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Proceedings of the Third Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Second General Election under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 5th April, 1958.

PRESENT

Shri Dev. Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, the Nine Ministers, the Two Deputy Ministers and Seventy Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Terms and conditions for appointment of the new Director of Veterinary

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) asked :

*133. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) On what terms and conditions the new Director of Veterinary was appointed ?
- (b) What is his qualification and age ?
- (c) Whether he served in this capacity in any other State ?
- (d) If so, in which State and what was his pay ?
- (e) Whether Government consulted the said State as to his efficiency ?
- (f) Whether Government consulted his past records ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

138. (a)—It has already been replied to the unstarred question No.85(d) asked by Shri Radhika Ram Das, M.L.A., in the current Budget Session of the Assembly that the new Director of Veterinary Department (Shri M. I. Malik) has been appointed on contract basis for 3 years and his services are terminable on 3 months' notice on either side and a copy of the agreement was already placed on the Library Table.

(b)—His qualifications are B.Sc., Benaras Hindu University, Malviya-Sahani Gold Medalist, M. R. C. V. S., (Royal Veterinary College, London). He was born on 22nd February 1901.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—In Bihar. His pay was Rs.2,000 at the time of his retirement.

(e) & (f)—The appointment of the new Director Shri M. I. Malik was made on the recommendations of the Assam Public Service Commission and the Commission made their recommendation on verification of his past records of service under Bihar Government.

Shri RAM NATHI SARMA (Lumding): Does Government know how many times the increment of this officer was stopped and how many times adverse remarks have been made against him while he was in service under Bihar Government?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Government does not know how many times his increment was stopped, by Bihar Government. But his service record does not disclose of any adverse remarks as suggested. Sir, I would like to say that he was the Director of Veterinary or the Director of Animal Husbandry under Bihar Government from 1938 till 1956.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Is it a fact that his wife is a Pakistan national and his son is serving in the Pakistan Air Force?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: His wife is not a Pakistan national. One of his sons is serving in Pakistan.

Shri BHUFAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Whether it is a fact that the officer stays more than 10 days in Shillong when he comes here?

Mr. SPEAKER : Order. Order.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): May I know how the officer, who was retired on account of his old age, could be re-employed by the Government of Assam ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): Because the Bihar Government does not need the services of retired people, whereas in Assam due to dearth of technical personnels the Government is re-employing retired persons in some cases.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Was he medically examined and declared fit before he was appointed as Director of Veterinary ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not know, Sir.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : Is it not a fact that according to rule or the policy of the Government before an officer is re-employed that officer is to produce fitness certificate after medical examination ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, a medical certificate has got to be filed by the officer re-employed. And in this case it must have been done.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi):
এই কথা শুনে যে বর্তমানৰ ডিবেটৰ ভনৰ আগতে খকা ডিবেটৰ জনক কোনো কাৰণ বশতঃ “চাচপেনদ” কৰি বখা হৈছিল আৰু তেওঁ চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্তৰ বিৰুদ্ধে হাইকোর্টত গোচৰ দিছিল।

Mr. SPEAKER : The question only refers to the appointment of the present Director of Veterinary and not about the appointment of the previous Director of Veterinary. The honourable Member may put another question for that.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Will the Honourable Minister please ascertain the fact whether Mr. Malik was medically examined and found fit or not ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As I have stated, the medical certificate has got to be produced by the officer re-employed.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) : কি কাবলত এই পদ পালি হৈছিল ?

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : As far as I know the officer re-employed is to produce a medical certificate according to Rule.

Shri RAM NATH DAS : May I now request the Honourable Minister to say whether in this case rules have been followed ?

Mr. SPEAKER : What the Honourable Minister indicated is that in this case rules must have been followed ?

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) : Whether he has medically examined prior to his appointment as Director of Veterinary ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The honourable Member should have listened to what the Honourable Minister has said. Before the appointment of the officer, he was medically examined.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Was it also mentioned in the terms and conditions of the appointment letter of this officer that he would spend about 4 to 5 months in a year outside Assam ?

Shri DANDI RAM DATTA (Mangaldai) : Medically কেতিয়া পৰীক্ষা কৰোৱা হৈছিল ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) : Sir, I want notice of that.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : What is the present salary of the officer ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The salary is Rs.1,800 per month minus his pension.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : What was the salary of Mr. Mehra who was appointed before him ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Veterinary) : Sir, I want notice of that question.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to get a copy of the medical certificate produced by this officer and lay it on the Library table ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : If the Honourable Speaker wants that can be done.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Whether it is a fact that prior to the appointment as Director of Veterinary in Assam the officer used to get only Rs.1,100 under Bihar Government as pension ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I cannot say exactly what sum he used to get. But it must have been near about Rs.1,100, which was drawn by this gentlemen, as pension.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, as regards the salary of officers under the State Government the other day the Finance Minister stated that the maximum is Rs.1,500 per month. May I know why this particular officer was given Rs.1,800 per month ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief-Minister): Sir, clearly the maximum of the officers of the State Government is Rs.1,500. But in some special cases, Government have been obliged to pay higher salary, because of shortage of technical personnel.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, even in this particular case Government have been paying not more than Rs.700 or 800 per month, rest being paid as pension by Bihar Government ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is it a fact that Mr. Mehra was given Rs.1,500 per month, although over and above being the Director of Veterinary he had to discharge the duties of the Principal of the Veterinary College ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, as I have stated, I cannot give the exact amount. But we appointed Mr. Malik and Mr. Gulati together. The former was paid a salary of Rs.1,800 and the latter Rs.1,500 per month. In case of Mr. Gulati who is a retired man from Punjab, we are paying possibly Rs.600 to 700 and the rest is being paid by the Punjab Government as in the case of Mr. Malik rest is being paid by the Bihar Government.

Re: Gratuitous relief to ex-labour families who were rehabilitated at Mohkhuti as flood and erosion affected people of Panidihing

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*139. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has received any representation from the local M. L. A. (Thowra Constituency) and also from 21 ex-labour families concerning gratuitous relief for the latter who were rehabilitated at Mohkhuti relinquished land as flood and erosion affected people of Panidihing ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Subdivisional Officer directed Sub-Deputy Collector concerned to submit report during the early part of 1957 which he has not yet been submitted ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that all the people from Panidihing who were rehabilitated at Diroi, Aboipur, Medelajan and Namdang Forest Reserves got gratuitous relief and also loans as provided ?

(d) If so, why are the above 21 families not receiving those facilities as yet ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

139.(a)—A representation was received only from Shri Durgeswar Saikia, M.L.A.

(b)—The Subdivisional Officer directed the Sub-Deputy Collector on 27th May 1957. The Sub-Deputy Collector submitted the report to the Subdivisional Officer on 7th March 1958.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The representation of the M. L. A. as stated above was sent to the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar for a report and the matter will be considered on receipt of the same.

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** যেতিয়া মানুহ বিপদগ্রস্ত হয় সেই মানুহক কোনো এঠাইত বসতি কৰোৱাটোক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন বোলেনে নাই পৰা বহনীয়াক পৰা থাকিব নোৱাৰি ওচৰতে অস্থায়ীভাৱে ঘৰএটা সাজি থকাটোকে পুনৰ সংস্থাপন বোলে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): দুয়োটাকে পুনৰ সংস্থাপন বুলিব পাৰি। মাটি ওচৰতে পাই ওচৰতে থকা বা ওচৰত মাটি নেপাই আঁতৰতগৈ ঘৰ সাজি থকা একে কথা।

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** যদি অস্থায়ী ভাবে ঘৰ সাজি থকাকো পুনৰ সংস্থাপন বোলা হয়, তেন্তে যিবোৰ মানুহৰ মাটি নাই তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰে দিয়া ধৰব টকা কেনেকৈ ধাব শোধাব ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: সেইটো পৰীক্ষা কৰা হব।

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** সাত বছৰ আগৰে পৰা affected পানীদিহিঙৰ মানুহক relief নিদি এইবছৰ affected হোৱা আৰু তাৰ ওচৰতে ঘৰসাজি থকা মানুহক relief and loan দিয়াটো অন্যায় হোৱা নাইনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Particular ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি অন্যায় কৰা হৈছে তেন্তে তদন্ত কৰা হব।

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** যিজন চৰডিপুৰিয়ে চাৰি বছৰৰ পৰা দৰখাস্ত কৰাটো পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ Grant আৰু loan record নকৰি আন মানুহক যি বিনাকামত তিতাতে সহায় হিচাবে পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিছে তেনে মানুহক record কৰাটো স্থানীয় Sub-Deputy Collectorৰ অন্যায় হোৱা নাই নে, সেইটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: ১৯৫৭ চনৰ ২৭ মেত তদন্ত কৰিবৰ বাবে তেওঁক কোৱা হৈছিল আৰু সেই তদন্তৰ বিপৰীতে ১৯৫৮ চনৰ ৭ মাৰ্চত মহকুমাধিপতি হাতত জমা দিছে।

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** চাৰি বছৰৰ পৰা দৰখাস্ত দিয়া প্ৰমাণ আছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: প্ৰমাণ দিলে বিচাৰ কৰা হব।

Re: The Dimow Bund

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*140. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that even after construction of the Dimow bund the entire Thowra Mouza is flooded by the river and crops damaged ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that due to the opening of Kaliapanijan and breach of the Rajmai Garden Road near the bund, the waters enter into the paddy field ?
- (c) Whether Government has received any representation for a Test Relief grant of Rs. 10,000 for repairing and raising of the Road ?
- (d) Whether the grant was sanctioned ?
- (e) If not, what are the reasons ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

140. (a) — Yes.
 (b) — Yes.
 (c) — Yes.
 (d) — Yes.
 (e) — Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যদ্যক মহোদয়, এটা কথা বে চৰকাৰক বাবে পতি বৃদ্ধি পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্ত্তে টকা পোৱা ব্যৱস্থা হ'বনে কি ?

(নিবুল হৰ্ষধৰণী)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order. The hon. member may use some other words which may be more parliamentary.

(Starred Question No. 141 standing in the name of Shri Durgeswar Saikia was not put by him.)

Dacoits in the villages beyond the Rowriah Aerodrome in the Jorhat Subdivision

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

- *142. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether Government are aware of the disturbing situation created by dacoits in the villages beyond the Rowriah Aerodrome in the Jorhat Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government is taking so far to protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants of the locality ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

142. (a) — Yes. Four cases of dacoity and robbery were reported from the villages beyond Rowriah Aerodrome during 1956-57.

(b) — Night patrols both by the Police and Village Defence Parties are being carried on in the area.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): May I know from Government whether those culprits could be captured ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :
Out of these foul cases, one dacoity case of Bahekgaon ended in final report, the robbery case of Sabdiagaon ended in conviction of one person, in the robbery case of Sensowagaon two persons were convicted and in the dacoity case of Bhalukmara two persons were arrested but subsequently acquitted after trial by the Sessions Court.

Compensation for acquisition of land for construction of some bunds to poor villagers

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked (Thowra) :

*143. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that for construction of some bunds Government acquired land of poor villagers by paying only 20 years revenue inclusive of the price of the standing crops ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the people are suffering due to such acquiring of lands ?
- (c) If so, in view of the hardship of the people whether Government propose to amend E. and D. Act for acquiring land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

143. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government are not aware, but this is possible.

(c)—The matter will be examined.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: দিখৌৰ left bank মঠাউৰী তৈয়াৰ কৰোতে যিবোৰ মানহক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ কিছূ মানক ডেৰ লাখ টকা দি বাকী মানহক আজি দূৰ্ছবেও নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : কাৰণ হৈছে যে Proceedings নোহোৱাকৈ ৰাজহ বিভাগে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব নোৱাৰে। এইটো হৈছে E. and D. বিভাগৰ কাম আৰু কোনো Proceedings নোহোৱা লৈকে তেওঁলোকে মঠাউৰী বন্ধালে। সেই কাৰণেই গোলমাল হৈ কিছূমানে নেপালে।

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumdiag) : যিবোৰে নেপালে তেওঁলোকে আৰু নেপাবইনেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : regularise করি দেউড়ী-সংক্রান্ত বিষয়।

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lunding) : What length of period it will take for Government to regularise the whole matter ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে এটা সমাপ্তি সোনকালে শেষ করিবোঁর চেষ্টা করা হবে।

Mr. SPEAKER : But the approximate time may be given.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : We are trying to expedite it but some anomalies have to be cleared.

Mr. SPEAKER : In this question it is stated now that the hon. Member would like to know what is the approximate time within which the transaction may be finished ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is not possible for me now to give the approximate time.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Will compensation be given to the poor cultivators who lost their lands in cases of all bunds in the State ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Yes, everybody is entitled to compensation who lost his land.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : May I know what are the anomalies involved in this particular case for which the people are suffering ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister has said that the Embankment and Drainage Department without following the proceedings took over the land and later some proceedings were taken under which some people got money and some did not get money. That was the anomaly.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) : In reply to (c) it has been said: the matter will be examined. Now do Government consider that the present Embankment and Drainage Act so far as land compensation is concerned is not fair ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : That is an Act dealt with by the Minister-in-charge, Embankment and Drainage. As far as my opinion goes, I do not think it is quite equitable.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : E. and D. Department এ Proceedings নোহোরাটকৈ কাম কৰে নেকি ? (*Laughter.*)

Mr. SPEAKER : কৰিছে বুলিতো কৈছে। (*Laughter.*)

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) : Sir, it is learnt that Government is acquiring land from the poor villagers by paying only 20 years revenue. Whether Government is prepared to sanction settlement to the villagers on payment of twenty years revenue ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : In giving settlement we do not realise 20 years revenue.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Proceedings না হয় নাই হ'ল, কিন্তু এখনোৰ ভূমিতে বান্ধেৰ alignment দেওয়া কি আইন সম্বন্ধত ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He said whether it is legal to have the alignment of the bunds without proceedings ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : The position is that the embankments and bunds are to be constructed on the demands put by the people and therefore, people come forward and offer their lands for such works and the works have to be completed soon for the benefit of the people themselves.

†**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding)** : Sir, some approximate time is necessary to be known. It is a fact that sometime will be required for each stage. Cannot the Minister give the approximate time by calculating the different stages ? It may take one or two years time, therefore, if the Government cannot give the approximate time, should the people remain in darkness for 100 years ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister said that there are certain stages and some time is required for drawing the proceedings, therefore, on the basis of that, it is not possible on part of the Hon'ble Minister to give the approximate time.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : The difficulty is that in going from one stage to another some objections may come in, therefore, we cannot presume what time will be required for each stage.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Whether lands used for construction of these bunds have been acquired every where ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : That is not the exact position. These bunds are constructed on the pressure put by the local people and the M.L.As, therefore, these bunds are constructed accordingly.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : It is a fact that in South Bank of Kamrup some bunds were constructed three years past but acquisition proceedings have not been started ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I have no particular information but I may say that that is not the position.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) : According to the present Embankment and Drainage Rule land can be obtained within 24 hours or within 2 or 3 days.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : That is so but proceeding has to be started.

Mr. SPEAKER : It has been said that compensation is not equitable in 20 years time—

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, E. and D.) : Sir, according to the law in force no compensation is inequitable, it is equitable according to the rules.

Training of Police Officers in Police Training College in Great Britain

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*144. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that certain Police Officers of this State took foreign training in Police Training College in Great Britain during the last few years ?
- (b) If so, whether Government would furnish the names of such officers with the names of courses and duration of such courses ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a Police Officer of this State comparatively in lower rank took longer and better training than a Police Officer of higher rank, a Superintendent of Police ?

- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Junior Police Officer or Police personnel showed far better result than a senior one ?
- (e) If the answers to (c) and (d) are in affirmative, whether Government would furnish the names of these officers ?
- (f) What were the terms and conditions under which they sailed for training abroad ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD GHALIHA (Chief Minister)

replied :

144. (a) —Yes.

(b) —Two officers took such training. They are Shri R. C. Dutta, I. P. S. and Shri D. Konwar, Inspector of Police. The courses they took and the duration of each course are given below—

Shri R. C. Dutta, I. P. S.—

- (1) Senior Course "B" at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore from the 28th March 1955, to the 10th June 1955.
- (2) Attachment to Metropolitan Police from the 13th June 1955, to the 9th July 1955.
- (3) Attachment to West Riding Country Constabulary (to include one week at Detective School at Wakefield) from the 11th July 1955, to the 30th July 1955.
- (4) Attachment to the Police Training Centre at Bruche, Warrington, Lancs from the 2nd August, 1955 to the 20th August 1955.

Shri D. Konwar—

- (1) Course of Instruction at the Metropolitan Police Detective Training School, Hendon, from the 22nd March, 1954 to the 29th May, 1954.
- (2) Attachment to Cheshire Constabulary from the 7th June 1954, to the 19th June 1954.
- (3) Junior Course 'A' at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore from the 5th July 1954, to the 10th December 1954.
- (4) Attachment to the Criminal Record Office from the 13th December 1954, to the 17th December 1954.
- (5) Attachment to the Criminal Record Office and Police Division from the 3rd January 1955 to the 22nd January 1955.

(6) Course of Criminology at the London School of Economics from the 23rd January 1955, to the 25th June 1955.

(c)—The Inspector took a longer training than the I. P. S. officer, but it cannot be said to be a better training. Shri Konwar took the junior course 'A' training, whereas Shri Dutta took the senior course 'B' training at the Police College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore.

(d)—The question does not arise as the courses taken by the two officers are different.

(e)—Does not arise in view of replies given above.

(f)—Shri Konwar went on study-leave and Shri Dutta was deputed in consultation with the Government of India for a short course of study.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** Is it a fact that the qualification of Shri Konwar has not been properly utilised by the Government ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** It is not a fact.

***Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :** Whether Shri Konwar has been given promotion ?

***Mr. SPEAKER :** Whether his achievements were utilised or not by the Government, the Chief Minister has stated that it is not a fact. Therefore, the question does not arise.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** Is it a fact that the I.P.S. Officer could not show good result in the past ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** There are good and bad reports of course I don't call it a bad report but on certain points I may say there are good comments and in some points there are bad comments.

***Shri DEVENDRA HAZARIKA :** Whether the result of this I.P.S. Officer is above average ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** It is not above average.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): Sir, before going to the Unstarred Questions I would like to point out that I have found the medical certificate in the file. This is in connection with Starred Question No.138.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can place it on the Library Table for the benefit of the hon. Member concerned.

(Copy of certificate placed on Library Table)

Shri M. I. Malik, Director Animal Husbandry, Bihar (Retired) is physically fit for re-employment by the Government of Assam. The certificate is being issued at his request.

He has signed below.

Sd/- M. I. Malik,
13-7-1957.

Sd/- B. PRASAD,
Civil Surgeon, Patna.
13-7-1957.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

Khanapara Cattle Farm

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) asked :

472. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the cattle farms are meant for supply of milk and for production of pedigree bulls for grading up the local cattle ?
- (b) If so, what is the average quantity of milk supplied to Gauhati and its suburbs by the Khanapara Cattle Farm for the year 1957-58 upto February ?
- (c) What is the total requirement of milk of the Gauhati Town and what percentage is supplied by the Khanapara Cattle Farm ?
- (d) What is the total expenditure of the Khanapara Cattle Farm for the year 1957-58 and what is the total receipt of the said Farm for the year 1957-58 upto the end of February, 1958 ?
- (e) What is the total number of pedigree bulls supplied by this Farm to the districts in the year 1957-58 ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

472. (a) Yes.

(b) —2,870 mds. 11½ seers.

(c) —The total requirement is 33½ maunds per day. Khanapara Farm supplies 2·1 per cent of the daily requirement.

(d) —The total expenditure is Rs.2,13,565·10 N.p. and the total receipt is Rs.97,395 excluding the appropriation of value of the livestock of the Farm.

(e) —Six.

Shri BHUBON CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):
How many milking cows are there in Khanapara ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) : Sir, I have not got the figure just now.

Inclusion of Harijans in the list of Scheduled Castes

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

473. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the Harijans engaged by the Municipality as sweepers are listed as Scheduled Caste in Assam ?

(b) If so, whether they are entitled to help and relief extended to other Scheduled Castes in Assam ?

(c) If not, why ?

(d) Whether Government will take necessary steps to include the Harijans in the list of Scheduled Castes ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

473. (a) —It is presumed that by the word "Harijans" the hon. Member means those persons who belong to the Mehtar or Bhangi community or to the Muchi or Rishi community. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) —Yes. They are entitled to all the concessions extended to the other communities recognised as Scheduled Castes in Assam.

(c) —Does not arise.

(d) —Does not arise.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Have Government issued any circular to the effect that the children of the Bhangis and Mehtars should also get the benefit of the educational concessions extended to the other Scheduled Castes?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question has been replied. The communities mentioned by the hon. Member are included in the circular.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, I am enquiring whether any special circular has been issued for inclusion of the Bhangis and Mehtars as Scheduled Castes?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): No special circular regarding the communities mentioned by the hon. Member is necessary. There is no need of it because that has been notified in the official gazette.

Inclusion of representatives of Sweepers and Harijan Sevak Sangha in Welfare Boards and Committees

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

474. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether instructions have been issued to include representatives of Sweepers and Harijan Sevak Sangha in State, District and Subdivisional Welfare Boards and Committees?
 - (b) If not, will Government issue such instructions to include representatives of Sweepers and Harijan Sevak Sangha in such Boards and Committees?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

474. (a)—The Government has issued instructions to include Scheduled Castes representatives in all Subdivisional Committees or Boards constituted to advise Government in the welfare and development schemes undertaken in the Subdivisions. No instructions have been issued to include a representative hailing from any particular Scheduled Caste communities. In each Subdivisional Development Board there is a Scheduled Caste representative nominated. In the State Advisory Board for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the representative of the Harijan Sevak Sangha and the representative of the All-Assam Scheduled Castes Association have also been nominated to the membership.

(b)—The suggestion will be considered.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Are Government aware that in other States of India the Harijan Sevak Sangha is represented in the committees ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : In our State Board also one representative from the Harijan Sevak Sangha is included.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : In the district committees ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I suppose up till now we do not have separate committees in the districts. But it is the policy of the Government to include representatives of the scheduled castes in such boards and committees.

Promotion of A.C.S. Officers

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

475. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have effected promotion of A.C.S. Officers although they have not passed Departmental Examination ?

(b) Whether Government will place on the table of the House the names of the A.C.S. Officers who have been so promoted within the course of the last three years ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that A.C.S. Officers are being promoted without passing the examination and getting back arrears ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that some officers got accelerated increments even before passing examination and some of them were given increments in advance ?

(e) If so, who are those officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

475. (a)—Yes it has been done in one or two cases under exceptional circumstances and in the exigencies of public service.

(b)—A statement is given below:—

List of officers who were promoted before passing the Departmental Examination during the course of last three years

Name of officers	Date of promotion	Subjects liable to pass	Reasons for promotion without passing the Departmental Examination	Remarks
1. Sri Sarat Ch. Barua.	20th Oct. 1955 as Under-Secretary, Development (C.P.) Department.	Law Part I by Higher standard and Accounts.	He has been promoted because he was placed in charge of Community Development Block, the work of which is exceptionally arduous and responsible. The failure to pass the Departmental Examination was for reasons beyond his control and connected with the exigencies of public service. But he has not been confirmed in A.C.S.—I.	
2. Sri Rabindra Ch. Choudhury.	9th Feb. 1957 as Subdivisional, Officer, Kokrajhar.	Law Parts I and II (Higher standard) and Accounts.	He was working as Extra-Assistant Commissioner at Kokrajhar with effect from 5th May 1956 when the new Subdivision was created from 9th February 1957 he was considered to be most suitable for administering the new Sub-division.	

(c)—As already stated against (a) one or two officers have been promoted under exceptional circumstances and in the exigencies of public service. In one case only an officer has been allowed to draw his usual increments during the period of his service in the N.E.S. Block as he had no opportunity to prepare for the Departmental Examinations during that period.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is it not a fact that officers who cannot pass departmental examinations are also not allowed to draw their increments.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):
Yes, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): So far as (b) is concerned, regarding Shri Sarat Chandra Barua, may I know what were the reasons "beyond his control" for which he could not pass the examination ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The officer was serving as a Project Executive Officer from 1st July 1952 to 20th June 1955 and then he proceeded on leave. On expiry of the leave he came to Shillong as Special Officer, Village Planning, in the Community Project Department. In view of his experience of, and work in Community Project, Shri Barua was allowed time till 31st July 1956 to pass his departmental examination, but he has not been able to do so and his further increments have been withheld. Because he was brought for a special job, I suppose he was given that exemption.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Was that a "reason beyond his control" ? Every officer is doing some job and if he fails in the departmental examination due to that, can it be said that he failed due to reasons beyond his control ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Failure or success depends on the examiners (*Laughter*).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Then, Sir, regarding the next man, Shri Rabindra Ch. Choudhury, he has not passed Law Part I and Part II and yet he has been put in charge of a subdivision. Is it not necessary for him to have legal knowledge in trying cases as Magistrate ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It is necessary, but the hon. Member will see that these were done some years back. I, of course, agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that exemptions should be given only in very special cases, but it cannot be said that reasons for such exemptions could not arise. For example, if an officer served in the Naga Hills for a considerable period, he deserve some consideration.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):
With regard to both Shri Barua and Shri Choudhury, we find that they did not pass the examination in accounts. One is Under Secretary in the Development Department and the

other is Subdivisional Officer. Do not Government consider that these Officers who are also to supervise and control financial matters should pass examinations in accounts ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : (Chief Minister): They should pass, there is no doubt about that.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Will the Government consider the availability of giving increments, but withholding promotion when departmental examinations are not passed ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: This is a question of big policy and various matters are involved in it and I do not think I can commit either way now in reply to a question in this House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Evidently some people succeed from success to success and some people succeed from failure to success (*Laughter*).

Constitution of the Roha N. E. S. Block

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :
476. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there was public representation including representations from the local M. L. A., against the constitution of the Roha N. E. S. Block ?
- (b) What action has been taken by Government on the representation ?
- (c) Whether Kherija Bijni Mauza, which is now included in the Gobardhana N. E. S. Block, will be taken out and added to the D. C. Bonsi and Rupasi Mauzas ?
- (d) Whether the Beki river separates Kherija Bijni Mauza from the rest of the Project ?
- (e) Whether an N. E. S. Block known as Bornagar N. E. S. Block will be constituted with Kherija Bijni, Rupasi and D. C. Bonsi Mauzas of Barpeta Subdivision with Sorbhog as its headquarters ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that this will be a complete Block ?
- (g) If so, whether Government propose to create this Block ?

- (h) Whether Government is aware that the D. C. Bonsi, Rupasi, Kherija Bijni Mauzas are contiguous and interdependent ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that the people of Titapani Mauza has no common interest with the rest of the three Mauzas ?
- (j) Whether Government is aware that three Mauzas known as Bornagar were famous in history since the time of King Nornarayan, Bhattadev and Chandi Borua and Manomoti and that they have close cultural unity since time immemorial ?
- (k) If so, whether the Minister will be pleased to maintain the age old tradition of these Mauzas and constitute them into a single N.E.S. Block ?

Mr. A. THANGLURA (Chief Parliamentary Secretary) replied:

476. (a) to (k)—The whole question of re-adjustment of boundaries of Blocks of Barpeta Subdivision, is under re-consideration of Government. As a matter of fact, Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta has already been asked by Government to convene a meeting of the Subdivisional Development Board, Barpeta at 12 noon on 22nd April, 1958 at Barpeta Circuit House and to place the matter again before the Board for their consideration so that some mutually agreed solution may be arrived at on the Question.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it not a fact that the Advisory Board of the Subdivision has already submitted its report and if so, what is the necessity of again calling the Board for advice ?

Mr. A. THANGLURA: The matter has been referred to the Chief Minister and since my Friend, Mr. Talukdar has passed his point rather enthusiastically, we have decided to convene another meeting of the Board on the 22nd April. There will be a threadbare discussion on this matter so that this sort of things do not occur again in future.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: Is it fact that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary visited the place and collected public opinion in this respect ?

MR. A. THANGLURA: I did visit Barpeta, though not specifically in connection with this particular matter.

Central Board of Forestry at Shillong

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

477. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

(a) How many Ministers of other States visited Kaziranga after the All-India Forest Ministers' Conference at Shillong ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the blankets and other warm bed cloths were supplied from the hospitals of Jorhat, Nowgong and Golaghat ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

477. (a)—There was a meeting of the Central Board of Forestry at Shillong and not All-India Forest Conference. Five Ministers and one Deputy Minister of different States visited Kaziranga after the Conference.

(b)—No.

Number of Excise Inspectors appointed in 1956-57 and 1957-58

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

478. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) How many Excise Inspectors were appointed in 1956-57 and 1957-58 ?

(b) How many of them were appointed under Regulation 3(e) of the Assam Public Service Commission (Limitations of Functions) Regulations, 1951 ?

(c) Whether any candidates from Plains Tribal were appointed under the above Regulation ?

(d) If so, what are their names ?

(e) How many candidates from Plains Tribal applied and how many of them were appointed in 1956-57 and 1957-58 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied:

478. (a)—(i) 5 (five) in 1956-57.

(ii) 6 (six) in 1957-58.

(b)—None.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Three such candidates applied but none was appointed.

Magistrates at Sibsagar Court

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

479. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the litigant public of Sibsagar Subdivision has to go back without their cases being taken up in Sibsagar Court as the Magistrates are required to go now and then for some executive matters ?

(b) If so, whether Government will make some arrangement for speedy disposal of cases in the Sub-division ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

479.(a)—Yes, sometimes this may happen.

(b)—One more Magistrate is being posted to Sibsagar as early as possible.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri): May I know when the public of Sibsagar can expect the presence of this new officer ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Orders have already been passed and I suppose he will reach very soon.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH: Will the Government follow the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution with regard to separation of executive from judiciary ?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does it arise ? The hon. Member's question was whether some additional Magistrate would be posted to Sibsagar for speedy disposal of cases. That question has been replied to.

Inconvenience of the litigant public of Sibsagar Subdivision for want of sufficient number of Magistrates

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

480. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that the litigant public of Sibsagar Subdivision are suffering greatly for want of sufficient number of Magistrates ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to increase the number of Magistrates there ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

480.(a)—Yes, Government are aware that some inconvenience has been caused to the litigant public of Sibsagar Subdivision as the existing number of Magistrates is inadequate to cope with the increase of work of all the branches in the Subdivision including Judicial.

(b)—Yes, as soon as possible.

Supply C. I. Sheets to Educational Institutions

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

481. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government has issued instructions not to supply C. I. Sheets to educational institutions from Subdivisional quota as separate quota was given for the purpose?
- (b) If so, what was the reason for issuing such instructions which hamper public interest?
- (c) Whether Government is aware of the number of schools in the State which are suffering for want of C. I. Sheets?
- (d) Whether the Deputy Inspectors and the School Boards were instructed to issue C. I. Sheets at their discretion?
- (e) If so, whether Government is aware that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sibsagar, did not receive such instructions till November, 1957, and that he wrote to me to that effect?
- (f) Whether Government propose to distribute the Subdivisional quotas also for schools and to include Deputy Inspectors and Chairmen, School Boards, as members of Supply Advisory Committees?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

481. (a) & (b)—As the Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary, State School Board are allotted separate quotas of C. I. Sheets under Government Development Schemes, the Local Officers were advised not to supply C. I. Sheets normally to those institutions which would receive supplies from the Director of Public Instruction or from the Secretary, School Board.

(c)—No number can be furnished. But owing to scarcity of C. I. Sheets throughout the country, schools might have suffered like individual consumers.

(d)—The School Boards being quota holders of the Government Development Scheme quota are entitled to distribute the materials obtained against quota certificates to the institutions under their control without any specific instructions from Government.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Government is considering the amalgamation of the Subdivisional general quota and the special quota obtained by quota certificates for educational institutions so that urgent needs to deserving institutions may be considered by the Supply Advisory Board. It is also under the contemplation of Government to make the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Chairmen, School Boards to be members of the Supply Advisory Boards.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): ১৯৫৭ চনৰ ৫ মে লৈকে Subdivisional Advisory Board এ স্কুলবিলাককো টিনপাতৰ যোগান দিছিল, কিন্তু Director of Consumer Goods এ ২০ মেইত চাকুলিৰ দি স্কুলবিলাকত টিনপাত দিবলৈ বন্ধ কৰাত আগৰ নিৰ্দেশতকৈ পিচৰ নিৰ্দেশৰ দ্বাৰা স্কুলবিলাক বেচি ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা নাই নে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): বন্ধ কৰা নাই; কেৱল কোৱা হৈছিল যে স্কুলবিলাকে যেতিয়া Development Schemeৰ পৰা টিন-পাত পাইছে সেই কাৰণে স্কুলবিলাকক preference দিব নালাগে। এই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত স্কুল বিলাকে Development Scheme ৰ পৰা বহুতো টিন পাত পাইছে। পিচত যেতিয়া পৰণ মেণ্টলৈ আপত্তি আহিছিল তেতিয়া আকৌ দিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছিল।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে Development Scheme ৰ পৰা স্কুল বিলাকে বহুতো টিন পাত পাইছে। মে নাহৰ পিচৰ পৰা যে শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাত এই বেমেজালি বিলাকৰ কাৰণে স্কুলবিলাকে একেবাৰে টিন পাত পোৱা নাই সেইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: সেইটো অকল শিৱসাগৰৰ কথাই নহয়, আন ঠাইৰ স্কুল বিলাকেও টিন পাত নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে অসুবিধা পাইছে। আমাৰ টিন পাত কম, সেই কাৰণে বিমানখিনি বিচাৰে সিমান খিনি দিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Will the Government be pleased to direct the Subdivisional Boards in the matter of distribution of C. I. Sheets that a certain percentage should be kept apart for educational institutions ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already said that quarterly demands are sent by all Government departments, including Director of Public Instruction and the Chairman, State Primary Education Board and these departments are allotted quarterly their quota. If in addition to that, it is the desire of the House, that the educational institutions should get a quota also from the quota meant for the general public it can be considered. In fact, whenever it is possible, educational institutions are given preference.

Shri LARSINGH KHYREM [**Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)**] : Regarding question (a) and (b), I want to know whether educational institutions in the Hills are to get their quota from the Director of Public Instruction ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Supply): Primarily they should get from the Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary, State Primary Education Board, but if stocks are available they can also get from the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) Is it a fact that our State's quota has not been lifted for the last 3 months ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have no information. I want notice of this question.

Post of Head Assistant in State Textile Commissioner's Office

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom Dooma) asked :

482. Will the Minister-in-charge of Textile be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the post of Head Assistant in State Textile Commissioner's Office is lying vacant since 1957 ?
- (b) If so, whether no suitable person is available for the post or for promotion from the existing staff ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Accountant in that office is designated as senior Accountant although there is no Junior under him ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Textile and Supply) replied .

482. (a)—Yes, since the previous Head Assistant reverted to his post in his parent office.

(b)—As the work in State Textile Commissioner's Office is rather light the Superintendent, Textile Department (Secretariat) has been placed in charge of the supervision work of the Head Assistant. Hence the promotion of a suitable person does not arise.

(c)—No. The Senior Accountant is in charge of State Trading Accounts Branch of State Textile Commissioner's Office with one accountant and one accounts assistant under him.

Regarding promotion of Sahiuddin Ahmed to the rank of Inspector of Textile

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom Dooma) asked :

483. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one Sub-Inspector of Textile, Sahiduddin Ahmed by name, was appointed on 28th November, 1957 and promoted to the post of Inspector of Textile in February, 1958.
- (b) If so, whether Government will furnish with the names of Sub-Inspectors of Textile who have been serving continuously since 1948 or before ?
- (c) How many vacancies of Inspector of Textile occurred in 1956, 1957 and 1958 ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Sub-Inspectors of Textile who have been serving since 1948 applied for promotion ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Sahiduddin Ahmed who was promoted after 3 months of appointment was retrenched twice or thrice previously ?
- (f) Whether his service record was called for when he was appointed in Government service in November last ?
- (g) Why the promotion of the Sub-Inspectors who have been serving since 1948 were not considered ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Textile & Supply, etc.) replied :

483. (a)—Shri Sahiduddin Ahmed was at first appointed as Textile Sub-Inspector on 30th August 1944 and he continued till 1st July 1948. Owing to general reduction of staff he was then retrenched, but was reappointed on 23rd November 1949 when a vacancy occurred. He worked as Textile Sub-Inspector till 1st November 1953 when he was again retrenched. Subsequently on 28th October 1957, he was reappointed as there was a vacancy. In consideration of his total length of service and his educational qualifications (as he is the only graduate Sub-Inspector in the Department) he was promoted to the post of Inspector on 4th March 1958 against a vacancy and posted to Silchar.

(b)—The names of the Sub-Inspector, Textile, are furnished below :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) Shri Namuna Prasad Das | 1st January 1947. |
| (2) Shri Rupram Das | 20th November 1948. |
| (3) Shri Iswar Prasad Goswami | 23rd November 1948. |
| (4) Shri Md. Ismail | 6th December 1948. |
| (5) Shri Boxi Charingia Miri | 20th January 1949. |
| (6) Shri Karuna Kanta Nath | 21st January 1949. |
| (7) Shri Golap Chandra Sarma | 8th February 1949. |
| (8) Shri Harendra Nath Das | 8th February 1949. |
| (9) Shri Woomesh Chandra Das | 2nd February 1949. |
| (10) Shri Chakreswar Bhattacharjee | 1st February 1949. |
| (11) Shamsar Ali | 11th August 1949. |
| (12) Sahiduddin Ahmed | 23th October 1957. |
| (13) Shri Bira Ranjan Barua | 7th January 1958. |

(c)—3

(d)—Yes, some of them applied for promotion.

(e)—Already stated in reply to (a).

(f)—His service record appears to have been gutted by fire when Morello's Building in which the Textile Commissioner's office was located was burnt in 1955. In our office there is however nothing against him.

(g)—When Shri Sahiduddin Ahmed was promoted there were two vacancies. Against one Shri Namuna Prasad Das, Textile Sub-Inspector, who has been serving since 1947 was promoted. As already stated Shri Sahiduddin Ahmed was promoted in consideration of his total length of service and his educational qualifications on his representation.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Is it a fact that this officer was retrenched from the post of Sub-Inspector in 1953, if so, whether it is a fact that for certain adverse remarks in his Service Book he was retrenched and his juniors were not retrenched ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply and Textile): It is not a fact.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Is it not the policy of the Government that juniors should be retrenched and seniors should not be retrenched in preference to junior ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There have been many a variations of policies in the past.

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom Dooma): ১৯৪৭-৪৮ চনৰ পৰা কাম কৰি থকা Sub-Inspector সকলক প্ৰমোচন দিয়া নাই অথচ ১৯৫৭ চনৰ ২৮ নবেম্বৰত নিয়োগ কৰা S, I. জনৰ প্ৰমোচন দিয়াটো হয়নে আৰু তেওঁক কিয় প্ৰমোচন দিছে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: ১৯৪৭ চনত বিজ্ঞানক প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছে তেখেতে ১৯৪৬ চনৰ পৰা কাম কৰি আহিছে। আৰু তেখেতে Department ৰ ভিতৰত একমাত্ৰ graduate.

Total Number of Cattle Mortality in Assam during the Year 1957-58

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

484. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of cattle mortality in Assam during the year 1957-58 ?
- (b) The number of cattle which died in the last epidemic in Jorhat Subdivision ?
- (c) Whether there are any preventive or curative measures to save the cattle from such epidemic ?
- (d) If so, whether Government took any steps to stop the epidemic so as to save the cattle from mortality ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

484 (a)—42,885 cattle died in the State during 1957-58 upto January, 1958.

(b)—3,858.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Local Veterinary staff took all steps to prevent the epidemic.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur): What is the actual number of mortality in the Tezpur Subdivision ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have not got the break up of the figure for Tezpur Subdivision ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gaubati): Question (b) is—The number of cattle which died in the last epidemic in Jorhat Subdivision ? the reply is 3,858 ; question (c) is—Whether there are any preventive or curative measures to save the cattle from such epidemic ? the answer is—Yes ; question (d) is— If so, whether Government took any steps to stop the epidemic so as to save the cattle from mortality ? the reply is—The Local Veterinary staff took all steps to prevent the epidemic. Did they take these steps after the death of as many as 3,858 cattle ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No, from before.

Shri SARVESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabor) : In spite of taking so many steps why so many cattle died ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The number of Veterinary Doctors is too short compared to the problem.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : With regard to (d) whether it is a fact that there was no injection available at Jorhat at the time of the epidemic ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : There might have been one or two such occasions because we have got to bring this from Izzatnagar, which is outside the State ?

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : Whether it is a fact that due to shortage of injections, and serum the mortality of cattle was more ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) : There was no shortage of injections. According to the latest theory serum is not required for such treatment.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) : Why could not the local officers prevent the epidemic when it broke out in a particular place ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Government could not take adequate steps for want of Doctors as it will be realised from the fact that one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in Assam is meant for 54,000 cattle population, which is humanly not possible.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : Is it not a fact even a Veterinary Field Assistant is competent to give inoculation ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) : Under the normal law a Field Assistant is not competent for this but they are supposed to do so under the supervision of a Doctor.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) : Is it not the practice that when there is a break out of epidemic in certain place Doctors from other areas are mobilised in that place ? If it is so, how many Doctors were brought to Jorhat area to deal with this epidemic ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is really the practice, but at that time there was epidemic from one end of the State to the other. So it could not be possible always.

Shri HIRA LAL PATWARY (Panery) : Is it not a fact that the figure 42,885 cattle died in the State is not correct ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is absolutely correct. The original figure given was for a lesser number but it was subsequently checked by various organisations and this figure was found.

Shri HIRA LAL PATWARY : Is it not a fact that 93,000 cattles died in the Mangaldoi Subdivision alone ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order.

Recommendation of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked:

485. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary Department be pleased to state :-

- (a) Whether Government have received a recommendation of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India to the effect that a full-fledged Dairy Department should be opened in every State?
- (b) If so, what action Government propose to take in this direction?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Minister, Veterinary, replied:

485 (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Posts of Deputy Directors of Veterinary sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

486. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) How many posts of Deputy Directors of Veterinary were sanctioned by the Assam Government under the Second Five Year Plan?
- (b) Why these posts have not yet been filled up?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Department submitted nominations of some efficient officers to the Government to fill up these posts?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that concurrence was given by the Assam Public Service Commission to fill up the posts by the persons nominated by the Department?
- (e) Whether these posts are proposed to be filled up by Departmental promotion?
- (f) If so, why interview before Assam Public Service Commission was cancelled?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that these posts are going to be advertised and recruitment proposed to be made from outside the State?
- (h) If so, whether Government will stop recruiting from outside the State?

- (i) Whether Government will consider the cases of deserving officers of the Department in filling up these posts?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied:

486. (a)—Two posts.

(b)—These two posts have since been filled up temporarily under Assam Public Service Commission Regulation.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—The posts have already been advertised by the Assam Public Service Commission but recruitment has been thrown open to candidates both from outside and inside the State.

(h)—Does not arise.

(i)—The selection will be made by the Assam Public Service Commission according to the qualifications.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Regarding reply to (b), may I know, why these posts have been filled up temporarily when these posts have been advertised by the Public Service Commission?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Till these posts are filled up on the receipt of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, this is an interim arrangement in which the posts are filled up by Departmental promotions.

Construction and repairs of School buildings under a School Board

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokga) asked:

487. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the principle followed for construction and repairs of the school buildings under a School Board is the same in rural and urban area?

- (b) Whether a school under a School Board can run in a rented house for an unending period, and rent being paid by the Board?
- (c) If so, whether the same facilities will be given in all areas including rural areas?
- (d) If not, how many schools are there in the State which are in rented houses and where are they located?
- (e) Whether the people in rural areas are compelled to construct school buildings at their own cost at the time of starting and to contribute a percentage at the time of repairs?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister, for Minister, Education) replied:

487. (a) Yes, the same.

(b) A school runs in a rented house only as long as a suitable house cannot be constructed. No new school however is allowed to start in rented house.

(c) --No, in view of (b) above.

(d) --Two, one in Dhubri Town and the other in Silchar Town.

(e) --People both in rural and in urban areas have to construct buildings at their own initiative and cost, with such financial assistance from Government as are found available.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj):** Regarding answer to (d), if the School Board cannot build buildings for these schools, how long these schools will be allowed to remain in rented house?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** These schools cannot be allowed to remain in the rented house for a long time but school buildings in almost all cases are built by public on their own initiative and cost, with financial assistance, if available, from Government, but so far as Municipal Boards areas are concerned the Municipal Boards are to construct school buildings and that is why for these schools public are not enthusiastic now to build houses for them.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj):**
How long these schools will be allowed to run in rented Houses?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**
Until the school buildings can be built.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Is it not a fact that a school at Dhubri actually is running for more than 15 years in a rented house?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** It may be so as these schools are running in rented house from 1948 or earlier than 1948.

Taking over of the Behali Veterinary Dispensary by Government

Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) asked:
488. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) What steps have so far been taken in the matter of taking over the Behali Veterinary Dispensary by Government?
- (b) Whether Government propose to give it topmost priority at the time of taking over such dispensaries from the Local Boards in the State?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied:

488. (a)—The Chairman, Local Board, Tezpur has been requested to hand over the Veterinary Dispensary, Behali to the Veterinary Department.

(b)—Yes.

Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA: Sir, when I met the Chairman of the Tezpur Local Board he said that a Resolution adopted in the Board's meeting intimating its desire to hand over this dispensary, was sent to Government long since. Has not the Government received it as yet?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I shall make an enquiry, Sir. But I can assure the hon. Member that this dispensary will be taken over by Government.

Advisory Board for settlement of Liquor shops in different Subdivisions in Assam

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)
asked :

489. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state —

- (a) On what basis the members of Advisory Boards for settlement of Liquor shops in different Subdivisions in Assam are selected by local Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that different sections of populations should be represented in the meeting of the Advisory Board as far as possible?
- (c) Whether Government are aware of the names of members called by the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh for settlement of liquor shops last year in Dibrugarh Subdivision?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that nobody was selected from certain sections of people who claim to be pre-dominant there?
- (e) Whether any body was drawn from the other Backward classes of the Subdivision?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that more than one person was selected from the same locality whereas certain large areas were not considered?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied:

489. (a)—The members are selected according to Instructions 105 and 106 of the Assam Excise Manual, Volume I.

(b)—Principal communities are to be represented in the Advisory Committee as far as possible subject to other conditions as laid down in the said Instructions.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—It is not a fact. Members were selected, as far as possible, from the principal communities of the Subdivision.

(e)—As many backward classes were accommodated as possible within the limitation of 5 members.

(f)—Yes. There is no bar in selecting more than one person from the same locality.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, with regard to answers to the questions (c) and (d), what are the names of principal communities and names of the members of the Advisory Board for settlement of liquor shops in Dibrugarh ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): They are (1) Shri Liladhar Gogoi, Secretary of the Margherita circle, Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha, and Member Local Board, Dibrugarh; (2) Shri Chowken Gohain, Mouzadar, Makum Mouza, President Rural Panchayat representing Scheduled Tribes; (3) Shri Kalindra Nath Kakoti, Secretary Margherita Congress Committee representing Scheduled Castes; (4) Shri Hara Kumar Barua, Secretary, Dikom Government Aided Parbati Devi Middle English School representing Caste Hindus and (5) Shri Mazduddin Ahmed, Assistant Teacher of George Institute, Dibrugarh representing Muslim community.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: What are the principal communities in Dibrugarh Sub Division.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I require notice, Sir.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সিদিনাখন কৈছিল যে Excise Advisory Board Settlement Committee লৈ মানুহ immediately মাতি অনা যায়। কিন্তু শ্ৰীযুত লীলাধৰ গগৈক ৬০ মাইল দূৰৰ মাৰ্ঘেৰিটাৰ পৰা হঠাতে কেনেকৈ আনিলে ?

Shrimati LILI SENGUPTA (Lahowal): শ্ৰীলীলাধৰ গগৈ যে তেতিয়া চা কামচাৰী সংঘৰ কোনো সম্পাদক নাছিল এই কথা চৰকাৰে নাজানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : চৰকাৰৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): In the reply the Minister said that Shri Chowken Gohain represents the Scheduled Tribes, does he belong to Scheduled Tribe or to Backward community ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I have no personal knowledge Sir, but it is reported that he represents the Scheduled Tribes.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Which Tribe ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I have no information, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is it a fact that Khamtis in Assam are not represented in the Board of Communities although they are Scheduled Tribes?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): That may be, Sir.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Is it a fact that there is no delegation from Government that in matter of Excise settlements, the Scheduled Tribes communities should be properly represented?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There is no such instruction. The general instruction is that different communities should be represented.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that one of the people who claimed to have their independence from 1810 to 1840 was called by the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur to be members of this Board?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. That is going back to history.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Why no Lady member was appointed to this Board? *(Laughter)*

Mr. SPEAKER: Perhaps due to the fact that women are not supposed to be interested. *(More laughter)*

Location of Government Offices of the District Level in some places other than the District Headquarters at Dhubri

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) asked:

490. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) Whether he is aware of any public agitation in granting the location of some Government offices of the district level in some places other than the district Headquarters at Dhubri in the district of Goalpara?

(b) If so, what decision has been arrived at by Government in this respect?

(c) Where are the following offices and what are the status of these offices:—

- i. The office of the Executive Engineer, E. and D. Department ;
- (ii) The office of the Publicity Officer ;
- iii. The office of the Superintending Engineer ; and
- iv. The District Revenue Officer of Goalpara ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

490. (a) —No.

(b) —Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

(c) — (i) The office of the Executive Engineer, Goalpara E. and D. Division is located at Goalpara. It is a district level office like any other Executive Engineer's office.

(ii) The Goalpara District Publicity Office, is a district level office located at Goalpara.

(iii) The office of the Superintending Engineer, Western E. and D. Circle which comprises of Goalpara and Kamrup E. and D. Division is located at Gauhati, and that of the Superintending Engineer, Western Assam Circle (Roads and Buildings) comprising of Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Tura Divisions is located at Gauripur. The status of these offices is above district level and below that of a Head of Department.

(iv) The office of the Revenue and Settlement Officer of Goalpara district is located at Goalpara. It is a district level office.

Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri): ডিষ্ট্রিক্ট লেভেল বতিনিউ আৰু চেটেমেন্ট অফিচটো জিলাৰ সদৰ ঠাই ধুবুৰীত নহৈ গোৱালপাৰাত হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister): এই অফিচ তিনি ঠাইত হয়—গোৱালপাৰা, ধুবুৰী আৰু কোকৰাঝাৰত।

Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri): কলিকাতা E & D বিভাগৰ কাম পুৰ্ব্বৰী মহকুমাৰ ডেপুটি ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰৰ E & D বিভাগৰ Executive Engineerৰ অফিচটো হোৱাৰ কাৰণে, কামৰ নিৰ্বেশ কঢ়ি যোৱা আৰু হাইকৰ বিশেষ অসুবিধা হৈছে এইটো কথা জাননীৰ মহোদয়কৈ জনাবলৈ ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The point is that on account of the location of the office of the Executive Engineer, E. & D. at Goalpara, the work in the headquarters suffers ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Government is not aware, Sir, but it is true that contractors and other interested parties want such offices to be in the district headquarters.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that district offices should as far as possible be located in headquarters.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** This is being done, Sir, but with regard to this particular office, as I said, work does not suffer but there may be some inconvenience.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** Will Government be pleased to enquire the rumour that the people of Dhubri are becoming worried of the fact that Government is going to shift the headquarters from Dhubri to Goalpara ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** There is no such proposal, Sir.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): Sir, in all places it seems that such district offices are being located in the headquarters station, why it differs in the case of Goalpara district ?

Shri GOURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Because it is in the border area! *laughter*

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** This is a difficult question for me to reply, Sir, because the offices have already been located there long before in consideration of certain matters. At the same time, it is not always necessary to establish all offices in the headquarters.

Regarding the death of one Lita Mura an undertrial prisoner in Sibsagar Jail

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

491. Will the Minister-in-charge of Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) How many deaths occurred in Sibsagar Jail during 1957-58 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that one undertrial prisoner Lita Mura died in Sibsagar Jail sometime in 1957 ?
- (c) If so, what was his illness ?
- (d) Who treated him and when ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that he did not get any proper treatment and nursing as there is no separate doctor or nurse to attend the Jail patients at Sibsagar Jail ?
- (f) If he was seriously ill, why was he not removed to Sibsagar Hospital ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that no proper information was sent to his wife (Abhoypur Mauza—Sibsagar Subdivision) in spite of his repeated requests?
- (h) If so, the reasons for not sending the information in time ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that Lita Mura did not get even proper clothing at the time of his illness?
- (j) Whether Government propose to grant any gratuity or pension to his widow as Lita Mura died of negligence on the part of the authorities and for want of proper treatment ?
- (k) What was the number of prisoners in Sibsagar Jail at the time of his death ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jails) replied:

491. (a)—Four.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Chronic bronchitis.

(d)—By the Subdivisional Medical Officer, Sibsagar, from the very date of his admission to the Jail, i.e., from 6th April 1957 to 27th June 1957.

(e)—No. He was given proper treatment and nursing during the period of his illness as the services of the Subdivisional Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of the Jail was always available.

(f)—His removal to the Civil Hospital was not considered necessary by the Medical Officer as all the facilities were available for his treatment in the Jail Hospital.

(g)—No. His wife was duly informed by the Superintendent on 17th June 1957 even without receiving any request from the prisoner.

(h) Does not arise.

(i)—No. He was given sufficient clothing at the time of his illness.

(j)—There was neither negligence on the part of the Jail authority nor absence of proper treatment. As such the question of granting gratuity or pension to the widow does not arise.

(k)—147.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): In view of the answer to Question No.431(f) will Government be pleased to state whether the facilities for treatment in the Civil Hospital are identical to those obtained in the Jail Hospital at Sibsagar?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: They may not be identical, Sir.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): In the answer to question (c) it is said that the man was suffering from chronic bronchitis. Was chronic bronchitis the cause of his death?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: That is a subject for the Medical Officer, Sir.

**Difference of diet between the convicts
and undertrial prisoners**

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

492. Will the Minister-in-charge of Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any difference in diet served to convicted and undertrial prisoners ?
- (b) If so, what is the difference in diet ?
- (c) Why undertrial prisoners get less quantity of diet ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jails) replied :

492. (a)—There is no difference in diet between the convicts and undertrial prisoners, except that labouring 'C' class convicts get a little more food than non-labouring convicts and undertrial prisoners.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

**Amount sanctioned as relief to flood victims of June 1956
in Hailakandi Subdivision**

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

493. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state —

- (a) What amount of money was sanctioned for Hailakandi Subdivision as relief to flood victims of June, 1956?
- (b) The names and addresses of the allottees along with the amount received by each of them ?
- (c) What procedure was adopted to distribute the relief fund received for the above flood victims ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

493. (a)—

- (i) Rs. 31,000 as gratuitous relief,
- (ii) Rs. 13,000 for test relief works,
- (iii) Rs. 13,500 sanctioned from Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund for construction of houses damaged by flood, and
- (iv) Rs. 44,000 as distress loan.

(b) It is not possible to give the names and addresses of the recipients of relief as relief was given to thousands of families.

(c) A Flood Relief Committee consisting of officials and local leaders was formed and after assessing the damage locally by the Committee, necessary relief was issued in individual cases on merit.

Family quarters in the Police Battalion area at Dergaon

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

494. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of family quarters in the Police Battalion area at Dergaon for 1st Battalion, Border Security Force?
- (b) Whether those quarters are well-ventilated and of semi-permanent nature?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

494. (a)—65 family quarters. Out of these 18 are Public Works Department Buildings and 47 Departmental Buildings.

(b)—All those quarters are well-ventilated. Departmental quarters are all temporary and thatched.

Smuggling cases in Karimganj Subdivision

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked :

495. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many smuggling cases were detected in Karimganj Subdivision during the period from August, 1957 till date?
- (b) How many of these cases were detected by the police?
- (c) What are the main commodities involved in these cases?
- (d) Whether in all cases of detection arrests were made?
- (e) Who conducted and supervised the anti-smuggling operation in Karimganj Bazar on 12th October, 1957?

- (f) Who are the persons arrested in that operation ?
 (g) Whether any firearms were recovered and seized in the raid ?
 (h) If so, how many ?
 (i) Who are licence holders for these arms ?
 (j) Whether it is a fact that three guns including a rifle were recovered from a single smuggling firm ?
 (k) If so, what was the reason for so generous grant of firearms licence to the firm ?
 (l) Whether Government propose to cancel the licences of such business concerns ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)

replied :

495. (a)—329 cases of smuggling were detected in Karimganj Subdivision during the period from August 1957 till end of February 1958.

(b)—Of the above cases 46 were detected by the Police.

(c)—Coal-tar, molasses, bidi, empty tins of kerosene and mustard oil, green-betel nuts, dry fish, etc., were main commodities involved in these cases.

(d)—One smuggler was arrested in one smuggling case. Other suspected smugglers were also arrested in specific cases under I. P. C.

(e)—The Officer-in-charge, Karimganj Police Station (Shri B. C. Das), conducted the anti-smuggling operation in Karimganj bazar on 12th October, 1957 and the Subdivisional Police Officer, Karimganj (Shri J. N. De) supervised it. Magistrate, Karimganj (Shri B. Bhattacharjee) helped the police on being deputed by the Subdivisional Officer.

(f)—Jatindra Mohan Das, Digendra Chandra Das, Rajendra Namasudra, Indra Mohan Das were the four persons arrested during the operation. The first-named person was arrested on two charges (one under Customs Act).

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Three firearms, *viz.*, one rifle and two shot guns.

(i)—Shri Jatindra Mohan Das for one rifle and one shot gun and Shri Indra Mohan Das for one shot gun.

(j)—No. The 3 firearms mentioned above were recovered from the respective shops of the licence-holders.

(k)—Does not arise in view of reply to (j).

(l)—Yes.

Sisil ari Grazing Reserve at Alimur, Village in Moderkhat Mouza (Dibrugarh)

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)
asked :

496. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there was a grazing reserve known as Sisilbari at Alimur Village in Moderkhat Mouza Dibrugarh which was serving the need of Alimur, Niz-Moderkhat, Khanikatia and other villages ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that this grazing reserve was dereverved and annual patta was granted to the proprietor of Assam Distillery and Moderkhat Tea Coy. ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that this land has now been sold to the proprietor of Bagrudia Tea Co., of Tengakhat ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the local villagers did not know about the dereservation and other book transfer of the land till the proprietor of the Bagrudia Tea Coy., made drains surrounding the land obstructing the grazing of cattle during the last 2 years ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that there is no adequate grazing land in those villages ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to cancel ownership of these tea planters over this land and revert it to grazing reserve again ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

496. (a)—Sisilbari in Alimurgaon was not a grazing reserve.

(b)—It was a N. L. R. grant land belonging to Dikom T. E. (Jokai Assam Tea Co.) who relinquished it. After relinquishment the land was settled on annual patta with Shri Nandeswar Chakravarty and ex-tea garden labourers, etc., for grow-more-food purpose.

(c)—Shri Nandeswar Chakravarty subsequently transferred his patta land to Shri Joyantilal Agarwalla and Shri Rangopal Agarwalla of Bagrudia Tea Co.

(d)—Government are not aware whether the villagers knew the fact of relinquishment.

(e)—There is one V. G. R. in Alimurgaon. Besides there is another in Bosagaon adjacent to Alimurgaon.

(f)—Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter of settlement and take appropriate action thereafter.

Settlement of land in Dhalcherra, Kukicherra or Jamira Forest Areas

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

497. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether he lately received any representation to examine two big areas from Dhalcherra to Kukicherra and from Barjamira to Cheragi Forest Reserves under Cachar Division for opening as forest villages ?

(b) If so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

497. (a)—Government have no information of such representation but it has been ascertained that some petitions were received by the Local Divisional Forest Officer for settlement of land in Dhalcherra, Kukicherra or Jamira Forest Areas,

(b)—Does not arise.

(Final replies to Unstarred Questions No. 298 to which ad-interim replies were given on 22nd March, 1958 during the Budget Session, 1958)

Nilambazar Rural Panchayat

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked:

298. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Shoiob Ali of village Iwarsri of Nilambazar conveyed in 1950 by sale by registered deed 9 kedar of land to the Nilambazar Rural Panchayat for its model farm?
- (b) If so, whether the amount has been paid for the land?
- (c) If not, why not?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Rural Development) replied:

298. (a)—No. Sri Shoiob Ali of Iwarsri sold $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) kedar of land to Nilambazar Rural Panchayat on a registered sale deed at Rs.50 and donated 5 (five) kedars of land free to the said Rural Panchayat for model farm.

(b)—Yes Rs.50 as price of $\frac{1}{2}$ half kedar of land as stated above.

(c)—Does not arise.

Original Unstarred Question No.298 and answers thereto appeared in the Proceedings of the 22nd March, 1958.

NILAMSBAZAR RURAL PANCHAYAT

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY asked:

298. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state—

Whether it is a fact that one Shoiob Ali of village Iwarsri of Nilamsbaza conveyed in 1950 by sale by registered deed 9 kedars of land to the Nilamsbazar Rural Panchayat for its model farm?

(b) If so, whether the amount has been paid for the land?

(c) If not, why not?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Rural Development) replied:

298. (a), (b) & (c)—Information have been called for.

Adjournment Motion re: Violation of cease fire Agreement by Pakistani troops

Mr. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

I have received an adjournment notice given notice of by the hon. Member Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya on the violation of the Second Cease-Fire Agreement by the Pakistan troops on Assam borders, under Assembly Rule 58.

On the 26th March, 1958 the Chief Minister made a statement on the firing on the Indo-Pakistan borders when Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya, Member of Legislative Assembly called the attention of the Chief Minister on that behalf under Assembly Rule 54.

Further, I have admitted a short notice question given notice of by Shri Bishwanath Upadhyay, Member of Legislative Assembly, on the same issue which will be taken up by the House on the 8th April, 1958, when the hon. Member will have sufficient time to obtain requisite and relevant informations about the firing incidents at Indo-Pakistan border so far as this State is concerned, from the Chief Minister.

I, therefore, rule that the adjournment Motion is not in conformity with Assembly Rule 61.

Demands for Grants

Mr. SPEAKER: Then with regard to the Demands to-day I have certain suggestions to make. Demands to-day mostly concern the Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary and Fishery. All the four demands relate to the same Ministry. So I suggest, as in the case of the Cut Motions, the hon. Minister may move all the demands together and then the Cut Motions may be also moved together. After that discussion may take place and the hon. Minister reply to all the points under different grants at the same time. That will save the time of the House and also facilitate discussions. It will also save the hon. Members from the odium of rising up and down all the time.

So far as Grant No. 5 is concerned, it relate to a separate Ministry. So the hon. Minister-in-charge will move that grant separately. But so far as other 4 grants are concerned, Demand No.20—Agriculture, Demand No.21—Fisheries, Demand No. 50—Agricultural Improvement and Research, and Demand No.22—Veterinary—all these are allied subjects and can be discussed at the same time. I hope this has the approval of the hon. Members.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): We want to put food and vegetable together.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope the taste of the other hon. Members will also be identical.

Now the hon. Minister will please move his demands. He need not read the demand, he may only mention the numbers of the demands.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, etc.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move Grant Nos. 20, 21, 50 and 22.

Grant No.20. "40-Agriculture"

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,69,3400 (Rupees one crore, sixty-nine lakhs, thirty-three thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "40 Agriculture".

Grant No.21--"40.—Agriculture—II Fisheries"

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.15,66,200 (Rupees fifteen lakhs, sixtysix-thousand and two hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1959 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture —II.—Fisheries."

Grant No.50—"71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.40,000 (Rupees forty-thousand) be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the adm nistration of the head "71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research"

Grant No.22—"41—Veterinary".

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.47,85,600 (Rupees forty-seven lakhs, eighty-five thousand and six hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

Mr. SPEAKER: The demands are moved: I need not waste the time of the House by repeating them.

Shri GAURISANAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move my cut motions with regard to the Grants which are as follows:—

That the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20. Major head—40.—Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To discuss about the position and trend in the Department of Agriculture).

That the total provision of Rs.15,66,200 under Grant No.21, Major head—40.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries, at page 307 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1. *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.15,66,200 do stand reduced by Re.1.

[To discuss about the work of the Agriculture (Fisheries) Department]

That the total provision of Rs.40,000 under Grant No.50, Major head—71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research at page 583 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.40,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the Government for not taking any Development Scheme for Scarcity Areas).

That the total provision of Rs.47,85,600 under Grant No.22, Major head—41.—Veterinary, at page 314 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.47,85,600, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the Government policy in the Veterinary Department.)

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, I beg to move my Cut Motion No.17 which is as follows:—

That the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head -10. -Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the inefficiency of the Agriculture Department.)

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, I beg to move my Cut Motion No.10.—

That the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40. Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

- (1. To raise a general discussion about the failure of Agriculture in Assam.
2. To criticise the method of distribution of Agricultural Loan.
3. To criticise the unplanned irrigation system).

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I beg to move my following cut motions.

That the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40—Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.
(To raise a general discussion.)

That the total provision of Rs.15,67,200 under Grant No.21, Major head—40.—Agriculture—II.—Fisheries, at page 304 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.15,67,200 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).

That the total provision of Rs.40,000 under Grant No.50, Major head—71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research, at page 588 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.40,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).

That the total provision of Rs.47,85,600 under Grant No.22, Major head—41.—Veterinary, at page 324 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.47,85,600, do stand reduced by Re.1,

(To raise a general discussion).

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, I beg to move my cut motion No.7.

That the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head—40.—Agriculture at page 223 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(1. To raise the discussion on Amjuli Reclamation Project for not providing water arrangement.

2. To raise for not providing and giving timely and adequate grants for minor and major irrigation for production of crops).

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Sir, I beg to move my cut motions under Demand Nos.20, 21, 50 and 22.

That the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40.—Agriculture at page 223 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(1) To raise a discussion about the failure of the Government regarding improved method of paddy cultivation.

(2) To criticise the Government policy regarding distribution of Agricultural Loan.

(3) To criticise the Government policy regarding ill paid employee of the Department).

That the total provision of Rs.15,66,200 under Grant No.21, Major head—40.—Agriculture—II.—Fisheries, at page 307 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.15,66,200, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).

That the total provision of Rs.40,000 under Grant No.50, Major head—71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research, at page 588 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.40,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the grant).

That the total provision of Rs.47,85,600 under Grant No.22, Major head—41.—Veterinary, at page 321 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.47,85,600, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(1) To discuss about the failure of the Government to provide better veterinary facilities in the State.

(2) To raise a general discussion about the present veterinary dispensaries in Assam.

That the total provision of Rs. 47,85,600, under Grant No. 22, Major head—41.— Veterinary, at page 321 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.47,85,600, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(To criticise the mismanagements of the dispensaries and non-supply of sufficient stocks of medicine.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy is absent. Yes, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sorry to interrupt again. As I said the time allotted to all the demand is one and a half-hour. So hon. Members will have to be brief in their observations.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial etc.): No, Sir, the time allotted for all these demands together is more than 1½ hour.

Mr. SPEAKER: 90 minutes, 30 minutes, 15 minutes and 45 minutes—yes, it comes to three hours.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):

I should like first of all to speak with regard to demand No.20, Agriculture. The first thing that I would like to speak on this subject is about the administrative side of this department. To me it appears that this department is something like a confederation of departments. Because here in this department we find firstly a lot of agricultural personnel before the plans were taken up; secondly we find, added to it, the personnel of the Grow More Food side; thirdly we find the personnel of the Irrigation Branch; fourthly we find the personnel in-charge of the different schemes; fifthly we find also the officers known as mechanised cultivation staff. But all these branches have only very loose connection and instead of working as an integrated whole, work, more or less, without any co-ordination as a result of which we find that in the different branches there is lack not only of proper co-ordination but also of co-ordinated progress. We find, Sir, that here in this department there is no proper standardisation and things are done in a very haphazard manner, and the man who actually comes to contact with the agriculturist is the Demonstrator. But this Demonstrator in the village level is the man who gets the least of training about the improved methods of cultivation or irrigation and in most cases, he is quite innocent of soil testing, analysis of the different varieties and properties of the seeds and soil, etc. All that these Demonstrators of the Agricultural Department do is that they take to the villages some idea of using gum boots, some idea of being better dressed. But so far as being better cultivators is concerned, our experience up till now shows that the Demonstrators are far from what they ought to be. So far as the Directors are concerned, of course, we have so many of them at the top, but they have got actually very little contact with the man behind the plough, with the man who takes to cultivation. They have to lose themselves behind the file. Therefore, whatever experience they gather is the experience coming through various indirect channels and whatever suggestion they sent are also through combrous and indirect methods. Therefore even if they sent some valuable suggestions they reach the cultivators too late and through a machinery which is not up to the mark. As a result of all these, we find that inspite of the fact that the department is there, inspite of the fact also that from the initiation of the First Five-Year Plan there was special emphasis laid on agriculture and the development of agricultural production in our country within these last few years—from 1951 onwards, taking an overall picture we find that there has been increase of only 13 per cent in the field of agricultural production, whereas the increase in the population

itself has been more than that. This has led us to the position where not only there has been no improvement over the condition of the agriculturists prior to 1951, but even the *status quo* has not been maintained. The rate in the increase of population is greater than the increase in the overall food production in the State. Some of the instances of this very good work can be seen if we simply take sojourn from Shillong to some of the places for example, let us start from Shillong by the Shillong-Gauhati motor transport and reach the Bhoi area. There we find that there is a Ginger Farm under the Ginger Research Scheme. I was personally very much interested to see its working. So one day out of my curiosity I got down from the vehicle and went to see it. Now when I went near the shrubs I found them to be those of pineapples, although from a distance it looked like the shrubs of ginger. There were more pineapple groves than ginger groves. I could not account for this as to why there should be more luxuriant groves of pineapples than those of ginger in a Ginger Farm. Perhaps the Government is considering to have more pineapple juice than ginger bear when they are out to carry out their prohibition policy!

Mr. SPEAKER: Ginger bear does not come under the prohibition. That is called gigerite.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): It has become a bugbear with our Congress Government that whenever there is any mention of beer, it is to be prohibited. The very word 'beer' has become a 'bugbear' to them. That very word frightens them. (*laughter*). From what I saw in that Ginger Farm, I can very well advise the Farm Manager to go and see the method of ginger cultivation by our poor widows in the villages. It is better for him to go to the rural areas and see how our women develop this plant, if he cannot do the same in spite of all the Government resources and money at his disposal.

Secondly, let us proceed a few more miles and come to Burnihat. There, Sir, you will find for many many years past there is another Research Centre—The Citrus Centre was started before the Congress came into power. Our State is specially gifted in different varieties of citrus. This is a proper place of research. But what new thing can we find there?

Apart from the citrus garden there is nothing of special interest. Of course it differs from the private orange gardens in that the plants in the Farm are whitewashed, *i.e.*, you will find a white mark on the plants about 2 to 3' above the earth. That is the difference (*laughter*). Another special thing is there of course, *i.e.*, some fruits are kept as a specimen. There is some progress with regard to budding. Apart from that, with regard to the cross-breeding, with regard to the analysis of different varieties of fruits, with regard to the analysis of different properties, I do not think there is much there. Of course I am not an expert and even as a lay man I could say that what is being done there was done long long ago by the Botanists even in our State. So far as the research is concerned, this Burnihat Centre does not show us anything remarkable.

Then let us go a little further towards Gauhati. There we get the Khanapara Agricultural Farm. We find both agriculture and veterinary there. Let us take the agricultural side at Khanapara first. At Khanapara we have got the Basic Agricultural Training School. Who are the teachers there? With all respect to those I may say that those who have proved quite innocent in their field activities, have been brought here so to say to give them some leisure. Those who are not found to be suitable for the field work are brought here as teachers. What is their knowledge about the present development of agriculture? Do they know the science of agronomy? They are going to teach the demonstrators who in turn are expected to go and teach the agriculturists in the villages. Have they themselves been trained in these matters? Again what is the period of training? Within 6 months they are to give all training—practical and theoretical—about agriculture—about soil analysis, and other researches in connection with agriculture. But simply if we bring some boys, who are unable to get any seat in any Engineering Institute or Medical College or anywhere else, who are mostly under-Matric—most of them have read upto Class IV, V or VI—can we expect that they will be able to get the training in Agriculture within a period of 6 months? Can we expect that they will be equipped in all these important matters and be in a position to be trainers to the agriculturists as Demonstrators? It can be well imagined as to what type of demonstration they give? For example, take the Japanese method of cultivation; this is a very important thing. But what these Demonstrators do about the Japanese method of cultivation? Let a man stand near me and let another man stand near the Chief Minister and then make a line, and in the same way the Demonstrators make a line

in the paddy fields and then ask the people to put some seedlings on the line. So, Sir, this is the understanding by the Demonstrators of our Agriculture Department about the Japanese method of cultivation. The agriculturists, naturally failing to grow more than 3 per cent of crop, give good-bye to the Japanese method of cultivation which is very important. We must make our people manure-minded and to give Sulphate of Ammonia in their paddy fields. They should be taught how to prepare the manure and what proportion of the Sulphate of Ammonia should be mixed with other things and put in their fields, because our people have no knowledge about science and chemistry. As is well-known to the honourable Members of this House, due to wrong combination and disproportionate mixing of Sulphate of Ammonia manures destroy the crops and thereby our people become apathetic or even antipathic to the use of manures. So instead of doing good, disproportionate manuring does harm.

Let us go some distance more. Let us go to Ulubari. There we find that there is another Agricultural Engineering Section where we find broken or half-broken tractors—mostly purchased from Shri Tankeswar Barua of Dibrugarh. There have been so many reports about the purchase of those tractors from the Public Accounts Committee of Assam which perhaps is well-known to the hon. Members of this House. Some of these tractors have been purchased from the Military disposals and they have been kept there at Ulubari, and those Romans. So, Sir, that is the Agricultural Engineering demonstration at Ulubari.

Let us go to their work in certain areas. For example Kaki, hon. Members of this House know that the Kaki reclamation project has proved to be a great 'Faki' at the expense of so many lakhs of rupees from the State coffer. The Government spent for reclamation not less than Rs.1,500 per acre of land reclaimed. Trees were felled and roots removed as if to have a fancy for the Bhadralks and Bhadra Mahillas who have been given land there at Kaki. So, let us now say that the settlements were made mostly with those people who have never touched a plough with the result that after the land was being reclaimed with the help of tractors and bull-dozers at heavy cost shrubs grew there again and the land had to be re-reclaimed after the jungles were once cleared. Then come to the question of water. When it was cleared, it was found by the Agriculture Department that the land there at Kaki after clearance of the jungles appeared to be very hard soil which

was not suitable for cultivation, and it requires sufficient water. So for the purpose of getting water in the area deep tube-wells had to be sunk there. But what is the result? For the information of the House, I would like to say that at Bharalumukh and at Santipara in Gauhati I have seen deep tube-wells sunk there which supplied sufficient water in the area. But, Sir, what about Kaki deep tube-wells which were sunk there? The Department could not get water from the deep tube-wells. Instead of water sands came out from the tube-wells and next came out snakes from the deep tube-wells. So, Sir, after so many years, the reclamation project at Kaki remains a 'Faki'. (laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should be very brief in his speech as far as possible.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Sir, I want another ten minutes or so.

Then I come to Subankhata. That place is a sandy place with full of sands and stones. Of course, Sir, at that time our present Agriculture Minister was not a Minister of the Government and there was another Agriculture Minister at that time. One could see while coming from Barpeta that a fairly big amount of money had been spent by the Government after evicting the settlers who were already there. But nothing could be grown in the area. Of course, the Government was very much enamoured with high hopes that out of sands and stones they would be able to grow trees and beautiful flowers after spending so much money from the State coffer. So, Sir, this is the picture which one could see from Subankhata.

In Philobari, in Upper Assam, there was another reclamation project. The project was meant for raising Sali crop. Because the people there who have been settled with land are used to raise Sali crop. But what was the result? The people could not raise any Sali crop there because the land is suitable for raising some other crops but not Sali paddy. Sir, in this way our reclamation projects only have been successful in spending at great deal of money from the State coffer.

So, Sir, you will kindly see how for criticising and attacking the Government in this way, I may be called a Drain Inspector, but, Sir, the facts remain that I am in the right way while criticising the Government for their failures and latches in their schemes and their policies. (Interruption).

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not be interrupted in this way and he may go on with his speech.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):
 Sir, may I submit from this side of the House that we all welcome his speech. We are really very grateful for the bonafide criticisms made by him.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):
 I am very grateful to the Chief Minister for the sentiment he has expressed and I hope every one should remember that sentiment from the other side also. Now Sir, I don't want to take more time of the House with regard to this particular point, that is the Agricultural Department, but, Sir, side by side with agriculture comes the question of Veterinary. In this connection I would like to say that as we are not sufficiently developed mechanically, we cannot depend mainly on tractors, thrashing machines, and all these things; we shall have to take the help of old buffaloes and bulls, so we must see that our cattle wealth also should prosper both for the purpose of increasing our food production and also for the purpose of treating it as food in the bazaar and it is also very essential for agriculturists to treat them as plough cattle as well as milch cows.

Sir, from the reply given to-day by the Minister with regard to the position of cattle we find not a very happy picture. He said in reply to Unstarred question No.484 that in one year alone out of epidemic according to Government figures 42,885 cattleheads died in one Subdivision and my Friend, Mr. Patwari, says according to his own figures that in Mangaldoi alone 98,000 cattle died in one year. It may be that the Government do not care very much about the death of cattle in our State. Sir, in my own village so many cattle die. Who will care to give the information to the Veterinary Department which is located 12 miles away from my home, at Rangiya? Who will go to the Veterinary Department to inform that so many cows and calves died? So in this case I think both the Government figures as well as my Friend, Mr. Patwari's, figures are correct. The Government figures are correct because the Government have received the figures from the department concerned and Mr. Patwari from the village figures: therefore, the total number of cattle that died must have been Mr. Patwari's figure plus the Government figure which they have received from the department. But in any case a large number of cattle died. Now Sir, I would like to say that even a pair of ordinary bullocks would cost from Rs.600 to Rs.700 but the Government is giving cattle loans ranging from Rs.50 to Rs.250. I don't think that Government can provide a pair of bullocks at Rs.250 even not to speak of Rs.50 only. Therefore, Sir, I say that protection of cattle wealth has become absolutely

necessary if we want to keep our agriculturists active and if we want to produce more food. It has been said that our agriculturists are inactive and idle and therefore in order to improve the production of food we should import cultivators from outside, say from Mymensingh and other places. Sir, I have got objection to this and my point is that we must train our own agriculturists simply because they are not very active to-day, we cannot just import agriculturists from outside, we must train them, we shall have to give them necessary cattle loans, necessary information, necessary implements etc. Sir, the Khanapara Farm has been started for so many years but if we look to the figures given by the Minister himself to unstarred question 484 the result there appears to be far from satisfactory. For instance this Khanapara Farm has been established for the purpose of breeding bulls to supply to the whole State but I am sorry to say that in 1947-48 only a very small number of pedigree bulls has been produced by that farm. I do not know how many will be required to breed such bulls in Shillong and other places. We should be satisfied if improvement is made in this direction because supply of milk for the Gauhati town is 338 maunds per day but I am sorry to inform the House that 720 maunds only could be supplied throughout the year, not to speak of the supply of milk to other areas also. Therefore, we find that the milk suppliers cannot supply even a fraction of the need of the Gauhati town only and this is the case with other towns also. Sir, the Veterinary Department is very closely connected with the Agriculture Department and so far we have not been successful in the matter of improving our cattle wealth in our State. Actually these things could have been completed during the First Five Year Plan but now even in the middle of the Second Five Year Plan we are simply whirling. What is necessary to-day for Government is to move with extra-ordinary speed and extra-ordinary honesty. Sir, I was very glad the other day when our Chief Minister said that he is a very honest man and he respects honest people, we expect that honesty not only from the Chief Minister or the Ministers but from the entire Government machinery. We want this honesty not only in words but in practical action. Therefore, Sir, I want to suggest that this very important department which is the question of life and death for more than 80 per cent of our people must be tackled with much more seriousness than it has been tackled till now. The Government should not only consider the advice of the experts who are generally from outside but also from the experts who are born here and those who live in the villages, because their knowledge is the knowledge which has been inherited

from the experiences of ages according to the needs of the environment and therefore, their expressions also should be taken into consideration. Government should not only take into consideration the opinions and findings of experts which they bring from books and from their knowledge of University and Colleges but they should also respect the knowledge of our agriculturists because their knowledge is inherited knowledge as far as agriculture is concerned, because sometimes we find that these experts do certain things which ought not to have been done. In this connection once I spoke to the then P. W. D. Minister that there was a road known as Bagal Sahib's Road and another parallel road at a mile's distance and by the construction of that road the area which used to give very good crops ceased to be so and by constructing that road some boats would be necessary because by the construction of such roads and where the necessary bridges were not provided for the affected places where water accumulated, boats are wanted to cross those places. So we find that the experts are doing some works which are sometimes not required to be done. Due to the obstruction of the road some areas have become flooded, so I say that the Agriculture Department should give special consideration to the suggestions offered by the experienced agriculturists because their knowledge is derived from the experience of ages. If modernism and past experience go side by side and if these two things are happily married together the issues will be healthy and prosperous.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words regarding the veterinary dispensary at Barpeta. This dispensary is an old one and situated in a place which is surrounded by drains, ditches and public latrines and this makes it a very unhygienic place. In our younger time we saw this dispensary working nicely, but with the attainment of independence we see that work instead of improving has deteriorated. For many months or even years together, there was no doctor and we hear that a doctor has recently been posted. The stock of medicines is very poor and it cannot meet the needs of our cattle population; even ordinary medicines which are needed for treatment of cattle are very often out of stock. If this is the condition of a dispensary in a subdivisional town how can we expect proper treatment of our cattle population? Then, Sir, there is no other dispensary for about 12 miles on the northern side and 20 to 25 miles on the southern side. So, unless this dispensary is equipped with sufficient stock of medicines and also adequate staff, it is definitely not possible to treat our cattle population.

Then, Sir, when cattle come for treatment during the rainy season, the cattle as well those who come with the cattle are to suffer from rain and hailstorms due to want of a shed. Surely, there should be some sort of protection against rain and hailstorm. But this is wanting.

Now, Sir, if we refer to the various questions raised by the hon. Members of this House coming from different parts of the State, we see that the same difficulties are also experienced in other parts of our State. Everybody is dissatisfied with the present management of the veterinary dispensaries. Government is lacking in its duty to provide adequate staff, medicines, and so on and so forth. So, Sir, if there is such slackness in giving attention to this important Department, we cannot do much with regard to treatment of our cattle population. Sir, the people of our State are mostly agriculturists and they have to depend on the cattle population for cultivation. If they do not have healthy cattle their cultivation is bound to suffer as it is very difficult for them to go in for improved scientific methods of cultivation. So, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge so that proper facilities for treatment of our cattle population may be provided throughout the State. Sir, during the last year a great havoc was created by rinderpest and if this kind of things occur repeatedly, it will indeed be very hard on our poor agriculturists who depend on cattle for their cultivation and they will find themselves in a very difficult position.

So, Sir, I would request Government to give more attention to this matter. Last year during my budget speech I drew the attention of the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge to the deplorable condition of the Veterinary Dispensary at Barpeta, but up till now we are not getting proper treatment there. I, therefore, hope Government will consider the case of not only the Barpeta dispensary but all the dispensaries throughout the State. With these few words, I commend the Cut Motion standing in my name.

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ চিয় হৈছে। মই প্ৰথমেই কওঁ যে, চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগটোৱে সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে বাইজৰ আস্থা হেৰোৱাইছে। মই নিজে খেতিয়ক মানুহ। খেতি বাতি সম্বন্ধে মইও কিছু জানো। চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগটোত যিবিলাক চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁবিলাকৰ কৃষি সম্বন্ধীয় আচল জ্ঞান বা অভিজ্ঞতা মোঠেই নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ মতে কৃষি কাৰ্য্য কাগজে কলমে হয়। গাঁৱলৈ তেওঁবিলাক যেতিয়া যায়—তেতিয়া ভৰিত

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)]: মই কওঁ যে গোটেই ভাৰততে এই পদ্ধতিত ভাল খেতি নহয়। জিনগৰ কৰি ভৈয়ামত লগালে কেনেকৈ ভাল হব? গতিকে এই পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰচলন কৰি অনৰ্থক টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে, তাৰ পৰা একো লাভ হোৱা নাই। দুখীয়া খেতিয়কক কৃষি ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে, কিন্তু সেই ঋণ সময়মতে নেপায়। খেতিৰ দিন পান হৈ গলেহে টকা পায়। কৃষি ঋণ খেতিয়কক বৰ দৰকাৰ, কাৰণ টকা নহলে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। খেতিৰ গজুলী, গৰু আৰু কঠিয়া আদি যোগাব কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে টকাৰ বৰ দৰকাৰ। কিন্তু এই কৃষি ঋণ উপযুক্ত সময়ত খেতিয়কক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে তেওঁলোকে খেতিৰ গজুলী আৰু অন্যান্য আৱশ্যকীয় সৰঞ্জাম, গঁচ আদি সময় মতে যোগাব কৰি লব পাৰে। আৰু এই ঋণ প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কে পালেহে তাৰ পৰা উপকাৰ পোৱা যাব। কিন্তু যিবিলাক বিষয়া আছে তেওঁলোকৰ মূৰৰ নাত এটাকে পোৱা টান, কিবা এটা দিলেহে টকা পাব পাৰে। আশাকৰো বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ইয়াৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ বাবেও চৰকাৰে আচনি কৰি টকা আৰু সাৰ যোগান ধৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু তাতো পালনৰা কাম কৰিছে। আমাৰ খৈৰাবাৰী N.E.S. বুকত ছটা মৌজা আছে। কিন্তু তাত মাত্ৰ এজন Agriculture ইনিচপেক্টৰ আছে। তেওঁ অকলে কিমান ঘূৰিব। সেইকাৰণে মৌজাদাৰৰ ঘৰতে কোনো পক্ষায়ত প্ৰেচিডেণ্টৰ ঘৰতে বহি বহি বিপৰি দি দিয়ে। এইদৰে পালনৰা কাম কৰাৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ একো লাভ হোৱা নাই গতিকে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ হলে ৰাইজে যাতে সময়মতে সুবিধাবোৰ পায় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি ৰখা উচিত।

এটা কথা আমি সদায় দেখি আছিছো মঙ্গলদৈত আৰু অসমৰ আন আন ঠাইতো দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায় যে জন জাতি লোকসকলে ডাঙ্গৰ ডাঙ্গৰ ডোং খানে নাইবা নদী বান্ধি খেতি কৰে। কিন্তু সেই ডোং খনা ঠাইত চাইনবোর্ড মাৰি থয়—“অসম কৃষি বিভাগৰ জল সঞ্চন” বুলি। এইবোৰ দেখি গাঁৱৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে হাঁহে, কাৰণ এইবোৰ গাঁৱৰে মানুহে কৰা আৰু আগৰে পৰাই আছে। গতিকে এই ডোংবোৰত চৰকাৰে চাইনবোর্ড মাৰি জলসঞ্চন কৰা দেখুৱালে কেনেকৈ হব? চৰকাৰে ভাবে যে গাঁৱৰ মানুহে এইবোৰ নেজানে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে সকলো কথা জানে। সেই কাৰনে ৰাইজৰ উপযুক্ত খেতিয়কৰ অভিমত লৈহে চৰকাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগে। অকল কাগজে কলমে লিখা-লিখি কৰিলেই একো নহয়। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক আশা কৰো এই ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টটো যাতে শুদ্ধ কৰি ৰাইজৰ উপকৃত কৰে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Hon'ble Minister and to oppose the Cat Motions, Sir, in this connection I would like to speak a few words. I find certain truths in the argument put forward by the hon. Member from Gauhati and Shri Pakhirai Deka. It is a fact that Shri Pakhirai Deka is a practical agriculturist and his advice will surely benefit the Government. Sir, we have in this House many other hon. Members who have got some practical ideas about cultivation, as for example hon. Member from Joypur, Shri Joga

Kanta Barooah, is a real agriculturist and he has got practical ideas about agriculture. If his ideas and suggestions are followed by the Government I think our Agriculture Department will go a step further. Sir, in fact we find that the work of our Agriculture Department is confined to papers only and it can hardly help the real cultivators. Sir, I feel it very hard to speak this truth, but it is a fact that when these Agricultural Demonstrators speak before the agriculturists or cultivators I find that their advice is very academic with the result that the cultivators find it difficult to follow. Not to speak of the real cultivators who are not conversant with book knowledge, even persons having academic qualifications find it difficult to follow the advices of the Agriculture Department. Sir, I also sometime find that these Agriculture Demonstrators confined their advices to what we call the Japanese method of cultivation and I find that their advices are too bulky for the cultivator to follow. Sir, it is often humourously said that when we speak of Japanese goods the impression is that Japanese articles are of ordinary type and therefore this advice of Japanese type of cultivation is also taken by our cultivators as an ordinary type of cultivation and so it could not give them real inspiration. Although I do not share that view, but it is true that this is the impression of many of our cultivators. So, Sir, I suggest that those persons who should be in touch with the cultivator in the Agriculture Department should be recruited from the practical agriculturist or cultivating families. When I speak of these agriculturist families I do not mean that some boys from such families who have only academic qualifications, for example like myself, should be put there, but I mean those young boys from agriculturist families who have real touch and experience of cultivation, or in other words, who have spent a certain number of years with their families in actual cultivation should be recruited. If such persons are taken in and given some training I think the Agriculture Department will benefit a great deal. Sir, I do not advocate about the higher posts in this department to agricultural families as I am aware of the fact that some theoretical knowledge may be required, but I want that the last link between the Agriculture Department and the actual agriculturists or cultivators should be strengthened and that more attention should be given to this link.

Again, Sir, regarding loans and irrigation, it has been discussed in this House more often. There are areas where irrigation is necessary so that people can utilise them ; so there should be arrangements from the side of Government for proper survey for such irrigation schemes. Sometime I find that when

people put forward their suggestions in this direction, these are not entertained by the Department due either to financial implications or other causes. For example in Saikhowa Mouza, I find that after the last earthquake certain rivers were blocked and water could not flow out of a huge area, people have approached Government to dig the Maithong river so that the water could flow properly, but that has not yet not been done. Similarly in other places there are such difficulties. My opinion, Sir, is that these irrigational schemes should be given more attention. I do not mean about taking up irrigational natural schemes in some impracticable areas, but there are areas where sources of water are blocked, if these natural sources of water are opened up at small cost, large areas of land can be made cultivable. Therefore, I would request the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture to give more attention to these natural resources of water supply where we can benefit large areas with small amount of work and cost.

Then about these loans, it has been said that these loans cannot be given in time. This subject has also been discussed in the Question hour. I believe the Minister in charge will give due attention so that the agriculturists get their loan sufficiently well ahead of time.

Sir ; I would like to speak a few words about Veterinary also. In my district I find that the number of Veterinary dispensaries is very small. In certain areas cattle mortality is great as for example in Kakapathar area of Saikhowa constituency but Government help is inadequate. I also find there was a large number of cattle mortality in Panitola area, Gharbani and Bogdung Mauzas in Bogdung constituency where not a single Veterinary dispensary is available in the whole area. So also is the case in Lahowal constituency where there is not a single Veterinary Dispensary. Sir, when information is given to the Veterinary Department about these cattle epidemics, one or two Veterinary Field Assistants go to the village, take a little blood and send it to Dibrugarh for examination to find out the disease, but when facilities for such examination are not available in Dibrugarh the blood is sent to Gauhati laboratory and after completion of examination in the Gauhati laboraroty, the result is again sent back to Dibrugarh. In this way 10 or 15 days elapsed and in the meantime a large number of cattle died. I cannot understand why there cannot be laboratories in different parts of the State. For example there can be one laboratory for examination of the disease at Dibrugarh, one at Jorhat or some other places so that the disease can be ascertained quickly and precautionary measures can be taken up before the disease spread resulting large number of cattle mortality.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY **Minister, Veterinary, etc.** : Will the hon. Member please suggest from where I can get qualified men to place in charge of these dispensaries ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, I do not believe that there is any dearth of personnel in our State. It may be that the persons are not properly trained. We find a large number of young men having sufficient general education are lying unemployed or underemployed. Some persons with sufficient technical qualifications are even under-employed or unemployed. But so far as admission to Veterinary College is concerned, it is a fact that advertisements for these vacancies have not been sufficiently and widely circulated and not even also in time. It may be that once it was advertised, but a large number of our qualified young men even got the information either very late and some of them even did not receive any information at all. I know, Sir, there are a very few students from Dibrugarh Veterinary College but this is definitely not for any lack of interest on the part of the boys of Dibrugarh that they have not been able to get sufficient number of seats in the College, but actually they did not get the information in time. So, Sir, I am sorry. I am not in a position to agree with the Hon'ble Minister that there is dearth of personnel in our country at present. If systematic attempt is made, we can train our young boys in adequate number for these posts. Even the existing staff of the Field Assistants may be promoted to the post of Supervisors. It may be, in such a case, Field Assistants may take some time to take up the work properly. But this time lag may as well be made good by setting up a laboratory at Dibrugarh. The District Animal Husbandary officer, I believe, is sufficiently qualified to assess properly that disease, in a laboratory.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Parery) : **याप्रूनि Cut Motion**
 टो मनथन करिछ नय ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : No. I am only discussing the particular point raised by the Minister with which I am not in agreement but not with the entire Motion. Sir, these are my suggestions. With these suggestions I support the Motion moved by the Hon'ble Minister and oppose all the Cut Motions.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Motion and opposing the Cut Motions, I beg to make a few observation in general about agricultural problems that are now obtaining in our country. Sir, we know that the prospect of life depends upon the peace of the stomach and peace of the stomach depends upon the availability of food in proper time, and the prospect of food is nothing but the prospect of agriculture. Sir, when we compare the position of agriculture and yield of agriculture in our country with those in the foreign countries, we are surprised to know that the yield in foreign countries is much more than that of ours and their mode of agriculture is far superior to that of ours. The yield of agriculture in foreign countries is more than five to ten times than that of ours. And when we talk about this in our rural area to our rural people that we are so short of agricultural produces, they do not like to believe it and we should be ashamed of it. What are the reasons of this shortage? The difference lies in the fact that the means that we employ in agricultural production differ greatly with those employed in foreign countries. Who are the agriculturists in our country? Those people only in our country take to agriculture as a profession who are illiterate or who have no scope of employment in any other profession and who are supposed to be most dull and unwise in the society. But in foreign countries that is not the case. There the agriculturists are at least equally, if not more, qualified with persons taking to any other profession. Secondly, Sir, the agriculturists in foreign countries do not depend on nature while we in our country are totally at the marcy of nature. The prospect of agriculture fully depend on the control over water. When supply of water can be brought under the control of man, then only better yields of agriculture can be expected. But while in foreign countries supply of water has been fully controlled by man's ingenuity, in our country it is not so. As a result what do we see? We see that either our field are in a unandated during the rainy season or dried up during drought. This is the fate of your agriculturists. On the other hand the implements which we use in cultivation in our country are far inferior to those used in foreign countries. Moreover, the mentality of our officers is more bureaucratic and power loving. They do not go to the field. It reminds me of a Khonar Bachan which runs like this:

খাটে খাটায় পুরা ভাতি,
 তার আধা কাঙ্কত ছাতি;
 যবত থাকি পুছে বাত,
 তার যবত হা ভাতি, হা ভাতি।

That means the person who himself labours and can extract labour in the field is full led the person who only keeps an watch over the labourer in the field, a half-led but the person who only keeps information of the progress of work staying at residence, he can not be even led. That seems to be the position of our Government. They ask information from Shillong from the rural areas. That being so, how can they expect better result? As regards our big bosses, I would like to say that they have no time to go the rural areas, they do not like it either. Moreover, Sir, there are some Demonstrators in our rural areas employed by the Agricultural Department of the Government, who are recruited from the unemployed and half educated people. These people have no knack in the profession, nor have they any practical idea of cultivation even. These are our agricultural Demonstrators. What do they demonstrate? They are expected to demonstrate something of our agriculture, but instead they demonstrate their suits, their coats and smoking. Only on the other day, Sir, I was very pleased that the Hon'ble Minister in charge was pleased to advise us to look up as Agricultural Demonstrators to those who are very practical people, who are good agriculturists and not so much to the departmental Demonstrators. At the time of the Great War, Sir, we saw many foreign officers holding very great responsibilities but having no high educational qualifications. But in our country, that cannot be so. We hate to go to the field. For example, during the last few years I have been convening in my own constituency at Golokganj a number of agricultural forums with a view to discuss our agricultural problems, our achievements and our needs, etc. But I regret to submit here, Sir, although invitations were sent repeatedly to our high officers of the Agricultural Department, no one of them could make it convenient to accept our invitation. This is because our big bosses have more fascination for Shillong life than to any practical duty of public service. Sir, we should have some respect to the agriculturists, but unfortunately we do not show any respect to them, rather we hate. It reminds me of a national song of the great singer late Mukandads :

ধন্য দেশের চাষা
 চরন বুলি পড়লে নাথায়
 মগ হয়ে যায় খায়া।

(A Voice : সেই বাগও নাই, অযোধ্যাও নাই)

Sir, agriculture is the only most honest and dignified profession. It is, indeed, very difficult for the people to live an honest life even if they so desire in some of the other professions.

We admit that 80 per cent of our people are agriculturist. When we admit this, I would like you to consider Sir, if these 80 per cent of our people have not been able to live a prosperous life, when we have not thrown open opportunities for them to prosper, can we think that they are in a position to feel the glow of our hard won independence? Definitely not. Mere construction of some buildings in certain parts of the urban area is not the sign of progress of the country in as much as mere use of lip-sticks by some of our ultra-modern ladies is not the sign of their health. So, Sir, I request the Government to look into it. If we can impart education amongst our agriculturists and raise their standard of work then only the country will develop. In this respect I would request Government to establish some training centres in different rural areas. Almost all the rural people, at least an overwhelming majority of them, atleast in my own constituency, are agriculturists; they have no knack for other professions and they cannot also do well in other profession. So I request Government to look into this matter. If we can do something for the development of our rural people, that will, indeed go a great way to the credit of our Government. People will very much appreciate it. In this connection, I would humbly submit Sir, although I have been requesting Government to establish an agricultural training centre at Golokganj, nothing has yet been done. I hope Government will be pleased to consider this matter very sympathetically.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to support Government demands and oppose the Cut Motions.

***Rev. J.J.M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the activity of the Agricultural Department. I had some Cut Motions in this respect, but although I could not move them in time, it will not make much difference as most of what I had to say in regard to these Cut Motions has been stated by my hon. Friends. There are, however, certain points which have not been touched upon by any of the speaker. They relate to the border areas of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. My desire is to request Government to make an adequate provision for contribution for irrigation projects in border areas, for seed distribution in border areas, land reclamation schemes in border areas and to give subsidy to growers for cultivation of pepper and cashewnuts, cash crop development scheme in border areas

*Speech not corrected.

Sir, though provisions for these matters were made at page 59 of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Budget of the 1957-58, this year no provision has been made. The provisions made in the previous year's Budget was not even adequate. So I urge Government to make adequate provision for these purposes.

Then, Sir, there is another point to which I draw the attention of the Government. This is the question of subsidy for the people of border area, a subsidy for cultivation of pepper and cashewnuts and irrigation projects in Bhoi area and a subsidy to cultivators in border areas in column Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas and specially in the budget of the United K. & J. Hills where some amounts were allotted in the year 1957-58, but nothing has been allotted in the Budget for 1958-59. This is very necessary especially for the border areas. The subsidy to the cultivators in the border areas should be many times more than the amount that has been budgeted.

Then Sir, another point I want to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Department. I urge Government to make adequate provisions for the cash crop development schemes in border areas for 1958-59, specially to relieve the distress in the border areas in the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills. The provisions made in 1957-58 were not adequate, whatever is necessary for this purpose should be provided.

Then there is no provision in the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills budget for 1959-60. Though a sum of Rs.31,000 has been put in 1957-58 budget for the United K. & J. Hills budget and though a sum of rupees one lakh and 70 thousand has been put for the Sixth Schedule Areas, this amount for this Agricultural experimental research purposes—this should be put also for the United K. & J. Hills.

Then again, Sir, I want to point out to the Government about the necessary of increasing the development fisheries. I urge upon the Government to increase the development of the same in the Sixth Scheduled Areas specially in the United K. & J. Hills. This is a very important work. But no provision has been made in the Sixth Scheduled Areas. Provision for this work is immediately necessary. In the Khasi & Jaintia Hills many people wanted grant-in-aid specially now that we are not getting the regular supplies of fishes from Pakistan. We must have our own fisheries in the hills to meet our requirements. In view of the attitude taken by Pakistan in the matter of supply of fishes, it is very urgent and important that we develop our own pisciculture in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Adjournment.

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

After Lunch

***Rev. J.J.M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, though I have not moved my Cut Motions, the object of my Cut Motions is to urge Government to encourage development of fisheries in the Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas, specially in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. There is no denying of the fact that the work is very important. No provision has been made in the whole budget for this. Provision for this work is immediately necessary. In the Khasi Hills many people have applied for grants-in-aid for rearing fish.

Then another matter on which I want to urge upon the Government is that the amount of Rs. 15,000 is quite inadequate for the purpose. My object is not to criticise the Government in this matter. Because after all this is not the responsibility of this new Government for the figures that have been included in the budget. But, Sir, I would like to point out to the Government that the sum of Rs. 15,000 is quite inadequate for the purpose, as provided by the Government. Only a sum of Rs. 15,000 will be placed as grants to private enterprises for opening poultry farm, etc., in column Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas, at page 330 of the Budget. The amount provided is very inadequate. The amount allotted for United Khasi-Jaintia Hills is only Rs. 4,000. This is quite a good thing which the Government have done. I consider that it is very good move in the right direction. But the amount specially for the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills should be about the rupees one lakh for the border area. It should cover the enterprises for rearing pigs, goats, sheep, cattle and poultry, etc. These things should be encouraged in the district specially when the people in the border areas are in great distress. The Government has appointed the Tribal Advisory Committee to examine the conditions of the people living in the border areas and the Advisory Committee will send their recommendations to the Government. Pending receipt of recommendations the Tribal Advisory Committee, I hope, the Government will give direction to the Deputy Commissioner in the meantime to take action by him immediately in the matter so that the people may be helped to a great extent to carry on with their enterprises for rearing pigs, goats, sheep, cattle and poultry, etc.

Sir, this is all that I have to say.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words in support of the Motion moved by the Honourable Agriculture Minister and I want to oppose some of the criticisms made by the hon. Members from the Opposition benches.

Ours is an agricultural country. 83.2 per cent of our people are agriculturists. As we know that our Government have launched some schemes of experiments and have been making some plans with a view to improve agricultural produce of our country. So we must wait for some time for the full result that may be achieved.

Sir, just after my college career and before I came to politics, I was a cultivator and I used to work as such in the fields. At that time the Department of Agriculture was known to us as 'Aluguti Department'. At that time not only this Department could do any work for the benefit of the people of our State but also the Department was not popular with the common people. This Department is going ahead now and practically the Department is trying to solve the real problems facing the cultivators of our State. As you know, Sir, our people in the State, specially the cultivators are very poor people. Here also like other States each cultivator has got a problem of his own. If you go to a village, you will find that some of our cultivators have no bullocks to plough their lands, some of them will have no seeds to sow in the fields and some others will say that they have no fertilisers to use in the fields; so they want agricultural loans, and some of them have no land. Each of those problems facing our agriculturists have to be solved by the Agriculture Department. We have got about one crore of people in our State, out of which about 73 lakhs of people are cultivators, and this department is to solve this seventy-three lakhs problems. Therefore, Sir, it cannot be denied that it is a gigantic problem for the Agriculture Department of our Government. As we know that the agricultural population in our State have been increasing from 12.3 per cent to 15.2 per cent of the population in our State. So we are to provide them for being engaged in agricultural works. That is another task for the Department of Agriculture.

Then, Sir, some of our Friends observed regarding the bureaucratic idea of the officers of the Agriculture Department. But I should say that it is a tale of the past. In 1953 our great leader, the Revered Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,

said in inaugurating the conference of the Agriculture Ministers of all State "officials approach the problems of our common man with a coat and necktie and collar mind." That is now a tale of the past. Now our officers know how to approach our common people and they know how to serve them. As an instance I could cite an example that in 1953, the then Agriculture Minister of our State with the District Agricultural staff while on tour in the interior in my district Newgong, the Agriculture Minister actually worked in the field to kill some insects with the officers of the Department near the Brahmaputra, till 11 P. M. I was also with them.

Therefore, I think, our Friend must change the idea that our officers are still working with bureaucratic ideas. I am sure in these days of improvement we have been able to mould the minds of the old agricultural officers to adjust themselves with the development of time and the wish of the people and that is a great achievement of our Government. In this connection I may point out that our agricultural production is always shown as something much higher than what we actually produce. The usual practice of basing the figure on the out-put of a single year is not always correct, because the out-put varies according to changes in climatic condition. So the out-put of one single year cannot be taken as a reliable index of our food production. As we know three-fourths of India as a whole is dry, so also half of Assam is dry. The actual rainfall in Assam is only for three months and therefore we were in the past accustomed to one cultivation only. Therefore in the report of the Planning Commission much stress is given to the irrigation scheme. Unfortunately in the first plan period we did not achieve any success in respect of irrigation scheme. The irrigation scheme is divided into three categories, *viz*, major Irrigation, medium sized irrigation, and minor irrigation. The major irrigation scheme is the river valley project, but in Assam we did not have any major irrigation scheme during the first plan period and we are not going to get any in the second plan period either as has been said by the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture the other day, that hydrological data and other informations of Kapilli River Valley Project are being collected which will not be completed until 1959. That is a great set-back no doubt to the country because as we know that without a river valley project 90 per cent our river water sources has gone waste and it cannot be utilised for the benefit of our people. Therefore it is a great set-back and I request the Government that they must not be idle in this very important matter and that collection of data and other things must be speeded up and at

least one river valley project, namely the Kapili River Valley Project, must be taken up without further delay so that we may reap the benefit at least in the last part of the Second Five Year Plan. As regards medium-sized irrigation scheme, here also we have not been successful to any appreciable degree. Similarly in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan also the minor irrigation scheme was not given much importance but later on it was given some importance and some wells, channels, deep tube wells were constructed. As I have spoken before that as half of our State is dry, therefore we should try our level best for the success of these minor irrigation projects. As for instance, in Nowgong district, particularly in that area which I have the honour to represent, the average rainfall is only 18 to 20 inches. Therefore it is very difficult to have any good cultivation in our area until and unless we change the pattern of crops itself. Moreover, if we do not make a net-work of irrigation system by constructing some channels, wells and deep tube wells this part of the district which was once known as the granary of Assam will soon go dry and be converted into a desert. Similar is the case with the thickly populated area of the district which is nearby the town of Nowgong itself. As most of us have seen the report in the newspaper that the land in this part of the district was very nice and produced 12 to 15 mounds of paddy per bigha and though we were having three cultivations there, for want of water the whole area within a radius of 20 miles from the town has gone dry and people are facing untold miseries for want of cultivation. So I request the Government to find out all such dry pockets and at once arrange for a net-work of irrigation in those areas. In respect of the irrigation scheme there is however one difficulty. There is a provision in its implementation that 50 per cent of the cost should be contributed by the people. But, Sir, we are aware of the plight of our people so much so that Government have had to give gratuitous relief, test relief and agricultural loans seeing the misery of these people. Then how can it be possible for these poor people to bear the 50 per cent share? Therefore I request the Government to revise this condition of 50 per cent share contribution. Of course they can contribute some labour, but if we insist on 50 per cent contribution from the people, it will mean more a burden to them than any help. I urge Government to do away with this system of 50 per cent contribution and make a network of this irrigation scheme in our State specially in the dry areas, otherwise the whole scheme of agriculture in the State will fail miserably. As we all know the percentage of yield in jute in Assam was the highest in India but last year the percentage went down considerably because of the unscientific way in which the Bunds

have been constructed. Formerly the silts of the river Brahmaputra could go into the fields and thus helped the fertility of the soil specially for jute. But with the erection of these Bunds this benefit has been denied and the yield has gone down. It is therefore of utmost importance that some openings should be immediately made in these Bunds so as to allow the flood water of the Brahmaputra to enter the fields, otherwise the economic condition of our people will badly deteriorate. We must apply scientific knowledge in constructing these Bunds to do real service to the people. I request Government to have the irrigation scheme undertaken in a scientific way to improve our agricultural production. This is the main problem of our agriculture.

As regards veterinary, I have only one word to speak. We know that there is dearth of technical people in the country, still then whatever possible under the circumstances should have been done. But so far nothing appreciable has progressed in the matter of veterinary. We know that in district of Nowgong a village key centre was taken in the Second Plan, the constructions of which was to complete by 1957-58 but nothing is being done till now. Land was provided but not to speak of construction of the houses, even a brick has not been laid in the site. If Government fail to do these things which concern the people most like the key village centre then they would be failing to do service to the people. So I say Government should be alert in this matter.

During the question hour I was very much surprised to hear from the Minister for Agriculture when he said that the Veterinary Field Assistants have no power to give injections to the cattle, but I doubt that is not a fact because in the very presence of the Director of Agriculture, the Additional Director of Agriculture and others I found that these Veterinary Field Assistants did give injections to the cattle but the Minister-in-charge said that the Field Assistants are not given that power to inject the cattle.....

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture etc.): They can inject but they are not supposed to do the job of a doctor without the supervision of a doctor. For example, the Compounder can give the injection under the supervision of a doctor, therefore, Sir, these Veterinary Field Assistants cannot give the injections independently without the supervision of a doctor.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): But Sir, I have seen that these Veterinaries Field Assistant did give injection to the cattle. However, I want to conclude my speech with a request that Government would see their way to open separate department of Small Irrigation Schemes in the district to cope with the amount of work for the development of agricultural production in our country.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR Sarbhog: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding improvement of fisheries I find that a sum of Rs.12,0000 has been provided in the Budget and therefore, I want to say that this amount is not sufficient to improve all the fisheries. In this connection I would like to say that there are many fisheries which have become silted up, therefore, in order to reclaim such fisheries a bigger amount should have been provided. Now coming to Sarbhog Beel I can tell you that it is not one of those fisheries which the Revenue Minister saw while he visited Barpeta last. Sir, our Revenue Minister told in this House the other day that when he went to Barpeta he saw fisheries without water. Neither it is like Jangalbubhu, where there are no water nor fish. But I am glad to inform the House that there is water and fish in Sarbhog Beel but the only reason is that this Beel is getting silted up day by day and the only way to reclaim this beel is by providing more money. Then, Sir, one thing more I would like to inform the House that some Pattas have been issued for in Sarbhog Beel. In some cases the annual Pattas have been cancelled and in some cases the annual pattas have been converted into periodic Pattas. I hope Government will see to this sort of things and strong action should be taken against those Sub-Deputy Collectors who are entirely responsible for issuing Pattas. Another important thing I want to speak about demarcation. Proper demarcation should be given around Sarbhog Beel, stone pillars should be put up so that the cultivators should not encroach. If after putting pillars and proper demarcation anybody encroach them only then action should be taken. Sir, actually there is water in the Beels but due to water hyacinths the Beels are getting silted up. In this connection I may inform the House that two officers from Shillong went to inspect the Sarbhog Beel and subsequently they made an estimate as to the requirement of fund for the reclamation of the Beels. Whether these two officers have submitted their report, I do not know, but if they have done it, it is well and good. I hope Government will provide sufficient money for the reclamation of the Beel. The Beel is situated in a very nice place, it is only half a mile from the town and the Public Works Department

road runs by its side. If this Beel is reclaimed there will be plenty of scope for rearing fish and we shall have also plenty of fish in the Beel. Now, Sir, I would not only like to draw the attention of the Government to this Sarbhog Beel alone but I want to give a general view to the other natural fisheries in the State and I hope Government will see their way to provide more money for the reclamation of all existing Beels in the State which have become silted up day by day.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, may I make a suggestion? I find that many hon. Members have tabled Cut Motions and they would like to speak on the Cut Motions.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid the right to move the Cut Motion does not automatically confer the right to speak. The hon. Members are free to table their Cut Motions, but the hon. Members are not entitled to speak on their Cut Motions unless they catch the Speaker's eye. Every Member has the right to table a Cut Motion but it is easy to understand that not every Member can be called to speak. Therefore in this matter Speaker has a discretion to pick and choose.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur): Sir, there is no way out of my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya. He now charges our Government for reclaiming big plots of land. But there is such scarcity of land in the State, if our Government would not have reclaimed a sizable portion of land, he would have accused Government for the same. Sir, the Britishers had done great injustice to our people. Through the manipulation of European Planters they did not allow small cultivators to cultivate tea. Actually the small cultivators could have cultivated tea in four or five acres of land which would have been quite enough for them but tea could not be grown in annual Patta land; so our small cultivators could not grow tea at all. Therefore, now I think our Government will think over this matter so that our people can also cultivate tea in small plots and I think it will be a boon if our people can grow some tea. One thing our people are averse to high land cultivation, but I can tell them that cultivation in low land is very difficult due to presence of clay in the soil. Sir, turmeric can be grown in our State and turmeric is growing wild there therefore should be no difficulty on part of our people to take to the cultivation of turmeric. Castor grows wild in Assam. Castor oil with a little scent is selling at ten rupees a seer. Til also wants no cultivation. For example Kochu and also potatoes

of every kind can also be grown by our people abundantly. Other cash crops such as cashew nuts, black pepper, etc., can also be grown by our people easily but our people are not keen about this and that is the difficulty. Regarding qualified people, I may say that our cultivators have much experience, Government can utilise their experience also. In America there was a man named Barbunk. This man had done marvellous work in the field of cultivation and so the State requisitioned his services to give lecture in the University. Our Government can also take this course.

Regarding Veterinary, there is one difficulty. If we do not do away with the words “গৰু ডাক্তাৰ” our youngmen are not going to take up service under the Veterinary Department. They would be veterinary surgeons, but they do not like to be “গৰু ডাক্তাৰ”. If you do away with these words, I think our youngmen will come forward gladly.

Then, Sir, our people want veterinary doctors and grazing reserves. We have veterinary doctors and grazing reserves, but they cannot improve the cattle without fodder. If you want to improve cattle, you must first take to fodder, but our people are not very enthusiastic about fodder. Everyone wants the doctor to come and improve the cattle, but I think that is never possible. Sir, we have grazing reserves, but not much milk. The milk supply will be much more difficult in future because Assam is mostly a country of tribals and they do not take milk now; instead they take Laopani. As Laopani is going to be prohibited, they will take to milk and then the position would be very difficult. Therefore, our Government should take steps to provide more milk to the people; otherwise the health of our people will surely deteriorate.

I do not like to speak long, as many hon. Members are speaking about many points. I just give these salient points.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Report of the Expert Commission of the League of Nations you will find a man's requirement of energy. According to it, an adult in India engaged in works, other than manual, requires 2,400 calories and 2,600 calories for muscular activity. And to have that energy the Nutrition Advisory Committee of India recommends that a balanced diet of an adult Indian per day should be—

Cereals	... 14	ozs.	Milk	... 10	ozs.,
					if he is vegetarian then
Vegetables	... 10	„			14 ozs.

Pulses	...	3	ozs.	Fruits	...	3	ozs.
Fish	...	3	„	Meat	...	3	„
Sugar	...	2	„	Fat	...	2	„
				and Egg	—one	oz.	

Now, I want to ask the Government and the Department to make an enquiry whether the people of Assam are getting this diet per day and whether they are in a position to have it. Our people are ill-fed, ill nourished and are facing starvation conditions. I have some reports with me from the Nowgong district which is the granary of Assam. In the Roha area from where the present Minister of Nowgong comes, in these five villages, *viz.*, Kumergaon, Majgaon, Durgajan, Rupahitali, Bamunigaon, comprising 334 houses, only 507 people have food and 2,112 people have no food. Then in the Morigaon area, from where our *ex*-Minister comes, in the villages of Gohaingaon, Mariburagaon, Marihiragaon, Mari Aragaon and Alisinga, consisting of 327 houses, only 12 houses comprising 116 people have food and 2,051 persons are starving. (*A voice*:—Is it in Amguri constituency?). No it is in Nowgong, from where the *ex*-Minister of Nowgong came.

Mr. SPEAKER : Many Members have association with Nowgong. Some are sons of Nowgong and some are sons-in-law of Nowgong (*laughter*).

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, on 3rd December, 1957, a Memorandum from the public of Nowgong was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner stating that Nowgong was in the grip of a famine and Nowgong should be declared as 'Famine area'. I request Government to make an enquiry and take steps to save these people from the grip of famine. This is my earnest request. Sir, carrying children on their backs even the women and aged people are moving from village to village in search of food. Is this Assam where we live and where our Ministers enjoy in a luxurious way? Is this Assam for which we can be proud of? Assam had a splendid past but now due to Congress rule she is now in the grip of a famine. This is the condition, Sir. In this connection, I want to suggest that land reforms should be carried out immediately. This matter should be taken up in right earnest. There are serious weaknesses in our land reforms measures. Exemption of several types of land from the ceiling, thus reducing the area for distribution among the cultivators,

paying heavy compensation to the land-owners, absence of measures for implementation of reforms by the democratically elected bodies vested with adequate power, etc., do not ensure distribution of land on a big scale, without this it is impossible to bring upsurge in agriculture; without which it is impossible to generate capital formation in the rural area and to secure stabilization of prices. That is why I request Government that land reforms should be made in an earnest manner and at the same time they should be implemented very speedily. Loans should be granted to the peasants if and when necessary. It should be as prompt as in China. The other day a member of the Government benches referred to the report of the Indian Delegation in China, and I would also like to point out that in China loans are given in two to three days. This is stated in the report itself. Now, Sir, here in Assam if a man applies for loan, not to speak of two or three days, or two or three months, it takes years to give the loan.

One Shri Hari Baruah of Juktali Mauza applied for a loan last year but no reply has been received up till now by him. In this way there are thousands of applications for loan but they have not got it. So, I request the Government that loans should be speedily granted so that the purpose for which it is granted is served and for delay in granting loan the poor and needy peasant need not be made to suffer.

Another point, I want to suggest is that our peasants are continuing with the old method of implements for cultivation. I would suggest that modern and scientific implements should be introduced in Assam. There are about 25,000 villages and if Government takes up some model mechanised cultivation in some of these central villages, in that case our peasants will be able to pick up the methods of scientific and modern cultivation which will go a great way to improve their financial condition.

Next, I want to suggest about supplying better type of seeds to our cultivators. Sir here are some Ahu seeds supplied by the Agriculture Department to the Co-operative Society of Ganeshguri Village of Belhola Mauza in the district of Kamrup. (On being asked by the Speaker the Member kept the sample of seeds on the Library table).

This is the sample of the Ahu seeds, the cultivators of Ganeshguri sown them some time ago but still they are not germinating and growing. Last year some Ahu seeds were

supplied in Sapekhaiti but instead of Ahu paddy Bow paddy grew up. In distributing seeds these anomalies should not take place and peasants should be supplied with seeds of best quality which can give good yield.

Moreover, my another suggestion is that there should be some facilities for training the peasants in upto-date and modern methods of cultivation because it appears that our agricultural officers are trained in these methods but it is found that our agriculturists know better cultivation than these officers. Therefore, instead of giving training to the officers who will have to impart the same to the peasants, my suggestion is that some villagers or actual tillers should be picked up for each centre for training. In my opinion, the village Panchayat would be the best unit or centre for this purpose, where we can train our peasants who are the actual tillers of the soil and these centre should be equipped with modern and scientific methods of training in agriculture.

I would suggest further that Government should undertake the task of not only supplying with seeds, manures and other goods at reasonable price but they should also purchase their agricultural produce so that they are not cheated as at present by the money lenders, merchants, wholesalers and bankers. So, I would request the Government that in order that they may get fair and reasonable price for their produce, Government should purchase their produce. This is very important for the economic upliftment of our peasants.

I want to place another fact before the House, *i. e.*, our statistics on agriculture are almost always wrong and misguiding. The statistics taken for crop-cutting sample survey is wrong. I would suggest that village Panchayats should be asked to do this job of collection of statistics. In that case some persons from the Panchayats can go from house to house, field to field and collect accurate statistics. Panchayats will be able to do this work better. I think, Government will accept this suggestion of mine.

There are many other suggestions to make, but for want of time, I cannot go deep into these matters

I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me for making my speech.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই দাঙিধৰা কৰ্ত্তন পুস্তাবটো সমৰ্থনকৰি কেইটামান কথা কব খোজো। মই কবখোজো যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মিজোৰা গৰুৰ নামত জিকি আজি চৰকাৰ বাঠন কৰিছে সেই গৰুৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে পোন পুৰণে গুৰু দিব লাগিছিল। আমি বাজেটত দেখিছো কেবল ৪৭ লাখ টকা ভেটেবিনাৰী শিতানত ধৰিছে, কিন্তু তাৰ বেচি তাগ টকা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দৰমহাৰ কাৰণে আৰু contingency কাৰণে ধৰিছে worksৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ৪০ হাজাৰ টকাহে বাজেটত দেখা পাইছো।

(voice—মাক আছে)

আছে যদি সেইটো সদনৰ বাহিৰতহে আছে। নিঃস্বক সদনত খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে পুতোকৈ আলোচনা কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে বহুতো বক্তৃতা হৈ যাও কিন্তু কেনেদৰে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হব সেইটোৰ মূলতে যে গো বন্ধা পুৰোজন সেইটোৰ পুতি বিশেষ গুৰু দিয়া দেখা নাই। আমাৰ দিনৰ নেতা সকলে আৰু তাৰতৰ্মত মিসকল বজাই বাজাই কৰি গৈছিল তেওঁলোকে ইয়াৰ ওপৰত ইমান গুৰু দিছিল যে তেওঁলোকে গৰুক দেবতা হিচাবে গন্য কৰিছিল। গৰুৰ পুতি গুৰু নিদিলে আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান নহব। চৰকাৰে যদি গোশালা বিলাক সুপৰিকল্পনা কৰি organise কৰি যথোচিত সাহায্য দিয়ে তেনেহলে তাৰ দ্বাৰা গো সেৱা কৰা হব নে দেশৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা আৰু গাখীৰৰ সমস্যা দূৰ কৰা হব? হেলেনৰ গো শালা দেখি আগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে সেই গো শালাক সাহায্য দিব লাগে বুলি remark দি আহিছিল। আমাৰ সেই সময়ৰ ডেপুটি মিনিষ্টাৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াইও remark দি আহিছিল কিন্তু হেলেনৰ গোশালাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে? বাজেটত দেখিছো মাত্ৰ ২ হাজাৰ টকা গোশালাৰ নিৰ্মাণত ধৰিছে আৰু এটা পৃষ্ঠাত দেখিছো cattleshowৰ কাৰণে ২০ হাজাৰ ধৰিছে কিন্তু সেই টকা কাৰ্যক্ষেত্ৰত লগাইছেনে? আসামত কিমান গোশালা বা গোশদন খোলা হৈছে আৰু যদি খোলা নাই কিয় খোলা নাই মই জানিব খোজোঁ।

গাখীৰ সকলোকে লাগে, গাঁৱতোলাগে শিউনতো লাগে, কেচৰাকো লাগে বুলুকো লাগে পুতিপাল কৰে তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে কি সাহায্য দিছে? এনেকুৱা বহুত মানুহ আছে যি কেবল গাখীৰৰ ব্যবসায়ই কৰে, তেওঁলোকে টাউনতো গাখীৰ দিয়ে, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে গাখীৰ উৎপাদী ক্ষেত্ৰত কি নীতি গৃহণ কৰিছে বা কোন কোন গাঁৱত সাহায্য দিছে মই জানিবখোজো। মোৰ নিজৰ জাগাৰ বিছাৰী, তেজপুৰ, চেকিয়াজুলী অঞ্চলৰ বহুত মানুহে গাখীৰৰ ব্যবসায় কৰে তেওঁলোককেই বা চৰকাৰে কি সাহায্য দিছে জনাব পাৰেনে?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইয়াৰ পাচত গৰুৰ খাদ্য সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে কও। মানুহৰ খাদ্যৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহু কৰিছে বা কৰিবলৈ মোৱা দেখা পাইছো যেহেতু মানুহে কথা কব পাৰে, অভিযোগ কৰিব পাৰে, পুয়োজন হলে আন্দোলন কৰিব পাৰে। গৰুৱে কিন্তু নোৱাৰে। যদি গৰুৱেও পাবিলেহে তেনে, তেন্তে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ ওচৰলৈ গৰুবীলাকে আহি জুমুৰি দি ধৰিলেহে তেনে। মানুহৰ খাদ্যৰ লগত গৰুৰ উপযুক্ত ঘাৰৰ যোগানধৰাত সন্দ্বন্ধ আছে যেহেতু প্ৰেতিয়ক সকলৰ খেতিৰ পুমান সম্বন্ধ হল গৰু। কাজেই গৰু পৰা কাম পাবলৈ হলে গৰুক ভালকৈ পুতিপালন কৰিব লাগিব আৰু ভালকৈ গৰুৰ আহাৰ যোগান ধৰিব পাবিলেহে মানুহৰ খাদ্য সংগৃহ কৰিব পৰা হব আৰু আজি পুৰল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব। ইয়াৰ লগতে গৰুৰ মহামাৰীৰ সময়ত যে গৰু বিলাকক চিকিৎসা দিব পৰা নহয় সেইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। চিকিৎসাৰ নামত কেইটামান 'ডিচপেনচাৰী' আছে হয় তাত ঔষধ অথবা ডাক্তৰৰ অভাব। তাৰোপৰি যেতিয়া ডাক্তৰ

পোতা যাৰ ডাক্তৰে পৰচা নহলে নাচায়। কবলৈ দুখনাগে ১৯৫৬ চনৰ মহামাৰীৰ সময়ত ডাক্তৰে গৰুবিলাকৰ বেমাৰ চাওঁতে 'ফিজ' লৈছিল। মহামাৰীত গৰু মৰি গৈছে আনফালে ডাক্তৰৰ ফিজ নহলে গৰুৰ বেমাৰ চোৱা নহয়। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ এই মনোবৃত্তিটো সচাটক মূখ্য কৰিব লগা কথা। অকল সিয়েই নহয় সেই পাপিষ্ঠ.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Order Order, পাপিষ্ঠ শব্দটো unparliamentary.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** চাব, মই মনৰ আবেগত সেই শব্দটো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছোঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই পাপিষ্ঠ শব্দটো এই সদনৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ বাহিতুত। আপুনি পূত্ৰাহাৰ কৰক।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** চাব, মই মনৰ আবেগত কৈছিলোঁ। উঠাই লৈছোঁ। সেই মহামাৰীৰ সময়ত মোৰ নিজৰ ৯ জনী গাই মৰিছে আৰু সেই গাই কেইজনীয়ে ২৭ সেন গাখীৰ দিনে দিছিল। তাৰোপৰি মই জানো কেইটামান খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালত ৭২ টাকৈ গৰু মৰিছিল। এইটো খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে কম ক্ষতিৰ কথা নহয়। অথচ নিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে সেই সময়ত মাত্ৰ ২,৫০৯টা গৰু মৰিছিল বুলি হিচাব দাখিল কৰিছে। মোৰ বিবেচনা মতে অকল সিমানেই নহয় গৰুৰ মৃত্যুৰ সংখ্যা আৰু বঢ়ি। অকল এটা মহকমাত ইমান গৰু মৰাটো কম কথা নহয়। অথচ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই মহকমাত cattle loan মাত্ৰ ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা দিছে তাৰ মানে এটা গৰু মাত্ৰ দুটাকাত কি নিবলৈ চৰকাৰে হিচাব কৰি দিছে। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। যদি এয়ে হয় খেতিয়ক সকলে হালৰ গৰু কেনেকৈ কিনিব আৰু কেনেকৈ খেতি কৰি খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব? এই বিষয়ে যদি চৰকাৰে চকুনিদিয়ে তেন্তে খাদ্য-সংকটটোৱা দিনকদিনে বৃদ্ধি হৈ আহিব।

ইয়াৰ পিচত সেই অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক দোং আছে সেই বিলাকলৈ চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া নাই।

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture etc.):** ক'ব দোঙৰ কথা হৈছে?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** টংলা আৰু হাৰিশিঙাৰ। (সময়ৰ সংকেট ধবনি) সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ কোনো বকম উপকাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগে সাধন কৰিব পৰা নাই। খেতি বাতি একে বাবেই নষ্ট কৰিছে। আমি অনুসন্ধান কৰি জানিব পাৰিছোঁ এই অঞ্চলত কমতকৈও ৬০ হাজাৰ মৌন ধান নষ্ট হৈছে। গতিকে মই ক'ব খোজিছোঁ বাইজৰ কামত নহা এই বিভাগটোৰ পুতি যদি চৰকাৰে নজৰ নিদিয়ে তেন্তে ইয়াক ভাঙি দিব লাগে অথবা চৰকাৰী কৰি দিব লাগে। নহলে এই বিভাগটোৰ ওচৰত চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰক.....

(সময়ৰ সংকেট ধবনি)

(মাননীয় সদস্যয় নিজৰ আসন গ্ৰহণ কৰে।)

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I call Shri Gopesh Namasudra to speak, I must say that he should speak only for 5 minutes because the leader of the group will speak for 45 minutes and he said that some of his friends will sacrifice their time for him.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Yes, Sir, Shri Barthakur will not speak.

Mr. SPEAKER: The leader of the group will speak for 45 minutes so Shri Namasudra will speak only for 5 minutes.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi Reserved for Scheduled Castes]: মাননীয অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি নিজে দি চাষিই পুস্তান উত্থাপন করেছি এবং আমাদের বিরোধিতা থেকে যে সমস্ত পুস্তান উত্থাপন করা হয়েছে আমি তা সমর্থন করে আমরা বক্তব্য রাখছি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এঁরা বক্তব্যে পারিলাম যে পূর্ব পরিকল্পনা পরিচালনায় আমরা যে খাদ্যউৎপাদন ব্যক্তিতে সক্ষম হয়েছিলাম দ্বিতীয় পরিচালনায় আমরা তা পারিছি না কেন? এতকি আমরা এ ধরনা করতে পারি যে দ্বিতীয় পরিচালনায় আমাদের কৃষক শ্রেণী সহযোগিতা করতেননা অথবা পূর্ব পরিচালনা কালে অনুষ্ঠান আনহাওয়া পেয়ে কসল ভাল হয়েছিল এবং তার উন্নয়ন নিয়ে আমরা খাদ্য উৎপাদন ব্যক্তিতে ফেলেছি বলে আমাদের কৃষি এবং শস্য উৎপাদন বিভাগ বাহাদুরী নিবেদন ? এ দুটির কোনটা সত্য সে সম্পর্কে আলোচনা এই পাচমিনিট সময়ে সম্ভব পর নয়। তবে মাননীয় কৃষি মন্ত্রী বাজেট বক্তব্য একটা ভিনিস alarming বলে আমি বুঝতে পেরেছি এবং সে সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করতে চাই। তিনি বলেছেন, আমাদের কৃষক শ্রেণীর একটা বড় অংশ অর্থকরী কসল উৎপাদনের দিকে ঝুঁকিয়েছে। কৃষি পুস্তান অথচ খাদ্য গাতি এই আসানের কৃষক যদি খাদ্যউৎপাদন ছেড়ে অর্থকরী কসলের দিকে ঝুঁকিয়ে তবে অবস্থার অবনতি হবে বলে আমি মনে করি। এর কতক গুনি কারণ হয়ে গেছে।

প্ৰথমতঃ আমাদের জমিতে উৎপাদন কম হয় যার ফলে উৎপাদনের দায় সংকুলান সম্ভব হয় না।

দ্বিতীয়তঃ মরশুমের সময় বাজার দর অত্যন্ত নেমে যায়, যার ফলে খাদ্য উৎপাদন কৃষক লোকগান যায়। সেই কারণেই যে অর্থকরী কসলের দিকে ঝুঁকিয়েছে। আমি নিজে একজন কৃষক; এবং মর আমার অর্ধেক জমিতে গুপু, আউস কসল ফলাবো ঠিক করছি পরবর্ত্তী শাইল করবো না। সেই জমিতে বাঁধা কপি, বেগুন, আলু পুত্ৰতি ফলাবো কারণ বেশী পরমা সেখানে পাওয়া যায়। এবং এর পর বৎসর আউস না করে পাট করবো, কারণ আউস থেকে পাটের বাজার দর বেশী।

এই অবস্থার পরিবর্তন করতে হলে প্ৰথম প্ৰয়োজন খাদ্য শস্যের বিশেষ করে ধানের ন্যায় দরের স্থায়ীত্ব।

দ্বিতীয় প্ৰয়োজন—জমিতে অধিক উৎপাদন—intensive cultivation.

জাপানী পুথায় খান চাষ সরকার উৎসাহ দিচ্ছেন খুব ভাল পুথা—এতে বেশী উৎপাদন হয়। কিন্তু আমাদের সরকারের জানা উচিত জাপান আর ভারতবর্ষ এক নয়।

জাপান highly mechanised country, সেখানে কৃষির শিল্প অথবা কৃষি উৎপাদনও mechanised, ফসলের নিষ্চয়তা অনেকটা নির্ভর করে time factor এর উপর পৃথক উপর নির্ভর না করে জাপান time factor কে নিজের আয়ত্বাধীনে নিয়ে এসেছে কাজই উৎপাদন সেখানে পরিকল্পনানুযায়ী হয়।

আমরা পৃথক পৃথক অর্থস্বার্থ উপর নির্ভরশীল তার উপর আবার রয়েছে সার পানি সমস্যা, ধান রোপন করার পর উইতার নাই, সেটা এখনো Calcutta তে indent করা হয়েছে। আমি পরীক্ষার কোন ব্যবস্থা নাই যে জমিতে যে সারের প্রয়োজন নাই সেটা দেওয়া হয়েছে, ফলে ফসল ভাল হয়না। তাই দেখা যায এক ব্যবস্থা যে কৃষক গ্রাম সেবকের প্রয়োজনীয় জাপানী প্রথায় ধান চাষ করেছে সে পরবর্তী ব্যবস্থা সে প্রধান চাষ করে না।

আমাদের গ্রাম সেবকদের দোষ দিয়ে লাভ নাই। এ সম্পর্কে কৃষকদের নিজেদের মতনাই যথেষ্ট। আমি শুনেছি কৃষকরা ওদের নাম দিয়েছে "দশ ইঞ্চি বাবু" আর না হয় "গোবিন্দ বাবু", কারণ কৃষকরা একটা জিনিষ এইগর গ্রামসেবকদের কাজ থেকে জানতে পেরেছে "দশ ইঞ্চি পর পর লাইন বেধে ধান গাছ লাগাও" আর ১২ ফুট দৈর্ঘ্য ৬ ফুট প্রস্থ এবং ৩ ফুট গভীর গর্তে গোবর জমাও"। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষি উৎপাদন সম্পর্কে আমি একটা সনাদ দিতে চাই। আমি জানতে পেরেছি বিভিন্ন পত্র পত্রিকার মাধ্যমে যে গোবিন্দে যুক্ত রাষ্ট্রে Vernalisation বা বাসন্তীকরণ নামে একটা পদ্ধতি আবিষ্কৃত হয়েছে। শস্যের বীজকে অঙ্কুরিত হবার পূর্বে কতকগুলি পদ্ধতির ভিতর দিয়ে নিম্নে গিয়ে পাবে জমিতে বুনান হয়। এই বীজ থেকে যে ফসল হয় উহা এক মাস পূর্বে আহরণ করা যায় অথচ উৎপাদনো ভাল হয়। আমাদের আউস এবং বুরো ধান যেটা খুব কম সময়ের মধ্যে ফলাতে হয় সেক্ষেত্রে প্রয়াস করা যেতে পারে। এতে আউসের ফসল তুলে পরবর্তী ফসল ফলাবার সময় যথেষ্ট খাকবে এবং বৈশাখের ঝড় জলের হাত থেকে বুরো ফসল রক্ষা পেতে পারে। Expert পাঠিয়ে এ পদ্ধতি পরীক্ষা করে দেখা উচিত।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষিকে যান্ত্রিক পর্যায়ে নিয়ে যাবার কথা পরে হবে। সেখানে পৌঁছাতে হলে আমাদের বর্তমান কাঠামোকে ভিত্তিকরেই অগ্রসর হতে হবে। এজন্য হালের বরাদ্দ এবং পশু সম্পদের উপর আমাদের নির্ভর করতে হয়। আমাদের পশু চিকিৎসা বিভাগ কি অবস্থায় আছে তার ভাল চিত্র পাওয়া যায় এই বাজেট প্রদর্শনের প্রশ্ন সময়ের দিকে লক্ষ্য করলে Starred বা Unstarred প্রশ্ন নিয়ে দেখলে দেখা যাবে যে দৈনিক গড়পড়তা একটা প্রশ্ন Veterinary বিভাগ সম্পর্কে হয়েছে। কোনটাতে ঘর নাই, কোনটাতে ডাক্তার নাই, কোন টাতে ঔষধ নাই এধরণের। আমাদের পাখারকান্ডিতে বৃটিশ আমলে একটা ভাল পশুচিকিৎসালয় ছিল। প্রথম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনায় আমাদের ডাক্তার হয়ে গেলেন District Officer; দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনায় আমাদের ওখানে ঔষধ যাওয়া বন্ধ হল এবং আগামী ঝড়ে তার ঘরটা পড়ে যাবে। এই হল আমাদের প্রগতি। অথচ আমাদের মন্ত্রীরা নূতন নূতন হাসপাতাল উদ্বোধন করছেন আর পুরাতন হাসপাতালে ডাক্তার দিবার ব্যবস্থা করছেন না। মন্ত্রী মহোদয় আমাদের বলেন আমাদের ডাক্তার নাই। ছাত্র পড়তে আসে না। কেন? আমাদের প্রয়োজন মত ছাত্রকে বিশেষ বৃত্তি দিয়ে পড়ানো দরকার। যদি সরকার পশু চিকিৎসার গুরুত্ব অনুভব করেন তবে পড়াশুনায় যাবতীয় ব্যয় বহন করে ডাক্তার তৈরী করা প্রয়োজন। কোন সময় কলেজে ভর্তি হতে হয় সেটা জানতে পারে আমাদের কাছাড়ের ছাত্ররা ভর্তির মেয়াদ উত্তীর্ণ হলে পর। কৃষি কলেজে ভর্তির সংবাদও কাছাড়ের ছেলেরা জানতে পারেনা সময় মত এ অভিযোগ শুনেছি। আশা করি সরকার এই সমস্যা দূর করবেন। এই বলে আমি সমস্ত ছাটাই পুষ্টাব সম্বন্ধে করছি।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, Veterinary, etc.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have taken a very critical attitude towards the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments. I agree with the hon. Members who have said that these are very important Departments and on the success of these Departments lies to a great extent the success and well being of the overwhelming majority of the population of this State. Sir, in course of the Governor's address and the budget discussions, almost similar criticisms were made with regard to these very Departments. I replied elaborately bringing out the various problems, and in doing so, I made no secret of the fact that I was not myself satisfied with the success of these Departments. I expected thereafter that the hon. Members of this House would ponder over the position and help the Government with necessary suggestions. But frankly speaking, I am extremely sorry to say that none of these problems have been properly considered and no suggestions have been given in the light of the problems that were posed by me before this House. Sir, it is very easy to say that there are no dispensaries ; it is very easy to criticise that there are no doctors ; it is very easy to criticise that our boys produced by the society from which we ourselves come, do not take up their jobs seriously after they are placed in charge of their respective jobs and that they take more interest in putting on their pants and shirts, etc. It is very easy to put forward these problems or pose them before the House but at the same time I expected that the House would give at least some answers to these problems in respect of the Agriculture, Veterinary and Fishery Departments. Sir, I reiterate once again that as the Agriculture Minister of Assam I not only very often feel disappointed and very much dejected, occasionally I feel that the task is so gigantic and difficult that it may be beyond the capacity of myself to achieve full success. I have no shame in saying so, because I feel the problem is very great. I expected times without number that serious thought would be given to these problems instead of playing to the gallery and expecting big banner lines in the newspapers, conveying news that such and such manner of criticisms have been made against the Agriculture Department.

Sir, what are the problems of the Agriculture Department ? The problems are—on the one hand it is of men and on the other hand of materials. Agriculture is an affair the success of which depends on the overall population of the

country, viz: out of the total population of Assam virtually say 70 per cent or 75 per cent are directly or indirectly engaged in it. The question of improvement of agriculture is the question of improvement of the standard of agriculture with regard to each one of these individuals which embraces about 80 lakhs of people. Therefore by merely saying why there are not many demonstrators, why there are so few seed multiplication schemes and the like, agriculture cannot be improved. As such I reiterated times without number in this House that public opinion was absolutely necessary in order to achieve success in the field of agriculture in a country. Sir, my Friend, Shri Hiralal Patwary suggested that we should make this organisation a non-official one. I have no difference of opinion with him with regard to this. But the question of success will have to be considered. The Co-operative Department in Assam is virtually a non-official organisation. The success of such a venture depends on one factor ; it depends on the men who come forward to form such organisations. Now why then 80 per cent of the organisations of the Co-operative Department went into liquidation ? In about 50 per cent of such organisations we find some sort of defalcation—and why ? Therefore to speak of deofficialising the Agriculture Department which embraces almost whole of the general population, one must think of the human material. It is very easy to make the Agriculture Department a non-official organisation, but it may have the same fate. The problem is not so very easy. Sir, times without number I have said that unless the public opinion is very alive it is an impossibility to rouse that amount of enthusiasm which will give us better agriculture production and a better Agriculture Department. Now what are the material factors necessary for its success ? As I have said, there is the necessity of men—the men cultivating with the ploughs in the fields ; firstly they must work hard ; they must have the desire to improve their lots ; they must have the desire to improve the lot of their country. Sir, I had shown by statistical figures what was the percentage of the people who work seriously in agriculture. I had statistically shown what was the amount of land which was cultivated in the State. The other day I pointed out what meagre amount of land was utilised for double cropping in our State. Now can the Agricultural Demonstrators alone, who are scattered all over the State—and their number is not also adequate—do the whole job ? Are they competent to teach every cultivator how to till his land in improved method, how to put every inch of his land under cultivation, how he should take up double cropping and work more than 143 days in a year ? For this,

the public opinion is necessary. Times without number I invited co-operation to create that public opinion from the Members of the House. I requested the hon. Members that they should help us in this job.

Similarly, Sir, it is time to realise that our people in Assam are comparatively lazy and the result is this that in competition with the people of the rest of India they are going behind. To-day whenever we start an embankment or any project we do not get our people in sufficient number to work. Is it the fault of the Government or is it due to the lack of public opinion I ask? Similarly, in every walk of life we find that some amount of laziness has crept in. So instead of making wild criticism, instead of throwing mud against others, we should consider these aspects of the matter very seriously. To-day I find it has been said that our Officers in the Agriculture or Veterinary Departments do not take up their work seriously. Have these Officers been taken in the Department for the last 2 or 3 years? Most of them have been working for a long time. They are the product of the same society from which we all have come. All the Agricultural Demonstrators have come from the villages and they belong to the family of cultivators. It is evident from the fact that most of them could not read beyond Class V or VI, they are poor people and come from the agriculturist families. Now after getting the training when these Demonstrators are entrusted with the jobs, if they do not take up their job seriously as has been alleged here, then we must consider the reason for this. I ask the hon. Members to examine this question seriously. It is true not only about the Agricultural Demonstrators alone; it is true about others in Assam. Now what is the remedy? In my opinion, it is the strong public opinion which is necessary. It is no use lamenting over the affairs of the Agriculture Department alone. I admitted it times without number. It is no use criticising the Government alone, because such a situation can and has not been created by the Government. Government is not responsible for this. Sir, when framing the First Five Year Plan Government thought of the man power. Government started a Veterinary College in Assam. Now the College is there, but it is nobody's fault that in the College 20 per cent of the seats remain vacant. It is not the fault of the Government that they do not get any other boys than those who pass the Matriculation examination in third division to take admission in the Veterinary College in Assam. It is very easy to say things in

harsh language. (Interruptions) Sir, in the Veterinary College we are not getting students of correct type. We have opened the College, we have given them scholarships, now if boys of correct type do not come forward or whoever come are only third division Matriculates, the people of Assam must think dispassionately as to why this is so. It is not the problem of Agriculture, Veterinary or any other Department alone. It is the problem of Assam. (*A voice*—people do not know that there is a Veterinary College.) Well then is it not the duty of my Friends like Shri Gopesh Namasudra and Shri Hiralal Patwary to make it known to the people? (Interruptions). Unless these state of affairs improve, it is no use starting more dispensaries. Sir, as I have said the other day, in Assam in average for an area covering 500 sq. miles we have got only one Veterinary Dispensary. The Department is running with half of its strength of officers. Now is it humanly possible for one man to look after all the cattle of an area covering 500 sq. miles? Is it possible for one man to innoculate 54,000 cattle so that there may not be any cattle mortality, in an area covering 500 sq. miles? Naturally he cannot, and so there will be some cases of death of cattle. I have said all these before this House. I posed these problems before the House. It has been said by my Friends that people do not know that there is a Veterinary College. Well the First Five Year Plan was printed in different languages and distributed in different parts of the States. Non-official persons were associated with the Plan. The Veterinary College is there physically in existence, and yet I am being told that boys do not know about it and hence we were not getting students. An astounding suggestion was given that the Department can promote the Veterinary Field Assistants to meet the shortage of doctors and that these Veterinary Field Assistants having very little training should diagnose and treat diseases.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [**Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)**]: আমি এবার ৫৯ জন ছেলে দেব—।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): চাৰ, টংলাৰ এগ্রিকালচাৰ অফিচ কিয় উঠোৱা হৈছে জানিব খোজো।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): On a point of information, Sir. Whether the District Animal Husbandry Officer can diagnose diseases?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, Veterinary, etc.): Sir, the District Animal Husbandry Officers need not necessarily be equipped with such special knowledge.

I was telling that normally a Veterinary doctor is expected to look after 54,000 cattle spread over 500 square miles. Due to the shortage of personnel he is now to serve double the number in double the area. The pressure becomes heavier when there is an epidemic. These aspects of the matter should have been considered by the honourable Members of this House. I apprised them of all these things while I delivered my speech on the last occasion on the floor of this House. In fact these problems need thorough examination. I am very happy, Sir, that you have kindly directed the Estimates Committee to look into the affairs of the Agriculture Department. Possibly that Committee will throw some amount of light into the state of affairs in the Department which will help us to improve the Department. I have been telling on the floor of this House, times without number, that there is dearth of doctors and some dispensaries have been going on without any doctor. As such there is no point in criticising the Government on that score.

Sir, unfortunately in formulating the First Five Year and the Second Five Year Plans the irrigation aspect of the matter was not considered. The schemes included mostly were drainage and embankment projects. There were not many a schemes for irrigation projects because at that time, the question of irrigation did not receive any prominence as in the case now today due to drought. Flood was the main problem then. Therefore, most of the schemes which were drawn up at that time were drawn up with a view to prevent flood or to drain out water logging in certain areas.

Now in the present context, we have been faced with the problem of drought; now there is demand for irrigation. All these have come at a time when every bit of the plan has been finalised. Now if we want to deviate from the plan then the permission of the Planning Commission and the Government of India, who had approved our schemes would have to be taken.

But what is the position now? When the Government of India itself is having a pruning down of the Second Five Year Plan target, because of shortage and difficulties of money, this Government is facing with new demands after demands for embankment, drainage and irrigation projects. However, I can tell the House that the suggestions made by different honourable Members will be kept in mind in spite of all these difficulties.

I will now refer to some of the opinions expressed by honourable Members of this House. I am very grateful to Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya for a thorough criticism he has made about the Department starting from Gaubati to Subankhata and Philobari. It is true that due to drought there had been scarcity of water in some areas including these reclamation schemes. But Sir, our main difficulty about deep tube-wells was regarding certain parts which were not available. Till we can solve that difficulty possibly people will continue to suffer.

My honourable Friend also referred to ginger cultivation in Ginger Research Station at Bhoi area. He said that there were not much ginger there and then he referred to one widow in his village who was producing more ginger than this Research Station. Perhaps, my honourable Friend could not appreciate that it is not a ginger producing centre, but it is a Research Station for ginger. Our intention is to do research work on ginger with a view to find out ways and means as to how hybrid and better quality of ginger could be produced in our State.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):
Are there any equipments ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture and Veterinary etc.): I am told that there are equipments.

Shr. GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Will the honourable Minister be pleased to enquire about it ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I will certainly enquire about it.

Then with regard to Citrus Farm near Burnihat he has asked whether any research work is being done there. Sir, I am told that research work is being done and the same has produced very good results which have been highly appreciated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Sir, I have already referred to the points raised by Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika who spoke about the cattle mortality. So I need not go into it again.

Next, a suggestion has been given by my honourable Friend, Shri Bhuban Chandra Prodhani about the Farmers' Forum. I am sorry to hear that in spite of invitation to

attend the Farmers' Forum which was held recently at Gulakganj, none of our officers went there. But, Sir, he cannot say the same thing about myself. As soon as he drew my particular attention to the fact of holding that forum, I took steps to help them by Government grant. The grant is not adequate but I add that I have tried to help them as a token of appreciation of Government. With regard to the same, I have already taken up a scheme in order to popularise the Farmers' Forum. For this purpose I am thinking of having a separate organisation so that the work can be done intensively and the agriculturists of our State can be associated with the problem of the Department through Farmer's Forum. At present with the help of the Community Project Department we are holding village leader training camp with the idea to associate public opinion and popular enthusiasm with our programme. We are now trying to popularise the Farmers' Forum in different areas of the State.

Now, I refer to the criticisms made by Reverend Nichols-Roy. He said that some of the schemes of the Department which were provided last year have been dropped this year. This is not a wholly correct proposition. In some cases the heads have been changed only.

Sir, he said that Government have not made adequate or any budget provision, as detailed at page 224 of the Budget for some matters; so the total amount of Rs. 38,700 should be reduced. According to him there should be adequate grants for (a) contribution for irrigation projects in the border areas, (b) seed distribution in border areas, (c) land reclamation in border areas, (d) cash crop development schemes in border areas for 1958-59. Sir, Rev. Roy said that provisions for these schemes were made in 1957-58. Sir, in this connection I may say that these schemes were financed by the Government of India for two years only, that is, for the year 1955-56 and 1956-57 for the border areas. Last year the provision was made in anticipation of the Government of India's sanction. But as the Government of India did not sanction the same, the schemes were ultimately sanctioned by the State Government during the month of January, 1958. In view of the fact that the Government of India had not agreed to sanction the scheme at the time when the budget was framed, no provision was made in the current year, *i.e.*, 1958-59. The question is under consideration of the Tribal Areas Department as to whether funds can be found for it through a supplementary demand. Now Sir, Rev. Roy also referred to (a) subsidy to growers for

cultivation of pepper and cashew nuts (b) irrigation project in Bhoi area and (c) also subsidy to cultivators in border areas and said that no provision have been made. I may say Sir, that no provision has been made for developmental work for the year 1958-59 under the head mentioned by him as the same related only to the committed expenditure for the First Plan. But Sir, and for all these, *i.e.*, regarding subsidy to the growers for cultivation of black pepper and cashew nuts, irrigation project in Bhoi areas and subsidy to cultivators in border areas, provision for these developmental expenditure on the above schemes has been made in the Second Five-Year-Plan under F.5-Agricultural Experiment and Research at page 228 of the Budget. The provisions under different heads are as follows:—

	Rs.
F.5 Agricultural Experiment and Research—	
(a) Scheme for subsidy to the growers for cultivation of cash crop (which relates to cashew nuts and black pepper.)	29,000
(b) Schemes for Land Reclamation (by way of terrace Rice Cultivation, contour bunding and Irrigation).	2,61,000
(c) Scheme for distribution of seeds and manures ...	30,000
Total	3,20,000

Sir, of the amount of allotment for United Khasi and Jaintia Hills is as follows:—

(b) Scheme for subsidy to the growers for cultivation of cash crop.	7,000
(c) Scheme for Land Reclamation	57,000
(d) Scheme for distribution of seeds and manures ...	8,000
Total	72,000

Sir, the criticism of Rev. Roy is not really correct. It appears that Rev. Roy has not carefully looked to the provision at page 228 of the Budget. Now Sir, regarding his criticism that there is no sufficient fund for intensive cultivation in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills in the border areas, I would like to point out that of the provision of Rs.58,640 an amount of Rs.28,300 has been provided for the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district during the year 1958-59 to meet expenditure on staff under the Minor Irrigation Scheme. It will be seen that this figure compares very favourably with the other Hills and Plains districts of the State as quite a large staff has been provided for the district. This provision is only for staff. Sir, in addition to it, there is a provision of Rs.52,500 as Government contribution for minor irrigation projects in the Khasi and

Jaintia Hills district during the year 1958-59. Sir, an equal amount will be forthcoming from the cultivators either in cash or in kind. The total provision for work will therefore, be Rs.1,05,000.

Then again Sir, it is not correct to say that no provision has been made for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district for soil conservation. The provision under Soil Conservation features under the Head J-6 Works at page 78 of the District Budget of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district where there is a provision of Rs.1,09,700 of which Rs.60,000 has been earmarked for Soil Conservation in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district. With regard to the other points regarding border areas which Rev. Roy has said the Committee which has been set up by the Government will certainly look into the same. Rev. Roy himself is a member of that Committee. I hope the Committee will make recommendations. Certainly the recommendations of the Committee will be sympathetically considered by the Government. Sir, now I will come to the points raised by Shri Joga Kanta Barua. He has thrown very good suggestions in the matter of increasing our food production. However, I may point out that due to the increase in acreage of cash crops our food production has been affected to some extent. Shri Namasudra has said that until and unless we can infuse the cultivators with a spirit to increase production, our efforts are not going to be successful. I agree. But Government alone can't do that. Public co-operation is necessary. Regarding the Japanese method of cultivation I find there is a diversity of opinions among the hon. Members. Some said that we should introduce the Japanese method of cultivation in our State and some said that the Japanese method of cultivation will not suit this part of the country. But I may say, Sir, that the latter view is not correct. The reason for failure of Japanese system in some area is due to the fact that the Gram Sevaks and the Demonstrators were not fully equipped with knowledge about Japanese method of cultivation. This is due to the fact that many of these people are untrained. In this connection I may say that the Government has undertaken a scheme to train up the existing untrained demonstrators. Accordingly some people are under training; possible by this time their training is already over. When all our demonstrators will come back with the requisite training which will be also on the Japanese method of cultivation, I am sure our difficulties will be to some extent solved.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Joga Kanta Barua has said that our people should also be allowed to go in for tea cultivation. I would like to say that this is not within the scope of the State Government. It is within the jurisdiction of the Central Government who control tea cultivation through Tea Board.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister will try to be short as under the rule we have to conclude the other items within 4 p. m.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture and Veterinary, etc.): Sir, one of my Friends has referred to the alleged miserable condition of the Barpeta dispensary. In this connection Sir, I told last year and I repeat this year also that the Barpeta dispensary is not the responsibility of the Government but of the Barpeta Local Board. Therefore, my Friend will be advised to remember my advice given last year and to refer this matter to the Local Board authority and see that the Local Board concerned improve the buildings of the dispensary in question. I, therefore, request my Friend to refer his criticism to the Local Board. I hope the Local Board will certainly look into it.

Sir, I think I have given replies to most of the important points raised by the hon. Members. As the time at my disposal is short I shall not be able to reply to all the other points raised by other hon. Members.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): What about giving grant to the Gosala ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, under the Second Five Year Plan we have made some provision for the Gosalas but it is not enough to enable us to give money to all the Gosalas. In fact with regard to the Gosala referred to by my Friend, Mr. Patwary it is not possible to give any money at the present moment. In this connection Sir, I may inform the House that we had submitted a scheme for the Gosala and if the scheme is approved by the Planning Commission then something can possibly be done for the Gosalas in our State.

Sir, certain suggestion has been given about Sorbhog Beel. I may inform the House that the question has been examined and the matter is now under consideration of the Government.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): What about minor irrigation scheme ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is provision to take up large number of minor irrigation schemes and we are allotting money on the basis that half of the expenditure will be borne by the Government and half will be forthcoming by public contribution. There are also some irrigation projects under the Embankment and Drainage Department.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA : I referred to the difficulties about contributing the half.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture and Veterinary, etc.) : Sir, this suggestion will have to be considered at a very high level. We got money from the Government of India for minor irrigation works on a particular pattern and according to that pattern, half the money is to be contributed by Government and half by the people. If that has got to be changed we have got to take it up at a much higher level. This Government by itself cannot decide it.

With these remarks, Sir, I would request my Friends kindly to withdraw their cut motions.

Mr. SPEAKER : Are the motions going to be withdrawn ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) : We are not withdrawing.

Mr. SPEAKER : Then I will put the cut motions one by one. The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40, Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40, Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40, Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the total provision of Rs. 1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head 40.—Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(The opposition claimed a division).

The House divided with the following result :—

Ayes—10.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Shri Biswa Nath Upadhyaya. | 6. Shri Hiralal Patwary. |
| 2. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. | 7. Shri Khagendra Nath Bar-
baruah. |
| 3. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar. | 8. Shri Nilmoney Barthakur. |
| 4. Shri Gopesh Namasudra. | 9. Shri Pakhirai Deka. |
| 5. Shri Hareswar Goswami. | 10. Dr. Sri Hari Das. |

Noes—44.

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| 1. Shri Sidhi Nath Sarma. | 22. Shri Hem Chandra Chakra-
varty. |
| 2. Shri Debeshwar Sarmah. | 23. Shri Joga Kanta Barua. |
| 3. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi. | 24. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda. |
| 4. Shri Hareswar Das. | 25. Shri Kamala Prasad Agar-
wala. |
| 5. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury. | 26. Sbrimati Komol Kumari
Barua. |
| 6. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi. | 27. Swami Krishnananda Bra-
machari. |
| 7. Mrs. Usha Barthakur. | 28. Shri Larsingh Khyriem. |
| 8. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika. | 29. Shri Mahadev Das. |
| 9. Shri Indreswar Khaund. | 30. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma. |
| 10. Mr. A. Thanglura. | 31. Maulavi Nurul Islam. |
| 11. Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar. | 32. Shri Omeo Kumar Das. |
| 12. Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani. | 33. Shrimati Padma Kumari Go-
hain. |
| 13. Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya. | 34. Shri Radha Charan Choudhu-
ry. |
| 14. Shri Biswadev Sarma. | 35. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua. |
| 15. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika. | 36. Shri Ram Nath Das. |
| 16. Shri Dardi Ram Dutta. | 37. Shri Ram Nath Sarma. |
| 17. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika. | 38. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey. |
| 18. Shri Durgeswar Saikia. | 39. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. |
| 19. Shri Dwijesh Chandra Dev
Sarma. | 40. Shri Sarbeswar Bardoloi. |
| 20. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. | 41. Shri Surendra Nath Das. |
| 21. Shri Harinarayan Baruah. | 42. Shri Tajammul Ali Barlaskar. |
| | 43. Shri Tamijuddin Prodhani. |
| | 44. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma. |

(The motion was negatived).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,69,33,400 under Grant No.20, Major head—40.—Agriculture, at page 223 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,69,33,400 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The motion was negatived).

Mr. SPEAKER : Now, I put the original motion. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,69,33,400 (Rupees one crore, sixty-nine lakhs, thirty-three thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture".

(The question was adopted).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the total provision of Rs.15,66,200 under Grant No.21, Major head 40. Agriculture—II—Fisheries, at page 304 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.15,66,200 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The Motion was negatived.)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.15,66,200 (Rupees fifteen lakhs, sixty-six thousand and two hundred), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture—II.—Fisheries".

(The question was adopted).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.40,000 (Rupees forty-thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

(The question was adopted).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the total provision of Rs.47,85,600 under Grant No.22, Major head 41.—Veterinary, at page 324 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.47,85,600, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(The Motion was negatived).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.47,85,600 (Rupees forty-seven lakhs, eighty-five thousand and six hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

(The question was adopted).

Grant No.46

63.-B.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, etc.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,17,94,300 (Rupees one crore, seventeen lakhs, ninety four thousand and three hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1959 for the administration of the head "63-B.—Community Development Projects, N.E.S., etc".

Mr. SPEAKER : Now, we take this demand to the next day.

Adjournment

(The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Tuesday, the 8th April, 1958).

Shillong :
The 8th August, 1959.

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