

**Proceedings of the Second Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M., on Saturday, the 7th October, 1950.

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Srijut Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the seven Hon'ble Ministers and forty-six Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : over-polishing of rice

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

88. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Expert appointed by the Government of India for advising them and the State Governments as to how over-polishing of rice can be prevented, had visited Assam ?
- (b) If so, how many rice mills have been inspected by him ; and what practical advice, if any, he has given to this Government in this respect ?
- (c) Whether rice mills of Assam are using the "Paddy Shifter" as advised by the said Expert ?
- (d) The number of rice mills in Assam and the number of those amongst them which are using (i) paddy shifter and (ii) those using coning machine in each of the districts of Assam ?
- (e) If the reply to Question (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to request him to come over here without further delay ?
- (f) In the interest of the people of the State, whether Government propose to take all possible steps to prevent our rice mills from over-polishing rice and to take necessary legal measures for the purpose ?
- (g) As a preliminary step, whether Government propose to compel the rice mills to use paddy shifter and to discontinue the use of coning machine ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

88. (a)—Yes.
(b)—Government were asked to bring about some changes in the existing machineries with a view to increase yield of milled rice. It is however not known as to how many mills were inspected by the Expert but he visited all the important milling areas.

(c)—Instructions have already been issued to all rice millers to bring about the changes in the machinery. In case they had not the requisite machineries they were further asked to move Government for arranging quick transport for required parts of machineries. Actual position is not known to Government as yet but they are gathering informations.

(d)—There are 246 rice mills in the whole State. Government have however no definite information as to how many of these are using paddy shifter and those using coning machine. These informations are being gathered.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Necessary steps have already been initiated by the Government of India and in so far as this State are concerned rice milling is suitably regulated by section 10 of the Assam Foodgrains Control Order, 1947.

(g)—Does not arise in view of the reply to Question (f) above. But Government will consider this question.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: With regard to (b), Sir, will Government be pleased to say what were the changes in the machinery for polishing rice that were suggested by the Expert of the Government of India?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Sir, the reply has already been given in the printed answers. The charges include paddy shifter also.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: With regard to (c), Sir, did Government issue any circular to all the mill owners to use paddy shifter?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: The instruction that was given by the Expert of the Government of India has been sent to all the mill owners concerned.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Have Government received any information as to whether any of the mills have used paddy shifter in the State?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Some of the mills perhaps have begun using paddy shifter, but Government is still making enquiries on the point.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Has anybody been deputed, Sir, together the information whether paddy shifter has been used or not?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: We have given some light, Sir, on the information, in our answers.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Will Government be pleased to take early steps, Sir, to get the information and see that all the mills use paddy shifter?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Yes, Sir, I will take steps.

***Srijut BELIRAM DAS:** Is the Hon'ble Minister, Sir, aware that in spite of the steps taken by the Government under-polished rice is supplied to the people of Shillong?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: This complaint has been received late, Sir. I have come to know recently that sometimes rice supplied is not of good quality.

***Srijut BELIRAM DAS:** The rice supplied in Shillong at least 10 per cent. paddy is found, Sir.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: I cannot say, Sir, what amount of paddy is found in the rice that comes to Shillong, but Government is making an enquiry.

Quality of rice supplied at the rationed shops of Shillong

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked :

89. (a) Are Government aware—

- (i) That the rice which is now supplied at the rationed shops of Shillong are very inferior in quality ?
- (ii) That a good quantity of that rice contains paddy, pebbles, *khudi* and *bhusi* ?
- (iii) That such mixture of rice with other articles is going on unabated and unchecked for the last few months ?
- (iv) That consumption of such rice by human beings brings ruinous effect on their health and body ?
- (v) That prior to imposition of control or when the control was temporarily lifted such bad quality of rice were not available or seen in the market at all ?

(b) What Government propose to do to supply improved quality of rice ?

90. (a) Will Government be pleased to enquire and state, how far it is a fact that the present Director of Supply and Procurement has told the mill-owners that he was concerned with the quantity and not the quality of rice produced by the mills ?

(b) Are Government aware that such verbal instruction by the present Director of Supply and Procurement has encouraged the mill-owners to produce such quality of rice as stated in Question 89(a) above ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

89. (a) (i)—Rice which is now supplied at the rationed shops conforms to the specifications under section 10 of the Assam Foodgrains Control Order, but complaints are now being made that they are of inferior quality.

(ii)—It is not correct that a good quantity of rice contains paddy, pebbles, *khudi* and *bhusi*. As huge supplies of 55,000—60,000 mds. of rice are required at Shillong for the rationed area and the rural areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District some bags might have been occasionally found to contain rice of inferior quality but when any defect is brought to the notice of the Director, immediate action is taken.

(iii)—It is not a fact. Complaints received only very recently and will be looked into.

(iv)—Bad rice is certainly injurious to health.

(v)—It is not known to Government.

(b)—Attempts are always made to ensure supply of rice according to Government specification. The Government of India have again and again urged this Government to ban the polishing of rice. An Expert sent by the Government of India visited some of the mills in Assam and that the rice in Assam was over-polished as compared to that of other States.

90. (a)—It is not a fact. The Director on the other hand has warned and intimated the local procurement officers several times to ensure the supply of rice of standard quality.

(b)—Does not arise.

Social (Adult) Education Campaign and Status of Lower Primary School Teachers

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked :

91. (a) Will Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in Assam by the Social (Adult) Education Campaign ?

(b) How many people have been educated through this system ?

(c) How many times has the Standing Committees met to review the progress or working of the scheme ?

(d) What were the resolutions passed by the Standing Committee ?

92. Will Government be pleased to state what is the present status of Lower Primary School Teachers ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

91. (a)—The scheme of Social Education has been extended so as to include the Hills districts as well. Impetus to cottage industries and local handicrafts has been given through suitably arranged Social Education Exhibitions and rallies. Number of Primary and Community Centres has been almost doubled and the number of village Libraries aided by the Social Education Department has been considerably increased.

(b)—The number of persons made literate through this system is—

Male	...	...	...	...	11,869
Female	...	...	...	...	1,072

(c)—The Standing Committee for Social Education generally meets once a year. Last year it met on the 26th November.

(d)—A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Social Education held at Gauhati on 26th November 1949 is placed on the Library table.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : As regards 91 (b), Sir, may I know from Government on what basis people were certified as literate ?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) : The Deputy Inspector holds examinations on the expiry of each term and on the result of the examinations certificates are issued.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : To what extent do Government give education to the adult persons to make them literate ?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): Just to make them read and write.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Sir, according to the 1931 census literacy has been defined as the ability of a person to read a letter and write the answer to it. That definition is no longer in vogue. At present a person is called literate if he knows how to read.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member is literally following the dictionary meaning of 'literate' person.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Not exactly Sir. Everybody knows who can be called a literate person.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): Sir, Government also knows the meaning of the word "literate".

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN: Has this scheme started operating, Sir, in the Hills Districts? If so, in which Districts?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): In the Districts of Mikir Hills and Garo Hills, Sir.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied:

92.—The Lower Primary School Teachers are 3rd Grade Government servants.

The scales of pay of the Government Primary School Teachers of different categories are given below:—

1. Un-trained Rs.30—1—35—(E. B.)—1—40.
2. Guru Trained Rs.35—1—40—(E. B.)—1—45.
3. Normal passed Rs.40—1—45—(E. B.)—2—55.

They are also entitled to Dearness Allowance in addition to their pay at usual rates.

The pay scale of Primary School Teachers under the Provincial Primary Education Board are as below:

Rupees 35 (for trained teachers) and Rs. 30 (for untrained teachers inclusive of all allowances).

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Sir, on account of the hardship of the Lower Primary School teachers consequent on the soaring prices of goods, will Government consider the question of revising their present pay scales or granting them increased dearness allowance regard being had to the status these teachers hold in society?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): Government have already increased the allowance of the Primary School teachers by about 250 per cent.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Consistent with the policy of the Government as contained in the Constitution will Government please increase the wages of the poor Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular School teachers in view of the fact that theirs is not a living wage?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): That is a matter of opinion, Sir.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: It is a matter of fact, Sir, and not a matter of opinion.

Grow More Food Campaign

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked :

93. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the degree of progress made in this State up till now towards the Grow More Food Campaign ?

(b) What amount of money has been invested by Government in this Campaign ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

93. (a)—Two Statements showing the Progress and Expenditure in respect of (1) direct Food Productive Schemes and (2) other than direct Food Productive Scheme are given below:—

STATEMENT 'A'

Statement showing the Estimates cultivated area and production under different Food Production Schemes

Name of the Scheme	1943-44			1944-45			1945-46			1946-47		
	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.
1. Minor Irrigation Project Scheme.	16,720	20,725	1,38,503	11,434	17,400	1,24,596	20,660	27,259	4,91,018	93,107	28,440	3,30,801
2. Power Pump Irrigation Scheme.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Orders for 25 Pumps were placed.	
3. Major Irrigation Project Scheme.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4. Mechanised Cultivation Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Seeds Multiplication and Manure Distribution Scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,225	12,467	6,28,858

STATEMENT 'A'—concd.

Statement showing the Estimates cultivated area and production under different Food Production Schemes

Name of the Scheme	1947-48				1948-49				1949-50				Remarks
	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	Estimate of area covered in acres	Additional production in tons (estimated)	Expenditure Rs.	
1. Minor Irrigation Project Scheme.	1,03,625	15,691	2,77,242	1,56,258	28,416	4,89,687	2,59,247	67,183	5,73,180				
2. Power Pump Irrigation Scheme.	814	891.5	22,081	300	166.6	79,011	500	250	35,000				
3. Major Irrigation Project Scheme.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	79,600* 2,000	17,754* 450	8,99,688				*Major Irrigation Project under Grow More Food were started from 1949-50. But some of the projects which were taken up by the Public Works Department in 1948-49 gave results in 1949-50 and these also have been included in it.
4. Mechanised Cultivation Scheme.	..	..	2,96,958*	2,676	330	2,06,090	3,423	1,039	2,17,498†				†In the year 1947, 18 tractors were purchased at the end of the financial year. But no field work could be started due to late arrival of spares and implements.
5. Seeds Multiplication and Manure Distribution Scheme.	17,297	5,296	6,64,636	54,607	15,760	17,78,495	15,150	3,609	5,75,513				

STATEMENT 'B'

A Statement showing the Progress and Expenditure on the Schemes other than directly Productive Schemes since their inception.

Name of the Scheme	Results	Expenditure Rs.	Remarks
1. Horticultural Development Scheme (started in 1945-46).	12,67,381 Nos. of pineapple suckers, 1,57,555 Nos. of Banana suckers, 43 lbs. of Papaya seeds distributed from private plantation and 1,37,272 Nos. of Lime, Lemon and other grafts were produced and distributed to growers from Government Nurseries. During 1949-50 3,214 units of Jam, Jellies, etc., were manufactured in the Fruit Laboratory and sold in the market.	2,75,891	
2. Agricultural Training School Scheme (started in 1947-48).	95 students were trained	1,53,938	
3. Headquarter Staff Scheme (started in 1943-44).	Does not arise :	5,12,295	Upto 1945-46 including District and Field Staffs. From 1946-47 to 1949-50 at Headquarters only.
		1,34,390	
4. Plant Protection Scheme (started in 1949-50).	As the Scheme was sanctioned at the close of the year, no operation could be undertaken.	38,616	
5. Fishery Development Scheme (started in 1949-50).	20,000 fry were collected at Upper Nazira on the Dikhow River for distribution along with 5,000 fingerlings collected for stocking. In addition 50 maunds of fish were caught in the Dikhow River and were sold to the public.	25,246	Expenditure on the Scheme upto 31st March, 1950 were met from Post War Development Grant.

STATEMENT 'B'—(contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Results	Expenditure Rs.	Remarks
6. Shellatang Military Farm (Loan Scheme) (started in 1949-50).	Nearly 1,000 acres of land were brought under plough and sown with different kinds of food crops and vegetable. Results has yet to be known.	95,000	The Scheme will be financed on loan from Government of India and is under operation by the Local Military with the technical advice of Agriculture Department.
7. Bonemeal Manufacture and Distribution Scheme (started in 1949-50).	The Establishment of the Bonemeal Factory is in progress. As there was no production in the proposed Bonemeal Factory at Gauhati, about 15,000 mds. of Bonemeal were purchased from Calcutta and distributed to Khasi and Jaintia Hills during the year under report. This Scheme has been included in the Manure Manufacture and Distribution Scheme for 1950-51.	1,49,931	
8. Ahu Seed Multiplication Scheme (started in 1945-46).	22 tons of improved Ahu Paddy seeds were produced and distributed to the cultivators.	37,557	

(b)—The informations are supplied in the Statements under question No.93 (a).

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: In the Statement A, Sir, in the remarks column regarding Mechanised Cultivation Scheme it is said that in the year 1947, 18 tractors were purchased at the end of the financial year, but no field work could be started due to late arrival of spares and implements. Does this mean the state of affairs in the year 1947 or the state of affairs in the year 1950 ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: In the Statement, Sir, it is clear that the figure of 1947 was also included. In 1947 those tractors were received without any implements and as such no operation could be taken up. It was from 1948 that the operation could be started in one area only.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Will Government be pleased to let us know, Sir, how many tractors are working in the State ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: Nineteen tractors are working in the State, Sir.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Sir, may I know from the Government whether these tractors were given to the cultivators on loan or on their own account ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: Sir, I do not think that this Supplementary Question can be admissible but I may state that the system followed for tractor operations is this:—After selection of the area the cultivators are required to pay in advance the charges required for all operations.

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: May we know what are the charges ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: I cannot say offhand what are the charges but I may say that it is Rs.27 per acre for all operation ploughing, discing and harrowing subject to correction.

Number of refugees in Assam and settlement of land with landless people

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked :

94. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of (1) refugees who are still in Assam and (2, who have been rehabilitated ?

(b) What amount of culturable land is available at present ?

(c) What average amount of land is possessed by the people per head ?

(d) What is the number of the Assamese people who are landless ?

(e) What steps have Government taken to provide land for them ?

Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

94. (a)—(1) 4,94,432.

(2) 1,41,000 approximately.

(b)—According to a rough estimate made from figures collected during 1945-47, 2,21,900 acres of culturable waste land were available in undeveloped villages (i.e., villages having more than 200 bighas of waste land) in cadastral areas (including isolated patches of non-cadastral areas) in the 7 plains districts of Assam. This figure will now be less as considerable amount of land out of this has since been settled.

(c)—In the 7 plains districts of Assam the average amount of land possessed by the people per head is 3.3 bighas.

(d)—From a sample survey in Darrang carried on by the Statistics Department some time ago, it was estimated that the number of landless cultivating families in Assam will be approximately 1,86,121.

(e)—Since the assumption of office by the Congress Government the local officers have from time to time been instructed to help the landless people in getting settlement of waste land not only by mere granting settlement on waste land applications but also by pointing out available waste land to the latter whenever they approach the former in a body. Further, suitable surplus lands in Tea Estates have been ordered to be requisitioned and allotted to indigenous landless people. Several thousand bighas of such surplus land were already requisitioned and allotted to landless people.

Introduction of Mass Literacy Campaign in Mikir Hills Areas

Srijut KHORSING TERANG asked :

95. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Mass Literacy Campaign was introduced in the Mikir Hills areas ?

(b) If not, why ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

95. (a)—The Mass Literacy Campaign is now known as Social (Adult) Education Campaign. It has been introduced in the Mikir Hills areas. There are altogether 22 Social Education Centres—11 in Golaghat and 11 in Nowgong Mikir Hills areas.

(b)—Does not arise.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : With regard to 95 (a) will Government be pleased to state the names of these centres in Golaghat and Nowgong ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question pertains to the Mikir Hills.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : Yes, Sir, but it is stated here that there are 11 centres in Golaghat and 11 in Nowgong—I want to know the names of those centres.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) : I cannot give the names offhand Sir. But if the hon. Member desires they can be supplied later.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : Will Government take it from me that these centres are not in existence in actual practice but in paper only ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Did the hon. Member go to these areas and ascertained personally that there are no centres there ?

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : I am a member of the School Board and my information is that there are no centres as stated in the answer.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : What I want to know is whether the hon. Member had visited the areas personally, if so when ?

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : Yes, Sir, about three months back.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) : Sir, as stated in the answer this Mass Literacy Campaign is now known as Social (Adult) Education Campaign and it is being managed by a Subdivisional Committee. I am afraid although the hon. Member is a member of the School Board, he may not be able to know all about the function of this Subdivisional Committee.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Regarding Nowgong of course I cannot say for certain, but as regards Golaghat I can tell the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that excepting three or four centres there are no other centres in Golaghat. I only want the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to make an enquiry about this.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): If the hon. Member can furnish me the names of those centres he said, are in existence, then I shall be able to make an enquiry.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: But the hon. Member said that there are no centres there.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): He said just now that there are three or four.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: I have stated before the House that there are not as many as 11 centres in Golaghat as stated in the answer here. If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary does not believe me, then it is the duty of the Government to make an enquiry about that.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): It is not a question of "belief" or "disbelief" Sir, but I said that our information is that there exist 11 centres in Golaghat Subdivision.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: When was your report received ?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): Recently, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I think that information is more correct. The hon. Member said that he visited the locality three months ago.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: I only wish the Government to enquire if these 11 centres are really in existence.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): My point is that in order to have an effective enquiry and to set things right it would be better if the hon. Member could furnish me the names of the centres which he said exist there and I shall be able to make an enquiry about the rest.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: All right, Sir, I shall furnish the hon. Parliamentary Secretary with the names.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member must know that when he makes any statement before the House and the Hon'ble Minister or Parliamentary Secretary refute it the responsibility lies with that hon. Member to satisfy the Chair the truth of his statement. Hon. member's information must not be based on rumours or gossips.

Number of Scholarships to the Mikir students

Srijut KHORSING TERANG asked :

96. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of scholarships given at present to the Mikir students for studies in the following :—

- (i) Lower Primary,
- (ii) Middle English, and
- (iii) Matriculation ?

(b) Whether any provision has been made for awarding stipends to encourage Mikir students and assist them in their studies ?

(c) Does Government propose to spend the lac royalty realised in the Mikir Hills on development of education or communication or health in the Mikir Hills ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

96. (a)(i)—None, as education in the Lower Primary Classes is free.

(ii)—18.

(iii)—No scholarship is reserved for Mikir students in the Matriculation Course ; but they can compete with other tribal students for the special scholarships reserved for Tribal students of the State in the Matriculation Course. The number of such scholarships at present held by Mikir students is not available. The information is being obtained.

(b)—Provision has been made in the three years development scheme, already forwarded to the Government of India, for the award of stipends to tribal students generally to assist them in their studies. The Mikir students will also benefit by this provision, but no reservation in favour of Mikir boys is contemplated.

(c)—The revenue realized from this source is not earmarked for any particular district or for any particular purpose. The expenditure on essential items for development in any area is met out of the consolidated revenue of the State.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN : With regard to No.96. The other day the Hon'ble Food Minister admitted that the Mikir tribes are educationally the most backward among the tribes of Assam. In view of this will Government consider the necessity of giving the Mikir students special scholarships in order to encourage them ?

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) : The Mikir people are not the most backward people in Assam. But they are one of the most backward people of Assam. They will get equal consideration along with other equally backward tribes in matters of education.

**Re : a Leper Colony and treatment of eye diseases
in Mikir Hills**

Srijut KHORSING TERANG asked :

97. (a) Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to survey the spread and incidence of Leprosy in the Mikir Hills ?
 (b) Do Government propose to open a Leper Colony in the Mikir Hills ?
 (c) Are Government aware that the number of sufferers in eye disease is very high in the Mikir Hills ?
 (d) If not, do Government propose to make a survey and make necessary arrangements for the treatment of eye disease in the Mikir Hills ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

97. (a)—A survey of leprosy cases in the Mikir Hills was undertaken by the Public Health Department last year.

(b)—There is no proposal for the establishment of a leprosy colony in the Mikir Hills under the consideration of Government at present. But recently a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made to the Sarihajan Leprosy Treatment Centre. It is proposed to sanction further grants to the Centre in the near future.

(c)—In 1947-48 a survey of blindness was carried out in the whole of the Sibsagar and Nowgong Districts including the Mikir Hills. As no separate figures for the Mikir Hills have been recorded it is difficult to say whether the number of people who suffer from eye disease in these Hills is high.

(d)—Government do not consider it necessary to conduct a fresh survey. The Public Health Dispensaries in the Mikir Hills provide for treatment of minor eye complaints. The complicated cases are treated at the Medical Department Dispensaries.

Re : Manager, Santi Tea Estate of Dibrugarh

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

98. (a) Are Government aware that the Manager, Santi Tea Estate of Dibrugarh has burnt down some houses of the peasants of Ushapur village in the month of May, last ?

(b) Has Government received any report to this effect ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Officer-in-Charge of Bordubi Police Station has refused to take any action against the Manager of the said Tea Estate ?

(d) Is it a fact that Srijut Hareswar Goswami, Bar-at-Law met the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, who assured him for an enquiry ?

(e) If so, will Government be pleased to give a full picture of the said enquiry ?

(f) If not, why not ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

98. (a)—No.

(b)—It is reported that only a shed caught fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

(c)—No. The Officer-in-Charge, Bordubi Police Station enquired into the incident but found no evidence against the Manager to take any action.

(d)—Government have no such information. It is, however, a fact that the Deputy Commissioner ordered an enquiry.

(e)—Full reports of the enquiry are awaited.

(f)—Does not arise.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Sir, may I know from my Friend Mr. Gogoi whether the information in his possession is correct that these houses were actually burnt down by the Manager of the Santi Tea Estate?

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: শান্তি বাগানত মেনেজাবে ঘৰ কেইটামান পোৰাটো গঁচা কথা।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: গভণ মেনেটে মিছা বুলি কয় কিয়?

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: সেইটো গভণ মেনেটেই জানে।

Construction of Secretariat Buildings

Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR asked:

99. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) To whom the contract for constructing the Secretariat Buildings at Shillong has been given?

(b) What is the amount for which the contract has been settled?

(c) What amount of the contract has so far been paid to the contractor?

(d) What were the main conditions on which the contract has been entered into?

(e) Whether it is a fact that one of the conditions was to erect the buildings with earthquake proof materials?

(f) If so, whether Government have examined the same?

(g) If not, whether Government propose to examine the matter before any further payment is made to the contractor?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS replied:

99. (a)—Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd., of Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

(b)—The contract is on item rates basis and the approximate amount as estimated is Rs.12,50,262 for building works only *i. e.*, exclusive of sanitary, electric and heating installations.

(c)—On account payments made upto August, 1950 is Rs.6,09,274.

(d)—Construction of the building according to Drawings, Specifications and Priced Schedules of Quantities prepared by the Architects engaged by the Government of Assam within one year of starting the work. Government would procure priorities and Licenses for steel and cement required.

(e)—No.

There are no earthquake proof materials, but the building was to be designed by the Architects so as to stand upto stresses due to earthquakes.

(f)—Does not arise. The building has been examined by the Reinforced Concrete Specialist of the Government of Assam after the recent severe earthquake and no damage whatsoever has been noticed.

(g)—Does not arise.

**Result of Election of the Minority Community to the Goalpara District
Minority Board**

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order !

As regards election to the Goalpara District Minority Board, I may inform the House that the number of persons belonging to the Minority Community who have filed valid nominations within the prescribed date and hour being equal to the number to be elected, the following persons are hereby declared elected unopposed as Members of the Minority Community to the Goalpara District Minority Board :—

1. Maulavi Md. Nazmal Haque ;
2. Maulavi Md. Umaruddin ; and
3. Maulavi Ghyasuddin Ahmed.

We will now take up item 10. The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy to move.

The Assam Legislative Chambers (Members' Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 1950

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment I beg to move that the Assam Legislative Chambers (Members' Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Legislative Chambers (Members' Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

Any hon. Member taking part ?

(After a pause)

Then I put the question.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Legislative Chambers (Members' Emolument) (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The question was adopted.

The Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: There is one amendment to this Bill standing in the names of Srijut Lakshmidhar Borah, Srijut Dandeswar Hazarika and Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma. May I know which hon. Member is going to move this ?

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: I beg to move that in the third line of the proposed new sub-section (2) going to be inserted by sub-clause (3) of clause 3, for the words "if he ceases to be a member" substitute the words "on the expiry of the term or on supersession".

As it appears to us that if the Board continues, the member also continues to be a member of the School Board although his term may have expired. That is why, Sir, some anomaly has arisen because same members

1136 THE ASSAM PRIMARY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) [7TH OCT.
BILL, 1950

of the Primary Education Board who were elected by the last Local Board or Municipal Board, as the case may be, continued to be members of the School Board although they were not the present members of these Boards. That is why, Sir, this provision is necessary, so that on the expiry of the term of the last Board they should also cease to be members of the School Board. That is why this amendment has been put. I hope the Government will accept the amendment.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Amendment moved is that in the third line of the proposed new sub-section (2) going to be inserted by sub-clause (3) of clause 3, for the words "if he ceases to be a member" substitute the words "on the expiry of the term or on supersession".

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): As I have already stated the Bill has been brought to make the Principal Act more democratic. Therefore, Sir, I have no objection in accepting the amendment moved by my Friend Shri Sharmah. But the purpose of his amendment would have been better served if instead of deleting the words "if he ceases to be a member" the words "on the expiry of the term or on supersession" as have been suggested in the amendment are added after them, prefixed by the "or". As otherwise when a member resigns or is removed from membership of a Local Board or a Municipal Board or a Town Committee his membership of the School Board would continue if the amendment moved by my Friend is accepted as it is. Therefore the main purpose to give the Local Boards, Municipal Boards and Town Committees opportunity to properly represent in the School Board will be frustrated. Therefore, Sir it would be proper if an amendment is moved as I have suggested above.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: Instead of "or" it will be better, "if he ceases to be a member on expiry of the term or on supersession" be substituted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I think the amendment suggested by the Parliamentary Secretary is better.

Srijut LAKSHMIDHAR BORA: Sir, I beg leave of the House to move that in the third line of the proposed new sub-section (2) going to be inserted by sub-clause (3) of clause 3, after the words "if he ceases to be a member", add the words "or on the expiry of the term or on supersession".

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Members know as the Hon'ble Parliamentary Secretary has said it is for the purpose of better drafting and of making it more comprehensive and more democratic that this amendment has been brought.

Does the hon. Member bringing the original amendment agree to this amendment?

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: Yes, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Amendment moved is that in the third line of the proposed new sub-section (2) going to be inserted by sub-clause (3) of clause 3, after the words "if he ceases to be a member" add the words "or on the expiry of the term or on supersession".

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think in this connection the words "on supersession would" be a redundant, because as soon as a Board is superseded the member ceases to be a member. He no longer remains a member, so I think the words 'on supersession' is not necessary.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The life of the Board is generally three years. Within these three years the Board may be superseded by Government.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : As soon as the Board is superseded a member ceases to be member.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : To make it more clear so that there may not be any doubt.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Does Government accept this amendment ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is that in the third line of the proposed new sub-section (2) going to be inserted by sub-clause (3) of clause 3, after the words "if he ceases to be a member" add the words "or on the expiry of the term or on supersession".

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is that clauses 1 and 2 of the Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950, do stand part of the Bill.

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is that clause 3 of the Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as amended, do stand part of the Bill.

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is that clause 4 of the Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950, do stand part of the Bill.

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The question is that the Title and Preamble of the Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950, do stand part of the Bill.

The question was adopted.

Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as amended, be passed.

1138 THE ASSAM PROFESSIONS, TRADES, CALLINGS AND [7TH OCT.
EMPLOYMENTS TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1950

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1950, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.

The Assam Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment to the Bill, I beg to move that the Assam Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

(The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

The Assam Declaration of Expenditure on the Salaries and Allowances of the Ministers to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam Bill, 1950

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment to this Bill also, I beg to move that the Assam Declaration of Expenditure on the Salaries and Allowances of the Ministers to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Declaration of Expenditure on the Salaries and Allowances of the Ministers to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam Bill 1950, be passed.

(The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

The Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1950

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment to this Bill also, I beg to move that the Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1950 be passed.

(The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

The Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1950

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment to this Bill too, I beg to move that the Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

(The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

The Assam Rural Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1950

Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment I beg to move that the Assam Rural Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Rural Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

(The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950

Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is no amendment, I beg to move that the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950, be passed.

(The motion was put by the Chair as a question before the House, and adopted.)

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The Government business is over. We may take up non-official business.

Re: extension of the session for a day

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the 9th the whole day is for unofficial business. There is a talk of continuing the House till the 12th. I think, the House may consider whether we may sit on Wednesday, the 11th for an hour, instead of on the 12th.

The Hon'ble the Speaker: What is the view of the Leader of the Opposition?

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I have no objection, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What is the opinion of the House. Can we sit for an hour on the 11th instead of on 12th?

(Voices— We have no objection).

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Then it is agreed that we sit on Wednesday, the 11th for an hour?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Yes?

As the business of House finished for today, if the House desires we can take up unofficial business after lunch. As my order was "Private Members' Motions and Resolutions will also be taken up if time permits on Thursday, 5th October and Tuesday, 10th October after disposal of Government business of those days.

This order shall be subject to my revision, if necessary, from time to time." Occasion has arisen for me to use my discretion now.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: We can sit after lunch.

The Hon'ble The SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 1—00 P.M.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1 P.M.

(After lunch)

Resumption of debate on the Motion on the serious and distressing economic situation arising in the State for high price of foodstuffs, etc.

The Hon'ble The SPEAKER: Now, there will be resumption of the debate on Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukder's *Motion.

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: On a point of information, অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৰা এ তাৰিখ মঙ্গলবাৰে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ বুঢ়ীসুতি অঞ্চলৰ দুখন গাওঁ পানী বাঢ়ি অহাত বেয়া বৰমে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: সেইটো আপুনি কাইলৈ বা তাৰ পাছ-দিনা উত্থাপন কৰিব।

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: মই আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব খুজিছোঁ কি হৈছে ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I think the Hon'ble Minister of Supply will make his concluding speech.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really very gratifying to see so many hon. Members taking part in this debate.

I had already stated in my preliminary speech that the food position in Assam has become a serious headache to Government and it has become a matter of utmost public importance.

The participation of so many hon. Members in the food debate is a clear indication that like Government they have also realised the gravity of the situation.

And it is a very good sign indeed.

From the common realisation of danger comes endeavour and from common endeavour comes success. I am therefore confident that a right and abiding solution of the problem may be found.

Sir, the hon. Members have each made some complaints in their valuable speeches about the prevailing abnormal high prices of foodstuffs and each of them has urged Government to take swift action.

I have, Sir, not the slightest hesitation in declaring before the House that Government is determined to bring down the prices to a reasonable level and we are at one with the hon. Members of the House that we cannot allow trading in human miseries and distress any more. Government fully realises the

*Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar to move:—

"This Assembly do now take into consideration the serious and distressing economic situation arising in the State out of the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities."

danger of this acute problem and unless this almost prohibitive price of food-stuffs can be reduced substantially, we cannot fight the evil of inflation which is at the root of most of our economic ills in this country. Both Government of India and other Governments of the State have therefore given a topmost priority to the fight against this evil. We cannot slacken our efforts in our fight and for a successful crusade against this demon utmost public co-operation is essential and I hope it will be readily forthcoming.

Sir, most of the hon. Members have spoken about corruption in the Supply and Procurement Departments. In my preliminary speech I had stated before this august House that Government is not unaware of it. I had also stated that Government in this department makes an enquiry even on anonymous reports. For this fight against corruption Government have therefore approached the Hon'ble House with projects for strengthening the Enforcement Branch and the House has been pleased to sanction a substantial grant for the purpose. This is, I think, a clear indication about the resolute purpose of the Government to fight corruption. In my preliminary speech I expected that the hon. Members would give practical suggestions as to how this evil of corruption can be successfully fought, but I am sorry to state, Sir, that my expectations have not been fulfilled.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: We have made certain suggestions.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: I know, Sir, it is not very difficult to make allegations but to find out the remedy is not so easy.

While on the subject of corruption, I should like to take this opportunity of making a friendly suggestion to my hon. Friends. The Government officers are also our men and they are like ourselves free citizens of a free country. They are now no longer servants of a foreign Government and they are expected to possess some amount of public spirit and patriotism to serve their country like ourselves. I do not say that there are not black sheep in this department and it is not my intention also. But by maligning them off and on and without discrimination, are we not likely to antagonise them and forfeit the sympathy of the better class among them? We must not also lose sight of the wise saying that Trust begets trust. If the master does not place any confidence in his servant and always suspects him of infidelity, it goes without saying that the servant will not have any zest and interest for the work. We should always be careful in our estimate of others, lest we may fall into a pitfall in spite of our best intentions.

Sir, I have made it clear to the hon. Members in my preliminary speech that Government has already adopted very stringent measures of mass seizure with police help and these resolute and rigorous operations appear to have borne fruit. Reports are now coming from several places that there have been voluntary surrenders of stocks and prices are also going down. I expected some indications from the hon. Members that they have approved of them but I am sorry that this point was not touched by most of the hon. Members. Of course, one thing is clear. Except one hon. Member, none has made any grievance against Government for this and I can take it that these measures taken and contemplated to be taken have the general approval of the House. (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir, I had already indicated in my preliminary speech the attitude of Government of India about the procurement scheme of this Government. The Government of India want that our scheme is to be tightened up and it should be brought in line with those prevailing in the East Punjab and other States.

By this procurement policy that is pursued in Assam, our main responsibility is to feed a limited number of people engaged in various industries and residents in big towns. I therefore invited the opinions of the hon. Members as to whether they want a modification of it and if so, in what way it may be modified consistent with special needs and circumstances of the people living in our State. I wanted to know from the House if a change is wanted and in what way. Are they for total procurement and compulsory levy or some such schemes?

I am glad that my hon. Friends Messrs. Satindra Mohan Deb, Kedarmal Brahmin and Nilmani Phookan have given some valuable suggestions regarding introduction of a scheme of limited compulsory levy and Governmental purchase of stocks.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for these suggestions and I can assure them that Government will be only too glad to give due consideration to their suggestions.

Mr. Chanoo Kheria has observed that with a view to grow more food, waste lands on both sides of Railway lines and Public Works Department roads, wherever possible, should be allowed to be put under cultivation by landless people on proper arrangements with the authorities. I do not know whether this suggestion of his is practicable, but I feel it deserves consideration and necessary consideration will be given to it. He has further asked Government to stop export of rice and paddy from this State. For the information of the hon. Members I must give a short story of this matter.

Sir, this State of Assam is regarded by persons outside as a surplus State and Government of India is also of this view. At the instance of the Government of India, this Government agreed to export 75,000 tons of rice in the current year and it was then believed by Government that this would be possible. After my assumption of charge as Supply Minister, I examined the position of supply and found that it has become so bad that export from Assam is not warranted at all. So, Sir, just a few days after my assumption of office, I passed orders stopping export any more. Up to that time, about 10,000 tons of rice had been exported from this State. I may at once state to the hon. Members that Government will not export any quantity from this State till they are satisfied that it is warranted and possible. The food position is so precarious at present that question of export does not come in. For the information of the hon. Members I may state here that Government of India has come forward to help us as much as possible and some quantity of rice and several thousand tons of wheat products have been made available to us by India to enable us to tide over the crisis for which our thanks are due to Government at the Centre. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has taken up the question with India again to get more help from the Centre and it is hoped our request will meet with sympathetic response as before.

Sir, the hon. Members from Cachar have made a grievance with the Government for diversion of some rice from Cachar to other places. For the information of the hon. Members I may state, Sir, that we diverted about 11,000 tons from Cachar at the beginning of the year, but now we have sent almost double of that stock to Cachar from Assam Valley Districts and another additional stock to relieve the situation has been ordered.

The report of further deterioration of the food position in Cachar was causing a headache to me. About two weeks back we had got information that the general position was improving. The information of that set-back had naturally disturbed me to a great extent and I was raking my brain, so to say, to find out the reason. But the clue to this has been provided by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bidyapati Singha.

Sir, an indiscreet action of disturbing the Bazars by arresting 30 Monipuri women has frightened small dealers, and on account of a panic, petty traders have naturally refused to come to the market with the result that position has worsened again. The local officers have, it seems, to me, done this against clear instructions not to disturb Bazars but to seize paddy at the source.

I am making an enquiry into the whole matter.

Sir, the hon. Members from the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills have presented a pitiable picture of people living in the border areas. I fully sympathise with the condition of these people and I assure them that Government will do whatever is possible for Government to alleviate the distress of the people living in the border areas. The deterioration of food situation in these areas was also brought to our notice by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition by reading out a copy of petition sent to him. Sir, this petition was also sent to me and I have already passed orders to take necessary suitable action in this matter.

The other hon. Members who had taken part in the debate had brought to the notice of Government about scarcity and abnormal rise of prices of food stuffs in their localities and I assure them that Government have every sympathy with the people suffering from the hard and acute conditions prevailing there and Government will do whatever is possible to relieve the scarcity. I can also inform the House that our information is that prices of rice and paddy have been on the decline and things are coming out to the market as a result of our operations and it is believed that the situation will improve further.

A few words about the Indian Tea Association and I finish. Sir, my Friends of the Indian Tea Association have brought a charge that Government is wanting in sympathy with them. I am surprised at such statements. I stated in my preliminary speech the following words from which it will be apparent that the boot is on the other leg.

These were my statements in the preliminary speech.

"It is not unknown to us what important role the Tea Industry in Assam plays in the general economy of the country. We are not oblivious of the great part it has played in developing the prosperity of our country. I rather look upon it as a goose that lays the golden egg and we are ready to protect the legitimate and reasonable interests of the Industry, and I expect reciprocal treatment and co-operation with Government from the Industry".

From the above, it is apparent that the charge of wanting in sympathy with the Tea Industry cannot stand and I am sorry that such charges can be made by responsible persons.

Sir, as a Minister of Supply, I believe it is my duty to lay bare the whole facts, without concealment, before the House and when the leader of the European Group brought the charge that Procurement had failed in Assam, I had to refute it and in refuting this unwarranted charge, I had to state some truths which may not be palatable to them.

I stated there that the charge of failure of procurement is not true and I still maintain it. The procurement figure of this year is more by 24 thousand tons than what it was in the last year. Besides feeding thousands and thousands of refugees and taking up the burden of earthquake and flood relief which were all unforeseen, we are still fulfilling our other rationing commitments. Additional new burdens are being taken still, after the abnormal situation created by earthquake and floods. This proves, if any proof is necessary, that procurement, this year, cannot be called a failure.

The difficulty in the tea gardens is due to their failure in making an even distribution.

The Indian Tea Association has got—all told—a supply of one lakh tons this year inclusive of the stock in hand. Their annual requirement is only one lakh and 20 thousand tons. They agreed and undertook to make a reduction of half seer and this would amount to a saving of 20 thousand tons according to their own figure and they say they have done it.

Thus their demand then comes to one lakh tons and they have got it. This is simple arithmetic. It only proves that the difficulties in some gardens in the South Bank is due to uneven distribution and nothing else. The South Bank gardens would not have been compelled to lift food from Calcutta at such cost if they could have brought out an even distribution. Sir, it is said that this uneven distribution is due to reasons of geography and difficulty of communication. But I am sure that this is not quite correct. It was mostly due to reasons other than geography or difficulty of communication. It seems to me that my Friends of the Indian Tea Association are taking advantage of the benefit given to them to meet a temporary crisis by relaxing the rules and I feel it is not reasonable.

From whatever point of view the matter will be looked at, arithmetic cannot go wrong, and arithmetical calculation is based on figures supplied by the Indian Tea Association. It is therefore a misstatement to say that procurement has failed. I have already stated that such statements only serve one purpose. It only creates panic and encourages hoarding by giving hope to those anti-social elements that when procurement has failed the control will be lifted—so do not part with the stocks now and a better price will be available as soon as control goes. I therefore appeal to the hon. Members of the House not to raise such panicky cries. I admit that the food situation is very serious, but that is one thing and failure of procurement is quite another. My Friend, the Leader of the European Group, has tried to find support for his statement by quoting a statement from the speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, but I find that he has not been able to see the real meaning the Hon'ble Chief Minister wanted to signify.

Sir, the Indian Tea Association has taken objection to my saying something about cash conversion, but I fail to see what wrong I have committed. I find that I am more than justified in saying this because of their act in allowing cash conversion, without informing anything of it to Government, in gardens of the North Bank when stocks supplied by Government were still plenty and these gardens are situated in the areas which are called surplus. If the gardens in the South Bank had resorted to such conversion there would have been some plausibility, but why it was done in the north and when there was plenty of stocks there and that without informing Government that had been supplying all the needs to them. Does not this make the whole case suspicious? Frankly speaking, I admit that this action which appears unjustifiable on the part of the North Bank gardens has made me to make the remarks I have made in my speeches. I can assure the Indian Tea Association that it was not done with any ill will or with any spirit of vindictiveness. I have stated what I believe and what I am led to believe, to be true.

I hope my Friends will not misunderstand me.

Sir, I have dealt with almost all the points raised in the debate. I assure the hon. Members that I have taken note of their other suggestions and due consideration will be given to them at proper time.

I am really very pleased that many hon. Members have taken part in this debate and have come forward to help Government in this critical time and for their suggestions I am very much grateful. I am also grateful to the hon. Mover of the Motion particularly for giving the Government an opportunity to discuss in the House the subject threadbare in which the hon. Members not only have taken keen interest but given me a patient hearing.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The debate now comes to a close. Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury would not perhaps move his *Motion in item 3 while he has already taken part in the item No.2.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Yes, Sir.

Resolution recommending grant of an amount of rupees ten thousand to widow of late Srijut Gopinath Bardoloi, Chief Minister of Assam as a contribution towards maintenance of the family

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in view of the fact that Lokapriya Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, the late Chief Minister of Assam served the country most strenuously and faithfully to the last moment of his life and died leaving a big family without any earning member, this Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Assam that an amount of rupees ten thousand be granted to his widow Sreejukta Surabala Devi as a contribution towards the maintenance of the family.

I am afraid, Sir, some of my hon. Friends may find it difficult to appreciate the subject of my Resolution. For, they may wonder how a man who was an advocate of high standing and one who happened to hold the high office of Chief Minister of Assam for several years, could have left his family in such circumstances as could necessitate such a Resolution to be moved and discussed in this House. But those who knew him intimately, I am sure, will find no difficulty in realising the position and in appreciating my proposal. For, they know that Sree Gopinath Bardoloi dedicated his life to sufferings and sacrifices for the cause of the country and that he could hardly engage himself in making money for his dependents. Sree Gopinath Bardoloi preferred poverty to wealth, a jail life to a life of luxury and the services of the country to the service of his family.

Sir, such a man was Sree Gopinath Bardoloi and such a man could hardly be expected to leave much money for his dependents. Sree Bardoloi has died leaving behind him a big family without a single earning member and without sufficient means for their maintenance.

I, therefore, Sir, consider it to be our duty to make some contribution towards the maintenance of the family of our revered Leader, Lokapriya Gopinath Bardoloi, in recognition of his sacrifices made in the service of the country and as a token of sympathy for his helpless dependents.

With these few words, Sir, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Resolution moved: "That in view of the fact that Lokapriya Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, the late Chief Minister of Assam served the country most strenuously and faithfully to the last moment of his life and died leaving a big family without any earning member, this Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Assam that an amount of rupees ten thousand be granted to his widow Srijukta Surabala Devi as a contribution towards the maintenance of the family.

*Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury to move:

That the Food situation in the State be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have full sympathy with the hon. Mover of this Resolution in a matter of this kind. He says to the surprise of many hon. Members that Lokapriya Shri Gopinath Bardoloi was an advocate and he was earning a good deal of money as a lawyer. But this fact must not be lost sight of that during the period he was practising as such he had to undergo imprisonment and remained in jail probably from 4 to 5 years, and during that period of imprisonment he had not only to maintain the whole family of his but to meet other incidental expenditures to supplement his food in jail. The saving during the period he practised as an advocate was likely to be exhausted in meeting the expenditure for maintenance of the family and supplementing the jail diet. I think most of us would not have been able to come out of jail had we not supplemented our jail diet during our period of imprisonment and detention for about 3 years in the last occasion. We implicitly followed the rules and order of the jail authority even if we had to suffer in expectation that our suffering will change the heart of our opponents. We were however anxious to maintain our health to enable us to come out of jail and see an independent country of ours.

From what I know of late Mr. Bardoloi, he himself had very little money and he left no earning member in his family. He has left behind a large number of children all of whom are still reading in schools and colleges.

Another fact which I want to bring to the notice of hon. Members of this House is that, as hon. Members will remember, before we had assumed office, the Ministers' Salaries Bill authorised the Chief Minister to draw a sum of Rs.2,000 per month. Of course in 1948 we gave a retrospective effect to a Bill which fixed Rs.1,500 per month for the Chief Minister and he had a right to draw Rs.1,500. But as a matter of fact Lokapriya Bardoloi surrendered an amount of Rs.500 voluntarily and he did not draw more than 1,000 rupees per month; from the 1st April 1946 to 14th August 1947, he voluntarily surrendered this sum of 500 rupees. The total amount surrendered during the period comes to Rs.8,225. And subsequently from 1st December 1949 to 31st June 1950 he voluntarily surrendered at the rate of 12½ per cent. of his salary. The total amount thus voluntarily surrendered by him comes to Rs.9,725. If the surrender is taken into consideration from the time when the salaries Bill was in force with a salary of Rs.2,000 for the Chief Minister, then this amount would come to about Rs.17,186.

In view of this, Government do not see any objection in accepting this Resolution in consideration of the fact that the amount was due to him for which he voluntarily surrendered. Besides, at the time when he died he left no earning member in his family. It is therefore fit and proper to say that he practically lost his life in the discharge of his duties and died in harness. In view of this, as I said, Government have no objection in accepting this Resolution that has been moved by my Friend, Mr. Talukdar. But at the same time I feel that this being public money, I would like to have the views of other hon. Members of the House in this matter.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly thank my hon. Friend, Mr. Talukdar, for bringing in this Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The House very well knows the activities and sacrifices of late Lokapriya Gopinath Bardoloi. As a matter of fact when a person enters politics he is criticised and the more he enters into politics the worse he criticised he is. As a matter of fact there is no great politician in the world who is not criticised for some act or other. Of all the politicians of whom I have known, I found late Lokapriya Bardoloi was the least criticised man in Assam.

Apart from that, it is known to all of us, as the Hon'ble Chief Minister has just stated, that late Lokapriya Bardoloi died in harness leaving no earning member in his family. Naturally it is but fitting and appropriate on the part of the House to earmark a donation to the bereaved family. The sum of Rs.10,000 was the amount surrendered by late Mr. Bardoloi, that automatically goes to Mrs. Bardoloi. The amount of the surrendered money from his salary goes back to him. But I should like to make an amendment in this Resolution that has been put forward by my hon. Friend. Instead of Rs.10 thousand I should like to raise that amount to Rs.20 thousand in view of the hardships which had befallen the bereaved family on account of the untimely death of this great man of Assam.

In the course of his statement the Hon'ble Chief Minister referred to the difficulties he had come across at the time when he was in jail. It has been said that those who were detained in jail were not getting enough to eat. I hope those who are living in jails today are getting better and more food.

Sir, with these words I once again whole-heartedly support the Resolution that has been brought up before the House and further add that the figure of Rs.10 thousand be increased to Rs.20 thousand in view of the fact that if only Rs.10 thousand is given back to his family that would be only the amount that was surrendered by him. In view of the activities and sacrifices made by this gentleman for the cause of the country I would like to increase the amount to Rs.20 thousand.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support this Resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Talukdar.

Hon. Members of the House know about the services rendered by our late Chief Minister, Lokapriya Gopinath Bardoloi. We have already heard just now from our Hon'ble Chief Minister that he also had been several times in jail with the result that during those days Mrs. Bardoloi had been in great difficulty in looking after the family; she has got several children and not one of them is earning for the family, it is our duty to look after the bereaved family.

Government very generously also gave some compensation to the political sufferers. I should like to say that Mrs. Bardoloi also is no less a political sufferer. I think I will commit no mistake if I say that it was possible for late Srijut Gopinath Bardoloi to carry on his duties as he did because of the help and co-operation of Srijukta Surabala Bardoloi, so it is but meet and proper, as our Hon'ble Chief Minister has said, that the Assamese people should show some gratitude in giving the bereaved family the money as proposed by the hon. Mover of this Motion. I personally would like to suggest that over and above this amount, a monthly pension may also be given to this family. But in view of the financial difficulties of the Government probably that would not be possible for the Government to do so.

With these words, Sir, I once again express my whole-hearted support to this Motion.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider this a very solemn Resolution and I would have liked that there were no speech-making at all. The proposer had made the proposal, the Government had accepted it, and, if at all, the leaders of the parties should have associated themselves with the Resolution. But as other speakers have intervened, I also get up and give my support for the proposal. As a matter of fact, in the very early days of this Session, the hon. Chief Whip of the Congress Party and myself had a discussion on the subject. At one time it was thought that it would

look very graceful if the Resolution came from the Opposition, and I was prepared to shoulder the responsibility. However, I am glad that the responsibility has been shouldered by our redoubtable Friend, Mr. Talukdar.

Sir, we are discharging two solemn functions by means of this Resolution. The first is that for the first time on the floor of this House we have considered the question of sacrifices undergone cheerfully in the cause which is dear to the heart of everyone. Secondly, we appreciate the noble sentiments that prompted the late Mr. Bardoloi to surrender a part of his salary in furtherance of the principle which he had chalked out for himself. The sum that we propose to give back is nothing but what the family would have earned if this surrender had not been made by late Mr. Bardoloi. It is therefore meet and proper that a Resolution of this kind be moved on the floor of this House.

Sir, I am a little doubtful whether a Resolution or Motion of this kind, does not attract the provisions of Article 207 of the Constitution. We propose here to make a grant out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. Although it may be the late Mr. Bardoloi's own money, but as soon as it was surrendered it merges into the general revenues of the State ; so any Resolution, Motion or Bill of this kind which is placed before the House should have the recommendation of the Governor. Whether that recommendation has been taken in this instance I do not know. But probably it will be argued that the House is only recommending to Government and it is presumed that Government will obtain the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor before any payment is made. That may be one point of view, but, in my opinion, even this recommendation to the Government must obtain the previous sanction of the Governor for discussion on the floor of this House. It is for the constitutional lawyers on the front bench of the Treasury to see whether my contention is correct or not.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome the Resolution that has been moved by hon. Mr. Talukdar and we offer our support to this Resolution. We consider that the proposal is extremely modest and it is appropriate and fitting that a person who held such a prominent place in the public life of Assam and was also for so many years in-charge of the affairs of the State should be given, after his decease, a sum sufficient to keep his family from want. We feel that it would be meaningless, after the expressions that we uttered on the first day condoling the death of Mr. Bardoloi—expressions which would have been meaningless—if to-day we did not come forward to offer our sincere support for this Resolution.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition has posed a constitutional problem which, I feel certain, will present little difficulty to the Treasury Benches. Here on this occasion we are merely ascertaining the sense of this House, it is not a provision of funds. A Money Bill will have to be introduced (an Appropriation Bill) which in due course will, I trust, receive the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor and will be presented in the normal form. But I think it is reasonable to assume that that this will be a mere formality, and the family of our late Chief Minister will be assured of full support in their hour of adversity.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the whole House has whole-heartedly supported this Resolution, which is a very modest Resolution. In fact, we are practically refunding the money which late Mr. Bardoloi surrendered, I say practically because the amount surrendered by him comes to Rs.9,725 and our recommendation is for Rs.10,000. The legal difficulty pointed out by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is not a bar for moving a Resolution in this connection. The Resolution itself does not

provide any money, it is simply an expression of the views of this House by which the Government will be in a position to take appropriate measures for making a provision of Rs.10,000 for the family of Mr. Bardoloi. It is simply an expression that every Member of the House, as well as the people outside, whom they represent, are of this opinion. Article 207 will not be a bar to accepting this Resolution. Even a Bill may not be necessary. We may consider this as an unforeseen expenditure and bring about a supplementary demand for the same. If there is urgency we can make payment from the Contingency Fund and then come before the House with a supplementary demand. This Resolution only expresses the opinion of the Members of the House and this technical objection will not stand in the way and the House I hope will have no objection to accept this Resolution for a grant of Rs.10,000.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: May I just explain my point ?

It has been admitted by both the learned Leader of the House as well as Mr. Hardman that after this Resolution is passed, a further Bill or a Supplementary Demand will be necessary to place before the House. In raising my point, I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the provision of article 267 of the Constitution. I merely wanted to expedite the matter, *i.e.*, if the previous sanction of His Excellency were obtained now, I think, in this very Session, immediately, we can have a supplementary demand passed, money would be made available to the family. But, now, the Appropriation Bill as Mr. Hardman says or a supplementary demand as the Hon'ble Finance Minister says—all such formal procedure will have to wait till the next Budget Session.

Of course, if the Hon'ble Finance Minister thinks that he can meet this amount from the Contingency Fund—that can be done by him. It was with the intention of expediting the matter and helping the family of the deceased that I raised that point.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there would be no difficulty to find this money and for this purpose a supplementary demand will have to be put before the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is :

“That in view of the fact that Lokapriya Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, the late Chief Minister of Assam served the country most strenuously and faithfully to the last moment of his life and died leaving a big family without any earning member, this Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Government of Assam that an amount of rupees ten thousand be granted to his widow Sreejukta Surabala Devi as a contribution towards the maintenance of the family”.

The Resolution was adopted.

Re : duration of the Session

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to refer the matter which we discussed this morning whether there will be necessity for extending the House to sit on the 11th October. Your Secretary has kindly shown me the relevant rule and I find that although it was the impression of all Members of the House and I heard from your lips, probably that 14 days' "clear" notice will be required ; in the context of that rule the words, "clear" notice is not to be found, therefore, under the provision of the General Clauses Act there will no necessity of sitting on the 11th when we can finish the business on the 10th, *i.e.*, the 14th day of notice required.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: We can take up the Resolution on the 10th as the word "clear" was not there.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Now, let us take up Resolutions.

Resolutions

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: Sir, I am not moving my *Resolution. Mr. Hardman is moving it later.

Resolution urging adequate provision of funds for repairing roads, improving drainage system and construction of bridges of the earthquake affected areas of North Lakhimpur Subdivision

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in view of the fact that the recent earthquake caused damages to roads, drains and neighbouring embankments of North Lakhimpur town and also of the whole subdivision, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do make adequate provision of funds for repairing both Public Works Department and Local Board roads, improving drainage system of towns and rural areas, and construction of bridges of affected areas.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ এই প্রস্তাৱৰ লগতে আৰু এটা সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱ আছে। সেইটো শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰৰ নামত আছে। সেই সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱটোও আপোনাৰ মূল প্রস্তাৱৰ লগতে সংলগ্ন কৰি কোৱাত আপোনাৰ কিবা আপত্তি আছে নেকি ?

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ প্রস্তাৱৰ লগত যিটো সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱ আছে সেই সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱে মোৰ মূল প্রস্তাৱৰ একো বিধিনিষতায়। গতিকে সেইটো একেলগে দাঙি ধৰাত মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: তেনেহলে সেই সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱটো আছে বুলি তেখেতে move কৰিব লাগিব।

Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মোৰ সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱটো এয়ে যে,

that in the 4th line of the Resolution No.2 of Srijut Hem Chandra Hazarika after the word "Subdivision" the following words shall be added: "of North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh".

এই সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱ দিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে এয়ে যে, শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্রস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই প্রস্তাৱৰ লগত মোৰ সংশোধনী প্রস্তাৱ খাপ খাই পৰিব। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ যি অৱস্থা Dibrugarh Subdivisionৰো সেই একেই অৱস্থা। পৰিষদ বহাৰে পৰা প্ৰায় গোটেই কেই দিনেই মই ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ অৱস্থাৰ গুৰুত্বৰ আভাস দি আহিছো। কাজে কাজেই মই আৰু সময় নষ্ট কৰিব নোখোজো। মই কেবল ইয়াকেই কও যে, সোনাৰিষাটৰ পৰা ধেমাজী হৈ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যিটো আলি সেইটো আৰু যি বিলাক আলি পদূলি ভাঙি গৈছে আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ লকুৱা মৌজাৰ যিটো আলিব

*Mr. C. W. MORLEY: That this Assembly is of the opinion that all important roads within the State should be taken over by Government and maintained until such time as essential improvements can be effected under the Post-War Development Schemes.

কথা মই পৰিষদত আগেয়ে আলোচনা কৰিছিলো, নাহৰকটীয়া, চৈখোৱা, সদিয়া মৌজাৰ যিবিলাক আলি, টিংখাং, চাচনী ইত্যাদি মৌজাৰ যিবিলাক আলি পদূলি ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰিছে, সেই সকলো বিলাক সোনকালে মেৰামতি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰে। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ পৰিষদৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰিলো। আৰু হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াকো অনুৰোধ কৰিলো যাতে তেখেতে এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটোও তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ লগত সংলগ্ন কৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰাত শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীকাৰ আপত্তি আছে নেকি? যদি আপত্তি নাই তেন্তে ইয়াৰ পিচত আপুনি এই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটোও আপোনাৰ মূল প্ৰস্তাৱৰ লগত সংলগ্ন কৰি একেলগে ডাঙি ধৰক। অথবা আপোনাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ লগত ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ কথাও একেলগে ডাঙি ধৰি পৰিষদত আলোচনা কৰক।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: ভাল বাক।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The amendment moved is that in the 4th line of the Resolution No 2 of Srijut Hem Chadra Hazarika after the word "subdivision" the following words shall be added:

'of North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh'

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Srijut Hem Chandra Hazarika should now move his Resolution in the amended form.

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: I beg to move, Sir, that in view of the fact that the recent earthquake caused damages to roads, drains and neighbouring embankments of North Lakhimpur town and also of the whole Subdivisions of North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do make adequate provision of funds for repairing both Public Works Department and Local Board roads, improving drainage system of towns and rural areas, and construction of bridges of affected areas.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰোতে বিস্তাৰিত ভাৱে কবৰ আৱশ্যকতা বোধ নকৰো। গত ১৫ আগষ্টৰ ভূমিকম্পই আৰু ১৯ আগষ্টৰ বানপানীয়ে লক্ষীমপুৰৰ লগত আন ঠাইৰ যোগাযোগ আৰু লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভিতৰৰ গাঁও, হাট, বাগিছা, নগৰ—চহৰৰ যাতায়তৰ সুবিধাৰ আলি পদূলি ফালি চিৰি দধূলী কৰি সৰ্বনাশ কৰিলে।

গড়কাণ্ঠানি বিভাগৰ ৭০ মাইল বাস্তা অসংখ্য স্থানত ফালি চিৰি কোনো কোনো স্থানত ৮-১০ ফুট দধূলী আৰু কোনো ঠাইত ১০ৰ পৰা ১৫ হাতলৈকে দীঘল ৩/৪ হাত দ কৰি একো একো ঠাইতে ৪/৫টা জানৰ সদৃশ কৰি ফালি চিৰি পেলাইছে। অনেক স্থানত ৮।১০ ফুট তললৈ বহুৱাই পেলাইছে। নথ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰোডৰ পৰা যোৰহাটৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ একমাত্ৰ সুবিধাৰ আলি গড়মুৰ,—কমলাবৰীয়া আলিৰো সেই একে দশা। খাচলি নদীৰ সিপাৰৰ পৰা ৪ মাইল আলিৰ চিন চাবেই নাই। নগৰৰ পৰা এই আলিটোৰ ১৩ মাইল বাস্তাৰ ভিতৰতে ৭।৮ ঠাইত ফালি চিৰি ৭।৮ ফুট হিচাবে বহুৱাইছে। দুই তিনি অঞ্চলত আলি ভাঙি পানীৰ সোঁত বোৱাইছে। এঠাইত পানী ইমান প্ৰবল ভাবে বৈছে আৰু ইমান দৰৈ বহুৱাইছে যে তাত অস্থায়ী দলং দিহে সম্প্ৰতি যাতায়তৰ সুবিধা কৰিব পৰা হৈছে। লীলাবাড়ী, কয়লামাৰি আদি বাগানৰ ফালে যোৱা গড়কাণ্ঠানি আলিৰো সেই একে দশা। নথ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰোডৰ ওপৰত থকা ৩১ খন (বঙা নদীৰ দলংসহ) দলং ভাঙি চিঙি চুৰমাৰ কৰিলে। পথালিপামৰ পৰা

চাউলধোৱালৈকে ৪ মাইল আলিতে প্ৰায় ৮৯ ঠাইত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ঘুলী কৰি পেলাইছে। এই মহকমাৰ কদম, বৰদলনী, গোঁহাঁইগাঁও, লক্ষীমপুৰ, নকাৰী, তেলাহি, কমলাবৰিয়া মৌজাত ভূমিকম্পই আৰু বানপানীয়ে ভীষণ ৰূপে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত কৰে। আৰু প্ৰতি মৌজাতে ক্ৰমে ১৯৮, ১৮৩, ১১৮, ৭০, ৩৯, ১২৫, ১১ বৰ্গমাইল জুৰি এই ধ্বংসলীলা চলাইছে। এই বিলাক মৌজাৰ আলি পদূলি, দলং, কুঁৱা, মানুহৰ ঘৰ-বাৰি ভাঙি চুৰমাৰ কৰে।

নাওবৈচা, বিহপুৰীয়া, নাৰায়নপুৰ, খেৰাজখাট মৌজাৰ কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত আংশিক-ভাবে নষ্ট কৰে।

[At this stage the Hon'ble the Speaker vacated the Chair and Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar (Chairman) occupied it].

মাছখোৱা, চকুৱাখানা, ধলপুৰ মৌজাত সামান্যভাবে নষ্ট কৰে। ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা মৌজাৰ ভিতৰত ২২২ মাইল (বৰ্তমান খবৰ পোৱা হিচাব মতে) আলি বহুৱাই দ কৰি ফালিচিৰি যাতায়তৰ কাৰণে অসম্ভৱ কৰি পেলাইছে। কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত আলিৰ ওপৰে নদী বৈ গৈছে। বৰদলনী মৌজাৰ গোঁগা-মুখৰ পৰা বৰদলনীলৈ যোৱা আলিৰ ৯/১০ মাইলৰ কোনো চিন চাব নাই।

ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা মৌজাবিলাকৰ অন্তৰ্গত আলি হাট, বজাৰ, নগৰ আৰু বাগিছা, গাঁও বিলাকৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ সুবিধা থকা প্ৰায় সমুদায় আলি, বিলাক আজি পানীৰ তলত। বৰ্তমান-লৈকে পোৱা হিচাব মতে প্ৰায় culvert ৯০ টা, কাঠৰ দলং ৬৩৫ r.ft., আৰু দলং মুঠ উটুৱাই লৈ গৈছে ৫,৫০০ r ft.।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ চহৰৰ ভিতৰত এটি আলিও নাই যিটো আলি বহুৱাই দ কৰা নাই কিম্বা ফালিচিৰি নষ্ট কৰা নাই। কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত ৭/৮ ফুট দ আৰু ১৫-২০ হাত দীঘলীয়া কৰি বহুৱাই পেলাইছে। আন হাতেদি একো ঠাইত আলিৰ মাজ ভাগত ১০/১৫ হাত ব্যাপি চিৰা চিৰ কৰিছে হয় দীঘে দীঘে, নহয় আলিৰ পঠালিয়ে। প্ৰায় আলিৰ ওপৰত বালি আৰু পানী উলিয়াই সোঁত বোৱাইছে। আলিৰ পানীগৈ দুয়ো কাষে থকা মানুহৰ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত সোমাই মানুহ থাকিব নোৱাৰা কৰিছে। নগৰৰ ভিতৰৰ drain বিলাক পুতি বালি পেলাই ওখ কৰাৰ ফলত নগৰৰ ভিতৰৰ পানী বাহিৰলৈ ওলায় যাব পৰা নাই। নগৰৰ কোনো এটা drain নাই যিটোকে পুতি নষ্ট কৰা নাই। নগৰৰ ওচৰত থকা গৰৈজান নদীৰ বানপানীয়ে নগৰ আক্ৰমণ কৰিব নোৱাৰাকৈ এটা মঠাউৰি আছে। সেই মঠাউৰি ফালিচিৰি নষ্ট কৰাৰ ফলত যোৱা ২৫ আগষ্ট তাৰিখে নগৰৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলত থকা বাইজৰ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত ৩/৪ হাত পানী সোমাই, পুনৰ গত ১৮ তাৰিখেও বাঢ়নী পানী আহি সেই অঞ্চলত সোমায়হি। এই মঠাউৰি অতি শীঘ্ৰে বন্ধোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে অহা বাৰিষা গৰৈজান নদী আৰু বৰ্গলীজান অঞ্চলেদি অহা বঙানদীৰ সূতি, সোনদিৰি আদি নৈৰ বানপানীয়ে নগৰ ধ্বংস কৰিব ই নিশ্চয়। নগৰৰ ভিতৰৰ যি কেইটা culvert আছিল সেই কেইটাও ভাঙি চিঙি নষ্ট কৰাৰ ফলত পানী চলাচল প্ৰায় বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে। আন হাতেদি নগৰৰ চাৰিও ফালে থকা পথাৰ বোৰ অনেক অঞ্চলত ওখ হৈ পৰাত নগৰৰ পৰা পানী বাহিৰলৈ ওলায় যোৱা অসম্ভৱ হৈ পৰিছে। গোটেই মহকুমাত দেখা যায় অধিক অঞ্চলতে খৰালিও ৪/৫ হাত দ পানী থকা পুখুৰী বোৰ পুতি ২/২১০ হাত ওখ কৰি পেলাইছে। সেইদৰে নগৰৰ আশে-পাশে থকা পথাৰ বিলাক কোনো কোনো অংশত বহুৱাই দ কৰি পেলাইছে আৰু কোনো অংশত বাম কৰি পেলাইছে। এনে অৱস্থাত সকলো বিষয়ে পৰিপাক্তিকৈ চাই চিতি drain খনোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে লোকেনবোৰ্ড, গড়কাপ্তানী আৰু টাউন কমিটিৰ আলি দলং আদি সুবিধা মতে মেৰামত কৰোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় পুজি মঞ্জুৰ কৰিবলৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

বোড বোৰ্ডে যি ৩০ লাখ টকা মঞ্জুৰি বিচাৰিছে সেই টকা অকল উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ যি ২২২ মাইল ৰাস্তা ভূমিকম্পই ধ্বংস কৰিলে তাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট নহয়। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত আলি পদূলিৰ সুবিধা আগৰ পৰাই নথকাৰ কাৰণে আৰু যত মঠাউৰি দিব লাগিছিল সেইবোৰ ঠাইত সময় মতে মঠাউৰি নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণে বৰদলনী, গোঁহাঁই, কদম আদিৰ ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চল বিলাক ভূমিকম্পই এনেভাবে বিধ্বস্ত কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পালে। কাটক নদীয়ে নকাৰী মৌজাত বাৰম্বাৰ উৎপাত

কৰি থকাৰ কথা, মই এই পৰিষদলৈ অহাৰ পৰাই চৰকাৰক নিবেদন কৰি আহিছো। কিন্তু মোৰ কথালৈ ভূমিকম্প নকৰাৰ কাৰণে আজি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ এই দৰ্শনা। আজি কটকট নৈয়ে যি ১৫ খন গাওঁ ধ্বংস কৰিলে বোধকৰো তাত আগতে মঠাউৰি দিয়া হেতেন এই ১৫ খন গাঁৱৰ এনেকুৱা জুৰুলা অৱস্থা নহল হেতেন। বগা নদীৰ পৰা যিটো সুতি তেলাহি, কমলাবাৰিৰ মাজেদি আহিবলৈ উপক্ৰম কৰিছে সেই অঞ্চলত এতিয়াও মঠাউৰি দিয়া নাই বা সেই নদী কাটি আনফালে নিবৰ দিহা কৰা নাই—সেই কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ অৱস্থা যে ভবিষ্যতে আৰু শোচনীয় নহব তাত সন্দেহ নাই। সেই কাৰণে আশাকৰো মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো চৰকাৰে মনোযোগেৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR (Chairman): I hope the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department will make a preliminary statement if he likes.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত হেম চন্দ্ৰ হাজৰিকা দেৱে তেখেতৰ resolution অত, ১৫ আগষ্টৰ প্ৰলয়কাৰী ভূমিকম্প আৰু তাৰ সহচৰী বানপানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলাই বিশ্বস্ত কৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আলি পদূলি সমূহ ৰায়তৰ চলাচলৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে মেৰামত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক পুজিব ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ কৈছে। তেখেতৰ সেই একেটা resolution তে, তেখেতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ সি বিলাক লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ ৰাস্তা-ঘাট, আৰু নৰ্থ লক্ষীমপুৰ small town committee ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত যি বিলাক বাট-পথ, সেই বিলাকে। ভাল কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে—গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিছে। এই সম্বন্ধে, দুখন দৰ্শাস্ত—এখন উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ small town কমিটিৰ পৰা, town committee ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত, ভূমিকম্পই বিশ্বস্ত কৰা পথ সমূহ মেৰামতি কৰিবলৈ; আনখন উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ পৰা, লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে বিশ্বস্ত কৰা গোটেই মহকুমাৰে ৰাস্তা বিলাক ভাল কৰিবলৈ; গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ হাতত পৰিছেহি আৰু দয়োখনেই—বৰ্তমান গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, এই সম্বন্ধে এই খিনিতে এটা কথা এই পৰিষদৰ আগত প্ৰকাশ কৰিব খোজো যে—ভূমিকম্পই বিশ্বস্ত কৰা চৰকাৰৰ যি বিলাক Public Works Department ৰ ৰাস্তা আৰু ঘৰ—সেই বিলাক মেৰামতি কৰিবলৈকে—দেখাইগৈছে—এক কোটি ১০ লাখ টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব; আনফালে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ সকলো আলি-পদূলিৰ কাৰণে এই ১ কোটি ১০ লাখ টকাৰো অধিক দৰ্কাৰ। এই টকাখিনিৰ (১ কোটি ১০ লাখ) কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগিব—যদি, তেখেত সকলে (কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে) এইখিনি সহায় আমাক নকৰে তেতিয়া হলে, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ লোকেলবোৰ্ড আৰু টাউন কমিটিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত ৰাস্তা-ঘাট সমূহৰ কথাৰ্থে নকওঁ—চৰকাৰী যি বিলাক ৰাস্তা বা ঘৰ—ধ্বংস প্ৰাপ্তপ্ৰায়, সেই বিলাক মেৰামত কৰাই এই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষে সম্ভৱ নহব। তেনেস্থলত আমাৰ হাজৰিকা দেৱে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত যি বিচাৰিছে তাৰ পূৰণৰ হকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে—আমাৰ এই অনুৰোধত যি পৰিমাণে সহায় কৰে—সেই অনুসাৰেহে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ এই চৰকাৰ সমৰ্থন হব। কাজেই—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো আশ্বাস নোপোৱালৈকে, মই তেখেতৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ বৰ টান পাইছো আৰু এই সম্বন্ধে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা লিখা-লিখি কৰা হব যাতে—তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আমালৈ সহায় আহে।

বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ Public Works Department ৰ ৰাস্তা-ঘৰ বিলাক মেৰামত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ৮ লাখ ২৬ হাজাৰ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে। এই মঞ্জুৰিটো অৱশ্যে সদ্যহতে যি বিলাক ৰাস্তা নষ্ট হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ ওপৰেদি যাতায়ত কৰিব পৰাকৈ আৰু যি বিলাক চৰকাৰী ঘৰ অলপ অচৰপ ভাগিছে—সেই বিলাক মেৰামত কৰি কাম চলাব পৰা কৰিবলৈহে বেচিকৈ যিবিলাক ঘৰ বা ৰাস্তাপথ নষ্ট হৈছে—সেই বিলাক আগৰ নিচিনা

অৱস্থালৈ অনা, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যৰ বিনা অসম চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে কঠিন হৈছে। মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীকা দেৱৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত মোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে আৰু তেখেতৰ সেই উদ্দেশ্য কলৱৰ্তী কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক আমি অনুৰোধ কৰিম যাতে তেখেত সকলে আমাক সহায় কৰে।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Mr. Chairman, this resolution to my mind has the greatest significance (*voice*:—speak in Assamese) because—I want to speak to the Central Government and not to this Government alone.

Some 25 years ago in the Assam Council I remember the hon. late Padma Nath Gohain Barua moved a resolution for making a separate district with North Lakhimpur as Capital. That very fact shows that North Lakhimpur which has been neglected for a long time and which was once a historical place should no longer lag behind in the modern world, and in that connection though I could not support the resolution at least I dreamt that some day there should be a distinct district from North Lakhimpur up to Sadiya with Pathalipam as its headquarters, where a railway system will whistle past that district.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS: Creation of a district including North Lakhimpur does not come within the purview of the resolution.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: I am giving the back ground.

So, such a place which has been very much devastated now, that the face of the North Lakhimpur Subdivisional town cannot be recognised now. So when such is the case when there are hundreds of miles of roads that will be rebuilt and not only Government buildings for which my hon. Friend the Public Works Department Minister is anxious, we from our side are also anxious to add other buildings which will make up a well sized town. For all these difficulties we should require a large amount of money as the Hon'ble Minister of Public Works Department has already clearly stated that more than a crore of rupees will be necessary to rehabilitate the whole of Lakhimpur district, *viz.*, Dibrugarh Subdivision and North Lakhimpur Subdivision. Sir, I myself have seen Dibrugarh from my childhood, but that Dibrugarh of my childhood is no longer there. Almost half of it has been washed away by the mighty Brahmaputra and what Brahmaputra will do now that has also to be seen. Even the Dibrugarh Circuit House and the Court building are now threatened. So if Dibrugarh will have to be rehabilitated I don't think one crore will be sufficient. In the face of it our Government cannot dream of finding out that much of money from our State. As I said the other day we will be able to do that if we are given the share of what the Central Government have been taking from us years in and years out in the shape of excise duty, petrol duty and so on. So in the face of that it is the clear duty of the public, clear duty of the hon. Members of this Assembly and clear duty of the Cabinet all combined to send a deputation if necessary to the Central Government for this amount of money which must be supplied by the Central Government. It is their duty to do this and I don't think they will fail, because the other day we heard the Hon'ble Prime Minister speaking in every meeting, we heard him saying at Jorhat that there would be no difficulty of finding out finance for rehabilitation but people themselves should also come forward to assist in their own way everywhere. That was his appeal to us. He said "as regards money there would be no difficulty. Let Government send a scheme and let people combine with the Government, but as regards money you need not be anxious." He assured us that way. So after that assurance I hope our Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Minister in-charge of this Department will

have no hesitation to approach the Central Government in unequivocal terms and make a clear demand that this money should be budgetted for our State to rehabilitate this province after this devastation. Besides it has been recognised by the Central Government themselves that this is a strategic province that this province has great responsibility for the safety of India as a whole. They have been stating this all the time and in every communiqué they have been telling the whole world that Assam is not a separate province to be left to its fate because it is linking with the whole of India. So from one corner of India to the other every one should take this disaster of Assam as his own disaster and the Central Government will be always ready to rebuild this province again as it should. With this feeling and courage of conviction we should approach the Central Government. We cannot depend upon ourselves for rehabilitating these places devastated by the earthquake and floods. At the same time we cannot delay for a single day to rehabilitate them. Therefore it is the first duty of the Central Government to find out this money from their exchequer leaving aside all big schemes for some years to come.

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীযুত হেমচন্দ্ৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ মই সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। যোৱা প্ৰকাণ্ড ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ যিবিলাক আলি পদূলি নষ্ট কৰিলে সেই আলি পদূলি বিলাক মেৰামতি কৰিবলৈ গৱণ মেণ্টৰ হাতত যথেষ্ট টকা নাই। ১৫ আগষ্টৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু ১৯ তাৰিখৰ বানপানী আৰু এতিয়া কাগজতো পাইছে যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত বৃষ্টি স্ফুৰ্তিৰ পানী বাঢ়ি ২৩ খন মান গাঁও নষ্ট কৰিছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ আলিবিলাক ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়েটো নষ্ট কৰিলেই এতিয়া আকৌ পানী উঠি আৰু নষ্ট কৰিছে। নিশেষকৈ সোণাৰী ঘাটৰ পৰা ধেমাজি আদিলৈ যিটো আলি সেই আলি অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ আছে। সেই আলি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে কশিচতহে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকল ধেমাজিলৈ যায়। এতিয়া ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীৰ ফলত সেই বাস্তৱ অৱস্থা একেবাৰে বেয়া হৈছে। গতিকে আজি আমাৰ টকা নাই বুলি সেই অঞ্চলবিলাকৰ বাট-পথ বিলাক মেৰামতি নকৰিবনে? মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে যি টকা আছে সেই টকা ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কাৰণেই যথেষ্ট নহয়। আমি যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট সহায় নেপাওঁ তেনেহলে সম্পূৰ্ণ কাম হৈ নুঠিব। মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত নীলমনি ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই কিছুমান কাৰণ দেখুৱাই কৈছে যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ অসমখন এখন Stratagical Province বুলি কৈছে। এই কথাটো জোৰ দি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ পৰা Excise, Petrol আদিৰ যি টকা বছৰি বছৰি নি আছে সেই টকাৰ অন্ততঃ এটা অংশ যদি দিলেহেতেন তেন্তে ইমান অভাৱ নহলহেতেন। গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এই বিষয়ে টানকৈ দাবি কৰিব লাগে।

আজি বানপানী আৰু ভূমিকম্পই কেৱল লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়তেই ক্ষতি কৰা নাই। আমাৰ আন বহুত অঞ্চলৰ আলি পদূলিৰো ক্ষতি কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীযুত হেমচন্দ্ৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই কেৱল লক্ষীমপুৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়কে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত নলৈ কামৰূপৰ নলবাৰী, বৰপেটা, পলাশবাৰী আদি ঠায়ো লোৱাহলে ভাল হ'লহেতেন। অসমৰ গোটেইখিনি কথা যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰে নিশ্চয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে সহায় দিব। আমাৰ স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই সকলোবিলাক আলি পদূলীৰ কথা ভালদৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই যেন কাম কৰে।

Srijut DALBIR SING LOHAR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে মই কোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাছিল। কিন্তু আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ কথা দুআধাৰমান শুনিহে কৰলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ সকলো কাম কৰিবলৈ অন্ততঃ এক কোটি টকা লাগিব। বৰ্তমান সেই টকা আমাৰ অসম গৱণ মেণ্টৰ হাতত নাই। তেখেতে আমাক এইটো আশ্বাদ দিছে যে যদি ভাৰত গৱণ মেণ্টৰ পৰা সহায় পাব পাৰে

তেতিয়া হলে এইটো সম্ভৱ হব পাৰে; কিন্তু হব বুলি কোৱা নাই। কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা যদি সেই টকা নেপাই আৰু আমাৰ ভাগ্যক্ৰমে যদি ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী বা মাৰ্চ মাহত চেন বহে তেতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন দিলে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কব যে এই বিষয়ে কাম হাতত লোৱা হব বুলিহে কৈছিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কও যে আমাৰ এই হাঁতখনৰ যদি এটা অংশ নষ্ট হয় তাক ঠিক কৰিবলৈ ডাক্তৰ বা কৰিৰাজ লগাব লাগিব। যদি হাত নষ্ট কৰিব লগা হয়, গোটেই শৰীৰ নষ্ট হব আৰু অলায়ক হব। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰদেশৰ এটা চুকত থকা এই Subdivision কেইটা যদি নষ্ট হয় ভৱিষ্যতে গোটেই প্ৰদেশৰে এটা ডাক্তৰ ক্ষতি হব।

সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে By hook or by crook, যেনেতেনেই এই স্বংশপ্ৰাপ্ত আলি পদূলি বিলাক ভাল কৰিবই লাগিব। আমি নাজানো টকা কৰ পৰা আহে। টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰাই আহক নাইবা আগাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেই দিয়ক বা আন কৰবাবপৰাই আনক যি কোনো প্ৰকাৰে ৰাজ্যক এই নিধিনি বিলাকৰ পৰা বন্ধা কৰিবই লাগিব। কাজেই মই পুনৰাই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো যাতে এই বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে পুণৰ্গঠনৰ কাম অতি সোনকালে হাতত লয়। মই আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে যৰ পৰাই হওক ভিক্ষা কৰি হলেও আমাৰ বাইজক ৰক্ষা কৰে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই আমাৰ হাজৰীকা দেৱে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক সৰ্বসন্মতিক্ৰমে গ্ৰহণ কৰিলো।

[At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair and Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar (Chairman) vacated it].

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মই আজি মন্ত্ৰাস্তিক বেজাৰ পাইছো, যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ নিছিনা বিষন্ত অঞ্চল এটিৰ অধিবাসী কেইটাক পুনৰ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি অলপ সহায়ৰ দৰ্কাৰ তাকে দিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া একেবাৰেই বিপন্ন। যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিবা টকা দিব পাৰে, তেনেহলে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হব। ইয়াতকৈ বেজাৰৰ কথা আৰু কি হব পাৰে? ইয়াতকৈ আৰু বেজাৰৰ কথা মোৰ কাৰণে আৰু একো হব নোৱাৰে। কোন মুখেৰে এই খবৰকে লৈ বাইজক কম গৈ যে আৱশ্যকীয় মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে যি টকা লাগিব সেই টকা যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে দিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে আৰু আশা নাই।

এটা মহকুমা গঠন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আলি পদূলি নিৰ্মাণত আৰু মেৰামতিত যি টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হব, সেই টকা বৰ বেচি হলে ১ কোটি বা দুই কোটি হব পাৰে। সেই টকা খিনিকে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ হলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সহায় লাগিব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰ হলেহে সেইটো কৰি দিব পৰা হব। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ মুখত এই কথা শুনি মই বৰ বেজাৰ পাইছো। এই সংবাদটাকে মই বাইজক বুজাবলৈ পাইছো নে?

আজি দেশৰ মানুহে নিজৰ দাবি দেশবাসীৰ মনৰ ভাব ব্যক্ত কৰিবলৈ শিকিছে। নিজৰ পূৰ্ণ দাবিৰ কাৰণে মুখ খুলি কথা কবলৈ শিকিছে আৰু পাৰে। আজি এখন ৰাজ্যৰ এনে দুৰ্দশা। আজি প্ৰত্যেকেই জানে যে অকল Petrol duty ৰ পৰা এই ৰাজ্যই কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক কিমান টকা দিছে। সেই টকাৰে এটি অংশ এই বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে দিব নোৱাৰিবনে?

কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা Petrol duty, Tea duty, Jute duty ৰ বাবদ বছৰি বছৰি যি টকা নি আছে, সেই টকা মঞ্জুৰী আনিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰা কথা আজি বহুদিনৰ পৰা চলি আহিছে। সেই টকাৰ অংশ আনিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিম বুলিও কোৱা নাই—কৈছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিম।

মই কওঁ যে, সেই টকাৰ অংশৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দাবি জনাব লাগে। আমাৰ এই ৰাজ্যৰ এটা মহকুমাৰ এনেকুৱা স্বংশ হৈ যোৱা অৱস্থা। সেই স্বংশ অৱস্থাত এটা মহকুমাৰ পুনৰ্গঠনৰ কাৰণে যি খিনি টকা আৱশ্যকীয়, সেই খিনিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ

গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক নিশ্চয় দাবি জনাব লাগে। আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে যিমানদূৰ পাৰে সিমান দূৰ আমাক সহায় কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে যদি মোক এই বুলিও আশ্বাস দিলেহেতেন যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা যিমানদূৰ সম্ভৱ হয় সিমানদূৰ সহায় কৰা হ'ব, তেতিয়া হলেও বাইজক কব পাৰিলোহেতেন। আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এনেকৈ কোৱা নাই যে যিমান পাৰে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা দিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব। আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা দিব নোৱাৰা খিনি কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা আদাই কৰি আমাৰ বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ পুনৰ্গঠনৰ এটা সুবিধা কৰিব বুলি আশ্বাস দিয়া হলেও মই ভাল পালোহেতেন।

যিহওক এতিয়াও মই আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক নিবেদন জনাওঁ যেন এই বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ দুৰ্দৃশাগ্ৰস্ত বাইজক অৰ্থ সাহায্য দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে।

এতিয়া আমাৰ সম্মুখত ইমান বেছি কাম যে, গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই কাম বিলাকৰ এটা আচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰি হাতত লবলগীয়া হৈছে যাতে পুতোক বিভাগতে সকলো বিলাক কাম অনতিপলমে সমাধা কৰা হয়। মই অনেক দিনৰ পৰাই কাকৈ মথাউৰী তৰাজান সুতিৰ মঠাউৰী আৰু ৰঙা নদীৰ গতি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছিলো। কিন্তু সেই কাম সমাধা নকৰাৰ ফলত কদম, নকাৰী আৰু তেলাহি অঞ্চলত ভূমিকম্পৰ লগে লগে বানপানীৰ ধ্বংসলীলা। এই ধ্বংস লীলাৰ যাতে পনৰাতিয়ন নহয় তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিবলৈ মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক নিবেদন কৰিলো।

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সহায় নাপালে ভূমিকম্পত যিবিলাক অঞ্চল বিশ্বস্ত হৈছে, সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বাস্তাঘাট, আলি পদূলি, ঘৰ বাৰীৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে সম্পূৰ্ণ হিচাবে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিবলৈ অপাৰগ হোৱা কথা মই কোৱাত মাননীয় হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই ভালপোৱা নাই। মই কোৱা কথা সঠিক নে মিছা সেইটো তেখেতে যদি অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ কথা ভালকৈ ফহিয়াই চালেহেতেন, তেতিয়া প্ৰমাণ পালেহেতেন।

তেখেতৰ পুস্তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰোতে শ্ৰীযুত নীলমণি ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো কৈছে যে, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ ভূমিকম্প বিশ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ সকলো আলি, পদূলি, বাস্তা ঘাট আৰু ঘৰ বাৰী মেৰামত কৰিবলৈ কেইবা কোটিও টকা লাগিব। অকল Public Works Departmentৰ বাস্তা আৰু ঘৰ দুৱাৰ খিনি পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈকে যদি ১ কোটিতকৈ বেচি টকা লাগে তেন্তে লোকেলবোৰ্ড আৰু টাউন কমিটিৰ বাস্তা পদূলি বিলাক নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব লগা হলে ১৥ কোটিয়েই নহয় ২ কোটিৰ ওচৰ চাপিব পাৰে।

এইকথা মই অকলে কোৱা নাছিলো, তেখেতৰ পুস্তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰোতে মাননীয় ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়ায়ো কৈছিল যে কেবল এই পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলেই নহয় এই পৰিষদৰ বাহিৰেও অসমৰ সকলো প্ৰজাই সম্ভৱদ্বৈ হৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগে।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : মই কেতিয়াও অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগে বুলি কোৱা নাছিলো, দাবি কৰিব লাগে বুলি কৈছিলো।

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS : ভাল বাক, দাবি কৰিব লাগে যে এই ভূমিকম্পই বিশ্বস্ত কৰা বাস্তা পদূলি আৰু ঘৰ দুৱাৰ বিলাক ভাল কৰিবলৈ যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক যথোপযুক্ত ভাবে সহায় কৰে।

আমাৰ মাননীয় হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পুঞ্জিৰ পৰা অলপ সহায় কৰিব লাগে। অবশ্যে তাত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ইচ্ছা নাই বুলি মই কোৱা নাছিলো। টাউন কমিটিৰ পৰা এখন দৰখাস্ত আহিছে। আৰু লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ পৰাও দৰখাস্ত আহিছে। এই দৰখাস্ত দুখন এতিয়াও গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিবেচনাধীনত আছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যাতে বানপানীত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত মানুহক সহায় কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে বাস্তা পদূলী মেৰামত কৰিবলৈ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক আদেশ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই আদেশ অনুযায়ী বাস্তা পদূলীৰ কাম চলি আছে।

বুলি মাননীয় হাজৰীক। ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজেই কৈছে। মই কৈছো আমাৰ যে ইচ্ছা নাই সেইটো নহয়। কিন্তু আৰ্থিক অবস্থাৰ কাৰণে, যিবিলাক কাম কৰিবলৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক টানি ব্যবস্থা কৰিবলৈ কৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে যি টকা লাগিব সেই টকা বৰ্তমান আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থালৈ চাই দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক কৈছিলো যে এই টকাৰ কাৰণে আমি Government of India ক অনুৰোধ কৰিব লাগিব যাতে সেই টকা সম্পূৰ্ণ হিচাবে আমাক দিয়ে। তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত যি টকাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিবলৈ কৈছে সেই টকা আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থালৈ চাই, আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে যে সম্পূৰ্ণ হিচাবে ব্যবস্থা কৰিব পাৰিব সেইটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে Government of India ক দাবি কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থাৰ বিষয়ে তেখেতে ভালকৈ জানে। গতিকেই আমাৰ ইচ্ছা থাকিলেও আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পুজিৰ পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ সহায় দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহয়। বিপদগ্ৰস্ত অঞ্চলৰ মানুহক সহায় কৰাত আৰু বাস্তৱ পদূলি ভাল কৰাবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস সেই সম্বন্ধে আৰু নকলেও মই যি কলো তাতে সন্তুষ্ট হৈ মোৰ মৰমৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীক। দেৱে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লব।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি আশা দিলে সেই আশাতে আশান্বিত হৈ ৰাইজক বুজাব পাৰিম বুলি ভাবি মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই ললো।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution.

(Voices—Yes, yes).

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHOUDHURY: No, Madam, no.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will put the question again.

Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

(Voices—Yes, yes)

Dr EMRAN HUSAIN CHOUDHURY: No. My 'no' is louder than the Ayes.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I must inform the hon. Members that according to the Assembly Rules whenever there is a dissentient voice to an Hon. Member withdrawing his motion, the question should be put to a vote. As such, I think I shall have to ring the bell and call for a Vote on this question.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHOUDHURY: I do not like to put the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker to any inconvenience of having to put this to the Vote. I would like to beg leave of the House to withdraw what I have said. (laughter).

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw what he has said ? (More laughter—loud and prolonged).

(Voices—Yes, yes.)

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re: devising ways and means for regulating of Homeopathy

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: Deputy Speaker, Madam, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to set up a Provincial Board consisting of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, three Recognised Homeopaths of repute, one Medical Practitioner of the Regular System and two Members of the Legislative Assembly to be nominated by Government, to devise ways and means as to how the practice of Medicine and Medical Education pertaining to Homeopathy be regulated, eliminating treatment by quacks who have not only exploited innocent masses but endangered their lives too.

এই প্রস্তাবটো অতি সৰু প্রস্তাব বুলি কব পাৰি। এই প্রস্তাবৰ দ্বাৰা এখন বোর্ড, ইন্সপেক্টৰ জেনেৰেল অৱ চিভিল হস্পিটালচ্ ক লৈ পাতিব খোজো। আমাৰ দেশত এতিয়া এলোপ্যাথি, কবিরাজী, হোমিওপ্যাথি, নিদান আদি বহুতো চিকিৎসা প্ৰণালী চলিব লাগিছে। আৰু আমি দেখা পাওঁ যে প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগতে কিছুমান quacks আছে অৰ্থাৎ যাক আমি “বজৰুৱা ডাক্তৰ” বুলিব পাৰো, সেই সকলৰ পৰা আমাৰ ৰাইজ অনেক সময়ত বিপদাগ্ৰস্ত হৈ পৰে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে বহুতো দৃষ্টান্ত দিব পৰা যায়, কিন্তু সেইবিলাক ইয়াত উল্লেখ কৰা নিষ্প্ৰয়োজন বুলি ভাবো।

হোমিওপ্যাথি বুলিলেই আমাৰ The great man of Physician খ্যাতনামা Hahnemann ৰ কথাটো মনত পৰে। তেখেতে এটা theory বাহিৰ কৰিছিল যিটো কব পাৰি “Natural law of cure”। তেখেতে এটা এটা drugs লৈ কি কি বিলাক চিকিৎসা হব পাৰে সেই বিলাক বিশ্লেষণ কৰিছিল। তেখেতৰ theory টো হৈছে—“Similia Similibus Curantor” অৰ্থাৎ—Let likes be treated by likes. উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কব পাৰি যে এটা drug যদি এজন সুস্থ মানুহৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা যায় বা তেওঁ খায় তেতিয়া যিবিলাক বেমাৰৰ লক্ষণ সেই মানুহ জনৰ গাত উৎপত্তি হয় তেনেকুৱা লক্ষণ থকা এজন বেমাৰী মানুহক সেই ঔষধটোৱে ভাল কৰে। এইটোৱেই হৈছে তেখেতৰ মৌলিক Theory. মোচিতে হোমিওপ্যাথি অকল ভাৰততে নহয় আজি জৰ্মানী, ফ্ৰান্স, আমেৰিকা, বিলাত আদি কৰি সকলো ঠাইতে ইয়াক আপোন কৰি লৈছে। আৰু তাৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰো হৈছে।

সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো যে এখন বৰ্ড হোৱা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন কাৰণ এই বৰ্ডে হোমিয়পেথিক চিকিৎসক সকলে কেনেকৈ চিকিৎসা কৰিলে হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসাৰ পৰা ৰাইজে ভাল ফল পাব পাৰে তালৈ লক্ষ ৰাখিব আৰু এই system টো যাতে অসমত ভালদৰে চলে সেই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে মই এই প্রস্তাবটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

আপোনা সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে—ইং ১৯৪৮ চনত Constituent Assembly ত শ্ৰীযুত সতীশ চন্দ্ৰ সামন্তই এই বিষয়ৰ এটা প্রস্তাব আনিছিল আৰু প্রস্তাবটোৰ ওপৰত সংশোধনী প্রস্তাব মি: সোহনলাল চাকচেনাই আনিছিল। সেই প্রস্তাবৰ অনুসৰি গোটেই ভাৰতৰ কিছু গন্য-মান্য বিজ্ঞ লোক লৈ এখনি Homeopathic Enquiry Committee হয় ও তেখেত সকলৰ মত এক পুস্তিকাৰ আকাৰত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। ইয়াৰ পিচত অলপতে গোটেই ভাৰতৰ স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলৰ এখনি সভা Delhi ত বহে। সেই recommendations বিলাকৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি, হোমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসা যে উচ্চ ধৰণৰ চিকিৎসা তাক মানি লৈ, সেই system টো কেনেকৈ চলাব লাগে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। আমাৰ এই কমিটিটোৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে—মেডিকেল প্ৰেক্টিচনাৰ বিলাকৰ দৰে হোমিওপেথিক মেডিকেল প্ৰেক্টিচনাৰ সকলবোৰ যাতে বেজিষ্ট্ৰেচন হব পাৰে আৰু আমাৰ যিবিলাক ‘ফাৰমাচি’ আছে তালৈ যি বিলাক ঔষধ-পাতি আছে সেইবিলাক ঠিক Patency ৰ হয়নে নহয় আৰু যত Pharmacy আছে সেই বিলাকত আচল ঔষধ বিক্ৰী বা তৈয়াৰ হয়নে নহয় এই আটাই বিলাক পৰীক্ষা কৰা বা আমাৰ আসামত এই বিলাক ঔষধ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰিনে নোৱাৰি—ইত্যাদিৰ উপায় উদ্ভাবন কৰা আৰু কেনেকৈ এই হোমিওপেথিক system ৰ পৰা ভালদৰে ৰাইজে চিকিৎসা পাব পাৰে—এই সকলো বিষয়লৈ লক্ষ কৰিয়েই মই এই প্রস্তাবটো পৰিষদৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিলো। আশাকৰো সকলো সদস্যই মোৰ এই প্রস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved is that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to set up a Provincial Board consisting of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, three Recognised Homeopaths of repute, one Medical Practitioner of the Regular System and two Members of the Legislative Assembly to be nominated by Government, to devise ways and means as to how the practice of Medicine and Medical Education pertaining to Homeopathy be regulated, eliminating treatment by quacks who have not only exploited innocent masses but endangered their lives too.

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Madam, Deputy Speaker.....

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: On a point of information, Madam. Has the Hon'ble Minister been able to follow the speech of the hon. Mover, which was delivered in chaste Assamese?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Yes, I understood what he said.

Madam, I will take only a few minutes. Government is in full sympathy with the object of the Resolution. The Resolution wants Government to set up a Provincial Board to devise ways and means as to how the practice of Medicine and Medical Education pertaining to Homeopathy be regulated, eliminating treatment by quacks who have not only exploited innocent masses but endangered their lives too. I want to inform the House that the Government of India set up an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the indigenous systems of treatment, Ayurvedic, Unani as well as Homeopathy. That Committee examined the experts of the systems and had made certain recommendations. I will read paragraph 38 at page 12 of the Report:

"It is obvious that the State should have proper and adequate control and supervision over the practice of medicine and medical education. We have set down below conditions which in our opinion must be satisfied by any system of medicine in order to deserve recognition by Government:—

- (1) It should be based on science and should not be inconsistent with or contradict scientific facts and observations.
- (2) It must be capable of correctly diagnosing a diseased condition based on a comparison with the normal anatomy and physiology.
- (3) It should have a curative value established by scientific methods.
- (4) It should be capable of participating in public health measures including sanitation and hygienic measures.
- (5) With supplementary training qualified men under the system should be able to help the State in the field of medicine and public health for defence purpose and in times of emergency such as war, and
- (6) it should maintain a recognized standard of training and only those who have successfully prosecuted it should be permitted to practice it.

To ensure that a recognised system is practised only by properly qualified persons registers should be maintained in which their names should be entered through organisations to be set up for the purpose by the State."

Madam, the Committee have made these recommendations after examining practitioners of the indigenous system of India.

I also want to read out a portion of paragraph 164 at page 44 of the Report. They said "we feel that in order to secure uniformity both in standard and conditions of practice and training there should be a Central Council of Homeopathic Medicine as also Provincial Boards or Faculties of Homeopathy. The functions of the Central Council would be co-ordination and advice and control with regard to the maintenance of standards. We further considered that in view of the facts revealed before us and of the almost complete absence of uniformity in the standards of homeopathic training and practice and the prevalence of quackery, the Central Council should be constituted immediately in order to enable it to take action for the constitution of the Provincial Boards through the Provincial Governments or State Union Governments".

So, Madam, they recommended that there should be a Central Homeopathic Council first, then there will be Provincial Boards. But these Provincial Boards can be properly set up when there are colleges and institutions to give training in Homeopathy. At the present juncture, Madam, it is not possible for the Government of Assam to constitute a regular standing Provincial Board. Nevertheless we propose to accept the principle of this Resolution by asking the hon. Mover to accept a small committee which will do the same thing preliminarily. When this Committee has function and submitted its recommendations to the Government and when also the Central Government has set up its Central Council, then and only then a real Provincial Standing Board can be constituted for the sake of controlling the homeopathy system of treatment in the State.

Therefore, Sir, I will request the hon. Members to accept the small Committee which will consist of (1) the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, (2) one Homeopathic expert and (3) one Member of the Legislature. These two members will be nominated by the Government besides the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals. This will meet the object of this Resolution to devise means how medical treatment or practice and medical education pertaining to homeopathy can be regulated.

I hope, the hon. Members will accept my suggestion.

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution in view of the statement given by the Hon'ble Medical Minister and I am content with the number of members suggested by him for the Committee for the present.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Adjournment.

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday the 9th October, 1950.

SHILLONG:
The 23rd December 1950.

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