

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 10 A. M., on Wednesday the 19th December, 1956.

P R E S E N T

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the
nine Ministers, the four Deputy Ministers, and sixty-five
Members.

Panel of Chairmen

Mr. SPEAKER : The following Members will form the
Panel of Chairmen for the present Session, 1956—

- 1, Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya.
2. Shri Purandar Sarma.
3. Shri Ramesh Chandra Borooah, and
4. Shri Radhika Ram Das.

**Statement by the Speaker regarding the resignation
of seat in the Assembly by a Member**

Under Sub-rule (1) of rule 113 of Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby inform the House that Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, an elected Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly representing the L. A. 45 Barpeta North-East Constituency, has duly resigned his seat in the said Assembly by writing addressed to the Speaker with effect from the 4th December 1956 (forenoon).

**Announcement by the Speaker regarding the number
of days allotted for Private Members' Business**

In pursuance of rule 22 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby allot, in consultation with the Leader of the

House, the following days for Private Members' Business during the current Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly:—

19th December, Wednesday	} Motions and Resolutions (if time permits after disposal of Government Business for those days).
20th December, Thursday	
21st December, Friday .	

Statement by the Leader of the House about the course of Government Business

Mr. SPEAKER : The Leader of the House to make a statement about the course of Government Business during the present Session.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I desire to make a statement about the course of Government business during the current Session.

2. The Government business which is to be taken up to-day and to-morrow is shown in the agenda which has been placed on each Members' table. I need not detail them again.

We propose with the approval of the House to terminate the Session on the 21st December, by sitting from 9 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. if necessary. On that day, we propose to take up the following Government business:—

- (1) Discussion, if any, of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1956-57.
- (2) Voting on Demands for Supplementary Grants.
- (3) Discussion, if any, of Demands for excess grant charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1951-52.
- (4) Voting on Demands for excess grants for 1951-52.
- (5) Discussion, if any, of Demands for excess grants charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1952-53.
- (6) Voting on Demands for excess grants for 1952-53.
- (7) Discussion, if any, of votes on Account grant for 1957-58 on matters charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- (8) Voting of the votes on Account grant for 1957-58.
- (9) The Assam Appropriation (Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII) Bills, 1956.
 - (a) Introduction ;
 - (b) Motion for consideration ;
 - (c) Consideration, clause by clause, and ;
 - (d) Motion for passing.
- (10) Resolution for appropriation of grants under "81—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

3. Any Government business which remains unfinished on previous days will be taken up on the 21st December.

The Committee on Petition relating to Bills

Mr. SPEAKER : Under rule 84(1) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a Committee on Petitions relating to Bills for the current Session of the Assembly, 1956—

1. Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari.
2. Shri Nilmani Phookan.
3. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.
4. Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya, and
5. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, Deputy Speaker, who under the rule, will be the Chairman of the Committee.

The House Committee

Mr. SPEAKER : Under rule 167 of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a House Committee for the current Session of the Assembly, 1956—

1. Shri Hareswar Goswami.
2. Shri Aaran Sangma.
3. Shri Maham Singh.
4. Shri Harison Momin.
5. Maulana Abdul Jalil, and
6. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.

The Committee of Privileges

Mr. SPEAKER : Under rule 139(i) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate the following Members

to constitute a Committee of Privileges for the current Session :—

1. Leader of the House;
2. Leader of the Opposition.
3. Shri Dandiram Dutta.
4. Shri Prabhat Chandra Goswami.
5. Maulavi Md. Umaruddin.
6. Pu Ch. Saprawnga, and
7. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, Deputy Speaker, who under the rule will be the Chairman of the Committee.

Message from the Governor regarding assent to Bills

Mr. SPEAKER : Information has been received from the Secretary, Legislative Department that the Governor of Assam has assented under the provisions of Article 200 of the Constitution of India the following Bills which were passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly at its meeting held in the August-September Session, 1956—

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1956.
2. The Assam Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 1956.
3. The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
4. The Assam Liquor Prohibition (Second Amendment Bill, 1956.
5. The Assam Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
6. The Assam Motor Vehicles' Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956.
7. The Assam Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment), Bill, 1956.
8. The Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Presentation of Notification under Section 296 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923

Mr. SPEAKER: Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar to present the Notifications under item No. 8.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following notifications under Section 295 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 :—

(1) Notification No.LML.151/53/39-A, dated the 20th September, 1956.

(2) Notification No.LML.166/55/95, dated the 20th September, 1956.

(3) Notification No.LML.237/55/72, dated the 28th September, 1956.

(4) Notification No.LML.124/53/51, dated the 27th October, 1956.

Presentation of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1956-57

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1956-57.

Presentation of the Demands for Excess Grants and Appropriation for 1951-52

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present before the House the Demands for excess grants and appropriation for the year 1951-52.

Presentation of the Demands for excess Grants and Appropriation for 1952-53

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present before the House the Demands for excess grants and appropriation for 1952-53.

Presentation of the votes on account Budget for the year 1957-58 and Budget Speech of the Finance Minister.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, I rise to present the Provisional Budget Estimates for 1957-58.

2. According to the usual practice the Finance Minister, while introducing the budget, makes a detailed statement on its main features and purposes underlying the various demands contained in the budget. But there cannot be a detailed statement on a budget of this kind which I propose to lay before the House. The reasons are obvious. The General Election is going to be held shortly, and with the formation of the new Legislature a new Government will be constituted. It will be appropriate to let the new Legislature and the new Government to finally settle their policies and programmes and to make suitable allocation of funds to give them effect. The present Government, in these circumstances, need not initiate any new policies or commit the House to any expenditure on new services. It is only fair that the framing of the final budget for the next financial year should be left to the new Government. Hence the present budget is only of a provisional nature, just to enable the day-to-day administration being carried till a normal budget is passed by the new Legislature.

3. Hon. Members are aware that certain formalities under the Constitution are required to be carried out. Rule 115 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules enjoins that the Annual Financial Statement in respect of every financial year shall be presented to the Assembly in the preceding financial year. The new Legislature cannot be formed before the end of this financial year. So a provisional budget for the next year has to be placed before this House before this financial year runs out. There is also another consideration. A certain amount of time is also bound to elapse between the beginning of the next financial year and the passing of the final budget by the new Legislature. It is necessary that the funds required to carry on the administration during that period should be voted on before the beginning of the next financial year. Article 206 of the Constitution requires that before the Legislature is asked for a vote-on-account the Annual Financial Statement in respect of which the vote is asked for should be first presented. For this reason also it has become incumbent on the present Government to lay before the House a provisional budget for the next year. This is essentially a care-

taker budget and as such, it is subject to certain limitations the more important of which are stated below—

- (a) While provisional estimated figures of revenue and expenditure are given, for the whole year 1957-58, so as to place as complete financial picture before the House as is possible at present, votes-on-account are being asked for the first three months' expenditure only. ✓
- (b) The budget is based substantially on the existing level of expenditure and receipts. New taxes have not been considered at all. On the expenditure side also, the existing schemes have been continued. An exception to this has been the inclusion of Five-Year Plan schemes approved by the Planning Commission.
- (c) Under normal procedure the budget is presented to the State Legislature in March. In order to place this budget before this House in December, it has been necessary to get Departments to furnish data and estimates in advance of normal dates. This means that the estimates are not based, in each case, on as accurate materials as would be available later. Nevertheless there is not likely to be any substantial inaccuracy in figures, and these will in any event, come up for final revision before the State Legislature.
- (d) It follows from the above that this is in many respects a restricted and work-a-day budget, calculated to keep administration and development going till a new Government is formed.

4. Although I am not in a position to place any proposal for new scheme for development of our State just at present, the House may perhaps like me to make a brief survey of our financial position and activities of the present Government during its term of office which is going to expire shortly. When this Government assumed office in 1952, the country was passing through the after effects of the Great Earthquake of 1950. There was acute food shortage everywhere in the country. The post-war reconstruction programme, which languished in 1949 when the Central Government curtailed or withdrew

grants as a result of inflation and other causes, got a fillip again under the First Five Year Plan. The plan was hardly one year in operation when this Government came into existence. The First Five Year Plan was the result of joint efforts of the Union and the States towards fulfilment of the aspiration of the national struggle for freedom, in the economic sphere after the political freedom had already been achieved. Against the State draft plan of Rs.31·5 crores, a plan of Rs.12·5 crores was accepted initially. But as a result of further efforts of the State Government the ceiling was raised to Rs.20·84 crores. With raising of the ceiling the Union Government's assistance was raised to Rs.17·3 crores only from Rs.15 crores as initially agreed to. For the financing of the State plan this Government had also to explore ways and means simultaneously keeping in view the undeveloped character of the State's economy wherein agriculture and allied pursuits account for 60 per cent of the State national income compared with 49 per cent for India as a whole. Actually, the State Government had to largely depend on its own resources during the first half of the plan period and Central assistance was received in an increasing measure only during the third year of the plan. In addition to the State plan proper of Rs.20·84 crores, this Government had to take up certain schemes of development financed from State revenue, outside the plan. The expenditure on this set of schemes alone is Rs. 603·74 lakhs during the plan period (1951-56). Along with the development activity, the administrative machinery had to be strengthened and improved and geared up to meet the needs of a welfare State. It was not easy to cope with a situation like this. However, without adding to the sufferings of the poorer sections of the people, the result was achieved mainly by the enforcement of strict economy and by diverting savings to meet the expenditure on development schemes. This is exhibited by the fact that of the total expenditure on Revenue Account in 1955-56, the non-development heads accounted for 33 per cent only against 41 per cent in 1949-50. The aggregate expenditure on revenue accounts in 1955-56 is Rs.2,388 lakhs and in course of the last 7 years this aggregate expenditure on Revenue Account has more than doubled. The expenditure on non-development account has increased from Rs.406 lakhs to Rs.713 lakhs in the course of last 7 years. The bulk of the increase therefore has been due to expansion of expenditure under developmental heads. Again *per capita* expenditure on Social Services forms a much larger proportion of total expenditure in comparison with many of the Part A States and this trend will have to be continued in the next five years also. The standard of

educational, medical and Public Health Services in the State, specially in the Tribal Areas is yet below the average of other parts of the Union. The growth of non-development expenditure has been more or less in conformity with the All-India Pattern in both Part A and B States. But in Assam the increase has been particularly striking in certain heads such as direct demand on Revenue, General Administration and Police owing to inescapable circumstances. The increase has been partly due to the increased cost of tax collection and tax administration, establishment set up for taking over of Zamindari estates, the cost of re-settlement operations, the compensation paid to Tribal Chiefs, and the cost of Prohibition. Another item of additional expenditure is the contribution that the State Government have to make to the District Councils to enable them to run their administration. So far as the General Administration and Police are concerned, the increase has been due to entertainment of additional staff in the Headquarters and the extra cost of the security measures recently taken on the border and the Naga Hills. Expenditure on certain items of developmental nature has been booked under non-development heads such as the provision for Low Income Group Housing scheme and collection of additional statistics under the Five Year Plan. In spite of these facts it is noticed that the increase in non-development expenditure in the State has not been disproportionate. From Rs.5.29 *per capita*, the non-development expenditure has gone up to Rs.7.38 *per capita* between 1951-52 and 1955-56. The corresponding figures for Part A States are Rs.5.27 in 1951-52 and Rs.7.43 in 1955-56.

5. I am glad to acknowledge with thanks, that this House was pleased to provide additional funds for nation-building activities through introduction of new taxation measures such as the tax on goods carried by road and inland waterways and by enhancement of existing taxes. Of the State taxes, the most important are land revenue, State Excise, agricultural income-tax, general sales-tax and the tax on goods carried by road and inland waterways. The three tax—namely, agricultural income-tax, State exercise and the carriage tax, account for nearly 50 per cent of the receipts from all taxes. The sales tax alone contributes nearly 11 per cent of the receipts from State taxation. Other taxes like land revenue and excise are still important sources of revenue but new taxes like the sales-tax and the tax on agricultural income are growing in significance.

The burden of taxation cannot be evenly distributed between the two regions—hills and plains, till an organised economy is developed in the Hill Districts. Amongst the hill districts, land revenue is levied only in the Subdivision of Jowai. In other places the tribal people pay a hoe-tax or house-tax for the land used by them. The sales-tax has been introduced in the hill districts but this measure yields less than a lakh of rupees annually. Besides, due to the high cost of living in the Mizo District, the realisation of this tax has been kept in abeyance there. The revenues raised from State taxes in the Autonomous Districts which amounted to Rs.20 lakhs, in 1951-52 came down to Rs.12 lakhs in 1955-56. The fall in the receipt has been due to the transfer of revenues like land revenue, revenue from unclassified State forests, royalties on minerals and tax on professions and trades to the District Councils. Tax burden has increased in all the States of the Union as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Keeping the existing economy of the State in view we, in Assam, have also gone in our tax effort as far as practicable. It is only in case of sales-tax and stamp duty, our *per capita* incidence is still below the average for Part A States. So long as the state of urbanisation remains what it is and the *per capita* State national income is below the national average, the yield from the sales-tax will not improve materially. It is, however, expected that with the improvement of the machinery for the levy and collection of Inter-State Sales-tax the *per capita* revenue from this tax will increase to some extent. It is expected that the Finance Commission appointed under Article 280 of the Constitution which visited our State in October last will appreciate our difficulties and limitations and see that the speedy advancement of our undeveloped State is not impeded for lack of funds. We need more resources for financing the Second Five-Year Plan which is in operation from 1956-57. As explained earlier, the provision for funds for nation-building activities was not only sustained but was actually stepped up. As examples of this, I may refer to the normal expenditure on Revenue Account alone on Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Medical and Public Health Departments. The grant for the Education Department which was Rs.74 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs.172 lakhs in 1951-52, now stands at Rs.286 lakhs in 1956-57. The Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments which were getting Rs.50 lakhs in 1951-52, have got Rs.99 lakhs in 1956-57. The Medical and Public Health Departments used to get about Rs.77 lakhs in 1951-52 but they got about Rs.111 lakhs in 1956-57.

On the Capital side also, the position has been similar. Capital expenditure on irrigation schemes for which provision in 1951-52 was Rs.3,80,000 is now of the order of Rs.42,80,000 in 1956-57. Capital expenditure on electricity schemes has increased to the order of Rs.88 lakhs in 1956-57. Capital outlay on industrial development is now of the order of Rs.60 lakhs. On the construction of new roads and buildings the expenditure both revenue and capital, incurred by the State during term of office of the Government has been of the order of Rs.2,109 lakhs. The amount invested in nationalising transport in certain areas of the State and in organising State bus services is about Rs.88 lakhs. For all these developmental activities we raised no loan from the open market but depended on our own resources and Central Government assistance.

The year 1956-57 opened with a cash balance of Rs.5,32,65,776. On that date the State Government's interest bearing obligation stood as mentioned below—

Loans from the Central Government ...	Rs.17,67 lakhs.
State Provident Fund	Rs.2,24 lakhs.
Total	<u>Rs.19,91 lakhs.*</u>

Interest yielding assets of the State Government on 1st April 1956 stood as follows—

Capital advanced to Commercial Departments.	Rs.3,31 lakhs.
Investment in Commercial Concerns ...	Rs.1,43 lakh.
Other Interest bearing loan	Rs.7,59 lakhs.
Total	<u>Rs.12,33 lakhs.*</u>

The cash balance in hand on the basis of the latest report from the Reserve Bank of India stands near about Rs.2,70 lakhs.

(*The figures are approximate.)

6. The overall expenditure in the quin-quennium 1951-56 on development activity in the State, under the State Five-Year Plan and development schemes financed from the State revenue outside the Plan and Central Sector Schemes implemented in Assam is Rs.34.41 crores. The achievements of the First Five-Year Plan cannot be belittled though it is felt by a large section of people that it was not a balanced Plan and it was not sufficient to meet the overall needs of the State. There was no provision for large and medium scale industries and provision for Cottage Industries was not adequate. All the deficiencies of the First Plan were, however, taken note of in the preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan. This Plan envisages larger outlay and puts emphasis on the development of industries—large and small, expansion of power facilities and balanced development on agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries and wider targets in the educational and health spheres.

7. Agriculture in the State has always been vulnerable to floods as a result of the uneven distribution of the rainfall during the monsoons. After the Great Earthquake of 1950 floods have increased both in intensity and frequency. But even in face of this almost annual set-backs, we in the First Plan period, could exceed our target of 2,30,000 tons of additional foodgrains by 2,05,000 tons and 95 per cent of the additional foodgrains is represented by paddy, the remaining 5 per cent being under pulses, maize, potatoes, etc. In the production of fruits also, the achievement of the State is quite satisfactory and we not only achieved self-sufficiency in the matter of food production but could help others with sufficient quantities of surplus foodgrains. Several places in the State were visited by severe floods during the current year from May to July. The floods affected a population of 5,55,387 in 4,252 villages covering an area of 2,313 square miles and caused a loss to the tune of three crores of rupees. Besides, 83,586 acres of land were eroded in several districts. The value of properties lost due to erosion is about Rs.10 lakhs. Timely instructions were given to the local officers to keep an watchful eye over the flood situation and to render timely relief where necessary. As a measure of relief to the unfortunate victims, the State Government have sanctioned up to the first week of November 1956, Rs.6,21,317 as gratuitous relief, Rs.6,75,195 as Agricultural loan, Rs.7,05,186 as Rehabilitation loan and Rs.95,188 for Test Relief Works. The House may be pleased to learn that a sum of Rs.25,000 was allotted from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for the flood victims of Assam. Necessary cheap grain shops were also opened when necessary. Seeds

and seedlings were also issued to the deserving cultivators with a view that no cultivable land should remain idle for want of seeds or seedlings when the flood recedes. The hill districts of our State are deficit in foodgrains. They depend upon the plains for cereals in exchange of money crops grown by them. The border markets which provided an outlet for the surplus products of the hills have been lost to Pakistan. The House has been apprised of, on previous occasions, the various measures taken up by the Government to relieve the distress of the people living in the border areas of the hill districts. Besides implementation of a scheme for rehabilitation of as many people as possible, and an ambitious road programme for diversion of the agricultural produce to alternative markets, schemes worth about Rs.156 lakhs have been taken up for permanent improvement for scarcity and famine areas. A ropeway project connecting Cherrapunji with Pandu is in course of implementation.

8. Since the Great Earthquake of 1950, it has been our unfortunate experience that our State has become the scene of devastating floods. A large part of the crop is annually destroyed and the national income is reduced to a great extent. Effective control of floods is essential for the economic prosperity of the State. For the first time systematic measures have been taken to investigate and control the problems of floods from a long term point of view. The Central River Investigation Circle is engaged in collection of hydrological and other data all over the State for long term tackling of the problem of floods. Detailed surveys in respect of different river basins are also in progress. Aerial photography of the entire Brahmaputra Valley has been taken up. A River Research Station has been set up in the State. As long term measures are under investigation and examination, short term steps in the shape of embankment and drainage projects have been taken up. The bulk of the work under the Dibrugarh Town Protection Scheme estimate of which stands at Rs.2.6 crores has been completed and the scheme has so far withstood the fury of the Brahmaputra. Besides Dibrugarh, other Town Protection Schemes at Palasbari, Sualkuchi, Goalpara, Dhubri, Bilasipara and Nowgong were completed in 1955-56. It has been estimated that about 7 lakh acres of land has been benefited under various flood protection schemes taken under the Plan. Under irrigation which also includes floods and erosion protection Plan expenditure is about Rs.368 lakhs in addition to Rs.220 lakhs incurred in connection with Dibrugarh protection works.

9. It is known to the hon. Members of the House that the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, 1951, was challenged by some proprietors of Goalpara district, in the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court granted a stay order and consequently five estates, namely, Bijni, Chapor, Parbatjoar, Karaibari and Srigrām could not be taken over. The Supreme Court gave its verdict in April 1956, upholding the validity of the Act. Immediately thereafter Government took over possession of three estates, namely, Bijni, Chapor and Parbatjoar. The total area acquired in the State including the area acquired in the preceding year now comes to 12,13,549 acres. The petitions filed by the proprietors of other two estates have not yet been disposed of. Government have decided to acquire from the next agricultural year Mechpara and Gauripur estates now under the management of the Court of Wards. The preparation of records-of-rights of Karimganj estates is under progress for acquisition of these estates. The interests of intermediaries below the Zamindar in Goalpara district have not been acquired till now, as records-of-rights are not available for action. The preparation of the records-of-rights is in progress there. The Assam Fixation of Ceilings and Holdings Bill was passed by the Assembly on its last Budget Session. The Bill is awaiting now the assent of the President. For the information of the House, I may now, however, add that the Bill has since received the assent of the President. These land reforms along with the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948, will tone up the country side and bring to it a new life, by freeing the cultivator from economic and feudal bondage, giving him self-respect and a chance to rise to his full stature.

10. Cattle wealth not only occupies an important place in the agricultural economy of our country but is vital to the health of the Nation. To improve the breed of cattle and the provision of better treatment facilities, the State Government continued their efforts with increased tempo during their term of office. During the First Five-Year Plan period five veterinary hospitals and sixteen veterinary dispensaries were established at various places. Each veterinary hospital was placed in charge of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and two Veterinary Field Assistants. A fully equipped veterinary laboratory was established at Silchar for proper diagnosis of cattle disease. Six artificial insemination Centres were opened in the State and the Biological product section of Gauhati has met demands of Government tissue vaccine, Rinderpest vaccine and Fowl Pox vaccine not only of this State but also for the neighbouring

State of Manipur and N.-E. F. A. The rate of admission of students into the Assam Veterinary College has been raised to meet the increasing demand of the veterinary personnel within the State and during the First Plan period, 82 students received their Diploma courses and 210 Veterinary Field Assistants were trained in the Assam Veterinary College. To augment the milk supply, more buffaloes were purchased under the increased milk supply scheme and were distributed to the cattle farms.

11. The development of fisheries got the increasing attention of the Government as, fish forms an important item of food of the people in the State. In order to popularise pisciculture, provision for loan was made and provided in a liberal manner to deserving applicants. Preliminary steps have been taken to initiate conservation measures in order to increase the fish production in the rural areas. Steps are being taken for the improvement and conservation of natural fisheries. Under the Second Plan, research work shall be initiated to tackle problems connected with development of pisciculture and scientific exploitation of fisheries.

12. During the period under review the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, was firmly established. Some new departments, *viz.*, Occupational Therapy, Social Diet Kitchen, Social and Preventive Medicine have also been opened. The schemes for Pharmacists' (Compounders) Training Course, Nurses' Training Course, Midwifery Training Course, Health Visitors Training Course, Dhai Training Course, Auxiliary Nurses' Training Course continued with success. Special facilities, in the shape of scholarships, etc., were extended to the students of Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes under these schemes. The first batch of medical graduates came out in 1952 and since then 249 candidates have obtained the M. B. B. S. degree. But in spite of our best efforts, shortages of qualified personnel to staff our hospitals dispensaries and health unit centres are still persisting, although the gap is narrowing gradually. The 100-bedded Reid Chest Hospital has been further improved by provision of Operation Theatre and an X-ray Block. All the hospitals of the State in general have been provided with various up-to-date equipments and apparatus. The nursing services have also been improved. Eight more Subdivisional Headquarter hospitals have been provincialised during the later part of the year 1955-56. Health Units and Rural Health Service persons have been working in the rural areas for prevention of Small-pox and Cholera. Indigenous system of medicine also got encouragements. A research department has been established in the Government Ayurvedic College at Gauhati.

13. Education received our close attention and expenditure on this service has gone up many times. The number of Primary and Middle Schools has increased but the remarkable and significant increase is in case of Basic Schools, Junior and Senior. It will be a regrettable omission if no mention is made here of public enthusiasm that was evidenced and active support of the rural people that was obtained in the extension of primary and basic education in the State. Five Basic Training Institutions for training of primary school teachers have been started and about a thousand teachers have been trained in the meantime. In the field of Secondary education much improvement may be expected with the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission that was set up by the Government of India. The University has shifted to its new buildings at Jhalukbari but more funds are necessary for its further improvement. On the technical education side the existing technical institutions have been expanded and equipped with better facilities. The Engineering College is going to be placed on a sound footing. In the field of Social education about 800 literacy centres and 1,000 village libraries were organised. Twenty-four Primary Schools were converted into school-cum-community centres and five separate community centres were organised. Government have also made liberal provision for grant of special scholarships and free studentships, besides providing scholarships for Tribal, Scheduled Caste and other Backward pupils, in a liberal measure.

14. The development of Cottage Industries and Sericulture and Handloom, which hold enough employment potentialities, especially, for the rural areas, has made substantial progress during the period under review. One hundred and thirty-six Demonstration units have gone round the State and imparted instruction on improved methods of handloom weaving both in the Plains and Hill Districts. Subsidies were liberally granted and looms were supplied at 50 per cent of the cost price to the weavers. To bring them to the co-operation fold, share capital of weavers and working capital of co-operative weaving societies, were granted as interest free loans. A Cottage Industries Training Institute was started with 4 trades to which, subsequently, one more trade was added. Production and sale of Khadi was encouraged through a Khadi and Endi Production Centre and as many as 10,000 weavers and spinners are reported to have received benefits under it. Sericultural activities are becoming popular in the Hill areas and the Government have given special attention to this aspect. The Sericulture Training

Institute at Titabar and the Weaving Institute at Gauhati have been upgraded for diploma courses and a Regional Sericultural Research Station has been started at Titabar for conducting research on both mulberry and non-mulberry silk. The promotion of medium sized and heavy industries was left to private sector with provision of various facilities favourable to its growth. Plywood Industry has made noteworthy progress and considerable preliminary work has been done in the matter of setting up a Cement Factory and a Jute Mill. A Co-operative Sugar Mill has been started at Dergaon and all preliminary steps have been taken for implementation of the project and Government are participating in the project by purchasing share worth Rs.10,00,000.

15. A large scale of road plan covering the Plains and the Hill areas of the State was undertaken. The expenditure target of Rs.265 lakhs under the First Five-Year Plan was exceeded by Rs.70,000. Improvement of the State High Ways and 896 miles of village roads were completed in the Plan period. For want of bridge materials the progress was not according to schedule in construction of major bridges. Incomplete works—roads and bridges shall be taken up under the Second Plan in addition to more new roads and bridges. A programme for gradual nationalisation of Road Transport has been followed. About 600 miles of important highways of the State are now under nationalised Transport system, offering better amenities and comforts to travelling public. At present the Inland Water Transport is carrying the bulk of our goods and this may continue for sometime to come. In view of this the State Government have been pressing the Government of India for improvement of inland water transport and facilities including dredging. The importance has been realised now and provision has been made in the Second Plan.

16. In the matter of power generation and distribution our State was behind many other States of the Union. With completion of the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project—an installed capacity of 7,500 k. w. will be available over a pretty big area and will meet not only the demand of domestic light and power but will also meet the power requirement of small and medium scale industries. Many small towns of our State have got the benefit of electric lights under the small town and rural electrification programme and more towns will be brought under this programme gradually.

17. Although much headway could not be made under the subsidised industrial Housing Schemes owing to uneconomic and unattractive terms of assistance, our progress under the Low Income Housing Group is satisfactory. About Rs.21,59,300 loan has been sanctioned to 342 individuals for construction of residential houses by them in rural and urban areas. In addition, Gauhati, Tinsukia, Tezpur, Karimganj, Dhubri and Nowgong Municipal Boards have been sanctioned loan of about Rs.8.5 lakhs for construction of tenements for sweepers.

18. To look after the welfare of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of hills and plains a special responsibility has been placed on Governments by the Constitution. The schemes for their welfare in various spheres are discussed with concerning representative persons before they are put into implementation. For the benefit of the Labour population provision for training in simple household craft was made in the several welfare centres that were opened. A welfare programme was launched and the actual execution of the scheme was entrusted to non-official welfare organisations which acted under the general guidance and supervision of the Assam Labour Welfare Board. In implementing the welfare schemes in the Tribal Areas emphasis was laid on the development of communication in order to facilitate work in other spheres. About 1,460 miles of roads were constructed during the First Plan period. In the same period, 3 Government H. E. Schools, 3 Basic Schools, 150 Lower Primary Schools and one Basic and Social Education Centre were established. In addition, about 5,500 students were given scholarships and other educational facilities. In the sphere of Medical and Public Health, 37 dispensaries and hospitals have been established and grants-in-aid have been given to the Local Board dispensaries for rendering medical facility to the hills and plains tribal people. In addition, scholarships were given to hills boys and girls for study in Medical College and other training institutions. In the sphere of agriculture about 1,200 acres of land have been covered by T. R. C. and irrigation projects and 200 persons were trained in agriculture and fruit preservation, etc. In Cottage Industries, sericulture and weaving also tribal people got proper attention. One Lac Factory, 4 Cottage Industries Training Centres, 2 Eri seed grainages, etc., were established. In the forest areas, about 368 miles of forest roads have been constructed and improved for the benefit of the tribal people. Centres for demonstration of Jhum Control have been opened for demonstrating to the tribal people the bad effects of Jhumming and how they can take to more economic and

settled type of cultivation. The Scheduled Caste people are living together with the rest of the population and received the same benefit from the development schemes undertaken for the general areas. But in view of their general comparative backwardness—educationally and economically, special measures have been initiated in respect of various matters in order to pull them up in as short a time as possible. In addition the State Government with the active assistance of Government of India, took up various schemes for removal of untouchability besides providing 40 tube-wells, 191 ringwells and 22 tanks in the villages mostly inhabited by Scheduled Castes people. As many as 500 students have been given scholarships and other educational facilities. In Medical and Public Health sphere, dispensaries have been given grants-in-aid for rendering medical facilities to Scheduled Castes people. Inter-caste dining was held at various places where people of all castes joined freely and with good will.

19. The State of Assam have adopted a policy of gradual prohibition. With this end in view, an Act known as the Assam Liquor Prohibition Act, 1952, was enacted and since 26th January, 1956, the whole of Kamrup District is under its operation. With a view to prepare the field for total prohibition, Government continued to follow the various restriction policies such as (1) change of sites of existing shops, (2) restriction on hours and quantum of sale, (3) raising the age limit of the purchaser, (4) stoppage of the opening of new liquor shops, (5) prohibition of sale of liquor to students, (6) closure of liquor shops on certain specific days and (7) prohibition of establishing liquor shops within a distance of 2 miles from tea garden areas.

20. The Pay Committee constituted in July 1955, in pursuance of resolution adopted in the June 1955 Session, of this Assembly, submitted its report in August last. The Government, after careful consideration, accepted the recommendations of the Committee with minor modifications and decided to give effect to the revised scales from the 1st October 1956. As a result of this decision, there will be only 64 standard scales of pay for the various services under the State Government against as many as 264 scales now in force. The minimum of the scale of the Government servants of the lowest category has been revised from Rs.25 to Rs.28 per mensem. With dearness allowance and cash allowance this total emolument will now be Rs.61-8-0 in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and Rs.58-8-0 in the rest of Assam. The Government have decided that the ceiling on the highest income of

the Government servants should remain at Rs.1,500 per mensm as at present. This means that a Government servant of the lowest category will earn a tax-free income of Rs.58-8-0 as against a taxable income of Rs 1,500 by the Government servant of the highest category which after paying income-tax, professional tax, etc., will actually come to about Rs.1,350. The ratio of the income of the lowest and highest paid Government servant after 1st October 1956 will be 1:23 which is less than the ratio considered reasonable by the Planning Commission. The Government have accepted in principle that the Grade IV (lowest group) employees should, if possible, be provided with free accommodation at least in Shillong and that the temporary institutions such as the Assam Medical College, the Agricultural College, the Veterinary College, the Engineering College and Schools and the Ayurvedic College should be made permanent and that all posts in all Departments which have continued to exist for a continuous period of five years or more should be declared as permanent except those posts which were created specially against experimental schemes or for purposes of handling any work of a purely temporary or sporadic character. The Government have also accepted the model scales of pay recommended by the Pay Committee for the teachers of the Aided Institutions and Schools under the State Primary Board. The immediate financial effect of the revision of scales has been estimated at round about Rs.75 lakhs, of this amount 40 per cent will go to the teachers of Aided Educational Institutions, 16 per cent to the teachers of Lower Primary Schools and 20 per cent to the Grade IV (lowest) employees and the balance to the Government servants of the other categories. It will not be out of place to mention that the decision to revise the pay scales costing a sum of Rs.75 lakhs, was preceded by another revision of the scales of pay of low paid Government servants (whose maximum scale of pay do not exceed Rs.100) with an initial benefit of Rs.3 in case of IV Grade employees and Rs.5 in case of others, costing an amount of another Rs.30 lakhs.

21. Before I close I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the hon. Members of this House, who have always given their full co-operation and support. Some of the hon. Members of the House may not be in the new Legislature that will be constituted after the next General Election. My best wishes will always be with them and I am confident that whatever their sphere of activity be in future, they will play their part honourably and will not spare themselves in the service of the State to which we have the privilege of owing common allegiance.

My thanks are also due to the Finance Secretary and to all other officers and officials who have put in hard work in the preparation of the budgets. I must also thank the staff of the Government Press for their contribution in the preparation of the budget literature.

(JAI HIND)

**Fixation of dates for the General discussion of vote on
Account of Budget**

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, so far discussion on the speech is concerned, it may be deferred till tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can speak on it now.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: No, Sir, I don't like to speak on it now, because I have to study.

Mr. SPEAKER: The best way is that any member can speak whatever is relevant on this motion. Now we can discuss generally, but in the Cut Motion we shall have to confine ourselves. You can have two chances.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I would like to speak tomorrow and from our Block also we would like to speak generally tomorrow; so, Sir, it can be taken up tomorrow because I see there is not much business tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER: Why not start from today? What is the difficulty? Some body should speak.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, it is a written speech. We cannot reply the whole speech in five minutes extempore.

Mr. SPEAKER: Any person can speak. The position is that you can speak something.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: No, Sir, it is in the nature of a Budget.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, it is not a budget speech, it may of course be construed as a budget speech. I think the rule here is No.122 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules; therefore there is no provision that there will be a general discussion. Rule No.118 refers to the general budget speech. So, Sir, the question practically does not arise.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, if the House so desires we can defer discussion of a motion to a subsequent date.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow. It is in the combined programme, therefore, it is allowed till tomorrow. But if you want to speak now you can do it and you are entitled to speak tomorrow also.

Government Resolution regarding the approval of an expenditure of Rs.4,200 under the head "37-Education"

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.4,200 under the head "37—Education" by re-appropriation from the savings of the sanctioned grant as indicated below :—

The additional amount is required due to introduction of Hindi in non-Government Special Schools.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	3,68,04,300	44,35,200	4,12,39,500

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

Minor or Sub-head	Grant originally sanctioned	Additional amount
	Rs.	Rs.
"37—Education—Special—N—Direct grants to non-Government Special Schools"—General (Voted).	2,44,000	4,200

III. Sub-head from which the amount is to be re-appropriated—

	Rs.	Rs.
"37.—Education—Secondary—Education—G—Direct grant to non-Government Secondary Schools—Recurring"—General (Voted).	29,38,900	4,200

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion is moved that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.4,200 under head "37—Education" by re-appropriation from the savings of the sanctioned grant as indicated in the Resolution.

(After a pause.)

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

Government Resolution regarding the approval of an expenditure of Rs. 41,00,187 under the head "50.—Civil Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)"

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 41,00,187 under the head "50.—Civil Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

"50.—Civil Works—State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)".—

	General	Sixth Sch- dule (Part A)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted	3,92,52,700	2,87,30,000	6,79,82,700
by the Assembly.			
Additional Grant voted by the August-September Session of the Assembly during the year 1956-57.	45,000	...	45,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Appropriations will be accounted for— Normal—			
A —Original Works—			
(a) Buildings—			
General Administration—			
Voted	1,01,836	70,400	1,72,236
Police .. ..	...	45,000	45,000
Public Health ..	40,000	...	40,000
Civil Works ...	44,000	16,000	60,000
Stationery and Printing	7,891	...	7,891
Total—(a) Buildings ...	1,93,727	1,31,400	3,25,127
(b) Communication—			
Ordinary Roads ...	8,200	16,450	24,650

(1)	General (2) Rs.	Sixth Schedule (Part A) (3) Rs.	Total (4) Rs.
Ordinary Roads—Restoration of Flood Damage.	...	55,500	55,500
Ordinary Roads—Expenditure in connection with Naga Hills Operation.	1,11,700	6,000	1,17,700
Ordinary Roads—Contribution from the Government of India for construction of State Roads of economic or Inter State Importance.	9,76,325	...	9,76,325
Petrol Tax Projects ...	4,00,00	1,00,000	5,00,000
Ordinary.			
Total.—(b) Communication ...	14,96,225	1,77,950	16,74,175
B.—Repairs—			
I.—Communications—Restoration of Flood Damage.	18,45,000	46,000	18,91,000
Total—Repairs ...	18,45,000	46,000	18,91,000
Total—Normal ...	35,34,952	3,55,350	38,90,302
Development Schemes (Second Five-Year Plan—Article 275)			
A-4.—Original Works—			
(a) Buildings—			
Medical ...	...	75,485	75,485
Public Health ...	1,13,400	6,000	1,19,400
Veterinary ...	...	15,000	15,000
Total.—(a) Buildings—Development Scheme—Article 75.	1,13,400	95,485	2,09,885
GRAND TOTAL ..	36,48,352	4,51,835	41,00,187

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(I).—Necessity of each scheme has been explained against each in Appendix—'A'*

(II) In the 'Normal Budget' there is a considerable amount of provision for new works for construction of buildings of other Departments of the Government for which selection of sites and preparation of Estimates have not yet been finalised and as such it is anticipated that the amount provided for the works in the Budget will not be fully utilised. Over and above, there will be a considerable savings out of provision made for project financed out of Special Reserve in the Central Road Fund due to less amount of grants sanctioned by the Government of India. Savings thus accrued are proposed to be utilised on the works mentioned in Appendix 'A'—which have cropped up after the current year's Budget have been passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs. 41,00,187 under the head "50.—Civil Works —State (Excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant)" for the items mentioned in the Resolution. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

(After a pause.)

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

Government Resolution for approval of an expenditure of Rs.66,490 under the head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.66,490 under the head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account" for the items below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly.	2,74,85,700	27,63,300	3,02,49,000
Additional grant voted by the August-September Session of the Assembly during the year, 1956-57.	...	...	...
II.—Sub-head under which the Appropriation will be accounted for—			
Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—			
A.—2.—Original Works—			
(a) Buildings—			
Civil Works	.....	66,490	66,490
Total—(a)—Building	... ..	66,490	66,490
Grand Total	... ..	66,490	66,490

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Necessity of the Scheme has been explained against each in Appendix—'A'.*

*Not printed.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.66,490 under the head "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account" for the items mentioned in the Resolution. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

(After a pause)

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

Government Resolution regarding the approval of an expenditure of Rs.4,660 under the head "40 — Agriculture".

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.4,660 (Rupees four thousand six hundred and sixty) only under the head "40.—Agriculture" by re-appropriation from the Savings from the sanctioned grant as indicated below—

The Explanatory Notes explains the necessity of the demand.

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"40.—Agriculture"—			
1. Grant voted by the Assembly			
2. Sub-head under which Appropriation will be accounted for—			
VI.—Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—F.—			
6.—Agricultural Experiments and Research (XXXIV)—			
Co-ordinated Scheme for simple fertilizer trials in cultivators' fields.	4,660	Nil	4,660
Total ...	4,660	Nil	4,660

	General Rs.	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas Rs.	Total Rs.
3. Sub-head from which the amount is to be appropriated—			
VI.—Development Schemes (Second Five Year Plan)—F.—	70,400	Nil	70,400
6.—Agricultural Experiments and Research (XXII) Scheme for extension of Arecanut Cultivation.			
Total ...	70,400	Nil	70,400

EXPLANATORY NOTE

2. It was decided to take up the scheme for simple fertilizer trails in cultivators fields in Assam. A sum of Rs.4,660 is required for the purpose. As decision was made recently, no provision could be made in the original budget.

3. The saving is due to not implementation of the scheme as yet for want of sanction of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. The saving will be re-appropriated to meet the expenditure under (2) above by re-appropriation. A details of expenditure may be seen in the Annexure "A".*

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion moved is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.4,660 only under the head "40.—Agriculture" by re-appropriation from the savings from the sanctioned grant as indicated in the Resolution.

(After a pause)

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

Then let us come to item No.17, *i. e.*, Private Member's Resolution.

[The Member (Shri Sarju Prasad Singh) was absent].

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday the 20th December, 1956.

R. N. BARUA,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.

Shillong :
The 30th April, 1957.

The 20th September 1956

APPENDIX A

No.LML.151/53/39-A.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 296(1) read with clause (i) of sub-section (2) of the same section of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923), the Governor of Assam is pleased after previous publication to make the following amendments to the Local Self-Government Department Notification No.658.L.S.-G., dated the 16th February 1937 ; relating to the division of the Tinsukia Municipality into wards and the fixation of the number of members to be elected from each of such wards.

Amendments

In the entries against “Ward No.I (Sripuria)”—

- (i) the word “excluding” appearing before the words “the Assam Oil Company’s Land” shall be substituted by the word “including”.
- (ii) the figure and word “1 member” under the heading “Number of elected members for each ward” shall be substituted by the figure and word “2 members”.

This notification cancels the Local Self-Government Department recent Notification No.LML.151/53/23-A, dated the 14th September 1954.

A. M. DAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, L.S.-G. Deptt.

— — —
The 20th September 1956

No.LML.166/55/95.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 296 read with clause (i) of sub-section (2) of the same section of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923), which was extended to the notified area at Kamakhya in the district of Kamrup constituted under Notification No.LML.166/55/13, dated the 13th December 1955, the Governor of Assam is pleased, after previous publication, to make the following rules, to have effect for the purpose of

holding the first and subsequent General Elections and Bye-elections under the Act of the Kamakhya Town Committee, for the division of the said notified area into wards and for fixing the number of members to be elected from each of such wards :—

Kamakhya Town Committee

The Kamakhya Town Committee shall be divided into four wards each within the boundaries described below and there shall be one elected member from each of these wards :—

Ward No. I

North—Bounded by the river Brahmaputra, dag Nos. 295, 292, 290, and 335.

East—Bounded by the village Bharalumukh, dag Nos. 468 and 469.

South—Bounded by the dag Nos. 362, 482, 475, 474, 473, 472, 471, 470, 469, 468, 466, 388, 457, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, 404, 270 and 295.

West—Bounded by the dag Nos. 352/kha, 295, 335, 267, 270, 491, 394, 393, 468, 472, 482.

Ward No. II

North—Bounded by the river Brahmaputra.

East—Bounded by the dag Nos. 352/ka, 292, 295, 226, 227, 257, 259, 265, 269, 270, and 271.

South—Bounded by the dag Nos. 352/ga, 184, 183, 176, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 175, 173, 163, 162, 161, 156, 159, 160, 129, 117, 115, 114, 111, 112, 113, 269, 218, 220, 222, 291, 352/ka.

West—Bounded by the dag Nos. 352/ga, 184, 183, 176, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, and 401.

Ward No. III

North—Bounded by the river Brahmaputra, dag Nos. 352/kha, 185, 196, 207, 208.

East—Bounded by the dag Nos. 352/kha, 185, 129 and 82.

South—Bounded by the dag Nos. 68/ga, 62/ka, 68/gha, 75 and 82.

West—Bounded by the dag Nos. 68/ga, 535, 501, 68/kha, 62/ka, 68/gha, 75 and 81.

Ward No. IV

North—Bounded by dag Nos.82, 208, 291, 280, 279, 278, 275, 326, and 401/ka.

East—Bounded by dag Nos.291, 281, 401 and 481.

South—Bounded by dag Nos.56, 481, and 220.

West—Bounded by dag Nos.223, 222, 220, 219, 218, 217, 216, 214, 210, 209, 208, 211, 82, 56 and 481.

N. N. CHAKRABARTY,
For Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, L.S.-G. Deptt.

The 28th September 1956.

No.LML.237/55/72.—Consequent on the extension of the boundaries of the notified area at North Gauhati as published with Notification No.L.M.L.237/55/58, dated the 14th July 1956, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 296 read with clause (i) of sub-section (2) of the same section of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, (Assam Act I of 1923), and after previous publication, the Governor of Assam is pleased to make the following rules, to have effect from the date when the next General Election under the Act is held in the North Gauhati notified area for the division of the said notified area into wards and for fixing the number of members to be elected for each of such wards.

NORTH GAUHATI NOTIFIED AREA

The notified area at North Gauhati shall be divided into four wards each within the boundaries described below and there shall be one elected member for each of these wards—

Ward No I.

North—(a) Dag No. 152 of Silamahe Khaity (Railway line) Dag Nos.38, 39, 41, 62, 85, 21, 82, 24, 86, 26, 27, 17, 55, 13, 15, and 14 of village Ghorajan;
(b) Dag Nos. 128, 129, 130, 124, 131, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 170, 171,(ka), 178 (ka), 404, 405, 407, 412, 416, 418 and 443 of village Silagrant and Nos.218, 219, 220, 227, 228, 229, 352, 202,

201, 192, 190, 196, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 262, and 328 of village Tillingaon and Dag No.72 (Public Works Department Road) of North Gauhati.

South— Dag Nos.439, 438, 78, 81, 88, 89, 90, and 91 of village Silagrانت a line drawn to the midstream of the river Brahmaputra from the foot hill under Dag No.237 of village Eilagrانت upto Dag No. 455 of North Gauhati.

East - Eastern boundary of village Ghorajan, Silagrانت and Dag Nos. 438, 78, 80, 89, 90, 91, 111, 112, 113, 114, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 173, 179, 188, 189, 403, 404, 416, of village Silagrانت and 196, 324(ka), 328 of village Tillingaon and Dag Nos. 407 and 455 of North Gauhati.

West— Bounded by Dag No. 152 of Silamahe Khaity and Dag No. 177 of Nubalitalah (Railway main line towards Changsari) and Railway land from the Railway Hill cut in to the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra and Dag Nos. 231, 206 and 199 (ka) of village Tellingaon.

Ward No. II.

North—Southern boundaries of village Tillingaon and Abhoypur and Dag Nos. 161 and 219 (road North Gauhati).

South—A line drawn to the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra beginning from Dag Nos. 555 upto 551.

East— Bounded by Dag Nos. 171, 521, 551 and 551(ka).

West—Eastern boundary of Tillingaon and Dag Nos. 280, 281, 460, 451, 450, 448, 1358, 446, 445, 444, 442, 487, (Road) and 443 of North Gauhati and upto the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra.

Ward No. III.

North—Bounded by the South-east side of Abhoypur village and dag Nos. 602, 600, 604, 597, 596, 606, 593, 592, 643(ka), 608, 609, 610, 846, 754, 842, 839, 838, 534, 718 (ka), 784 and the southern boundary of village

Rudreswar and 779, 778, 777, 774, 1128 and 1345 of North Gauhati.

South—A line drawn to the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra from Dag No. 551 upto 941 (ka).

East—Dag Nos. 765, 779, 1128, 1364, 1348, 814, 1345, 886 (ka) 897, 942 (ka), 1355 (ka), 941 (ka) and upto the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra.

West—Bounded by Jhargaon Road and eastern boundary of village Abhoypur and Dag Nos. 158 to 160, 170, 172, 220, 523, 529, 543, 549, 551 (kha) and upto the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra and Dag Nos. 762, 783, 784, 718 (kha) 634, 838 and 846 of North Gauhati.

Ward No. IV.

North—Southern boundary of village Rudreswar and Dakhin Fulung village of Barbangsar Mauza and the river Barnadi.

South—A line drawn to the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra beginning from 941 (kha), upto the river Barnadi and beyond 1006 and 1306.

East—By the boundary of Dakhin Fulung, Brahmaputra river and the outlet of the Barnadi river and upto the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra.

West—By Dag Nos. 1064, 1132, 1156, 803, 802, 805, 816, 815, 883, 886 (kha), 885, 899, 947, 942 (kha), 1355 (kha), 938 (kha), 941 (kha) and upto the mid-stream of the river Brahmaputra.

This notification shall supersede. Notification No. LML,14/47/98, dated the 25th January 1950.

N. N. CHAKRAVARTY,
for Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, L. S. G. Deptt.

The 27th October 1956

No.LML.124/53/51.—Consequent on the extension of the boundaries of the notified area at Doom Dooma as published with Notification No.LML.124/53/37, dated the 26th June 1956, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 296, read with clause (i) of sub-section (2) of the same section of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923), and after previous publication, the Governor of Assam is pleased to make the following rules, to have effect from the date when the next General Election under the Act is held in the Doom Dooma Small Town for the division of the said notified area into wards and for fixing the number of members to be elected for each of such wards.

Doom Dooma notified area

The notified area at Doom Dooma shall be divided into four wards each within the boundaries described below and there shall be one elected member for each of these wards:—

Ward No.I

North—Beesakopie garden gate and fencing.

East—Assam Trunk Road.

South—Dhakowalpatty mosque.

West—Mid-stream of Dibru River.

Ward No.II

North—Beesakopie garden fencing.

East—Beesakopie garden fencing.

South—North side of Netaji and Azad Roads

West—Eastern side of Assam Trunk Road.

Ward No.III

North—Southern side of Azad Road.

East—Budlabeta garden fencing and Kaliapani cultivated land.

South—Northern side of Philobari Road.

West—Eastern side of Nehru Road.

Ward No. IV

North—Southern side of Netaji Road.

East—Sookerating garden fencing and Budlabeta bamboo bari.

South—Hasara garden fencing and Sookerating cultivated land.

West—Southern side of Assam Trunk Road

This Notification shall supersede the previous Notification No. LML.293/42/15, dated the 6th July 1943.

A. M. DAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, L.-S.G. Deptt.

A. M. Dam

AGENTS IN INDIA

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