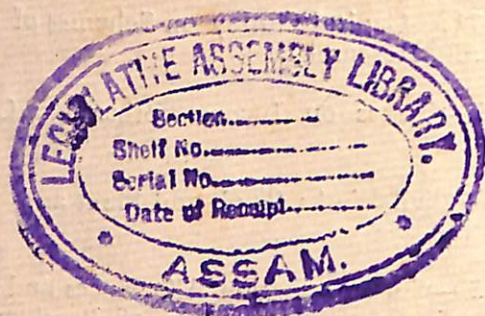


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**Proceedings of the Third Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly  
assembled under the Sovereign Democratic Republican  
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th March, 1951.

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Srijut Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the seven Hon'ble Ministers, the three Deputy Ministers and thirty-seven Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Leprosy in Assam**

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI** asked: 19

64. (a) Is it a fact that leprosy is spreading extensively day by day in Assam?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the percentage of lepers among the (i) plains and (ii) hills tribals?

(c) What steps Government have taken to protect these people from this fell disease?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** replied:

64. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It will take time to find out the percentage of the leprosy cases among the plains and hills tribals in the State, but the hon. Member will be informed when the numbers have been ascertained. The following statement of the Director of Public Health will give some idea of the percentage of cases in those areas mentioned.

Leprosy cases are treated in all dispensaries in the State except in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills which is almost free from this disease. Leprosy surveys have been carried out in certain selected infected areas and also within the jurisdiction of the existing dispensaries. Only one area reported to be infected in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills has been surveyed. So the incidence of the disease as reflected in the Hospital and Dispensary figures may be taken as showing the position. Incidence of the disease *per lakh* is shown below:—

Sadiya Frontier Tract according to Hospital and Dispensary figures.	0·001
Cachar (North Cachar Hills) according to Hospital and Dispensary figures.	0·007
Garo Hills according to Hospital and Dispensary figures	... 0·006
Nowgong (Tribal Areas) according to Hospital and Dispensary figures.	0·001
Sibsagar (Tribal Areas) according to Hospital and Dispensary figures.	0·004
Lushai Hills according to Hospital and Dispensary figures	... 0·001
Naga Hills according to Hospital and Dispensary figures	... 0·001
Khasi and Jaintia Hills according to survey figures	... 0·004



(c)—The State Government, Local Bodies and Missionaries are maintaining leprosy clinics and asylums for the control of the disease. There are 10 leprosy asylums and colonies. There are also 34 other centres attached to the hospitals and dispensaries for treatment of leprosy patients under the Medical Department. Leprosy cases are treated also in some public health dispensaries. There is a Special Leprosy Officer trained in the method of treatment of leprosy whose main duties are to carry out surveys in areas outside the jurisdiction of the existing dispensaries and to inspect institutions where leprosy cases are treated and to give instructions to the Medical Officers regarding the up-to-date method of treatment. Publicity and propaganda work about leprosy are carried on by the Special Leprosy Officer and the public health staff with the aid of magic lantern. There is also a State Branch Committee of the Hind Kush Nivaran Sangh (India Leprosy Control Association) with headquarters at Shillong which administers the fund and considers about leprosy problem in close co-operation with Medical and Public Health Department. Government have given a grant of Rs.16,500 to the Secretary, Mikir Seva Kendra, Assam Branch for establishment of a leprosy colony at Sarihajan in the Sibsagar District. There is a proposal to establish a leprosy colony for 15 patients in Singimari on the lines of Sarihajan Leprosy colony.

Treatment of Leprosy cases with Sulphone drugs has been commenced in certain out-door Public Health Department Centres.

**Srijut BELIRAM DAS:** Are Government aware that for want of accommodation in the Gauhati Leper Asylum, a large number of lepers go about in the town and thereby are spreading the disease? What steps Government are taking to prevent this?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** That is not a supplementary question, it has no relevancy to the main question. The hon. Member should know whether the question is relevant or not.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** If there is no supplementary question, Sir, I will make an addition to the reply that had been given. In 64(b) it is stated "It will take time to find out the percentage of the leprosy cases among the plains and hills tribals in the State....."; in the meantime we have got some information of leprosy cases treated in the Leprosy Institution—these are, Plains tribals—1015, i.e., about 51 per cent.; and Hills tribals—254, i.e., about 14.4 per cent.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** Do Government propose to find out the percentage of leprosy cases not only amongst the tribals but also amongst the non-tribal people of the State?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Yes, Sir, we have found out the percentage of leprosy patients treated in the leprosy institutions is 707, i.e., 34.6 per cent.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** My request is that Government should try to survey the leprosy cases in the State not only among the tribals but also among the non-tribals, and find out the magnitude of this disease.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** As I said we have already got the figures of those cases treated in the leprosy institutions, among those, the plains people outside the tribals are 707, i.e., 34.6 per cent.



As regards others, Sir, the leper patients that come to the Public Health Dispensaries are injected with Sulphone drugs now.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** My question is not about the statistics regarding the leper patients who are treated in the Leprosy Institutions or who come to the Public Health Dispensaries. What I want is, whether Government will conduct a general survey of all leper cases, which do not come to the notice of the Government, *i.e.*, outside those who are already in the Leper Asylum or who attend the Public Health Dispensaries.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** That is a general question of policy which is irrelevant to the main question.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** As a question of policy, I do not see how it arises. But as I have already said, there are plenty of those leprosy patients who are given treatment in the hospitals. Once there was a survey of all leprosy patients, but the trouble was that we found out that mere carrying out of survey would do no good unless we provide for their treatment. We thought it will be better to open centres of treatment instead and in these centres the patients are given treatment. If, however, we find that no more patients are coming, then we can consider the question of general survey. However we have an officer who does survey work outside of the areas of the Public Health Centres, but of course one officer for survey is not enough. The general survey can be made only when we are quite ready to treat the patients and give them accommodation for such treatment.

#### **Persian Teacher of the George Institution of Dibrugarh**

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM** asked :

65. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of monthly aid given to the George Institution of Dibrugarh ?

(b) Who is the present Persian Teacher of this Institution ?

(c) What is his qualification ?

(d) Are Government aware that he is neither an Assamese nor a domicile of this State ?

(e) Are Government aware that he is a man of U. P. residing at Dibrugarh in a Mosque ?

(f) Are Government aware that he does not know Assamese language ?

(g) Are Government aware that he has not even read upto the Middle English School Standard ?

(h) Why such a person who is not at all qualified was appointed as a Persian teacher ?

(i) Who is responsible for such appointment ?

(j) Whether Government propose to take steps immediately to fill up this post of Persian Teacher with a person properly qualified ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied :

65. (a) —The George Institute, Dibrugarh gets a monthly grant of Rs.950 permensem.

(b) to (i) —Government have no information, but are collecting it.

(j) —Government will look into the matter and see what can be done.



**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** As regards (a) to (i) the Government reply is that Government have no information, but are collecting it: may I know when I can get the information?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** As soon as the information is received.

**Maternity leave to Mistresses of Lower Primary Schools  
serving under Local and Municipal Boards**

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked: 20

66. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Why the privilege of having 3 months' maternity leave by the Mistresses of Lower Primary Schools while they served under Local and Municipal Boards has been reduced to 1½ months under the School Boards?

(b) Whether Government propose to reconsider the case?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied:

66. (a)—The privilege of leave enjoyed by the Mistresses of Lower Primary Schools under Local and Municipal Boards now serving under the School Boards have not been reduced.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA:** Will Government consider about granting 3 month's maternity leave to the Mistresses of Lower Primary Schools under the School Boards?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** We are continuing the previous system.

**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA:** My question is whether Government will consider the possibility of extending maternity leave for these Mistresses by 1½ months more.

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** I cannot say offhand, Sir, as the question will have to be examined by the Finance Department.

**Dibrugarh School Board**

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked: 32

67. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What contribution is paid annually by the Dibrugarh Local Board, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Municipal Boards and Doom Dooma Town Committee to the Dibrugarh School Board?

(b) What amount is spent annually as remunerations of teachers and other allowances in those areas by the School Boards?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied:

67. (a)—The amount of contribution paid annually by the Dibrugarh Municipal Board to the Dibrugarh School Board is Rs.11,317.



The amount of contribution to be paid by the Dibrugarh Local Board, Tinsukia Municipal Board and the Doom Dooma Town Committee has not been fixed as yet. The case is under examination of Government.

(b)—A sum of Rs.3,69,364 is being spent for the year 1950-51 as pay, increased pay to trained teachers, General Provident Fund contribution, etc., for the teachers in those areas by the Dibrugarh School Board.

### Opium Prohibition

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** asked : 5

68. In view of the failure of opium prohibition in the Province do Government propose to lift the ban on the sale and use of opium in Assam ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** replied :

68.—The Scheme has not been a failure and the question, therefore, does not arise.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : May I know from the Government whether the scheme is a complete success ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** : I think the hon. Member understands what is meant by complete success. Nothing in such a matter can be cent percent successful.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : How far has it been successful, please ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** : To a very great extent. For the information of the hon. Questioner I may say that the younger generation at least has been saved from the opium habit and hundreds of people who have been addicted to this evil have been saved.

### Cost of Living Index for the people of Assam

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** asked : 6

69. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the present cost of living of the people of Assam ?

(b) How far has it increased since 1939 ?

(c) By what per cent. has the remuneration of the Government employees increased since 1939 ?

(d) Is there any correspondence between the rise in the cost of living and the remuneration of the Government employees in Assam ?

(e) Do Government pay living wages to their employees in accordance with the relevant article of the Indian Constitution ?

(f) What is a living wage please ?

(g) What award has been made by the Service Reorganisation Committee formed by the Government in 1948 ?

(h) How many members were there in the Committee ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA** replied :

69. (a)—No cost of living index for the people of Assam as a whole was prepared.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The percentage of increase varies from grade to grade.

(d)—No. Nowhere are the remunerations of public servants increased or decreased according to cost of living but Government have been compensating their employees for high cost of living by giving cost of living and dearness allowances, free ration in some cases and so on.

(e)—Government pay wages which they consider as fair taking into consideration of all circumstances.

(f)—It is difficult to give any definition of 'living wage' but it is an expression which has to be interpreted in the light of *per capita* income in the country.

(g)—The Re-organisation Committee has not made any award so far.

(h)—Eight.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : May I know from the Government why they have not been able to give us an index of the cost of living of the people ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : For various reasons.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : May I know what are those reasons ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : It involves not only a considerable amount of expenditure but there are also other factors to be taken into consideration.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : But it is a very important matter and therefore I have been raising this question every time, I come to the Assembly.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : I do not deny that it is not important.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : Have not Government got the Statistics Department ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : It is only recently formed.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : Can we expect a satisfactory reply from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is going to give us an index of the cost of living ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : Yes, if it is possible.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : That is again vague, Sir.



## Pay Committee

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** asked :

70. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Pay Committee appointed in 1947 ?  
(b) What was the basis of fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of Government employees ?  
(c) What is the ratio of increments proposed in the revised scales ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** replied :

70. (a)—Rupees 2,555. This represents the pay and allowances of staff and Travelling allowance of two of the members who attended the meetings of the Committee from outside Shillong.

(b)—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the first portion of the Communique published in the *Assam Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated the 20th May 1948.

(c)—The question is not understood.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : With due deference to the members of the Pay Committee may I know from the Government if they are able to apply the formulæ without hardships to any body ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : I have not been able to follow.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : Do Government know that the formulæ was wrong in certain respects ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : Government have no reason to consider that it is wrong.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : Will Government be satisfied if some specific examples are given ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA** : Taking as a whole, there is nothing wrong in the formulæ.

**Grow-More-Food Campaign in Jowai Subdivision**

**Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM** asked : X 33

71. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The amount of money spent over the Grow-More-Food Campaign (including the small Scheme projects) in the Jowai Subdivision since its introduction ?  
(b) What kind of food grains or food crops other than paddy were grown in the said Subdivision since the Grow-More-Food Scheme was taken up by the Government ?  
(c) Whether there has been any additional production ?  
(d) If not, whether the Government propose to make a thorough enquiry into the matter in order that the money spent might not be wasted.



**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied :

71. (a)—The Grow-More-Food Accounts are usually maintained by the Districts Agricultural Officers. The Assistant Deputy Directors of Agriculture on a district basis and not on a Subdivisional basis and hence separate authentic figures for the Jowai Subdivision are not available.

The amount spent in the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills from 1949-50 to 1950-51 was however Rs.4,40,176-4-0.

(b)—Food crops other than paddy grown in the Jowai Subdivision since the Grow-More-Food Campaign was started, were millets, potatoes and maize.

(c)—Yes, there has been additional production but as stated under 71(a) above, separate figures for the Jowai Subdivision are not available.

(d)—Does not arise.

**Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM** : Is the cost of bone-meal included in this amount ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** : Yes.

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI** : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister the total produce of millets, potatoes and maize separately ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** : No separate figure is available for the Jowai Subdivision, but for Khasi and Jaintia Hills it is available, but I cannot give it now.

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI** : Will the Hon'ble Minister collect it ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** : It is available in the Agricultural Report.

#### Scarcity of printed forms

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

72. (a) Are Government aware—

(i) That great scarcity of printed forms, such as Sale Proclamation Notices to appellants or opposite parties, summons, etc., for use in district courts is being experienced by the litigant public in various districts, particularly at Gauhati ;

(ii) that big and complicated Forms, such as Sale Proclamations are being sold in black market ?

(b) Do Government propose to take immediate steps to remove this scarcity ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA** replied :

72. (a) (i)—Requests from Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup and other Indenting Officers were received from time to time for supply of High Court and other forms required by them but no report of great scarcity particularly from Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup was received. The forms as far as possible were supplied but due to irregular supply of paper, etc., required for printing jobs by the Central Stationery Office as well as delay in their receipt owing to transport and other difficulties, the printing presses concerned could not supply the indented forms regularly. In some cases forms were not timely indented for and so these could not be supplied in due time. Some supplies of paper and other materials have since been received by printing presses and forms are being printed and supplied by them according to demands of officers indenting for forms. In this connection reply to Unstarred Question No.157 (i) of September Session, 1950, may kindly be referred to.

(ii)—Government have no information.

(b)—Steps have already been taken to get the forms printed as early as possible but this depends upon the supplies of paper, etc., from the Central Stationery Office which has been apprised of the position both by letters and telegrams.

### **Introduction of Extra-mural Activities in Secondary Schools**

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked : 22

73. (a) Will Government be pleased to refer to the resolution No. 5 of the Assam Educational Conference held at Gauhati on the 23th July 1950, regarding introduction of extra-mural activities, such as N. C. C., Scouting, Guiding, etc., amongst students in Secondary Schools and state whether they have taken the Resolution into their consideration ?

(b) If so, whether they propose to give effect to any of the six items suggested by the Conference ?

(c) If so, which of the suggestions are going to be accepted and when are they going to put them into practice ?

(d) If not, why not ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied :

73. (a) & (b)—Yes. The recommendations regarding introduction of Extra-mural activities such as N. C. C., Scouting, Guiding, etc., among students in Secondary Schools are already being given effect to subject to availability of funds. As regards expansion of the scope of N. C. C. which is at present extended to a limited number of institutions, and other items referred to in the resolution, the matter is receiving the consideration of Government.

(c) & (d)—Does not arise.

**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA :** Will Government be pleased to state whether since 1949-50 any non-recurring grant for extra-mural activities has been given to any school upto now ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS :** This is a new question.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The hon. Member should know whether it is a new question or not.



**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA:** In reply to the question Government has stated this: "Yes. The recommendations regarding introduction of extra-mural activities such as N. C. C., Scouting, Guiding, etc. among students in Secondary Schools are already being given effect to subject to availability of funds." I am stating that my supplementary is relevant to this part of the reply. My question is—Will Government be pleased to state whether since 1949-50 any non-recurring grant for extra-mural activities has been given to any school upto now?

**Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Deputy Minister):** Yes.

**Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA:** When extra-mural activities have been introduced, does it not involve the question of making some grants?

**Srijut MOHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Deputy Minister):** Every year Rs.15,000 have been distributed in different Government High Schools of Assam for extra-mural activities.

**\*Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Are Government aware that an agreement was made that in making replies to questions, the use of initials would be avoided?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Yes.

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** N. C. C., is so common that every one uses it. That is why we have used it. If hon. Members want that the use of initials should be avoided then we will do it. But here the Questioner himself used N. C. C. So I think the answer should be allowed on that ground.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The questioner may know, but others may not know.

**\*Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** I submit, Sir, that it is undesirable to use initials.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** In the questions as well as in the answers use of initials should be avoided.

#### Re-organisation of Government Machinery

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked: \ 23

74. Will Government be pleased to refer to their reply to the Questioner's Unstarred Question No.15 (a) and (b) at page 668 of the Assembly Debate of 28th September 1950 and state—

(a) Whether Government have taken up the question of re-organisation of the Government machinery into their consideration as promised?

(b) If not, when do they propose to undertake the task?

(c) With whom do they propose to entrust the task whether (i) to some of their own officers or (ii) to some experts from outside?

(d) Whether any such committee as the Estimate Committee appointed by the Union Government is going to be appointed?

\*Speech not corrected.



(e) What will be the function of the persons entrusted with the task of re-organisation of the Government Machinery as contemplated ?

(f) Whether Government propose to appoint a Committee similar to the one appointed by the Central Government for the sake of economy, removal of duplication of offices and improving efficiency in the administration and many other evils from which it is suffering at present ?

(g) If so, when ?

(h) If not, why not ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** replied :

74. (a) & (b)—The re-organisation of the Government machinery with a view to increase efficiency is under consideration of the Government and some steps have already been taken.

(c)—There is no proposal to bring officers from outside for this purpose, but to entrust the work to our own officers with experience.

(d)—Not at present.

(e)—To devise ways and means for improving the efficiency of the administration and to curtail expenditure to the barest minimum without impairing the efficiency.

(f)—This is also being considered.

(g)—Does not arise.

(h)—Does not arise.

#### **Amalgamation of the Livestock Section of the Agriculture Department with the Veterinary Department**

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked : 24

75. Will Government be pleased to refer to the Government reply to the Questioner's Resolution regarding amalgamation of the Livestock Section of the Agriculture Department with the Veterinary Department at page 1188 of the Assembly Debate of 9th October 1950 and state—

(a) Whether they have succeeded in "collecting opinions and in examining facts" in connection with the question of amalgamation ?

(b) If not, when do they expect to succeed ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that this question is being discussed since 1946 either in the shape of questions or resolutions or in course of Budget discussions by several members ?

(d) Why Government have not succeeded in collecting the necessary informations so long ?

(e) Whether they are in possession of any information or opinions for or against this proposal ?

(f) If so from which sources ?

(g) Whether Government sought the opinion of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Department in this matter ?

(h) If so, what are their opinions (to be stated briefly and separately and indicating who are for and who are against) ?

(i) Whether Government are aware that several States of the Indian Union have their Livestock section under the Veterinary Department ?

(j) Having regard to the fact that the matter is pending for a pretty long time, whether Government propose to come to a decision before the end of the present financial year ?

(k) If not, why not ?



**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR** replied :

75. (a)—Not wholly.  
 (b)—The final proposal of Government is likely to be ready very soon.  
 (c)—Yes.  
 (d)—Government have collected some informations from other States and they are being examined. The process is a bit time taking.  
 (e), (f), (g) & (h)—Do not arise as the final proposal of Government is not yet ready. Director of Agriculture and Director of Veterinary Department are being consulted about this matter for their views on the information received from other States.  
 (i)—Yes.  
 (j) & (k)—As the proposal has financial implication behind, a final decision may not be possible so early.

#### Fodder, Dairy and Poultry Schemes

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

76. (a) Will Government be pleased to refer to the Supplementaries to Unstarred Question No. 67 asked by the Questioner at page 446 of the Assembly Debates on 23rd March 1950, and state whether the Fodder, Dairy and Poultry Schemes have been amalgamated and brought under one section for the sake of economy and better administration ?  
 (b) If not, why not ?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR** replied :

76. (a)—Yes.  
 (b)—Does not arise.

#### Teachers of Urban Schools

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked :

77. Will Government be pleased to state—  
 (a) Is it a fact that the teachers of Urban Schools get the benefit of rice concession, extra town allowances and dearness allowance at a higher rate than the teachers of Rural Schools ?  
 (b) Why the teachers of Urban Schools have been shown extra favour in respect of ration and higher rate of dearness allowance excluding the town allowance ?  
 (c) Is it a fact that a flat rate allowance of Rs.10 per month has been awarded to the teachers of Urban Schools in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?  
 (d) Why this allowance has been granted only for the teachers of Urban Schools and not for the teachers of Rural Schools ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** replied :

77. (a)—All Government servants drawing pay not exceeding Rs.300 per month get the benefit of Rice Concession and Dearness Allowance. No distinction is made in this regard between the teachers of Urban Schools and those of Rural Schools. There is no extra town allowance.  
 (b)—Does not arise.  
 (c)—No.  
 (d)—Does not arise.



## Demands for Grants.

## GRANT No.23.

## (47.—Miscellaneous Departments)

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.4,22,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.4,22,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head '47.—Miscellaneous Departments'."

There is only one Cut Motion standing in the name of Professor P. M. Sarwan.

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** The reply to the Cut Motion will be given by the Deputy Minister Mr. P. Chetia.

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.2,39,713 under Grant No.23, major head—47.—Miscellaneous Departments, minor head—B(i) Labour (total), at page 253 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.4,22,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

The object of this Cut Motion, Sir, is to draw Government's attention to the inadequacy of grants for Inspectorate and training of officers.

As stated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, in the field of labour administration Government is at present mainly concerned with maintaining good relationship between the industry and labour by smoothing out any strained relationship between the capital and labour. From this it will be clear that the immediate task of the Labour Department is to bring about speedy conciliation in labour disputes and for this purpose under the Labour Commissioner we have labour officers and labour inspectors. It is essential that labour disputes be quickly solved. In the Memorandum on the Budget Estimates the Government has stated thus: "Unless the multifarious and complicated labour problems can be tackled efficiently and with vision, the whole administration may even be thrown out of gear. To maintain industrial peace and harmony, so essential for speeding up production and increasing the national wealth of the State which is the first and foremost task of any Government today, it is absolutely necessary that the Labour Department should be organised in an efficient manner with efficient and experienced staff." This then is the explanation of what the immediate task of the Labour Department is. I am requesting, by this Motion that Government should consider whether the present staff of labour officers and inspectors is sufficient to bring about speedy conciliation in the various industries. There is tea industry, oil industry, mill industry and also the coal industry. Besides, there are other minor industries. As the House is aware, the tea industry alone has a population exceeding 11 lakhs, if the ex-tea garden labourers who are also engaged in the tea industry are also taken into consideration, the number would be larger. This large population, in addition to the population engaged in oil industry, the mill industry, coal industry and other minor industries, have to be taken care of by the Inspectorate whose immediate task is speedy conciliation in labour disputes and misunderstandings between the capital and labour. At



present the Labour Department is not so eager to ask for more funds because this Department is more anxious to be put on a permanent footing rather than asking Government for increase of grants. But I would like to tell the Government that the present Inspectorate is not able to cope with the amount of work that they have. I may tell the Government that there is one minor labour dispute which has been on the files of the Inspectorate for more than 10 months. When a labour dispute is held over for 10 months conditions are likely to grow worse in the concern where the dispute is. I do not think that the labour officer who is posted at Dibrugarh or at Jorhat or at Silchar will be able to cope with the amount of work that he has got to do as the facilities that he has are not adequate. The Labour Department has not asked for more funds, as I have just now said, only because the Labour Commissioner is anxious that his Department should be put on a permanent basis. It is right that the Labour Department be put on a permanent footing, but at the same time the Government should not fight shy of the necessary expense that needs to be incurred in making the Labour Department more efficient. More funds are needed for the Labour Department, specially for the Inspectorate. I may tell the Government that the labour officer is not able to cope with the amount of work that he has at present, because he has not the facilities for it. I would request the Government to provide a motor car or a jeep to each labour officer, because the Government should not forget that the labour officer is to move to scores of tea gardens, besides other industries like the mill, oil, coal and other industries.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member should know that there is a time limit.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** What is the time limit, Sir?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Eight minutes.

**Prof. P. M SARWAN:** The Government admit that if conciliations are not speedily effected there is likely to arise widespread labour unrest in the State having far-reaching repercussions on the general administration. Think of how much patience it requires for the Officers of a Labour Union to keep the labourer peaceful for such a stretch of time as 10 months in a year. I do not want to blame the Labour Department, because it is an infant Department. It has just been started. If Government do not give facilities as regards conveyance etc., how they can work. Therefore appoint one or two more Labour Officers and give conveyance facilities for these officers, so that the labour work may be more efficient than it is at present.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:**

Cut Motion moved that the provision of Rs.2,39,713 under Grant No.23, major head—47.—Miscellaneous Departments, minor head—B(i) Labour (total), at page 253 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.4,22,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** In view of the importance of this Cut Motion that has been brought by my hon. Friend Prof. Sarwan, I think, I should say a word on account of the special interest I take in labour problem. Sir, hardly a day passes without over hearing of labour troubles either in our country or some other parts of the Globe. Strikes, and lockouts have become a daily feature of our economic life. Of late, specially since the end of the war these have become very common. I do not propose to enter into the causes of these strikes most of which, in fact 99 per cent. of which are attributable to inadequate wages. What however I do not want to maintain



is that they have become a matter of daily occurrence. We invariably hear of strikes in one or other part of the world. We are to see why this trouble arises. This Cut Motion draws the attention of the Government to the need of giving more money for the Inspectorate. what is spent cannot be said to be adequate in view of the existence in Assam of about one thousand Tea Gardens with a population of 11 lakhs labourers. I am glad to be able to say in this connection that better amenities are provided for the working population in the gardens owned by the Indian Tea Association than in those owned by Indians. On account of the present situation in the world we can apprehend trouble here almost any time. We have the Oil Industry and other Mill Industries where thousand of workers are employed. In view of this, I hope Government will pay more attention to the need of increasing the staff in order to cope with their work better and earmark more money for this Department. I must give a warning to those sitting in front of me that unless they take notice of it, they are going to face serious trouble in the near future. I would once more draw the attention of the Government to the need of earmarking more funds for labour welfare and industrial relations.

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister):** While opposing the Cut Motion I quite appreciate the anxiety which prompted the hon. Member Prof. Sarwan to initiate this debate, on the necessity of expansion of the Labour Department. In this connection, I should like to point out that the Labour Department was not so organised until 1947 when Government formed the nucleus of this Department by gradual appointment of 11 Inspectors and 4 Labour Officers. At present, we think, that this staff is adequate for the purpose. I would like to point out also that the Labour Department is still in a formative stage. Along with time, the Department will be expanded and we will consider the suggestions of Prof. Sarwan about these facilities which he proposes. Apart from this, I would like to point out about the position when the hon. Member has referred to the question of Oil Company and Coal Mine Industry of the State. These Industries are under the control of the Government of India. The State Government have no control over them.

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** The Inspectorate have no connection with them ?

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister):** They are under the control of the Government of India, who have got their own Officers to look after the interests of the Labour in Coal Mines as well as in Oil Company. We are mainly concerned with the Tea Industry, Rice and Oil Mills and other Industries and Commercial Establishments which fall—under the purview of the State Government. With the present staff, we have been doing whatever is possible on our part to do with regard to labour matters concerning these Industries.

About certain conciliation proceedings which he refers to in connection with this Department, if that particular matter is brought to the notice of the Government, we shall look into it. With these few words, I would like to request Prof. Sarwan to withdraw his Cut Motion.

**Prof. P. M. SARWAN:** In view of the sympathetic attitude of the Government and in view of the fact that I have drawn attention to the failings of this Department, I beg, leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I put the original Demand.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

The Motion was adopted.

GRANT No. 20.

(41.—Veterinary)

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head —"41.—Veterinary".

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,69,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"41.—Veterinary".

There are two Cut Motions standing in the name of Maulavi Md. Nazmal Haque and Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury. I call upon Maulavi Nazmal Haque to move his Motion.

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.25,713 under grant No.20, major head—41.—Veterinary, minor head—D.—Hospital and Dispensaries (total), at page 197 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,69,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, my intention to move this Cut Motion is to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the urgency of establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Lakhipur in the Goalpara Subdivision. I know that the Hon'ble Minister has visited this place and he was thus got personal experience. This area covers the western portion of the Goalpara Subdivision, having no Dispensary. Almost all people in the area are agriculturists and every year we find that many cattle are dying due to some diseases. I think, the Hon'ble Minister will remember that in the last year's Budget discussion I have also pointed out the necessity of the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Lakhipur and I think, the Hon'ble Minister will agree to the necessity of establishment of this dispensary at Lakhipur and I hope, the Hon'ble Minister before requesting me to withdraw this Motion will give me assurance that a dispensary will be established at Lakhipur.

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

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the provision of Rs.25,713 under grant No.20, major head—41.—Veterinary, minor head—D.—Hospital and Dispensaries (total), at page 197 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,69,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** As no hon. Member is taking part in the discussion, the Hon'ble Minister will please reply.



**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as I remember, there has been discussion on the floor of this House about the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Lakhipur. I know myself that there is need for the establishment of such a dispensary there. This is not the only place, Sir. There are many other places in our State where such Veterinary services are urgently needed. We could not increase the number of dispensaries so long as we are in dearth of trained doctors and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Sir, after a considerable attempt we are on the point of removing our want for doctors. As the hon. Members of this House know that this year our Veterinary College will turn out, I mean, will produce 16 to 20 doctors. We have about 25 students in the Veterinary (Final) class and we hope, out of them at least 15 to 20 will come out successful this year. When we have these doctors, Sir, I think, emergent and urgent needs can be looked to in the State.

Sir, during my last tour, I had been to Lakhipur and I know that there was demand for a dispensary there but one thing should be remembered that these Veterinary services are to be looked after by the Local Boards concerned. If the Goalpara Local Board come forward with a proposal, if they make the necessary preliminary arrangements, I mean, if they construct the quarters for a Doctor and a dispensary house, I think, it will be possible for Government to give them a Doctor when our doctors will come out from the College. Unless, Sir, there is a serious attempt on the part of the Goalpara Local Board, as we know, Sir, the Local Boards say that they have no fund, and if they come out with that plea, it cannot be possible for Government to give money for a doctor for the purpose of a dispensary. If, Sir, in due time the Goalpara Local Board comes forward with such a proposal and makes preliminaries, I can assure the hon. Member that a Doctor will be given there.

As regards the statement made by the hon. Member that cattle have been dying out and on that may be an over-estimate, Sir. Year before last there was rinderpest there and after that, Sir, we made arrangement for mass-innocation. We made arrangements for preparation of vaccine in our State and since then mass-innocation has been given gradually. This year when I was there I made enquiries. We cannot say, Sir, that off and on cattle are dying. At Dhubri I made enquiry and the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon there informed me that due to want of proper communication in the out of the way parts of the Subdivision it could not be possible in time to go to the places and informations also could not reach doctors in time. When information reached timely cases were brought under control.

With these words, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Motion as Government will do all that can be done.

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE:** With the assurance given by the Hon'ble Minister that attempts will be made to establish a dispensary at Lakhipur, I beg to withdraw my Motion.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion?

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

I will now call upon Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury to move his Motion.



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.6,69,000 under grant No.20, major head—41.—Veterinary, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,69,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my intention in bring this Cut Motion is to invite the attention of the Government for improving the cattle wealth of this State. In this connection, Sir, I do not find any indication from the Government side regarding the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving the cattle wealth of the State. They say that they are interested in preventing cow slaughter in the entire province in order to increase the yield of milk and to give us more milk. That is a laudable idea. I am in full agreement with the Government regarding that. But we have not enough fodder to feed our cattle. Grazing Reserves are few and numbered. Epidemics might break out at any moment and thereby diminish our cattle wealth to a great extent. The pointed attention of the Government was drawn the other day by one of my esteemed Friends of the European group in the Assembly when during his stay of about 6 months in Calcutta he witnessed with his own eyes the plight of bulls and bullocks going from dust bin to dust bin in search of food. Hence I would like to know what measures the Government propose to adopt in order to improve the cattle wealth in our State.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.6,69,000 under Grant No. 20, major head—41—Veterinary, at page 193 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,69,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

*(At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it.)*

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Any other hon. Members to speak ?

**Srijut BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA:** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্রসঙ্গত মই চৰকাৰক আমাৰ যি বিলাক গ্ৰেজিং বিজাৰ্ড আছে সেই গ্ৰেজিং বিজাৰ্ড বিলাকৰ ঘাঁহৰ বিষয়ে দাখিল মান কৰ খুজিছোঁ। আমি সকলোৱেই দেখিছোঁ যে, আমাৰ গৰু-মহৰ চৰনীয়া পথাৰ বুলি যিবিলাক, 'থ্ৰফেচনেল গ্ৰেজিং বিজাৰ্ড' আৰু 'ভিলেজ গ্ৰেজিং বিজাৰ্ড' (P.G.R. আৰু V.G.R.) আছে সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰায় বিলাকেই কেৱল নামতহে চৰনীয়া পথাৰ হৈ আছে। প্ৰায় বিলাকতেই খালিবতো কথাই নাই, বাৰিষাও ঘাঁহ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে নহয়।

*(Voices—শুনক, শুনক)*

তাৰ বাবে অৱশ্যে মই চৰকাৰক দোষ দিব খোজা নাই। এই গ্ৰেজিং বিলাকত ভাল ঘাঁহ উৎপন্ন কৰি আমাৰ গৰু ম'হ বিলাকক যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে আহাৰ যোগোৱাৰ দায়িত্ব কেৱল চৰকাৰেই নহয়, আমাৰ বাইজৰো দায়িত্ব সমানেই। এনে অৱস্থাত এই বিষয়ত যেতিয়া আমাৰ বাইজসকল উদাসীন হৈ আছে মই বিবেচনা কৰোঁ, আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই গ্ৰেজিং বিলাকত কেনেকৈ ভাল ঘাঁহ উৎপন্ন কৰিব পৰা যায়, কেনেকৈ ভালকৈ ৰাখিব পৰা যায় সেই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ কাম হাতত লৈ বাইজক দেখুৱালে ভাল হয়। মই জানিব পাৰিছোঁ, ইতিমধ্যে খানাপাৰা ফাৰ্মৰ ঘাঁহৰ গবেষণা বিভাগত, যিবিলাক কাম হাতত লৈছে তাৰ পৰা বহুতো ভাল তথ্য পোৱা গৈছে। আৰু কপাহী পথাৰত দল-ঘাঁহ বিলাক ভালকৈ ৰাখি গৰু-মহৰ আহাৰ হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ কাম আগতে হাতত লোৱা দেখি ব'ং পাইছিলো। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ চৰকাৰৰ টকা-পয়চাৰ নাটনিৰ হেতু এই বিলাক আঁচনি চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। দেশৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে



আৰু আহাৰৰ বাবে আমাৰ গৰু-মহৰ আহাৰৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা সমস্যা আমাৰ প্ৰধান কথা হৈ উঠিছে। কিন্তু ঘাঁহৰ উৎপন্নৰ স্থান, এই গ্ৰেজিংবিলাকত উন্নত ধৰণৰ ঘাঁহৰ খেতিকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু সেই ঘাঁহ মজুত কৰি থোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ যি বিলাক কাম হাতত লোৱা হোৱা নাই— সেই বিলাক সোনকালে জোৰেৰে সাৰল কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ।

**Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI:** Madam, I only want to speak a few words on the Cut Motion moved by Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury. I think we have sufficient cattle population in the country and most of the cattle is useless, diseased, and although we have sufficient cattle population, we do not get sufficient quantity of milk that is required for the people of this State. We have more cattle, but few Veterinary Dispensaries. So what I suggest is this that useless and diseased cattle of inferior variety should be discouraged and Government should see that only selected healthy cattle remain. We can also improve the quality of our cattle by bringing some special kind of breeds from outside. We can bring Hissar bulls and Hissar cows, and Government should see that with the Hissar bulls we can make arrangements for cross breeding. That will improve the quality of our cattle. Government should also see that proper arrangements are made for the fodder of the cattle.

With these few words, I resume seat.

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN:** মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সময়ৰ অভাৱৰ হেতু মই আমাৰ গৰু-মহ আদিৰ আৰু সিঁহতৰ সৰ্বতোপ্ৰকাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চমুকৈ কেই আঘাৰ মান কম। আমাৰ দেশখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। কৃষিৰ উন্নতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে, আমাৰ গৰু-মহৰ উপযুক্ত প্ৰতিপালনৰ ওপৰত। এই বিষয়ে মই, ইংৰাজী ১৯৩৭ চনৰে পৰা গভৰ্ণ-মেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিও আহিছো আৰু গভৰ্ণ-মেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা, মোৰ কিছুমান suggestion গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে, মই সুখীও হৈছো। Sir Saadulla মন্ত্ৰীসভাৰ দিনতেই, যেতিয়া আমাৰ অসমত ভেটেৰিনেৰী কলেজ স্থাপন হোৱা নাছিল, Rinderpest আদি মহামাৰীৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ গৰু-মহ বিলাক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Government tissue vaccination দিবৰ কাৰণে field assistant কিছুমান ট্ৰেইনিং দি লবৰ কাৰণে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছিলো সেইটো Sir Saiyid Md. Saadulla গবৰ্ণ-মেণ্টে গ্ৰহণ কৰি field assistant তৰ post বিলাক create কৰে। বৰ্তমান কংগ্ৰেছ গবৰ্ণ-মেণ্টেও সেই বিলাকৰ সংখ্যা ক্ৰমে বাঢ়াই আছে। কিয়নো সেই সময়ত ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ঠাইত পশু চিকিৎসাৰ কলেজ বিলাক আছিল যদিও তেনে কলেজ আমাৰ ইয়াত নাছিল। তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ কিছুমান লোকক শিক্ষা দিয়াই অনোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে suggestion দিছিলো আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে, Bengal, Madras আদিৰ ভেটেৰিনেৰী কলেজত আমাৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক ছাত্ৰক শিক্ষা দিয়াই অনোৱা হয়। এতিয়া অসমৰ নিজা ভেটেৰিনেৰী কলেজ স্থাপিত হ'ল, ইয়াৰ আগতে অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ, ভেটেৰিনেৰী কলেজত, ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে সময়ত এটা 'চিট' (seat) পোৱাও বৰ দুকল ব্যাপাৰ আছিল। আমাৰ ভেটেৰিনেৰী কলেজ স্থাপিত হোৱাৰ পৰা আগৰ সেই অভাৱ অভিযোগ বিলাকৰ সাম কাটিব। ভেটেৰিনেৰী কলেজ স্থাপন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ গাঁৱে ভূঁইয়ে ব্যাপক ভাবে গৰু-মহবিলাক চাবৰ আৰু চিকিৎসা কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে Field Assistant ৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়োৱা হ'ল, 'চিৰান, ভেকচিনেচন' আদি আমাৰ ইয়াতে তৈয়াৰ কৰি লব পৰাটো সুখৰ কথা। এই সকলো বিলাক বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে আমাৰ গৰু-মহ বিলাক উন্নত কৰি—আমাৰ জীৱনধাৰণৰ প্ৰধান সমল কৃষি কৰ্মৰ যাতে উন্নতি সাধন হয় তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ সৰ্বশক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগিব। এই অৰ্থে আমি দুটা কথাটো লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব—

১। Ideal Milk-cum-Bull Farm খুলিব লাগিব। অৰ্থাৎ গাখীৰ আৰু উন্নত ধৰণৰ বলী হালোৱা গৰু উৎপন্ন কৰিব পৰা আদৰ্শ ফাৰ্ম খুলিব লাগিব। এই ফাৰ্মৰ কাৰণে এনেকুৱা ওখঠাই হ'ব য'ত বৰষুণ হ'লেও পানী নজমে, বোকাপানীও হ'ব নালাগিব।



আৰু খৰাং ফৰকাল ঠাই হ'ব লাগিব। নগাঁৱৰ লক্ষ্যত, এনে উপযুক্ত ঠাই আছে, আৰু তাত এনে ধৰনৰ উন্নত এখন আদৰ্শ ফাৰ্ম খুলিবলৈ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি অহা স্বত্বেও সেই বিষয়ে মনোযোগ নিদিয়াটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

২। উন্নত ধৰনৰ হালোৱা গৰু আৰু সবহ গাখীৰ দিয়া গাই উৎপন্ন কৰিবলৈ, সুস্থ, ঘাঁড় গৰু, অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা যেনে বিহাৰ, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ, পাঞ্জাব আদিৰ পৰা অনোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু তেনে কৰিবলৈ হলে বহু ধনৰ দৰকাৰ হ'ব। সেই নিমিত্তে কম খৰছত এই কাৰ্য্য সাধন কৰিবলৈ Artificial Insemination অৰ্থাৎ কৃত্ৰিম উপায়েৰে গাই বিলাকক পাল খুৱাই বীৰ্য্য ধাৰণ কৰাই গাভিৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। নহলে সোনকালে আমাৰ দেশত উন্নত গৰুৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব পৰা নহ'ব। দ্বিতীয়তে আমাৰ দেশৰ গাই বিলাকৰ পৰাই এনে দৰে ডাঙৰ গৰু উৎপন্ন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব আৰু তেনে কৰিবলৈ হলে ক্ৰমে ক্ৰমে হে চামে চামে ঘাঁড় বা Artificial Insemination কৰাই ডাঙৰ কৰি নিবগৈ লাগিব।

গৰু-মহৰ সৰ্ব্বতোপ্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে এই দুটা বিষয়ে লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব আৰু তাৰ লগতে সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে—সিহঁতৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত উন্নত ধৰণৰ ঘাঁহ। আশাকৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই দুটা বিষয়ত মনোযোগ দিব।

তাৰ পিচত, গৰু-মহৰ ঘাঁহৰ ঠাই, চৰনীয়া পথাৰ হিচাবে, যিখিনি Grazing Reserve আছে সেই বিলাকত এনেয়ে ঘাঁহৰ অভাৱ তাতে আকৌ মাটিৰ অভাৱত বহুতো মাটিহীন মানুহে বেদখল কৰি বহিছে।

দুই-তিন মাহৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰায় বিলাক গ্ৰেজিং ৰিজাৰ্ভ বেদখল কৰিছে। মই আজি এখন টেলিগ্ৰাম পাইছো যে মোৱামাৰী ৰিজাৰ্ভটো মানুহে ভগাই লৈছে আৰু নগাঁৱৰ প্ৰায় বিলাক ৰিজাৰ্ভকে মানুহে এইদৰে ভগাই লৈছে। বালিমুখ বুলি ঠাই এখনলৈ গৈ দেখিলো যে সেই ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰায় ডেৰহেজাৰ দুহেজাৰ গৰু-মহ তাত চৰায়। এই ঠাই যদিও চৰকাৰী ৰিজাৰ্ভ নাছিল, তথাপি তাৰ মানুহে ৰিজাৰ্ভ হিচাপে ৰাখি তাত গৰু-মহ চৰাইছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া দুবৰ পৰা মানুহ গৈ সেই ঠাই দোখৰ ভগাই লৈছেগৈ। সিদিনাও মই দেখি আহিছো যে ম'হ খুটিৰ পৰা প্ৰায় এশ গজ মান নিলগলৈকে মাটি দখল কৰিছে।

আমাৰ মানুহে গৰু-মহ কেনেকৈ প্ৰতিপালন কৰিব লাগে নোজানে। এতিয়া লোক-সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ লগে লগে আৰু পমুৱা বিলাকৰ অবাধ গতিৰ লগে লগে মাটিৰ অভাৱ বেচি হ'বলৈ ধৰিছে আৰু ঘাহনিও নাইকীয়া হৈছে। গতিকে গৰুৱে আদমোৰৰ বেচি গাখীৰ নিদিয়া হৈছে আৰু ম'হেও মাত্ৰ দুই-তিনি সেৰহে দিছে। স্বাস্থ্যৰ কাৰণে যেনেকৈ ভাত, মাছ, মাংস আদিৰ নিত্য দৰকাৰ তেনেকৈ সমানে আমাক গাখীৰ, মাখন, ঘিউ আদি শক্তিকৰ বস্তুবোৰ লাগে, আৰু এই বিলাক গৰু-মহৰ ওপৰতেই বিশেষকৈ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। সেই কাৰণে আজি-কালি গৰু-মহৰ ঘাঁহৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো নিত্য দৰকাৰ। আমাৰ মানুহে ঘাঁহ কেনেকৈ শুকাই ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু গোবোৱা ঘাঁহ (Silage) ৰ বিষয়ে ভাল শিক্ষা পোৱা নাই আৰু Stall-feedingৰো লাগে আৰু গোৱাৰ কেইডালকে ভালকৈ ৰাখি খুৱাব নাজানে। সেই কাৰণে Stall-feeding অৰ বিষয়ে সকলো কথা ৰাইজক দেখুওৱা উচিত। বন্ধে চৰকাৰে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ফাৰ্মত Dry cattle অৰ্থাৎ কোনো কামত নহা গাই আৰু বলদ বোৰ সুকীয়া কৰি ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ৰিজাৰ্ভ ৰাখিছে, কিয়নো তেতিয়া গৃহস্থই খিৰতী গাই আৰু হালোৱা গৰু বোৰ যত ৰাখি বেচিকৈ ঘাঁহ খুৱাব পাৰিব। পাঞ্জাব চৰকাৰেও ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ সহযোগে তেনে নিয়ম কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও যদি তেনে এটা নিয়ম কৰি কাম হাতত নলয় তেনেহলে গৰু ম'হৰ সংখ্যা দিনে দিনে কমি যাব আৰু নিশকতীয়াও হ'ব। আজি-কালি আমি বিহাৰ আৰু উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ গৰুৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি বছৰে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। আৰু এহাল ভাল বলদ গৰু বাৰশ বা পোন্ধৰশ টকা নহলে কিনিবকৈ নোৱাৰি। যদি কেনেকৈ তাৰে এটি মৰি থাকে তেনেহলে সেই মানুহ ঘৰ সমূলী ধ্বংস হৈ যায়। মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে Cattle Breeding Farm আৰু ঘাঁহৰ নিমিত্তে বিশেষ চেষ্টা কৰিব।



আমাৰ দেশত বহুত পাহাৰ আৰু জজ্বল আদি আছে। দাৰ্জিলিঙত যেনেকৈ ভেৰা পোহে যদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও ভেৰা পোহাৰ বন্দৰস্ত কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে আমাৰ মানুহে তাৰ পৰা খাদ্যও পালেহেঁতেন আৰু উলৰ আভাবো কমিলহেঁতেন। যদি বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে কৰিব পাৰে তেনেহলে আমাৰ ইয়াতো নিশ্চয় কৰিব পাৰিব। ছাগলীও এটা আৱশ্যকীয় জন্তু। ইয়াৰ লগতে হাঁহ, কুকুৰা, পাৰ আদিও Livestock ৰ ভিতৰত ধৰে। সেই সকলবোৰ পুহিবলৈ যাতে আমাৰ দেশত বহুল প্ৰচাৰ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে যত্ন কৰিব লাগে। বাক মই এই বিষয়ে আৰু অলপ কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিম। (voice—ভাল কথা কৈছে তেখেতে, কবলৈ দিয়ক) পূৰ্বে আমাৰ এই ৰাজ্যত ঘোৰাৰ সংখ্যা অত্যাধিক আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে, ঘোৰা আমাৰ ইয়াত একেবাৰে পাবলৈ নাইকীয়া হল। ঘোৰা নাইকীয়া হোৱা কাৰণে তাৰ আৱশ্যকতাও যে হ্ৰাস হৈছে এনে নহয়। আমাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াও ইয়াৰ উপযোগীতা অপূৰণীয়। আজি কালি ঘোৰাৰ তেজৰে Hæmoglobin বুলি লাল তেজৰ ভিতৰত থকা এবিধ পদাৰ্থ ডাক্তৰ সকলে তৈয়াৰ কৰে, যিহে আমাৰ শৰীৰৰ বৃদ্ধি বৃদ্ধি কৰা কামত সহায়তা কৰে। তেন্তে দেখা গল, ঘোৰাৰ তেজ আমাৰ শৰীৰ পুষ্টিৰ কাৰণে দৰ্কাৰ। এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত আমি ঘোৰাৰ তেজও খাওঁ। (Voice—ইস বাম, হিন্দু হৈ আপুনি জানো ঘোৰাৰ তেজও খায়?)। (হাহাঁ) আমি তেজ বুলি নাখাওঁ Tonic বুলি খাওঁ।

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI:** May I know whether horse can be included in the category of "cattle"?

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN:** Yes, cattle is a very wide term.

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI:** What about "Pigeon"?

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN:** "Livestock" includes cow, buffalo, ox, horse, poultry, pigeon, etc. Now I am speaking on livestock.

মই অৱশ্যে সদনৰ বেচি সময় নষ্ট কৰিব নোখোজো। কেবল ইয়াকেই কওঁ যে ইঞ্জিন আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰাৰ আগেয়ে বহু কাম ঘোৰাৰ দ্বাৰাই সম্পন্ন কৰা হৈছিল। সেই কাৰণে বেল জাহাজ আদিৰ ইঞ্জিন বিলাকৰ শক্তিৰ মাপও ঘোৰাৰ শক্তি বুলিহে লোৱা হৈছে অথাৎ Horse Power বোলা হয়। ইঞ্জিন আৱিষ্কাৰৰ পিছতো আমি ঘোৰাৰ আৱশ্যকতা যে নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰো তাক যোৱা মহাযুদ্ধই আমাক বুজাই দিলে। গতিকে শক্তিশালী ঘোৰা তৈয়াৰী কৰিবলৈ বেচ শক্তিপ্ৰদ খাদ্য বাহানিৰ দৰ্কাৰ। মানুহৰ খাদ্যোৎপাদনৰ লগে লগে ঘোৰা, গৰু-মহৰ খাদ্যৰ কথা পিচ পেলাই থলে ভুল কৰা হব। কাৰণ এইদুটা কথাৰ গৌণ সম্বন্ধ আছে। এই জন্তু কেইটিৰ পুষ্টিসাধন নহলে মানুহৰ স্বাস্থ্যবো ব্যঘাত ঘটাব আশঙ্কা। বিশেষকৈ দেশত বৰ্ত্তমান খাদ্য বস্ত্তৰ অনাটন হৈছে গতিকে মই আশা কৰো এই ঘোৰা, গৰু মহ আদিৰ বেমাৰৰ ঔষধপাতি আৰু পুষ্টিৰ খাদ্য সম্ভাৰ আমাৰ দেশত উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যেই সেই বিভাগ সমূহক বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে, যাতে এই দৰকাৰী জন্তু কেইটিৰ পুষ্টিসাধনৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে ঔষধপাতি আৰু ঘাহ পানী পোৱা যায়।

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA:** মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয়, এই আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মইয়ো এটি কথা কওঁ বুলি আশা কৰিছো। ভাৰতৰ আৰু অসমৰ বৰ্ত্তমান প্ৰধান সমস্যা হৈছে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদন। এই ৰাজ্যৰ বৰ্ত্তমান সকলো বৈভৱৰ মূল হৈছে কৃষি। কৃষিৰ এতিয়ালৈকে আপুৰুগীয়া সজুলী হ'ল গৰু মহ। মোৰ বোধেৰে চৰকাৰে অন্ততঃ যত্ন আদিৰে বাইজক কৃষি কাৰ্য্যত সাহায্য কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু বৰ বেছি আবশ্যকো নহয় গতিকে স্বাস্থ্য সবল গৰু কেনেকৈ পালন কৰিব লাগে, সেইবিষয়ে আমাৰ পিচপৰা বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলোৱা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। গো পালনৰ আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা নথকাত আমাৰ দেশৰ



হালোৱা গৰুৰ অভাব কেনে উৎকট তাকে এই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিবলৈ মই এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ।

আমাৰ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ বিবন্ধত অঞ্চলত বাইজক হালৰ গৰু যোগাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি আবেদন কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা গৰু যোগাৰ কৰি দিবলৈ মান্তি হৈ প্ৰায় ৩০০ হাল হালোৱা গৰু যোগাৰ কৰিবলৈ বুলি বিভাগীয় Director, Deputy Director, Demonstrator আদিয়ে বহুতো ঘূৰা ঘূৰি কৰিও আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এতিয়াও ৩০০ হাল গৰুকেই আজিলৈকে যোগাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। মাত্ৰ ৫০ কি ১০০ হাল গৰুহে যোগাৰ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে এনে ভাবে যত্ন কৰি যোগাৰ কৰা এহাল গৰুৰ প্ৰকৃত দাম পৰিল চাবে চাৰিশ টকা, তাৰ লগত বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ যাতায়াতৰ খৰচ T. A. খৰচ গৰু বহনৰ কাৰণে জাহাজ ভাৰা ইত্যাদি যোগ কৰিলে এহাল গৰুৰ বেপেকৰা দাম ধাৰ্য্য কৰা নিয়মমতে নিশ্চয় ৬০০ কি ৭০০ টকা পৰিব। এতিয়া ইমান দাম দি দুখীয়া বাইজেই ব'কিনে কেনেকৈ? যি হওক, ইমান চেষ্টা কৰিও আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ৩০০ হাল গৰু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যোগাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰাটো জানো কম পৰিতাপৰ কথা? আৰু এই মহা বিপদৰ সময়ত তেনে এখন ঠাইৰ বাইজক যদি অলপ সন্তা দামত—দেশৰ প্ৰচলিত মূল্যত চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়া গৰু কিহালও দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে আপোনালোকে ভাবি চাওক আমি কিমান পিচপৰা আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ এই আপুৰুগীয়া সম্প্ৰতি কিমান কম।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বাইজক জনাইছে যে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যক আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীল কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু এই বহুমূলীয়া উপাদান, গৰু মহ—তাক বাইজৰ হতুয়াই প্ৰতিপালন কৰাবলৈ কি চেষ্টা কৰিছে? আমাৰ চৰকাৰে গৰু মহৰ বাৰতীয় ঘাঁহ পানী যোগাই বাইজক উৎসাহ দিব নোৱাৰিলে আৰু আমাৰ দেশবাসীয়ে নিয়ম মতে গো পালন কৰি এই সম্পদ বঢ়াব নোৱাৰিলে দেশক সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰা অসম্ভৱ। আমাৰ দেশৰ জঙ্ঘল বিলাকত প্ৰকৃতিদত্ত দল ঘাঁহ, নল খাগৰিবো অভাব হোৱা নাই। এই জঙ্ঘলী নল খাগৰিয়ে বিল খালৰ দলনীৰ পৰা পূৰ্বে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ গৰু মহক পুষ্টিৰ খাদ্য যোগাইছিল। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এই প্ৰকৃতিৰ অবদানৰ সহায়েৰে, মই ভাবো চৰকাৰে Cattle Breeding আৰু Live Stock বিভাগৰ পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি গোচৰণীয়া পথাৰৰ অভাৱ থকা অঞ্চলত পুষ্টিৰ খাদ্য যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে বাইজেও যাতে তাৰ সহায় লবলৈ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ পায় তাৰ কাৰণে ভাবে প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাব লাগে। মই জনাত চৰকাৰৰ খানাপাৰা কৰ্মত কিছুদিন আগেয়ে গবেষণা চলাই দল ঘাঁহ যে গৰু মহৰ পুষ্টিৰ খাদ্য তাক প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন এই প্ৰকৃতিদত্ত দল ঘাঁহ আৰু নল খাগৰিৰ দ্বাৰাই কেনেকৈ গৰু মহ প্ৰতিপালন কৰিব পাৰি তাক আমাৰ পিচপৰা বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰি শুকান ঘাঁহ তৈয়াৰ কৰি গো পালনৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে বাইজে হাতত লয় তাৰ দিহা কৰা উচিত। নতুবা আমাৰ গো প্ৰতিপালনৰ সন্নিবিধা হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশৰ অধিকাংশ প্ৰজাই হিন্দু। পূৰ্বে হিন্দুৱে গো পূজা কৰিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া তাৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে আমাৰ গো-ধন এনে শোচনীয় প্ৰথাৰে প্ৰতিপালিত হয় যে আমি পালনৰ নাম কৰি মৰণৰ মুখলৈহে আগবঢ়াই দিছো।

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক পুনৰাই অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গো ধন বৃদ্ধি আৰু তাৰ পুষ্টি সাধনৰ কাৰণে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই ৰাজ্যক যেন গো প্ৰতিপালনৰ আৰু ইয়াৰ উপকাৰীতাৰ কিছু আভাষ দিয়ে। এই খিনিকেই কৈ মই সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Mover of this Cut Motion that he has given us this opportunity of discussing a very important problem of the country.



At the outset, Madam, I would like to say that the problem has not been properly appreciated and examined to the extent it deserves. There is always a cry for better cattle, for more milk and better draught cattle, but no one goes to the root of the problem rather very few consider the problem from the right points of view. Madam, the problem is a vast one. Government might establish some demonstration centres here and there and show to the people a system of rearing good cattle, and the way how our cattle can produce more milk ; but unless these efforts produce the necessary reactions on the public, will it be possible for the Government to give attention to every individual householder and to improve his cattle ? Unless we consider the problem from the practical point of view, as I have already said, we will not be able to appreciate it. We have an ideal Cattle Farm in Upper Shillong and everyone who goes there will be wonder struck, at least any man of our country will at first sight ask to himself whether there are such cattle in existence in the country. We have very good cattle in the Upper Shillong Farm where the maximum yield of a cow is 78 lbs. of milk daily.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** Will the Hon'ble Minister take us there ? We want to be headed by our Hon'ble Minister.

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR :** You are welcome. I will not disoblige any hon. Member.

Madam, similarly, we have got livestock farms at Khanapara, at Barpeta and at Borbhetta in Jorhat, but what I find is that necessary reaction is not produced in our masses because the problem is not taken up practically. Simply theoretical knowledge and simply appreciation that Government have been rearing good cattle in such and such a farm will not go to the root of the problem. We must pay our attention to the practical side of the problem, I mean every householder should pay real attention to his cattle. We know, Madam, that cattle wealth is the most important wealth of our people in this country. We have been living and earning our living depending on our cattle wealth. You will find that a householder is rearing about a dozen of cattle, but all of them are emaciated and not properly fed. Supposing we establish a dozen of farms here and there to show to the people what good cattle are like, but unless they produce the proper reaction in the minds of the people and unless the cattle are maintained up to a certain standard, mere maintenance of such farms cannot go to the solution of the problem. That is what I find in the practical field. Madam, the whole State may be turned into vast Professional Grazing Reserves and yet our cattle population may not improve unless the real art or science is followed. To rear cattle in the Professional Grazing Reserves is an easy-going method but unless the owner takes proper care of them by providing better fodder the condition of such cattle in the Professional Grazing Reserves will not be improved, as my hon. Friend Mr. Chaliha has remarked that there are Professional Grazing Reserves every where, but no good grass is seen anywhere. So, Madam, unless good grass is grown for the fodder of the cattle population, simply maintaining of the farms will not bring us any benefit. This should be considered, Madam, that we have by experience found that our country has yet wholly to depend on the cattle population for the earning of our livelihood. So, we should give more attention to the improvement of our cattle. Our masses should realise and they should know that whatever the size or breed of their cattle the first



step they should take is to feed them properly. You may have big sized cattle or good breed of cattle, but if they are not properly maintained, in the long run you will have only big skeleton of those cattle which would not then be real cattle. If our cattle are small sized, but if they are properly fed and if they are made stout and strong, they can properly plough land. Of course, they may not be able to plough as much land as bullocks of good breed can, but still they will be quite useful in ploughing. The next step is to maintain a number of good cows and not to let them loose in the grazing reserve but at least for some time to keep them in the stall and feed them properly. That is an essential process.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** By way of explanation, Madam, while the Hon'ble Minister has as much interest in the improvement of cattle may I take it that he will shortly lift the sales tax on the rice and paddy which are taken for feeding them properly ?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR :** I will come to that, Madam, during my speech. Rearing of good cows is a good step towards improvement of cattle population. If we maintain good cows the calves would be good and we would get better quantity of milk. And the other step is, in order to reap the benefit, our masses should be instructed to castrate the weedy bulls, I mean the bulls that are not fit for breeding. Unless that is done the upgrading of cattle cannot be achieved. This is an important step. Madam, good amount of propaganda is also necessary. Our people should realise that by having a small number of good cattle they can have better result than by maintaining a large number of bad cattle. Unless our masses are trained up and unless there is a craving to have better things, it is not possible for Government to improve the whole cattle population at once with a "Mantra". Unless it is done, it is no use importing better sized cattle from outside. What I have noticed is that all these points have not made any impression in the minds of the people and it is for want of proper appreciation, realisation and fit propaganda on the subject.....

**Maulavi Md. MASKED ALI :** Who will make propaganda, Madam ?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR :** Madam, I regret that I have to impress on the hon. Members of this House, who are the representatives of our people, that propaganda is to be made not by the people from outside, but by the hon. Members of this House. On them the burden lies to make this propaganda if they want improvement of our cattle wealth and to improve the condition of our people. So, Madam, Government quite realise the difficulty of the problem and to solve this they have been establishing livestock farms at many places and bull centres. Only the other day I opened a bull centre at North Lakhimpur. Government having done all these it remains for the hon. Members of this House, who are real representatives of the people, to take this matter in right earnest and, I request Madam, that they do the necessary propaganda to instruct the people so that efforts made by Government may produce the necessary results and that there may grow a real consciousness in the minds of all the people so that in due time we may achieve our object of improving the livestock of the province. We know that the prosperity of the country depends on the improvement of the livestock. I hope, hon. Members will take this into their serious consideration.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Hon. Minister's time is up. What does the hon. Member like to do ?



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Although I do not like to withdraw the Cut Motion, but still I beg leave of the House to withdraw.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion?

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

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I put the main grant:

The question is "that a sum not exceeding Rs.6,69,000 be granted to defray the charges, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—'41.—Veterinary'".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No.35.

#### (72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development)

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.1,54,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.1,54,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,400 under Grant No.35, major head—72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development, at page 299 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

The object of the Cut Motion is to urge the need for giving facilities to private concerns to open textile mills in these days of acute cloth shortage in the State when Government has given up the idea of opening textile mills of their own.

Madam, Government had the policy of nationalising the Textile Industry and for reasons best known to them they have given up this idea. Of late we have heard the reasons for the acute shortage of cloth in our country. There are more than one reason for this shortage of cloth and that was the export of large quantities of cloth from our lands. Government might give other reasons such as labour troubles, etc. etc., with regard to this shortage. Therefore, I have brought up this Cut Motion by way of impressing upon the Government the need for giving facilities to private concerns to open textile mills. The Deputy Minister, hon. Srijut Choudhury, told us the other day that the monthly consumption is 4 thousand bales of cotton, but we are not getting more than 1 thousand bales. He also said that some officers connected with Textile Department at the Centre have not responded to some of the letters of our Government. In order to meet the shortage of cloth in our Province, which every body admits, it is very necessary for Government to take early steps to give facilities to private persons in order to open mills so that we may not have to go to the blackmarket to purchase cloth. I hope the Government will be kind enough to pay some attention to my Cut Motion. With this I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.



**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.1,54,400 under Grant No.35, Major head—72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development, at page 299 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Madam, it is well known to this House that on the assurance of the Government of India that the money that may be necessary for developing the textile industry as a State concern in Assam, would be available. Orders were placed by this Government for purchase of machinery for a textile mill, but subsequently on account of the financial difficulties in the Centre they intimated their inability to find money for such a project in Assam. Under the circumstances we had no alternative but to give up the idea of establishing a textile mill as a State owned concern. Immediately after the Government arrived at that decision, as early as 31st January, 1950, *i.e.*, more than a year before the Cut Motion is moved, a Press Communique was issued by the Government. It was definitely stated therein how Government is anxious to help any party which is interested in the development of textile industry. I will read the Press Communique which must have been read by my hon. Friend who has moved this Cut Motion. It is dated 31st of January, 1950.

"The Government of Assam who in pursuance of their Communique of the 26th August 1946, decided to establish a Cotton Textile Mill in Assam as a State owned concern, had placed orders for 25,000 spindles and preparatory machinery with the manufacturers in U. K. through Messrs. Indian Textile Engineers Limited, Bombay and paid an advance of Rs.8,35,435 towards the cost of this machinery. Owing to financial difficulties, however, they regret they have been compelled to abandon the policy of State ownership in regard to the textile industry. Anxious as they are to see at least one Cotton Textile Mill established in Assam, the Government of Assam would be prepared to offer all reasonable facilities for that purpose to a private party willing to take up the project provided it agrees to repay Government the amount of advance mentioned above and takes over the order for machinery. This being one of the Centrally controlled Industries, this Government will have to obtain the approval of the Government of India and the manufacturers for the transfer of the machinery to the approved party. The total cost of the machinery specifications of which have not yet been finalised comes approximately to Rs.33,42,000. Any party interested in the undertaking should send up its proposal to the Secretary, Transport and Industries Department before the 10th March, 1950."

It is regrettable that except a single party who have not yet been able to raise much money for development of this textile industry, has not submitted application for having the machinery or indicating the concession that they want for the development of the industry here.

The only concern that has applied is the Assam National Textile Industries Limited. This Company had been registered under the Company's Act but in spite of repeated request they have not been able to raise the sufficient capital to repay the advance to the Government. In order to give facilities we have asked this party to satisfy the Government that they are able to repay the advance or else furnish adequate security guaranteeing repayment of the refund of the advance. We are prepared to transfer the order to them in case they can pledge movable or immovable property to the satisfaction of Government guaranteeing the refund of the advance but they have not yet been able to do so. On the other hand, several applications are coming from outside the province who are not only prepared to pay advance money all at once but are prepared also to pay interests and take other liabilities. I have tried to ascertain if any of those parties who had applied for this import license are prepared to develop the industry in Assam but none of those



are prepared to do so. Under these circumstances, Government will have no alternative but to transfer the order and the license to some other party, unless the Assam National Textile Industries Limited are prepared to pay the advance either in cash or furnish sufficient security—movable or immovable, guaranteeing repayment of refund. Government cannot wait indefinitely and run the risk of losing money to the tune of Rs.8,35,435.

Long before this Cut Motion was moved, Government has been making all possible effort to transfer the order and license to one who is willing to develop the textile industry, but unfortunately no one has yet made an earnest effort to take advantage of this offer made in the Press Communique issued in 1950.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Let us form a Co-operative Society.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Government would welcome that. It is for the public to come forward with such a proposal. I would request Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, an economist of great repute, to come forward and try to develop the industry and I can assure him that the Government would be glad to help him.

In view of what I have said, this Cut Motion is unnecessary. I hope, hon. Dr. Husain, will withdraw his Motion.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** In view of the reassuring statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister (laughter), signifying his deep anxiety for the establishment of a textile mill in the Province, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion?

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

I now put the original Motion:—

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No 34

#### (71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research)

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,800 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,800 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

I call upon Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury to move his Cut Motion.



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Madam, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,72,800 under Grant No. 34, Major head—71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research at page 297 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,72,800 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

My object is to raise a general discussion about the capital outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research. During the last few days, we have had ample discussion about food shortage in the Province. I do not think, I will say a single word more except pointing out the acuteness of the shortage. I quite appreciate the steps taken by Government in opening experimental centres. I know that some amount of money has been devoted to this. But I want to know from the Government why they do not spend a little more money for research work. May I also know whether they have any Officer in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research about whose winding up there was some talk. There are some people who are in favour of abolishing the whole Department. In view of the fact that this country is predominantly agricultural in nature, and in view of the fact also that it has not been able to grow as much paddy or foodstuff as is required by the people of the country, I hope, Government will see the necessity of devoting more sums for the training of people who can contribute their mite towards the improvement of agriculture. That, Madam, will help in meeting the demands of the people of Assam.

With these few words, I commend my Motion, not for the acceptance but for the consideration of the hon. Members of the House.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs. 1,72,800 under Grant No. 34, Major head—71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research, at page 297 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,72,800 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I appreciate the views of my Friend—the Mover of this Cut Motion, but I am afraid his criticism relates to a different subject. This demand relates to tractor operation schemes. Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury has brought into this discussion the non-appointment of an Economic Botanist, if I could follow him exactly. Is it Economic Botanist? (No reply.) This demand pertains to Tractor Operation Scheme and this Scheme has been in operation for the last 3 years. Some of the hon. Members during the general Budget discussion on the floor of this House expressed the views that Government must purchase more tractors, Bulldozers, etc. I had not the opportunity to meet that criticism during the general discussion of the Budget. Mr. Nilmoni Phookan who is absent here to-day expressed the view that Government should purchase more tractors, Bulldozers, etc., for increasing the food production of the State. In this connection, I must tell the House that I am not one of those who put extreme reliance on the tractor operation. Apart from the fact, many of the scientists of the world have expressed the views which are not in favour of mechanised cultivation. We have to take into consideration other economic factors, *i. e.*, unemployment of farm labour. Even eminent scientist like Einstein has expressed the views that tractor operation might deteriorate the soil, and even an economist like Dr. Kumarappa who came to this State 2 or 3 years ago in connection with the Agrarian Reforms was also of the same opinion. Apart from these factors, there are other factors which we must take into account. Mechanised cultivation has bearing with the industrialisation of the country. Even in countries which are



industrially advanced, mechanised cultivation has not progressed so as to throw out animal power. With the exception of the United Kingdom and United States of America the other countries of Europe are far behind in this respect. Even U. S. S. R. which is highly industrialised, mechanised, cultivation has not advanced to throw out animal power. So in our State we cannot entirely rely on mechanised cultivation especially when there is dearth of trained personnel and difficulty in securing spare parts, etc. During these 3 years, I must state that we had great difficulties for the lack of trained personnel, for the lack of spare parts and equipment and also for transport of Diesel Oil to the operational centres. We have now overcome these difficulties.

You may find that the amount proposed to be spent is rupees five lakhs but it is expected that receipt to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd would accrue during the year and an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 85,000 have been provided to purchase more tractors.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Are you against the operation of tractors ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** No.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** When the Hon'ble Minister himself is not sanguine about the desirability of tractor operation, is it desirable on the part of the Government to spend more money in purchasing more tractors ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** What I mean is that we should not rely entirely on tractors but these may be utilised for reclamation of lands.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Madam, in view of the fact that my Motion is, as the Hon'ble Minister says, misplaced, I find my arguments misfired and also in view of the assurance that the tractors will be utilised for reclamation of land, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,800 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

The Motion was adopted.

GRANT No. 1.

#### (4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax)

**The Hon'ble Shree MOTIRAM BORA:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"4.—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head—"4.—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax".

(After a pause)



**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** As there is no Cut Motion I put the main demand as a question.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs 55,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head — “4.—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax”.

The Motion was adopted.

GRANT No. 25.

[50.—Civil Works (Tools and Plant and Establishment Charges)]

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS :** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,03,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head “50. Civil Works (Tools and Plant and Establishment).”

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,03,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head—“50. Civil Works (Tools and Plant and Establishment).”

*(After a pause)*

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** There is no Cut Motion under this demand. I therefore put the question.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,03,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works (Tools and Plant and Establishment).”

The Motion is adopted.

GRANT No. 28.

(55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ; 83.—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions and 85.—Payments to Retrenched Personnel).

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA :** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,47,900 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the heads—“55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions,” “83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions” and “85.—Payments to retrenched personnel”.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,47,900 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the heads—“55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions,” “83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions” and “85.—Payments to retrenched personnel.”

There are two Cut Motions which we wish to take after lunch.

**Adjournment**

The Assembly was adjourned for lunch till 1 p. m.



*After lunch*

**(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair)**

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.32,47,900 under Grant No. 28, major head 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, etc., at page 265 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.32,47,900 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** Madam, it would save time if both the Motions are discussed together.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I quite agree with the proposal of my hon. Friend over there.

Madam, the reasons for which I have tabled these motions are (1) to raise a discussion for not yet adopting the Pension scheme of the Central Government and (2) to urge the need of granting dearness allowance to pensioners in these hard days.

Madam, in the case of Central Government employees, after 30 years of meritorious service they get 15 months' pay without the production of any medical certificate, and if, God forbid, premature death occurs to a pensionholder or to an employee the family is granted pension for five continuous years. Unfortunately this rule does not apply to our province. So, the families of those who die prematurely have to fall back upon the mercy or charity of the people. I would therefore advise Government to take into consideration the scheme of the Central Government and try to apply the same to our province.

Then, Madam, in this connection I would like to state that when a person retires after rendering good and faithful service to the country and the Government, he or she does not get any dearness allowance in proportion to the pension he gets. It is therefore meet and proper that Government do take early steps for the introduction of dearness allowance for those who for no fault of theirs are today deprived of dearness allowances. Government should consider the services rendered by these people to the country at large and to the Government specially in view of the great rise in the cost of living.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.32,47,900 under Grant No. 28, major head 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, etc., at page 265 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 32,47,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Madam, as a pensioner I would like to support the Motion which has been moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I am, however, not desirous on this occasion of pressing my own case, but I would ask Government to consider sympathetically the claims of those in subordinate services who have served the State so loyally in the past. It has been accepted that a pension is merely deferred pay and consequently it comes as a great hardship to those who have depended on the receipt of a pension when they retire if they find that the value of money has declined. I know personally of many cases of hardship of members of the clerical staff who had looked forward on their retirement to live with a modest competence but with the prodigious rise in the cost of living they find that they are quite unable to make both ends meet. If there was any justification for giving a dearness allowance to those who are actually working it would appear to be logical and equitable if this



dearness allowance is also given to those who retire on pension. At least I would ask the Finance Minister to consider very seriously giving relief to those who fall in the bottom bracket, those whose pensions are now of a size which hardly enable them to live in the style to which they have been accustomed.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to the hon. Mover of this Cut Motion, Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, for giving an opportunity to the Government to explain our attitude and position with regard to this important matter of pension to our retired officers.

Madam, it is probably not unknown to the hon. Members of this House that so far as pension rules and provident fund rules obtaining in this State are concerned this Government is following the pension and provident fund rules of the Government of India. Recently the Government of India have formulated a new pension scheme and that has been sent to the State Government for adoption. In the new pension scheme formulated by the Government of India certain major changes are sought to be made. Provision is sought to be made in this new pension scheme for providing pension to members of bereaved families of Government officers who die prematurely before retirement. Now this matter being of a major nature is likely to involve a large financial commitment to this Government. It is therefore desirable that Government should know definitely before adopting this scheme what their future financial commitment will be. Therefore Government is examining the question from that point of view. At the same time Government want to know what other State Governments are doing in this matter. We have written to different State Governments what they have done in regard to the adoption of this measure—whether they are going to make any changes or going to adopt the new scheme *in toto*. We have got certain opinions from certain Governments already, but we have not got opinions from all the State Governments. Government when they will get all the informations, will take the whole question into examination and serious consideration whether the new scheme as adopted by the Central Government can be adopted here in our State *in toto* or with some changes. Madam, we are keeping an open mind in this matter and also examining this problem not without sympathy for those whose case Mr. Hardman has taken up so ably and eloquently.

As regards the other point, namely increase in dearness allowance to these retired officers, Madam, this Government is following exactly the scheme that has been adopted by Central Government as well other State Governments. We are giving dearness allowance to certain categories of officers already. For instance persons who are drawing pension to the extent of Rs.100 or so are getting this dearness allowance, but nowhere this dearness allowance is being increased in India—neither by the Government of India nor by other State Governments. In this matter also we are keeping an open mind. I do not deny that the lot of these poor retired officers is far from happy in these days, but Madam, it is a matter which ought to be considered from various points of view especially in case of Assam where the resources are very limited and when the advanced provinces with better resources are not doing it, whether it would be feasible for this poor State of ours to give increased dearness allowance, I cannot say. Here also we are keeping an open mind and if other States increase the allowance we shall also consider that question.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Number of pensioners is very small.



**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** Not so. My hon. Friend will find that we pay as much as Rs.32,47,900 as pension to our retired officers. So it is not an easy job, but we are keeping an open mind as I have stated. We are examining all these points not without some sympathy. With these observations I request my Friend, Dr. Husain, to see his way to withdraw the Motion.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** In view of the very sympathetic reply given by the Hon'ble Finance Minister I am only too glad to make my virtual retreat and take leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

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

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** I put the question. The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.32,47,900 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the heads "55.—Superannuation, Allowances and Pensions," "83.—Payment of commuted value of pensions" and "85.—Payments to retrenched personnel."

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No. 6

#### 11.—Registration

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.1,28,300 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "11.—Registration."

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** I find that we have exceeded all the time available. So there is no time to take up the Cut Motions. I therefore put the Motion.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.1,28,300 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "11.—Registration".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No. 27

#### (54-A.—Famine Relief and 54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund)

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.2,15,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "54-A.—Famine Relief and 54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund."



**The Deputy SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.2,15,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "54-A.—Famine Relief and 54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund."

I put the question.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.2,15,000 be granted to defray the charge which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "54-A.—Famine Relief and 54-B.—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund".

The Motion was adopted.

#### Grant No.15

#### (36.—Scientific Departments)

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.13,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "36.—Scientific Departments".

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.13,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "36.—Scientific Departments".

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

#### Grant No.21

#### (42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies)

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.7,90,600 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies".

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.7,90,600 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies".

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

#### Grant No.21-A

#### (42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development)

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.11,15,200 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development."

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.11,15,200 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course



of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development."

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

### Grant No.12

#### (28.—Jails and Convict Settlements)

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.19,74,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "28—Jails and Convict Settlements".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.19,74,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head—"28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

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

### Grant No.5

#### (10.—Forests)

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.39,57,800 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head—"10.—Forests".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.39,57,800 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head—"10.—Forests".

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of the hon. Member, Mr. J. S. Hardman.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Madam, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.39,57,800 under Grant No.5, major head—10.—Forests, at page 48 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.39,57,800 do stand reduced by Re.1. The object of my moving the Motion is to raise a general discussion.

Madam, in the time which is available I am afraid that it will be possible for me to touch only one aspect of Forest administration. We are referring to the serious damage which continues to be done by elephants in the State of Assam. We are appreciative of the changed attitude that Government have been displaying. They no longer regard the damage by elephants as insignificant, unsubstantial or unimportant. We believe that Government do recognise that damage to cultivation is serious; very serious at a time when the Government procurement can hardly secure the amount necessary to supply the rationed population.

Taking five districts of Assam with which I can claim to be a little familiar, we estimate from figures which we have obtained that approximately 50 thousand acres of cultivable land are either uncultivated or subject to such heavy damage



that little or no produce is obtained. Let us assume that the produce from 50 thousand acres of land would be equivalent to 20 thousand tons, an amount, which represents more than one month's requirement of the Government Supply Department.

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Does the hon. Member say in one year the figure is 50 thousand acres? That is not so.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** I can assure the Hon'ble Minister that there are many such areas; in Hailakandi, in Longai Valley, in North Cachar and Mangaldai. However, we feel that sufficient attention has still not been paid to this serious problem.

Government have on occasions deputed Police parties in various parts to shoot elephants; but to shoot elephants is hardly part of the ordinary constabulary duties. It needs a certain amount of special training, it needs also special equipment. Our Police who have practised only on rifle ranges can scarcely be regarded as the most suitable force to depute. Moreover .303 rifles again are not of sufficient calibre for dealing with elephants. I would invite Government attention to the schemes which are in force elsewhere. In Africa there is an organised scheme of Game wardens. An adequate staff is appointed to see that elephant and other wild animal controls are maintained. There is a similar scheme, which has been in force in Burma and I understand that it has, generally speaking, proved effective.

We would ask Government to examine whether something can be done on these lines realising the great importance of bringing all available acres at the present time under food cultivation. There are some difficulties being experienced over the administration of elephant control in various Districts. Elephant control licenses which are being issued are difficult to obtain. Even though we have been able to assure the authorities that the persons concerned possess rifles of requisite calibre it is impossible to obtain licences and we do not know any reasonable ground for refusing. Then again we ask for Government assistance in getting suitable cartridges. Owing to import control there is a shortage of solid-nosed cartridges of .425, .450 and .475 bore which are required for shooting elephants. Then there is a particular difficulty over the application of the existing rules. At the present moment if any one shoots an elephant, even though it has damaged crops, he is to face a certain amount of trouble from the Forest Department. Nobody wishes to take that risk and the consequence is that elephants continue to do damage with impunity. The Hon'ble Minister in charge has previously given an assurance in this House that anyone was entitled to shoot an elephant damaging crops and we ask that this should be made known to all the officers of the Forest Department. There is still a further difficulty. If a person obtains an elephant control license he is not allowed to shoot a female elephant or an elephant which has not reached a certain stage of maturity. Frequently at night it is difficult to be certain that these restrictions are being observed. Elephants are not the easiest animal to shoot and a little discretion ought to be given to those entrusted with elephant control licenses so that if they by any chance make an unintentional mistake they are not to face proceedings. We feel in general that there can be much liberalisation with great advantage. The Forest Department officers must recognise that a great deal of unnecessary damage to crops is being done, that there still remain large areas of the State in which elephants can safely be allowed to wander, and that at the present time food production is a paramount importance.



**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.39,57,800 under Grant No.5.—major head 10.—Forests, at page 48 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.39,57,800 do stand reduced by Re.1.

I can allow only one minute to other hon. Members who want to speak on this Motion.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Madam, in this connection I wish to draw Government's attention to the terrible tiger menace in the Paneri and Bhutiachang Tea Estate areas in Darrang District. Hon Members are probably aware that man-eaters are taking heavy tolls of human lives in these areas even in day time during the last few months. I should like to know what steps Government have taken to check this menace.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA :** This question does not come, Madam, under the head Forests.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** The tigers referred to by the hon. Members are reported to be in a jungle which is within a tea grant of a company.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Madam, what I want to know is what steps Government have taken to protect the lives of human-beings, no matter whether the tigers' abode be in the forest of tea estates or in the Forest Reserves. I think it is the duty of the Government to see that lives of the people are protected from the depredations of man-eaters without considering the question of their abode.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI :** উপাধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয়, আমি যি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো, সেই মতে বাঘে জঙ্গলত মানুহ খোৱা নাই। Public Works Department বাস্তাৰ ওপৰতেই খাইছে। যদি জঙ্গলতো খাইছে আমি নাজানো, আমাৰ মাননীয় জঙ্গলী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে হে জানে।

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I do not think I can allow any other hon. Member to speak on this Motion.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA :** Madam, Deputy Speaker, when I saw a Cut Motion to be moved by hon. Mr. Hardman I expected that he would give us some suggestions in regard to development of our forests and forest resources, but he has instead come with the same complaint in regard to damage caused to the paddy fields by wild elephants. He raised th's same question in the last Session of the Assembly, so far I remember, and I tried to impress upon the hon. Member that there being hill ranges on all sides of our State, the Himalayan ranges on the North and Garo Hills, Khasi Hills, Naga and other Hills on the South of Brahmaputra, the wild elephants' depredation is sure to come every year. We have been trying our level best to check or control this movement of wild elephants by our Kheda and Mela Shikar operations and also by issuing elephant control licenses to different individuals in different Districts to kill the wild elephants causing such damages in different areas. Mr. Hardman has not been able to give us any definite or specific areas where damage has been done to the extent he has described. He has simply said that crops in nearabout 50 thousand acres of land have been damaged, but exactly in what localities such damage has been done he has not mentioned. As regards the case of Cachar District, Madam, I am sorry to inform the hon. Members that inspite of our



calling for tenders and applications to start operations of both Kheda and Mela Shikar—in that area—nobody has so far come forward to take up this work, and it is also a fact that during the War there was a definite movement of elephants from the Burma side which caused depredation in the Cachar side. We are trying to check this depredation and as protective measures we are opening Mela and Kheda operations almost in all the districts. I shall remember the suggestions which have been put forward by Mr. Hardman and shall see how best we can control the movement of elephants in future.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** I beg leave of the house to withdraw my Cut Motion.

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion?

(The Cut Motion was, by leave of the house, withdrawn.)

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** I put the main demand.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.39,57,800 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No.7

#### (12.—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACTS)

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.6,09,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts".

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs 6,09,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts".

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of Mr. Hardman.

**Mr J. S. HARDMAN:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.6,09,100 under Grant No.7, Major head 12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts, at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,09,100 do stand reduced by Re.1.

The object is to raise a general discussion.

The first point to which I would like to invite attention has been the difficulties which are being placed in the way of grant of private carriers' permit. It is impossible to get private carriers' permit for certain roads in the State although these roads are already capable of carrying motor traffic and we consider that the original intention of the Motor Vehicles Act has been lost sight of. I refer to the report of the Select Committee which makes it clear. "All Provinces have agreed that private carriers should have a permit and this permit should be easily obtained and should not be open to opposition by providers of hired transport".



In England, which provided the model for the present system of Motor Vehicle control which we have in Motor Vehicles Act, the practice is that a person who owns a Motor Vehicle has an absolute right to carry his own goods on any road. This is a legitimate right which Government ought to safeguard even if Government are operating their own transport on a particular road. They should not deny the private individual the right to carry his own goods and he should not be compelled to utilise other forms of transport.

The next point I would like to raise is the question of inspection of Motor Vehicles. I can assure Government that there is considerable dissatisfaction about the manner in which the inspection of Motor Vehicles is carried out. I have been informed by reliable persons that there is a lot of unnecessary harassment given to persons who present their Vehicles for inspection. I may also assure Government that there are a number of malpractices. If a Vehicle is produced for inspection and it has been repaired by certain dealers, their report is accepted without much question, whereas if it has not been repaired by such dealers the Vehicle is kept waiting and eventually rejected on some flimsy pretext. There is little doubt that there is corruption in the Motor Vehicle Inspectorate. I know that individuals are reluctant to make complaints because they are compelled in future to present their Vehicles for further inspection and they know perfectly well that if they complain their position may be more difficult in future. It is to meet cases of this kind that we feel that a more adequate staff to investigate corruption is urgently required.

A less important point to which I would like to invite attention of this House is the new direction of the Licensing Authority that before a licence of a Vehicle can be renewed it is essential to have an Insurance Certificate not merely in force but to cover the whole period for which the licence is to be renewed. This appears to be completely unwarranted by law. The law requires that the Vehicles should be insured but it does not require that at the time of renewal of a licence that Insurance covered should be for the whole period of renewal. To give a brief example. An Insurance Certificate expires in June. I wish to renew the vehicle for a year from the 1st of April. They are now refusing to renew it for the year on the ground that from June onward there is no insurance cover, but it is insured upto June and it is the obligation of the authorities to see that the renewal is carried out and it is the practice and has always been the practice for insurance certificate to be renewed for a year at a time ; Secondly, it is mostly unlikely that the period of insurance will fit precisely into the period for the license.

I hope, Madam, Government will be prepared to investigate the points which I have urged.

**The Deputy SPEAKER :** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.6,09,100 under Grant No.7, Major head 12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts, at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.6,09,100 do stand reduced by Re.1.

The Hon'ble Minister will please reply.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS :** Madam, Deputy Speaker, Mr. Hardman in moving this Cut Motion has referred to the grant of private carrier's permit. If there was any restriction for issue of private carrier's permit then that must be during the time when there was petrol rationing. After that I do not believe that there is any restriction with regard to running private carriers' permits. When he referred to the right of plying private carrier's permit on the road, namely, Gauhati-Shillong Road.....

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN :** I did not mention that road. Any road.



**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS :** Any road without any restriction.

As far as I know, Madam, there is no restriction imposed on private carrier's permit to be plied in any road except Gauhati-Shillong Road and I will give the reason why this restriction is imposed on this road. There may be restrictions also in some other roads which may be imposed considering the condition of the roads. That is, there may be restrictions imposed by the Public Works Department or by Local Boards not to allow heavy traffic on certain roads to keep the roads in order. But in this particular road namely, Shillong-Gauhati this restriction was there before this road was taken up by the Government. When the Commercial Carrying Company had monopoly on this road permits of any private carrier or any person holding a private carrier was not allowed even during the time of the Commercial Carrying Company to carry goods from Gauhati to Shillong. Only a small number of permits were allowed to ply and carry goods for which special fees had to be paid.

As regards the mal-practices, he has referred to on the part of the inspecting staff, Government will look into it and will see what can be done to remove the mal-practices. It may so happen, Madam, that an Inspector, if he finds any defect in the vehicle produced he may refuse to grant the certificate as required by rules and even after the vehicles is repaired and produced before the Vehicle Inspector, if the repair is not to the satisfaction of the Inspector in that case too the Inspector has got his right to reject or refuse the certificate of fitness. In such cases, if any motive on the part of the Inspector is imputed, it will be wrong.

With regard to the point regarding insurance raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Hardman in refusing to grant renewal of permit for a period for which no insurance is made, the authority may be right in doing because if the permit-holder lapses his policy by not renewing it and while plying the vehicle makes an accident, in that case the authority granting the permit may be blamed. But if law allows it to grant permit for that period also for which there is no insurance policy in that case, I will do the needful after looking into the matter.

With these words, I would request Mr. Hardman to withdraw his Cut Motion

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN :** Madam, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Cut Motion.

**The Deputy SPEAKER :** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion ?  
(The Cut Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

**The Deputy SPEAKER :** The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.6,09,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts".

#### GRANT No. 8

#### (13.—Other Taxes and Duties)

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA :** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,200 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties."



**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,200 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of Mr. J. S. Hardman.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN :** Madam, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 2,65,200 under Grant No. 8, major head—13.—Other Taxes and Duties, at page 56 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,65,200 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

The purpose of this Cut Motion is to raise a general discussion on the administration of the Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax.

The first point, which I should like to raise is the difficulties which assesseees under the Sales Tax are experiencing at the present time. Not only are offices of the Sales Tax Department very ill-equipped, since most are housed in temporary accommodation where there is complete absence of facilities for members of the public. There is little doubt, I fear, that the Sales Tax is not a temporary form of taxation, and therefore, it is incumbent upon the Government to make more satisfactory arrangements than exist at the present time. I believe the Hon'ble Finance Minister is sympathetic in regard to this and that he will see that suitable arrangements are provided. Then again there are the difficulties in the methods of carrying out assessment. The practice is that an Officer of the Sales Tax Department calls on a Company to produce all its records. When these large quantities of documents are taken into the Office of the Sales Tax Department, they are held up for a considerable time there. In the meantime, the current business is often considerably hampered. Records—accounts of previous years are frequently required to be referred to in course of business. It is not always the happiest of circumstances which require important account records to lie in some Sales Tax Offices. Then again parties are called repeatedly to appear before the Sales Tax authorities. Only too frequently cases are not taken up on the dates which have been fixed, and we feel that the officers concerned are not sufficiently scrupulous in organising their work to see that when fixing the cases they are likely to be able to take them up or make every exertion to see that they carry out their work according to the time table.

Turning to another point which has arisen during the Session, I had referred to the exemption which has been given to the Military in respect of Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** That is not relevant.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN :** Madam, other taxes also come under this Motion. I am referring to the administration of the Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax, and Grant No. 8 includes Sales Tax, and as such it is relevant, Madam. We are speaking on the manner in which the Act is being administered. The Sales Tax contained no provision for exemption for Military and there is no notification to this effect as yet. We find from the statement made by the Government speakers that discrimination is being made in favour of a certain section of the community. As we have already urged at an early stage, there is no justification for discrimination which is contrary to the Constitution of India.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** Quite.



**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** As regards Entertainment Tax, I wish to urge on the Government to make provision for charitable performances. At the present time, Government are obtaining the full Entertainment Tax on performances for charitable causes. We trust that Government will examine and see whether more facilities can be forthcoming to exempt genuine charitable enterprises. We feel that more money would be available for charitable causes, if there was not the present limitation imposed. It is affecting a great deal the enthusiasm of those who are organising charitable performances to find from their own pockets the sum required on account of expenses, and we would ask Government to be more sympathetic in this respect, if necessary by making a suitable allowance to cover *bonafide* expenses.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs. 2,65,200 under Grant No.8, major head—13.—Other Taxes and Duties, at page 56 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,65,200 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Will the Hon'ble Minister please reply ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, my hon. Friend Mr. Hardman in moving this Cut Motion is trying to make out two points *viz.* (1) needless inconveniences and troubles are caused to persons who come to our Sales Tax Offices. Madam, this Sales Tax Department is a new one. It was established a few years back and it is not unknown to the hon. Members about the acute housing problem in this State. Inspite of our best efforts to house our Sales Tax Offices suitably, we have not been able to accommodate them in suitable rented houses, and that is why we have not been able to provide suitable sitting arrangements and things of that nature to those who go to these Offices in course of their business. We are trying our best to remove these inconveniences as far as possible. A circular letter is being issued to our offices to see that suitable sitting arrangements are made for those who come and attend those offices.

Another point raised by Mr. Hardman is that some businessmen attend these offices with voluminous books of accounts and it is not possible for the Superintendents or Inspectors to finish examination of those Books in course of the day

The result is that adjournments have to be given or sometimes the books of accounts which are produced are detained in the offices. This causes needless inconvenience to the dealers. I do not deny that some inconvenience may be caused in certain places but this is due, as I explained in my Budget Speech, to inadequacy of our staff. We are therefore contemplating to strengthen the Tax Department. When that will be done these inconveniences will be removed. At the same time I am also contemplating to issue a circular to our officers to see whether they can adjust their routine work in such a way that these inconveniences can be avoided.

The second point that has been sought to be made out by Mr. Hardman is that this Government is making some kind of discrimination in favour of the Military personnel while administering these two Acts. According to him, the Military personnel who are in Assam ought not to be exempted from payment of the Sales Tax in Assam. Madam, the Military personnel is exempted from payment of Sales Tax all over the country except in Madhya Pradesh and Assam ; they are



not required to pay any Sales Tax in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and other places. When some such Military person is transferred to Assam he is liable to pay Sales Tax here, but as soon as he is transferred to some other Province, say Orissa, he is exempt from it. Therefore a representation was made by the Military authorities to this Government to move this unfair treatment. Taking all facts into consideration this Government thought it desirable to fall in line with the majority Provinces and exempt the Military personnel from payment of Sales Tax (A voice—Why). Because they are exempt in all other Provinces except the Madhya Pradesh.

Then, Madam, these Military personnel rendered a very great service to our Province, especially after the earthquake. Everyone knows what amount of sacrifice they made and at what cost (A Voice—Are you minimising the sacrifice of others?). No. I do not, but I would like to mention how the Military people, at the cost of their personal comforts and at the risk of their lives, rushed food to the interior areas, how they helped us in building roads and restoring communications and otherwise rendering various kinds of service to this Province at the time of our distress. In appreciation of those services our Government decided that the Military personnel, who are exempt from paying Sales Tax practically throughout India, should also be given exemption here. I do not therefore consider, Madam, that this has been a discrimination in favour of the Military.

Similarly, Madam, no discrimination has been made in their favour in regard to the administration of the Entertainments and Betting Tax as well. They are only given a small benefit when they attend the Garrison Theatre in uniform. That is a very small benefit because the Garrison Theatre stands in the Cantonment area and it was constructed from the funds which were given by the Government of India for the welfare of Military personnel. When they attend the Garrison Theatre in uniform they are not required to pay any Entertainment Tax. That is very small benefit. I do not consider it a discrimination at all; rather, considering the services they rendered to this Province I am inclined to do more for them. My hon. Friend raised a point of law that there is no provision in the Act to grant such exemptions. I think he is not right; at any rate I do not agree with him. If, however, he wants this point to be examined by our legal experts I am ready to do that.

Then, Madam, so far as the charity shows in the State of Assam are concerned, Mr. Hardman raised a very pertinent point that genuine charitable shows and entertainments should, if possible, be given some consideration by the Government. We on our side are doing what is possible in this matter. Whenever we consider that there are genuine charity shows and entertainments performed for the good of the public we certainly grant exemption after petitions are received from the parties concerned praying for such exemption. Wherever we consider it desirable in the public interest to grant exemption we do it. If my hon. Friend Mr. Hardman wants us to be more helpful in this matter we are ready to consider all such petitions as liberally and sympathetically as is possible. We have been receiving a lot of petitions from different districts of this State; from amateur theatre parties and others and we shall, if possible and warranted, treat them with all consideration and sympathy.

With these observations, Madam, I request my hon. Friend Mr. Hardman to withdraw his Motion.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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



**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.2,65,200 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No.30

#### (57.—Miscellaneous)

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA :** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.75,89,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.75,89,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

There is a Cut Motion standing in the name of Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that the provision, of Rs.2,11,265 under Grant No.30, major head—57—Miscellaneous, minor head—1—Contributions, Sub-head—(b)—Grant to Local Bodies for general purposes (total), at page 276 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.75,89,500 do stand reduced by Re.1. The object is to raise a discussion on the need for opening a steam ferry with frequent services from Pandu to Amingaon to avoid almost annual disaster.

Madam, boat disasters are common on the Brahmaputra in our State. These occur specially between Amingaon and Pandu. On account of the frequency with which these disasters occur in this particular place, I have raised this Motion to invite the attention of the Government to see their way not for the construction of a bridge across the Brahmaputra, but for the opening of another ferry service which is to ply between the two places as frequently as possible and to give as much facility to the passengers as possible in order to avoid boat disasters as far as practicable. Last time during the Budget Session in 1950, I brought in a Cut Motion requesting Government to bridge the Brahmaputra at this part of the river, but that was found impracticable. But this present proposal of mine might be accepted by the Government.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Cut Motion moved is that the provision of Rs.2,11,265 under Grant No.30 major head—57.—Miscellaneous, minor head—I—Contributions, sub-head—(b)—Grant to Local Bodies for general purposes (total), at page 276 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.75,89,500 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA :** Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Cut Motion does not strictly pertain to this Grant. This ferry is a Local Board ferry. My Friend wants a steam ferry to be introduced by this Government between Pandu and Amingaon. But as I said this ferry being a Local Board ferry is managed and run by the Local Board and all proceeds therefrom go to the Local Board. I am given to understand by the Chairman of this Local Board who is also a Member of this House that about a year back this ferry was leased out to a contractor for a period of three years, and .....



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I want the Government to run a ferry service.

**The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA:** I am coming to that. Now, as I said this Local Board ferry has already been leased out to a private contractor for three years and only one year has elapsed and two years more remain, it will not therefore be possible to open a steam ferry when that contractor still holds the lease. But even then, if the Local Board wants to have a steam ferry, Government will not stand in their way, rather Government will welcome it. We have not got any request from the Local Board to this effect. At the present time the ferry there is run by a mar-boat fitted with an engine and according to reports received, this is working smoothly.

If, however, the Local Board wants to have a steam ferry and approach Government for help, Government will certainly give due consideration to it. Government is keeping an open mind in this regard. Since this ferry is now leased out to a private contractor who has got another two years to run the ferry Government do not consider it is time to take up this matter, besides, as I said we have not received any demand from the Local Board that they want a steam ferry there.

In view of these observations of mine, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Cut Motion.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Motion?

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

Then I put the main Motion.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.75,89,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No. 30-A

#### (57-B.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes Financed from Ordinary Revenues)

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Madam, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,57,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "57-B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Motion moved is; that a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,57,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "57-B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues".

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of the hon. Member Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury. The hon. Member may move his Motion.



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.10,57,500 under Grant No. 30A—major head—57B—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues, at page 288 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 10,57,500 do stand reduced by Re. 1. The object of this Motion is to urge the need of lowering the passenger fares in State Transport buses.

Madam, in view of the difficulties being experienced by the masses owing to the rise in prices of different commodities of our food stuffs, etc., I feel that the need has arisen to lower the passenger fares of these buses plying in the different routes of our State.

Since Government took over the Transport in Assam, specially when Government took over the transport between Gauhati and Shillong, we found that the fare between these two places has been raised to a great extent. I can cite the instance of the third class passenger fare: where it was previously Rs 2/4 for one trip either way, soon after it was nationalised the fare was increased to Rs.3. There has also been a proportionate increase in the fares of the other classes. I find there is no justification in raising the fare of these buses in view of the economic difficulties experienced by our people; at least there was no justification to raise it so high.

I therefore request the Government to revise their decision by reducing the fares of the bus services, specially between Shillong and Gauhati consistent with the provision of our own Constitution. I hope Government would give due consideration to this humble proposal of mine. I further hope, Madam, that I shall not be called upon to withdraw the Cut Motion, as I have been asked hitherto, unless I have got an assurance from my Friends sitting in the Treasury Benches that they are all for the poor, for the common man, for the man in the street, that they do not mean any hardship to anybody. Until I have got that assurance from them I shall have to go back from here disappointed. It is not my cry alone and my cry for the poor man is, I hope, not a cry in the wilderness. I want all the hon. Members, either on this side or that side or in the middle, to join me in this humble prayer to the Assam Government for a reduction of bus fares.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.10,57,500 under Grant No.30-A, major head—57-B.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues, at page 288 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 10,57,500 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI:** Madam, it is really regrettable that Government have decided to increase the fares of the buses that are owned by the State. Though there is hardship in the country we have not yet seen the private bus owners increasing the fares of their buses and yet how Government has decided to increase the same of their buses in the state of crisis when there is poverty, when people are half-fed and when they are not getting their cloth. Therefore there cannot be any justification for the Government to increase the fares of the State buses. I hope Government would see that fares for the buses owned by them are reduced, as they cannot view things in the same way as the business people do. With these few words, Madam, I support the Motion moved by our Leader.



**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডাক্তৰ ইমৰাণ হুচেইন চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কৰ্ত্তন পুস্তাৰ আনিছে আৰু তাৰ আলোচনা পুস্কৃত যিখিনি কথাৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰিছে তাত মই অলপ আচৰিত নহৈ নোৱাৰিলোঁ। তেখেতৰ আলোচনাত Public ৰ যিখিনি Hardship ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে, State Transport আৰু অন্যান্য “বাছ” চাৰ্ভিচৰ পাৰ্থক্যলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে সেই Public ৰ Hardshipৰ কথা তেখেতে যেনে দৰে কলে মই তাক কেতিয়াও সঁচা বুলি ধৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ। মই ডাক্তৰ চৌধুৰীতকৈ বহুত বেচি বাটেৰে অহাযোৱা কৰোঁ, বিশেষকৈ নলবাৰী বৰমা ৰাস্তাইদি Private owner ৰ bus Service যেনি অহা যোৱা কৰোঁতে State Transport ৰ বাছ আৰু আন বিলাক বাছ চাৰ্ভিচৰ সুবিধা অসুবিধা বিলাক উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰোঁ যে, আন বাছ চাৰ্ভিচত ২১ জনৰ ঠাইত ৩০ জন, ৩০ জনৰ ঠাইত ৪০ জন কৈ Overload হয় আৰু State transport ৰ Service ত limited Seats আৰু ইয়াৰ Comfort অন্যান্য বাছ চাৰ্ভিচতকৈ বেচি। অন্যান্য চাৰ্ভিচত, comfort টো বেলেগেই কথা, অভাৱলভৰ হেতু হেঁচাখেলাত উপাহ নিশাহ নোপোৱা অৱস্থা আৰু তাৰোপৰি যতে ততে বৈ বৈ যোৱা আদি Discomfort য়েই বেচি। এনেকি মানুহে গৰমত মৰাৰ দৰে হব লগীয়া হৈ যায়। পাৰিলে বৰং সেইবোৰ কেনেকৈ বন্ধ কৰি দিব পাৰি তাৰেহে উপায় চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। কাজেই State Transport ৰ যিটো ‘ফেয়াৰ’ সেইটো একো বেচি বুলিব নোৱাৰি। যদি ডাক্তৰ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে, পাবলিকৰ কাৰণে প্ৰকৃততে বেচিয়েই হৈছে তেনেহলে, গৌহাটী—নগাঁও, নগাঁও—যোৰহাট আদি চাৰ্ভিচ লাইনবিলাক চৰকাৰে লওঁতে প্ৰাইভেটকৈ চলোৱা বাছ চাৰ্ভিচৰ লাইন বিলাকো যাত্ৰীৰ সুবিধাথে চৰকাৰে লব লাগে বুলি বাইজৰ মুখৰ পৰা কোৱা নুশুনিলো হেঁতেন। যেই নহওক, এই পুস্কৃত ডাক্তৰ চৌধুৰীৰ উল্লিখিত “পাবলিক হাৰ্ডচিপ” কথাটো বাইজৰ মত বুলি মই কেতিয়াও ধৰি লব নোৱাৰোঁ। হকে নহকে বাইজৰ দোহাই দি কোৱাত সচাকৈ মই বেজাৰ পাওঁ। দৰাচলতে বাইজে কি বিচাৰে তাকেহে কোৱা উচিত। বৰং বাইজে সকলো ৰাস্তা চৰকাৰে লৈ bus service চলোৱা কথাহে য’তে ত’তে দাবি কৰা শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ। এটা কথা এই পুস্কৃত মই চৰকাৰৰ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে, State Transport ৰ যিবিলাক Service আছে সেই Service বিলাকে যেন যাত্ৰীৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে, চোৰাংকৈ (১) Overload নলয় আৰু (২) নিৰ্দিষ্ট বৰলগীয়া ঠাইৰ (Station) বাহিৰে যেন অন্য ঠাইত গাড়ী কেতিয়াও নথমায়; (৩) যাত্ৰীৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ বিধিনি নথটাকৈ বহা ঠাইবোৰ পৰিস্কাৰ পৰিছন্দা কৰি ৰখাত যাতে পৰিপাটী হয়; তালৈ বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে যেন চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখে।

এই খিনি কথা কৈয়ে, মই ডাক্তৰ ইমৰাণ হুচেইন চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কৰ্ত্তন পুস্তাৰৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰতিবাদ জনাই চৰকাৰক সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ।

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI:** মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্ৰীযুত বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কেইটামান প্ৰশ্ন সুধিব খোজোঁ। তেখেতৰ পৰা জানিব খুজিছোঁ—যেতিয়া Gauhati—Shillong Motor Service “Commercial Carrying Company” ৰ হাতত আছিল—তেতিয়াও তেখেতে উল্লেখ কৰা, সুবিধা বিলাক নাছিল জানো? আৰু তেতিয়া কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকে ইয়াতকৈ কম ভাৰত Passenger Carry কৰিছিল?

**Shri DHARANI DHAR BASUMATARI:** মই মিনিটৰ নহয়—সেইবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ দিবলৈ।

**The Hon’ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** বাক ময়েই সেইবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ দিওঁ।

মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু মৌলবী মকছেদ আলী চাহাবে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে যে Commercial ৰ দিনত যি ভাৰা আছিল সেই ভাৰা এতিয়া বঢ়াইছে কিয়? যদি তেখেতে Commercial ৰ দিনৰ গাড়ীবিলাক বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰৰ দিনৰ গাড়ীৰ তুলনা কৰিলেহেতেন বা বৰ্ত্তমান seat ৰ বন্দৰস্ত আৰু অৱস্থা আদিলৈকো মন কৰিলেহেতেন, তেতিয়াহলে



ভালকৈ কথাটো বুজিলেহেতেন। এই লাইনটো Commercial য়ে চলাওতে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিছুমান সুবিধাও পাইছিল। Commercialৰ দিনত পেট্রোলৰ খৰচ ১৮০/০ অনাৰ ওপৰ হলে বেচি খৰচ খিনি চৰকাৰে ঘূৰাই দিব লগীয়া হৈছিল। তেতিয়া Commercial এ ১৮০/০ অনাত গাড়ী চলাইছিল আৰু এতিয়া চৰকাৰে চলাইছে ৩ টকাত। তেতিয়া এখন গাড়ীৰ দাম ছহেজাৰ টকাৰ বেছি নহয় আৰু এতিয়া এখন গাড়ীৰ দাম কুৰি হেজাৰ টকা। লগতে চৰকাৰী গাড়ীত কেনেকুৱা সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে তালৈকে চাব লাগে। আৰু চাব লাগে parts ৰ দাম। গতিকে এইবিলাক কাৰণত যদি ভাৱা অলপ বেচি কৰা হয়, তাত আপত্তি কৰিবৰ কোনো কাৰণ আৰু যুক্তি নাই।

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** আগেয়ে ছহেজাৰ আছিল এতিয়া কুৰি হেজাৰ হৈছে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** হয়, এখন গাড়ীৰ দাম তেতিয়া ছহেজাৰ আছিল আৰু এতিয়া কুৰিহেজাৰ হৈছে। গতিকে তাৰ হিচাবত ২১০ অনাৰ পৰা ৩ টকা কৰা বেচি হৈছে নে ?

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI:** Private Owner বিলাকেওটো বাছ চলায় ; কিন্তু ভাৱা বেচি কৰা নাই।

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** তাৰ উত্তৰ বোধকৰো মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত ধৰনীধৰ বসুমতাৰীয়েই দিছে। কিন্তু চাব লাগিব Private গাড়ীত কিমান অসুবিধা আৰু চৰকাৰী গাড়ীত কিমান সুবিধা আছে। চৰকাৰী গাড়ীত Private গাড়ীৰ দৰে বেছি মানুহ নিব নোৱাৰে আৰু নিনিয়ে কিন্তু Private গাড়ীত কোনো কোনো সময়ত নিয়ে।

**Maulavi Md. MAKSED ALI:** Private গাড়ীতো seat ৰ লিমিটেচন আছে আৰু overload হলে পুলিছে ধৰে।

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** হয় ধৰে ; কিন্তু চৰকাৰী গাড়ীত কেতিয়াও বেছি যাত্ৰী নহয়। উপাধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয়া, মই তেখেতক এবাৰ ভালকৈ ভাবি চাবলৈ কওঁ। তেখেতে যদি ভালকৈ শুনিবলৈ বা বুজিবলৈ এবাৰো চেষ্টা কৰিলেহেতেন, তেনেহলে বুজিলেহেতেন কিয় চৰকাৰে ছিলং-গোহাটী লাইনত অলপ ভাৱা বঢ়াইছে। এই ভাৱা বঢ়োৱাত চৰকাৰৰ যথেষ্ট যুক্তি আছে। মোৰ বন্ধু ডাঃ ইমৰাণ হুছেইন চাহাবে যোৰহাটৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ লাইনটো লওতে কৈছিল আৰু পিছত অনুৰোধ কৰিছিল যে যোৰহাটৰ পৰা তিতাবৰ লাইনটোও চৰকাৰে লব লাগে। কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বহুত বেচি সুবিধা পায়।

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** উপাধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয়া, মই এটা কথা শুধিব পাৰোনে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত ধৰনীধৰ বসুমতাৰীয়ে কৈছে যে অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে যিবিলাক লাইন আছে, সেই আটাইবিলাক চৰকাৰে লবলৈ অনুৰোধ আহিছে। এতিয়া কওক চৰকাৰে চলোৱাৰ পৰা কিবা ভাল হৈছে নে নাই ? যদি ভাল নহলেহেতেন তেন্তে ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে আটাইবোৰ লাইন লবলৈ অনুৰোধ নকৰিলেহেতেন। ডাঃ ইমৰাণ হুছেইন চাহাবে নিজেই কৈছিল যে চৰকাৰে যোৰহাটৰ পৰা তিতাবৰ লাইনটোও লব লাগে।



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I am not speaking against nationalisation. I am all for it. What I opposed was the increase in the fare from Rs.2-4-0 to Rs.3.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS:** I am afraid, my hon. Friend has not understood why we have increased the fare and perhaps he is not aware of the fact that we have not increased the fare of those buses which are plying from Gauhati to Dibrugarh. Only we have increased the fare from Gauhati to Shillong and I have explained the reasons for which we have increased this.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Am I to understand that the earning of the people has risen proportionately?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS:** My hon. Friend ought to know that to run a concern if the running expenditure is high and if it is run efficiently then the expenditure is to be met from its receipt.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I have not at all been satisfied by the arguments advanced. I want to put my Motion to the vote and I want the hon. Members to support the case.

*(After a pause.)*

However, with a very heavy heart, I beg leave of some of the very fastidious Members to withdraw my Cut Motion.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion?

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

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I put the main demand.

The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.10,57,500 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "57B.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues".

The Motion was adopted.

#### GRANT No.18

*(39—PUBLIC HEALTH).*

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.29,46,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.29,46,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury.



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Madam, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.29,46,400 under Grant No.18, Major head—39.—Public Health, at page 153 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.29,46,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

To raise a general discussion. That is the object, Madam, of bringing up my Cut Motion.

In view of very short time at our disposal, I should like to remind the Government of what I have said in the last Budget Session, namely, the amalgamation of the two Departments—Medical and Public Health, which has not been done and which has cost so much money to the Exchequer.

On account of failure to do this in spite of my repeated request this has cost Government much money. That is why I have brought this Cut Motion. I did it in the previous Budget Sessions also.

Secondly, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House that adulteration of foodstuffs namely, mustard oil, milk, *ghee*, *gur* is going on before the eyes of the executive. Not much attention appears to have been paid to this.

My third point is as important as the other two, namely, the very bad manner in which the Public Health Department has been run by officers. There have been a number of designations of doctors of the Public Health Department. One of these doctors with whom my Friend Hon'ble Mr. Ramnath Das might be familiar, Mr. Fazul Haque of Toklaimukh recently sent his resignation. Stating the reasons of his resignation he said, "This Department is the worst Department ever created in any part of the world." That is a reflection on the head of the Department. There are so many doctors, who have not yet been confirmed. The travelling allowances of these doctors and the pays of the subordinates, such as *Chaukidars*, are not paid regularly on account of the incompetent way in which it is being run. I have thought it proper to bring in this Cut Motion to draw the attention of the Government. I hope, the Government will see their way to consider the matter I have raised through the Motion.

As for the pay scale of the Doctors in the Public Health Department enough has been said but enough attention has not been paid. They are not allowed private practice, which is allowed to the doctors of the Medical Department. There have been many resignations so far as the Public Health Department is concerned. I hope, the Hon'ble Medical Minister will see to the difficulties I have referred to in my speech.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.29,46,400 under Grant No.18, Major head—39.—Public Health, at page 153 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.29,46,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Srijut BELIRAM DAS:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to one particular matter.

In Gauhati town for want of proper accommodation, lepers—a large number of them—have been found begging alms and they have been seen drawing waters from the public water taps. This is dangerous to the public health. So, I would request the Hon'ble Minister that sufficient money is allotted for making accommodation for the lepers.

With these words, I resume my seat.



**Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of Public Health Department to the fact that the treatment that has now been given for *Kala azar* in the Simaluguri area, it is reported is not curing *Kala-azar* and there has been representation from the people to the Government and the Public Health Department in this connection. We will be very happy to hear from the Hon'ble Minister what he intends to do and what steps have since been taken in this connection.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, মই বিপক্ষ দলৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ ঠিগ হোৱা নাই, মাত্ৰ অলপ সেই বিষয়ৰ আলোচনা কৰো বুলিহে উঠিছে। মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ প্ৰথম ছোৱা হল, এই যে, আমাৰ Medical Department এ বহুত ঠাইত Subsidiary Dispensary খুলিছে। পিচে ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা সমতলৰ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলত প্ৰয়োজন অনুসাৰে বৰ কম। (Voice—It is not relevant here.) I do not know, whether it is relevant or not but I like to discuss on it. যি হওক, এই অঞ্চলবিলাকত যি বিলাক Subsidiary Dispensary লোৱা হৈছে, সেই-বিলাকতো দৰ্কাৰ অনুপাতে টকাৰ পৰিমাণ তাকৰ। মই নিজেই জানো যে সেইবিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে বছৰত ৪০০\ কি ৬০০\ হে মাত্ৰ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু আজিকালি ঔষধৰ মূল্য ইমান বৃদ্ধি হৈছে যে সেইখিনি টকা “এপাচি শাকত এটি জালুকৰ” নিচিনা হৈছে। সিদিনা মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো লগধৰি তেখেতৰ অফিচত টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো; দুখৰ বিষয়, তেখেতে কলে, “কি কৰিম, উপায় নাই।” কিন্তু উপায় নাই বুলি কলে জানো বাইজক বোণামুক্ত কৰা হল? মই আকৌ অনুৰোধ কৰো যে যিকোনো প্ৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ সমাধানৰ এটা উপায় উলিয়াব লাগিব এইটো মানুহৰ জীৱন-মৰণৰ কথা। স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত, সকলো বিপৰ্য্যয়কে জাতীয় ভাৰাপন্ন দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে চাব লাগিব। পাৰ্থ্যমানে যেন বাইজৰ অভাৱ-অভিযোগ পূৰণ কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ সকলো বিভাগেই Efficient হয়, কাৰো অপকাৰ নহয়, সেই বিষয়ে তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰখাটো যুগুত বুলি মই ভাবো।

মোৰ আগৰ দুগৰাকী সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে, কুষ্ঠাশ্ৰমৰ কেনে দুৰৱস্থা হৈছে। শিলং, গুৱাহাটী আদি ঠাইত যিবিলাক Civil Hospital আছে, তাৰ অৱস্থাৰ লগত যেতিয়া Missionary Hospital বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা বিজোৱা যায়, সচাকৈয়ে Civil Hospital ৰ দুৰৱস্থাৰ কথা গম পাই দুখ লাগে। Missionary Hospital বিলাকৰ Bed আদিৰ ইমান পৰিপাতিত্ব আছে অথচ Civil Hospital বিলাকত ইমান বেমেজালি। (Interruption—ইয়াত Treatment ও ভালকৈ নহয়।) তাৰ উপৰি শিলঙৰ Hospital ত আন বেমাৰীৰ Ward ৰ কাষতে Tuberculosis ৰ Barrack ও আছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, ওচৰা-ওচৰিকৈ থকাৰ ফলত Infection হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা যথেষ্ট আছে। এইবিলাক চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাই যথোপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

কালাজৰৰ প্ৰকোপ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি অঞ্চলতেই বেচি। এই কালাজৰৰ চিকিৎসাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম কৰিম বুলি ইমান দিনে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি নকৰিলে মানুহৰ মাজত এটা Misnomer হয়, আৰু বাইজৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত থকা শ্ৰদ্ধা কমি যায়। (Voice—Time is up.) There is Chair to guide me. সকলোৱে জানে যে বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰৰ সৰুটৰ সময়। গতিকে কোনোমতে আৱশ্যকতা পূৰাবলৈ ঔষধ-পত্ৰৰ কাৰণে অলপ বেচিকৈ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰি এই আপদীয়া কালাজৰ নিৰ্গূল কৰাত সহায় কৰিব বুলি মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।



**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am a little bit inconvenienced on account of the fact that the object for moving this Motion is to raise a general discussion. General discussion includes everything that is within a Department. If the hon. Member had indicated as to what points he wants to raise in this discussion, I would have been prepared with facts and figures to give him the reply. Now I will have to give a general reply. Therefore I would not be able to produce facts and figures regarding the points raised by him. If he wants facts and figures, I can give him these things outside this House. As regards the general discussion, I want to touch the points raised by him. One is that the Public Health Department should be amalgamated with the Medical Department. This question, Madam, engaged the attention of the Government not only once or twice, but several times. The Public Health Advisory Committee discussed this matter and it was decided that now is not the time to amalgamate the Public Health Department with the Medical Department. The Government took a lot of pain and considered the question in a Cabinet meeting and it was considered that now is not the time to amalgamate this Department with the Medical Department for various reasons, one of them is that it will not be possible for one Head to attend to the increasing staff in the Public Health Department, in addition to his duty as Head of the Medical Department and, therefore, it is necessary that there should be a separate Head of Public Health Department. The Public Health Department Officers have to run all over the State and to deal with epidemic diseases and many other kind of diseases like malaria which is also prevalent almost in all parts of the State. One head for both the Public Health and Medical Departments will not be able to do justice to both. It was found therefore impracticable to amalgamate these two Departments at the present time. Government also is very anxious to see that there should be reduction in the expenditure of the State, but reduction of expenditure is not the only object of the Government. The main object is how the Department could be run efficiently so that it might give efficient treatment to those people who are in need of it. These are some of the reasons, Madam, why we felt that it was not time to amalgamate the Public Health Department with the Medical Department.

Another point that has been raised by my hon. Friend is that the doctors of the Public Health Department are badly paid and that it is considered that it is the worst Department in this respect. He also said that that is one of the reasons why the doctors do not like to serve in this Department. For the information of the House, I may tell that Government can pay the doctors serving in this Department according to the cadre that has been fixed by them. Before accepting service in this Department the applicants must have known what the cadre is and what their scale of pay is. Surely they did not blindly accept this service. It is true that the doctors serving in the Public Health Department are not allowed to do private practice, as it was considered that this will affect their public duty dealing with epidemics and disturb them from going to places where there is cholera or small-pox or any kind of epidemic. This is the reason advanced by the Public Health authorities. I myself was in favour of allowing them to do private practice, but when I considered in the arguments I was convinced that the Doctors of the Public Health Department should not be allowed to do private practice at the present time.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Then why not give them more pay ?



**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** As I have stated above Government have fixed a cadre and we are also bound by the decision of the Pay Committee in the matter of fixing the pay scale of the doctors serving in the Public Health Department. Although there is clamour for increment in pay, it is not practicable to raise their pay at the present time.

Then Madam, there was another point that has been raised. That is the adulteration of food stuff. Madam, I am also very sorry that there is adulteration of foodstuff in Assam. The Assam Pure Food Act, 1932 was revised and came in force on 15th November 1949 with a view to check the adulteration in food stuff. It is the local bodies who have to detect such adulteration and the police also have their part according to the Act. As the Act gives power to Municipalities and Local Boards, there are difficulties to put this Act into effect. For furthering the cause of public health, the Public Health Act for Assam has been drafted by a senior Public Health Officer and it is now under the consideration of the Government. We are also still considering how the Pure Food Act could be made effective. I think, these are all the points that have been raised by my hon. Friend Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** They get their pay irregularly and in the case of travelling allowance also they do not get it for years together.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** That is not the fault of the department. There might be certain officers who do not get travelling allowance in time; there might be some irregularity some where. If the hon. Member points out to me any such officer who has not got his travelling allowance for two or three years, I shall be glad to look into the matter. I hope the hon. Member is now satisfied.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Not quite.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** It is not possible to satisfy him cent. per cent.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** 36 per cent. ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** I am glad that the hon. Members have mentioned certain points which have to be looked into by Government. Shri Beliram Das has said that there are lepers who are moving about in the town of Gauhati and there is no accommodation in the Leper Asylum there. I shall be very glad if we get money to increase the accommodation in Gauhati Leper Asylum. But Government do not have a perennial spring that produces money all the time. We are limited in finance and therefore whatever is possible for us to do we are doing. We are limited by circumstances. There is no doubt that the whole State would be glad if we could build a big leper asylum or leper asylums where all lepers of Assam would be accommodated and treated. But on account of our limited finance we have to face all these inconveniences. But we shall do what we can. If we get some more money that will be forthcoming somehow, we shall increase the accommodation.



In regard to what Mr. Bimalaprosad Chaliha said about the treatment of *Kala-azar* patients in the Simaluguri Public Health dispensary that the disease does not respond to the treatment, I shall look into it. So far I have not got any report about that, but when I was in certain place, it might be in the Garo Hills or in the Public Health dispensary at Simaluguri area I was told by the doctor that the treatment by urea-stibamine is not effective in all cases now. It might be that this urea-stibamine has deteriorated, but there are other drugs that have been used for treatment of *Kala-azar*. So we are not bound to use urea-stibamine alone. I shall look into this matter and see what can be done in order to cure the people suffering from this disease. In reality *Kala-azar* treatment has been found to be very successful in all over the State of Assam. Very few deaths we have from *Kala-azar*.

In regard to Subsidised Dispensary we have already in the State some dispensaries which are called Subsidised Dispensaries. To these dispensaries Government gives a grant for medicine of Rs.400 and a grant for the doctor is given by Government per month Rs.80. If we increase that amount it will mean that we shall have to get larger amount, but the financial condition of the State does not allow us to give more amount. At the same time we shall be depriving some other places from getting Subsidised Dispensaries. Therefore instead of doing that, we should advise the Managing Committees of these dispensaries to raise money from the public and try to run these dispensaries. That is the idea of Subsidised Dispensary. It is not a dispensary of the Government, it is a dispensary of the people of the locality who form some kind of board and try also to get some subscription from the public. We as Government are giving them as much as we can as grant-in-aid. I shall be glad if we get more money to pay them for the sake of medicine.

Then in regard to T. B. patients. I think we all realise that the accommodation for T. B. patients should be increased. We have only two hospitals for T. B. patients, one at Jorhat with 35 beds and the other at Shillong with 75 beds. We need more accommodation: there is no doubt about that. We want better accommodation here in Shillong, Jorhat and in other different places, but that is also a problem of finance. It is not because Government is not desirous of giving treatment to these people and to help them. We are all anxious to increase accommodation for T. B. patients. In fact in almost all the hospitals we are treating T. B. patients although the number is not more than 3 or 4. If we get more money we can provide more accommodation. That is all, I think, I need to speak about the points raised by the hon. Members and if there is anything more, I shall be glad to give my reply. In view of this I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Cut Motion.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What does the hon. Member propose to do ?

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.29,46,400 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

The Motion was adopted.



## GRANT No.17

## (38.—Medical)

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.51,18,600 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Motion moved is that a sum not exceeding Rs.51,18,600 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

There is one Cut Motion standing in the name of Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** Madam, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.51,18,600 under Grant No.17, major head 38.—Medical, at page 134 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.51,18,600 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Madam, I do not propose to raise a general discussion ; I will confine my attention of the hon. Members to what I said in my Budget speech regarding the deteriorating conditions in the Medical College hospital and the Medical College at Dibrugarh. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Medical Minister to what I stated sometime back about certain allegations made by certain people and the unsatisfactory state of affairs obtaining in those two places referred to by some hon. Members of Congress Party. I shall be satisfied only with a very brief statement from the Hon'ble Minister.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.51,18,600 under Grant No.17, major head 38.—Medical, at page 134 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.51,18,600 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Madam, Deputy Speaker, all know that our Medical College has just been started ; it has not yet been affiliated. We got the buildings of the American Military people in which we started the Medical College ; if we had waited for our own buildings we might not have been able to start the college at all. So, the question of removing the complaints in regard to accommodation, etc., is a matter of time. It is not possible for Government to construct all the buildings at once; they have to wait for their turn. We had first of all provided quarters to professors, assistant professors and so on. It takes time to construct buildings in these days of transport difficulties, lack of cement and other kinds of building materials. It is therefore not possible for the Public Works Department to do things immediately. But we are doing our best to provide accommodation for everybody.

Then, Madam, we wanted to increase the accommodation in the hospital at Dibrugarh which adjoins the Medical College, but here also it takes time to make plans and estimates and surmount the various difficulties which are present these days.



About the relationship of the professors with the Principal and things like that, I hope the hon. Members will understand that Government are doing their best to raise the administration to its proper level. We wanted to have our own Medical College and we have got it, but you cannot expect this infant institution to be in perfect condition all at once. We are nevertheless trying to have a satisfactory kind of administration. Of course there are some people who look only at the defects of an institution and make a mountain of a mole-hill. Some people only look at the defects of the college and not look at the good things we have achieved. Madam, the Inspectors who came to see our College and examined it have all said that it was really a wonderful achievement for us to have been able to bring this Medical College in two years' time to such a standard as it is now. We have got very good recommendations and we are making wonderful progress. Of course it is very easy to make sweeping allegations, *e.g.*, the professors are staying in palatial buildings and the sweepers do not get any shed and so on, without looking at the fact that the administration is trying to provide some kind of accommodation to everyone. There are some who will get good accommodation first, others will get after them, and in this way all will be accommodated. We have to look at these things from a practical standpoint. We want to run the administration of this country as practical men. If you look at this from that angle of vision, you will see that we have done very well. Nothing can be done in a day. Even my hon. Friend over there did not get his Ph. D. Degree in a day. It took him time to study and prepare himself for the examination. I would therefore ask him not to get impatient. We are very anxious to get affiliation for our Medical College, and I can assure him that we will do our best to make our institution a perfect one in course of time. I would therefore request my hon. Friend to withdraw his Motion.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is that a sum not exceeding Rs.51,18,600 be granted to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

The Motion was adopted.

Adjournment.

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 22nd March, 1951.

SHILLONG:  
The 7th June, 1951.

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

*BD*



