অফিস কর্মচারীরা ও ভাবিবে তাহা হতে পারে না বরং ভাষণ তৈরী করার সময় তাহারা যে বিষয় গুলি দেওয়া উচিত মনে করেছেন তাহাই দিয়াছেন। আমার দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস ছিল যে রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতায় কাছাড়ে মৎসজীবী সম্প্রদায়ের কথা নিশ্চয় উল্লেখ থাকিবে—বহুদিন যাবৎ তাহারা সরকারী ভাবে অনুন্নত সম্প্রদায়ের পথ সুযোগ সুবিধা পাওয়ার দাবী জানাইতেছে, আশা করেছিলাম বাগান গুলার চা শ্রমিক দুটাই হোক কিম্বা অন্য লেবার, যাহারা আসাম রাজ্যের এক সম্পদ তাহাদের উল্লেখ থাকিবে। কাছাড়ে আর একটি অনুন্নত সমাজ, যাদের (কিরাণ) বলে তাদের উন্নতির পরিকল্পনার আভাস থাকিবে। তা ছাড়া আসামরাজ্যে আর ও এক সমাজের লোক যাহারা দিন দিন অবনতির চূড়ান্ত সীমায় পৌছিতেছে যাহাদের কথা এই সদনে কেহই আলোচনা করেন নাই, যাহারা অনুন্নত সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে পরেন না মৎসজীবী ও নৃশ্রমিক সম্প্রদায় ভুক্ত ও নন, পাহাড়ীও নন, উল্লেখিত অনুন্নতদের কথা ও অনেকে চিন্তা করেন কিন্তু আমি যে, সম্প্রদায়ের কথা বলিতেছি তাহাদের চিন্তা আমাদের মনে খুব কমই আছে। তাহারা হলেন রাজ্যের গরীব অসহায় অশিক্ষিত নির্দ্বন্দ্ব মধ্যবিত্ত কৃষক ও কৃষিজীবী ও কর্মজীবী কাষ্টহিন্দু ও মুছলমান।



ইহাতে বহু চৌধুরী, ব্রাহ্মণ ও পারিবেন। রাজ্যে এই সমাজই সংখ্যা গরিষ্ঠ তাহাদের উন্নতি বিশিষ্ট পরিকল্পনায় উল্লেখ থাকিবে ; কিন্তু কিছুই নাই তাই নাকি আমি অফিস কর্মচারীদের দোষ দেব না, দিতে পারি না। কারণ তাহারা আমার মন নিয়া চিন্তা করেন নাই এবং আমাদের ১০৫ জনের মনমত চিন্তাধারা তাহাদের হওয়া সম্ভবপর নয়। তাই তাদের এই দোষারূপ করা অসঙ্গত।

মহোদয়, শিক্ষা উন্নতির মেরুদণ্ড এবং ইহার ভিত্তি প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার উপর আমরা যদি আমাদের দেশের ছোট ছোট ছেলেদের দিতে পারিনা তবে এদেশ এগিয়ে নেওয়া সম্ভব হবে না। অনেক গ্রামাঞ্চলে যে সব স্কুল আজ কয়েক বৎসর যাবৎ চলিয়া আসিতেছে, তারা সরকারের সাহায্য পায় নাই। অথচ উঃ হাইলাকান্দি ও বদরপুর প্রায় ২০১২২ টি পুরাতন প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় যার ছাত্র আজ গেক্টোরীয়েটে কাজ করিতেছে, প্রায় বৎসর দেড়েক যাবৎ ভেঙ্গে ভুমিস্যাং হয়ে আছে সেই সব স্কুল এখন পর্য্যন্ত পুনর্নির্মাণ করা হয় নাই। লেনের বাহিরা গৃহে কাজ চলিতেছে। অন্যদিকে কোন কোন স্কুল যাহার মাত্র একচালা টিনপাট উড়িয়ে নিয়েছে সেই স্কুলের সাহায্যের জন্য যথেষ্ট টাকা গ্রাণ্ট হয়েছে।

যদি এরকম অবস্থা হয়ে থাকে তাহলে ছোট ছোট ছেলে-মেয়েদেরকে কি করে ভাল শিক্ষা দেওয়া যায় এক দিকে যেমন শিক্ষার জন্য গৃহ নির্মাণ এবং অন্যান্য সাজ-সরঞ্জাম অত্যন্ত আবশ্যিক সে রকম সকল স্কুলে শিক্ষার মান বন্ধিত করা আবশ্যিক। শিক্ষার মান বন্ধিত না করিলে ক্রমশঃ প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অকর্মণ্য হইয়া পড়িবে ফলে উচ্চ শিক্ষার পথ ছেলেদের জন্য অন্ধকার হইয়া পড়িবে, তাই শিক্ষার মান বন্ধিত করা একান্ত দরকার।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হল প্রত্যেক সদস্য বলেছেন পাকিস্তানীদের অবৈধ প্রবেশের কথা। এর জন্য কেবল এই বিধান সভায় নয়, সমস্ত ভারতবাসী দুঃখীত এবং কেহ এই অবৈধ প্রবেশকে বরদাস্ত করিতে পারেনা। কিন্তু পাকিস্তানীর অবৈধ প্রবেশের নামে যদি ভারতীয় কোন নাগরিকের ওপর অত্যাচার চলে সেটা স্বাধীন দেশের লোক বরদাস্ত করিতে পারে না। পাকিস্তানীর অনুপ্রবেশ কি রকম বন্ধ করা যায় সেটা চিন্তা করা প্রয়োজন হয়েছে। আমি অবশ্য জানি না সরকার কি ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করেছেন কিন্তু গীমানায় একজন লোককে চিনা অত্যন্ত কঠিন সে পাকিস্তানী না ভারতীয় লোক। গীমানায় সংখ্যা লম্বিষ্টদের কি রকম লঙ্ঘিত হইতে হয়েছে সেটাও চিন্তা করা দরকার। সংখ্যালম্বিষ্ট মানে আমি মুসলমান মনে করিনা-কখনও করিনা। গত আগষ্ট মাসে আসাম ট্রিবিউনে দেখলাম হঠাৎ পাকিস্তানীর অনুপ্রবেশ। এর জন্য আসানের ভিতর এবং বাহিরে এত আলোড়ন কেন? আমি লোক গণনা রিপোর্ট দেখে জানলাম আসামে অনেক লোক বৃদ্ধি হয়েছে। আমি ১৯৫২ সনে এই বিধান সভার সদস্য ছিলাম এবং ১৯৫৭ সনের বাজেট অধিবেশন পর্য্যন্ত সদস্য ছিলাম। সেই সময় নগাঁও এবং কাছাড়ের অনেকলোক লোক গণনা থেকে বাদ হয়েছিল। এমন কি বহু চেট্টাও যত্ন নেওয়া স্বত্বেও লোক গণনায় অসংখ্য লোক বাদ পড়েছে; এখন সেসব লোকের নাম লোকগণনায় ভিত্তি হওয়ার ফলে লোকসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইতে পারে। তাহার প্রমাণ স্বরূপ মহোদয়, আমি আপনার দৃষ্টি এই বারের ভোটারের লিষ্টের প্রতি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি। আপনি দেখতে পারেন পাড়ায় পূর্ণ বয়স্ক নর-নারী প্রায় ৬০৭০ জন ভোটার বাদ পড়েছে এবং প্রায় গ্রামে ২০ হইতে ৪০ জন পর্য্যন্ত উপযুক্ত ভোটার ভোটার



লিষ্টে নাম না উঠাৰ দৰুণ তাহাৰা বোনিয়াদী সম্ব ভোটদান হইতে বঞ্চিত ৰহিয়াছে। আজ যদি পুনঃ তদন্তক্ৰমে সরকার ওদের নাম ভোটৰ লিষ্টে উঠাইতে নিৰ্দেশ দেওয়া তাহাদের নাম লিষ্টে উঠিয়া যায়, তবে কি এই বঞ্চিত সংখ্যাকে বহিরাগত বলা যাইবে? কখনও না। গত ১৯৫১ ইংৰাজীৰ গণনায় নগাঁও জিলাই হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লোকের নাম বাদ পড়িয়াছে, অনেকেই বলে ইহা পূৰ্ব পৰিকল্পিত, কোন এক সমাজের লোকের সংখ্যা কম করার জন্যে, তবে আমরা কি ইহা বিশ্বাস করে নিব? কিন্তু যদি বাদ দেওয়া সংখ্যা এখন ১৯৬১ ইংৰাজীতে ভুল হওয়ায় সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইয়া থাকে, তবে কেবল ইহাৰ উপৰ ভিত্তি করে অনুপ্ৰবেশের অভিযোগ দিলে চলিবে না বরং বাদ পৰা সংখ্যাকে গণনায় ও ভোটের লিষ্টে ভুক্ত করে সৰ্ব সমাজের লোকের মন হইতে সন্দেহ দূৰ করে দেশ গঠনে ও দেশের ঐক্য সাধনে অগ্রসর হইতে হইবে।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday the 26th March, 1962.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam.



## No. 1

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,50,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962, for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue."

	Rs.
I.— Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	1,01,21,500
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	Nil.
Additional amount now required ... ..	3,50,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	...

	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
Minor and Sub-head	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H.—Assignments and compensation-payments to the Mizo Chief.	..	...	..	..	...	3,50,000	3,50,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount is required for making *ex-gratia* payment to the Mizo Chiefs in addition to their compensation already paid to them to meet their demands for the higher rates of compensation. As the actual requirement for the purpose could not be foreseen, no provision was made in the current year's budget and as such an advance was obtained from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.



## No. 2

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.7,964, 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, 1962, for the administration of the head "8.—State Excise Duties."

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 23,09,600
II.—Additional Grant voted by the Assembly during the year.		Nil.
Additional amount now required	... ..	7,964
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—		...

Minor and Sub-head  (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.	(8) Rs.
B.—District Executive Establishment—							
1. Pay of Officers	.. 48,000	3,960	..	..	..	400	400
2. Pay of Establishment	.. 4,22,787	62,110	..	..	..	1,852	1,852
3. Allowances and Honoraria	3,81,796	74,665	...	...	..	3,212	3,212
4. Contingencies	.. 1,84,300	16,800	..	..	..	2,500	2,500
Total ..	..	..	...	..	...	7,964	7,964

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount is required for appointment of 1 post of Superintendent of Excise, 2 posts of Inspectors of Excise, 3 posts of Assistant Inspectors of Excise and 17 posts of Excise Peons in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District in connection with the extension of the Assam Excise Act, 1910, to the former Khasi States with effect from 1st October, 1961. In order to check illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor and to take other administrative measures the additional staff is considered to be an immediate necessity. As the aforesaid areas were not so long within the purview of the Assam Excise Act, 1910, necessary provision of fund for the staff could not be made in the budget for 1961-62. The amount is required to meet the cost of the administration for January and February, 1962 only. Hence the Supplementary Demand.



## No. 3

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 34,350, 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, 1962, for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	1,14,300
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	...	...
Additional amount now required	... ..	34,350
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—		

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly.		Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	Sixth Schedule		Sixth Schedule		Sixth Schedule		
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Non-Judicial	36,000	700			9,000	1,150	10,150
B—Judicial	16,000	900	...	...	900	..	900
C—Superintendence	7,992	100	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
D—Value of Stamps supplied from Central Stores	50,000	2,500	..	..	20,000	2,300	22,300
Total					29,900	4,450	34,350

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is necessary for payment of discount to stamp vendors on account of increased sales of stamp, both non-judicial and judicial; and to make payments to Nasik Store for supply of stamps and incidental expenses. Hence this demand.



## Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs 50,77,600 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, 1962, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,72,74,000
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly ...	1,14,800
Additional amount now required ...	50,77,600

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally Voted by the Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B—(a) Conservancy and Works—								
VI—(i) Communication and Building—								
I.—(i) Expenditure in connection with the protection of border areas	..	..	26,600	..	..	64,600	..	64,600
II.—IX—Suspense	75,00,000	..	..	..	..	50,00,000	..	50,00,000
III.—C (a) Establishment 4 Contingencies	2,23,8000	35,050	..	..	..	5,000	8,000	13,000
Total—	..	..	..	..	..	50,69,600	8,000	50,77,600
Ded—Recoveries(—)	75,00,000	..	..	..	(—)	50,00,000	..	(—)50,00,000
Net Total	..	..	..	..	..	69,600	8,000	77,600

I. (i) Rs.64,600. is required to meet the cost of construction and maintenance of the following roads, i. e., (1) Lakhipur-Billbari, (2) Pecharpar-Fulkandi and (3) Footpaths in Patharia Hills Forest Reserve for the facility of Patrolling by Assam Forces to protect these Reserves against encroachment by Pakistan.



II. Of this Rs.25 lakhs is required to meet the cost of increased supply of timbers and sleepers to the Government of India, Ministries of Railways and Work Housing and Supply. This is completely an unanticipated item as the expenditure requirements under this head depends to great extent on the volume of indents received from the Government of India and these indents continue coming throughout the year. The amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

The Supplementary Demand for the remaining Rs. 25 lakhs relates to the recoverable expenditure incurred in purchase of Plywood timber for supply to the Plywood Mills. As the present system of effecting recovery of the same under G. R. S. P. is found not satisfactory, it has therefore been necessary to book the same under "Suspense". Hence the demand.

Note—The suspense account will be recovered and finally adjusted during the financial year.

III. Rs.13,000 is required to meet the cost in connection with the celebration of first Forest Centenary. The amount has been advanced from contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.



## Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.15,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "18B and 68-A.—B.—N.E.D. Works".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	2,44,86,400
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. ...	Nil.
Additional amount now required ...	15,00,000
III.—Sub-head under which Supplementary Demand will be accounted for. ...	...

(1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

18.—B.—N.E.D. Works financed from Ordinary Revenue (Non-Commercial).—Normal.—C — Maintenance and Repairs—Restoration of Flood Damages.	18,00,000	10,000	...	..	15,00,000	..	15,00,000
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

As the existing Budget provision is not adequate, the amount of Rs.15,00,000 is required to meet the additional requirements due to occurrence of natural calamities in the shape of flood damages. The expenditure had to be incurred for taking emergent steps such as closing of breaches, retirement, etc. Timely action to construct temporary ring bunds, closing of breaches and other protective measures had to be taken promptly in order to avoid the possibility of greater disaster during the following rainy season leading to devastation to cultivation and property, as in some districts the embankments suffered heavy damages during floods. In view of the facts stated above, the expenditure could not be foreseen. The sum of Rs. 15,00,000 only was obtained as advance from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.



## No. 6

## Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALITHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,57,461 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 1962, for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,92,51,500
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year ...	2,75,400
Additional amount now required ...	3,57,461

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

Major and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Secretariat and Headquarter Establishment—							
D.I.—(a) Civil Secretariat—							
12—Secretariat and attached offices—Board of Revenue.	..	..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
F.—District Administration—							
F.—I.—General Establishment—							
4. Contingencies ..	5,85,000	1,49,050	2,40,000	10,000	2,86,874	20,585	3,07,459
G.—Works—							
(a) Original Works.	3,000	9,000	..	..	1	..	1
(b) Repairs ..	500	4,500	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	..	3,36,875	20,586	3,57,461



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

12.—*Secretariat and attached Offices—Board of Revenue.*—The Assam Board of Revenue Act, 1959 (Act VIII of 1960) needed some amendment which was done in the last September Session of the Assembly and has received assent of the Governor only in the month of November, 1961. The Government have taken a decision to bring in force the Act immediately and constituted the Board with effect from 15th November, 1961. This expenditure could not therefore be foreseen and consequently necessary provision of fund could not be made in the current year's budget. So, an advance of Rs.50,000 was obtained from the Contingency Fund in November, 1961 to meet the expenditure of the Board for the remaining period of the year. Hence, the Supplementary Demand to regularise the same.

F. District Administration.

F.I. General Establishment.

#### 4. Contingencies.

(a) An amount of Rs.4,24,900 was advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet immediate expenditure in connection with payment of pending bills of petrol, hire charges, etc., of requisitioned vehicles, house rent for accommodation of Military personnel required for maintenance of law and order in some of the Plain and Hills Districts. No provision could be made in the budget as the expenditure was of unforeseen nature. As there is saving under the head "25.—G. A.", an amount of Rs.1,21,380 has been re-appropriated from the Savings. Hence the Supplementary Demand for the balance amount of Rs.2,86,874 to regularise the advance.

(b) An amount of Rs.3,939 was required for payment of bills for electric lights installed in the buildings occupied by the Army Personnel in Mikir Hills in connection with Naga Hills Operation. No provision could be made in the budget as proposal was received after finalisation of Budget Estimate for 1961-62.

As the expenditure was of immediate nature, the same was provided by an advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

G—Works—(a) A sum of Rs.5,200 has been advanced from the Contingency Fund during 1961-62 to meet an immediate necessity. The amount has now been re-appropriated from the anticipated Savings available under "25.—G. A.". Hence the Supplementary Demand for a token grant of Re.1 to regularise the advance.

(b) The amount of Rs.10,000 is required for repairs of Military bashes in North Cachar Hills occupied by the Army Personnel in connection with Naga Hills operation. As the expenditure is of immediate necessity and as there exists no provision for the purpose, it is met by an advance from the Contingency Fund. The amount has now been re-appropriated from the anticipated Savings available under "25.—G. A.". Hence the Supplementary Demand for a token grant of Re.1 to regularise the advance.



## No.7

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.40,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962, for the administration of the head "27.—Administration of Justice".

								Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly								... 18,91,600
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.								... 2,000
Additional amount now required								... 40,500
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—								
Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
(1)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Law Officers—								
(b) Legal Remembrancer—								
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	45,000	..	..	..	25,000	..	25,000	
(c) Mufassil Establishment—								
3. Contingencies ...	36,000	1,000	..	2,000	5,700	9,800	15,500	
Total ..	.	...	..	..	30,700	9,800	40,500	

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The total extra grant of Rs.40,500 is required to meet the expenditure on fees to Government Advocates for conducting Government cases in the High Court, fees to Lawyers for conducting cases in the Supreme Court and fees to other Pleaders in General and in Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas. The nature of expenditure on all these items is such that it was not possible to anticipate the actual requirement at the time of preparation of the budget. To meet the immediate requirement, the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.



No.8

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962, for the administration of the head "28—Jails"

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	... 29,14,200
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year	... 80,000
Additional amount now required	... 1,10,000
III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	Sixth		Sixth		Sixth		
	General	Schedule	General	Schedule	General	Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—District Jail—5—Contingencies.	15,77,400	89,900	50,000	...	33,000	27,000	60,000
B.—Charges for Police Custody.	1,18,900	36,120	..	..	30,000	20,000	50,000
Total			...		63,000	47,000	1,10,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) A.—*District Jails—5. Contingencies.*—The additional grant of Rs.33,000 for general areas and Rs. 27,000 for sixth schedule areas are required to meet the increased expenditure under ration, clothing, lodging, hospital charges and other charges due to increase of Jail population. The provision under this head was made on the basis of existing registered accommodation for 4,312 prisoners but this has now proved inadequate due to increase in Jail population. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.

(2) B.—*Charges for Police Custody.*—The additional amount of Rs.30,000 for general areas and Rs.20,000 for sixth schedule areas are required to meet more expenditure under "diet and conveyance of U. T. Prisoners". The expenditure under this head is very uncertain and fluctuating in nature and it depends mostly upon the number of persons arrested during the particular year. Moreover, some additional expenditure is required for the lock-up at Kokrajhar for which no provision was made in the budget. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.



## No.9

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.6,43,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "29.—Police"

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	..	4,46,04,200
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.			85
Additional amount now required	...	..	6.43,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—			

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) B—D. E. F.—							
(a) District Police—							
4. Contingencies ..	42,38,643	6,96,286	...	..	6,00,000	..	6,00,000
(II)—G—C. I. D.—							
(a) C.I.D. (proper)—							
1. Pay of officers ...	68,672	...	..	..	5,000	..	5,000
2. Pay of Establishment.	8,44,114	...	...	...	30,000	..	30,000
3. Allowance and Honararia.	6,97,100	..	...	...	8,000	...	8,000
Total ..	...	...	...	...	6,43,000	...	6,43,000



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

(i) A sum of Rs.6,00,000 is proposed to meet the fixed obligatory expenditure on account of cost of Assam Rifles Scale of rations to the Assam Police Battalions.

(ii) (1) A sum of Rs.5,000 is proposed to meet the expenditure on account of drawal of leave salary for granting of refused leave to two officers for a period of 4 months to each.

(2) The sum of Rs.30,000 is proposed to meet the expenditure on account of revision of Special Pay to the C. I. D. personnel at enhanced rate.

(3) The sum of Rs.8,000 is proposed to meet the expenditure on Dearness Allowance, Compensatory Allowance, etc., owing to sanction of increased rate of Special Pay to the C. I. D. personnel.



## No.10

Shri DEVKANTA BAROOAH to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.13,32,070 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, 1962 for the administration of the head "37.—Education—I.—General Education".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	7,78,76,300
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.			6,93,320
Additional amount now required	..	..	13,32,070
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—			

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
R.—Scholarships— (h) Other Scholarship 9—Central— Post-Matric Scholarships.	20,00,000	...	...	..	13,00,000	...	13,00,000
(g) General Scholarship.	2,50,000	—	—	...	32,070	...	32,070
Total	..	..	..	...	13,32,070	..	13,32,070

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

R—(h) The additional amount of Rs. 13 lakhs is required to cover short fall for sanction of Post-Metric Scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward classes and to



[24th March,

pay tuition and other fees to students of other Backward classes who passed in 3rd Division and who are not eligible to Post-Matric Scholarships. In the absence of Government of India's timely decisions as to whether the scheme would be continued on the same principles as were followed during the Second Plan period or some 'means and merit test' would be applied in the case of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students just like the Other Backward Classes and also in view of the delay in State Government's decisions as to the scope of the Scheme in respect of Other Backward Classes, the additional expenditure involved could not be adequately assessed at the time of preparation of the Budget estimate for the current year. Moreover, the number of applications of eligible students has considerably increased this year and a revised list of more Backward of the Other Backward Classes has been prepared. To meet immediate requirement, the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Hence the Demand.

(g) The Ministry of Education have sanctioned a sum of Rs.32,070 as financial assistance to displaced students from East Pakistan affected by the language disturbances of 1960. As the amount has been sanctioned only in January last, it could not be provided in the original budget. The amount has already been sanctioned by taking an advance from the contingencies fund. The supplementary demand now asked for is only to regularise the advance obtained from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand.



## No. 11

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.23,39,048, 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, 1962, for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	1,69,44,500
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	2
Additional amount now required ...	23,39,048
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

### NORMAL

#### B.—Hospitals and dispensaries—

(i) Establishment of Primary Health Units.	7,00,000	2,00,019	...	...	90,000	10,000	1,00,000
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#### D.—Medical Colleges and Schools—

##### (c) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—

4.—Contingencies ...	2,79,900	...	...	...	30,000	...	30,000
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##### (d) Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh—

4.—Contingencies ..	8,63,100	...	1	...	76,677	...	76,677
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#### Development Schemes —Third Five Year Plan—

#### I.—Schemes under Art. 275—



Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	Sixth Schedule		Sixth Schedule		Sixth Schedule		
	General	Schedule	General	Schedule	General	Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. 2.—Hospital and Dispensaries (a)—Establishment of Medical Dispensaries.	50,000	20,000	...	...	...	85,000	85,000
D. 2.—Medical Colleges and Schools—							
(a) Training of Hills and Plains Tribal Girls' Auxiliary Nurse, Midwifery and Nursing Courses.	20,000	10,000	...	...	...	12,000	12,000
II.—Other State Plan Schemes—							
D. 3.—Medical Colleges and Schools—							
(d) Completion of the Scheme for the Expansion of Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh.	1,20,000	...	...	...	69,689	...	69,689
(e) Establishment of Two Medical Colleges—							
1. Pay of Officers ..	1,11,000	...	...	...	37,000	...	37,000
2. Pay of Establishment.	42,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	80,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000
4. Contingencies ..	67,000	...	1	...	7,98,682	...	7,98,682
5. Works ..	...	...	...	...	11,00,000	...	11,00,000
Total =	...	...	...	...	22,32,048	1,07,000	23,39,048



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.(i)—The amount is required for more medical stores, diet of patients, equipments than originally anticipated and also for payment of last year's pending bills. Out of this, an amount of Rs.26,677 is for regularisation against an advance of Rs.90,000 obtained from the Contingency Fund during the 1960-61.

D.(c) 4—The amount is required for the purchase and replacement of parts of the Deep X-ray machine of Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh which has gone out of order.

D.4 (d)—The amount is required for purchase of more medical stores and costly drugs for better treatment of increased number of patients. More expenditure is also required for payment of last year's pending bills.

B.2(a)—The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure for pay of Officers and staff and purchase of medical stores, etc., for new medical dispensaries under Art. 275 programme in the Autonomous Districts proposed to be opened during the current financial year. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand.

D.2(a)—This additional amount is required to meet the expenditure for award of stipends to the Hills Tribal Girls for training in Auxiliary-Nurse-Midwifery and Nursing Courses under Art. 275 programme of the Third Five Year Plan. The amount has been made available by adjustment in the plan. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand.

D.3(d)—The additional amount is required to meet the pay and allowances in connection with new posts sanctioned by Government for few units in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.

D.3(e)—The additional amount is required to meet the expenditure on account of staff for Pathology, Pharmacology and other Pre-Clinical and Clinical staff and also for purchase of equipments for Gauhati Medical College, and an amount of Rs.11,00,000 is required for acquisition of land for Gauhati and Silchar Medical Colleges. The amount shown under "Contingencies" includes a sum of Rs.6,15,682 for regularisation against an advance of Rs.6,20,000, obtained from the Contingency Fund during 1960-61 and also for regularisation of an advance of Rs.13,50,000 sanctioned during 1961-62.



No-12

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.10,19,020 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 1962 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	1,20,27,800
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	3,80,000
Additional amount now required ... ..	10,19,020

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NORMAL—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) A—P. H. Establishment.							
(f) Anti-Leprosy Scheme							
1. Pay of Establishment	51,508	} 30,000	..	..	11,000	..	11,000
2. Allowance and Honoraria.	49,000		..	..	7,000	..	7,000
3. Contingencies ..	39,000		..	..	21,000	..	21,000
(II) —							
(m) Public Health Engineering and National Water Supply and Sanitation.—							
2. Pay of Establishment	1,75,040	...	..	..	1,14,960	...	1,14,960
3. Allowance and Honoraria.	1,57,433	...	..	..	32,127	..	32,127
5. Works ..	82,500	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000



Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(III) B—Grants for Public Health purposes—							
1. Grant for Rural Water Supply.	1,00,000	1,35,000	..	..	..	82,933	82,933
(IV) C—Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases—							
(b) Other Epidemic ...	5,14,300	71,100	..	..	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
(V) G.—Works—							
(a) Original Works—							
I. By Public Works Department.	2,000	30,000	..	..	..	2,20,000	2,20,000
Development Schemes— Third Five Year Plan Schemes under Article 275—							
(VI) B—2—Grants for Public Health purposes—							
(i) Grants-in-aid for Rural Water Supply	2,00,000	..	..	3,80,000	..	1,80,000	1,80,000
Total	..	..	..	..	5,36,087	4,82,933	10,19,020
Deduct—Recoveries—							
Deduct—Amount Transferred to "Loans and Advances" Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—III—Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Loans for Urban Water Supply Scheme,	(-)4,64,250	..	..	..	(-)1,78,700	..	(-)1,78,700



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

I. Total additional amount of Rs. 43,900 is required due to inclusion of two Leprosy Colonies at Udalguri and Maneha formerly maintained by Local Board now decided to be taken over by Government which could not be foreseen at the time of preparation of current year's budget. An amount of Rs. 3,00 will be met from savings from the original grant and Supplementary Demand is required for Rs.39,000 only.

The additional requirement includes Rs.20,432 for entertainment of one Pharmacist, Seven Leprosy Social workers and two Chowkidars and Rs.23,468 as contingencies for maintaining the two Centres from 1st March 1961 to 28th February 1962.

The amount of Rs. 39,000 proposed in the Supplementary Demand cannot be met from savings.

II.(1) The additional amount under sub-heads 2 and 3 is required to meet the pay and allowances of staff as the original provision made in the current year's Budget, is inadequate.

(2) Sub-head 5---As the Water Supply scheme completed during "2nd Plan" have not yet been taken over by the Panchayats of respective areas as yet, the additional amount is required to undertake the maintenance and repairs of Schemes completed during 2nd Plan.

III. The amount is required to meet the expenses incurred by the Mizo District Council last year for carrying out the emergency Water Supply Scheme to the Public at Aijal at the estimated cost of Rs.1,03,403. The work was to be executed by Public Works Department but through certain misunderstanding the same was executed by the District Council for which there was no provision in the budget. There is also no provision for the purpose during the current year. The amount of Rs.82,933 has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand in order to regularise the advance taken from Contingency Fund.

IV. The additional amount is necessary as more expenditure is required than originally estimated by Government due to increased demand of drugs in the hospitals and dispensaries. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand for regularisation.

V. The amount is required for Emergency Water Supply Scheme at Aijal. The existing Budget provision is found too inadequate to meet the situation. The scheme is to carry water by Trucks for Supply to the town for Government servants, District Council staff, members, Member of Legislative Assembly and Government institutions like Hospitals, Jail, Schools, etc., from Sairang river. This year the need for supply of water increases considerably which could not be foreseen. Hence the demand.



VI. Two water supply schemes, *viz.*, Garobadha in Garo Hills District and Mairang in United K. and J. Hills were taken up during the 2nd Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs.2.10 lakhs, respectively. The schemes had to spill over to Third Plan as the works could not be completed during the last year as originally anticipated. No budget provision was made in the current year.

The amount of Rs.1,80,000 has now been made available by adjustment in consultation with Planning and Development Department and is necessary for the Schemes, as shown below in this current financial year.

						Rs.
(1) Garobadha ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,000
(2) Mairang ...	...	..	...	...	..	40,000
Total	...	..	...	...	...	1,80,000

To meet immediate requirement the amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.



## No.13

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.71,400 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, 1962 for the administration of the head "41.—Animal Husbandry".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 56,64,300

II.—Additional Grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 62,200

Additional amount now required ... 71,400

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—							
F.—Other charges—(a) Livestock Farm (viii) Establishment of Jorhat Dairy Farm— 3.—Contingencies.	40,000	..	..	..	19,000	..	19,000
(e) Livestock Census— 4.—Contingencies.	..	..	..	..	52,400	..	52,400
Total	..	..	..	..	71,400	..	71,400

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

F.—Other Charges.—(a) The amount is required to meet the expenditure for cattle feed and for payment of outstanding bills for Jorhat Dairy Farm. The amount originally provided is too inadequate, hence the Supplementary Demand.

(e) The amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with operation of Livestock Census, 1961 in Assam for which there is no provision in the current year's budget. Hence the Demand.



## No.14

Shri DEVKANTA BAROOAH to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.38,800, 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 1962 for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... ..	2,52,700
II.—Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year. ... ..	...
Additional amount now required ... ..	38,800
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary demand will be accounted for—	

Minor head and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E—Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts—4.—Contingencies	8,000	..	..	..	38,800	..	38,800	

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

For publication of the 'Sankhacura Vadha' by the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Gauhati, under Government of India's Scheme "Publication of Rare Manuscripts" an expenditure of Rs.38,800 has been estimated and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Government of India approved the publication of Sankhacura Vadha as estimated and conveyed the sanction to the extent of Rs.19,400, i.e., on 50 : 50 basis. The Government of India had been informed already that the publication of Sankhacura Vadha would be completed within the current financial year but an expenditure of Rs.18,000 was immediately required during the month of March, 1961 for meeting the printing charges of blocks on art paper, etc., in connection with publication of Sankhacura Vadha. Hence an advance of Rs.18,000 was taken from the Contingent Fund. In view of this the amount of Rs.38,800 also covers an amount of Rs.18,000 advanced from the Contingent Fund for meeting the aforesaid expenditure. The Supplementary Demand is therefore for Rs.38,800.



## No.15

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move:

On the recommendation of the Government of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.85,64,426 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, 1962 for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	6,60,04,400
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	15,65,448
Additional amount now required ... ..	85,64,426
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—								
A.—Original Work:—								
(a) Buildings—								
Police—Expenditure in connection with Borders.		1,33,000	..	..	..	1,32,326	..	1,32,326
(b) Communication—								
I.—Ordinary Roads—								
Expenditure in connection with Operation against Naga Hostiles Plain Sector/Hills Sector.		55,000	...	...	..	79,400	70,000	1,49,400
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	15,70,000	17,00,000	15,04,000	..	77,87,700	..	77,87,700	
Restoration of Damages.	Flood	11,20,000	20,000	..	..	..	15,000	15,000
Development Schemes (Third Five Year Plan):—								
1. Scheme under Art. 275)—A-2—O.W.—(a)		..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
Buildings—General Administration.								
III.—Centrally Sponsored Schemes—A-4—O.W.—								
(a) Buildings—								
Education	..	1,00,000	3,50,000	..	...	4,62,000	8,000	4,70,000
Total	...	...	..	...	...	84,41,426	93,000	85,64,426



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a)—*Buildings*.—The amount is required for construction of buildings at Masimpur and Panchgram for accommodation of Border Security Forces engaged in connection with border troubles. This expenditure could not be foreseen at the time of preparation of the current year's budget.

Also kindly see Appendix 'A'.



Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.11,16,700, 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, 1962 for the administration of the head "39—Public Health, 50—Civil Works and 81—Capital Accounts, etc."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,04,36,400
II.—Additional Grant voted by the Assembly ...	Nil
Additional Amount now required ..	11,16,700
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B.—Charges on construction—								
(a) Executive—3— Allowance and Honoraria.	13,35,400	9,08,000	..	..	1,10,000	70,000	1,80,000	
4. Contingencies	..	4,57,000	1,47,790	..	..	86,500	50,000	1,36,500
E. Tools and Plants—								
Expenditure in connection with Border Areas.	..	..	..	..	1,64,200	..	1,64,200	
Development Schemes (Third Five Year Plan)—								
B.3 Charges on Construction (a) Executive. 4. contingencies, purchase and maintenance of Government Vehicles	..	..	..	..	1,91,000	..	1,91,000	
E.—3 Tools and Plant	..	..	..	..	4,45,000	..	4,45,000	
Total	..	..	..	..	9,96,700	1,20,000	11,16,700	

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

Kindly see Appendix 'A'



## No.17

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.9,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	40,76,600

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	100
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Additional amount now required ...	9,00,000
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III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"A.—Famine Relief (a)—Relief works—(ii) Expenditure in connection with Border Relief.	...	...	..	..	..	9,00,000	9,00,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The amount of Rs.9,00,000 is required to be expended in the border areas of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, and Mizo Districts on test relief works to be implemented in those areas with a view to giving relief to the border people whose economy has been completely shattered by partition. The situation in these areas as far as the economic condition, is concerned, is still grave. Hence relief works are still necessary to give work to the people and thus improving their purchasing power. This amount has been sanctioned by the Government of India recently for which no provision has been made in the budget for 1961-62. Hence this demand. This has no effect on State Finances.



## No.18

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.6,27,263, 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, 1962, for the administration of the head "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Commuted value of Pensions.

								Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...							59,20,700
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.								50,000
Additional amount now required	...				...			6,27,263
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—								
Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54—A—Territorial and Political Pensions.	4,00,000		800	..	...	4,50,000	...	4,50,000
55. Superannuation allowances, etc.								
A.—Superannuation and Retired allowances.	34,00,000		1,20,000	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
D.—Gratuities								
I. Ordinary gratuities, etc.	9,00,000		34,000	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
H. Charges in England	2,670		..	..	..	8,263	..	8,263
83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions payment in India.	1,50,000		..	50,000	..	19,000	..	19,000
Total	..	..	...	..	..	6,27,263	..	6,27,263



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

54.-A.—The additional requirement is due to increased number of Political sufferers granted pension during the year which could not be anticipated at the time of preparing the budget.

55.-A.—The amount is based on progress of actuals and reports on the admissibility of pension.

D.—1.—The increase is based on the progress of actuals and reports on the admissibility of gratuities.

H.—As per requirements reported by the High Commissioner for India in London.

83. The additional amount is required for payment to certain pensioners who will have to be granted commutation before expiry of their next birth dates which fall during the current year. The requirement being unforeseen could not be provided in the budget.



## No. 19

## Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.2,48,832, 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, 1962 for the administration of the head "56—Stationery and Printing".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 25,16,500

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. 86,064

Additional amount now required ... 2,48,832

III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary demand will be accounted for :—

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Stationery Stores Purchase in India—							
(i) Paper ..	7,00,000	3,000	..	..	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
(ii) Other Stores	2,00,000	1,250	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
C. Stationery Office and Stores—							
Shillong and Gauhati Offices—							
(2) Pay of Establishment,	29,681	..	..	...	4,105	..	4,105
(3) Allowance and Honoraria,	25,000	..	..	..	4,060	...	4,060
II.—Printing—							
F. Government Press—							
(4) Contingencies	90,000	..	..	..	30,000	...	30,000
G. Printing at Private Presses.	1,80,000	4,000	..	..	60,667	..	60,667
Total ..	..	...	...	..	2,48,832	..	2,48,832



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

B. (i).—An additional amount of Rs.1,00,000 is required to meet excess expenditure incurred for papers indented in previous years which arrived during this financial year and already adjusted by the Accountant General, Assam.

B. (ii).—An additional amount of Rs.50,000 will be required for purchase of stationery articles to meet the increasing demand of different Offices due to curtailment of local purchase which involved extra expenditure to the State Exchequer.

C. (2).—An additional amount of Rs.4,105 is necessary to meet the pay of staff entertained in the Shillong and Gauhati Stationery Offices during the current year in order to cope with the increased volume of work and also for the staff sanctioned for three months only from December, 1961 to February 1962 in connection with the General Election.

C. (3).—An additional amount of Rs 4,060 is necessary to meet the allowances of the staff entertained in the Shillong and Gauhati Stationery Offices including the staff sanctioned for General Election and also to defray the arrear allowances and medical expenses of the existing staff which could not be provided in the Budget as sanction for payment was accorded after submission of the budget.

F. (4).—An additional amount of Rs.30,000 is necessary to meet the expenditure for purchase of particular variety of printing ink and installation and shifting of machineries, etc., required in connection with the last General Election.

G.—The total sum of Rs.60,667 is required to meet the expenditure already adjusted by the Accountant General, Assam through book-debit in respect of papers indented in a previous year which arrived during the current financial year and also for payment of bills in hand for printing of forms and Assembly Proceedings in Private Presses.

No provision could be made in the current year's budget for the above as the necessity of additional fund arises after finalisation of the budget. Hence the Supplementary Demand.



## No.20

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962, for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—I—Expenditure on State Prisoners and Detenus".

		Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	23,62,900
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly	...	Nil
Additional amount now required	...	1,00,000

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

Minor and Sub-head (1)	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total (8)
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Schemes Third Five Year Plan—II—Other State Plan Schemes—							
C-3—Contributions—							
Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Welfare Organisations.	25,000	—	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
Total	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	1,00,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This year it has been observed that due to paucity of funds the voluntary organisations are finding it extremely difficult to continue their various programmes of social welfare works. Compared to the needs, the provision of Rs.25,000 as originally passed by the Assembly for the year 1961-62 is very meagre. It was therefore, necessary that the provision should be increased to Rs.2 lakhs by a supplementary grant. But the Development Committee has agreed to an increase of Rs.1 lakh only in addition to the original provision of Rs.25,000 in the Budget for the year 1961-62. Hence the Supplementary Demand.



## No. 21

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,15,750, 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 1962, for the administration of the head, "57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donation for Charitable purposes, etc."

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 15,21,600

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year ... 8,42,246

Additional amount now required ... 3,15,750

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H.—Contribution—							
(iii) Miscellaneous Contribution							
(Ex-gratia)—							
(1) Grants to District Council out of Elephant Mohals.	..	..	..	..	..	80,750	80,750
(2) Grants-in-aid to the District Councils.	..	..	..	..	..	45 000	45,000
J.—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—							
Expenditure on Election to the Autonomous District Councils.	...	...	...	...	..	40,000	40,000
Expenditure in connection with language disturbances.	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	1,50,000
Total	..	..	..	..	1,50,000	1,65,750	3,15,750



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) This additional amount is required to be provided in the current year's budget for the purpose of giving *Ex-gratia* grant-in-aid to the respective District Councils from the revenue accruable from the elephant hunting operation which extends to the forests, other than Reserve Forests, falling within the purview of the District Councils, for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59. The District Councils to which the amount is payable are the U. K. & J. Hills, Mikir Hills and the North Cachar Hills. There is no provision for this purpose in the current year's budget. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet immediate requirement. Hence the Demand for regularisation of the advance.

(2) The amount of Rs.45,000 was required for payment of a grant-in-aid to the Pawi-Lakher Regional Council to enable it to tide over its financial difficulties in running its day to-day administration during the current financial year, i.e., 1961-62. This being an unforeseen expenditure necessary provision of fund could not be made in the current year's budget. So advances of Rs.20,000 and Rs.25,000 were obtained from the Contingency Fund. Hence the demand to regularise the same.

J.—(i) An amount of Rs.40,000 is required for conducting the General Election to the North Cachar Hills, Mizo District and Mikir Hills District Councils by the Government. The amount is re-imbursable by the District Councils concerned. As it was not decided previously as to whether the General Election to these District Councils would be held simultaneously with the General Election to the State Legislature and the Parliament, necessary fund could not be provided in the current year's budget. An advance of Rs.40,000 was obtained from the Contingency Fund to meet the immediate expenditure. Hence the demand to regularise the advance.

(ii) The amount has already been sanctioned for providing relief in cash and kind to the victim of the language disturbances by obtaining advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand for regularisation of the advance from Contingency Fund.



## No. 22

Shri CHATRASING TERON to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 37,88,405, 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, 1962, for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous—III—Contributions."

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 6,31,800

Additional grant voted by the Assembly ... 49,000  
during the year.

II.—Additional amount now required ... 37,88,405

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

## A.—Contribution—

Grants to Local bodies for general purposes.	4,81,785	..	49,000	..	37,88,405	...	37,88,405
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Out of the total amount of Rs.37,88,405 required, Government have decided to pay Rs.75,220 being the 25 per cent of net collection of land revenue within the notified areas and the Municipalities after deducting the cost involved in collection of the land revenues to the Municipal Boards and Town Committees to enable them to shoulder their day to day financial liabilities and to run their day to day administration efficiently. Since this is a new expenditure no provision exists in the current year's budget for the purpose. This amount of Rs.75,220 was advanced from Contingency Fund for immediate expenditure. Hence, this amount has been included in this Supplementary Demand for regularisation of the advance.







## No. 23

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.11,27,015 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, 1962 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	14,25,200
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	7,45,236
Additional amount now required ...	11,27,015

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

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Expenditure in connection with Border Relief.	..	..	..	7,45,236	..	7,43,546	7,43,546
B.—Losses on supply of foodstuff, etc. Subsidy for supply of foodstuff to Border Areas of Hills Districts.	100	14,25,000	..	..	..	3,83,469	3,83,469
Total	..	..	..	..	..	11,27,015	11,27,015

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount of Rs.11,27,015 is necessary to meet the following expenditures:—(i) Rupees 1,84,915 in connection with payment of last year's (i.e., 1960-61) pending bills for supply of essential commodities in Lungleh and Border Areas. This expenditure was previously met from the provision under B.—Losses. As the expenditure actually relates to A.—



Expenditure, etc., ('Mautam' operation) where no fund was provided in the current year's budget. (ii) Rupees 5,58,631 in connection with payment of air dropping of rice by I.A.F. in Mizo District for 'Mautam' operation during 1960-61. (iii) Rupees 2,43,559 in connection with subsidy for supply of foodstuff in Border Areas of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. This additional amount is necessary to meet the expanded scheme for supply of rice to the border areas of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. The original provision for the scheme was Rs.7 lakhs only. But subsequently this amount appears to be quite inadequate and the provision now required for implementation of the scheme has been fixed at Rs.9,43,559. Expansion of the scheme could not be anticipated at the time of submission of original budget. Hence the additional demand. (iv) Rupees 65,000 in connection with subsidy for supply of rice in cyclone affected Areas of Mizo District. This amount is necessary to meet the subsidy for supply of rice to the cyclone affected areas in Mizo District. The expenditure is already incurred by re-appropriation from the provision of Rs.7 lakhs for United Khasi-Jaintia Hills which required to be replenished now. The Expenditure could not be anticipated earlier. Hence the additional demand. (v) Rupees 43,563 for supply of foodstuff and other essential commodities in Lungleh and Border Areas. This additional provision is necessary to meet a portion of the additional expenditure in connection with subsidy for supply of foodstuff and other essential commodities in Lungleh and Border Areas. The original provision under this scheme was for Rs.3 lakhs only. But subsequently this has to be raised to Rs.4,02,000. The balance requirement is met by re-appropriation from the anticipated saving under the scheme for subsidy for United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. (vi) Rupees 31,347 for payment to the Government of India in connection with air dropping of foodstuff in Lungleh during 1952-53. This additional provision is necessary in order to meet the expenditure in connection with air dropping of foodstuff in Lungleh by I.A.F. during 1952-53. This is to be incurred by adjustment through Accountant General, Assam. The provision for their amount was kept in the last year's budget also but adjustment could not be carried over by Accountant General, Assam during last financial year due to some technical difficulties. Hence the Supplementary Demand during this year is necessary.

The amounts at items Nos. (i) to (vi) above were taken as advance from Contingency Fund which are regularised now.



## No. 24

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.69,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous (V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.)"

								Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...							1,48,300
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.								Nil.
Additional amount now required	..	...						69,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—								
Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B.—Transport Organisation—								
(i) Pooled Transport.	1,47,800	..	..	..	69,000	..	69,000	

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The provision of Rs.15,000 in this year's budget for expenditure on repair and servicing of the vehicles in the State Pooled Transport fleet has proved short due to increase of vehicles in the fleet as well as increased operation of the fleet which is in heavy demand. Hence the supplementary demand.



Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.28,17,200, 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 1962 for the administration of the head "72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development [I—Investment in other commercial concerns]".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs. 66,50,000

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. Nil.

Additional amount now required ... 28,17,200

3.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary demand will be accounted for.

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly			Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule	Areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Schemes (Third Five Year Plan)—II—other State Plan Schemes—A—3—Investment in other commercial concerns—7—Oil Refinery (purchase and Development of land).	5,00,000	..	..	...	28,17,200	...	28,17,200	

### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amount is required to meet the acquisition cost of land for the Indian Refineries Ltd., Gauhati. Due to last moment decision of the refinery authorities to change the Refinery site all acquisition proceedings had to be suspended and hence an amount of Rs.32, lakhs out of the budget provision of Rs.40 lakhs in the year 1960-61 had to be surrendered. As the surrender was effected at the lag end of the year when budget proposals for the current year were finalised it was not possible to make necessary provision in the budget.

Hence the Supplementary Demand.



## No. 26

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.30,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head '81—Capital account of civil works outside the Revenue account'.

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly .. 3,44,60,700

II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly Nil  
during the year.

Additional amount now required ... 30,000

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

Minor and sub-heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

## Normal

A—Original Works

(b) Communications—

Ordinary Roads—

Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation	...	..	..	..	...	30,000	30,000
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

It was expected that the work 'Construction of Mahur-Maibong Kalachand Hazadisa Kauladisu Road Section III—in Mikir Hills could not be completed in the last financial year and hence no provision for this was made in the Budget. But for want of materials and labour, the work could not be completed. The amount is required for completion of the work which is essential for Naga Hills operation.



No. 27

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.13,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. [II—Agricultural Loans, etc.]"

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... ..	32,48,000
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year	18,25,100
Additional amount now required ... ..	13,50,000
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for :—	

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)							(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by State Govt.— Normal—Loans to local fund—Private parties, etc.— Miscellaneous loans and advances—Rehabilitation loans.	9,00,000	68,000	17,25,000	...	13,50,000	...	13,50,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

An amount of Rs.13,50,000 has been sanctioned as Rehabilitation loan to the victims of the language disturbances. As the amount was urgently required, the same was obtained by advance from Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.



No. 28

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances—etc [IV—Loans under Community project]".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... Rs.. Nil.

II. Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. Nil.

Additional amount now required ... 1,50,000

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

Minor and Sub-head.	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Development Scheme under 3rd Five Year Plan—Loans under Community Projects.	...	...	..	...	1,00,000	50,000	1,50,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

A decision has been made to issue rural Housing loans in areas covered by Stage II Blocks and demands for the same has been received from some of the Blocks in the meantime. The provision originally asked for was not included pending final decision. There will be no net additional financial implication as this will be met from the Savings under the head "47—A—I—Community Development Project—3rd Five Year Plan" which will be surrendered separately. To meet the immediate expenditure the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Demand to regularise the advance.



No. 29

## Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.3,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. (VI Industrial Loans)".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... ..	12,24,500
II. Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	3,60,000
Additional amount now required .. .. .	3,50,000
III. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for.	Nil

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary grant voted by the Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Schemes—(Third Five Year Plan)—II—Other State Plan Schemes—Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties etc. Loans to Cottage Industries and Small Scale Industries.	9,00,000	..	1,50,000	..	3,50,000	..	3,50,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The existing provision of Rs.9,00,000 and Rs.2,00,000 under (1) Loans to Cottage Industries and Small Scale Industries and (2) Loans to Industrial Co-operatives respectively was too inadequate and innumerable applications are at present pending with Government. An amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs was advanced from the contingency fund to meet immediate requirement and it is accordingly necessary to supplement the provision and hence this Supplementary Demand.



## No.30

Shri DEVKANTA BAROOAH to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.12,49,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1962, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. [VIII—Educational Loans.]

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...			1,000
II.—Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.					1,50,000
Additional amount now required	...	...			12,49,000
III.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary will be accounted for—					

Minor and Sub-heads	Grant originally voted by Assembly		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dev. Scheme—Third Five Year Plan—					
II—Other State Plan Schemes—					
Loans to local Fund, private parties, etc.					
Loan to Non-Government Secondary Schools and Colleges.	1,000	..	12,49,000	..	12,49,000
Deduct—Amount met from the Fund for advancing Loans to non-Government Secondary Schools and Colleges.	(—)1,000	..	(—)12,49,000	..	(—)12,49,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amounts is required to regularise the advance drawn from the Contingency Fund as sanctioned by Government during the year for distribution of loans to Aided High Schools and Colleges for construction of buildings and other purposes.



No. 31

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI to move:

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.64,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc.—XII—Loans to Electricity Board".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... .. Rs.  
4,63,00,000

II. Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. Nil.

Additional amount now required ... .. 64,50,000

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

Minor and sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year.		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	General	Sixth Schedule areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—							
II—Other State Plan Schemes—							
Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc.—							
Loans to State Electricity Board.	4,63,00,000	...	..	..	64,50,000	...	64,50,000

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

In the original budget, provision for an amount of Rs.4,63,00,000 was made against the approved Plan outlay of Rs.4,50,00,000. The anticipated expenditure likely to be incurred during the year comes to Rs.5,27,50,000. As the expenditure relates to the Third Five Year Plan Programme, the State Development Committee has agreed to an additional allotment of Rs.64,50,000 over the Budget Provision of Rs.4,63,00,000. The amount includes a sum of Rs 37 lakhs for regularisation of an advance obtained from the Contingency Fund.

Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.64,50,000.



## STATEMENT 'A'

Statement showing by the Major Heads the amount of Supplementary Grants which the Assembly are asked to vote in the present Session

Grant No.	Major heads	(Grant originally voted by the Assembly)	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional Grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Charges on account of Taxes on Income other than Co-operation Tax.	1,00,000	..	...	1,00,000	..
2.	Charges on account of Land Revenues.	1,01,21,500	..	3,50,000	1,04,71,500	1
3.	Charges on account of State Excise Duties.	23,09,600	..	7,964	23,17,564	2
4.	Charges on account of stamps	1,14,300	..	34,350	1,48,650	3
5.	Charges on account of Forests..	1,72,74,000	1,14,800	50,77,600	2,24,66,400	4
6.	Charges on account of Registration.	3,94,300	..	..	3,94,300	..
7.	Charges on account of Taxes on Vehicles.	8,18,100	..	..	8,18,100	...
8.	Charges on account of Sales-tax and other Taxes and Duties.	11,09,400	1,83,000	..	12,92,400	..
9.	Charges on account of Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	2,44,86,400	..	15,00,000	2,59,86,400	5
10.	Charges on account of construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc.	..	..	..	..	..
..	Charges on account of Interest on debt and other obligations.	..	..	..	..	..
..	Charges on account of Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt.	..	..	..	..	..
11	Charges on account of General Administration.	1,92,51,500	2,75,400	3,57,461	1,98,84,361	6



STATEMENT 'A'—*contd.*

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional Grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12.	Charges on account of Administration of Justice.	18,91,600	2,000	40,500	19,34,100	7
13.	Charges on account of Jails ..	29,14,200	80,000	1,10,000	31,04,200	8
14.	Charges on account of Police ..	4,46,04,200	85	6,43,000	4,52,47,285	9
15.	Charges on account of Ports and Pilotage.	3,00,000	..	..	3,00,000	..
16.	Charges on account of Scientific Departments.	2,31,500	..	..	2,31,500	..
17.	Charges on account of Education	7,78,76,300	6,93,320	13,32,070	7,99,01,690	10
17.-A.	Charges on account of Education (Technical).	48,98,500	..	..	48,98,500	..
18.	Charges on account of Medical	1,69,44,500	2	23,39,048	1,92,83,550	11
19.	Charges on account of Public Health.	1,20,27,800	3,30,000	10,19,020	1,34,26,820	12
20.	Charges on account of Agriculture.	1,77,83,300	..	..	1,77,83,300	..
21.	Charges on account of Agriculture—II.—Fisheries.	14,51,400	..	..	14,51,400	..
22.	Charges on account of Rural Development	31,45,500	2,06,250	..	33,51,750	..
23.	Charges on account of Animal Husbandry.	56,64,300	62,200	72,400	57,97,900	13
24.	Charges on account of Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies.	64,48,300	..	..	64,48,300	..



STATEMENT 'A'—*contd.*

Grant No.	Major Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25.	Charges on account of Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving.	46,82,800	..	..	46,82,800	..
26.	Charges on account of Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries.	52,34,200	..	..	52,34,200	..
27.	Charges on account of Industries and Supplies—III.—Major Industries.	9,50,300	..	..	9,50,300	..
28	Charges on account of Labour and Employment and Miscellaneous Departments.	17,21,700	..	..	17,21,700	..
28.A.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous Departments.	2,52,700	..	38,800	2,91,500	14
29.	Charges on account of Community Development Projects, etc.	2,13,92,000	..	..	2,13,92,000	..
30.	Charges on account of Community Development Projects N. E. S. and Local Development Works.	11,74,000	6,26,000	...	18,00,000	..
31.	Charges on account of Civil Works (Excluding Tools and and Plants and Establishment).	6,60,04,400	15,65,448	85,64,426	7,61,34,274	15
32.	Charges on account of Public Works, Tools and Plant and Establishment.	1,04,36,400	..	11,16,700	1,15,53,100	16
33.	Charges on account of Famine Relief.	40,76,600	100	9,00,000	49,76,700	17
34.	Charges on account of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, etc.	59,20,700	50,000	6,27,263	65,97,963	18



STATEMENT 'A'—*contd.*

Grant No.	Major Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
35.	Charges on account of Stationery and Printing.	25,16,500	86,064	2,48,832	28,51,396	19
36.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—I.—Expenditure on State Prisoners and Detenus, etc.	23,62,900	..	1,00,000	24,62,900	20
37.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—II.—Donations for charitable purposes, etc.	15,21,600	8,42,246	3,15,750	26,79,596	21
38.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions.	6,31,800	49,000	37,88,405	44,69,205	22
39.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—IV.—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration, etc.	14,25,200	7,45,236	11,27,015	32,97,451	23
40.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—V.—Pooled Transport and Contribution, etc.	1,48,300	..	69,000	2,17,300	..
41.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—VI.—Expenditure Displaced person.	21,42,000	..	..	21,42,000	..
42.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—VII.—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.	1,84,400	..	..	1,84,400	..
43.	Charges on account of Miscellaneous—VIII.—Schemes for control of cloth and yarn.	1,18,000	..	..	1 18,000	..
44.	Charges on account of Road Transport Schemes Working Expenses.	1,21,30,900	..	..	1,21,30,900	..
45.	Charges on account of other Miscellaneous, Contributions and assignments.	30,73,000	..	..	30,73,000	..



STATEMENT 'A'—*contd.*

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional Grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46.	Charges on account of Extra-ordinary charges.	1,000	..	—	1,000	..
47.	Charges on account of prepartition payments.	9,200	..	...	9,200	..
48.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Forest.	10,15,000	..	..	10,15,000	..
49.	Charges on account of Compensation to Land holders, etc., on abolition of Zamindari system.	26,00,000	..	..	26,00,000	..
50.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Schemes on Agricultural Improvement and Research.	45,000	..	..	45,000	..
51.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	..	..	..	..	..
52.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay—I.—Investment in other commercial concerned.	66,50,000	..	28,17,200	94,67,200	25
53.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay—II.—Development of Co-operative.	20,55,000	..	..	20,55,000	..
54.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay—III.—Development of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries.	14,65,000	..	..	14,65,000	..
55.	Charges on account of Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts.	3,44,60,700	..	30,000	3,44,90,700	26
56.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	..	..



STATEMENT 'A'—*contd.*

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional Grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57.	Charges on account of Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Accounts.	7,48,000	..	..	7,48,000	..
58.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Accounts.	33,42,400	...	-	33,42,400	..
59.	Charges on account of Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	11,83,27,400	..	..	11,83,27,400	..
	Charges on account of Repayment of Debt.	..	..	..	..	..
60.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (I.—Loans to Local Bodies).	33,41,000	3,21,300	..	36,62,300	..
61.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (II.—Agricultural Loans, etc.	32,48,000	18,25,100	13,50,000	64,23,100	27
62.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (III.—Loans to Autonomous District Council, etc.	1,50,000	18,000	..	1,68,000	...
63.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (IV.—Loan under Community Projects).	..	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	28
64.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (V.—Loans to Co-operative Societies).	18,63,000	..	..	18,63,000	..
65.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (VI.—Industrial Loans).	12,24,500	3,60,000	3,50,000	19,34,500	29



STATEMENT 'A'—*concl'd.*

Grant No.	Major heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	Additional amount voted by the Assembly during the year	Additional Grant as asked for in the present session	Grant as it will final stand	No. of S/D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
66.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (VII.—Loans to Displaced Persons).	39,25,000	..	..	39,25,000	..
67.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (VIII.—Educational Loan).	1,000	1,50,000	12,49,000	14,00,000	30
68.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (IX.—Tea Garden Loan Utilisation Loans, Grow-More Food Loans Fisheries Development Loans, etc).	7,46,000	20,00,000	..	27,46,000	..
69.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (X.—Housing Loans).	20,50,000	..	..	20,50,000	..
70.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (XI.—Loans to Major Industries).	..	..	..	..	..
71.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (XII.—Loans to Electricity Board).	4,63,00,000	..	64,50,000	5,27,50,000	31
72.	Charges on Account of Loans and Advances, etc. (XIII.—Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation, etc).	27,91,000	—	..	27,91,000	..
73.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (XIV.—Loans to Panchayats).	2,50,000	...	..	2,50,000	..
74.	Charges on account of Loans and Advances, etc. (XV.—Loans for Development of Livestock Industries).	80,000	..	..	80,000	..
Grand Total		.. 65,69,49,100	1,06,35,551	4,21,74,804	70,97,59,455	..



Supplementary statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1961-62 placed before the Assembly (to be discussed in March Session, 1962).

## No. 1

## 7.—Land Revenue

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act	Rs. 7,900
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ...	1,566
Additional amount now required ... ..	91,697
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*H.—Assignments and compensations— Other compensations.	Nil	..	1,366	..	91,697	..	91,697

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. An area of 286 bighas from a 30 years grant in Sibsagar district was requisitioned and subsequently acquired for accommodation of landless and flood affected people. The Collector gave award at Rs.2,145 which was enhanced by the Court at Rs.85,841.50 nP. Government have however filed an appeal against this enhancement in the High Court and also moved for stay of execution pending disposal of appeal. But the Hon'ble High Court ordered that the amount should be deposited and the decree-holder will not be entitled to withdraw the amount without furnishing security. The Judge's Court also fixed 20th December, 1961 by which the decretal amount must be paid. Hence the additional amount of Rs.83,696.50 nP. has been met from the Contingency Fund.

II. An advance from the Contingency Fund was required to meet the decretal amount of Rs.8,000 being the requisition compensation upto 1957-58 with cost of suit, etc., for the land requisitioned for flood affected and landless people.

The Judgment in this case was passed on 22nd April, 1960 when there was no time for direct provision. It was also essential that the payment of decretal amount be made immediately. Hence, the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

The Supplementary appropriation is required to regularise the advances.



## No.2

## 22.—Interest on Debt and other Obligations

Rs.

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act 1,47,62,100

II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ... 6,54,506

Additional amount now required .. 39,72,700

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

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total	
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A-4.—Interest on loans taken from the Central Government.	1,17,30,400	..	..	..	36,67,700	..	36,67,700	
Loans for Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced persons.	10,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	5,000	
6. Other items—								
Miscellaneous	...	100	..	6,54,506	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
Total	..	..	..	..	..	39,72,700	..	39,72,700

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

A-4.—The amount is based on payment of interest charges to be made during the year on account of Government of India Loans received during the last part of the last year for which no provision could be made in the budget and also for payment of interest on account of the ways and means advance of Rs,9,00,00,000 obtained from the Government of India.

6. The amount is required in connection with payment of interest on the shortfall in the State Government's balance with the Reserve Bank of India.



## No.3

## 25.—General Administration

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act	Rs. 5,85,600
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ...	Nil.
Additional amount now required ... ..	4,096
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for—	

Minor and sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>A.—Heads of State and Ministers—</b>							
<b>A.-3.—Staff and Household of the Governor—</b>							
(b) Maintenance and Repairs of furnishings of official residences.	15,000	..	..	..	1,140	..	1,140
<b>A.-6.—Secretariat Staff of Governor—</b>							
1. Pay of Officers ..	12,438	..	..	..	2,516	..	2,516
2. Allowances and honoraria.	4,700	..	..	..	440	..	440
Total	..	..	..	..	4,096	..	4,096

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.-3-(b).—The additional amount of Rs.1,140 is required for renewals of some furnishings. The present Governor is entitled to Rs.40,000 for this purpose, *vide* paragraph 6(1) of the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1950, during his term of office. Out of this amount a sum of Rs.38,856 has so far been expended.

A.-6.—The additional amount of Rs.2,516 and Rs.440 is required for the pay and allowances of the new post of Deputy Secretary to the Governor of Assam.



## No.4

## 40.—Agriculture

Rs.

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act Nil.

II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ... 591

Additional amount now required ... 857

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

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORMAL—							
B.—Superintendence—							
(a) 4.—Contingencies	..	—	...	..	76	—	76
F.—Agriculture Experiments and Research (iii)	..	..	...	..	781	—	781
(b) Minor Irrigation Scheme.							
Total	..	..	..	..	857	—	857

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.-(a) 4.—The excess expenditure of Rs.76 being the decretal amount is required for the payment of stationery articles purchased by the Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Jorhat from the M/S. Askaram Panchiram Ramlal, Jorhat as per decree of the court in M/Ex. Cases No.47/61. The expenditure was drawn from the voted grant under "40.—Agriculture—I.—Normal—B.—Superintendence-Contingencies, *vide* Jorhat T. V. No.228, dated 2nd July, 1961 for Rs.76 and paid to the said firm.

F(iii)(b).—The amount is required for payment of the decretal amount in connection with case No.M-Appeal-No.11 of 1956 and M. Suit No.39 of 1952 in the Court of Sub-Judge, Lower Assam Districts at Gauhati decree-holder Sri Dharmeswar Sarma and others in connection with the Lakma Bund Project. The required fund could not be provided in the current year's budget as the same liability could not be foreseen earlier and as such the amount was met by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. This Supplementary appropriation is to regularise the advance taken from the Contingency Fund.



## No. 5

## 41.—Animal Husbandry

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act ...	Rs. Nil
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ...	Nil
Additional amount now required ... ..	166
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for—	...

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Normal—							
A.—Superintendence							
4.—Contingencies	..	..	..	..	166	...	166

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

A.—Superintendence—The amount is required to meet the expenditure for payment of the decretal amount to an *Ex-peon* in the office of the D. V. D, Assam, Gauhati. There is no provision in the current year's Budget for the charged expenditure. Hence the Supplementary Appropriation.



## No. 6

## 50.—Civil Works

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act	Rs. 55,000
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ...	1,022
Additional amount now required .. ...	2,392
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-heads	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Original Work— (b)—Communications— Ordinary Roads	..	—	..		2,392	...	2,392

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Sub-judge, L. A. D., passed a decree for payment of a sum of Rs.2,392 to the decree holder in connection with the collection of gravels on U/M Road in Bongaigaon Subdivision for 1955 (i.e., Bijni-Panbari Road).

There is no provision in the Budget and the amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet the immediate expenditure. Hence the Supplementary Appropriation.

Also kindly see Appendix 'A'.



## No.7

55—Superannuation and Retired allowances and 83—Commuted value of Pension.

	Rs.
I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act ...	9,800
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ...	...
Additional amount now required ...	64,425

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

Minor and heads	Sub-heads	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total amount
		General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55— Superannuation allowances, etc.								
A.—Superannuation and Retired allowances.		9,800	..	..	..	19,225	..	19,225
D.—Gratuities—								
1. Ordinary gratuities, etc.		..	..	..	..	11,500	..	11,500
83—Payment of commuted value of Pensions—								
Payments in India.		..	..	..	..	33,700	..	33,700
Total		..	..	..	..	64,425	..	64,425

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

55—A—The additional amount is based on authority for payment of pension issued in respect of the retired Hon'ble Chief Justices of Assam High Court, Gauhati, Sarvashri C. P. Singh and H. R. Deka.

D.—The additional amount is based on progress of actuals and reports on the admissibility of gratuities.

83—The amount is based on authority for payment issued in respect of the retired Hon'ble Chief Justice, H. R. Deka.



## No. 8

“57.—Miscellaneous—[II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc.].

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act	Rs.
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year	Nil.
Additional amount now required	33,11,671
III—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for—	

Minor and Sub-head	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H—Contributions—							
(1)—Compensatory grant to local bodies in lieu of receipts credited to Provincial Revenues.	..	Nil	..	Nil	30,99,365	..	30,99,365
J.—Misc. and Unforeseen charges—Misc. charges.	..	..	..	..	2,12,306	..	2,12,306
Total	..	..	..	..	33,11,671	..	33,11,671

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

H—(1) It has now been decided in consultation with Accountant General that the provision of Rs.25,75,500 originally made under the head “62-B—Other Miscellaneous Contribution and Assignment—A—Compensatory grants to local bodies in lieu of receipts credited to State Revenues (Charged)” should appropriately be made under the head “57.—Miscellaneous (II—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc.)—H—Contributions (1) Compensatory grant to local bodies in lieu of receipts credited to State Revenues (Charged)”. Hence, the Supplementary Demand. The amount under the former head will be surrendered in due course.

Again, an additional amount of Rs.5,23,865 is required, as the above mentioned original provision of Rs.25,75,500 has proved inadequate in view of the increased collection of local rates, etc., and some arrear amount due in last financial year had to be sanctioned this year. This falls under obligatory charges. Hence an amount of Rs.5,23,865 has also been included in the proposal for a Supplementary Appropriation.

This amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet immediate expenditure.

J—Owing to a re-classification of the Head of Expenditure made in consultation with the Central Government and Audit, provisions made in the current as well as in the previous year's budget under the head “Loans and Advances” have not been utilised. Instead, this supplementary demand is presented to meet the expenditure. No additional commitment is incurred.

Grants to the Assam Financial Corporation for payment of the minimum guaranteed dividend to shareholders are made under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 and are repayable to Government.



## No.9

## 85-A—CAPITAL OUTLAY, ETC.

	Rs.
I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act.	Nil.
II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ...	19,508
Additional amount now required ...	50
III.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary appropriation will be accounted for—	

Minor and sub-heads	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Grain Storage Scheme—Sec. I.							
4.—Contingencies Law Charges—	Nil	Nil	19,508	Nil	50	Nil	50

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount of Rs.50 is required for payment to Shri Mannalal Jain, Gauhati, through Assam High Court, being the cost awarded by the High Court in connection with the Civil Rules No.21 of 1960. The expenditure could not be foreseen at the time of submission of original budget. The amount is also required to cover the advance taken from Contingency Fund. Hence the Supplementary Appropriation.



## No. 10

## PUBLIC DEBT

Rs.

I.—Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act. 3,18,54,600

II.—Supplementary Appropriation during the year ... 9,06,05,029

Additional amount now required ... 1,12,09,100

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

Minor and sub-heads	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Supplementary Appropriation during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	General	Sixth Schedule	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans from the Central Government.	2,93,26,000	...	9,00,00,000	..	12,09,100	..	12,09,100
Ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank of India.	..	..	..	..	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,000
Total	..	..	..	..	1,12,09,100	..	1,12,09,100



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

*Loans from the Central Government.*—The additional amount is based on anticipated repayment of loans to the Government of India received towards the last part of the last financial year, for which no provision could be made in the budget.

*Ways and Means advances, etc.*—The additional amount is required to meet the charges on account of repayment of temporary Ways and Means advance obtained from the Reserve Bank of India from time to time during the year on account of the short fall of the State's balance with the Reserve Bank of India. This has no net financial effect as the provision hereunder is counterbalanced by corresponding provision in the Receipt side.



## STATEMENT 'B'

Statement showing by the Major heads the amounts of Supplementary Statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1961-62.

Serial No.	Major Heads	Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act	Additional amount provided during the year	Amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand	Number of Supplementary Appropriation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	7.—Land Revenue ..	7,900	1,566	91,697	1,01,163	1
2	22.—Interest on debt and other obligation	1,47,62,100	6,54,506	39,72,700	1,93,88,306	2
3	28.—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debit.	27,18,000	..	...	27,18,000	..
4	25.—General Administration.	5,85,600	...	4,096	5,85,696	3
5	27.—Administration of Justice.	5,98,400	..	..	6,98,400	..
6	29.—Police ... ..	1,500	1,01,799	...	1,03,299	..
7	37.—Education—I—General Education.	..	2,465	..	2,465	..
8	40.—Agriculture ...	..	591	857	1,448	4
9	41.—Animal Husbandry	..	..	166	166	5
10	50.—Civil Works ..	55,000	1,022	2,392	58,414	6
11	39.—Public Health, 50.—Civil Works, 81.—Capital Accounts, etc.	7,000	..	...	7,000	...
12	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension.	9,800	..	64,425	74,225	7
13	56.—Stationery and Printing.	1,500	..	..	150	..
14	57.—Miscellaneous—[II—Donation for charitable purposes, etc.	..	..	33,11,671	30,99,365	8
15	62.—B—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	25,75,500	..	..	25,75,500	...
16	81.—Capital Accounts of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	..	1,07,149	..	1,07,149	..
17	85.—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	..	19,508	50	19,558	9
18	Public Debt ..	3,18,54,600	9,06,05,029	1,12,09,100	13,36,68,729	10
Total ..		5,31,76,900	9,14,93,635	1,86,57,154	16,33,27,689	..



## APPENDIX A'

### List of new Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1961-62

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made	(1)	(2)	Non-recurring		Recurring		Total	Total Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
50.—Civil Works—State—A—O.W.— —(b) Communications—Expenditure in connection with operation against Naga hostiles in the Plain Sector—General—Voted.											
1. Nakachari—Lakhuni Road.			Rs. 1,23,300	..	1,23,300	15,000	..	Rs. 15,000	Rs.	Rs.	Items 1—3.—Construction of roads in these sector is necessary for maintenance of law and order.
2. Bokajan-Rangajan Roads.											
3. Rengma Ali											
4. Providing a ferry over Chiri river and construction of a timber bridge over Diksha River on Juypur-Har in a gar Kuncherra Road.			34,400	..	54,400	54,400	..	..	..	54,400	For maintenance of law and order in this area, certain number of armed Police Posts are being established. For the maintenance of these posts, their relief and despatch of reinforcements speedily in case of emergency, it is urgently necessary to take up the work immediately.
Total			..	..	..	79,400	..	79,400	..	79,400	



The work was sanctioned towards the end of the last financial year and therefore no provision could be made in the current year's Budget. The work is urgently required for Military purpose in connection with the Naga Hills operation.

1. Construction of Mahur-Maibong Kalachand-Hazadisa-Kuladisa-Section VI. mile 41 to 52 1/2 F.	4,50,000	..	4,50,000	70,000	..	70,000
<hr/>						
Total	..	..	..	70,000	..	70,000

"50—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with operation against Naga Hostiles in the Hills Sector—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted".

Items 1—3. These works are urgent and imperative for the security of Border Areas. As no savings are anticipated under the Civil Works budget and also to cover the grant sanctioned by the Government of India, the provision for additional requirement is proposed to be made by Supplementary Demand.

1. Amingaon North Lathimpur-Sisiburgaon Road Job. No.117/2.	2,23,45,000	..	2,23,45,000	76,25,000	..	76,25,000
<hr/>						
2. Improving the North Trunk Road from Sisiburgaon to Sonari gaon. Job. No.117/3.	1,12,100	..	1,12,100	1,08,000	..	1,08,000

"50—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.—(b) Communications—Expenditure in connection with Border Areas—General—Voted".



APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1961-62			Remarks (Explanatory Notes)
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Reconnaissance and trace cutting Silapathar to Bridge site near Dulungmukh and link road to Chaldhwa ferryghat along L. and D. Bund Job No. 117/4.	54,700	..	54,700	54,700	..	54,700	
Total—Border Areas—	...	..	..	77,87,700	..	77,87,700	



Considering the urgency of the works it has been proposed to start and complete the works during this financial year. Hence the necessity of Supplementary Demand.

	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
1. Permanent restoration of flood damages to Kanchi's T race road for 1961-62 (N. T.).	15,000	..	15,000	15,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	15,000	15,000

“50.—Civil Works—State—A.O.W.—(b) Communications—Ordinary roads—Restoration of flood damages—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted”.

Items 1-2.—During the 2nd Plan it was decided to construct two Rest Houses at Dibrugarh and at Gauhati for which there was a provision of Rs.50,000 under the head 25 G. A. Schemes under Art. 275—O—W.—Administration. But subsequently P. W. D. is entrusted with execution of the work for which there is no provision in the P. W. D. Budget. So it is necessary to make provision in the current year's budget of the P. W. D. Hence the demand.

	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	5,000
1. Construction of Tribal Rest House at Dibrugarh.	25,000	..	25,000	5,000	..
2. Construction of Tribal Rest House at Gauhati.	25,000	..	25,000	5,000	..
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	10,000	10,000

“50.—Civil Works—State—1—Development Scheme (Third Five-Year Plan)—1—Schemes under Art. 275—A.2 O.W.—(a) Buildings—General Administration—General—Voted”.



## APPENDIX "A"

## New Schemes to be included in the Budget for 1961-62

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Name of Scheme	Estimated of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1961-62			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Ks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
"50.—Civil Works State—Development Scheme (Third Five Year Plan—III—Centrally Sponsored Scheme—A—4—O.W.—(a) Buildings—Education—Voted."	1. Extension of B. T. Centre at Hallakandi.	84,980	...	84,980	16,000	..	16,000	Items 1-17.—These are incomplete work of last year and no provision could be made for them in the current year's budget. As these works are urgently imperative funds shown against each are required immediately for expenditure during the current year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.
	2. Extension of B. T. Centre at Udarband.	88,700	...	88,700	13,000	..	13,000	
	3. Extension of B. T. Centre at Rangiya.	68,540	..	68,540	20,000	..	20,000	
	4. Extension of B. T. Centre at Nalbari.	54,200	..	54,200	7,000	..	7,000	
	5. Extension of B. T. Centre at Haribati.	2,30,479	..	2,30,479	11,000	..	11,000	



Items 18 and 19.—These works are urgent and imperative. As there is no provision in the current year's budget for these works the amount shown against each are required for expenditure during the year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.

6. Establishment of a Basic Training Centre at Chabua.	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	29,000	..	29,000
7. Construction of a Basic Training Centre at Howly.	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	50,000	..	50,000
8. Establishment of a B.T. Centre at Majuli (Rawanapara).	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	1,00,300	..	1,00,300
9. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Dalgao.	34,000	..	34,000	13,000	..	13,000
10. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Charali.	1,29,000	..	1,29,000	20,000	..	20,000
11. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Dudnai.	56,080	..	56,080	1,700	..	1,700
12. Construction of Basic Training Centre at Golakganj.	2,18,000	..	2,18,000	35,000	..	35,000
13. Construction of Basic Training Centre at Mirza (Gauhati).	2,17,912	..	2,17,912	26,000	..	26,000



APPENDIX "A"—*contd.*

## New Schemes to be included in the Budget for 1961-62

Major, Minor and Sub-heads under which the provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost				Estimate of expenditure in 1961-62		Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	14. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Kohrajhar.	90,000	..	90,000	6,000	..	6,000	
	15. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Raha.	96,700	..	96,700	23,000	..	23,000	
	16. Extension of Basic Training Centre at Samaguri.	94,000	..	94,000	39,000	..	39,000	



17. Establishment of a Basic Training Centre at Dergaon. .. 2,18,000 40,000 ... 4,0,000

18. Construction of a Basic Training Centre at Kaliganj. .. 2,00,000 6,000 .. 6,000

19. Construction of a Basic Training Centre at Chenga. .. 2,13,000 6,000 .. 6,000

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Total—Education—General. ... .. 4,62,000

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450.—Civil Works—  
State Development Scheme (Third Five Year Plan)—III—Centrally Sponsored Schemes—A—4—O.W.—(a) Buildings—Education—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas—Voted.”

1. Construction of a Basic Training Centre at Jowai. .. 2,44,250 8,000 .. 8,000

*Item 1.—This work is urgent and imperative and the amount shown against it is required for expenditure during the current year. Hence the Supplementary Demand.*

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Total—Education—Sixth Schedule Areas. .. 8,000 .. 8,000

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APPENDIX 'A'—*contd.*

## List of new Schemes proposed to be included in the Budget for 1961-62

Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Schemes	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1961-62			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		2,392	...	2,392	2,392	..	2,392	This is obligatory being the decretal amount.
"50—Civil Works—A.—Original Works—(b) Communications—Ordinary Roads—General (Charged.)	1. Collection of gravels on U/M road in Bongaigaon Subdivision for 1955-56, Bijni-Panbari Road.							
	....	..	1,36,591	1,96,591.	..	1,36,591	1,36,500	The additional sum is required to meet the actual requirements as the provision falls short of actual requirement.
"50—Civil Works—B.—Charges on construction—(a)—Executive—4.—Continuities.								
(1) "50—Civil Works—State—B.—Charges on construction—(a), Executive—3.—Allowance and Honoraria—Travelling Allowance of Officer and Travelling Allowance of Establishment.	Additional grant under Travelling Allowance.	..	1,30,000	1,30,000	..	1,80,000	1,80,000	The additional sum is required to meet the actual requirements as the existing provision is inadequate.



(2) "50—Civil Works— State—E.—Tools and Plant Expenditure in connection with Bor- der Areas General— Voted".	Obtaining Plant and Machinery for Bor- der Works.	6,04,500	..	6,04,500	1,64,200	..	1,64,200	A sum of Rs.1,64,200 only is required to meet the expen- diture in procuring Tools and Plants and Machinery like Stone Crushers, Concrete Mixers, Drill Rods and Bits, etc., in connection with execution of works in Border Areas for which there is no Budget provision during the current financial year. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.1,64,200 only.
(3) "50—Civil Works— State Development Schemes (Third Five Year Plan) B-3— Charges on Construc- tion—4—Contingen- cies—Purchase and maintenance of Go- vernment Vehicles— General—Voted".	Purchase of staff vehicles for execution of Deve- lopment Works.	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	1,91,000	..	1,91,000	A sum of Rs.1,91,000 is re- quired to be spent in pro- curing 12 Jeeps (staff vehicles for better and smooth super- vision of works). There is no budget provision during cur- rent financial year for the purpose due to non-finalisa- tion of annual plan in time. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.1,91,000 only.
(4) "50—Civil Works— State Development Scheme (Third Five Year Plan) E-3— Tools and Plant— General—Voted".	Purchase of Plant and Machinery such as Road Rollers, etc., for execution of Develop- ment Works.	25,00,000	..	25,00,000	4,45,000	..	4,45,000	A sum of Rs.4,45,000 is re- quired to be spent in pro- curing Road Rollers against the sanctioned estimate for execution of development works. No Budget provision was made to originally for current year due to non- finalisation of the annual plan in time. Hence the Supplementary Demand for Rs.4,45,000 only.

To meet the immediate expen-  
diture the amounts under  
items (1) to (4) were advan-  
ced from the Contingency  
Fund. Hence the Supple-  
mentary Demand for regu-  
larisation of the advances.



STATEMENT SHOWING THE ADVANCES GRANTED FROM THE CONTINGENCY FUND DURING 1961-62  
UNDER RULE 9 OF THE ASSAM CONTINGENCY FUND RULES AND SUBSEQUENT  
AUTHORISATION THEREOF BY THE ASSEMBLY

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-heads, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary Demand or Supplementary Appropriation	Reference to Supplementary Demand or Supplementary Appropriation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		
44	7—Land Revenue—H—Assignment and Compensation—Payment to the Mizo Chiefs.	3,50,000	Memo. No. BB (II) CF. 28/61-62, dated 20th October, 1961.	3,50,000	1	
37 } 41 }	7—Land Revenue—H—Assignments and Compensations—Other Compensation.	3,000	Memo. No. FC (I) LR. 205/61, dated 2nd December, 1961.			
		83,698.50 Np.	Memo. No. FC (I) LR. 211/61, dated 12th December, 1961.	91,697	1	(Charged).
10—Forests—B—(a) Conservancy and Works— (i) Expenditure in connection with the protection of Border areas.		64,600	Memo. No. FEC(II). 709/61-62, dated 15th September, 1961.	64,600	4	



IX—Suspense	...	...	...	25,00,000	Memo. No. BB (I) 69/61/99, dated 13th March, 1962.	50,00,000	4
C.(a) Establishment—4—Contingencies	...	...	...	13,000	Memo. No. FEC (II) 412/61-62, dated 29th November, 1961.	13,000	4
35 18—B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works financed from Ordinary Revenue (Non-Commercial) Normal—C—Maintenance and Repairs—Restoration of Flood Damages.	...	...	...	15,00,000	Memo. No. FC (III) 39/61/3, dated 5th December, 1961.	15,00,000	5
25—General Administration—							
38 12—Secretariat and attached offices—Board of Revenue.				50,000	Memo. No. FC (I) GA/82/61, dated mil.	50,000	6
31 } Do—F—District Administration—F-I—General				2,00,000	Memo. No. FC (I) GA/89/61, dated 27th December, 1961.		
32 } Establishment—4—Contingencies.				50,000	Memo. No. FC (I) GA/81/61, dated 4th November, 1961.		
55 }				1,74,900	Memo. No. FC (I) 74/40/62, dated 21st January 1962.	2,86,874	6
33 }				3,939	Memo. No. BB (II) CF/29/61-62, dated 13th November, 1961.		
40 25—General Administration—G—Works—							
(a) Original Works	...	...	...	5,200	Memo. No. FC (I) GA/868/61, dated 12th December, 1961.	1	6
(b) Repairs	...	...	...	10,000	Memo. No. BB (II) CF. 36/61-62, dated 10th January, 1962.	1	6



## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-heads, etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary Demand or Appropriation	Reference to Supplementary Demand or Appropriation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	27—Administration of Justice—B—Law Officers—					
	(b) Legal Remembrancer—					
	3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	25,000	Memo. No. FEC. (II) 719/61-62, dated 16th March, 1962.	40,500		7
	(c) Mufassil Establishment—					
	3. Contingencies ...	15,500				
	28—Jails—A—District Jails—					
	Contingencies ...	33,000	Memo. No. FC (I) 1292/62, dated 12th March, 1962.	60,000		8
	32 B—Charges for Police Custody ...	30,000		50,000		







## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

Serial No. in the Register	Major & Minor and Sub-heads etc.	Amount of advance sanctioned	No. and date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary Demand or Supplementary Appropriation against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (7)
		Rs.		Rs.	
72	B-2—Hospital and Dispensaries (a) Establishment of Medical Dispensaries (Sixth Schedule)	85,000	Memo. No.FC(I) Med.1/31/62 dated 20th February 1962.	85,000	11
60	D-2—Medical Colleges and Schools (a) Training of Hills and Plains Tribal Girls' Auxiliary Nurse, Midwifery and Nursing course (Sixth Schedule). (e) Establishment of Two Medical Colleges—	12,000	Memo. No.FC(I) Med.1/32/62, dated 22nd February 1962.	12,000	11
	(1) Pay of Officers			37,000	
	(2) Pay of Establishment			10,000	
	(3) Allowances and Honoraria..	13,50,000	Memo.No.FC(I) Med.1/43/62 dated 17th March 1962.	20,000	11
	(4) Contingencies			7,98,682	
	(5) Works			11,00,000	
37	39—Public Health—				
	A—Public Health Establishment	82,993	Memo. No.FC(I)PH/115/61, dated 25th November, 1961.	82,993	12
	B—Grants for Public Health purposes—1. Grant for Rural Water Supply (Sixth Schedule).				
80	C—Expenses in connection with Epidemic Diseases—(b) Other Epidemics.	2,50,000	Memo. No.FC(I) 808/62/A, dated 13th March 1962.	2,50,000	12



## 31 (f) Anti-Leprosy Schemes—

1. Pay of Establishment .. ..
2. Allowances and Honoraria .. ..
3. Contingencies ... ..

11,000 }  
7,000 } Memo. No.FC(I) 308/62, dated 13th }  
21,000 } March 1962. }  
12

- 79 Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—  
Schemes under Art.275—B—2—Grants for  
Public Health purposes—(i) Grants-in-aid  
for Rural Water Supply.

1,80,000 Memo. No.FC(I) 825/62, dated 12th }  
March 1962. } 1,80,000 }  
12

- 39 40—Agri—I—Normal—F. Agriculture Experi-  
ments and Research—(iii) (b) Minor Irrigation  
Schemes.

781 Memo. No.FC(III)1911/61, dated 11th }  
December, 1962. } 781 }  
4 (Charged)

- 142/60-47—Miscellaneous Departments—E—Preserva-  
tion and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts—  
4—Contingencies.—

18,000 Memo. No.FEC(II)1121/60-61, dated }  
17th March 1961. } 38,000 }  
14

## 50—Civil Works—

## A—Ordinary Works—

## (b) Communications—

## 1. Ordinary Roads—

2,392 Memo. No.FC(III)372/62, dated 15th }  
March, 1962. } 2,392 }  
6 (Charged)

- 63 Expenditure in connection with operation  
against Naga Hostiles in Plain Sector/Hills  
Sector.

45,30,000 Memo. No.FC(III)292/62, dated 28th }  
February 1962. } 77,87,700 }  
15

- 68 Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—

(III)—Centrally Sponsored Schemes—A—4—  
Ordinary Works—

## (a) Buildings—Education .. ..

4,70,000 Memo. No.FC(III)273/62, dated 28th }  
February 1962. } 4,70,000 }  
15



## APPENDIX 'B'—contd.

Serial No. in the Register	Major, Minor and Sub-head etc.	Amount of advance Sanctioned	No. and Date of sanction	Amount of Supplementary Demand or Supplementary Appropriation	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.				
62	39—Public Health—50—Civil Works—and 81—Capital Accounts, etc— B—Charges on Construction—					
	(a) Executive—3—Allowances and Honoraria	1,80,000				
	4. Contingencies .. ..	1,36,500				
	E. Tools and Plans—					
	Expenditure in connection with Border Areas					
	Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—					
	B.3—Charges on Construction (a) Executive—					
	4—Contingencies.	1,64,200	Memo. No.FCIII/291/62, dated 28th February 1962.	11,16,700	16	
	E—3—Tools and Plants .. ..	4,45,000				
73	54—Famine Relief—					
	A—Famine Relief—					
	(a) Relief Works—(ii) Expenditure in connection with Border Relief.	9,00,000	Memo. No.PB(II)CF.48/61-62, dated 5th March 1962.	9,00,000	17	



57—Miscellaneous.—II.—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc.—

64 H.—Contribution (III) Miscellaneous Contribution—(i) Grants to District Council—

77 } (2) Grants-in-aid to District Council.

80,750 Memo No. B.B. (II) CF. 42/61-62, ... dated 16th February 1962

21

80,750

25,000 Memo No. u/o B.B. (1) 27/6/62, ... dated 7th March 1962

21

45,000

20,000 Memo No. u/o B.B. (1) 1023/61, ... dated 27th November 1961

45 J.—Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges—Expenditure on Election to the Autonomous District Councils,

21

40,000

40,000 Memo No. u/o B.B. (1) 16/62, ... dated 6th January 1962

Expenditure in connection with Language disturbances.

21

1,50,000

50,000 Memo No. B.B. (II) CF. 40/61-62, ... dated 20th January 1962

1,00,000 Memo No. B.B. (II) CF. 52/61-62, ... dated 15th March 1962

65 H.—Contributions—(1) Compulsory Grant to Local Bodies in lieu of receipt credited to Provincial Revenues—

8 (Charged)

30,99,365

5,23,865 Memo No. B.B. (II) CF. 46/61-62, ... dated 27th February 1962

43 57—Miscellaneous.—III.—Contributions—A—Contribution—Grants to Local Bodies for General purposes—

22

37,88,405

75,220 Memo No. B.B. (II) CF. 32/61-62, ... dated 12th December 1961

6,51,247 Memo No. B.B. (II) CF. 43/61-62, ... dated 20th February 1962







53	Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Agricultural Loans—53—Miscellaneous Loans and Advances.	2,00,000	Memo. No.BB (II) CF.51/61-62, dated 15th March 1962.	}	27
		11,50,000	Memo No.BB (II) CF.39/61-62, dated 20th January 1962.		
53	Rehabilitation Loans .. ..				13,50,000
	Loans and Advances etc.—IV—Loans under Community—Projects—II—Development Scheme under Third Five Year Plan—Loans under Community Projects.	1,50,000	Memo. No.BB (II) CF.49/61-62 dated 7th March 1962,	}	23
	Loans and Advance, etc.—VI—Industrial Loans—Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—II—Other State Plan Schemes—Loans to Cottage Industries and Small Scale Industries. ..	3,50,000	Memo. No.BB. (II) CF /61-62, dated March 1962.		29
49	Loans and Advances, etc.—VIII—Educational Loans—Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—II—Other State Plan Schemes—Loans to Non-Government Secondary Schools and Colleges ..	12,49,000	Memo. No.BB. (II) CF. 37/61-62, dated 14th January 1962.		30
76	Loans and Advances, etc.—XII—Loans to Electricity Board—Development Schemes—Third Five Year Plan—II—Other State Plan Schemes—Loans to Electricity Board,	37,00,000	Memo. No.FEC. (II) 665/61-62, dated 12th March 1962,		31
					64,50,000