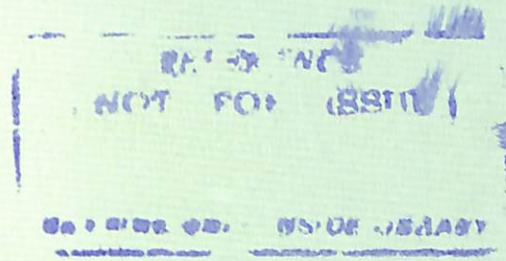


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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

SPEECH
OF
SHRI PRAFULLA KUMAR MAHANTA
CHIEF MINISTER, ASSAM

**PRESENTING BUDGET OF
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM FOR
1999-2000**

24th March , 1999

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NOT FOR ISSUE

Date: 10.08.99

Mr. Speaker Sir,

With your permission, I rise to present the budget estimates of the Government of Assam for the financial year 1999-2000.

2. Before I turn to budget proposals, I may be permitted, Sir, to briefly mention about the state of economy which has a direct bearing on the State Finances and the performance profile of some of the selected sectors.

State Income

3. During the last 50 years since independence, particularly in recent years, the rate of growth of Assam's economy has lagged behind the rate at which the country as a whole is progressing. The economy of the State in terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) registered an annual growth rate of 2.8% at constant (1980-81) prices during the Eighth Five Year Plan period as against a marginally higher growth rate of 3.2% during the Seventh Five Year plan period. On the other hand, the national economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant price (1980-81) registered an average growth rate of 6% and 6.8% over the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) period respectively.

4. As per the quick estimates, NSDP of Assam in 1997-98 is estimated at Rs.18,865 crores at current prices and Rs.4302 crores at constant (1980-81) prices. The corresponding provisional estimates for the year 1996-97 were Rs.17,479 crores at current prices and Rs. 4190 crores at constant (1980-81) prices. Thus, during 1997-98, the NSDP of the state showed an increase of 7.9% at current prices and 2.7% at constant (1980-81) prices over that of 1996-97. As per quick estimates, the per capita income of Assam in 1997-98 is estimated at Rs. 7335/- at current prices and Rs. 1673/- at constant (1980-81) prices as against corresponding provisional estimates of

Rs.6928/- and Rs. 1661/ respectively in 1996-97. In percentage terms, during 1997-98, the per capita income showed a growth of 5.9% at current price and 0.7% at constant (1980-81) prices over previous year.

5. The State's economy has experienced considerable sectoral change in the last few decades. An analysis of sectoral contribution by broad groups reflects that at constant (1980-81) prices, the contribution of primary sector declined from 48% from 1980-81 to 40.8% in 1997-98. The contribution of secondary sector, also declined to 11.4% in 1997-98 from about 12% in 1980-81. As may be expected, the share of tertiary sector increased from about 40% in 1980-81 to almost 47.8% in 1997-98. The increase in contribution of tertiary sector is mainly due to increase in Government employment over the last two decades.

Prices :

6. The rising trend of prices is an All India phenomenon and the State is no exception to that. The average wholesale price index (based on 1953 = 100) for the first 6 months of 1998 increased by 5.4% over the same period of previous year. Similarly, the average consumer price index for the working class (based on 1982=100) recorded a rise of 10.4% during the first 9 months of 1998 over the corresponding period of 1997.

7. However, the Government is particularly concerned about the behaviour of the retail prices of some essential commodities of the mass consumption, which recorded varying degree of increases ranging from 10% to 40% during the previous year. It shall be constant endeavour of the Government to streamline the Public Distribution System with a view to ensuring easier availability of essential commodities at fair rates to the people by increasing the number of Fair Price Shops. The policy of issuing additional licenses for Fair Price Shops and Hawkers in every Gaon Panchayat area is being implemented since last year. Government have also taken policy decision to issue licences to set up 1600 numbers of Chaki Mills in rural areas and 350 numbers of such mills in urban areas to ensure proper distribution of PDS wheat. The Government are also making utmost efforts to bring public awareness among the consumers against profiteering.

adulteration and other malpractices through consumer forums functioning in the State.

Employment :

8. Honourable Members may be aware that the sluggish economic growth of the State has resulted in serious unemployment problem particularly among the educated youths. As per the figure of 1993-94, the incidence of the open unemployment in Assam at 7.58%, is much higher than the All India figure of 2.56%. The incidence of unemployment among the educated youths in the State was 29.02% during 1993-94 which was considerably higher than All India figure of 9.56%. In rural areas, the incidence of unemployment among the educated is higher (33.79%) than urban areas (17.53%).

9. The number of job seekers as per live register in the employment exchanges is 16.19 lakhs at the end of December, 1998 compared to 14.95 lakhs at the end of December, 1997 showing an increase of about 8.3%. Out of the total job seekers at the end of December, 1998, the number of educated job seekers is 12.17 lakhs which is 75% of the total job seekers. The number of women job seekers is 3.16 lakhs and that of SC, ST and OBC are 0.85 lakhs, 1.63 lakhs and 3.33 lakhs respectively. Total number of unemployed physically handicapped person is 0.04 lakhs. Government is keenly aware about the growing menace of unemployment in the State. In the absence of any substantial employment oriented investment in the private and public sectors, employment generation in the State has failed to keep pace with the increase in population and expansion of education. The Government propose to seek redressal through creation of adequate self-employment opportunities. Accordingly, it has been decided to generate additional 5 lakhs employment under Chief Minister's Special Employment Programme. Action plan for generating the employment opportunities is under preparation. The State Government have also been pursuing with the Central Government for special recruitment drive by Central Organisations for the youths of the State.

Annual Plan

10. Approved plan allocation for the year 1998-99 was Rs.1650 crores, of which Rs. 147.75 crores was for Hill Areas. The balance amount of Rs.1502.25 crores was for General Areas which includes allocation under Externally Aided Projects (EAP) of Rs.97.00 crores, Tenth Finance Commission Award (TFC) of Rs.98.95 crores and for Basic Minimum Services (BMS) Rs.402.53 crores. Out of the General Areas Plan allocation, amount for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCCP) were Rs.139.93 crores and Rs.93.50 crores respectively. Besides this, the Annual Plan allocation of 1998-99 had earmarked allocation for Bodo Land Autonomous Council (Rs.9.39 crores), TSP (Rs.23.27 crores), Sum development (Rs.2.84 crores), Border Area Development (Rs.4.17 crores). Control of shifting cultivation (Rs.0.25 crores), accelerated irrigation benefit programme (Rs.25 crores) and Hill Areas Development Programme (Rs.50.16 crores) etc. The plan outlay for 1998-99 was subsequently revised to Rs.1389.37 crores because of resource constraints, keeping allocation for Hill Areas and aforesaid earmarked outlays intact and with proportionate adjustments in TSP and SCCP outlays. It is expected that the entire reoriented allocation would be spent fully during the year 1998-99. The expenditure under Annual plan 1997-98 was Rs.1217 crores against revised outlay of Rs.1324 crores.

11. As the finalisation of the size of Annual Plan 1999-2000 was delayed, for the purpose of budgeting, a tentative plan size for the year has been assumed at current year's original level (Rs.1650 crores) keeping provisions for EAP, TFC Award, Hill Areas, TSP and SCCP outlays and earmarked outlays same as that of the current year.

12. Recently on 5.3.99, the size of the Annual Plan 1999-2000 has been finalised at Rs.1750 crores, in the meeting held in New Delhi between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister. Detail sectoral allocation of the Plan for 1999-2000 is awaited from the Planning Commission.

13. The Central Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.23.96 crores for Assam during the current year, out of the "Central pool of resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim" (Commonly

known as the Non-lapsable fund). The sanctioned amount includes Rs.7.50 crores for three power projects, Rs.11.21 crores for 89 numbers of minor irrigation projects, Rs.5 crores for flood control projects and Rs.0.25 crores for a road project. It is expected that amount sanctioned out of the pool will substantially increase in the subsequent years.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors:

14. The basic strategy in the field of agriculture has been to increase production by increasing productivity through higher crop intensity per unit area in flood free season by maximum use of irrigation, fertilizers, HYV Seeds and improvement of agricultural practices through mechanized farming. In this respect, increasing the area under summer cultivation, double and multi-cropping with HYV seeds are major thrust areas. Achieving self-sufficiency in total food-grain production especially rice in the state would be the major objective during Ninth Plan period.

15. Schemes under the Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Project (ARIASP), a comprehensive externally aided project are under implementation since September,1995 to boost up Agricultural production in the State. Under the aegies of the project, the department has already installed 5750 numbers of shallow tube wells (STW). Another 10,000 nos. of STW will be installed during the current season in the State. During the year, an amount of Rs.36.64 crores have been made available to the ARIAS projects including Rs.7.07 crores for agriculture sector, for implementation of the various schemes relating to Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services. An amount of Rs.80.00 crores have been earmarked for the project in the Plan budget 1999-2000. Final allocation for the project under Annual Plan 1999-2000 is likely to be Rs.150 crores.

16. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for conservation of agricultural land like river training, promotion of afforestation, land development, gully control, land reclamation and water distribution schemes. An amount of Rs.1.48 crores has been earmarked for the purpose for the year 1999-2000.

17. The State have 6.3 lakhs hectares irrigated area, out of total 27 lakhs hectares of irrigable areas. Irrigation Department is executing works of 10 numbers of major and medium irrigation project and 1327 numbers of minor irrigation schemes. During the current year, an additional area of 18200 hectare of land will be brought under irrigation by investment of around Rs.25 crores under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). An amount of Rs.63.7 crores will be invested in the year 1999-2000 under AIBP to bring additional area of 38300 hectare under irrigation by renovation and re-habilitation of the existing major/medium irrigation project in the State. An amount of Rs.3.15 crores were released for irrigation schemes during 1998-99 under ARIASP.

18. An amount of Rs.6 crores is being provided in the year 1999-2000 under the ARIASP for development of 184 hectares of farmers ponds, 223 hectares of community tanks, 127 numbers of demonstration projects and 2476 hectares of beel and open fisheries and training of officers and fish farmers against Rs.2.51 crores released in 1998-99.

19. In the veterinary sector, the Government have accorded high priority to Artificial Insemination Programme to improve the quality of the livestock. Under the ARIASP, programme for fodder production, semen production and distribution and cattle breeding were taken up during the year. The total fund released under ARIASP to this sector in the current year was Rs.3 crores. An amount of Rs.6.00 crores has been earmarked for this sector under ARIASP for the year 1999-2000.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

20. The main thrust of the various programmes of rural development is to improve the economic condition of the rural poor. During the current year, 73,311 persons will be benefitted under the IRDP and 10,965 youths is being trained under TRYSEM. Persons benefitted till February 1999 are 17,310 under IRDP and 586 under TRYSEM. Construction of 28,576 houses has been taken up under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), out of which 10,079 have been completed. Under the Million well Scheme (MWS), 988 numbers of wells, bundhs,

channels and irrigation tanks have been constructed till February, 1999. About 71.21 lakhs mandays have been generated under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and another 121.47 lakh mandays have been generated under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) till February 1999. The total funds allocated to various programmes of rural development in the 1998-99 would be Rs.600 crores approximately. The Central Government has so far released Rs.387 crores and the State Government have released Rs.45.5 crores as matching share. The department is also constructing 800 numbers of school buildings under the Operation Black Board with a total outlay of Rs.9.60 crores. The Government have also initiated thrust programmes on citrus fruits, banana, onion, sugar cane etc. and each District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has been instructed to construct at least one Cold Storage in their district. This will meet one of the critical infrastructural gaps in the state. Proposals for Rs.30 crores for development of Waste Land have been submitted to the Government of India and the sanctions are expected in the coming year.

21. With a view to gear up performance of Rural Development scheme and to bring in transparency in functioning and dissemination of information to the villagers regarding schemes, funds and their progress, each Block Development Office has been instructed to publish a monthly Newsletter. I take this opportunity to seek the cooperation of the Members of this House in their capacity as members of the Governing bodies of DRDAs to monitor the implementation of the schemes to ensure proper utilisation of the funds.

Education

22. Education is a basic necessity for empowering the people and therefore, the Government have been giving high priority to this sector. During the last three years, the Government have been making an endeavour to improve quality, to consolidate the existing facilities. To make better use of the existing schools, it is also proposed to amalgamate certain schools. In future, provincialisation of schools will be taken up based only on actual necessity in any area. At present there are 57,312 posts of teaching and non teaching staff in the secondary schools and 1,64,412 posts of teaching and non teaching staff in elementary schools. The Government is concerned about the non

receipt of salary by school teachers in time. The present problem faced by the State Government regarding non payment of salaries timely is the result of creation of about 40,000 posts in the period 1991-92 to 1995-96 under the Annual Plan without having adequate funds for the purpose under the Plan. During the current year, the State Government transferred around 29,000 posts of teacher under Plan to non-Plan and also made additional allocation of Rs.170 crores under non-Plan for payment of salaries.

23. Mr. Speaker Sir, I reviewed the position of non payment of salaries to the teachers. I find that there is no difficulty in payment of salaries to teachers under non-Plan except in some cases where sanction for retention of posts could not be issued due to want of names of teachers against these posts. The State Government have been making substantial additional allocation of fund under plan but in view of huge amount of accumulated arrears in this regard, it has not been possible so far to clear all the backlog of payments. Further, allocation under the Plan were made on the basis of prerevised scale whereas the teachers are drawing salaries in revised scale of pay with effect from 1-8-98,. As a result, the provision made was not sufficient to meet the full requirement for the whole year. The additional allocation under the Plan could not be made in view of limited availability of the fund under the Plan. The Government will make all out effort to make the payment of salary to the teachers regular from the coming year. An amount of Rs.1393 crores have been provided in the non-Plan budget of 1999-2000 for payment of salaries to the teaching and non teaching staff under education department against Rs.954 crores in 1998-99 and Rs.694 crores in 1997-98. However, under the Plan budget, the current year provision of Rs.281 crores for salary has been repeated. Further, on our constant persuasion, the Accountant General has agreed to maintain the GPF accounts of the teaching and non teaching staff of all provincialised schools w.e.f. 1.4.2000 which will go a long way towards welfare of the teachers and others staff.

24. During the current year, eleven numbers of colleges and eight streams in existing deficit colleges have been brought under the deficit system of grants-in-aid. The State Government also in principle agrees to allowing revised UGC/ AICTE pay scale to College

and University teachers. The grants to the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities have been increased by Rs.3.00 crores and Rs.1.50 crores with effect from the current year. Similarly, grant under non Plan to Assam Agricultural University is being increased by Rs.1.29 crores from 1999-2000. An amount of Rs.15 crores was expended in the world bank assisted technical project in the current year and Rs.16.7 crores is being provided to the project in 1999-2000. Under the award of Tenth Finance Commission, drinking water facilities in 607 L.P. schools and 360 M.E. schools and toilet facilities in 780 M.E. schools were provided during the current year.

Sports and Youth Welfare

25. Special attention is being given by the State Government to creation of infrastructure for sports activities to give due opportunities to our upcoming sportsmen and women to come upto the level of National Standards. An amount of Rs.14.06 crores have been provided in budget of 1999-2000 for this sector.

Health and Family Welfare.

26. With a view to achieve health for all by 2000 A.D. due attention has been paid to allocate adequate funds for the health sector. Implementation of an externally aided project, namely, 'Assam Area Project - IPP-IX' with an outlay of Rs.101 crores, to improve the Basic Minimum Service in the health sector in the State, is progressing satisfactorily. Under this project, an amount of Rs.33.84 crores have been utilised in the last three years for construction of Sub Centres, Nurses' Training Institute, upgradation of State Dispensary etc. Another Rs.11.4 crores has been spent to provide equipments to develop the diagnostic and patient care facilities in different hospitals in the State. An amount of Rs.4.85 crores have also been spent to provide 135 numbers of vehicles to the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas, so that health care facilities could be extended to remote and inaccessible areas. The total expenditure in the project during the current year would be around Rs.25 crores. The Government of Assam have so far contributed Rs.2.77 crores, being the 10% share of the project.

27. With a view to upgrade the diagnostic facilities, a sophisticated CT Scan machine has been installed in Guwahati Medical College Hospital and is giving satisfactory services. Another CT Scan machine is being installed in Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh during the current year. A CT Scan machine will be installed in Silchar Medical College Hospital in the coming financial year. The State Government, with a view to bringing parity with other higher educational institutions, have decided to give the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) pay scales to the teaching staff of the three Medical Colleges w.e.f 1.1.96. A project named "Assam Health System" Development Project an estimated cost of Rs.566 crores, have been submitted to the Government of India for assistance from World Bank.

Drinking water and sanitation.

28. With a view to provide drinking water to habitations without any safe source of drinking water, a total of 2500 habitations are being covered in 1998-99, in addition to 5937 numbers of habitations covered so far, out of 13,660 such habitations identified in 1994. In the rural sanitation sector, 8980 sanitary latrines have been installed upto 1997-98 and another 4500 numbers of such latrines are being installed in the current year. An amount of Rs.64.87 crores was provided in these two sectors in 1998-99. Further, a sum of Rs.30 crores was released in the current year under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme.

Flood Control

29. The loss of property and life caused by floods and need for comprehensive flood control measures have been highlighted in this august House innumerable times in the past. Despite shortage of fund, the State Government is giving priority for flood control measures with the available resources. The State Government have prepared comprehensive plan for Rs.500 crores incorporating various flood control schemes to be implemented during the 9th Five year plan under the Prime Minister packages. During the current year, Rs.7.8 crores were released under non-Plan for maintenance of flood control structures and Rs.18 crores were received from the Government of India as Central loan assistance for Brahmaputra flood control measures.

The Government is also implementing flood control works sponsored by NEC at an estimated cost of Rs.5.10 crores. Our endeavour, to bring a long-term solution to the flood problem in the State, will continue.

Roads and Bridges

30. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my last budget speech, I had mentioned about taking loan from NABARD under RIDF II and RIDF III for construction of RCC Bridges on North Guwahati—Barpeta—Howli Road, Dhodor Ali and Chandrapur-Kajalimukh -Laharighat roads. I am happy to inform the house that works for construction of 25 bridges are going to be completed by 31st March, 1999. The total amount received from NABARD on this account during the current year is Rs.36.78 crores. The Government have submitted another proposal for Rs. 132 crores under RIDF-IV for construction of 72 RCC bridges for rural roads in the State. Under the ARIAS project, construction of 75 numbers of bridges and 197 kms of roads were taken up during the year and out of which 20 numbers of bridges have been completed.

31. During the current year, an amount of Rs.20.9 crores have been released under the ARIASP for the rural roads. The total expenditure under ARIASP incurred so far is Rs.25.72 crores, out of the total allocation of Rs.273.50 crores for rural roads. An amount of Rs.41.80 crores have been provided in the budget for the year 1999-2000.

32. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs.91.81 crores were provided for the roads under the annual plan 1998-99. During the current year, an amount of Rs.51.00 crores were released for construction, repairs and maintenance of the National High-ways in Assam against Rs.32 crores released in the year 1997-98 and Rs.23 crores in 1996-97 and Rs.14 crores in 1995-96.

33. Under the NEC schemes, a total amount of Rs.14.31 crores were released during the current year. Under the Assam Accord, construction of 131 Kms. out of 152 Kms. of Fencing, 50 numbers out of 112 numbers of bridges and 103 Kms out of 153 Kms of roads along the Indo Bangladesh Border in Dhubri, Mankachar, Cachar and Karimganj sector have been completed. It is proposed to complete all

works by December, 2000. An amount of Rs.9.96 crores were released during the current year for taking up of different development schemes in the interstate border and India Bangladesh Border areas..

Industry

34. In the industrial sector, priority is being given to creation of industrial infrastructure. The construction of the Growth Centres at Balipara and Matia are in progress. Construction of the Export Promotion Industrial Park at Amingaon is expected to be completed in the coming year. However, adequate facilities have been created and a number of plots are ready for allotment to the entrepreneurs. An amount of Rs.14.90 crores were provided to small industries sector in the current year which helped in clearing a large amount of outstanding payments pertaining to incentives under the industrial policy. It is hoped that the new incentives announced by the Central Government in the Budget of 1999-2000 for the industries to be set up in North Eastern Region, will attract sizeable private investment to the state in the next few years. I am happy to inform the honourable **Members** that the Numaligarh Refinery will start trial production within this month and is likely to be commissioned by June, 1999. The State Government hold 10% equity share in the company.

Handloom and Textiles

35. The Handloom and Textiles Department is implementing the Project Package schemes and the Integrated Handloom Village Development scheme to bring more weavers under the commercial fold. During the current year an amount of Rs.11.44 crores were released for implementation of these schemes. Besides this, the State Government have also taken up Health Package and Insurance schemes as welfare measure for the weavers in the State. The Assam Apex Weaver's and Artisans Cooperative Federation (ARTFED) participated in the Hemtextile fair of textile products in Frankfurt, Germany in January'99 and successfully obtained orders from foreign buyers. This will give a boost to handloom production in the State.

Sericulture

36. In the sericulture sector special emphasis is being given to increase the production of Eri and Muga, the indigenous and traditional varieties of silk of Assam. A special scheme to this effect, at a cost of Rs.3.36 crores is under implementation with assistance from North Eastern Council.

Power

37. In order to meet the increased demand of power, the Government is giving priority to renovation, modernisation, revitalisation and rehabilitation of existing power stations under ASEB. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned a loan of Rs.87.93 crores for renovation and modernisation works in generating stations other than Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station (BTPS). The matter of ASEB entering into Lease, Rehabilitate, Operate and Transfer (LROT) agreement with OGDEN, USA for revitalisation of BTPS is under active consideration of the Government. The power tariffs were revised with effect from 1.9.98 to meet the increased cost of generation, transmission and distribution. Suitable steps are also underway to study the restructuring of power sector in the state.

Transport and Tourism

38. During the current year, the Government have been concentrating on maximisation of revenue from Transport Sector including better utilisation of existing assets in Inland Water Sector. The Government also gave a subsidy of Rs.7.5 crores to Assam State Transport Corporation during the current year. In the Tourism sector, emphasis is being given on creation of new infrastructure in the places of interest in the State. The Government have also been participating in National and International Tourism festivals to attract tourists to the State.

Urban Development

39. Keeping in view the problem of drinking water in the Guwahati City, the Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC) has taken steps to implement a new Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.239

crores with financial assistance of Rs.155 crores from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The balance amount of Rs.84 crores will be contributed by the State Government and GMC. The State Government will also give necessary guarantee for this loan from HUDCO. The State Government also proposes to implement the Guwahati Metropolitan area Storm Drainage Scheme at a cost of Rs.95.80 crores and to construct two Fly Over bridges at Ganeshguri Chariali and Ulubari Chariali at a cost of Rs.46.38 crores with loan from HUDCO. During the current year, Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board will commission four new Water Supply Schemes namely, at Bongaigaon, Mangaldai, Sibsagar and Nagaon. The Board will also take up new schemes at Bilasipara, Sarthebari, Palasbari, Nazira, Namrup and Sonari in the coming year.

40. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.8.74 crores were allocated for taking up developmental work in the Urban areas of the State. The Government proposes to take up the implementation of Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana in full swing with effect from 1999-2000. The Assam State Housing Board proposes to construct 1200 numbers of low cost houses in 1999-2000 for shelter for people belonging to economically weaker section by utilising Rs.2.94 crores proposed in the budget for 1999-2000.

Hill Areas

41. Hon'ble Members are aware that in pursuance of the Memorandum of understanding, the budget of the Autonomous Councils of Hill districts are passed by the Councils and thereafter they are to be incorporated in the budget of the State. Due to resource constraint of the Government, the full requirement of fund as provided for in the budget passed by the Councils could not be accommodated in the State budget. However, full provision has been made for the salary under the non-plan. As regards the allocations under the plan, the provision has been made as per the sectoral allocation made by the Government based on the annual Plan of 1998-99. Any additional allocations after the sectoral allocations are finalised for the annual Plan, 1999-2000 will be provided for through Supplementary Demand etc. The tentative allocation of Rs. 147.75 crores has been made for the Hills in the budget under the Annual Plan out of which Rs.102.39 crores

for Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and Rs.45.36 crores for N.C. Hills Autonomous Council. Apart from this, the amount provided for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector schemes is Rs.10.72 crores for Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and Rs.4.36 crores for North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council. The amount provided under non-Plan in 1999-2000 is Rs.60.61 crores for Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and Rs.38.85 crores for N.C. Hills Autonomous Council. I am happy to inform this august House that despite 16% reduction in the plan outlay in general areas due to resource constraints, the Hill Plan remains unaffected. This shows the priority, we are giving for development of Hill areas.

42. Revenue expenditure gap of the Autonomous Councils in the Hill Districts has been duly projected before the Eleventh Finance Commission and the Commission has been requested to provide required fund to meet the revenue gap.

Autonomous Councils

43. Funds have been earmarked in the plan budget estimates 1999-2000 for implementation of development schemes by the four Autonomous Councils namely Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC), Mising Autonomous Council (MAC), Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) and Lalung (Tiwa) Autonomous Council (LTAC). Altogether Rs.57.50 crores has been allotted for the four Councils, of which Rs.38.17 crores for BAC, Rs.10.76 crores for MAC, Rs.5.81 crores for RHAC and Rs.2.76 for LTAC. A total amount of Rs.6.00 crores have been provided under non-Plan to meet the expenditure of Secretariat Establishment of Council, of which Rs.3.00 crores for BAC, Rs.1.00 crores each for RHAC, MAC and LTAC. The allocations are likely to increase after finalisation of the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

44. In addition to the above, an amount of Rs.9.39 crores is being released in the current year to the BAC for repair and restoration of the damaged roads and bridges due to agitation in the BAC areas. The Eleventh Finance Commission has been requested to provide fund for creation of the required infrastructure in the above Councils and also to meet the revenue expenditure gap.

Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

45. The Government is according priority to the all round development and welfare of the SC/ST and Other Backward Classes including Tea and ex-Tea garden communities. For Welfare SC/ST, the Annual Plan allocation for 1999-2000 quantifies an amount of Rs.139.93 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs.93.50 crores for Scheduled Caste Component Plan. In addition to this, special emphasis is being given for welfare of these communities in matters of health, education especially women education, drinking water facilities, roads infrastructure development programmes in areas inhabited by SC/ ST/ OBC/ MOBC/ various Tea and ex-Tea communities.

Welfare of Minorities

46. The State Government has created the Department of Welfare of Minorities at the Secretariat level to look after interest of the minorities in the State. An amount of Rs.190 lakhs has been provided in the budget for Char Area Development in 1999-2000 and an amount of Rs.40 lakhs have been provided for the Assam Minority Development Board.

Police

47. Schemes have been taken up for modernization and improvement of efficiency in the functioning of the Police Force by upgradation of the communication facilities, technical capabilities and increase in the mobility of the Police Forces. During the current year, the Central Government finalised the guidelines for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The guidelines provide for reimbursement of expenditure incurred only on account of Para-Military Forces and Army engaged for anti insurgency operation. We are not satisfied with the guidelines and have taken up with the Central Government for reimbursement of atleast 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Police Force since they are also engaged in the anti-insurgency operation. An adhoc amount of Rs.78.86 crores relating to the period 1.4.95 to 31.3.98 have been released by the Central Government during the current year as reimbursement of the security related expenditure.

During the current year an amount of Rs.30.09 crores was released for construction of 1946 nos. of residential quarters for the police personnel under Tenth Finance Commission Award. An amount of Rs.36.35 crores has been earmarked for the purpose in the budget of 1999-2000. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.4.76 crores were paid as Ex-Gratia to the next of kin of the police and other security personnel killed during Anti Insurgency operations.

Relief and Rehabilitation

48. Honourable Members are aware that the State was ravaged by devastating flood in the year 1998 which affected around 47 lakhs of population and inundated 288 thousand hectares of crop area. The total estimated loss was Rs.1000 crores. The State Government took all possible steps to give relief and rehabilitation to the affected people. A total of Rs.76 crores was spent out of the Calamity Relief Fund during the current year. The State Government have also submitted memorandum to the Government of India for release of fund from the National Fund for Calamity Relief. The State Government have also been incurring expenditure since May,1996 for Gratuitous Relief (GR) and Rehabilitation Grant (RG) to the persons affected by ethnic violence in the Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts. During the year, an amount of Rs.17.55 crores was expended including Rs.16.7 crores on account of G.R. and R.G. to the persons affected by ethnic violence and the total expenditure since May,1996 till February,1999 on this account is Rs.76.55 crores.

Institutional Finance

49. The banks and other Financial Institutions have a vital role to play in the socio-economic development of the State through their credit investment. Even though 1307 bank branches are functioning in the State as on 30.9.98, the credit deposit ratio was 31.60% as against All India Average of 53.7% as on quarter ending 30.9.98. The State Government have expressed serious concern to the banking authorities and have been urging upon them for taking effective steps to improve credit deployment in the State. The State Government have been extending full cooperation to the banking authorities for their smooth operation for the development of the State.

Eleventh Finance Commission.

50. The Hon'ble Members are aware that the Central Government constituted the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.M. Khusro in July, 1998. The Chairman and Members of the Eleventh Finance Commission visited the State from 14th to 16th March, 1999. The State Government have submitted a detailed memorandum to the Eleventh Finance Commission incorporating the following suggestions.

- (i) At least 50% of the All Central Tax revenues excluding Additional Central Excise should be devolved to the States.
- (ii) 30% of the shareable pool of the Central Taxes should be set aside for Special Category states.
- (iii) The non-Plan revenue gap of the Special Category States should be fully met by the non-Plan grants recommended by Finance Commission or through Additional Central Plan Assistance as per the practice prevailing before 1988-89.
- (iv) The royalty on crude oil should be fixed on the basis of import parity price and should be raised to Rs.1204/- per MT on the basis of this principle.
- (v) The entire income from cultivation and manufacture of tea should be treated as agriculture income and be subjected to taxation by the State Government.
- (vi) The funds recommended by the Shukla Commission for infrastructural and Basic Minimum Services should be provided to the State and the State's plan size should be determined by its developmental needs and not by its resource position.
- (vii) Adequate financial support should be provided to the State Government to enable it to revise the pay structure of its employees on the basis of the Fifth Central Pay Commission's recommendations.
- (viii) The requirement of fund for the maintenance of the assets should be provided on the basis of the norms formulated for the purpose and funds also be provided for bringing the committed liability of completed plans schemes under the non-Plan.
- (ix) Debt relief should be recommended in respect of outstanding Central loans availed prior to 1.4.90, on the basis of 90:10 pattern of plan financing.

- (x) Central loan assistance for Brahmaputra Flood Control be converted into grants and outstanding amount thereof should be fully written off.
- (xi) Special dispensation should be given to the State Government for insurgency by way of waiver on repayment of principal and interest amounting to Rs.1500 crores and Rs.3200 crores respectively on Central loans during the period 2000 to 2005.
- (xii) The requirement of fund for construction of the capital project to the tune of Rs.2248 crores be provided to the State Government.
- (xiii) An amount of Rs.1829 crores be provided to the State Government for modernisation and upgradation of standards of administration.
- (xiv) Funds be provided to the State Government for taking up voluntary retirement schemes in the Assam State Transport Corporation and other private sector undertakings, to make them financially viable.

We expect favourable recommendations from the Eleventh Finance Commission to tide over the present fiscal imbalances in the State finances.

State Finances

51. Honourable members are aware about the State Government being under severe financial stress. During the current financial year, the State Government went into overdraft of above Rs. 200 crores every month and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) suspended payment on the State Government account every month except in the month of April and May 1998. In the current month, the overdraft reached a figure of Rs.311 crores and RBI suspended the payments on the State Government account on 15th March'99.

52. With the growth in expenditures outstripping the growth in the receipts, the overall budget deficits and also the deficits in the non-Plan account have continued to grow and persist, resulting in the present precarious financial condition. The abnormal increase in the wage bill over the years due to increase in number of employees and periodic revision of dearness allowance to the employees and dearness relief to the pensioners to neutralise the rise in price index and ever

increasing debt servicing liabilities have largely contributed to the unusual growth of expenditure. The recent revision of pay scale of the employees has further worsened the situation. The large investments made by the State Government, out of the borrowed funds have hardly yielded any return. The ethnic violence and terrorism have also seriously depleted the state government resources including the scope for additional resource mobilisation. The unfavourable security environment has not only resulted in the diversion of Government resources from developmental to non developmental security related expenditure but is also responsible for a stagnant economy and tax revenues losing its bouyancy, resulting in the present condition of state finances.

53. The shortfall in receipts along with mismatch in the timings of receipts and expenditures have generated a recurring cash flow problem, which has necessitated regular recourse to ways and means advances and overdrafts from the RBI. Since the State Government usually lacks the means to liquidate overdrafts within the stipulated ten working days, the RBI has no option but to suspend the payments on the State Government account. The unilateral adjustment of the State's loan repayment dues to the Central Government and the dues of ASEB to the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSU), at source against the Central Plan Assistance by the Government of India has aggravated the problem further. The State Government thus finds itself beset with both critical fiscal imbalances and a liquidity crunch, with the former being the prime cause of the latter.

54. To overcome the present fiscal malady, the State Government in the last three years have been making earnest efforts to raise additional resources so as to narrow the resource gap, by enlarging the tax base, exploring new avenues and rationalising and plugging the loopholes in the existing tax laws. Honourable Members are aware about the new legislations in this regard passed by the august House in the last two budget sessions. The State Government have also adopted utmost economy in the revenue expenditures including ban on creation of posts under the non-Plan. Efforts are being made for restructuring the pattern of expenditure by substantially increasing the capital expenditure while curtailing the revenue expenditure. The above

financial position has been presented before the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) in detail and it is hoped that the situation will improve on receipt of award of EFC effective from 1.4.2000. In the mean time, the State Government have requested the Government of India to give a moratorium on loan repayment dues. The Government of India have also constituted a sub-committee of the National Development Council to look into the problem of medium term fiscal imbalance currently being faced by most of the States in the country.

Pay Revision

55. The State Government have implemented the recommendations of the Assam Pay Commission as modified by the Cabinet Sub-Committee and is making payment of salary and allowances in the revised rate w.e.f. 1.8.98. The arrears of salary for the period 1.1.96 to 31.7.98 is to be deposited in the GPF account of the employees. The additional annual financial implications of revision of pay and allowances would be around Rs.700 crores. The State Government has strongly urged the EFC to give financial support to enable the State Government to revise the pay scales of its employees to the level recommended by the Fifth Central Pay Commission.

Debt

56. The outstanding debt burden of the State as on 1.4.98 was Rs.6118 crores, out of which loan from the Central Government is Rs.4152 crores, constituting 68% of the total. The per capita debt burden works to Rs.2447 crores. As per data available, the outstanding debt burden as on 1.4.99 is estimated at Rs.6917 crores and per capita debt burden works out to Rs.2660 crores. During the current year, the total debt servicing liability of the Government was Rs.998 crores, out of which Rs.740 crores is towards the payment of interest. The total payment of principal and interest to the Central Government during the current year is Rs.639 crores. On request from the Government of Assam, the Central Government have kindly agreed to defer debt servicing liability of this year to the extent of Rs. 188 crores to 1999-2000. During the current year, the Government of India have deducted at source Rs.552 crores, out of the Central assistance to be given to Assam for financing the Annual Plan. In addition to the

above, Central Government has deducted Rs.131 crores from the Central assistance of the State Government, on account of dues of ASEB to CPSUs.

Revenue Collection

57. During 1997-98, the total amount collected as revenue of the State Government from its own sources was Rs.1263 crores, out of which Rs.882 crores was Tax Revenue and Rs.381 crores was Non Tax Revenue. The total devolution from the Centre during 1997-98 was Rs.3062 crores, out of which Rs.1475 crores was as share of Central Taxes and Rs.1587 crores as grants in aid under non-Plan, Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Honourable Members may kindly note that only about 29% of total revenue receipts of the Government is collected from its own resources. The revised estimates of revenue receipts of the State Government from its own sources during 1998-99 is Rs.1561 crores, out of which Rs.1175 is Tax Revenue and Rs.386 crores is Non-Tax Revenue. The total devolution from the Centre during 1998-99 is estimated as Rs.3694 crores, out of which share of Central Taxes is Rs.1627 crores and Rs..2067 crores is as Grants in aid under non-Plan, Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Tax Proposals

Mr. Speaker Sir, I now turn to the tax proposals.

58. Honourable Members are quite aware of the severe financial constraints presently faced by the Government. To ameliorate the stringent financial crunch, though fresh taxation was the only alternative, considering the extreme hardships of our common people due to increase in the prices of almost all goods of daily use, I refrain from doing so.

59. There is no denying the fact that the prolonged disturbed situation due to terrorism and insurgency in the state has acted as a deterrent to fresh investments in the industrial sector in the State. Therefore, basic thrust of our policy would be towards broadening the existing tax base and making the tax administration more effective and efficient, to ensure more revenue, better compliance and curb evasion. In this context, I propose to bring in some minor

amendments to the Assam General Sales Tax (AGST) Act as discussed below :

Composite Tax for Small dealers

60. Government have been receiving representations from various quarters as well as from some Honourable Members that the small dealers have to face a lot of harassment and have to spend a good amount of money for maintaining books of accounts, submission of returns and complying with the assessment procedures etc. Some of the Honourable Members suggested in this august House during last budget session to fix up a composite tax for these small dealers to relieve them from burden of keeping books of accounts etc.

61. Keeping this in mind, I propose to levy a composite tax of Rs.2000/- only per annum on such petty and small dealers whose annual turnover does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs in a year. Once the said amount of Rs.2000/- is paid in two equal instalments, such dealers will not be required to maintain any books of accounts, submit returns etc. Taxation officers will also not inspect their shop premises, if not otherwise required on specific ground. The dealers will however, have the option to keep books of account and pay tax based on actual taxable turnover. Necessary notifications in this regard will be issued shortly.

Raising the Taxable Quantum

62. At present any small dealer having gross turnover upto Rs.50,000/- in a year is not liable to be registered and pay taxes under the AGST Act. This Rs.50,000/- limit was fixed in 1993. The Government have received many representations to enhance this limit in view of inflation and erosion in money value during the last six years. I therefore, propose to raise this exemption limit to Rs.1,00,000/-

Audit of Accounts

63. It is proposed to make the auditing of the accounts by Chartered Accountants compulsory in case of the dealers whose annual gross turnover is Rs.40 lakhs and above in a year. This system is already in vogue under the Income Tax Act and some States like

Tamil Nadu, Kerela etc. are also having such a provision in their Sales Tax Acts. This will ensure improved and better verification of the accounts of big dealers for the purpose of assessment and collection of taxes.

Prosecution

64. Through amendment of relevant sections, provisions are sought to be made to file revision by the assessing officers against any appellate orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes (Appeals) and also for prosecution of the abettors and tax defaulters etc.

65. It has come to the notice of the Government that many Central and State Government Departments and undertakings fail to deduct taxes at source as required under section 27 of the AGST Act 1993 or after deducting taxes, fail to deposit the same into the Government account within the stipulated time. Persistent requests and follow up action by the taxation officers fail to elicit positive response from some of such Heads of the Departments. Therefore, now provision is sought to be made to prosecute such habitual defaulting Heads of Department to ensure timely compliances for deducting tax at source and depositing the same in Government Account within the stipulated time.

Rationalization of Tax Slabs

66. Hounourable Members are aware that large number of tax slabs pose major difficulties for the tax payers as well as for the Department. The Chief Minister's conference on Value Added Tax (VAT) also recommended four basic rates i.e. 0%, 4%, 8% and 12% with two special rates of 1% and 20%. We are at present having as many as 13 tax slabs/ rates from 0% to 25%. Therefore, action is being taken to rationalise and harmonise the tax rates and to bring down the numbers of slabs in a phased manner. The number of slabs is being brought down to 8 from the present 13 as a first step. I also propose to reduce the rates of taxation on photo paper, X-ray plate, graphic plate and colour photo paper from 14% to 4% and the sales tax on Computer of all varieties Computer Software, Fax machines, Photo copier and parts and accessories of these equipments from 8% to 2%. I also propose to

bring the items like Vanaspati Ghee, Onion and Garlic, to tax at single point from double point. Further, I propose to reduce the rate of tax on Biscuits from 12% to 8%. These measures will reduce the trade diversion. Notifications in this regard will be placed in this House in due course.

Simplification of procedures

67. The Government have been receiving representations from various trade organisations to increase the limit of declaration Form 'A' used by the registered dealers under the Assam General Sales Tax Act, as the dealers are facing difficulties in issuing these forms in large number, because of limit of Rs.25,000/-. Therefore, I propose to increase the present limit of such Form 'A' from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.1 (one) lakh. This will minimize the number of forms used by the dealer and also facilitate the proper scrutiny and examination of such forms.

68. Weaving and cocoon rearing is still a livelihood of many women in Assam. To encourage traditional weaving of Eri and Muga, I propose to exempt Eri and Muga Cocoon from the purview of the tax.

Tax on Cable Net Work

69. Honourable Members are aware that the Cable Television Services have been mushrooming in almost all big and small towns of the State. Many forms of entertainment including popular films are being screened by these Cable Net Work Services. Therefore, I propose to levy some entertainment tax on these Cable television Network and Video Cinemas. The rate of tax on Cable Net Work operators will be Rs.10 per subscriber per month and Rs.50 per room per month for hotels. The tax on Video Cinemas will be the same as in case of Cinematograph exhibition. In order to boost up the collection and to simplify the procedure for collection of Entertainment Tax from Cinema Halls, I propose to introduce the system of Composite Tax in Cinema Halls in the State in a phased manner starting with the Cinema Halls of Guwahati City. For this purpose amendment bill amending the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act shall be introduced in this session. This is likely to yield Rs.50 lakhs per year.

Entry Tax

70. Honourable Members may kindly recollect that I had mentioned in my last budget speech about a new bill "Assam Entry Tax Bill, 1999", proposing a levy of entry tax on the entry of some selected items into any local area of the State for use, consumption or sale therein. We have already sent the Bill in March '98 to the Union Home Ministry for obtaining sanction of the Hon'ble President of India as required under Article 304(b) of the Constitution. Though subsequently clarifications have also been furnished on the views/comments made by different Central Ministries on the draft Bill, we are yet to get the sanction of the Hon'ble President. We are actively pursuing the matter with the Central Government in this regard.

71. Hon'ble members are aware that in the last budget session of the Assembly, a levy of additional tax under the A.G.S.T. Act at the rate of 10% of the tax payable under the Act on the dealers whose taxable turn over exceeds Rs.3.00 lakhs for annum, was introduced. There was a condition that the additional tax would be irrecoverable. The irrecoverability of the additional tax is found to be causing hardship to a section of the dealers having low profit margin in their business. The condition of irrecoverability has also been challenged in courts. I, therefore, propose to allow the dealers to recover the additional tax from their consumers.

Accounts 1997-98

72. As per accounts furnished by the Accountant General, Assam, the financial year 1997-98 closed with a net deficit of Rs.60.10 crores. The actual receipts during the year under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account were Rs.10,088.27 crores, whereas the total actual expenditure during the year was Rs.10,167.39 crores, thereby leaving a net deficit of Rs.79.12 crores on account of current transactions during the year. Taking into account the opening surplus of Rs.19.02 crores, the year 1997-98 closed with an overall net deficit of Rs.60.10 crores. Of course, the State Government closed the year with RBI with a negative balance of Rs.241.49 crores as on 31.3.98. The discrepancy with accounts of Accountant General, Assam

is due to time lag in transmission of accounts from RBI to Accountant General, Assam.

Revised Estimates 1998-99.

73. The budget estimates of 1998-99 showed an estimated overall deficit of Rs.762.02 crores taking into account the opening deficit of Rs.135.15 crores. However, as per revised estimates, the transactions during the year show a deficit of Rs.622.44 crores but taking into account the opening deficit of Rs.60.10crores, the year is anticipated to close with an overall deficit of Rs.682.54 crores.

Budget Estimates 1999-2000

74. The budget estimates of 1999-2000 show receipts of Rs.7310.44 crores under the Consolidated Fund of the State consisting of Rs.5567.42 crores under Revenue Account and Rs.1743.02 crores under Capital Account. Estimated Receipts into the Consolidated Fund from different sources are shown at **Figure-1**. However, the total receipts aggregated to Rs.9576.18 crores, taking into account the Receipts of Rs.2265.74 crores under Public Account. In the Budget estimates of 1999-2000, the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State is estimated at Rs.8544.94 crores of which Rs.6686.51 crores is under Revenue Account and Rs.1858.43 crores under Capital Account. A graphic representation of the estimates of major items of expenditure is at **Figure-2**. Taking into account the expenditure of Rs.1865.74 crores under Public Account, the total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs.10410.68 crores. Thus, a deficit of Rs.834.50 crores is estimated on account of current transactions during the year. Taking into account the opening deficit of Rs.682.54 crores, the year 1999-2000 is anticipated to close with an overall deficit of Rs.1517.04 crores. An abstract of transactions is shown at the Annexure.

75. The large budgetary deficit is inevitable given the present mismatch between the revenues and expenditure. The large deficit has arisen mainly due to estimated additional provisions of Rs.875 crores for salary and wages, Rs.151 crores for Pension and other Pensionary benefits, Rs.30 crores for Police (for expenditure other than salary), Rs.242 crores for the Debt Servicing over the provisions

made for under these heads in the year 1998-99. Since the expenditure on the salary and wages is of obligatory nature, there was hardly any scope for reduction. The deficit would have been more by around Rs. 500 crores if provision were made for salary and wages as per Central Government pay scales.

76. Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission I would like to read out an extract of the Budget Speech of late Moti Ram Bora, the then Finance Minister, Assam delivered in this House on 10th March, 1953, while presenting a deficit budget for the year 1953-54.

"In spite of my best efforts to find new avenues for taxation to cover this deficit I must admit that I am entirely unsuccessful. How can we now, under the circumstances, undertake the various development works, awaiting immediate attention, and bring this State to the level of others ? How can we raise the standard of living of our people steeped in abject poverty and ignorance ? How can we bring the light of education to the remotest corners of our State and how can we repair the frequent and extensive damages caused to our country in various ways by devastating floods and earthquake ? How can we bring succour and relief to these unfortunate people rendered homeless and destitute by various calamities ? I do not find any easy solution to these problems and the right answer to the questions that I have posed above. In a predicament like this there is no other alternative than to approach the Central Government for necessary assistance and justice."

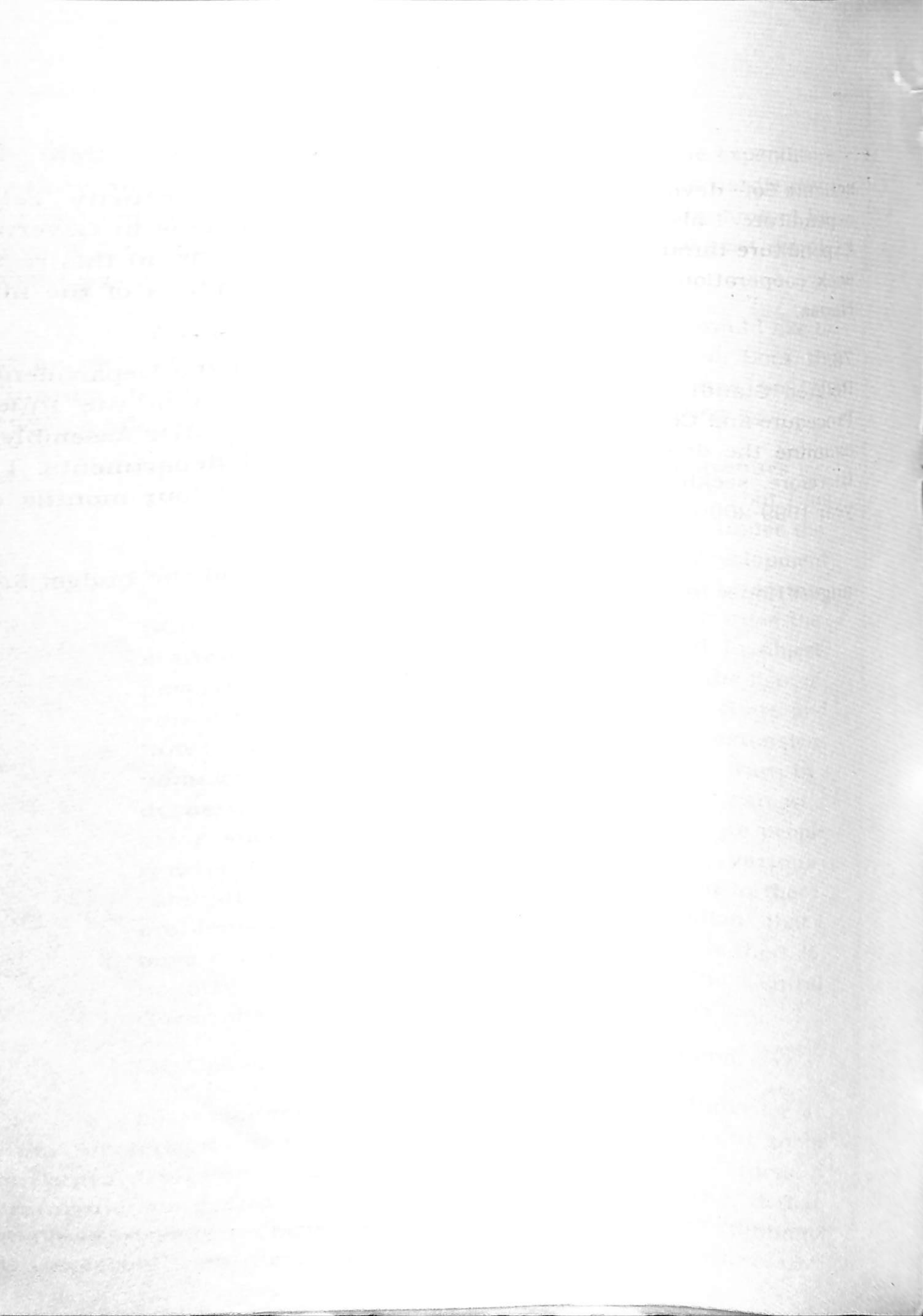
Mr. Speaker Sir, I am also in the same dilemma.

77. I have already urged the Government of India for a moratorium for repayment of Central loan. The total amount to be repaid to Central Government in 1999-2000 is around Rs. 735 crores. If the moratorium is granted, this would bring down the deficit substantially. Further, I propose to cover the deficit through additional devolution expected from the Central Government under the alternative

scheme of devolution and reimbursement of security related expenditure. I also propose to enforce utmost economy in Government Expenditure through austerity drive. Mr. Speaker Sir, in this regard, I seek cooperation and support of the Hon'ble Members of the august House.

78. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Departmentally Related Standing Committee under rule 260 (H) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly will examine the demands for grants of concerned departments. I am, therefore, seeking a Vote-on-Account for the first four months of the year 1999-2000.

With these words, Sir, I commend the budget for the august House for consideration.



**ESTIMATES OF INFLOWS INTO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE
IN 1999-2000**

Rupees in crores

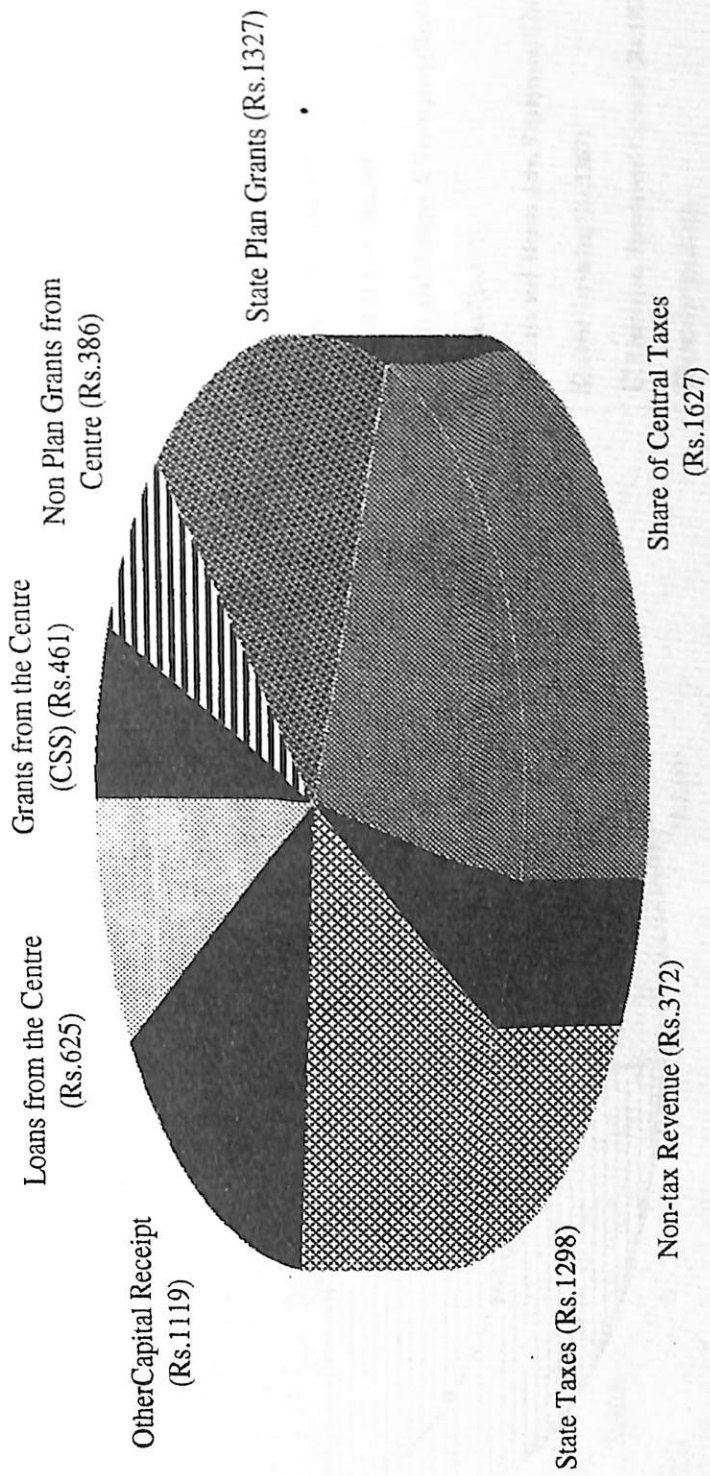


Figure No - 1

(B7D)

SECRET



SECRET

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RELATIVES OF MILITARY HALL THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD OF THE STATE

ESTIMATES OF OUTFLOWS FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF THE STATE IN 1999-2000

Rupees in crores

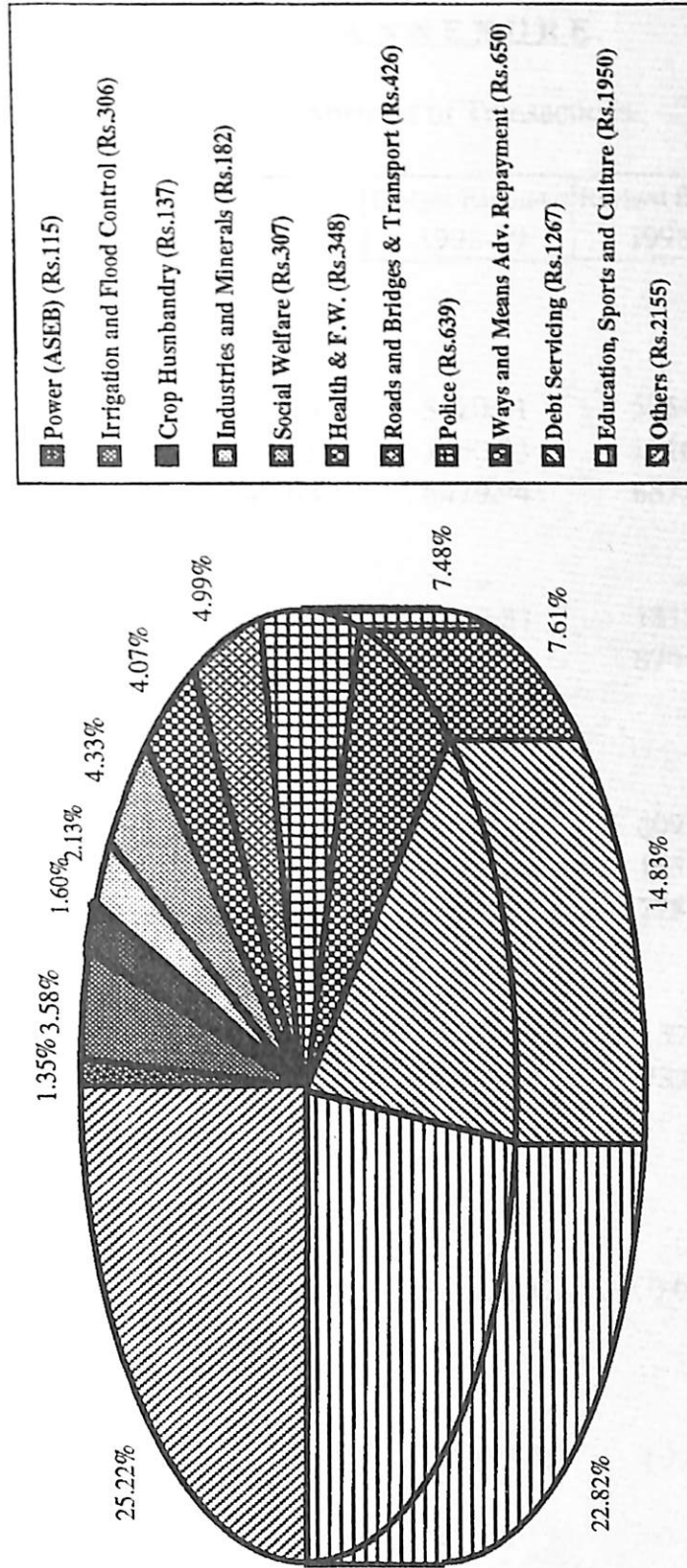


Figure No - 2



ANNEXURE

Abstract of Transactions

(Rupees in crores)

	Actuals 1997-98	Budget Estimates 1998-99	Revised Estimates 1998-99	Budget Estimates 1999-2000
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A. RECEIPTS :

I. Consolidated Fund

Revenue Account	4325.66	5120.91	5254.97	5567.42
Capital Account	3824.02	1350.03	1616.93	1743.02
Total	8149.68	6470.94	6871.90	7310.44

II. Contingency Fund Account

...

III. Public Account

	1938.59	1532.87	1832.87	2265.74
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Total (I+II+III)	10088.27	8003.81	8704.77	9576.18
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B. EXPENDITURE :

I. Consolidated Fund

Revenue Account	4038.55	5481.92	6095.87	6686.51
Capital Account	3956.83	1602.89	1655.47	1858.43
Total	7995.38	7084.81	7751.34	8544.94

II. Contingency Fund Account

...

III. Public Account

	2172.01	1545.87	1575.87	1865.74
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Total (I+II+III)	10167.39	8630.68	9327.21	10410.68
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C. TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR :

Surplus (+)
Deficit (-)	(-) 79.12	(-) 626.87	(-) 622.44	(-) 834.50

D. OPENING BALANCE

Surplus (+)	(+) 19.02
Deficit (-)	...	(-) 135.15	(-) 60.10	(-) 682.54

E. CLOSING BALANCE

Surplus (+)
Deficit (-)	(-) 60.10	(-) 762.02	(-) 682.54	(-) 1517.04