

**Proceedings of the Third Session of the Second Assam Legislative  
Assembly Assembled under the provisions of the Government  
of India Act, 1935**

**(First sitting of the Assembly in Free India)**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 11 A.M. on  
Saturday, the 6th September 1947

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Mr. Debeswar Sarmah, Speaker, in the Chair, the six  
Hon'ble Ministers and forty-four Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Suicide committed by one Khageswar Datta Barua, Assistant  
Master of Dhubri Government High School**

**Moulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN** asked :

\*127. (a) Are Government aware that one Khageswar Datta Barua, an  
Assistant Master of Dhubri Government High English School, committed suicide  
with all the members of his family—wife, sons and daughters in November last,  
due to pecuniary difficulties ?

(b) Are Government aware that there are other teachers in Assam  
similarly hard-hit by financial embarrassment ?

(c) If so, do Government propose to come to the immediate relief of  
such teachers ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

127. (a)—The reasons are not known to the Government.

(b)—Might be, there are many persons in the Province who are hard-  
hit by financial embarrassment.

(c)—Government are seriously considering this question for all con-  
cerned.

**Physical Instructor of Surma Valley**

**Moulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN** asked :

\*128. (a) Is it a fact that one Physical Instructor of Surma Valley who  
received physical training at the cost of Government has been transferred as a  
Sub-Inspector of Schools in one of the Circles of North Sylhet Subdivision ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Do Government propose to re-transfer the said Physical Instructor  
at once to his former job ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

128. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In the interest of public service.

(c)—No.

**Appointment of Inspectors in the Procurement Branch of the Supply  
Department**

**Moulana MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN** asked :

\*129. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many appointments of Inspectors have been made in the  
Procurement Branch of the Supply Department in the Surma  
Valley after June 1946, and who were the persons appointed ?



- (b) Whether there was any requisition for such appointments from the Deputy Director of Supply (Procurement), Sylhet ?
- (c) If so, why the staff was reduced towards the close of July 1946 ?
- (d) If not, why the experienced Inspectors recruited from the Education Department, were reverted to their substantive posts ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that these officers were recruited by a Board consisting among others of the Director of Public Instruction on the express understanding that they would be allowed to continue as long as the Department would exist ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that of these only eleven Inspectors of Procurement have been forced to revert by telegrams, whereas some others have been allowed to continue ?
- (g) Where the lien of Babu Sushil Kumar Das, Inspector of Supply (Procurement), stands ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that Government have allowed one Babu Sukumar Bhattacharji to continue as Inspector of Supply (Procurement) ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that his appointment was not approved of by the Public Service Commission ?

\*130. (a) Is it a fact that two Assistant Directors of Supply and one Deputy Director of Supply have recently been appointed in connection with procurement of foodstuffs in the United Provinces and Bihar ?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state who are they and on what consideration they were appointed ?

\*131. Is it a fact that one Sub-Inspector of Supply who was only recently promoted as Inspector and was officiating as Assistant Controller, was appointed the Assistant Controllers ?

\*132. (a) Is it a fact that while all officers of the Education Department serving as Inspectors in the Procurement Branch of the Supply Department were reverted to their substantive posts, one Maulavi Abdul Musabbir has been re-appointed as Inspector of Supply ?

(b) If so, why ?

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

129. (a)—Six—(1) Ayub Ali, (2) Abdul Latiff, (3) Maqbul Ahmed Khan, (4) Benode Ch. Bhattacharyya, (5) Anil Kumar Dutta and (6) Kalika Mohan Bhattacharyya.

(b)—Yes.

(c) Owing to the re-organisation of the Surma Valley Rice and Paddy Procurement Scheme.

(d)—Because their reversion was demanded by the Education Department.

(e)—No. They were chosen by the Education Department.

(f)—Yes. The hon. Member is referred to reply to Unstarred Question No. 107 (c) asked by Maulavi Mayeen-ud-Din Ahmed Chowdry, M.L.A., during the last Session of the Assembly.

(g)—The lien of Babu Sushil Kumar Das is in the Education Department.

(h)—No.

(i)—Yes.

130. (a) & (b)—The hon. Member is referred to reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 17(b) and 43(c) asked by Messrs. Makabbir Ali Mazumdar and Mohammad Roufique during the last Session of the Assembly.

131.—Deputation is only temporary due to exigencies of public service and the supersession of the claims of other Superintendents does not arise.

132. (a) & (b)—Do not arise in view of reply to 129(f).



(To which answers were laid on the table)

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**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I am afraid, Sir, I am unable to reply to that question correctly.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** The time for sowing of seeds of pulses has already started and therefore if the Hon'ble Minister thinks of importing seeds now, it will share the same fate as the potato seeds have shared.

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I think, Sir, the time has not gone yet.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** For Mug the time has already started and for Masur the season is about to be over.

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** This is a matter for those who are acquainted with cultivation of such pulses to tell better. I think in the month of September such seeds can still be planted.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Has the Hon'ble Minister or the Director of Agriculture placed any order for such seeds that shall have to come either from the United Provinces or Bihar?

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Yes, Sir, we have already taken step in this matter.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** May I know the quantity of the seeds, Sir, that has been ordered for and when the seeds are expected?

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Sir, shall be able to say.

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** This is a new question, Sir. But so far as my information goes, as yet no orders have been placed.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** We are not getting any help from the Ministry at all. The Supply Minister said that orders have been placed, but the Agriculture Minister said that no orders have been placed for importing pulse seeds.

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** What I said was that we should get pulse seeds at once from anywhere we can get. There was a discussion that we should get pulse seeds from the Agriculture Department. We shall try to get them. I do not rely on the red tape business. But we shall try to get it any way in order to help the cultivators in time. I do not know if the Agriculture Department has ordered; if not, they will surely do so.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Even without any stock they distribute seeds to the cultivators?

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I do not know what is the position regarding the Agriculture Department.



**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** I want to make it clear. So far as the Agriculture Department is concerned, it is intended to supply pulse seeds to the cultivators. But as there was no large demands and as the Agriculture Department has no stock, the matter is still under consideration and it has now been decided to supply some seeds. Orders will be immediately issued. Delay will be really injurious.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** We are obliged to the Agriculture Minister for the much valuable information. But I can inform the Hon'ble Supply Minister that if he is to get good seeds from outside the season is over.

**\*Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Sir, May I know from the Hon'ble Minister how they propose to bring this additional acreage under cultivation?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** This is by propaganda work. There are officers in the Agriculture Department who may encourage the agriculturists and by bringing home to them that the demand for pulses is very high in this Province, and these are the ways by which the Agriculture Department want to encourage the cultivators in the cultivation of pulses.

**\*Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Besides propaganda work, are Government going to open up any new land for cultivation?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** As yet nothing has been done for opening up new land, but the Agriculture Department has started experimental farms at Kakilamukh.

**\*Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Do I understand that Government will get this additional crop from their farm at Kakilamukh?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** That is not the idea. The idea behind the Kakilamukh farm was to improve the varieties of pulses and encourage cultivators to cultivate themselves the pulses and increase their acreage.

**\*Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Is it possible, when so much additional land will be necessary for paddy, pulses, oil seeds, millets, potato and sugarcane to the tune of about a little less than two lakhs of acres, to have this huge quantity of land under Government farm?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** Not under Government farm. This is the target which the Government was to reach and steps have been taken to reach the same.

**\*Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** When this target is likely to be reached?

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** That is, of course, the Grow-More-Food Campaign target and the target for a certain period may be in two or three areas which I cannot exactly say just now. But this is the target determined by the Grow-More-Food Policy.

**\*Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** But is it possible at all without throwing open new land for settlement?  
(No reply).

\*Speech not corrected.



### Unregistered Co-operative Societies of Dibrugarh

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked :

379. (a) Is Government aware that many Co-operative Stores are yet unregistered in the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(b) Does Government propose to take necessary steps to register them ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

379. (a)—Only some of the Stores whose papers were received during the financial year 1946-47, have not yet been registered on account of defects in their organisation.

(b)—These will be registered on removal of the defects and on fulfilment of the conditions precedent to registration, including the prospects of successful working.

### Difficulties of travelling in buses in certain places of Darrang District

**Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** asked :

380. (a) Are Government aware of the difficulties of passengers travelling in buses between Tezpur, Jamaguri, Sootia, Charali, Behali and Gamiri ?

(b) Do Government propose to increase the number of buses plying between the above places ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

380. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, as soon as Petrol position improves.

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA** : With a view to helping the common people do Government propose to make petrol available to the buses even by curtailing the existing petrol permits now being issued to the motor Car owners who own cars not one—but many ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** : That is the question which was replied to long long ago.

### Sub-Deputy Collectors of Kampur Circle and other Circles

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** asked :

381. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Who is the present Sub-Deputy Collector of Kampur Circle in the District of Nowgong ?

(b) Since when he has been in charge of the aforesaid Circle ?

(c) The number of persons that have been given settlement of land since he assumed charge of the Circle ?

(d) Of them how many are Muslims and how many are Non-Muslims ?



(e) Whether it is a fact that the said Sub-Deputy Collector is a man of Nowgong ?

(f) If so, do Government in the interest of administration transfer him immediately to some other District ?

382 (a) Will Government be pleased to state the names of Sub-Deputy Collectors in charge of Revenue Circles in the Districts of Nowgong, Darrang, and Barpeta Subdivision of Kamrup, and Jaintia Parganas of Sylhet District ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Muslim Sub-Deputy Collectors have been replaced by Hindu Sub-Deputy Collectors in these places ?

(c) If so, why ?

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

381. (a) —Srijut Chandra Mohan Deb Goswami.

(b)—15th July, 1945.

(c)—638 persons.

(d)—90 Muslims and 548 Non-Muslims.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—There is already a proposal for his transfer to some other District.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : The figure given is 90 Muslims and 548 non-Muslims—total 638. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister how many Assamese are included in this 548 ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** : I require notice regarding this, because the question of Assamese and non-Assamese was not brought in previously.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : Is it a fact that large number of outsiders are included in the number of persons that have been given settlement ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** : It is very difficult to say unless the term 'outsiders' is defined.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : I mean to say people who are not inhabitants of this Province of Assam.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** : Suppose a particular land is settled with a person who is an inhabitant of this Province.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : Is it a fact that a very large number of outsiders—I suppose the Hon'ble Minister has understood what I mean—have been given settlement ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** : Land is always settled with inhabitants of the Province.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : Is it not a fact that the Sub-Deputy Collector gave settlement of land to many outsiders ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI** : I may make enquiries regarding this.



**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Will the Government please enquire whether among these persons there is a large number of outsiders who have been given settlement against the instructions of Government not to settle land with outsiders ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** If that is the information of my hon. Friend I will make enquiries about this.

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

382. (a)—

*Nowgong District*

Name			Circle
1. Maulavi Atibur Roza Chaudhury	...	...	Nowgong.
2. Srijut Chandra Mohan Deb Goswami	...	...	Kampur.
3. Srijut Baloram Thengal	...	...	Samaguri.
4. Srijut Anil Kumar Chaudhury	...	...	Dhing.
5. Srijut Rabi Lal Bora	...	...	Roha.

*Darrang District*

1. Srijut Nandeswar Baniya	...	...	Tezpur.
2. Srijut Panchanan Sarma Phookan	...	...	Behali.
3. Srijut Sarat Chandra Barua	...	...	Mangaldai.
4. Srijut Ajoy Kumar Mech	...	...	Kalaigaon.

*Barpeta Subdivision*

1. Srijut Sarbananda Rajkumar	...	...	Barpeta.
2. Mr. Rup Sing	...	...	Baghbar.
3. Srijut Jitendra Nath Das	...	...	Barnagar.
4. Srijut Rama Kanta Das	...	...	Bojali.

*Jaintia Pargana, Sylhet*

1. Babu Surendra Ch. Das	...	...	Gowainghat.
2. Babu Dinesh Ch. Dutta	...	...	Kanairghat.

(b) & (c)—Transfers and postings of Sub-Deputy Collectors are made in the interest of public service and not on communal basis and no circle or station is reserved for officers of any particular community.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Is it a fact that all these postings and transfers took place within a period of three months ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** No, I don't think so. Maulavi Atibur Roza Chaudhury was brought in from the Surma Valley very recently and he has again been transferred as he has opted for Pakistan.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Is it a fact that these transfers and postings were made along with the Eviction Campaign that was started by the Government ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** No, as will be apparent that in the Jaintia Parganas there was no eviction but there were transfers.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** What about other districts ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** Even in Nowgong there was no eviction operation.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** In Nowgong District there was eviction.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** Not from the Professional Grazing Reserves.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** There was eviction by burning down houses whether from the Professional Grazing Reserves or not.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** No eviction operation was carried out from the Professional Grazing Reserves in Nowgong during that period.

**Number of Grazing Reserves in the Districts of Darrang, Nowgong and Kamrup**

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS** asked :

383. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Grazing Reserves are there in the Districts of Darrang, Nowgong and Kamrup ?
- (b) How many of the Grazing Reserves in the above districts have been created (i) under the Forest law and rules and (ii) under rules in the Land Revenue Manual ?
- (c) How many Grazing Reserves in these districts have been created in course of the last one year?
- (d) The total area in "Bighas" covered by the Grazing Reserves in each of the above three Districts ?
- (e) How many professional graziers were there in the Districts of (i) Kamrup, (ii) Darrang and (iii) Nowgong in the years 1936—1946, giving each year's figure separately ?

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

383. (a)—There are 974 Grazing Reserves (including Village Grazing Grounds and Professional Grazing Reserves) in the District of Darrang; 496 in Nowgong and 877 in Kamrup.

(b)—(i) Of the above, 50 Reserves in the District of Darrang, 16 in Nowgong and 39 in Kamrup were constituted under the Forest Law and Rules.

(ii) Nine hundred and twenty-four village Grazing Grounds in the District of Darrang, 480 in Nowgong and 838 in Kamrup were constituted under the Land and Revenue Regulation.

(c)—One Village Grazing Ground in the District of Darrang, ten in Nowgong and ten in Kamrup.

(d)—One lakh thirty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-six bighas covered by village Grazing Grounds and 1,25,808 bighas covered by Professional Grazing Reserves in the District of Darrang ;

Forty-one thousand one hundred and thirteen bighas 18 lessas covered by village Grazing Grounds and 1,37,031 bighas covered by Professional Grazing Reserve in the District of Nowgong; and



One lakh eighty-nine thousand one hundred and two *bighas* covered by village Grazing Grounds and 3,35,867 *bighas* covered by Professional Grazing Reserves in the District of Kamrup.

(c)—A Statement is given below.

### Number of Graziers

Year		Darrang		Nowgong		Kamrup (Gauhati Subdivision)
1936-37	...	2622	...	{ The figures for the year 1936-41 are not available.		1847
1937-38	...	3018	...			3390
1938-39	...	3652	...			3392
1939-40	...	3252	...			3268
1940-41	...	3491	...			2879
1941-42	...	3540	...	578		2959
1942-43	...	3121	...	478		2658
1943-44	...	3214	...	414		3261
1944-45	...	3038	...	432		2779
1945-46	...	3444	...	329		2621
1946-47	...	3323	...	318		The figures for Barpeta Sub-division are not available.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI :** The reply to Question 383(c) is not to the point. The question was how many Grazing Reserves were created. Is there no difference between a Grazing Reserve and a village Grazing Ground ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** There is. The Grazing Reserves are meant specially for the professional graziers, while village Grazing Grounds are utilised for the benefit of cultivators of the village who take their cattle there.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI :** If that is so, has the Hon'ble Minister given proper reply to Question 383(c) ?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Order, order. I do not see the impropriety. The question is "How many Grazing Reserves in these districts have been created in course of the last one year ?" The answer is "One village Grazing Ground in the District of Darrang, ten in Nowgong and ten in Kamrup ?".

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI :** The question was about Grazing Reserves, not village Grazing Grounds.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** It is absolutely clear that no Professional Grazing Reserve was in fact constituted during this period. Only village Grazing Grounds were constituted.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI :** Are we to understand that no Grazing Reserve was constituted during that year in any of the Districts of Nowgong, Darrang and Kamrup ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** The hon. Member should not get confused with the expression "Village Grazing Ground", which is sometimes loosely called "Reserve". These Village Grazing Grounds are meant for the benefit of the cattle of the actual cultivators of the villages, while Professional Grazing Reserves are meant for rearing the cattle and buffaloes of Professional Graziers. In that sense, no Grazing Reserve was constituted during that period.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI :** In any of these districts ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** Yes, during the last year.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Is it a fact that all these Professional Graziers are foreigners ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** That is a news to me. My hon. Friend is not aware that there are large numbers of indigenous Assamese people who rear cattle and buffaloes in these Reserves. I invite my hon. Friend to go to Borpeta side and see things for himself.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Is it not a fact that a large number of these graziers are foreigners ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** I do not exactly remember the number, but I do not think that a large number of them are outsiders.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Will the Hon'ble Minister please state how many Assamese graziers are there in the District of Darrang ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** I want notice of this question.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Can the Hon'ble Minister give the figure for the District of Nowgong ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** Sir, I want notice of these questions.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Sir, the Hon'ble Minister asserted that there are large numbers of Assamese graziers, so he ought to be able to give us some idea about the number of these graziers.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** This question does not arise from the questions that were put. The original questions did not ask for figures racially or community-wise.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** May I know what benefit is derived by the people of this Province from these graziers ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** I am surprised that the hon. Member does not know that. We get our supply of milk and plough cattle from these Grazing Reserves.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE :** Is it not a fact that the people in the towns generally get their milk supply not from these graziers but from the much-hated immigrants ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** That is not correct, Sir.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** That is correct, Sir. I can tell the Hon'ble Minister that the town people get their supply of milk from the immigrants.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** As far as my information goes some people in the town of Nowgong get their supply of milk from the immigrants, but the bulk of the supply comes from the Professional Grazing Reserves.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA** যদিহে টাউনলৈ নাহে ভেনেহলে এই গাখীৰ যায় কলৈ ?

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** বাহিৰলৈ যায়। (Voices) ক'ব বাহিৰলৈ যায় ? (Laughter.)

### Settlement of Excise Shops in Dibrugarh Subdivision

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR** asked :

384. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Excise Mahals within the Dibrugarh Subdivision of the Lakhimpur District ?
- (b) The quota given to each of the recognised communities in the matter of the excise settlement ?
- (c) Whether the following communities fall within the meaning of "recognised communities" under the Excise Rules :—
  - (i) the Gurkhas;
  - (ii) the Indian Christians;
  - (iii) the Muttaks and Morans, and
  - (iv) the Miris and Lalungs ?
- (d) The main criterion in considering the claims of a particular community to be regarded as a recognised community for settlement of Excise Mahals ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that numerical strength of a community is one such criterion ?
- (f) If so, why the Gurkhas, who number several lakhs, are not considered as a separate community for the above purpose ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that a large percentage of the consumers of exciseable articles come from the Gurkhas ?
- (h) What share, if any, the following communities received in the last Excise Settlement at Dibrugarh—
  - (i) Cast Hindus ;
  - (ii) Muslims ;
  - (iii) Scheduled castes ;
  - (iv) Ahoms ;
  - (v) Tribals ;



- (vi) Tea Tribals ;
- (vii) Gurkhas ;
- (viii) Muttaks ; and
- (ix) Miris ?

- (i) Whether it is a fact that a few Excise Mahaldars have been obtaining settlement of Excise shops at Dibrugarh for several years past continuously ?
- (j) Whether Government propose to change the settlement of Excise Mahals to persons after an interval of three or four years ?
- (k) Whether Government propose to incorporate this provision in the Rules ?

385. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) If any representative of Labour or Tea Tribals was invited to sit in Advisory Committee at the last settlement of Excise shops at Dibrugarh ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to incorporate this provision in the Rules before the next settlements ?
- (c) If so, what rules they propose to incorporate to remove the existing defects ?
- (d) Why settlement of Excise shops to the Labour candidates was refused during the last settlement even though a number of such candidates submitted tenders ?
- (e) The number of excise shops in Dibrugarh subdivision to which the Tea Tribals are entitled ?
- (f) The number of successful tenderers belonging to the Tea tribals for the year 1947-48 ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS** replied :

384. (a)—Forty-two excluding Tari and Foreign Liquor shops. (Country Spirit Shops—23, Ganja Shops—15, combined shops—2, and Ganja Golas—2).

(b)—The quota of shops entitled to be held by and settled with various communities of Dibrugarh Subdivision are given in the following statements :—

	Quota entitled to	Quota Settled
1. Scheduled caste—Assam Valley ...		
2. Caste Hindus (excluding Ahoms and Tribal Hindus) ...	2.02	3
3. Muslims ...	15.05	16
4. Ahoms (including Buddhist Ahoms) ...	2.58	4
5. Tribal Plains :—	7.25	8
Assam Tribals ...		
Tea Gardens ...	7.56	7
	6.66	4
		—
		42
		—

(c)—(i-iv) The Excise Rules recognise the communities specified in the forms attached to Government of Assam Circular No.AAM.77/44/1, dated 24th January 1945. These do not include Gurkhas, Muttaks and Morans under any of the specified communities "Indian Christians (other than Tribal Christians)" form by themselves a specified community whereas Miris and Lalungs are included in "Tribal Plains."



(d)—Subject to the condition that excise shops should not be settled with persons of bad character or with persons who may be considered undesirable, settlement of Excise shops shall have to be made with due regard to communal representation on the basis of district population on the same principle as is followed in the matter of appointments to Government service, preference being given to unemployed educated youths.

(e)—Yes, but the communities and their numerical strength are specified in the Appointment Department Circular referred to in the reply to question (c).

(f)—Because the Gurkhas are not specified in the above Circular.

(g)—It may be so.

(h)—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply to question (b) above. Government have no detailed information beyond what is stated in the above reply.

(i)—Yes.

(j)—There is no such contemplation at present. [The three years' rule was adopted but abandoned by the last Congress-Coalition Government].

(k)—Does not arise.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Sir, I want to amend some answers.

**\*Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** On a point of order, Sir. If the Hon'ble Minister is allowed to amend his replies we must be given sufficient time, as in the case of Starred Questions, to put supplementary questions.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Am I not giving sufficient time to the hon. Members to put supplementary questions, particularly so far as Starred Questions are concerned? But the hon. Members should be prompt in putting supplementaries to Unstarred Questions. I shall certainly allow the hon. Members such time as I think sufficient for putting supplementaries on those questions, the replies to which are amended on the floor of the House.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** In reply to Question No. 384 (c) I want to substitute the 2nd sentence with the following sentences:—

"Gurkhas, Muttaks and Miris have not been specified in the circular; but the domicile Gurkhas are included in the category of Caste Hindus and the others are merged in the specified communities."

Then, Sir, I want to amend the answer to (f)

"Gurkhas are not specified in the above circular separately from the Caste Hindus."

(d) The hon. Members will notice that the tea garden tribes secured 4 shops as against the quota of 6.66. Apparently the Deputy Commissioner acting with his Advisory Committee could not make up the deficiency in the absence of suitable candidates.

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** May I know from Government, Sir, whether they are aware that the old lessees are practically immune from malpractice? The question is "whether Government propose to change the settlement of Excise Mahals to persons after an interval of three or four years?"



The answer is "There is no such contemplation at present. (The three years' rule was adopted but abandoned by the last Congress-Coalition Government.)" May I know, Sir, why that was abolished?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Because there was agitation against preventing old lessees who had good records from getting license.

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Will Government be pleased to see that the three years' rule is again adopted?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** I will examine the question, Sir.

**\*Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** Sir, why not Gurkhas, Muttaks and Indian Christians are included in recognised communities?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Does it arise? I do not think so.

**\*Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** Will Government see that in future they will be included in the recognised communities?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** What communities will be recognised as separate identities will be a matter of policy. I do not think, it will be convenient or proper for the hon. Member to discuss it in a supplementary question. There are other means of doing it.

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Sir, whether in future they will amend the settlement rule and give some facilities to other backward communities?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** That question is also not permissible in view of that rule.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS** replied:

385. (a)—One Srijut Damboru Dhar Saikia was invited to represent the 'tribal plains' which include "Assam Tribes" and "Tea Garden Tribes".  
(b)—The hon. Member apparently has in mind the compulsory inclusion of a "Tea Garden Tribal" which includes 'Labour' in the Advisory Committee. Having regard to the size of the Committee and the necessity to secure representation of 'the principal communities', *vide* Settlement Instruction No. 105 at page 173 of the Assam Excise Manual, Volume 1, compulsory inclusion of a Tea Garden Tribal may not always be possible and Government do not consider any such specific provision in the Rules desirable.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Government have no specific information. Apparently the Deputy Commissioner acting with his Advisory Committee excluded the candidates, if any, on grounds of their unsuitability.

(e) & (f)—The hon. Member's attention is invited to reply to question (b).

**Wholesale Agencies of Mustard Oil in both the Valleys**  
**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** asked:

386. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Wholesale Agencies of Mustard Oil created for both the Valleys?

\*Speech not corrected.



- (b) The names of persons and in case of Companies the names of partners of Companies with whom such Agencies have been settled and their business experience in the line?
- (c) The quantity of the oil that has been written off from the stock of these Agencies either for leakage, loss in transit or on any other grounds?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that mustard oil has completely disappeared from the market and people are finding it difficult to procure their requirement for consumption at controlled price?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that even when available, it is selling at a price double the controlled rate?

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

386. (a)—A list of Agents appointed by this Government is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—Names of persons in case of Companies and partners are not available. Most are established businessmen and few are new in the line. Details cannot be given.

(c)—No quantity of oil has been written off. The leakage and transit losses in case of oil imported by the agents are not Government liability as the agents themselves have to bear this. They are allowed a fixed percentage of transit loss, etc., which is 2%.

Of course, in case of oil despatched by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Calcutta, there were losses and the Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts) has been asked to prepare a detailed statement of such losses with a view to bringing it to the notice of the Government.

(d) There was acute scarcity of mustard oil sometime back and the price went up. With decontrol of mustard oil and seeds the position is changed.

(e) Since mustard oil has been decontrolled, the question does not arise.

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA** : Sir, in reply to Question No. 386 (c) it is stated that the leakage and transit losses in case of oil imported by the agents are not Government liability and the agents themselves have to bear this. They are allowed a fixed percentage of transit loss, etc., which is 2 per cent. Immediately after that it is stated that in case of oil despatched by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company, Calcutta, there were losses and Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts) has been asked to prepare a detailed statement of such losses. May we know, Sir, what is the reason for this preferential treatment being shown to Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** : I suppose, Sir, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company had a special agreement with Government with regard to this procurement. I am afraid, I shall have to look into this matter.

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA** : Are Government aware that Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company who are supplying mustard oil to Tea Estates are realising these losses from the tea gardens?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** : I am not aware of that, Sir. I will look into it.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE** : Sir, the list of agents appointed by this Government is placed on the Library Table. Now, Sir, I do not understand why this list was not printed along with the question here. I find other lists



printed in the question papers. I have seen the list on the Library Table to-day and I find that in comparison with the lists in these question papers that this list is smaller. In view of that this list also should have been printed along with the question papers so that people might know who are the agents and who are the wholesalers that have been appointed by the Government.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's question is why it was not placed on the Assembly Table instead of the Library Table?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Sir, it has been a practice in the past to do like that and so at the time of preparing the answers it was considered to do like that. In the past, we have seen that this was done and there was no objection and so it was thought that only the Members who were interested in the matter will go to the Library Table and find out the names.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Sir, the whole House is interested in it. Even the public are interested in it. I have not got the list before me now but may I know why Babu Himanshu Purkayastha was appointed wholesaler?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** The question of why he was appointed cannot be replied to now, Sir, because it was done by the previous Hon'ble Minister for Supply. I will have to look into lots of files in order to find out why he was appointed.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Sir, he has already given the reasons that most of them were business men and few are new in the line. Now the Hon'ble Minister can say whether Mr. Purkayastha was an established businessman.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** In respect of Question No.386 regarding the appointment of Himanshu Purkayastha and the one regarding Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company, perhaps Hon'ble Minister, Supply, cannot off-hand give the replies. Will it do if the questions are put off for Monday?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** It is very difficult to say why one was appointed: it may be due to feeling of one for a particular man or for many other reasons.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** But then it has been stated that the leakage and transport losses are not Government liability and the agents themselves are to pay them; but why then Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company are charging for this also?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company is a very old contractor.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** But when it is not a responsibility of Government how can they charge it?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** There must have been conditions of the contract that they had with the Government, and under those conditions they must have done that. Messrs Shaw Wallace & Company are very old contractors who have been there from the beginning of the Supply Department.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** When the principle is bad it is bad in all cases whether the contractor is an old one or a new one.



**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. NICHOLS-ROY:** As I said I shall look into that and see what can be done in future regarding the general contract.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Is it a fact that much of the oil reported to be lost on transit appeared in the black market?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Government have no knowledge of that. Probably the hon. Member may know it.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** Is it not the duty of the Government to see at the time of taking delivery actually what quantity of oil did arrive?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I suppose some of our officers did take note of all these things.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** Are we to understand that Government try to take information of these things but they do not actually know what are those informations?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The principle of putting supplementary question is not meant for cross-examination of the Hon'ble Minister. It is already said that Government officers certainly take stock of these things.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** This question was submitted for answer in the last Budget Session. Now it is September.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** And oil is decontrolled.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** The reply is—"Of course, in case of oil despatched by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company, Calcutta, there were losses and the Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts) has been asked to prepare a detailed statement of such losses with a view to bringing it to the notice of the Government". May I know from the Government now whether by this time they have prepared this detailed statement?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I want notice of that.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** As regards reply (d), after decontrol, Government said, the position is changed. Changed for good or bad?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** This is a matter of opinion. Probably the hon. Member will be able to say that better.

#### **Ministerial Officers in the office of the Commissioner of Divisions**

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI** asked:

387. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of ministerial officers in the office of the Commissioner of Divisions including the Head Assistants, the Superintendent and the Personal Assistant?
- (b) How these posts are held by the different communities?
- (c) Whether the posts of the Personal Assistant, the Superintendent and the Head Assistants were advertised before filling them up?



- (d) Whether some of the senior clerks of the said office were superseded at the time of filling up those posts ?
- (e) If so, what are the reasons for such supersession ?
- (f) Why Srijut Isha Gogoi and Maulavi Tabibuddin Ahmed were superseded in filling up certain upper division posts ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that one Srijut Debendra Nath Choudhury, a very Junior clerk, was recruited to an upper Grade post from the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, without advertisement ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that Mr Higgins the then Commissioner, promoted Srijut Isha Gogoi in subsequent vacancies in the upper Grade ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that in the office of the Commissioner of Divisions some Assistants are required to do heavy work even on Sundays and on other public holidays ?
- (j) Whether necessary measures have been taken by the Commissioner of Divisions to appoint persons from the under-represented and non-represented communities in his office ?

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

387. (a)—The number of ministerial officers in the office of the Commissioner of Divisions, including the Superintendent and the 2 Head Assistants, is 32 excluding the post of Personal Assistant which is of Gazetted rank.

(b)—These posts are held by the different communities as follows :—

(1) Muslims	...	...	...	Surma Valley	Nil.
				Assam Valley	5
(2) Hindus	...	...	...	Surma Valley	7
				Assam Valley	17
(3) Scheduled castes	...	...	...	Surma Valley	Nil.
				Assam Valley	2
(4) Ahom	...	...	...	...	1
				Total	32

(c)—No.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—They are holding Upper Division post since 1942.

(g)—Yes in 1938 to increase the efficiency of the office.

(h)—Yes in an Upper Division post temporarily in 1939.

(i)—Not ordinarily but, like all other Government officers, an assistant may have to attend on occasions on Sundays or holidays to deal with urgent work or arrears.

(j)—Claims of under-represented communities are specially considered by the Commissioner.

**Amount of land revenue and local rate realised from the Saikhowa, Doom Dooma, Hapjan and Tingrai Mauzas**

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked :

388. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately the amount of land revenue and local rates realised from the Saikhowa, Doom Dooma, Hapjan and Tingrai Mauzas of Lakhimpur District, during the years 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46 ?



389. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately the amount of land revenue and local rate realised from the Tea Gardens situated within Saikhowa, Doom Dooma, Hapjan and Tingrai Mouzas of Lakhimpur District during the years 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46 ?

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

388 & 389.—A Statement showing the amount of land revenue and local rates realised from (1) the mauzas (excluding tea gardens) of Saikhowa, Doom Dooma, Hapjan and Tingrai and (2) tea gardens situated within these mauzas during the years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 is given below :—

*Statement showing the amount of Land Revenue and Local Rates realised from (1) the Saikhowa, Doom Dooma, Hapjan and Tingrai Mouzas (2) the tea gardens situated within Saikhowa, Doom Dooma, Hapjan and Tingrai Mouzas of Lakhimpur District during the years 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46*

Name of Mouzas (1)	Land Revenue			Local Rate		
	1943-44 (2)	1944-45 (3)	1945-46 (4)	1943-44 (5)	1944-45 (6)	1945-46 (7)
1. Saikhowa ...	74,146	74,840	76,507	4,643	5,824	5,954
2. Doom Dooma ...	31,797	32,573	32,607	1,989	2,552	2,544
3. Hapjan... ..	26,174	27,863	28,103	1,641	2,158	2,183
4. Tingrai... ..	28,763	29,193	29,848	1,800	2,271	2,319
2. From the tea gardens						
1. Saikhowa ...	555	434	435	35	34	34
2. Doom Dooma ...	1,532	1,883	1,883	96	146	147
3. Hapjan... ..	39,930	40,026	40,016	2,496	3,126	3,126
4. Tingrai... ..	22,653	22,853	22,851	1,416	1,786	1,786

### Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** asked :

390. (a) Is it a fact that the pay of the temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department is double of that of the permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons who served in the Department for at least 10 years ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Are Government contemplating not to confirm this temporary staff ?

(d) Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge be pleased to state the number of the Practitioners coming out of the only Medical School in the Province each year ?

(e) Is it a fact that Government tried to procure Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the scale of Rs. 75—5—100—200 in 1943-44 ?

(f) How many of the temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons were employed in 1943-44 ?



(g) Is it a fact that Government tried to procure Sub-Assistant Surgeons even from outside Assam at the salary of Rs. 75—125—200 ?

(h) Is it a fact that the Government fixed the salary of Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Rs. 150 per mensem on account of their failure to procure Sub-Assistant Surgeons even from outside on higher scale ?

(i) Is it a fact that when the Department was confirmed in 1936 the Sub Assistant Surgeons were not given retrospective effect as to their scale of pay ?

(j) If so, why ?

(k) Is it a fact that Medical graduates and other Civil Servants are given retrospective effect in their basic pay when confirmed ?

(l) If so, why there has been a departure from this practice in the case of these Sub-Assistant Surgeons ?

(m) Are Government aware that each rural Sub-Assistant Surgeon has to shoulder the responsibilities of forty-three thousands people on an average, to combat epidemics ?

(n) Is it a fact that when a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health Department is made permanent, his allowance is reduced to Rs. 20, 25 and 30 instead of Rs. 50 when he was temporary ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS** replied :

390. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Temporary staff is absorbed in permanent vacancies when found suitable subject to recruitment rules, communal representation, etc.

(d)—The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

1942	...	...	...	...	...	39
1943	...	...	...	...	...	38
1944	...	...	...	...	...	32
1945	...	...	...	...	...	24
1946	...	...	...	...	...	21

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Thirty-two

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes. A special temporary scale was sanctioned in the emergency.

(i)—Yes.

(j)—Because the rules do not permit.

(k)—Retrospective effect cannot be given in the case of temporary posts.

(l)—Does not arise.

(m)—Government are aware that Public Health Department doctors normally have extensive areas ; but in times of epidemic the staff is increased.

(n)—Those enjoying the special scale cannot claim past pay if they accept a permanent post, hence their pay is reduced to permanent scale.

**\*Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** The answer to Question No. 390(a) is 'No'. Might I know from the Government what the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is ?

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Does the hon. Member want to know about the temporary people who draw a special scale of pay or those who draw the ordinary scale of pay ?

\*Speech not corrected.



**\*Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** About the special case.

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Those Sub-Assistant Surgeons who come under the special scale are drawing Rs.150 to Rs.200.

**\*Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** What about those who do not come under the special scale?

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** At present they are drawing a minimum of Rs.90 per month. In addition they are getting dearness allowance and rice concession.

**\*Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** What is the difference between the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the pay of the doctors of the Public Health Department?

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** I think, my reply will make it clear, Sir.

#### **Appointment of Assamese in the Bengal-Assam Railway Services and starting of Stalls, etc., by Assamese**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

391. Do Government propose to move the Bengal-Assam Railway authorities to give preference to the Assamese candidates in appointing officers of their staff and also to start tea stalls and hotels at different stations of the Bengal-Assam Railway (A. B. Zone)?

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

391.—As regards the appointment of Assamese in the Bengal-Assam Railway services, Government have already moved the Railway authorities in the matter and it is reported that the question is receiving their attention.

As for starting of tea stalls and Hotels at different stations of the Bengal-Assam Railway (A. B. Zone) the matter is being brought to the notice of the Railway authorities for making necessary arrangement.

#### **Audit of the Supply and Procurement Accounts**

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN** asked :

392. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Who keeps the Supply and Procurement Accounts?
- (b) Who audits them?
- (c) Whether the audit is done by the same department?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to throw the entire audit to be done by the Finance Department of the Government?
- (e) Whether any audit is made by the Comptroller?
- (f) If so, whether it is full audit or test audit?
- (g) In view of the large sums of money being involved, why full audit is not undertaken by the Finance Department, both at Shillong and at every Station by its own Auditors?

*\*Speech not corrected.*



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

392. (a)—The accounts are kept by Deputy Commissioners, Subdivisional Officers, Political Officers, various Government agents and Deputy Directors (Procurement) at outstations and Deputy Director, Supply (Accounts) at Headquarters.

(b)—The Comptroller, Assam, on behalf of the Auditor General. The Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts) also works as a primary auditor on behalf of the Comptroller, Assam.

(c)—No. There is, however, a system of internal check by the Department.

(d)—As the statutory responsibility for audit lies with the Auditor General of India, the question of audit being done by the Finance Department of the Government does not arise.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Test audit, according to the rules and orders of the Auditor General. The Central audit is supplemented by local audit by the staff of the Comptroller, Assam.

(g)—The question is under consideration of Government.

**Re Divisional Forest Officers, Messrs. D. Barua and N. N. Das and Mr. Kaith**

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS** asked :

393. (a) Is it a fact that some Divisional Forest Officers, viz., Mr. D. Barua and Mr. N. N. Das have completed more than 30 years' service ?

(b) Is it a fact that the above named two gentlemen are now on extension ?

(c) Are Government aware that such extension bars the promotion of some deserving men and also retards recruitment ?

(d) Do Government intend to give them any further extensions ?

394. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Why Mr. Kaith of the Punjab who was serving in the Bijni Zemin-dary Forest has been confirmed in the Assam Forest Service ?

(b) Why he has been given a pay of Rs. 400 and not the initial pay ?

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

393. (a)—Not Mr. Das.

(b)—One is re-employed.

(c)—In view of paucity of experienced officers to hold charge of divisions, two posts outside the general cadre were created for them. Their re-employment has neither retarded promotion of deserving officers nor slowed down recruitment to the cadre.

(d)—Government have extended the periods of re-employment by three months in the case of Mr. Das.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** On what considerations one was re-employed ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** The hon. Member is referred to my answer in (c) which clarifies the position.



**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** But is it to be supposed that barring these two officers there were no officers who deserved promotion?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** I think, they were more experienced to hold charge of divisions.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Are there no officers besides these two who are holding charge of divisions?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** There might be but they were considered to be more suitable.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Is it not a fact that any person who has served 30 years is bound to retire?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Probably this question was thrashed out in Unstarred No. 361. Was not the same thing stated by the hon. Member?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Yes, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Then why does he want to raise that question again?

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

394. (a)—In view of his foreign training and past service in the Department.

(b)—In consideration of the pay he used to get in the Bijni Estate.

#### **Scheme for spread of Education in backward areas of the Province**

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked:

395. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have any scheme or plan for spreading education uniformly in the Province?

(b) If not, why not?

(c) Whether Government have any intention to spread education in backward areas in all districts of the Province?

(d) Whether Government have taken any step to introduce Assamese language in the schools of Hill Districts?

(e) Whether Government have any Inspector to inspect the Tea Garden schools?

(f) If not, why not?

(g) Whether Government have any plan or scheme for distribution of grants to schools of all grades equitably according to the District population basis?

(h) If not, why not?

(i) Whether Government have taken any steps to introduce basic education in the Hill Districts?

(j) If so, when?

(k) Whether Government propose to make equitable distribution of grants for Post-War education in all districts?

(l) Why the grants for Free studentship of Tribal students have been stopped?



(m) Whether Government propose to sanction the said grant again for the said purpose ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

395. (a)—If the hon. Member has in view the question of introduction of compulsory primary education uniformly throughout the Province, a scheme is there for the purpose.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—If the hon. Member means the compulsory primary education the reply is in the affirmative.

(d)—No.

(e) & (f)—There is no separate Inspector exclusively for inspecting such schools. But according to rules, the officers of the Education Department visit these schools once a year holding annual examination of the pupils. Inspection is undertaken by them more frequently if the Managers of Gardens so desire.

(g)—No.

(h)—The grant is given to a school of a locality with reference to its demands and necessity as far as funds are available.

(i)—The whole question of introduction of basic education is now under consideration of Government.

(j)—Does not arise.

(k)—No such amount is given by Central Government for distribution to districts. All post-war schemes are sent to Government of India for approval and only after their approval and sanction they are given effect to. All parts of the province will benefit from such schemes as far as possible.

(l)—The grants for free and half free studentship to Plains Tribal boys reading in Aided Secondary Schools have not been stopped but the grant has been redistributed this year to meet the demands of all schools where there are Tribal boys according to the strength of funds.

(m)—Does not arise.

### **Shortage of rice and paddy in Dhubri Subdivision**

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS** asked :

396. (a) Is it a fact that a telegram was sent by Maulavi Abual Majid Ziaosh Shams, M.L.A., to the Hon'ble Supply Minister on the 10th October last stating that no saleable paddy was available in several places in the Dhubri and South Salmara Thanas of Dhubri Subdivision and that there was acute distress among the people ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state on what date instructions were sent by the Hon'ble Supply Minister to the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara to inquire into the matter ?

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

396. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In such cases Government do not usually ask Deputy Commissioners direct to take action. Government sent a copy of the telegram to the Director of Supply (Procurement) for immediate action. Reports of scarcity on the South Bank were received in September and prompt action was then taken to despatch rice and paddy to the Dhubri Godown for issue to the deficit areas. Thus, action was taken much earlier than the receipt of the telegram.



### Supply of Cloth and Yarn in the District of Goalpara

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE** asked :

397. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any fixed monthly, quarterly or half-yearly quota of cloth and yarn for the District of Goalpara ?
- (b) If so, what are those quotas of cloth and yarn for each Subdivision of the District of Goalpara ?
- (c) Whether the fixed quotas of cloth and yarn reach the Subdivision regularly ?
- (d) Whether the quota is sufficient to meet the requirements of the people of the District ?
- (e) If the answers to questions (c) and (d) above are in the negative, what steps have Government taken to regularise the supply and increase the quota of cloth and yarn ?

398. (a) Are Government aware that the rural people of the District of Goalpara are on the verge of nakedness due to want of regular supply of cloth ?

(b) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

397. (a)—Yes, there are fixed monthly quotas of cloth and yarn.

(b)—Cloth—Dhubri	...	...	325	bales	a	month.
Cloth—Goalpara	...	...	125	„	a	„
Yarn—Dhubri	...	...	32	„	a	„
Yarn—Goalpara	...	...	58	„	a	„

(c)—For the last 6 months a cut of 10 per cent. amounting to 720 bales per month has been imposed on our provincial monthly quota by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India. Secondly, due to riot, strikes and falling off in mill production the Textile Commissioner could not release the full quota in any month and as a result monthly quotas have fallen into arrear. However, during the last two months there have been better releases and large quantities have moved.

(d)—No. But the Government of India have allotted cloth at 10 yards per capita per annum based on the 1941 census and which it is considered by them, will meet the bare requirement of the people.

(e)—Does not arise.

398. (a)—Government have no such information but admit that there is scarcity.

(b)—Government are all along pressing hard for increasing the quota and taking all possible steps for regular supply.

### Opening of a Telegraph Training School at Gauhati

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

399. Will Government be pleased to refer to the reply given by them to Unstarred Question No. 238 and its supplementaries asked by the Questioner during the last September Session of the Assembly (at pages 1584-86 of the Assembly Debates) and state—

- (a) Whether Government have represented to the Post and Telegraphs Department the question of opening a Telegraph Training School at Gauhati ?



- (b) If so, what is the result of that representation ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether the Bengal and Assam Railway authorities have been requested to start a Telegraph Training School at Gauhati as promised ?
- (e) If so, what response has been received from the said Railway Authorities ?
- (f) If not, why not ?

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

399. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Post and Telegraph Department have stated that they cannot undertake to open a private institution in Assam for imparting telegraphic training to people who are not employees of Post and Telegraph Department, but have already taken up the question of opening a telegraphic training class at Gauhati for training the officials of the Post and Telegraph Department.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The Bengal-Assam Railway authorities state that a training school for such purpose cannot be conveniently started by them in Assam.

(f)—Does not arise.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** With a view to giving facilities to our youths in getting telegraph training to enable them to seek services in the Telegraph as well as in the Railway Departments do Government propose to request the Post and Telegraph Department to allow a number of non-employee youths of the Province to receive telegraph training in the proposed Gauhati Telegraph Training School ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** We will make an attempt and ask the authorities to take youths of Assam to train them, but it is their policy, they say, to train only the employees and not the non-employees.

**Approximate quantity of Dal imported into Assam**

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI** asked :

400. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The approximate quantity of Dal which came to Assam between September 1946 to December 1946 (the quantity of different varieties of Dal to be shown separately) ?
- (b) How many tons of Dal were allotted for the Dibrugarh Subdivision during the said period ?
- (c) Why the people of Dibrugarh Subdivision did not get any Dal for those four months ?

401. (a) Is it a fact that there is scarcity of sugar, Dal, mustard oil and salt in the Province ?

(b) Are Government aware that these commodities are available at higher prices in the black-markets ?



(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state the source from which these commodities come?

(d) What steps have Government taken to stop this black-markets?

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

400. (a)—A statement is given below and figures are exclusive of imports by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company for the industrial concerns.

*Statement showing the approximate quantity of Dals imported in to Assam during the months of September 1946 to December 1946*

(The Statement is exclusive of imports by M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co., for the industrial concerns).

Name of commodity	Despatching region	Quantity imported
Moongdal ... ..	Rajputana ... ..	180 Tons.
Masurdal ... ..	Central Provinces ... ..	670 "
Masurdal ... ..	United ,, ... ..	361 "
Arhardal ... ..	" " ... ..	345 "
Arhardal ... ..	Gwalior ... ..	1,058 "
Gram ... ..	Eastern States ... ..	250 "
Total ... ..		2,864 "

(b)—Eight-hundred and ten tons were allotted including Sadiya.

(c)—Government have no such information.

401. (a)—There is scarcity of sugar and Dal, salt and mustard oil are now readily available in the market.

(b)—Quite possible but Government have no information.

(c) & (d)—Government have no information from where and how commodities come. Government however have adopted all possible measures to eradicate black-marketing.

### **Second Scholarship for the Middle Vernacular School pupils of Nowgong District**

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN** asked :

402. (a) Is it a fact that the second scholarship from Middle Vernacular School pupils of the District of Nowgong for the year 1946 has been withheld?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Do Government propose to look into the matter?

(d) Do Government propose to provide another scholarship for the term and award scholarships to both pupils who secured the same place?



**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

402. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Two candidates, who secured equal number of marks were eligible for one scholarship.

(c)—On re-examination of the answer papers one secured higher marks than the other, and action has accordingly been taken to award the scholarship to the candidate securing higher marks.

(d)—Does not arise.

### **Second Scholarship for the Middle Vernacular School pupils of Nowgong District**

**Babu KHAGENDRA NATH SAMADDAR** asked :

403. (a) Is it a fact that as two students secured second place in the last Middle Vernacular Examination from Nowgong, the second scholarship could not be awarded by Government in that District ?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take to redress the grievances of the students concerned ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

403. (a) & (b)—The hon. Member is referred to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 402 put by Srijut Haladhar Bhuyan, M. L. A.

### **Inclusion of Assamese literature in the list of subjects for Post-Graduate Studies**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

404. (a) Is it a fact that Assamese Literature has not been included by the Calcutta University authorities in the list of subjects for Post-Graduates studies ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to move the University authorities for its inclusion ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

404. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government moved the Calcutta University in the matter but without success.

### **Conditions of service of the Assam Transport Staff**

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR** asked :

405. (a) Are Government aware of the conditions of service of the employees of the Assam Transport ?



(b) Does the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge propose to enquire into the conditions of service of the Assam Transport staff at Dibrugarh, and take steps to remove their grievances ?

(c) Is it a fact that there was a reduction of staff of the Assam Transport about a year ago ?

(d) If so, what was the number affected ?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose giving preferences to old hands at the time of making new appointment in the Assam Transport ?

(f) If not, why not ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

405. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government understand that a petition was presented asking for various concessions in respect of rations, interim relief and house rent. Interim relief has been allowed as to all Government Servants. In other respects Assam Transport employees have been generously treated and Government do not consider that they have any legitimate grievance.

(c)—Yes.

(d) The number affected by reduction is 374.

(e)—Government laid this down as a matter of policy when reduction was ordered.

(f)—Does not arise.

#### **Lower Primary Scholarship**

**Srijut GAURIKANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

406. Will Government be pleased to refer to the answers given by them to Unstarred Questions Nos. 72 and 73 asked by the Questioner during the last September Session of the Assembly 1946 (at Page 1137 of the Assembly Debates) and state :—

(a) Whether Government have received the report they have called for regarding mal-practices in connection with awarding of Lower Primary Scholarships ?

(b) Whether Government have decided to take necessary steps to check the alleged mal-practices ?

(c) If so, what is the nature of proposed measures and when they are expected to be enforced ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

406. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—The ways and means of removing the alleged mal-practices in Lower Primary Scholarship Examination in the Assam Valley are now under examination of departmental officers and whatever action is taken in this direction will be given effect to from the next session.



### Scarcity of fish and Development of Fish Industry

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN** asked :

407. (a) Are Government aware that fish is daily growing scarce and prices are rising higher and higher ?

(b) If so, what is the reason for this scarcity ?

(c) Are Government aware that due to scarcity of fish the health and vitality of the people especially of the poorer section have been greatly undermined and deteriorated ?

408. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken by them so far to develop fishery industry in the Province ?

(b) How many youths have been trained abroad or in the country in the art on fishing and pisciculture ?

409. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have a Fishery Expert at Shillong ?

(b) If so, what are his duties and what are his activities in the Department so far ?

(c) Whether he has submitted any report to Government on following matters :—

(i) about the present state of fisheries in the Province and their future possibilities ; and

(ii) about the cause of deterioration of Government fisheries and their remedies ?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of his report, if any, on the subject ?

(e) If the reply to question (a) above is in the affirmative, whether Government will be pleased to state—

(i) when the said Expert has been appointed,

(ii) what is his qualification, and

(iii) what is his salary ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

407. (a)—Yes; price is rising along with other commodities.

(b)—Reasons are various, the chief being wholesale netting, non-improvement of fisheries and non-establishment of nursery units.

(c)—It is a matter of opinion.

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN**

এটা কথা শুধিৰ খোঁজো। ইণ্ডিয়া গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা যে আহিছিল তেওঁৰ কিবা ৰিপোর্ট গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে পাইছেনে ?

Fishery Officer সম্পৰ্কে মই  
Deputy Fishery Adviser



**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** এতিয়াটোকে  
গৰণ কেণ্টৰ হাতলৈ অহা নাই।

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

408. (a)—A Fishery Officer was appointed for the first time in the year 1940. He undertook a preliminary survey of recognised fisheries to find out causes for diminution of fish and to devise ways and means for improvement. He could not make much headway as he had no other technical or non-technical staff to assist him and he had to devote a considerable time in reporting on application for industrial loan and subsidies and giving technical advice to fish rearers. Two more Fishery Officers have since been appointed and a scheme for improvement of Fish industry will be drawn up when all the materials required therefor have been collected.

(b)—Three in this country.

409. (a)—No, but there are three Fishery Officers ; two at Sylhet and one at Gauhati.

(b)—The duties of the permanent Fishery Officer were to study the existing conditions of fish culture in Assam and to suggest ways and means for development.

He visited a large number of fisheries, both Government and private and studied conditions prevailing there in regard to the rearing and marketing of fish and has given suggestions to the local officers and private persons concerned for the improvement of their conditions. The two new Fishery Officers have been appointed for collection of preliminary data and preparation of schemes for the development of fisheries in the Province.

(c)—(i) Yes. The permanent Fishery Officer submitted a report in 1941.

(ii) Yes.

(d)—Yes. A copy of the report is placed on the Library table.

(e)—(i) One on 5th June 1940 and the other two on 20th January

1947.

(ii) One was trained in Pisciculture in Madras and other two in Calcutta at the Inland Fisheries Institute. The former is a Matriculate and the latter two are graduates in science.

(iii) Rs.80—90—100—4—140—6—200 per mensem.

#### **Increase in the number of Field Assistants**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

410. (a) Are Government aware that there is a very small number of Field Assistants to render adequate relief in the treatment of cattle diseases in different parts of North Lakhimpur Subdivision ?

(b) Do Government propose to increase the number of Field Assistants to remove partially the need of veterinary hospitals so long Government cannot help the people by establishing more such dispensaries ?

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

410. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, as far as possible.



### Number of breeding bulls in the Province

**Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI** asked :

411. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of breeding bulls kept in each Subdivision of the Province, mentioning the locations ?

(b) Are Government aware of the public demand of more breeding bulls in the Tezpur Subdivision ?

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

411. (a)—A statement below will show the number of bulls issued in each locality of the breeding areas :—

Circle	District	Name of breeding area	Number of bulls on 1st April 1946	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	
Upper Assam...	Sibsagar ...	Jhanzie East ...	12		
		Do West ...	5		
		Jorhat ...	12		
	Lakhimpur	Khowang ...	19		
		Panitola ...	13		
		Doom Dooma ...	4		
		Misc. Group ...	15		
			Total	80	
	Central Assam	Nowgong...	Kampur ...	14	
			Marigaon ...	7	
Jakhalabandha ...			5		
Kamrup ...		Rangiya ...	5		
		Garai R. U. O....	1		
		Pandoo ...	1		
		Soalkuchi ...	1		
Darrang ...		Haligaon ...	1		
		Mangaldoi ...	4		
		Cabharu ...	7		
		Total	46		
Lower Assam...		Kamrup ...	Nalbari ...	8	Out of 81 Nos. of bulls of this circle the rest, i. e., 53 bulls are in gra- zing Reserves.
			Palta ...	1	
			Pathsala and Sa- rupeta.	4	
	Howli ...		1		
	Goalpara...	Kokrajhar and Basugaon.	14		
			Total	28	



Circle	District	Name of breeding area	Number of bulls on 1st April 1946	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Sylhet	Sylhet	Sylhet area	4	
		Golapganj	6	
		Kulaura	7	
		Maulvibazar	13	
		Taliapara	5	
		Pukra ...	2	
		Tazpur area	6	
		Misc. ...	2	
		Total	45	
Silchar	Cachar	Silchar	15	
		Lakhipur	17	
		Katigorah	7	
		Hailakandi	14	
		Dullavcherra	19	
		Misc. ...	8	
		Total	80	
K. & J. Hills	...	...	2	
			Total	2
Grand Total		...	281	Plus 53 in grazing reserves.

(b)—Yes. More bulls will be issued when available from Cattle Breeding Farms.

**Scarcity of salt, distribution of sugar and cloth and supply of mustard oil in North Lakhimpur**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

412. (a) Will Government be pleased to state who was responsible for salt scarcity at North Lakhimpur during the months of October, November and December last ?

(b) Do Government propose to take action against those who are found responsible for this scarcity ?

(c) Are Government aware that the people are resenting for the differential treatment shown to rural people while distributing quota of sugar and cloth giving higher quotas of the same to urban areas ?



413. Do Government propose to take immediate steps to prevent mustard seeds being collected and sent outside the North Lakhimpur Subdivision without making proper arrangements for supply of mustard oil for this Subdivision?

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

412. (a)—Due to disturbances in Calcutta and other places in Bengal insufficient import and decontrol of salt by Bengal Government, our agents could not procure salt for some time in September, October 1946 and hence scarcity occurred, in various places in Assam including North Lakhimpur.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Due to different standards of consumption between urban and rural population and the grossly inadequate quota of sugar and cloth the Government had to differentiate between rural and urban areas throughout India. However, the matter is under the consideration of the Government as how to do away with the difference.

413.—Mustard oil and Mustard seeds have been completely decontrolled by Government of India and no restriction is possible.

#### Examination of Muslim Girls by Jorhat Police

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** asked :

414. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many Muslim girls suspected to be Hindu evacuees of Noakhali have been questioned and examined hitherto and where?

(b) How many of them have turned out to be Hindus?

(c) Whether Government propose to stop the practice of such examination of Muslim girls or women by male Policemen?

415. Will Government be pleased to state the causes that led to the incident at Tinsukia on 5th November 1946 when the house of one Bapkan Ali Hazarika was surrounded by non-Muslims and the lives of people living there were threatened?

416. (a) Are Government aware that the wife of one Maulavi A. Latif, R.S.C., Bengal and Assam Railway, Mariani was suspected to be a Hindu Girl of Noakhali and questioned by Jorhat Deputy Superintendent of Police with a batch of Policemen on 5th November 1946?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what report he submitted to the authorities?

(c) Is it a fact that another batch of Policemen went to Mariani under orders of the Deputy Commissioner and brought the girl to Jorhat for further questioning and examination on 6th November 1946?

(d) Is it a fact that the said girl was alone in her house when she was taken by the Police to Jorhat?

417. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What was the necessity for a second examination of the girl?

(b) Whether there was a third examination respecting the religion of the girl?



418. (a) Are Government aware that Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, M. L. A. led a deputation to the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat on 6th November 1946 in that connection?

(b) Are Government aware that in the course of his conversation with the Delegation, the Deputy Commissioner admitted that the second examination of the girl was necessitated by the insistence of leading Hindu gentlemen of both Mariani and Jorhat?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

414. (a)—Nine in all—I at Shillong, 1 at Mariani Railway Colony, 2 at Bongaon, Habiganj Police Station and Karab, Lakhai Police Station, 1 at Bedeti Charali under Behali Police Station, 1 at Lumding, 3 under the jurisdiction of Railway Police—Mariani, Lumding station platform and Badarpur.

In addition to this, three Muslim houses at Balucher, Dhubri town had to be searched by the Police under search warrants issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara on 13th November 1946. Two women were engaged for this and it is learnt that they questioned three Muslim ladies.

(b)—None.

(c)—If there is a cognisable case or reasonable suspicion of commission thereof and no suitable women are available to interrogate, a Policeman cannot avoid questioning without prejudicing the lawful discharge of his duties.

415.—On receipt of the information that a cow had been sacrificed by Mr. Bapkan Ali Hazarika of Tinsukia on the Bakr-Id festival on 5th November 1946, some upcountry men whose houses were situated near the house of Hazarika, resented very much as their feeling was wounded and assembled on the road near his house. Three or four persons entered into his compound and caused annoyance. The local police took action against these persons in that four of them were sent up for trial in Case No. 14(11)46 under sections 143/447, Indian Penal Code, of Tinsukia Police Station and ten persons were made special Constables.

416. (a)—The girl was examined by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jorhat alone, who is a Muslim. No other police officer or men were present at the time of questioning, inside the house. There were two officers waiting outside.

(b)—The Deputy Superintendent of Police reported verbally to the Deputy Commissioner that he did not suspect the girl to be a Hindu.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No, there were two other ladies in the house, besides two other men who were sitting on the verandah of the house.

417. (a)—It was reported that Maulavi A. Latif did not give proper facilities to the Deputy Superintendent of Police in questioning the girl and he himself answered most of the questions of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Commissioner was not satisfied with the enquiry.

(b)—No.

418. (a)&(b)—Government have no information about this. Mr. Humphrey was at that time the Deputy Commissioner. He is now on leave.



**House searches in Dhubri Town**

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS** asked :

419. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that in 1946 in the month of November more than 5 (five) houses belonging to more than 5 distinct persons were searched by the Police in Dhubri town in Baluchas-area ?
- (b) Is it a fact that although the Police took search warrants for 3 houses they searched the houses of others as well ?
- (c) Is it a fact that the search was made to find out whether any Noakhali woman could be found out or not ?
- (d) Is it a fact that after search no Noakhali woman was found ?
- (e) Is it a fact that the persons of ladies of some Muslim Zenanas were searched in that connection ?
- (f) Who supplied the information to the Police ?
- (g) Is it a fact that the whole matter was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner by certain Members of Legislative Assembly and leading men of Dhubri ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

419. (a)—No. According to the information available the houses searched belonged to three persons only.

(b)—No.

(c)—Search was made for Hindu girl evacuees according to the instructions issued in the search warrants.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

(f)—The Police acted on receipt of search warrants issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara on a report made by a member of the public.

(g)—Yes.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Will Government be pleased to institute further enquiry as the houses of as many as 8 persons were searched ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** The informations received by the Government have been put down in the answer and if my hon. Friend wants the names of other persons, I can make enquiry, but it is a matter of bygone days and I hope he will not press to go back. Of course, if he insists on making an enquiry, I shall direct the Deputy Commissioner to look into it.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Searches were made in as many as 8 houses, whereas warrants were issued on 3 persons. I know this personally as I had to move the Deputy Commissioner in this regard.

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** Well, Sir, I can get a report from the Deputy Commissioner afresh if the hon. Member persists.



**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** I would also request my hon. Friend not to insist on further replies as the Hon'ble Prime Minister has already done so, and specially when it is a fact that the occurrence took place in November, 1946 and now we are in September, 1947. The matter has become very old. Moreover, the hon. Member is not sure of his own facts. In his questions he mentioned that 5 houses were searched but now he has stated that 8 houses were searched; also he said that searches were made in 3 houses and warrants were issued on 3 persons. Now, therefore, I would request my hon. Friend not to persist in any more supplementary questions on this point.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Each house or *Bari* contained two houses, i.e., two families.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** But the question is distinctly for persons and not for *bashas*.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** These questions were put in last March.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Therefore the Hon'ble Prime Minister has requested the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party not to put any more supplementary questions on these better-be-forgotten matters. I appreciate the spirit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, which we should reciprocate.

#### **Pirpal Baklai Estate in the Garo Hills**

**Maulavi MD. ABUL KASHEM** asked:

420. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is an estate called "Pirpal Baklai" in the Garo Hills?
- (b) If so, whether it is Lakheraj or Nisf-Khiraj?
- (c) Who pay land revenue or local rate to Government for the said "Pirpal Estate"?
- (d) Whether land revenue or local rate is paid by any one as proprietor or as Mutawalli for the said estate?
- (e) Whether the Mutawalli spends any amount for the maintenance of the Dargah Shariff of Shah Kamal in Garo Hills or towards any other public good?
- (f) Whether land revenue or local rate is paid by anyone as proprietor?
- (g) If the reply to (f) above is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state when he or she or his or her predecessor has been recognised by the Government as such?
- (h) On what grounds they have recognised her or him as such?
- (i) Whether any documents were produced before Government for his or her recognition?
- (j) If the reply to question (i) above is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy or English translation of such documents?



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

420. (a) & (b)—There are no records regarding this tenure. But there appears reason to believe that it was a tenure granted to Pir Shah Kamal by Mahendra Narayan Chaudhury, original Zeminder of Karaibari in a part of Karaibari Estate lying within the Garo Hills. The rent fixed is Rs. 12 per year and the tenure seems to have been treated as a permanently-settled tenure.

(c) to (j)—Government presume that the liability for land revenue and local rate in respect of the area as lying within Karaibari Estates lies with the proprietors of the latter: and the liability for the rent, etc., due on the tenure rests on the tenure holder. No further information is available.

#### **Dhakuakhana Middle Vernacular School**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

421. (a) Are Government aware that Dhakuakhana Middle Vernacular School is the only institution of its class managed by Government in North Lakhimpur Subdivision ?

(b) Are Government aware that the buildings of this School including those of the students hostel are in a dilapidated condition and that the students and teachers are badly suffering thereby ?

(c) Do Government propose to sanction requisite grants immediately for the purpose ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

421. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—An expenditure of Rs.300 was sanctioned for repairs to the building of Dhakuakhana Middle Vernacular School during 1946-47. Steps are being taken to sanction grant for repairing the buildings thoroughly during the current year.

#### **Scheme for improvement of Hill Cotton in Assam**

**Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** asked :

422. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What steps they have taken to implement the scheme for improvement of Hill Cotton in Assam ?

(b) The location of this Research Institute ?

(c) The result so far obtained ?

(d) Whether Government contemplates to conduct research in long staple cotton ?

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

422. (a)—A research scheme for five years has been sanctioned.

(b)—The Research Station has been started in the Garo Hills.

(c)—No results obtained yet.



(d)—The objects of the present scheme are (i) production of high yielding types of hill cotton with high ginning percentage and (ii) introduction of improved cultural methods. As the climatic conditions of Assam are not quite suitable for long staple cotton regular research in long staple cotton is not at present intended. It is however expected that preliminary observations on the performance of long staple cotton in Assam will be made by the Department of Agriculture and whether any research in such cotton is to be undertaken or not will depend on the results of such observations.

**Present existing number of bulls in the Live-Stock Department**

**Srijut BIMALAPRASAD CHALIHA** asked :

423. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of bulls at present existing under the Live-stock Department ?
- (b) How many cattle were imported from other provinces by the Live-stock Department during the last three years ?
- (c) How many of these imported cattle are at present alive ?
- (d) What is the present force of the Live-stock Department ?

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

423. (a)—The total number of bulls as it stood on 31st March 1947 was 369.

(b)—12 bulls (imported from Karnal—the Punjab.)

(c)—11 bulls.

(d)—It is not quite clear what is meant by the word "force". It might mean the total number of cattle or the total strength of the staff. Both are shown below :—

The following animals were owned by the Government on 31st August 1946 :—

	Nos.
1. Cows ... ..	261
2. Bulls ... ..	369
3. Young stock and calves ... ..	353
4. Bullocks ... ..	67
5. Buffaloes ... ..	35
6. Sheep ... ..	66
7. Goats ... ..	163
8. Poultry ... ..	436
9. Ponies ... ..	17

The staff of the Live-stock is as follows :—

1. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-stock ... ..	1
2. Assistant Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-stock ... ..	1
3. Farm Managers ... ..	4
4. Agricultural Inspectors, Live-stock ... ..	6
5. Assistant Farm Managers ... ..	4
6. Agricultural Demonstrators, Live-stock ... ..	28
7. Fieldmen ... ..	2
8. Field-Assistants ... ..	4
9. Milk Recorder ... ..	4



**Establishment of dispensaries in North Lakhimpur**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

424. (a) Are Government aware that the whole of the North Lakhimpur Subdivision is a low-lying area ?

(b) Are Government aware that in that Subdivision there are always attacks from various types of malarial fever resulting very often in premature deaths of a large number of people annually without any treatment ?

(c) With a view to combat this disease, do Government propose to increase the number of Public Health Officers and Anti-Malarial Staff ?

(d) Are Government aware that the people of Narayanpur, Mashkhowa, Laluk and Gohain Mouzas have been repeatedly requesting the Government for establishing dispensaries in their Mouzas ?

(e) Do Government propose to establish dispensaries in these Mouzas from the Post-War Development funds ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS** replied :

424. (a)—It is not understood what is meant by the expression "low-lying area". If it is meant that the height of the average level of the ground above Mean Sea Level in North Lakhimpur Subdivision is lower than in other Subdivision in Assam, the answer is "No". It cannot have lower height above Mean Sea Level than any other Subdivision as it lies in an upper reach of the Brahmaputra and on the North bank of it very near the hills.

(b)—Government are aware that North Lakhimpur Subdivision like many other parts of the Province is a malarious area, but they have no information about various types of malaria.

(c)—In connection with their Post-War Anti-Malaria Scheme Government have already sanctioned the entertainment of one Assistant Director of Public Health (Malariology), five Assistant Malariologists, a number of Malaria Supervisors and other staff to tackle the Malaria problem throughout the Province effectively.

(d) & (e)—Government sanctioned the opening of a subsidised dispensary at Mashkhowa which was opened on the 26th December 1938, but subsequently closed on the 1st July 1939, for want of a qualified doctor. Government have also sanctioned the opening of two Public Health Department dispensaries at Narayanpur and Bebejia (Gohain Mouza) with out-centres at Hilikamukh and Mornaisa—pur respectively and the buildings are under construction. No request for opening a dispensary in Laluk Mouza or for reopening of the Mashkhowa subsidised dispensary has been received, but necessary action will be taken after due enquiry.

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** In reply to question No.424 (c) it is stated that Government proposes to entertain one Assistant Director of Public Health and some Assistant Malariologists, but may I know, Sir, how they will be entertained ; will they be entertained with light refreshment or with a sumptuous feast ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Government has appointed them.

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** But the word used is "entertainment" ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI:** Entertainment here means appointment.



### Audit of the Collections and Credit of Vehicle Taxes

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN** asked :

425. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Who audited the collections and credit of Vehicle Taxes when these were under the control of Local Bodies ?
- (b) Whether these accounts are audited now since they have been transferred to the Police Department ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether in view of the shares which the respective Local Bodies are entitled do Government propose to keep a regular audit on these accounts so that the public money may be safe and not misappropriated ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

425. (a)—The Examiner of Local Accounts, Assam.

(b)—Yes, by the Comptroller, Assam.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—These accounts are already audited and public accounts are maintained by the Comptroller, Assam.

### Income and expenditure of Assam Motor Transport Department

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN** asked :

426. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a consolidated income and expenditure account of the Assam Motor Transport, since the creation of this Department ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether these accounts are regularly and fully audited by the Finance Department ?

(c) Do Government still propose to keep this Department ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

426. (a)—The consolidated income and expenditure account of the Assam Transport since the inception of the Organisation is as follows :—

	Total income (including Miscellaneous revenue receipts)			Total expenditure (including depreciation, interest, etc.)		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1942-43 ...	12,507	10	3	38,242	2	4
1943-44 ...	52,05,038	13	6	40,89,328	8	7
1944-45 ...	77,63,622	11	10	76,54,795	9	1
1945-46 ...	34,58,281	4	3	45,59,812	15	1
Total	1,64,39,450	7	10	1,63,42,179	3	1



(b)—This is not the function of the Finance Department but of the Comptroller.

(c)—The question is under consideration in its relation to the general transport development of the Province.

### Income and expenditure of Assam Motor Transport Department

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE** asked :

427. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total income and expenditure of the Assam Motor Transport Department from its inception to the 31st of December 1946 ?

(b) Whether the Assam Motor Transport Department is a losing concern to the Government of Assam ?

(c) If so, why the Department was not abolished ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

427. (a)—The total income and expenditure of the Assam Transport Organisation from its inception upto the 31st March 1946 are as follows:—

			Total income (including Miscellaneous revenue receipts)			Total expenditure (including depreciation, interest, etc.)		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	1942-43	...	12,507	10	3	38,242	2	4
(2)	1943-44	...	52,05,038	13	6	40,89,328	8	7
(3)	1944-45	...	77,63,622	11	10	76,54,795	9	1
(4)	1945-46	...	34,58,281	4	3	45,59,812	15	1
Total		...	1,64,39,450	7	10	1,63,42,179	3	1

(b)—The net result of operation upto 31st March 1946 shows a profit of Rs. 97,271-4-9 although it worked at a loss during 1942-43 and 1945-46. The result of operation during the year 1946-47 is not yet known as the accounts for this year are not yet closed.

(c)—The report of the Inquiry Committee set up to investigate into the working of the Assam Transport is under consideration of Government and no final decision can be made except in relation to the general plans for organisation and development of Road Transport in Assam.



### Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health Department

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE** asked :

428. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons confirmed in the Public Health Department in the year 1936 ?
- (b) How many of them were confirmed after (i) 10 years (ii) less than 10 years, but more than 8 years and (iii) less than 8 years of service ?

429. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether three years of previous service of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Public Health Department and confirmed in the year 1936 will be counted towards pension ?
- (b) Whether three years of previous service of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in both the Public Health and Medical Departments and confirmed before the year 1936 will be counted towards pension ?

430. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeons now being appointed in the Public Health Department are getting their pay in the scale of Rs.150—10—200 *plus* a special pay of Rs.20 per mensem ?
- (b) Whether the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointed before 1936 was fixed at Rs.70 only with a special pay of Rs.20 per mensem ?
- (c) If the answers to questions (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, do Government propose to remove this difference of the scale by increasing the annual increment from Rs.5 to Rs.10 of those Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Public Health Department who were confirmed in the year 1936 ?

431. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons who got the selection grade in the Public Health Department ?
- (b) Whether the selection grade was given according to seniority or otherwise ?
- (c) After how many years of service each of them got the selection grade ?
- (d) Whether many of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are a month or a year junior to those who got selection grade are now drawing Rs.125 per mensem only and will not get their maximum of pay of Rs.175 even by serving their full terms of service ?
- (e) If the reply to question (d) above is in the affirmative, do Government propose to consider the revision of the scale of pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Public Health Department in the permanent cadre ?

432. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of clerks in the Public Health Department and Inspector General of Civil Hospitals' offices, Shillong (to be shown community by community and the native district of each) ?
- (b) Whether the Goalpara district is under-represented ?
- (c) If so, whether Government propose to fill up the future vacancies, by appointing candidates of Goalpara district ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS** replied :

428. (a)—79.

(b)—(i) 25.

(ii) 38.

(iii) 16.

429. (a)—No.

(b)—No Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Department was confirmed before 1936. In the case of the Medical Department service is allowed to count towards pension from the date of vacancy in which a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is confirmed.

430. (a)—Yes, but they do not get dearness allowance, rice concession or free rations. This scale was sanctioned when there was a great difficulty to secure qualified doctors. The emergency is now over and the position will be reviewed by Government.

(b)—Yes, in the case of the temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons with special pay on a sliding scale.

(c)—The question of the revision of pay of these doctors is under the consideration of the Government along with other Government servants in the proposed general revision of pay scales.

431. (a)—5.

(b)—According to seniority and merit.

(c)—18 years.

(d)—This is possible.

(e)—The hon. Member is referred to the reply to question No.430(c).

432. (a)—The particulars are given in the statement below :—

*Statement showing the total number of clerks in the Public Health Department*

Community		Native district				Total
Surma Valley Hindus	...	Sylhet	...	...	17	17
Surma Valley Muslim	...	Sylhet	...	...	10	14
		Cachar	...	...	3	
		Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	1	
Assam Valley Hindus ...	...	Kamrup	...	...	4	15
		Sibsagar	...	...	3	
		Goalpara	...	...	2	
		Darrang	...	...	1	
		Lakhimpur	...	...	2	
		Nowgong	...	...	3	6
Assam Valley Muslim ...	...	Lakhimpur	...	...	2	
		Kamrup	...	...	2	
		Goalpara	...	...	1	
		Sibsagar	...	...	1	



Community			Native district			Total	
Ahoms	...	...	Sibsagar	...	...	2	2
Assam Valley Scheduled caste	...	...	Kamrup	...	...	2	5
			Sibsagar	...	...	1	
			Goalpara	...	...	1	
			Nowgong	...	...	1	
Hill Tribes	...	...	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	7	8
			Lushai Hills	...	...	1	
Non-native of the Province (Dacca).			Muslim	...	...	1	2
			Hindu	...	...	1	
							69

*Statement showing total number of clerks in the office of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam*

Native district	Community	No. of clerks		Remarks
		Perma- nent	Temporary	
1 Sylhet	Surma Valley Caste Hindu.	6	19(a)	(a) Includes one domiciled Hindu from Bengal.
	Surma Valley Muslim	4	3	
2 Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Tribal	3	4	
3 Sibsaagar	Assam Valley Caste Hindu.	2	2	
	Assam Valley Muslim	2	1	
4 Kamrup	Assam Valley Caste Hindu.	1	...	
	Scheduled caste	1	1	
5 Goalpara	Assam Valley Caste Hindu.	1(b)	...	(b) Has since resigned from Government service.
6 Garo Hills	Tribal	...	1	
7 Cachar	Surma Valley Caste Hindu (Manipuri).	...	1	

(b) & (c)—Appointments are not made on district basis.



### Watch and Ward Assistants of the Assembly Department

**Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV** asked :

433. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Watch and Ward Assistants of the Assembly drawing Rs.55 as salary are debarred from getting any dearness allowance, free ration or any other concession ?
- (b) Whether other temporary staff of the Assembly get those allowances and concessions ?
- (c) The reason for denying those allowances and concessions to the Watch and Ward Assistants.

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

433. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The pay of this staff was previously Rs.30 per mensem *plus* the usual allowances and concessions. The total thus worked out at Rs.50 or a little over according to the alternative concessions availed of by the person concerned. The pay was later raised to Rs.55 per mensem without allowances.

### All-Assam Aided High School Teachers' Conference

**Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY** asked :

434. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution No.3 of the sixth session of the All-Assam Aided High School Teachers' Conference ?

(b) Do Government propose to see towards implementation of that Resolution ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

434. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

**Srijut KAMESWAR DAS** : May we know what are the difficulties of Government to implement this Resolution ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** : It involves such a big amount of money that it is impossible in the present Budget to think of it, not to speak of giving effect to this Resolution.

**Srijut KAMESWAR DAS** : Is it impossible on the part of the Government to give effect even partially ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** : We do not know. The question of giving increased salaries to the Aided High School Teachers, however, is receiving consideration by means of aid. I do not know what the hon. Questioner meant. The Resolution is that all the Aided School Teachers should be paid Rs.50 at least per month and that money should be met from the Government aid, but, Sir, we cannot assure it. The whole question is receiving the attention of the Government.



**Principle of promotion to the Selection Grade of the Assam School Service**

**Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV** asked :

435. Will Government be pleased to state the principles on which promotion to the Selection Grade of the Assam School Service is made ?

436. Is it a fact :—

- (a) That Maulavi Omar Ali Barlaskar, B.A., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Sylhet, was junior to Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya by 65 places just on the eve of promotion of these officers to Class I of the Assam School Service ?
- (b) That the substantive appointment of Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya was made before Maulavi Omar Ali Barlaskar was promoted permanently in September 1932 ?
- (c) That the seniority of Maulavi Omar Ali Barlaskar was not accepted by the Director of Public Instruction in November 1936 ?
- (d) That the said Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya was commended for good work repeatedly both in the Annual Reports on the Public Instruction, Assam, and in the Quinquennial Reviews, and that this officer has a good record of service ?

437. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the promotion of this officer was recommended by the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, and the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and whether they recommended for favourable consideration on the subsequent representation and appeal, submitted by this officer ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that due to his supersession by 4 officers junior to him he has been subjected to heavy financial loss of some thousands of rupees in his pay, and about Rs.50 in his pension ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to reconsider the case of this Officer in respect of his financial loss ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

435.—Seniority and merit.

436. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d)—It appears that he was twice superseded in the matter of promotion to the selection grade for unsatisfactory work.

437. (a)—Government order the promotion of a particular officer after taking into consideration the views of the Director of Public Instruction and his Inspectors. However Narendra Babu was promoted to the selection grade with effect from the 1st May 1946.

(b)—This may be so but every officer who is superseded for one reason or another has to face it.

(c)—No.



### Tezpur Girls' Middle Vernacular School

**Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** asked :

438. (a) Are Government aware that the Girls' Middle Vernacular School in Tezpur town is one of the biggest institutions of the kind ?

(b) Are Government aware that this school has an enrolment of more than 350 girls ?

(c) Are Government aware that the school building is not capacious enough for accommodating the pupils enrolled ?

(d) Are Government aware that the amount of Rs. 500 sanctioned for this school by Government in 1944 was not expended on this item by the Tezpur Municipality ?

(e) Do Government propose to enquire into this matter ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

438. (a)—Yes in Tezpur.

(b)—The present enrolment in the school is 328.

(c)—Yes, but the Tezpur Municipal Board provided the necessary funds for the extension of the building. The work will be taken up as soon as corrugated iron sheets and cement are available.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

### Government Food-stuff Whole-salerships in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** asked :

439. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of the Government food-stuff whole-salerships in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts ?

(b) How many of these whole-salerships have been given to non-traders and how many to Muslims ?

(c) Whether pleaders and contractors are appointed as Government food-stuff whole-salers ?

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

439. (a)—Fifteen in Sibsagar District and 24 in Lakhimpur District.

(b)—There are 13 Muslims in Sibsagar and 2 in the Lakhimpur District. Some of the whole-salers in these districts were in the particular line and some were new to this line of business at the time of appointment.

(c)—Whole-salers are appointed by District Officers according to the provisions of the Assam Controlled Commodities Distribution Order, except for some whole-salers for *gur*, who were appointed by the Government this year. There is no provision for or against the appointment of pleaders and contractors as such.

### Passenger buses between Charali and Tezpur

**Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS** asked :

440. (a) Are Government aware of the difficulties of Pilgrims travelling by buses in Tezpur Subdivision on the last Siva Ratri Day ?



(b) Are Government aware that the passenger buses were not permitted to run on the line owing to want of petrol ?

(c) Are Government aware that the Pilgrims had to pay one rupee per mile in private transport lorries ?

(d) Do Government propose to increase the number of passenger buses between Charali and Tezpur ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

440. (a)—Government appreciate that the non-opening of a special service must have entailed inconvenience to Pilgrims.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Government have no information.

(d)—Yes, when petrol supplies permit.

**Names of Agents who replaced the Surma Valley Supply Agency**

**Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR** asked :

441. Will the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) The names of agents who replaced the Surma Valley Supply Agency ?

(b) The experience of each in the line of business of the particular commodity in respect of which he is selected agent ?

(c) The names and rates offered by the various parties with their address and also the particular tender that was accepted ?

(d) The amount of commission earned by each of the said selected agent from July to December, 1946 ?

(e) The average monthly commission earned by each of the selected agents since their appointment ?

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

441. (a)—The list is given below :—

1. M/s. Shiek Ahmed Hussain.
2. „ Bani Bhandar.
3. „ Chiranjee Lal Mour for  
„ Ganeshdas Sreeram Mour.
4. „ Mohim Ch. Das.
5. „ Nikhil Ch. Dutta.
6. „ Rajani Kanta Das.
7. „ Md. Ibrahim & others.
8. „ Dwijendra Nath Datta.
9. „ Upendra Nath Seal & others.
10. „ Jatindra Ranjan De.
11. „ Dinesh Ch. Singha & others.
12. „ Dayab Chand & Co., Ltd.
13. „ Gobinda Lal Roy.
14. „ Dutta Dhar & Co.
15. „ Dwip Chand Bhura.



16. M/s. Hazi Mohammed Mahmud & others.
17. „ Bhimalendu Bikash Shome & others.
18. „ N. K. Bhattacharjee & others.
19. „ Sarada Charan Barada Kanta Roy Firm.
20. „ Ghamechand Champalal Sipani.
21. „ Business Corporation.
22. „ Assam Commercial Corporation, Ltd.
23. „ Ganesdas Sreeram.
24. „ National Supply Agency.

(b)—Most of the agents have long standing business experience in some line or other while a few have lately stepped in.

(c)—As about 500 applications were received the labour involved will not be commensurate with the result.

(d)—Subdivisional Agents do not earn any commission. They are allowed a margin of profit for sale of food-stuffs to the wholesalers over the Government sale rate.

(e)—Does not arise.

### Balance Sheet of the profit and loss of the Supply Department

**Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR** asked :

442. Do Government propose to furnish each Member of the Legislature with a separate balance sheet of the profit or loss of the Supply Department for the years 1945 and 1946 ?

443. Will Government be pleased to state —

(a) The quantity of bad stuff of Dal and other commodities sold by them in 1946 ?

(b) Whether any tender was invited for the same ?

(c) If not, why not ?

(d) The amount of loss suffered by Government on this account ?

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

442.—The balance sheet and the profit and loss account are published by the Comptroller, Assam in the Appropriation Accounts. These Accounts are prepared not for the calendar year but for the financial year.

443.—It is as below :—

	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
(a)—1,03,023	9		15
(b)—Yes.			
(c)—Does not arise.			
(d)—Rupees 8,26,621-13-9.			

### Shortage of Quarters for Government Officers

**Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR** asked :

444. (a) Are Government aware of the great difficulties experienced by officers in respect of quarters when posted to a new station and the number of officers who are residing in Dak-bungalows and Circuit Houses for want of quarters in each station ?



(b) What step, if any, Government propose to take to improve the situation ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

444. (a)—Yes. There is a general housing shortage, which has been aggravated in respect of officials by the growth of departments. It has sometimes been necessary for officials newly posted to a station to occupy rooms in a Circuit House or Dak Bungalow for considerable period.

(b)—Government are considering their building programme. This has been delayed hitherto by difficulties in procuring materials.

#### **North Lakhimpur High School**

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA** asked :

445. Do Government propose to remove the long-felt want of a permanent building for North Lakhimpur High School immediately ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

445.—The matter is under consideration of Government.

#### **Dibrugarh Subdivision Liaison Committee**

**Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA** asked :

446. (a) Are Government aware that no representative of the Dibrugarh Subdivisional Liaison Committee was deputed to Jokai for the formation of an elected and fully representative local Vigilance Committee, as required by the rules framed by the Civil Supply Department to the Government of Assam ?

(b) Are Government aware that the people of Jokai have not received any supply of Textile goods for the last one year ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received the proceedings of a largely attended public meeting held at Jokai in the Subdivision of Dibrugarh on 12th November 1946 urging the formation of a fully representative local Vigilance Committee ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state on what grounds they have not recognised the elected Vigilance Committee referred to in Question (c) above ?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state why a nominated Vigilance Committee is sought to be imposed on the people of Jokai ignoring the elected Vigilance Committee ?

(f) Is it a fact that four members of the nominated Vigilance Committee referred to in Question (e) above have preferred an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur requesting him to recognise the elected Vigilance Committee in place of the nominated one ?

(g) Is it a fact that a mass petition by the people of Jokai was placed before the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur requesting him to respect the wishes of the people and recognise the elected Vigilance Committee ?

(h) Do Government propose to take any measure to recognise the elected Vigilance Committee and to accept its recommendations ?



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

446. (a)—It is not a fact that no representative of the Dibrugarh Subdivisional Liaison Committee was deputed to Jokai for the formation of Local Vigilance Committees, as required by the rules framed by the Civil Supply Department to the Government of Assam.

(b)—People of Jokai received supply of cloth last year from Messrs. Chandu Lall Mongilall at Khanikor Mouza, Mancotta. This year they are getting the supply both from Messrs. Chandulall Mongilall at Khonikar and Messrs. Yar Mohamed at Shamguri Bongali Village Mauza Mancotta.

(c)—Yes. Such proceedings of a public meeting was received at the office of the Superintendent of Supply on 27th November 1946. It was received at the office of the Liaison Committee on 20th December 1946.

(d)—A Vigilance Committee in pursuance of Government instructions was already formed by the authorised representative of the Liaison Committee. Accordingly the Liaison Committee could not see its way to recognise any other committee.

(e)—This question does not arise. It is not a fact that the Government sought to impose a nominated Vigilance Committee in place of the elected Vigilance Committee.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—Yes. A petition signed by thirty-two persons was received at the office of the Liaison Committee on 11th January 1947 through the office of the Superintendent of Supply at Dibrugarh.

(h)—Government is considering the question and if necessary a fresh selection will be ordered.

### Formation of Vigilance Committee in Dhubri

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM** asked :

447. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any step to materialise their assurance given on the floor of the House during the last Session of the Assembly relating to the formation of Vigilance Committee in Dhubri Subdivision ?

(b) Are Government aware that the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara, still did not order for election of members and office bearers of the Vigilance Committees in spite of repeated public protests against the Vigilance Committees appointed by him and their mal-practices ?

(c) Is it a fact that during the course of last six months numerous representations against this kind of appointments were made to Government ?

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

447. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara, has been asked to hold elections ?

(c)—No.

**\*Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** May I kindly be permitted to put one supplementary question under unstarred question No.447 ?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The question was already announced. However, the hon. Member can put his supplementary question.

\*Speech not corrected.



**\*Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** Whether the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara received any direction from the Government to hold the election in 1947, as it has been stated in reply to No. 447 (b) that the Deputy Commissioner was directed to do so? I know it definitely that to date no election has taken place.

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I shall look into the matter. The Deputy Commissioner was asked to hold the elections.

**\*Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** That was in March, 1947, but up till now it has not taken place. May I request the Hon'ble Minister to take early steps?

**\*The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** I said, Sir, I shall make enquiry into the matter and see that it is done, if it is still necessary.

**\*Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** Who will bear the cost of the election? Will the Government bear the cost?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** There must have been some difficulty about the election of members and office bearers of these Vigilance Committees, viz., how they should be elected. That is the reason why it has been held over. I understand from some of my friends that there are objections about the holding of these elections because it will mean a good deal of expenditure.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** We want to know whether Government is prepared to hold these elections. From the Hon'ble Minister's reply it will be seen that the Deputy Commissioner has been asked to hold elections. May we presume, Sir, that the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge gave his reply to the Question without knowing the details and without asking for a report from the Deputy Commissioner?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Sir, I had no time to look into this matter, but I thought even when the Deputy Commissioner had been asked by the Government to hold the elections, elections have not been held, I say, there must have been some difficulty in holding the same; and on account of that difficulty this matter must have been held over by the Deputy Commissioner. That is my inference, Sir, but there may be some other reasons, I cannot say, but I will look into this matter.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** We want facts, Sir, and not inferences. The Hon'ble Minister has been pleading during the last three days that he has taken over charge of this matter only on Monday last and, therefore, he is not in a position to give us all the facts. These replies were drafted by his predecessor, the then Hon'ble Supply Minister who said that orders have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to hold the elections. Is the present Hon'ble Minister going to change the previous policy?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** The question is this: if we find that it is difficult to hold the elections, it will have to be changed. It will depend on circumstances.



**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Does the aspect of cost put some hesitation in the mind of the Hon'ble Minister to hold these elections?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** What I was saying is my inference only, but that I will look into the matter thoroughly as to what the Government would do. If we find it practicable and beneficial to the people to have the elections, we shall do so.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Order, order—this question will stand over.

### **Jowai High School Managing Committee**

**Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM** asked :

448. Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) Who are the members of the High School Managing Committee at Jowai?
  - (b) Since when the present Committee was constituted?
  - (c) How many meetings of the Committee were held during the year 1946?
  - (d) What are the functions of a High School Committee?
  - (e) Whether there are any elected members to a High School Committee?
  - (f) If so, who are the electors?
  - (g) Whether there is a guardians' representative in such a Committee?
  - (h) What are the rules relating to the election and nomination of members to such a Committee?
  - (i) Whether these rules are followed in electing and nominating members to the Jowai High School Committee?
  - (j) If not, why not?
  - (k) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps to see that the Committee is constituted according to prescribed rules and orders?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

448. (a)—A list is furnished below—

The members of the Managing Committee of High School at Jowai.

#### *Ex-Officio Members*

1. Subdivisional Officer, Jowai—President.
2. Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts—Vice-President.
3. Inspectress of Schools, Assam.



4. Headmaster, Jowai Government High School—Secretary.
5. The Assistant Headmistress, Jowai Government High School.
6. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
7. Mr. Deng Rowland Poshma, Assistant Master, Jowai Government High School (elected by the teaching staff).

*Non-Official Members*

1. Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A., Missionary, Welsh Presbyterian Church, Jowai.
2. Rev. L. Gatphoh, M.B.E.
3. Mr. Larsingh Khyriem, M.L.A.
4. Mr. Wikin Shullai, M.A., B.L. (Pleader).
5. Mrs. O. W. Lenge, Seventh Day Adventists Mission, Thahlaskein, Jowai.
6. Dr. E. N. Das (U/O Dr. R. N. Das).

(b)—Since 15th March 1947.

(c)—This Committee did not function in 1946.

(d)—The functions of a Managing Committee for a Government High School for Boys and those for a Government High School for Girls are as laid down in parts I and II of section 26, respectively of the Education Department Rules and Orders.

(e) & (f)—An Assistant Master is elected by the teaching staff in the Managing Committee for a Government High School for boys. There is no elected member in the Managing Committee of a Government High School for girls.

(g)—No.

(h)—There are no such rules in the Education Department Rules and Orders. The non-official members are appointed by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the District Officer, or the Subdivisional Officer.

(i) & (j)—Does not arise. A Committee was approved for the Jowai High School as a special case by Government.

(k)—The prescribed rules and orders of the Department cannot be rigidly applied to this school providing for co-education. Hence a special committee was sanctioned for this school under rule 1 of section 26, part I of the Education Department Rules and Orders.

**\*Mr. LARSING KHYRIEM:** As regards 448(b), may I know whether the Committee was constituted in March, 1946?

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** In the reply it has been stated that the Committee was constituted in March, 1947.

**\*Mr. LARSING KHYRIEM:** As regards 448 (g), whether their guardians' representatives were also included in the newly constituted Committee?

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** In the Model rules it lays down that some of the representatives in the Managing Committee should be from the guardians of the students.



**Statement re Reduction in the pay of the Assam Transport employees at Dibrugarh**

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক এটা বিশেষ জৰুৰী কথা জনাবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। কালি ডিব্ৰুগৰৰ আসাম ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্ট ইউনিয়নৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ পৰা এখন টেলিগ্ৰাম পাইছো যে তাৰ আসাম ট্ৰেন্সপৰ্ট worker বিলাকৰ দৰমহা 1st August ৰ পৰা কমাই দিছে। টেলিগ্ৰামটো এই—“Pay drastically reduced from 1st August without any previous notice. Staff refused acceptance 2nd September please intervene. Inform Chandra Kamal”. এই staff ৰ দৰমহা কমোৱা অইনত কতো হোৱা নাই—মাত্ৰ ডিব্ৰুগৰৰ কাৰণেহে কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে এটা বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** মই ভালকৈ শুনিবলৈ নাপালোঁ।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Will the hon. Member please pass on the telegram to the Hon'ble Prime Minister who will see to the matter? The main point is that the salary of some Assam Transport employees in Dibrugarh has been reduced all on a sudden with effect from 1st August.

**Curtailment of the days fixed in the Programme**

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I have to mention one thing for the consideration of the House.

I have received written and verbal requests from the hon. Members to cut down, if possible, some days from the programme. I shall welcome suggestions from the hon. Members in this respect. The days were allotted particularly keeping in view the formal request of the Privileges Committee that Private Members should be given sufficient time. The programme was drawn up in consultation with the Hon'ble Premier and we thought that the time calculated in this programme would be suitable to all concerned. But now I have received, as I said, written as well as verbal requests from various hon. Members including the hon. Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Group to cut short the programme, if possible. So, I would very much like to be guided by the sense of the House in this matter.

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** On behalf of the Government Party also I have received certain requests from hon. Members to shorten the period of the Assembly. So far as the Government are concerned, the most important item in the Agenda, as I have already said, is the University Bill, which I suppose will be presented before the House with the Report of the Select Committee. Of course, if hon. Members can do away with the Report of the Select Committee, then I think, on the 13th or 14th we can finish this Bill. The shorter notice, then I think, on the 13th or 14th we can finish this Bill. The second thing which is of considerable importance to the Province is the question of the establishment of the High Court. I have had the whole scheme prepared and also discussed the procedure in consultation with the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I propose to submit it sometime next week. I don't think—after the scrutiny which the whole scheme was subjected to by the hon. Leader



of the Opposition, the Advocate General and myself—much time will be taken in discussing it in the House. The question is, whether like other Motions, the House will also require three days' notice for consideration. Then the third thing is a wish from the House; it is a Motion for the formation of a Committee to revise the Rules according to the changes in the present Constitution. That also is a Motion which I hope can be disposed of in five or ten minutes. In reference to the members—I mean the members of this Committee—I propose to seek the advice of the Leaders of Parties. Therefore, I don't think this Motion also will take much time. These are really the very important matters on behalf of the Government, besides others, about which I suppose there will not be much difficulty because they are Bills which are not very controversial like the ones I have already named. So, in my opinion, if hon. Members are prepared to finish the University Bill within the 15th, I think it is possible to finish the Session by about the 15th or the 16th at the latest.

These are my suggestions which I respectfully beg to submit to you, Sir. If they are acceptable to the House then I would suggest that the Leaders of Parties, the Hon'ble Speaker and possibly myself could sit together to revise the programme and see if it is possible to cut the period shorter. The programme now presented by me may not be possible to be finished earlier than the 15th or the 16th.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, probably 16th is a holiday. Because I do not find any mention of 16th in the programme that has been submitted to us. Seventeenth is a Wednesday. I think, Sir, we can very well complete our business by the 15th of September, for I find from the provisional programme that 18th, 19th and 20th are fixed for private Members' business, for example, new Bills, Motions and Resolutions. I do not think the Secretary of the Assembly Department has received any notices of new Bills, etc. from the private Members, and for Resolutions we have got today as well as 8th, 9th and 11th—on the 11th we are also going to discuss the Model Provincial Constitution. Therefore there is no need for the session to extend upto 22nd September.

**Mr C. W. MORLEY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find myself in agreement with what has been suggested, but I think I should mention one thing here. I was on the Privileges Committee when this decision was taken and I should not like this to be taken as a precedent for the future, because private Members in the past, as the House can well remember, suffered rather badly in not getting their Resolutions and Motions through. Therefore, Sir, whilst I am in agreement with the suggestion I should like to put on record the wish of the Privileges Committee to allot longer time for private Members' business.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Now the whole thing resolves into this: The Hon'ble Leader of the House, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Morley and myself will sit for some time to-day, I suppose at 2 p. m., to discuss the matter, but the implication must be understood by the hon. Members that all the stages of the Government Bills must be gone through on the 12th, 13th or 15th. So it implies that the hon. Members of different Groups will have to negotiate their differences and discuss matters of detail, if necessary, outside the House. Therefore the whole thing depends upon the hon. Leaders of different Groups. I trust the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will please comment on this.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** I am not unmindful, Sir, to the Government business. Some of the Government Bills, so far placed before the House, are not controversial and some of the Bills have not yet been seen by us, for example, the Assam Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill.



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** That Bill will not be moved.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA :** Then only some time will be necessary probably for the Gauhati University Bill. As regards the other Bills, I do not think much time will be necessary.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** It is quite possible.

### Resolutions

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Now I pass on to Resolutions. Nos. 7 and 8 do not come in. No. 9 is in the name of Maulavi Abual Majid Ziaosh Shams.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** Sir, I do not like to move my Resolution.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Then No. 10 stands in the name of Maulavi Md Mufazzal Hussain.

**Maulavi MD. MUFAZZAL HUSSAIN :** I am also not moving my Resolution.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** No. 11 does not come in. Then No. 12 to be moved if the hon. Member so likes.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI :** In view of the fact that the Gauhati University Bill is of much more importance I do not like to move my Resolution.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Thank you. Then comes No. 14.

**Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR :** Sir, I do not move my Resolution.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Then comes Resolution No. 20.

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE :** I am not moving this Resolution, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** Now comes No. 21. Will the hon. Member like to move this ?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Yes, Sir.

**Resolution re Ravages done to cultivation, Fisheries, etc., by Water Hyacinth**

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to check the ravages that are being done to cultivation, fisheries, etc., by the Water Hyacinth pest in the Province and that the Government of Assam do make endeavours to ascertain the utilities of the plant, if any, by scientific examination by experts.

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, কেই বছৰ মান আগেয়ে আমাৰ সৰহ সংখ্যক গাঁৱৰ মাৰুহে পানীমেটেকা কি তাক নাজানিছিল। আমি কেতিয়াবাহে বাৰিষা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ সোঁতত উঠি আহোতে এই মেটেকা দেখিবলৈ পাইছিলোঁ। কিন্তু আজি ই আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত চুকে কোনে য'তে ত'তে বিয়পি পৰিছে। ই আজি নদী-নলা, বিল-খাল, পুখুৰী, দ'পথাৰ অইনকি সৰু সৰু নলাতো আধিপত্য বিস্তাৰ কৰিছে.....।



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** পানীনেটেকা সকলোতে দেখা যায়। তাৰ বহল ব্যাখ্যাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। ইচ্ছা কৰিলে কৰ পাৰে।

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** বিষয়টোৰ ওপৰত চাই অলপ বহলাই কোৱা দোষনীয় নহ'ব বুলি ভাবোঁ। ইয়াৰ বাঢ়িব পৰা শক্তি ইমান পুৰল, ইয়াৰ আক্ৰমণ এনে অব্যৰ্থ আৰু মানুহৰ বিনা সাহায্যে বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ প্ৰণালী এনে দুৰ্বোধ্য যে বিস্ময়ত অভিভূত আমাৰ গাৱলীয়া লোকে ইয়াক জাৰ্জান নেটেকা নাম দিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** স্থূলৰ ভাষা আৰু ভাৱ। আমাৰ মনত এনেহে লাগিছে যেন এইটো সাহিত্য সভাবহে বেছি উপযোগী।

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** I am sorry to hear such remarks from the Hon'ble Speaker.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** I do not cast any reflection, on the other hand welcome the speech of the hon. Member.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** But no body will relish such remarks.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** But I only appreciate the hon. Member's speeches.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** I do not really appreciate the remarks.

এই নেটেকা কেনেকৈ আৰু ক'বপৰা আমাৰ দেশলৈ আহিল তাক নিশ্চয়কৈ কোৱা টান। সাধাৰণৰ মাজত এটি কথা চলি আহিছে যে কোনো ফুল প্ৰিয় ইউৰোপীয় ভদ্ৰমহিলাই তেওঁৰ ফুলনি গুৱনী কৰিবলৈ ইয়াক আদৰ কৰি আমেৰিকাৰ পৰা আনি ভাৰতৰ কোনো ঠাইত ঠাই দিছিল আৰু সেই বন্ধুতাৰ সুযোগ লৈ ই ভাৰতৰ নানা ঠাইত ঘাইকৈ অসম আৰু বঙ্গত শিপা পুতিলৈ ইয়াৰ সৰ্ব্বনগীয়া শক্তি বিস্তাৰ কৰি লৈছে।

এই অমঙ্গলীয়া নেটেকাৰ প্ৰথম আক্ৰমণ তাৰ মৃত্যুতীয়া উদ্ভিদৰ ওপৰতে পৰা দেখা যায়। ই অতি সোনকালে হেলছি, কলমৌ, গখ আদি আমাৰ অতি লাগতীয়া শাক আৰু দল, উৰি আদি গৰু ম'হৰ ঘাঁহ দ্ৰুত গতিৰে ধ্বংস কৰি নিজৰ ঠাই মোকোলাই লয়। তাৰ পিচত পুখুৰী, খাল জ্ঞান, আদিৰ খোৱা পানী মলিন আৰু দুষিত কৰি আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহক কষ্ট দিব লাগিছে। বাৰিষাৰ অন্ত পৰাৰ লগে লগে এই নেটেকাৰোৰ পচিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে আৰু সেই ঠাইবোৰৰ বায়ু দুষিত আৰু স্বাস্থ্য হানিকৰ কৰি তোলে। ই খাল, বিল, পুখুৰী, নলা আদিত ম'হৰ বংশ বৃদ্ধি কৰাত আৰু সাপক আশ্ৰয় দিয়াত সহায় কৰে বুলিও বহুতে সন্দেহ কৰে।

এই নেটেকা মাছৰ যোৰ শত্ৰু আৰু মাছ মহল বোৰৰ ভীষন ভয়ৰ কাৰণ। বিল-খাল, পুখুৰী, নদী-নলাত বসতি কৰা মাছ জাতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ই সমৰ যোষণা কৰিছে বুলিব পাৰি। মাছে সাধাৰণতে মুকলি আৰু পৰিষ্কাৰ পানী বিচাৰে। তাত সিহঁতে বং মনেৰে লৰি ফুৰিব আৰু



খেলি ফুৰিব পাৰে। তেহে সিহঁতৰ যথোচিত বৃদ্ধি আৰু উন্নতি হয়। এই মেটেকাই খাল বিল অতি শীঘ্ৰে আগুৰি পেলাই মাছৰ চলা ফুৰা কৰা মুকলি পানী নাইকিয়া কৰে। তেনে অৱস্থাত মেটেকাৰ ঢাকনিৰ তলত মাছ বাঢ়িব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰিনে? সেই কাৰণে সময় থাকোঁতেই এই বিপদ জনক মেটেকাৰ গতি বোধ কৰিবলৈ যদি যথোচিত কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নহয় তেন্তে অনতি বিলম্বে আমাৰ বিল-খাল, নদী-নলা আৰু পুখুৰী আদিত মাছৰ বংশ লোপ পাব আৰু বহুমূলীয়া মাছৰ মহল বোৰ ধ্বংস হব আৰু তাৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ বহু আয়ৰ বাট বন্ধ হব; আৰু তাৰ লগতে মাছৰ অভাৱত দেশৰ মানুহৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰো হানি হব।

মহাশয়, এই ভীষণ বস্তুটোৱে ধান খেতিৰ যোগ্য বহু চৰকাৰী গৰাবাদ মাটিত পৰি সেইবোৰ মাটি খেতিৰ অযোগ্য কৰিব লাগিছে—অইন কি, ই খেতিৰ উপযোগী বহু পটীৰ মাটিও খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা কৰিছে। পথাৰত ধানৰ ওপৰত কৰা ইয়াৰ অত্যাচাৰ কম নহয়। বাৰীষা বাণ-পানীৰ সাহায্যত ই খেতি পথাৰৰ ধানৰ ওপৰত উঠি বাঢ়ি অহা আহ, বাও আৰু শালি ধান নষ্ট কৰে—ই এটি জনাজাত কথা।

এই মেটেকাৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ পৰা কোনো কোনো ঠাইত বৈ থকা দুবৰল নদী-নলা আৰু জানৰ সোঁত বন্ধ হবলগীয়া হৈছে আৰু নাওৰ চলাচল অসম্ভৱ কৰি তুলিব লাগিছে।

এই পানী মেটেকাৰ উপদ্ৰৱৰ পৰা ঘটাই বাইজৰ অনিষ্টৰ লিষ্টখন দীঘলীয়া নকৰিলেও হব। ইয়াৰ উপদ্ৰৱে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত আজি সঁচাকৈ এটা ভীষণ আৰু বিশাল ৰূপ ধৰিছে। যদি সোণ-বৰ্ত্তমানে ইয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যুজিবলৈ যিখন আইন আছে, সেই আইনে লোকেলবোৰ্ডবোৰৰ ওপৰত এই গুৰু দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰিছে। কিন্তু বোৰ্ডবিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাই এই মেটেকা দৈত্যৰ সৈতে যুজাৰ শক্তি নিদিয়াত আজি বোৰ্ডৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো অভিযান আৰম্ভ হোৱা নাই।

মহাশয়, মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ। পৰমেশ্বৰে শ্ৰদ্ধন কৰা কোনো বস্তুয়েই নিৰর্থক নহয় যদিও আমাৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰবুদ্ধিৰে তাৰ পুৰা ব্যৱহাৰৰ উপায় ঢুকি নাপাব পাৰোঁ। এতেকে দেখাত ঘোৰ অনিষ্ট-পুৰি ছাই কৰি সেই ছাইৰ পৰা এবিধ লোণৰ নিচিনা বগা পৰিকাৰ গোটা খাব প্ৰস্তুত কৰে। বৈজ্ঞানিক উপায়ে পৰীক্ষা কৰিলে এই খাব বহু লাগতিয়াল কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ, এই মেটেকা হেনো সাৰ হিচাবে ঘাইকৈ নাবিকল গছৰ কাৰণে বৰ উপকাৰী। কেচা অৱস্থাত এই মেটেকা গৰু ম'হে কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা খোৱা দেখা যায়। কিন্তু খাবলৈ গৰু ম'হে চেৰায়। কিয়নো ইয়াক খালে

অইন অইন প্ৰদেশত আৰু ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰে অইন অইন দেশতো এই মেটেকা থাকিব পায়। সেই বিলাক দেশত ইয়াৰ ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু দমনৰ বিষয়ে পৰীক্ষা আৰু গবেষণা চলিব পায়। মতে আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ এটি ডাঙৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য। সেই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰা মোৰ

মহাশয়, এই মেটেকাৰ সমস্যাই আমাৰ আগত দুটি প্ৰশ্ন উপস্থিত কৰিছে। প্ৰথম, ইয়াৰ উপদ্ৰৱ দমাবৰ উপায় কি? আৰু দ্বিতীয়, মানুহ আৰু গৰু ম'হ আদি জন্তুৰ হিতৰ কাৰণে ইয়াৰ কিবা সৎব্যৱহাৰ হব পাৰে নে নোৱাৰে তাৰ মীমাংসা কৰা।



মই চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে এই কেইটা কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ :—

(ক) এই মেটেকা পোৰা ছাইৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গোটা খাৰ মানুহ বা গৰু ম'হৰ খাদ্য হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা যায় নে নাযায় ?

(খ) শস্য আৰু গছ-গছনিৰ সাৰ হিচাপে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হ'ব পাৰে নে নোৱাৰে ? যদি পাৰে কেনে অৱস্থাত আৰু কি কি গছ বা শস্যৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা যায় ?

(গ) এই মেটেকা গৰু ম'হৰ স্বাস্থ্য হানি নকৰাকৈ ঘাঁহ স্বৰূপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা যায় নে নাযায় ? পাৰিলে, কেনেদৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগিব ?

(ঘ) দেশৰ শিল্পৰ ভবিষ্যত উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো প্ৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ বা ইয়াৰ খাবৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হ'ব পাৰে নে নোৱাৰে ?

(ঙ) বৈজ্ঞানিক উন্নতিত আগবাঢ়া দেশবিলাকত এই মেটেকাৰ বিষয়ে কৰা গবেষণাৰ ফলৰ সুযোগ লবলৈ আৰু সেইবিলাক দেশত ইয়াৰ উপদ্ৰৱ দমনৰ বাবে উদ্ভাৱন কৰা উপায় আনৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেও অতি শীঘ্ৰে অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগে আৰু আৱশ্যক হলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য আৰু উপদেশ ল'ব লাগে।

(চ) ইয়াৰ উপদ্ৰৱ দমনৰ বাবে ১৯২৬ চনৰ The Assam Water Hyacinth Act খনৰ আৱশ্যকীয় সংশোধন কৰি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হিচাপে এই আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

মহাশয়, মোৰ এইখিনি কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দকৈ ভাবি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ। আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

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

"This Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to check the ravages that are being done to cultivation, fisheries, etc., by the Water Hyacinth pest in the Province and that the Government of Assam do make endeavours to ascertain the utilities of the plant, if any, by scientific examination by experts."

**\*Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA :** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই উত্থাপন কৰা প্ৰস্তাৱটো আমি সৰ্বসন্মতিকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA :** We have heard the essay read by the hon. Mover in support of his Motion. He has stated in very lucid terms the ravages done by, and the devastating effect of, water hyacinth. At the same time he said that it might be helpful in making a scientific enquiry as to whether alkalis and other products like cattle food may be obtained from the water hyacinth. On the one hand he strongly suggests that Government should try to stop the ravages that are being done by this pest, and on the other, he wants that endeavour should be made to ascertain the utilities of the plant by scientific examination by experts. Both these things cannot, I am afraid, be done at one and the same time. Either the water hyacinth shall have to be totally eradicated or they shall have to be grown in large scale to get the by-products.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The hon. Member's point is that the Resolution is self-contradictory.



**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** I do not as yet know what would be the attitude of the Government in this matter. Even if Government accepts the first portion of the Resolution they should not accept the second portion thereof which suggests that an expert should be appointed. Of late experts had been brought into the Province but that proved to be a colossal failure. With regard to the experience we have—I need not name the particular person—one expert was brought into the Province to give advice to Government on higher problems of Economics but it is a pity that he has not got even the preliminary knowledge of civics taught in the Intermediate Course.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** May we have Government view on the Resolution. It has been the practice that as soon as a Resolution is moved, Government give their preliminary reply but this is not being followed now. May we have the Government view now?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I can reply to the debate although the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Agriculture could, I think, do it better. The questions that this Resolution brings up are two—to check the ravages that are being done by this pest to cultivation, fisheries, etc., on the one hand, and secondly, for Government to make endeavours to ascertain the utilities of the plant, if any, by scientific examination by experts. I have realised the implications of the argument, put forward by hon. Srijut Sarma that these two parts do indeed cut against each other in their implications at any rate, if not directly. But from the point of view of Government, the Resolution is a harmless one. As a matter of fact Government are already taking certain steps in both these directions. The second point, *viz.*, “to ascertain the utilities of the plant, if any, by scientific examination by experts”, is as far as I know, being conducted just now by certain experts in England and Government can easily get opinion of these experts. In regard to the immediate ravages that are being done, Government have already taken certain steps, for example, I have it from the Hon'ble Revenue Minister, that a condition is imposed in fishery leases that waters in which these mahaldars operate should be kept clear of weeds, which must necessarily include water hyacinth. If it is found, after the opinion of the experts is received, that this is not a useful plant, Government might encourage elimination of this pest. At any rate without going into the controversy of its usefulness, Government can very well even now make arrangement to give some kind of encouragement to people, who would be prepared to eliminate this pest in some way or other. But the matter will evidently require examination, and in view of this and also what has been pointed out by other hon. Friends, I would request the Mover not to press his Resolution to a division.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that any Committee of experts or scientists is required to know how best water hyacinth can be utilised, for it is known to India, at least for the last 30 years, that this so-called pest can be converted into a boon. From my personal knowledge I can inform the hon. Members of this House that during the First World War, when import of medicines from outside was restricted, one Bengali scientist, Dr. Bhattacharya, trained in Germany, produced thymol, a valuable medicine, one of the ingredients of influenza tablets, from the dried leaves of water hyacinth. I know the gentleman personally, and I had a talk with him. He was telling me that the Assam Government and the Assam peasants were fools in letting him take one full bag of dried leaves at the cost of Re. 1 only. He said that one bag of dried leaves of water hyacinth gave him a quantity of thymol which he sold at the market for Rs.100. Then, Sir, I know of a Chief Justice of the Patna High Court whose hobby was production of fertilisers and compost, making powerful fertiliser from water hyacinth leaves. I have read his article in



one of the monthly magazines published in India and his system was simply this: water hyacinth leaves are stacked in the open one over the other and when a sufficiently big stack is made it is sprayed with a mixture of cow-dung and water. The living germ in the cow-dung which is scientifically called "enzyme", works upon the green leaves of the water hyacinth and within a month the leaves begin to crumble into powder, and this powder is a very good fertiliser. The cow-dung mixture is sprayed once a week or twice a week during this period. Then, Sir, other scientists have already shown that the leaves of the water hyacinth are full of alkali salts, and even by ordinary burning of dried leaves, the ash can be used as fertiliser. Then, lastly, Sir, scientists in Bengal have found that the leaves of water hyacinth can be used to produce plastic materials, and the Bengal Government have started a factory in a Calcutta suburb where they are converting water hyacinth into plastic goods. When we have all these ideas before us, the poor Assam Government need not incur expenditure for any scientists or experts to find out the utility of water hyacinth. As a matter of fact I was thinking to float a Company to start making plastic materials out of the enormous quantity of water hyacinth in the Surma Valley. I have seen the extent and the volume of this "pest" in the Surma Valley, but now that the major part of the district of Sylhet has been transferred to Pakistan I have given up that idea.

Lastly, Sir, this pest has been scientifically tested and it has been found that the application of this pest to low-lying land has raised the earth by about 30 inches in 10 years. So, if we can apply this method, I believe our low-lying lands can be raised and ultimately converted into food-growing fields, provided of course the water hyacinth is confined rigidly within areas which are of low level. I therefore submit, Sir, that even if the Government are waiting to hear the results of researches that are being carried on in England, we have got sufficient knowledge in India itself which can be utilised to our best advantage, and as the present Congress Ministry is wedded to the idea of nationalising industries, they should immediately start with these informations and convert them into practical propositions.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Mr. Sarma on the other side has found fault with the Resolution that it is inconsistent in as much as there are two parts and one part clashes with the other. But I do not see where is the inconsistency. I find absolutely no inconsistency between the two parts. The first part is that this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to check the ravages that are being done to cultivation, fisheries, etc., by the water hyacinth pest in the Province. It nowhere says that the pest is to be destroyed completely or should be effaced out of existence. It simply says that only the ravages should be checked. I do not know, of course, in what form it will have to be done. Then the second part is quite understandable about the utilities of the plant. So I do not see any inconsistency between the two parts. It may also be that we may check the ravages in some form or other in places where the ravages are being done to crops but then we may grow them in such places so that no ravage or destruction can be done to our crops. We have heard just now with rapt attention what has been said by the Leader of our Party and I may inform him that if he sends somebody to Goalpara, he will find enough of water hyacinth there. There is no dearth of water hyacinth there. There are some cultivators who are tired of this pest. In some places fisheries and fish suffer—the fish cannot grow well under water hyacinth particularly some kind of fish. That to some extent water hyacinth is a pest is an undoubted fact. But this is a blessing in disguise. So this can be utilised for the purposes just now described. So this Resolution as it stands, Sir, is quite a beneficial one and if possible Government should try to act up to it.



**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :** মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, বিৰুদ্ধ (Opposition) দলৰ নেতা ডাঙৰীয়াই এই পানী মেটেকাৰ যি বিভিন্ন ব্যৱহাৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিলে তাৰ কাৰণে মই বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ আৰু তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছোঁ। ভাৰতৰ নানান ঠাইত ইয়াৰ যে এনে সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে মই আগেয়ে নাজানিছিলোঁ। মই ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজোঁ যে তেখেতে যি ব্যৱহাৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে অসমীয়া মানুহেও যাতে তেনে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু সুযোগ পায় তাৰ নিমিত্তে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে চকু দিব লাগে। মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ প্ৰথম ভাগত ইয়াৰ অত্যাচাৰ দমনৰ দিশা কৰিব কৈছোঁ। মই দৃঢ়ভাৱে বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ যে ই বাস্তবিকতে মানুহৰ বহু অপকাৰ কৰে। এই কথা শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই কিয় উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই, মই নাজানো। তেখেতে বাগিচাত আৰু সবহভাগ সময় কলিকতাত থকাৰ কাৰণে এইটো হ'ব পাৰে। মই আশা কৰোঁ, তেখেতে যদি মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ মন দি পঢ়িলে হেঁতেন তেনেহলে তেখেত এনে বেমেজালিত নপৰিল হেঁতেন। মই প্ৰস্তাৱত কৈছোঁ যে "immediate steps be taken to check the ravages that are being done to cultivation, fisheries, etc." মই স্পষ্টকৈ কৈ দিছোঁ যে ই fishery আৰু খেতিৰ অনিষ্ট কৰিব লাগিছে। মোৰ বক্তৃতাত এই কথা মই বহুলাই কৈছোঁ। ইয়াত ইয়াক সন্মূলে ধ্বংস কৰাৰ কথা নুঠে আৰু ইয়াক সন্মূলে নাশ কৰা সম্ভাৱো নহয়। মৌলবী চাদুল্লা চাহাবেও কৈছে যে ইয়াৰ খেতি কৰিব লাগিলেও যাতে ই চাৰিওফালে বিয়পি পৰিব নোৱাৰে তালৈ চকু দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ অত্যাচাৰ দমন আৰু ইয়াৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰা এই দুটিৰ ভিতৰত মই একো অসামঞ্জস্য নেদেখোঁ। যদিও শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বিচাৰত অসামঞ্জস্য পাইছে আৰু যদিও তেখেতৰ কথাত অলপ ইতিকিং কৰাৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ পাইছে, মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো তেখেতক আকৌ এবাৰ ভালকৈ পঢ়ি চাবলৈ কওঁ। তেখেতক মই গাৱঁলৈ যাবলৈ কওঁ য'ত শালিধান, বাওধান থকা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ ওপৰত বানপানীয়ে পানী মেটেকা তুলি দিয়ে আৰু যাৰ ফলত খেতিয়ক সকলে হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টি (constituency)ত মই দেখিছোঁ এইদৰে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিত পানী মেটেকাই শালিধান মাৰিছে। মহাশয়, বহুত দিনৰে পৰা মই ভাবি থকা এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আজি ইয়াত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ পাই মই সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। আৰু প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ে মন দিব বুলি কোৱাত সুখ পাইছোঁ। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই উঠাই লবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰোঁ।

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA :** Sir, on a point of personal explanation.

শ্ৰীযুত তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই দুটা কথাত মোৰ দোষ ধৰিছে। হৈছে মই কলিকতাত থাকোঁ আৰু গাৱঁৰ কথা নুবুজোঁ। প্ৰথম মই দালানত থাকোঁ আৰু লগতে মোৰ বাগিচা আছে, গতিকে কলিকতাত থাকোঁতে মেটেকাৰ কথা অনুভৱ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ। মই তেখেতক জনাওঁ তেখেতে কৈছে যে মই পানী গাৱঁত। তাতে ২০।২৫ বছৰ বয়সলৈ সদায় আছিলোঁ মোৰ জন্ম যোৰহাটৰ মেটেলি আমাৰ স্থায়ী ঘৰ দুৱাৰ সেই গাৱঁতে। তদুপৰি মোৰ constituency আৰু এতিয়াও তালৈ যাওঁ। ভেলী। সদিয়াৰ পৰা ধুবুৰীলৈকে মোৰ constituency হৈছে গোটেই আসাম। যুকতে তেখেতে পানী মেটেকা



মিয়ান দেখিছে তাতকৈ মই বহুত বেচি দেখিছো। বঙ্গদেশৰ পানীমেটেকাও মই তেখেতকৈ বেচিকৈ দেখিছো। সেই কাৰণে তেখেতে মোক এই বিষয়ত দোষ দিব নোৱাৰে। কলিকতাত মই থাকিব পাৰো, কিন্তু গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ দুখ সুখ মই নুবুজাকৈ নাথাকোঁ। মোৰ আই বোপাই ককাই ভাই সকলো এতিয়াও গাঁৱতে আছে আৰু ময়ো গাঁৱৰে মানুহ।

দ্বিতীয় কথা, তেখেতে কৈছে যে মই হেনো তেখেতক ইতিকিঃ কৰিছোঁ। তেখেতৰ নিৰিত বক্তৃতাটো বহুনা বুলি কৈ। তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাটোক এখন বচনা নুবুলিনো কি বুলিম? তেখেতে ইমান illusive terms ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি স্বন্দৰকৈ বক্তৃতাটো লেখিছে যে তাক এখন বচনা বুলি ধৰিলে নম্বৰ বেচি দিয়াৰে কথা। (laughter.)

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

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

### Resolution re Rural Water-Supply

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps for rural water-supply as planned in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme.

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিষয়ে বেচি কথা কৈ আপোনালোকৰ বহুশুলীয়া সময় নষ্ট নকৰোঁ। আসামৰ গাঁও বিলাকত খোৱা পানীৰ কেনেকুৱা অভাৱ আৰু এই খোৱাপানীৰ দোষত কেনেকৈ ক'লাজ্বৰ, ডিচেণ্ট্ৰী আদি বেমাৰ হ'ব লাগিছে সেই বিষয়ে এই সভাৰ সকলো মেম্বাৰে ভালকৈ জানে আৰু বোধকৰোঁ মোতকৈ বহুতৰে এই বিষয়ে বেচি অভিজ্ঞতা আছে। যি বিলাক লোকে লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ পুখুৰী আছিল সেই পুখুৰী বিলাকৰ পানী একেবাৰেই স্বাৰ্থলৈ অনুপযুক্ত হৈ পৰিছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহে শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱত তাত কাপোৰকানি ধোৱে, গা ধোৱে আৰু গৰু ম'হক ধুৱায়। এই বিলাক কাৰণত সেই বিলাক পুখুৰীৰ পানী খোৱাৰ অনুপযুক্ত হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৰু বহুত লোকেল বোৰ্ডে সেই পুখুৰীবিলাক ভাল কৰিবলৈ টকা দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে সেই দূষিত পানী খাই গাঁৱৰ মানুহে নানাবকম বেমাৰত ভুগিব লগীয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যে Post-War Reconstruction Scheme ত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি প্ৰায় ৫ লাখ টকা Rural Water-Supply ৰ কাৰণে বাৰ্ষিকত ধৰিছে তাৰে যেন অতি সোনকালে চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী সত্যৰে গঠিত এখন কমিটি গঠন কৰি খোৱাপানীৰ বন্দৰস্ত কৰিবলৈ এটা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়।

ইয়াৰ নিমিত্তে যে প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইতে একেবকম ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব এনে নহয়। কিছুমান এনেকুৱা ঠাই আছে যত টিউব ওয়েলৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব। আৰু যত ৬০৮০ ফুটৰ তলতহে পানী পোৱা যায়; আৰু এনেকুৱা ঠাই আছে যত টিউব ওয়েলৰ সলনি নাদ দিলেও তাৰ পানী বেগেতে নষ্ট কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেনে বিলাক ঠাইত নাদ দিয়াহে উচিত হ'ব। মই আশাকৰোঁ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আসামৰ গাঁও বিলাকত বেচিকৈ নহলেও অন্ততঃ ১০০ ঘৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত একোটা নাদ বা টিউবওয়েল দিবলৈ সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে কোন ঠাইত নাদৰ আৰু কোন ঠাইত টিউবওয়েলৰ দৰকাৰ হ'ব তাক স্থিৰ কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে এখন কমিটি কৰি গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ পানীৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিলোঁ। আশাকৰোঁ মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সকলোৱে সমৰ্থন কৰিব।



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

"That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps for rural water supply as planned in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme."

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** We are seeking to continue the practice of hearing the Government first.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** I have got a similar Resolution No. 53, and that is what I wanted to bring to your notice.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Thank you. The Government Member may please speak.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got full sympathy with this Resolution and there is nothing to oppose. In the Post-War Reconstruction budget for the year 1947-48, we have provided five lakhs of rupees for water supply in the villages. Although we have provided five lakhs of rupees in the budget, we have not made till now any scheme by which we can distribute this amount in the villages. In order to do that we have advertised for a Public Health Engineer. It is only recently that we have appointed him but he has not yet joined his post. We are waiting to see what scheme can be prepared by him, and the moment he would submit his scheme before us we will try to spend this amount after due consideration given to the scheme that would be submitted by him. In the Provincial Budget also we have provided 2½ lakhs of rupees for this purpose and we are going to distribute this amount among the villages through the different Local Boards. This task of distributing the amount has been taken by the Local Self-Government Department and I hope the Local Self-Government Department will try to distribute this amount as early as possible.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Sir, I beg to bring to your notice that I have tabled a Resolution of the nature which has been tabled by my hon. Friend Mr. Dandeswar Hazarika. In support of the Resolution I should say that there are only few wells provided by Government as well as the Local Board in the district from which I hail. Perhaps similar is the case in respect of other districts of the province. In my own district of Darrang there are very few wells provided for the purpose of drinking water in the villages, and even then the few that are provided lie far apart. There is not enough drinking water for the poor villagers in the interior and these poor people are therefore obliged to drink foul water and in many cases they drink water which is very injurious to their health, say from *kutchha* wells, *khals* and *dongs* which germinate all sorts of diseases and are ruinous for their health. To preserve life it is essential to drink pure water as the medical people say. In impure water there are various kinds of germs which may cause cholera, dysentery and other diseases. Therefore I beg to draw the attention of the Government to this very essential thing and request them to take immediate steps to provide wells for drinking water for the poor people in the interior. Now as we are in an independent country we should be alive to these vital things. With these words I commend this Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Does the hon. Member press his Resolution?



**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** No, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

(After lunch)

(The Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair)

**Srijut HALADHAR BHUYAN:** Deputy Speaker মহোদয়, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্পৰ্কে মই দুই চাৰি আঘাৰ কথা ক'ব খুজিছোঁ। প্ৰস্তাৱক ভাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে ১০০ ঘৰ মানুহক এটাকৈ কুঁৱা দিব লাগে। আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাক টাউনৰ নিচিনা নহয়। অৰ্থাৎ টাউনত এশ ঘৰ মানুহ যেনেকৈ থুপ খাই থাকে তেনেকৈ থাকিলে এটা কুঁৱাৰে হ'ব পাৰে; কিন্তু আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত মানুহ দীঘলীয়াটাকৈ বহে। গতিকে এশ ঘৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত এটা কুঁৱা দিলে অসুবিধা হয়। অস্তুতঃ ৪০ ঘৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত এটাকৈ কুঁৱা হ'ব লাগে। তেতিয়াহলে অৱশ্যে টকাৰ প্ৰশ্ন উঠে। ইচ্ছা কৰিলেই আমি টকাৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সমাধান কৰিব পাৰোঁ। যদিও এতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ দেশত লোকেলবোৰ্ড, মিউনিসিপালিটি আদিৰ Bond, Debenture আদি issue কৰা নিয়ম প্ৰচলিত হোৱা নাই, তাক আমি সহজে প্ৰচলন কৰিব পাৰোঁ। টকাৰ অভাৱত কোনো কাম কেতিয়াও কোনো দেশত বন্ধ হৈ থকা নাই। আমাৰ দেশত অৱশ্যে capital বৰ shy অৰ্থাৎ মানুহে যি দুই চাৰি পয়চা উপাৰ্জন কৰে তাক ভালকৈ খটাব জনানাই—সি বাকচতে পৰি থাকে। সেই টকা কোনো secure loan ত খটালে মানুহৰো উপকাৰ হ'ব আৰু দেশৰো উন্নতি হ'ব। Post-War Plan ৰ টকা নাপালেও লোকেলবোৰ্ড আৰু মিউনিসিপালিটি বিলাকে Rural development ৰ কাৰণে loan float কৰি হলেও কৰিব লাগে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত কোৱা হৈছে যে plan মতে water supply কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে যে “as planned in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme”. আগেয়ে বোধকৰোঁ plan কৰি লৈহে কিমান টকা লাগিব আৰু কিমান কুঁৱা লাগিব সেইটো ঠিক কৰি ল'ব লাগে। Plan কৰা বুলিলে ইয়াকে বুজা যায় যে কোন কামত কিমান টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হ'ব, নহলে সি একো plan হ'ব নোৱাৰে। Public Health Engineer বিচাৰি আনি plan কৰিবলৈ হলে এই বছৰত আৰু কুঁৱা দিয়া নহ'ব। কিয়নো (scheme) আচনি মতে (Ring well) বিংৱেল দিবলৈ হলে বিলাতী মাটি লাগিব, concrete লাগিব আৰু সেই ring (বেৰা) বিলাক তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিব। তৰুপৰি কোন district এ কিমান টকা পাব তাক লোকেলবোৰ্ডে অনুমান কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মই বিবেচনা কৰোঁ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোন district এ কিমান টকা পাব সেইটো স্থিৰ নকৰাত এই বিষয়ে বহুত পলম কৰা হৈছে। পানীৰ অভাৱ কেনেকুৱা সেইটো সকলোৱে বুজি পাইছে। সেই কাৰণে টকা সোনকালে distribute কৰাৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগে। Plan এই দৰে কৰিব লাগে যেন টকাৰ distribution টো লোকসংখ্যা (population basis) অনুযায়ী হয়। যিমান গাওঁ আছে তাৰ হিচাব কৰি ৫ বা ১০ বছৰৰ কাৰণে এটা Plan কৰি লোৱা যুক্তিসংগত হ'ব। যেনে মৰ্গাওত ২,৭০০



খন গাঁও আছে। তাৰ কিমান গাঁওত কুৰা আছে, কিমান গাঁওৰ মানুহে নাদৰ পানী খায় আৰু কিমান গাঁওৰ মানুহে বিলৰ বা নৈৰ পানী খায় তাক প্ৰথমতে স্থিৰ কৰি ল'ব লাগিব আৰু plan বুলিলে ইয়াকে বুজায়। গতিকে কোন জিলাত কিমান মানুহে নাদৰ পানী খায়, কিমানে বিলৰ পানী খায়, লোকেলবোৰ্ড বা মিউনিচিপালিটিয়ে কিমান কুৰা দিছে আৰু কিমান কুৰাৰ দৰকাৰ হ'ব সেইটো জানি নৈহে plan কৰিলে ভাল হ'ব।

আমি দেখিছো যে মাত্ৰ নামতহে এটা plan আছে আৰু Post-War Reconstructionৰ কথা সদায় শুনি আহিছো, কিন্তু স্থানিদ্দিষ্ট এটা plan দেখা নাই। গতিকে এটা Systematic plan কৰা উচিত। আৰু সেই প্লেন এনেদৰে হোৱা উচিত যে ধৰক নগাঁওত ২,৭০০ খন গাঁও আছে আৰু তাৰে ৭০০ খন গাঁওত কুৰা আছে আৰু ২,০০০ খন গাঁওত কুৰা লাগিব। কিছুমান গাঁওৰ মানুহে নৈৰ পানী খায় আৰু কিছুমানে এমাইল বা দুমাইল দূৰৈৰ পৰাও পানী নি খায়। এবাৰ অনাৰেবল নিকলচ ৰায়ক লৈ গৈ দেখুৱাইছিলো যে কেনেকৈ মানুহে গেলা পানী খাইছে। কেনেকৈ মানুহে বাৰিৰ বোকা পানী কলহত ভৰাই লৈ যায় তাক তেখেতে নিজে দেখি আহিছে। তেনেকৈ অৱস্থা চাই এটা plan কৰিহে টকা খৰছ কৰিব লাগে। সাধাৰণতে দেখা যায় যে লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ মেম্বৰৰ খাতিৰত বা ডাঙৰ মানুহৰ খাতিৰত ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কুৰা দিয়া হয়। গতিকে আৱশ্যক অনুসৰিহে যাতো দিয়া হয় তেনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

যোৱাবাৰ আমাৰ পাৰ্টিৰ পৰা প্ৰত্যেক বিষয়ৰ একোটা Sub-Committee কৰা হৈছিল। Public Health Sub-Committeeত মই আছিলোঁ আৰু মই কিছুমান প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছিলোঁ। তাৰ ভিতৰতে Public Health Engineerৰ কথাও কৈছিলোঁ। এই সম্বন্ধে কোৱা হৈছিল যে আমা দেশৰ মানুহে নদী বা বিলৰ কিনাৰত য'ৰ পানী মানুহে খায়, তাত পায়খানা কৰে আৰু তাৰে পৰাই হাকুটি পেলু আৰু হৰেক বকম মাৰাত্মক ৰোগ বিস্তাৰ হৈছে। গতিকে Bore-hole latrine কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে Public Health Engineerৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছিল। কুৰাৰ নিমিত্তে Public Health Engineerৰ দৰকাৰ নাই কাৰণ কুৰা কৰাৰ প্ৰণালী বহুত আগেয়েই ঠিক হৈ গৈছে। কুৰাত কিমান Ring লাগিব বা কুৰা কিমান দৈৰ্ঘ্য বহুৱাব লাগিব, এইবোৰ লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ কণ্ট্ৰ'লত কৰি আছে; তাৰ বাবে Public Health Engineerৰ দৰকাৰ নকৰে। অনাৰেবল মিনিষ্টাৰে কৈছে যে উক্ত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰৰ কাৰণে advertise কৰিছে আৰু Public Health Engineer আহিব। Public Health Engineer নাহে মানে কাম বন্ধ হৈ থাকিবনে? মোৰ মনেৰে কেতিয়াও বন্ধ হৈ কুৰা কেনেকৈ কৰে, Ring Well কেনেকৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰে সেইটো সকলোৱে জানে আৰু সেইবিলাক আধুনিক নিয়মে তৈয়াৰ হ'ব লাগিছে আৰু ই established হৈ গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল যে Public Health Engineerএ খোলা latrine বিলাকৰ সলনি Pit latrine ৫০।৬০ ফুট দৈৰ্ঘ্য bore কৰি দিব আৰু গোলা latrine বিলাকৰ সলনি উপদ্ৰৱৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাব পৰা যাব। গাঁওৰ Sanitary Condition ভাল হ'ব।



গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে অনুধাবনা কৰি সেইবন্ধে তৎপৰভাৱেই কাম কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিছিলোঁ। এতিয়া আকৌ ক'ও যে অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ নিমিত্তে টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিলোঁ।

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** মাননীয় Deputy Speaker, মহোদয়। On a point of personal explanation মই কব খোজো যে এশ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত এটা কুৰা দিয়াৰ কথা যে কৈছিলোঁ, মই কৈছিলোঁ যে maximum ১০০ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত এটা কুৰা দিবলৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু অতি সোনকালে official আৰু non-officialৰ এটা কমিটি কৰি ক'ত ক'ও কুৰা দিব লাগে তাক স্থিৰ কৰিবলৈ পুতোক ঠাইলৈ গৈ তদন্ত কৰি কাম হাতত লব লাগে। মই এশঘৰ বুলি নিশ্চিত কৰি দিয়া নাই, maximum এশঘৰ বুলিহে কৈছিলোঁ। অৱশ্যে তেখেতে কোৱা দৰে ৪০ ঘৰো হব পাৰে।

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** মই অৱশ্যে আগতে কৈছোঁ যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো plan কৰা নাই। কেনেকৈ এই টকাটো খৰচ কৰিব যদিও প্ৰস্তাৱকে প্ৰস্তাৱত কৈছে যে যি হিচাবে Post-War বাজেটত plan কৰিছে সেই plan হিচাবে টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে প্ৰস্তাৱকৰ লগতে এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰে যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে গাঁৱত খোৱাপানীৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়াটো নিতান্ত দৰকাৰ আৰু খোৱাপানীৰ সুবিধা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে বেমাৰ আত্মাৰ বেচি হয়। সেই গতিকে যাতে পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত আমি কেৱল টকাটো ধৰি ৰাখিছোঁ যাতে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰোঁ।

এতিয়া মাননীয় ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে এই টকাটো খৰচ কৰিবলৈ plan কৰিবলৈ হলে Public Health Engineer এজন নালাগে আৰু আগন্ত Public Health Engineer ৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল কেৱল পায়খানা কৰিবৰ কাৰণেহে। তেখেতে প্ৰস্তাৱ এটা দিছিল যে Bore-hole latrine কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Public Health Engineer ৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। তেখেতে তেনে প্ৰস্তাৱ দিব পাৰে কিন্তু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ মতে Public Health Engineer ক কেৱল পায়খানা কৰা বা চোৱা কামত লগোৱাই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয়।

প্ৰস্তাৱকে কৈছে যে বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত লোকল বোৰ্ডে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মাজত যিবোৰ নাদ বা পুখুৰী দিছে সেইবোৰ মেৰামত কৰি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰাত বেয়া হৈ গৈছে—সেইটো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ভালকৈ জানে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই টকাটো খৰচ কৰিবলৈ বাজেট কৰোতে এইটো ভাবি লৈছে যে যি টকা খৰচ কৰা যায় সেই টকাটোৰ যাতে অন্যায় বা অপব্যৱহাৰ নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে এটা ভাল আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে Public Health Engineer এজনৰ দৰকাৰ আছে বুলিও ভাবে আৰু সেই Public Health Engineer জনৰ কাৰণে কেৱল advertise কৰিয়েই কামত পৰা নাই—তেওঁক কামত নিযুক্ত কৰাও হৈছে—মাত্ৰ তেওঁ আহি কামত join কৰা নাই। ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে advertise কৰিয়েই আছে। Advertise বহুত দিন কৰিছোঁ হয় আৰু অলপ দিনৰ আগতে এজন মানুহক নিযুক্তও কৰিব পাৰিছোঁ। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিচাৰে যাতে ন্যায় মতে এই টকাটো খৰচ হয়। কোন ঠাইত নাদ দিয়া বাৰ বা কোন ঠাইত নাদ তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে থাকিব বা কেই বছৰ থাকিব বা ক'ত Tube-well হব—এই বিলাক কথা ভালকৈ examine কৰি নোলোৱাকৈ এই টকাটো খৰচ কৰিলে দুই চাৰি বছৰলৈ হয়তো ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব পাৰে, কিন্তু বেচি দিনলৈ উপকাৰত নাহিব পাৰে। বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত আগতে কৰা বিবিলাক নাদ বা কুৰা আছে সেই বিলাক লোকল বোৰ্ডে মেৰামত কৰি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰাত, সেই বিলাক ব্যৱহাৰৰ বাহিৰ হৈছে বুলি আগতে কোৱা হৈছে। যাতে অপব্যয় হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এখন আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰিবই লাগিব। এই কাৰণে এজন মানুহ এই কামৰ নিমিত্তে নিযুক্ত কৰিবই লাগিব। এই Post-War ৰ টকাটো যাতে এখন ভাল আঁচনি কৰি খৰচ কৰিব পৰা যায়, যাতে তাৰ ভাল ব্যৱহাৰ হয় বা সোনকালে কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। এই Post-War ৰ টকাৰ বাহিৰে যে আৰু টকা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে খৰচ কৰিবৰ যোগাৰ কৰা নাই এনে নহয়। মই আগতে কৈছোঁ যে Provincial বাজেটত



আটচাৰি লাখ টকা আছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহে যাতে ভাল খোৱাপানী পাব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে এই টকাটো লোকেল বোৰ্ড বিলাকক বিতৰণ কৰি দিবৰ কাৰণে যো যা কৰিছো আৰু আশা কৰোঁ সোনকালে এই টকাটো বিতৰণ হৈ যাব। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ এই আশুৰ শুনাৰ পিচত মই আশা কৰোঁ প্ৰস্তাৱকে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই নব।

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What has the hon. Member got to say ?

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** In view of what the Hon'ble Minister has said, I do not want to press my Resolution.

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

(Voices—yes, yes !)

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

#### **Resolution no: proper survey of Waste Lands in the Province**

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, I will take the next item—No. 26 standing in the name of Srijut Rajendra Nath Barua.

**Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** I beg to move that “This Assembly is of opinion that proper survey of all waste lands in the Province be made so that landless people and people with uneconomic holding be provided with lands and that sufficient reserves be kept apart for the future generation of the indigenous and protective immigrants”.

সভানেত্ৰী মহোদয়া, প্ৰত্যেক সভা দেশতে আমি দেখিবলৈ পঁও যে সেই দেশত মাটিৰ এটা ভাল বন্দবস্ত থাকে যাতে সেই দেশৰ লোক সকলে তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাটিৰ ফলাফল উপভোগ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু ভবিষ্যতত তেখেত সকলৰ নাতিপুতি সকলেও যাতে ভাল দৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিষয়ে কওঁতে মই প্ৰথমমেই কব লাগিব যে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে Waste land Survey কৰাত কিছু আগ বাঢ়িছে হয় কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত এতিয়াও সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে তেনেকুৱা policy লোৱা হোৱা নাই যেনেকৈ মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত কৈছোঁ। মই ইয়াত কৈছোঁ যে uneconomic holding অৰ্থাৎ যিখিনি মাটি থাকিলে এটা পৰিয়ালে আবশ্যকমতে পোহপাল যাব পাৰে বা ভালকৈ খেতিবাতি কৰি সুখেৰে থাকিব পাৰে তেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে এটা ভাল policy এতিয়াও লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত দুটা কথা কোৱা হৈছে। এটা কথা কোৱা হৈছে যে যিবিলাকৰ মাটি নাই আৰু যিবিলাকৰ uneconomic holding আছে বা সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে নিজক ভালৈ ৰাখিবলৈ যিখিনি মাটি থাকিব লাগে সেইখিনি মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহৰ কাৰণে নিজক ভালৈ ৰাখিবলৈ দ্বিতীয়টো হৈছে যিসকল আমাৰ ইয়াৰ লোক আৰু যিসকল অইন দেশৰ পৰা আহিছে যাক protected immigrants বোলে সেই সকলৰ ভবিষ্যত বংশধৰ সকলৰ কাৰণে মাটি আছুতীয়াকৈ reserve কৰি ৰাখিব লাগে।

এই সম্পৰ্কে বেচিকৈ নকলেও হব, কাৰণ এইটো প্ৰত্যেক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰেই কৰ্তব্য আৰু আমাৰ এই দেশৰ বাসিন্দা লোক সকলক আৰু যিসকল অইন দেশৰ পৰা আহিছে যাক protected immigrants বোলা হৈছে সেই সকলক ভবিষ্যতলৈ সুখেৰে ৰাখিব পাৰে।



ইয়াতে কব লাগিব যে এই কাৰণে কিছু মান আইনৰ দৰকাৰ হব পাৰে। আনি দেখিছে যে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে দুব-দুবণিৰ ঠাইলৈ যাব নোখোজে। তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ পৈত্ৰিক মাটিতেই থাকিবলৈ ভাল পায় আৰু ফলত সেই মাটি ভাগ কৰোতে কৰোতে নিচেই তাকৰ হৈ যায়। এই বিষয়ে এখন আইনৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব বুলি মই ভাবোঁ বেনে Fragmentation of Holding Act. সকলো কথা ভাবি চিন্তি এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো দিয়া হৈছে যাতে পৰৱৰ্তী সোনকালে এই সমস্যা এটা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিলোঁ।

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The Resolution moved :

“That this Assembly is of opinion that proper survey of all waste lands in the Province be made so that landless people and people with uneconomic holding be provided with lands and that sufficient reserves be kept apart for the future generation of the indigenous population and protective immigrants.”

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Madam, the principle of this Resolution that has been placed before the House was accepted by the present Government, but as a matter of fact earlier action could not be taken owing to certain difficulties like occupation of Professional Grazing Reserves that had to be cleared out of the encroachers in accordance with the agreement of July 1945 arrived at between representatives of all the parties in the House. The first step that was to be taken in the matter was that the Professional Grazing Reserves that had been encroached by the immigrants and others were to be cleared, and the second step that was agreed upon to be taken was that Tribal Belts for the protection of the Tribal and other backward people should be formed. To give effect to this plan we appointed a special officer. He had been to different districts and then formulated some proposals which we sent to District Officers of the Districts concerned to get their views. Eventually we formed some Tribal Belts in some Districts and for the rest of the Districts the matter is still proceeding. Madam, in order to form Tribal Belts to protect the Tribal and other backward people we have introduced in this House a Bill. After all the required Tribal Belts have been formed it will be possible to ascertain what land is actually available for settlement with others. With a view to carry out this proposal we are getting land surveyed in one subdivision, namely, Sibsagar Subdivision, where a large number of people has become landless as a result of river erosion. From this Subdivision we have received innumerable applications and resolutions from the people. After the number of landless cultivators and those with uneconomic holding is ascertained and available suitable waste land found out Government will consider where and how it will be possible to settle lands with the landless people or persons with uneconomic holdings and also to help those people who live in congested places. So, in view of what Government has been doing the hon. Member will, I hope, not press his Motion and rather help Government with his co-operation in the matter of helping the landless people or the people with uneconomic holdings in securing land for cultivation. Government will be highly obliged for such help and co-operation from the hon. Members.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Does the hon. Mover of the Resolution press his Motion?

**Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** In view of what has been stated by the Hon'ble Minister I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.



**Srijut SIDDHI NATH SARMA:** মাননীয়া সভানেত্রী মহোদয়া, মোৰ এটা কথা জানিবৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। যিবিলাক Fee simple grant আছে, বিশেষকৈ যিবিলাক বাগিচা কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে দিয়া হৈছে, সেইবিলাকত বহুত পতিত মাটি আছে বুলি শুনিছো। আৰু কোনো কোনো ঠাইত দুই চাৰি গৰাকীয়ে সেই পতিত মাটি বিলাক বিক্ৰি কৰিছে বুলিও শুনিছো। সেই সম্পৰ্কে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নে নাই? আৰু শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে permanently settled অৰ্থাৎ স্থায়ী বন্দবস্তী মাটিত যিবিলাক পতিত মাটি আছে সেই বিলাক আন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা নতুনকৈ অহা মানুহৰ লগত বন্দবস্ত কৰিছে অথচ ইয়াতে এনেকুৱা বহুত স্থায়ী মানুহ আছে যিবিলাকৰ মাটিৰ অভাৱ। এই সম্পৰ্কে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** As regards fee simple grants there were some allegations. Some of the fee-simple grants were granted to some people without any restrictions and that some of the proprietors are settling land with tenants. When this question was brought to the notice of Government, Government called for a report as to how the land was being occupied and whether the land could be resumed or not. These are complicated matters involving law and will take some time to come to any definite opinion. But as regards the tea garden grants of course my idea is that we want to consider desirability of taking any measures to resume such grants let out to tenants only after we have settled the waste-land that is available. I think that will be the best solution of the problem before any action for reduction of fee-simple grants is taken. A large amount of compensation will have to be paid under the existing law, as it may be known to the hon. Members that no private owned land can be acquired by Government without payment of compensation. The question of fee-simple grants is being examined to see what steps can be taken. In the meantime, if it is brought to the notice of Government that the land is being settled for ordinary cultivation, Government will consider the question of assessing the land to ordinary rates of land revenue. These are questions which require careful examination on facts as well as on law points. There were some allegations regarding proposals for transfer of some lands. Government informed that such transfer to outsider is not approved of by Government and that in case of any such proposal for transfer, the persons should inform the Government, so that Government may have the option of purchasing these fee-simple and other grants. I am glad to inform the House that the person had abandoned the idea of transferring the land to outsiders. I do not like to mention the name of the company which proposed to transfer this fee-simple grant and other special land for tea gardens.

As regards Zamindari land we are studying how best to acquire land. The whole problem after the separation of Sylhet has become very much simpler in Assam. As far as Assam Valley is concerned, permanent settlement extends only to a part of Dhubri and Goalpara and the ryotary system of settlement prevails in the rest of Assam Valley and Cachar inhabited by a large number of persons occupying land as tenants. We are thinking of giving relief to the tenants in the ryotary areas where more than half of the produce is exacted by the landlords. For the purpose of giving relief to the tenants in the shape of reduction of rent enquiries are being made as to how to give such relief and to protect tenants from ejection and also how they can be given security of tenure—all these questions are being examined. At present in Cachar the problem is acute. There the 'Bargadars' and 'Bhagidars' have to pay almost half to the landlords. An agitation was going on and a special officer was engaged. In Sylhet also the same sort of enquiry was made. The enquiry could not be completed as Sylhet opted for Pakistan and we have no jurisdiction there except in the case of four thanas which have been left with Assam and we will try to give relief to the tenants there. This is the primary object.



As regards the abolition of Zamindari, we are studying this problem. This problem is very much complicated, in Bihar, the United Provinces, Madras and other provinces. So we are collecting all the papers and measures that are being proposed to be taken in these provinces. It will be necessary to appoint a special officer to study all these measures proposed and consider how best to take steps for abolition of Zamindari.

So far as forest portion is concerned, the Zamindars are not getting much out of the forest revenue, as a large amount of forest income is being assessed to general income-tax. They get at the most annas four per rupee only. So I think negotiations will be necessary if possible to get back the forests from the Zamindars and it would be to the interest of the Zamindars to part with forests. Of course, legislative measures will have to be taken. And after studying this problem it may be necessary to appoint an officer to study this.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** May I know from the Hon'ble Revenue Minister what is the period for which fee-simple grants are created?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Fee-simple grants are practically perpetual. It will be very difficult to acquire the lands without some sort of legislation being introduced in the House.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** May I know the districts in which fee-simple grants are in existence?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** In Kamrup. Land was given to European planters for the cultivation of tea. Subsequently it was transferred to others.

**Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** May I know whether except in the Sibsagar District, survey has been made in any other district?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** No survey has been made as regards the settlement of waste lands. Previously settlement was almost kept in abeyance; but after we assumed office we stated that indigenous people in Assam should get settlement. We gave settlement to those who are landless and not speculators.

As regards Sibsagar, we want to get a census to find out how much land is available for settlement, how many persons are without any land and how many have uneconomic holding.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Can the Hon'ble Minister give us an idea as regards the acreage of the total fee-simple land in Assam?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** That may be available in the Report. I cannot give the figures from my memory.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** A rough idea?

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** I cannot give any idea. In the Resolution tabled there was no such thing. So I could not collect the figures.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** সভানেত্রী মহোদয়া, এই জমিদারী প্রথা উঠাই বিহাৰে বাট দেখুৱালেহে অসমে অনুসৰণ কৰিব নে কি? অসমে আগেয়ে বাট দেখুৱাত কি অসুবিধা আছে?



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** I rise on a point of order, Sir. This Resolution is not in connection with the abolition of Zamindari. This was only incidentally replied.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** তেখেতে incidentally কোৱাৰ কাৰণে  
নয়৷ incidentally কৈছে ।

**Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** In view of what has been said, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

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

The Resolution was by leave of the House, withdrawn.

#### **Resolution re recruitment to Judicial Service**

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Madam, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that in the future recruitment in the Judicial Service of Assam from the Members of the Bar or outside, the Government of Assam do introduce the system of competitive examination amongst the candidates keeping strictly in view (1) the proportionate representation of various communities in the service, (2) such qualities in the candidates as patience, diligence, honesty and fairness as far as practically ascertainable and (3) in case of a candidate from the Members of the Bar his success in the profession.

Madam, according to the Hindu conception a judge is called Dharma Avatar, *i. e.*, the very incarnation of Dharma. In Islamic conception it is stated that in the matter of administration of justice when a particular point is to be decided by the judge he acquires two virtues. If he applies his mind and he applies his efforts with diligence and with patience and fairness to do justice, he acquires a virtue by exercising these qualities of heart, and again if in the judicial decision of a particular case he decides the case correctly then he acquires another virtue. If he cannot decide the case rightly owing to human frailties, owing to deficiency of understanding and owing to his inability to judge the evidence direct or circumstantial, even then he acquires a virtue if he does really apply his mind with diligence, patience and fairness to do the act before him. That is the Islamic conception and if we move a little far to the European countries and even in India according to the European conception, a judge must first be just before being generous, *i. e.*, generosity, which is a noble virtue after which human minds must aspire, must stand aside before stern justice. That is the conception. But what is it that we are getting to-day? I do not particularly focus my attention to Assam, although Assam is in question. If we look around we find how the present-day judges are administering justice. Diligence is lacking, not to speak of patience; only 25 per cent. or a little more have those qualities, and then coming to honesty, it is painful to see the extent of corruption. Although in our childhood we never heard of corruption among the Judges or Magistrates, and even before the war we heard perhaps that in 2 or 3 per cent. of cases the Judge, the Magistrate or the Munsif was taking bribes, but since after the war, as a concomitant of war, we can now sadly say that at least 10 per cent. of the members of the judiciary are found to be indulging in corrupt practices and it is on the increase. It is really a sad tale that a person under tyranny or under certain grievances in the village or in some town runs to a Court to get redress, but he finds that some members of the judiciary are also tyrannical themselves. Apart from getting redress he finds them to be unjust and oppressive. If that be the state of things, Madam, then really it is a sad thing for us, and it reflects on our national character. A strong public opinion should be



created so that these cases of corruption can no longer disfigure the records of the history of our administration of justice. I have stated that before recruitment, as far as possible, these virtues should be tried to be ascertained in the candidate. But we know that in actual practice it is very very difficult to ascertain whether a particular candidate possesses these virtues or not. He can produce many certificates from many eminent persons in Assam, and not only in Assam from persons outside Assam too. All persons are only ready to oblige any person who approaches them for a certificate. But I should think that some machinery should be invented and I leave it to Government to devise such a machinery to ascertain these qualities in a particular candidate.

Now, Madam, I have already said that in case of members of the Bar their success in the profession should be taken into consideration. In the Calcutta High Court, and for the matter of that in any High Court, when a member of the Bar is raised to the Bench the best man from the Bar is recruited. But there is one difficulty in Mofussil Courts; the best men seldom come forward as candidates because their profession is more lucrative than an appointment in the Bench. So, the attraction must be great enough for really good persons to come forward and volunteer their services in the judiciary. If best men from the Bar are not and cannot be taken because of the small attraction in pay, efforts should be made in future to make the service attractive enough for the best men from the Bar to be recruited considering their success and the other qualities which I have already stated in so far as these can be ascertained.

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

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Resolution moved "That this Assembly is of opinion that in the future recruitment in the Judicial Service of Assam from the Members of the Bar or outside, the Government of Assam do introduce the system of competitive examination amongst the candidates keeping strictly in view (1) the proportionate representation of various communities in the service, (2) such qualities in the candidates as patience, diligence, honesty and fairness as far as practically ascertainable and (3) in case of a candidate from the members of the Bar his success in the profession

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI :** Madam, I can quite appreciate the intention of the hon. Mover in moving this Resolution before the House. He has been a practising lawyer all his life. He has seen the ills and pitfalls in the profession, and when he is considering the question of recruitment of Judicial Service from the Bar he naturally feels that those who are recruited must satisfy certain standard and that standard must be one of patience, diligence, honesty and qualities of this kind. But I am finding a little difficulty in understanding the full implication of the Resolution. As I read the Resolution, it seems to me that the whole object of the Resolution is in reference to Judicial Service of Assam from the Members of the Bar or outside. His Resolution is restricted to Judicial Service of Assam. Now, even in this matter, namely, the question of Judicial Service of Assam, it is not such a proposition as to be very clearly defined according to the system that prevails in Assam to-day. In Bengal, of course, there is a Judicial system. There are officers, I mean Munsifs and Sub-Judges, who are directly under the High Court and the administration in reference to these officers are under the High Court. Here, whatever may be the reason, a different system prevails and it is now in the consideration of Government to think out how best the system of Bengal could be or could not be made prevalent by Assam. Government have not however been able to come to any finality about it. That question will come up for consideration before the House when the question of the establishment of a High Court will be taken into consideration and I hope that question will come up before the House soon. ✓



The second point in which I wanted to clear the present position further, was that recruitment to these services is done not by the direct agency of Government but by the Public Service Commission and the standards which my hon. Friend opposite has put forward for consideration in the appointments have been left to the Public Service Commission. I have no doubt that these facts are possibly taken into consideration by that body. But all that can be said in this behalf is that it is not Government who actually does recruiting and therefore the question of the selection on the basis of certain qualities is with the Public Service Commission.

Then he has put other tests in the recruitment; namely, proportional representation of various communities. I think, this principle yet prevails. What will, of course, be in the future it is very difficult to say; but it can be assumed that for the present this proportional representation of various communities will remain in most services and in almost all junior services with the only exception, which the Government has decided in respect of technical services and higher Educational service. So the question of proportional representation is also taken into consideration by the recruiting agency that we have in the province.

In the case of the candidates from the Members of the Bar, their success in the profession, I think, is also taken into consideration by the same recruiting agency, i.e., the Public Service Commission in carrying on the recruitment. In view of all that I have said, I do not know whether the hon. Member would like to have further discussion on the subject. All that can be said on behalf of the Government is that the Government are employing almost the same test as the hon. Member has put before the House in the matter of recruitment but that is being done through the agency of the Public Service Commission only.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA :** সভানেত্রী মহোদয়া, মাননীয় সদস্য চাহাবে জনাবনে প্রতিযোগীতামূলক পরীক্ষার দ্বারা মানুষের সত্যতা কেনেকৈ নির্দ্ধারণ কৰিব পাৰি ?

**Maulavi ABUAL MAZID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** As I have stated as far as practicable among the candidates who really come out successful in the competitive examination. If they satisfy these conditions they will be taken in; otherwise the next man who will be successful in the competitive examination will be taken. In fact, attention has been drawn not only to the qualities of the head but also to the qualities of the heart. Competitive examination is simply a test of intelligence but not of the heart which is necessary also in respect of the Judicial and Administrative services.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA :** কি উপায়ে সেইটো পাৰিব ?  
(No reply.)

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA :** Madam, I am afraid, I have got to point out yet another inconsistency. The Resolution says that the appointments should be by competitive examination and at the same time it is stated that there should be communal representation. Supposing, for instance, from community A and from community B nobody fulfils the requirements of the standard of competition then does it mean that anybody who does not even fulfil those conditions should be appointed. This will, I believe, frustrate the very principle underlying the Resolution.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAZID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** Suppose 3 appointments are to be made from Muslim and 5 from non-Muslim, in that case separate competitive examinations will be held—one for Muslim and one for non-Muslim as is being done in many provinces in India.



**Srijut HARENDRA NATH SARMA** Will that procedure necessarily follow that these 3 or the 5 appointments made on communal basis will fulfil those conditions, namely, patience, diligence honesty and fairness ?

**Maulavi ABUAL MAZID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** As I have already said as far as practically ascertainable. It is Government's duty to look out and find out those virtues. Now only the intellectual capacity of a candidate is tested, but a higher test of qualification of heart which is wanted most in these days is to be made and the quality of heart is to be ascertained by Government by some machinery which is practicable.

With these words, Madam, I want to withdraw my Resolution with the leave of the House.

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

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

### **Resolution re-appointment of travelling Doctors**

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The next Resolution is No. 31 standing in the name of Maulavi Makabbir Ali Mozumdar.

**Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR :** I do not want to move.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Then comes Resolution No. 32. The hon. Member is absent. Then we come to No. 35—Srijut Motiram Bora.

**Srijut MOTIRAM BORA :** I think this Resolution need not be moved because Government has already taken steps in this regard.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** No. 38—Mr. Sarwan.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN :** Deputy Speaker, Madam, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to appoint travelling doctors for attending the sick in the interior villages of Assam where there is no dispensary and for the distribution of quinine and other simple medicines to the poor villagers.

Madam, in moving my Resolution I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there are only few hospitals and dispensaries in the interior villages of the district of Darrang from where I come. I have also seen other districts where the poor people suffer much for want of medicine and medical attendance as there are few hospitals and dispensaries at present provided by Government. In the district of Darrang, Madam, there are some Government hospitals and Local Board dispensaries but they are lying so far apart, in some cases 15 to 20 miles or even more in some cases that the poor villagers are unable to go to these distant hospitals or dispensaries to get their medicines. Therefore, Madam, they suffer and in many cases die for want of medical attendance. If Government do have more dispensaries in the interior villages that will save these people from their illness and from any miseries which are now rampant in these villages. But the Hon'ble Minister in-charge and the Government would say that it is very hard to cope with this problem because of the shortness of fund at their disposal. But in my humble opinion, in place of dispensaries and hospitals which would involve heavy expenditure, it will be



a great help if the Government would be pleased to take steps and provide travelling doctors for attending the sick and dying people in the interior villages of Assam where there are no dispensary and hospital for these unfortunate people. Also we can save them by means of motor conveyance which would facilitate distribution of simple medicines and quinine among the poor people in the villages. With these few words, I draw the attention of the House to this vital question and commend my Resolution for their acceptance.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Resolution moved :—

“ That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to appoint travelling doctors for attending the sick in the interior villages of Assam where there is no dispensary and for the distribution of quinine and other simple medicines to the poor villagers. ”

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS :** Madam, I am fully in accord with the hon. Mover of this Resolution but there are certain difficulties. At present we are in dearth of doctors and we have felt this dearth in filling up the vacancies in the Public Health Department. Recently we have created certain posts in the Public Health Department to combat the *Kala-azar* melady in Assam. We wanted to appoint 30 doctors but out of that 30 we have up till now been able to appoint only 26. The rest could not be found and these vacancies thus remain unfilled.

The need of distribution of medicines in the villages is also felt by us and this is being partly done by us. There is the Public Health Department in which we have got the rural health inspectors and they do distribute quinine in the villages. To meet the immediate need of the village people as far as practicable we have recently sanctioned 22 Public Health Dispensaries in the Upper Assam area. In addition to these we have sanctioned 15 subsidised dispensaries, but all these subsidised dispensaries could not be started by the people concerned for want of doctors.

Now, my whole point is this : that the Resolution of the hon. Mover seeks that Government should make an attempt to make arrangements for distribution of medicine or to help the villagers in the treatment of diseases, but due to dearth of doctors we are not in a position to do what we propose to do. It must be remembered that the responsibility of medical aid in the villages lies with the Local Bodies.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** The other day, Madam, I think, ten days back, I was going through the latest publication of the Government regarding the health and diseases *i.e.*, vital statistics of Government. It was for 1945. I think, this was the latest publication. I was struck to see that the highest death-rate in the province of Assam was in my district—Goalpara. Next comes Cachar. The death-rate per thousand in 1945 in Goalpara was about 20 per thousand and in Cachar also it was in the neighbourhood of 20 or little above or below—that is the highest. The next death-rate per thousand was in Kamrup which was 13 or something like that. The highest death-rate in Goalpara district is accountable generally, as reported, due to fever. If we speak of fever it is generally malarial fever. That shows that either due to the apathy of the villagers, who do not want to come to the dispensaries, or for want of medicine—quinine—which was not available



during the war and even it is now not so sufficient, or due to dearth of doctors or due to the want of proper distribution, there was such high fever rate in the district of Goalpara. It is a matter of common knowledge that persons die mostly from fever in the Province of Assam, it is so in most other provinces, that is more from fever than from any other diseases. This fever is a preventable disease as well this can be cured; it is curable and preventable disease. If precious human life is the first charge upon the Government and if fever can be controlled, dearth of doctors in the province is really not a very strong bar against Government appointing persons, if necessary, temporarily from outside the province. Human life should be considered most precious and should stand superior to racial consideration. Therefore, I would request the Government to feel strongly on these points and try to eradicate this disease—Malaria—from the province of Assam and save human lives.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Do his figures relate to 1945?

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Yes, 1945. I received them 10 or 12 days back.

**Srijut SIDDHI NATH SARMA:** বাননীয়া সভানেত্রী মহোদয়া, মই এই খিনিতে এটা কথা কব খুজিছোঁ। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত কোৱা হৈছে—

This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to appoint travelling doctors for attending the sick in the interior villages of Assam where there is no dispensary and for the distribution of quinine and other simple medicines to the poor villagers.

যেতিয়ালৈকে যোগ্য ডাক্তৰ পোৱা নাযায় তেতিয়ালৈকে য'ত Public Health ৰ ডাক্তৰ আৰু লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ ডাক্তৰখানা আছে তাত compounder নিযুক্ত কৰি তেওঁবিলাকৰ অধীনতে stock medicine আৰু কুইনাইন বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ বোধ্য কৰো কোনো অসুবিধা নহব। কাৰণ, সাধাৰণতে stock medicine তৈয়াৰ কৰি ৰখা হয় আৰু compounder এই সেই বিলাক দিয়ে। গতিকে সাধাৰণ বেমাৰ বিশেষকৈ মেলোৱিয়াৰ কাৰণে কুইনাইন আৰু আন সাধাৰণ বেমাৰৰ কাৰণে stock medicine compounder এই দিব পাৰে আৰু সেই কামৰ বাবে compounder পোৱাও বোধকৰে। টান নহব। এই বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যদি এইটো বিবেচনা কৰি চায় তেনেহলে এই কাম হাতত লব পাৰিব।

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Madam, with regard to the Report of 1945, I should like to say that in 1944 being unable to recruit people under the ordinary scale of pay, the past Government had decided to give a special scale, from Rs.150—200 per month about which I have narrated this morning, but even then they could not meet the required number of doctors. Government tried their best but for want of personnel they failed. Everywhere in India this want was felt. Therefore, the Government cannot be blamed. Government will however try their best to render help to the people as far as practicable under the circumstances.

With regard to the suggestions put forward by Mr. Sarma, they will be examined.

**The DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Does the hon. Member want to press his Resolution?

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** With the assurance given by the Hon'ble Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.



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

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

### Resolution re Rewards for killing squirrels

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to check the depredations that are being caused to garden products by *Kerketus* (Squirrels) in the Province and that the Government of Assam, as a preliminary measure, to declare suitable rewards for killing these mischievous creatures.

কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱৰ কথা আমাৰ গাঁৱতো নজনা মানুহ নিচেই কম। আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ তামোল এটা বৰ আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰাই আমাৰ বহু গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহে দুই চাৰি পয়চা উপাৰ্জন কৰে। এই তামোলৰ ওপৰত কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱৰ বিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ ভিতৰৰ বহুতৰে অভিজ্ঞতা নিশ্চয় আছে। এতেকে এই বিষয়ে বহুলাই নকলেও হব। আমাৰ মানুহে কথাত কয় সামান্য কেৰ্কেটুৱাই হাজাৰ টকাৰ বাৰী নষ্ট কৰে। কথাটো তেনেদৰেই ফলিছে। কেৱল তামোলৰ বাৰী ধ্বংস কৰিয়ে যে গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক জুকলা কৰিছে এনে নহয় বাৰীৰ বৰাব টেঙা আদি কৰি যি বোৰ মূল্যবান ফল হয় তাকো কাটি কাটি নষ্ট কৰে। অইন কি গছৰ শুকান নাৰিকলো ইয়াৰ পৰা বক্ষা নপৰা হৈছে। ই শুকান নাৰিকল বোৰো খুলি তাৰ পানী পাই নাৰিকলবোৰ নষ্ট কৰিব লাগিছে। এই কথা বিশ্বাস কৰিবলৈ বহু মাননীয় সভ্যই টান পাইছে। সেই সকলে দুবলৈ নগৈ গুৱাহাটী নগৰতে তাৰ প্ৰমাণ লব পাৰে।

মই বহুদিনৰে পৰা গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ ওপৰত কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ দৌৰাত্ম্যৰ সম্পৰ্কে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰি আহিছো; কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা, আজিলৈ এই বিষয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সহানুভূতি লভাৰ সৌভাগ্য ঘটা নাই আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰো সমৰ্থন লাভ কৰিবলৈ মই সক্ষম হোৱা নাই। বৰং তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ে কথা তোলাত ইতিকিং আৰু লঘু লাঞ্ছনা পাবলৈ মোৰ বাৰী থকা নাই। (*voices—never, never*) মই এই কথাত হে দুখ পাইছো যে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ বহুতে গাঁৱত থাকি নিজ চকুৰে কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ দেখা স্বত্বেও গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত ক'ব মোৰ এই অনুৰোধ তেখেত সকলে সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ টান পাইছে আৰু কিছুমান মাননীয় সদস্যই উপলুপ্ত কৰি এই কথাৰ গুৰুত্ব নষ্ট কৰিবলৈ যত্ন নকৰাকৈ থকা নাই। তেখেত সকলে যিহকেই নকওক, মই গাঁৱলীয়া দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি স্বৰূপে ইয়াত যেতিয়ালৈকে থাকিম তেতিয়ালৈকে অইনে যিমানেই উপলুপ্ত নকৰক যিমানেই ইতিকিং নকৰক তেওঁলোকৰ দুখৰ কথা ছৰকাৰৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰি থাকিম। সেইকাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক মই বিশেষ ভাৱে জনাওঁ যে যাৰ কাৰণে বাৰীবোৰ প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ বুলি ধৰি ছৰকাৰে বৃদ্ধিহাৰে খাজনা লয় সেই তামোল, বৰাব টেঙা, নাৰিকল আদিৰ খেতিৰ ওপৰত কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ যি ভীষণ উপদ্ৰৱ ঘাৰন্ত হৈছে তাক দমন কৰিবলৈ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্ৰতি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৰ্তব্য পালনত ত্ৰুটি হ'ব বুলি ধৰিব লাগিব।

মই একো টান কাম কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰা নাই। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত মই এইটোহে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক কৈছো যে “as a preliminary measure, Government do declare suitable rewards for killing these mischievous creatures”; মোৰ বিশ্বাস গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বাঘ আৰু সাপ মাৰিবলৈ যেদেদৰে পুৰস্কাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তেনেদৰে যদি কেৰ্কেটুৱা মৰা বিষয়ে সামান্য পৰিমানে হলেও কোনো পুৰস্কাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তেন্তে কিছু পৰিমানে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকল বক্ষা পৰিব। মই সিদ্ধিৰূপে এই ঘৰতে উল্লেখ কৰিছিলো যে দুখীয়া উড়িষ্যা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অধিক খাদ্য দ্ৰব্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে ৯০,০০০ বান্দৰ মাৰিবলৈ ৮০,০০০ টকা খৰছ কৰিছে। ইয়াত মই ইমান টকা খৰছ কৰিবলৈ কোৱা নাই। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যদি অলপ কেই হাজাৰ মান টকাৰ পুৰস্কাৰ ঘাষণা কৰে তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ কমিব। মই মাত্ৰ ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজোঁ যে



এই কথাটো সামান্য বুলি বিবেচনা নকৰি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দুখীয়া গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ পিনে অলপ মন কৰক আৰু এই সমস্যাৰ প্ৰতিবিধান কৰিবলৈ অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী পদা্ৰ্থ অৱলম্বন কৰক। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ গ্ৰহণৰ বাবে দাখিল কৰিলোঁ।

**The Deputy SPEAKER:** Resolution moved—

“That this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to check the depredations that are being caused to garden products by *Kerketus* (Squirrels) in the Province and that the Government of Assam, as a preliminary measure, do declare suitable rewards for killing these mischievous creatures”.

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** মাননীয় তালুকদাৰ মহোদয়ে যি কেই আঘাৰ কথা কৈছে তাক মই সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। অন্য কাৰণে নহলেও মই নিজে এজন বৰ তালুকদাৰ—সেই কাৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। কেৰ্কেটুৱাই যদি এইদৰে তামোল খাই নষ্ট কৰে তেনেহলে আৰু আনি তামোল খাবলৈ নাপান বুলি ভয় কৰিছোঁ। অৱশ্যে তেখেতে অকল গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ কথা নকৈ নগৰীয়া মানুহৰ কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে আৰু ভাল হলেহেঁতেন। কাৰণ কেৰ্কেটুৱাই যদি গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ তামোল খাই শেষ কৰে তাৰ ফলত নগৰীয়া মানুহেও তামোল খাবলৈ নাপাব। সেই কাৰণে দুয়োপক্ষৰ পৰা কবলৈ হলে মই কওঁ কেৰ্কেটুৱাবোৰ মাৰি পেলোৱা উচিত।

**Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** Deputy Speaker, Madam, I wholeheartedly lend support to the Resolution, but I cannot agree that these little creatures should be killed. I understand that in some provinces monkeys are not killed but they are trapped and sent to distant hills. So, I think, these little nice and pretty creatures, instead of being killed may be trapped and sent to such hills where they can live, and where there are no such fruits which may be destroyed by them as we want to preserve. That is my contention and I hope my friends will agree to it as we are pledged to the creed of non-violence (*laughter*). I don't think these little creatures should be so cruelly treated as to be killed.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** সভানেত্ৰী মহোদয়া, মই তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। কিন্তু সৃষ্টিৰ বিচিত্ৰ বিধানৰ বিচিত্ৰ সৃষ্টি কেৰ্কেটুৱাক অনিষ্টকাৰী জীৱ বুলি আখ্যা দিয়াতহে মনত দুখ পাইছোঁ। অনিষ্টকাৰী জীৱ বহুত আছে। কিন্তু তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কেৱল কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ বিৰুদ্ধেহে তুলুল আন্দোলন কৰাত মনত দুখ পাইছোঁ।

(*Laughter*)

**The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** Deputy Speaker, Madam, I cannot but appreciate the spirit of service which is so natural with Mr. Talukdar in moving this Resolution. It is an admitted fact that these *Kerketus*, a kind of squirrels like small Monkeys, do not spare anything which is grown in our gardens even from cocoanuts, betel-nuts and such other fruits. They damage wherever they can go and they are so very clever that even sometimes constant watch could not save our homesteads from the damages of these squirrels. Everybody who has got a homestead with gardens, must have known the mischief which is done by these little animals. Mr. Talukdar on another previous occasion brought this matter to the notice of the House and he gave his suggestions but as they could not be found practicable, Government could not take any steps in order to remove the damage caused by the squirrels. Some hon. Members, while supporting Mr. Talukdar's Resolution, have said that this would rather



be cruel to kill these little animals and instead they have suggested that the animals could be trapped, like monkeys, and sent to far away places from where there would not be any possibility of their coming back. Mr. Talukdar suggests some other means of getting rid of them, for instance, to kill them by guns or such other instruments, outright. There are two suggestions of course. But the suggestion of Mr. Talukdar is more practicable and we have had experience of this kind of animals being killed by villagers with shot-guns. Considering the gravity of the situation and importance of the proposal there is no doubt that Government will start an enquiry by appointing an officer to ascertain whether it would be more beneficial to the people to kill these animals by fire arms and other instruments or whether any device could be had just to trap them and send them or rather transport them for life (*laughter*). I have myself a homestead and I am a sufferer from damages caused by squirrels. So it is very desirable to start an enquiry which will be done, as Mr. Talukdar has requested. But the Government shall have to frame a policy how a province-wide enquiry can be done and with what officer, whether by an officer of the Agriculture Department serving under me or by officers of other Departments. (*A voice: By Assam Rifle*) Government will bring all these facts before them and consider the practicability of making an enquiry without the least possible delay. I am in full agreement with Mr. Talukdar as regards damages caused to the cultivators and villagers by these *Kerketus*. I can assure him that all possible steps will be taken by Government to stop the damage or disturbance caused by these *Kerketus* either by encouraging the villagers by awarding rewards to get rid of them or by any other means. I hope Mr. Talukdar will understand the point that Government cannot do more than starting an enquiry to see the possibility of getting rid of this pest. I hope in view of what I have stated Mr. Talukdar will kindly see his way to withdraw his Resolution.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** So far as Goalpara is concerned, Sir, not to speak of a full squirrel we have not seen even a tail of it. So, may I know from the hon. Mover of the Resolution in which parts of the Province of Assam these squirrels do this depredation and make themselves a source of mischief?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** I congratulate the hon. Member.

মই শুনি আনন্দ পাইছো যে মোলবী জিয়াওচামছ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ জিলাত কেৰ্কেটুৱা নাই। মই তেখেতক সেই কাৰণে বৰ ভাগ্যবান বুলি ভাবোঁ। মই জানো ঘাইকৈ কামৰূপত আৰু আসামৰ সবহভাগ ঠাইতে কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে চলি আহিছে। এতেকে গোৱালপাৰাক বাদ দি অসমৰ অন্যান্য ঠাইত ইয়াৰ উপদ্ৰৱ দমন কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা উচিত।

মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে কোনো কোনো মাননীয় সভাই কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্যত মুগ্ধ হৈ ইয়াৰ গাত অকণমানো দখ দিবলৈ বাজী নহয়। মই সেই সকল সদস্যক শুধিব পাৰোনে যে হৰিণৰ নিচিনা নিৰীহ জীৱ, পঠাৰ নিচিনা ধুনীয়া জন্তু আৰু কুকুৰাৰ নিচিনা গুৱনি চৰাইক যে দিনে দিনে গ্ৰাস কৰিব লাগিছে সিহঁতৰ বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে কিবা কৰিছেনে? মই শুধিব খোজে। কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্যত মুগ্ধ হৈ যিবিলাকে ইয়াক বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ব্যস্ত হৈছে সেই সকলে ধুনীয়া, ধুনীয়া বিঘাজ সাপৰোৰ বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ নাইবা পুহিবলৈ নলয় কিয়? অইন এজন মাননীয় বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত ৰাজেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰুৱাই উপায় দিছে যে বান্দৰক ধৰি যেনেকৈ দেশান্তৰিত কৰা হয় তেনেকৈ কেৰ্কেটুৱাক জানোৰে ধৰি দূৰত এৰি দিয়া হওক। মাননীয় বন্ধুবৰে যদি সচাকৈয়ে এইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰে, তেন্তে তেখেতে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক কেৰ্কেটুৱা বিলাক ধৰি ইয়াৰ পৰা কোনো অজানিত দেশলৈ নিয়াবলৈ সন্মত কৰাব পাৰে। তেতিয়া মই



মাননীয় বন্ধুৰ শলাগ লম। মই জানো কেৰ্কেটুৱাক ধৰি দেশান্তৰিত কৰা দুবৰ/ কথা অইন কি কলিকতাৰ নিচিনা নগৰৰ পৰা ভীমকায় গুণ্ডা বিলাকে ধৰি দেশান্তৰিত কৰিব পৰা সহজ হোৱা নাই। তেনেদৰে আমাৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত ৰাজেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰুৱাই কেৰ্কেটুৱাক ধৰি দেশান্তৰিত কৰাৰ যি বুদ্ধি পাতিছে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক শলাগিব নোৱাৰিলোঁ। মই আশা কৰিছিলো গৱণ মেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এটা আশ্বাস বাক্য শুনিবলৈ। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত পৰিষ্কাৰ কৈ কোৱা হৈছে “as a preliminary measure, Government do declare suitable rewards for killing these mischievous creatures”. মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যে পৰীক্ষা মূলক ভাবে কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট ঠাইত সামান্য পৰিমাণে হলেও কিছু পুৰস্কাৰ ঘোষণা কৰা হওক। মোৰ বিশ্বাস তেতিয়া পুৰস্কাৰৰ লোভত কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ দৌৰাঘা কমানলৈ মানুহে যত্ন কৰিব পাৰে। অইন কি লৰা বিলাকেও পুৰস্কাৰৰ আশাত বাটলু গুটিবোও কেৰ্কেটুৱা মাৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ পাব পাৰে। কিন্তু তাৰ সলনি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা সমিধান পালো যে তদন্ত কৰাৰ সন্দেহ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব। মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে কৈছে যে তেখেতৰ ঘৰৰ পিচফালে যি বাৰী আছে আৰু সেই বাৰীত যি ফল আছে তাৰ ওপৰত কেৰ্কেটুৱাই যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে লীলাখেলা কৰে।.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member should address the Chair.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** সেই কাৰণে ইয়াত যে কিবা অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লগা আছে তাৰ কোনো কাৰণ মই দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নাই। যদি কোৱা হয় যে কেনেকৈ কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ অত্যাচাৰ দমাৰ পৰা বায় তাৰে উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব লাগে, তেনে কথা নিশ্চয় যুক্তিযুক্ত। কিন্তু উৎপাত হৈছে নে নাই সেই বিষয়ে কিবা তদন্ত কৰাৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছে বুলি মই বিশ্বাস কৰিব পৰা নাই। গৱণ মেণ্টে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে যে এই কথা মই বহুদিনৰে পৰা তুলিছো আৰু গৱণ মেণ্টেও শুনিছে। কিন্তু গৱণ মেণ্টে কোনো উপায় এতিয়ালৈকে উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব পৰা নাই। মই অন্ততঃ এটি উপায় দিছোঁ। বেচিকৈ নহলেও গৱণ মেণ্টে কেই হেজাৰমান টকা পুৰস্কাৰ ঘোষণা কৰক। যি ঠাইত ইয়াৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বেচি পৰিমাণে হৈছে তেনে ঠাইত কেৰ্কেটুৱা মৰাৰ নিমিত্তে অভিযান চলাওক। মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ সাপ আৰু বাঘ মৰাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া পুৰস্কাৰৰ দৰে পুৰস্কাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বহু পৰিমাণে কমিব। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও যদি গৱণ মেণ্টে আন কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী উপায় বিচাৰি পায় তাক ললে মই নথৈ আনন্দ পাম। কিন্তু মই যি উপায় দিছোঁ তাত লাখ লাখ টকাৰ কথা উঠা নাই। মই কৈছে যে কেৰ্কেটুৱাক মৰাৰ নিমিত্তে কেৱল সামান্য হলেও কিছু পুৰস্কাৰ ঘোষণা কৰক। .....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** মাননীয় সভ্য মহোদয়ে কেৰ্কেটুৱাক বন্ধুৰে মাৰিবলৈ কয় নে কাঁড়েৰে মাৰিবলৈ কয়?

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA:** এই কেৰ্কেটুৱাবোৰ যেতিয়া মৰা হব, কোনে কিমান মাৰিলে তাৰ হিচাপ কেনেকৈ লোৱা হব?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** বাঘ নাইবা সাপ মাৰিলে যি পুৰস্কাৰ দিয়া হয় তাৰ হিচাপ কোনে আৰু কেনেকৈ ৰাখে। মাননীয় বৰুৱাদেৱে জানো নাজানে? সাপ নাইবা বাঘ মানি সিহঁতৰ মূৰ ডেপুটি কমিছনাৰৰ আগত হাজিৰ কৰিলেই মৰ গণ্ডি কৰি পুৰস্কাৰ দিয়ে আৰু মূৰটি ভাঙি নষ্ট কৰি পেলায়। তেনেদৰে কোনো লোকে যদি ১০০ কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ মূৰ আনি ডেপুটি কমিছনাৰৰ আগত হাজিৰ কৰে তেন্তে মৰ গণ্ডি কৰি ১১০ অনাকৈ হলে ৫০ টকা তেওঁক পুৰস্কাৰ দিয়া হব আৰু মূৰ কেহটা ভাঙি পেলোৱা হব। তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেই হব।



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** কিহেৰে মাৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে—বলুকেৰে নে কাড়েকে ?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** মই পৰামৰ্শ দিব নেলাগে। গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে মাত্ৰ ঘোষণা কৰক যে মূৰ পুতি টকা বা আঠ অনা হিচাবে পুৰস্কাৰ দিয়া হব—কিহেৰে মাৰিব লাগে গাবলীয়া মানুহে জানে। মহাশয়েও বোধকৰো নজনাকৈ থকা নাই যে কেৰ্কেটুৱা বাটলুগুটিৰেও মাৰিব পৰা যায়। গতিকে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে পুৰুষোত্তো তদন্তলৈ নঠৈ সম্পূতি কেই হাজাৰমান টকা পুৰস্কাৰ ঘোষণা কৰক আৰু তাৰ ফলাফল বুজি লওক আৰু তাৰ পিচতো ভৱিষ্যতলৈ অইন কোনো উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব পাৰিব।

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not like to take much valuable time of the House. As Government has assured the hon. Mover that they will examine the problem, I think, no further discussion should be allowed. Mr. Talukdar said that at least Rs. 10,000 should be allotted to examine how much depredation has been caused by *Kerketus*; how can money be allotted without examining the problem before? After examination of the problem they will do what is proper. So I think the hon. Mover will withdraw his Resolution.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** এই খিনিতে মই এটা প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিব খোজো মৌলবী জিয়াওচ্ছামছ চাহাবে কৈছে যে গোৱালপাৰাত কেৰ্কেটুৱা নাই। কিন্তু আচলতে গোৱালপাৰাত কেৰ্কেটুৱা আছে।.....

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** In my Subdivision, I have not seen any.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** তেখেতে যি অঞ্চলত থাকে তাত তামোল-পানৰ বাৰী নাই। সেই কাৰণে তেখেতে কব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ তামোল-পানৰ বাৰী আছে, সেই কাৰণে আমি কব পাৰো যে আমাৰ তাত কেৰ্কেটুৱা আছে।

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** মই গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ পৰা জানিব খুজিছো যে কেৰ্কেটুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ দমন কৰিবলৈ গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ যত্ন কৰিবনে ?

**\*The hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already assured Mr. Talukdar that preliminary steps that will be taken by Government will be in the nature of an enquiry as to how much of the province, that is what are the places, which are most infested with *Kerketus* and how much money will be necessary for offering rewards to villagers. These are the things which require careful survey and examination. I do not mean that the Government will not take up the matter seriously. What I wanted to convey to Mr. Talukdar and the House was that Government should first know the nature of the problem, the extent of the problem and how many places are affected. Otherwise, Government would not be in a position to allot money for the purpose. What I meant is that it involves the Agriculture Department and they will have to go to the Finance Department just to allot money required for the purpose. It will require some time to make the investigation as I have said. Government will do this at an early time and I hope Mr. Talukdar will withdraw his Resolution.

\*Speech not corrected.



**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** As regards money, Finance will have to be satisfied that money will not be wasted and see whether there is any concrete proposal or not and whether money will be properly utilised or not. There should be public propaganda to persuade young boys to combine in the villages for the purpose of killing squirrels.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** In some of our Khasi villages where there are a great deal of oranges they pay four annas or two annas per tail of squirrel killed. The villagers themselves pay from their village fund.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's suggestion was to pay by head.

What does the hon. Member propose to do?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** As regards the instance that has been given by the Hon'ble Rev. Nichols-Roy of fighting the evil I am not unaware of that. In some villages in my part of the Province also each family makes a contribution and with that contribution some people are engaged in killing squirrels. But the difficulty is that we cannot expect to see all the people of the villages combined in this matter. Most people are not willing to contribute. So such endeavours ultimately fail. I find that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is looking at the question from the direction of Finance and advising us to leave the matter to public propaganda. I am sorry, I fail to agree with him for propaganda alone cannot serve our purpose effectively.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Will the hon. Member give the House the advantage of hearing whether the killing propaganda will be consistent with the creed he is following?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** The question was discussed at great length in the absence of the Hon'ble Speaker and that has taken a lot of time. Does the Hon'ble Speaker want me to re-open the question?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** No, the squirrel had its share of the time of the House.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** Sir, I have got an assurance from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Agriculture that he will make all possible endeavour to examine how this pest can be checked and in view of that assurance I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

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

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

#### Resolution re Veterinary Dispensaries

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to provide each Veterinary Dispensary in the Province with a microscope and a good stock of serum necessary for inoculation during outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax epidemics amongst cattle and that the Government of Assam do arrange to give Post-graduate training to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons by batches for this purpose.



মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, এই বোৰ বেমাৰত বহুবি আমাৰ কিমান যে গৰু ম'হ মৰিব লাগিছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কিমান যে লোকচান হ'ব লাগিছে তাক বহুলাই কোৱা নিশ্চয়োক্তন। প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰৰ সময়ত এই বিষয়ে বহুত আলোচনা হৈ গৈছে। মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ উদ্দেশ্য এনে যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যি কেইখন Veterinary Dispensary আছে সেই Dispensary ৰ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্য সূচাকৰূপে পালন কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক যি বোৰ সঁজুলি লাগে সেই বোৰ তাত নাই। সাধাৰণতে আমি শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ যে Haemorrhagic Septicaemia আৰু Anthrax এই দুটা গৰু ম'হৰ পক্ষে মাৰাত্মক বেমাৰ।

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Septicaemia আৰু Anthrax ৰ অৰ্থ বুজা নাই কোনটো কি বেমাৰ ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ বুজাই দিলে ভাল হ'ব।

**Srijut GRURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** মই শুনিছোঁ এই বেমাৰত গৰু ম'হৰ শৌচত তেজ পৰে আৰু এই দুয়োটা বেমাৰৰ লক্ষণ প্ৰায় একে।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** কোনটো কি বেমাৰ Opposition Leader এ বুজিব পৰা নাই।

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** কোনটো বেমাৰৰ কি লক্ষণ?

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR:** Haemorrhagic Septicaemia বেমাৰ হলে গৰু ম'হৰ শৌচৰ সৈতে তেজ যায় আৰু অলপ সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে মৰে। Anthrax শ্ৰেণীৰ বেমাৰ হলেও তেজ শৌচ কৰে। চকুৰে লক্ষণ চাই এইবোৰ বেমাৰ ঠিক কৰা কঠিন। সাধাৰণ মানুহে জনা দ'বৰ কথা, যিসকল ডাক্তৰে বহুদিন ধৰি এই বোৰ বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসা কৰিছে তেওঁলোকেও সহজে ধৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে চিকিৎসা হাতত লোৱাৰ আগেয়ে পৰীক্ষাৰ বাবে এই বেমাৰত পৰা গৰু ম'হৰ শৌচ গোহাটিলৈ পঠিয়াব লগা হয়। গোহাটীত পৰীক্ষা কৰি ফলাফল জনালেহে সেই ফলাফল অনুসৰি inoculation কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু আমি জনাত গোহাটীত এই পৰীক্ষা কৰি ফলাফল জনোৱা হয় মানে অসংখ্য গৰু ম'হ মৰি অন্ত হয় আৰু বেমাৰ কমি যায় (subside কৰে)। যদি Veterinary Dispensary বিলাকত microscope ৰখা হয় তেনেহলে ততালিকে পৰীক্ষা কৰি বেমাৰ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু তৎক্ষণাত inoculation কৰিব পাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যে আমাৰ যি বিলাক Veterinary Dispensary আছে তাত একোটাকৈ microscope দিব লাগে। অকল microscope ৰাখিলেই নহ'ব, তাত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে serum যুগুত ৰাখিব লাগিব। Serum যদি ৰখা নহয় আৰু তাকো দুবৈৰ পৰা আনিব লগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে চিকিৎসাত ঘোৰ অসুবিধা হ'ব। আমি শুনিছোঁ যে এতিয়া আমি Bengal ৰ পৰা Serum নাপাওঁ বিহাৰৰ পৰা অনাৰ লগাইছে; কলিকতা বা মুম্বাইৰ পৰা আনিব লগাহলে, serum অনেক সময়ত ব্যৱহাৰৰ অযোগ্য হৈ যায়। সেই বাবে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক বহুবাৰ অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছোঁ যে এই serum বোৰ যাতে আসমতে তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু প্ৰত্যেক Veterinary Hospital তে এই serum মজুদ ৰাখিব লাগে। অলপ যত্ন কৰিলেই মাটিৰ তলতো এই serum নিৰ্বিঘ্নে ৰাখিব পৰা যায় বুলি পুৰনি Veterinary ডাক্তৰ সকলে অভিমত দিয়ে। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে serum প্ৰত্যেক Veterinary Hospital তে ৰাখিব লাগে।

এই প্ৰস্তাৱত আৰু কোৱাইছে যে "Government do arrange to give Post-graduate training to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons by batches for this purpose". বৰ্তমানে যি সকল Veterinary Assistant Surgeon আছে সেই সকলে এই কাম সূচাকৰূপে চলাব নোৱাৰে বুলি যদি ভাবে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকক শিকাই



বুজাই লবলৈ গৰণ মেণ্টে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। গৌ-জাতিৰ বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে, ৰাইজৰ হিতৰ অৰ্থে আৰু খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ অতি লাগতিয়ান বুলি ভাবি উত্থাপন কৰিছোঁ। আশাকৰোঁ গৰণ মেণ্টে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ মৰ্ম গহানুভূতিৰে গৈতে নিবেচনা কৰি চাব আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলেও সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The Resolution moved:—this Assembly is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to provide each Veterinary Dispensary in the Province with a microscope and a good stock of serum necessary for inoculation during outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicemia and Anthrax epidemics amongst cattle and that the Government of Assam do arrange to give Post-graduate training to Veterinary Assistant Surgeons by batches for this purpose.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** Sir, may I, through you, request the Hon'ble Minister in-charge to take advice from some doctor whether, with the help of a microscope these diseases, as mentioned in the Resolution can be diagnosed or not?

(It was decided to continue further discussion of the Resolution on the next Private Members' day.)

#### Statement re Revision of Business fixed in the Programme

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Order, order. I have to make an announcement. After hearing the Leaders of the three Parties, the programme has been completely recast. Previously, we fixed up business for Monday, the 8th September, but it is now found that that day is a local holiday for *Janmasthami*. So the Assembly will not sit on Monday next. On 9th September, Tuesday the agenda for business will be Government Resolution regarding establishment of a High Court in Assam. Hon. Members have already heard this will not take a long time because the Leaders have agreed. Thereafter Private Members' Motions and Resolutions will be taken up. 10th September, Wednesday—Recess.

11th September, Thursday—Discussion on the principle of a Model Provincial Constitution.

I hope the hon. Members have been able to correct their programme. Let me repeat.

8th September, Monday ...	...	Holiday (Janmasthami).
9th September, Tuesday ...	...	1. Government Resolution regarding establishment of a High Court in Assam. 2. Private Members' Motions and Resolutions.
10th September, Wednesday ...	...	Recess.
11th September, Thursday ...	...	Discussion on the principle of a Model Provincial Constitution.
12th September, Friday ...	...	1. The Gauhati University Bill, 1947— (a) Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee; (b) Motion for consideration of the Bill as reported by the Select Committee.



On that day consideration clause by clause will not be taken up. The Report will be laid on the table and the hon. Members will get time to examine the Select Committee's Report. Thereafter item No.2 for the day will be a Motion regarding formation of a Committee to amend or modify the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules. This will also not take any time.

3. The Assam Pure Food Bill, 1947—

(a) Consideration clause by clause ; and

(b) Motion for passing.

4. The Assam Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1947—

(a) Consideration clause by clause ; and

(b) Motion for passing.

5. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1947—

(a) Further discussion on consideration motion ;

(b) Consideration clause by clause ; and

(c) Motion for passing.

In this connection I have to mention one thing that we received a letter from Government stating that the Bill would be sent to Select Committee but we got that letter a little late that day. So it may be presumed that an amendment may be put forward for sending it to the Select Committee.

6. The Assam Commissioner's (Transfer of Powers) Bill, 1947—

(a) Consideration clause by clause ; and

(b) Motion for passing.

7. Resolution to extend the scope of the Public Debt Act, 1944.

We have not got a copy of that Resolution till now. So the Members could not be provided with copies.

**The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** That will not be brought in, I think.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** All right, let us score it out.

13th September Saturday—The Gauhati University Bill, 1947—

(a) Consideration clause by clause ; and

(b) Motion for passing.

So according to this agenda we finish the Session's work by 13th September, Saturday.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** May I know Sir, upto what time the amendment to the Assam Pure Food Bill will be received because to-morrow and as you say the day after to-morrow are holidays ?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** I think it was already announced.

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA :** 2 P. M. on 8th September was fixed.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** That is a closed day.



**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** All right we shall keep the office open. As a matter of fact during the Session the Assembly office works from 9 A. M. in the morning till 9 P.M. in the evening even on holidays.

Then the Starred Questions which were scheduled for 8th will be taken up on the 9th.

Has any other hon. Member to make any suggestion ?

**Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** Perhaps we will get a cyclostyled copy of the revised programme, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Yes, as soon as it is ready.

The Assembly was then adjourned till 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1947.

SHILLONG:

*The 30th October 1947.*

A. K. BARUA,

*Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.*