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1948

Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Second Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of
India, Act, 1935

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M., on
Saturday, the 20th March 1948

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the eight
Hon'ble Ministers and forty-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Grant of domicile certificate

Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI asked :

100. Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) What are the qualifications for obtaining a domicile certificate by non-Assamese ?
 - (b) Whether those people who are classed as floating people in 1941 census are considered as domicile and whether they are entitled to domicile certificates ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

100. (a)—A non-Assamese must have the following qualifications in order to obtain a domicile certificate :—
- (i) a homestead in the district where he must live continuously at least for ten years ;
 - (ii) desire to live there till his death ;
 - (iii) the non-possession of any landed property in his native district ;
 - (iv) the absence of frequent visits to his native place or district ;
 - (v) the absence of any interest or connection whatsoever with his native people.
- (b)—Generally speaking such people do not possess any homestead which is the main factor under the Rule 307(2) of the Executive Manual. As such they are not entitled to get a domicile certificate under the existing rules quoted above.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : Sir, in view of the reply given by the Government may I know whether the people who want to remain here permanently and have no intention of going back to their country of origin, should be declared clearly under some statutory provision that in such a case those people would have to give up their nationality of the country they previously belonged to ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : The reply that has been given here is based on the existing rules regarding domicile. As a matter of fact the wording in the reply is quoted from the existing rules. But what should be the future policy about this point is now being discussed in the Constituent Assembly. I do not know, Sir, how far the intention of the hon. Member can be incorporated in the new Constitution.

***Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** Sir, the point raised here in this connection and the answer given involves a question of interpretation of law. In Assam only we do not find that the word 'domicile' defined clearly. So we must have some sort of legal interpretation in the expression given by the Government. I have information, Sir, that there had been one question in this connection which was refused by you because this involved interpretation of law, and so it wanted the assistance of persons of legal profession. So, Sir, a counter question could not arise in this case.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Sir, is it a fact that many Assamese gentlemen who have property in Calcutta, Delhi and other places for a long time are not declared domicile of those places?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I am not aware of it.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Is there any bar for the Assamese to get similar domicile certificate outside the province?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I do not think there is any such bar.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, may I know whether all the persons to whom domicile certificates have been given have no landed interest in their native lands?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Sir, all this is done under the recommendations of the District authorities and I presume that before they recommend such cases they make full enquiries before recommending domicile certificates.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Sir, in the reply given it is stated:—"A non-Assamese must have the following qualifications in order to obtain a domicile certificate:—

(i) a homestead in the district where he must live continuously at least for ten years

May I know from Government whether such homestead should be on periodic or annual patta land?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: What I mean in answer to (a) (i) is homestead only.

***Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** বৰ্তমান অসমৰ ভিতৰত বহুত অনা-অসমীয়া লোকাইছে তেওঁলোক Domicile হব জানো?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: কব নোৱাৰো। আগলৈ প্ৰত্যেকটো case প্ৰত্যেক অৱস্থাব ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব।

***Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** তেওঁলোকে যি কোনো বিষয়ে আমাৰ মানুহতকৈ বেচি সুবিধা পাইছে। Domicile certificate এ দিওঁতে Government সেই বিষয়ে লক্ষ্য ৰাখিবনে?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI: District Officer সকলক গতকর্তা অৱলম্বন কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হব ।

***Srijut CHANOO KHERIA:** বাগানৰ বনুৱাসকল—যি সকলৰ কোনো Landed property নাই, এই মানুহ বিলাক Domicile—নে অসমীয়া ?

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: যি সকল পমুৱা অসমত স্থায়ী ভাবে বাস কৰিছে এওঁ বিলাক অসমীয়া নেকি ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ মতে এই বিলাক মানুহ অসমীয়া নহয় ।

Amount of Agricultural Income-Tax assessment

Srijut SANTOSH KUMAR BARUA asked :

101. Will Government be pleased to state the amount of Agricultural Income-Tax assessed for Assessment years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 in each district of the Assam Valley, showing separately the amount assessed for the permanently-settled areas in the case of Goalpara ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

101.—A statement containing the amount of Agricultural Income-Tax assessed for Assessment years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 in each district is placed on the Library Table.

The amount assessed for the permanently-settled areas in the case of Goalpara has also been shown in the statement.

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons

Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE asked :

102. Is it a fact that the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are not allowed extra charge allowance admissible under Fundamental Rule 49 as allowed to other Government servants when they hold charge of more than one circle ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR replied :
102.—Yes.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: With regard to Question No.102. Sir, may we know the reasons for making this discrimination in the case of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR : If any suggestion is given that will be considered by Government.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: I strongly protest against this invidious discrimination and request the Government to do away with it as early as possible.

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR : It is not possible to say just now, Sir, but the matter will be examined.

Indigenous people of Assam

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN asked :

103. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What communities living in Assam are called the indigenous people of Assam ?
- (b) Who are the people in Assam called the domiciled people of Assam ?
- (c) Whether those people continuing to live in Assam for more than 10 years but failed to get their domicile certificate can enjoy the privileges of the domiciled people of Assam ?
- (d) Whether those people living in Assam for over 10 years now can purchase land from the Assamese and from people domiciled in Assam and get Pattas for the same ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

103. (a)—All natives of Assam are called the "Indigenous people of Assam".
- (b)—A man who is not a native of the province shall be deemed to be domiciled in the province only when he has become the owner of a homestead (house and land) in the province, has already lived in that homestead for ten years, and intends to live in that homestead until he dies. The children of such a man will automatically be domiciled in Assam unless and until they clearly show their intention of reverting to the country from which the family came.
- (c)—No. Mere staying anywhere in the province for 10 years or more than 10 years does not qualify a person for a domicile certificate unless he fulfils the conditions mentioned in (b).
- (d) and (e)—Within the limits prescribed by the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, as amended up-to-date, a right of transfer if conferred by the lease may be exercised subject to the conditions of the lease.

Appointment in the Superior Forest Service

Maulavi MD. ABUL KASHEM asked :

104. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Srijut Karuna Medhi has been appointed a Forest Extra Assistant Conservator in course of last six months or so ?
- (b) The qualification of said Srijut Karuna Medhi and the names and the qualifications of all other candidates for the said post together with their native Districts ?
- (c) The names of candidates who have been selected ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA replied :

104. (a)—Yes, he was selected for the preliminary training for Superior Forest Service course for 1948-50 on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, but subsequently he was refused admission by the President, Forest Research Institute on, the grounds of his over age and lack of requisite qualification. His place has since been filled up by Srijut Lalit Chandra Das.

(b)—A statement is given below :—

Names and addresses	Age on 1st January 1948	Home District	Qualification
1. Srijut Abani Mohan Choudhury, Forest Ranger, Kachugaon, Goalpara West Division.	30.4	Darrang	Matric 1st division. I. Sc. 1st division with Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics. B. Sc. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
2. Srijut Shashidhar Rajkhowa, Tinsukia, Assam.	22.4	Lakhimpur	Matric 1st division with Star, secured distinction in Mathematics and Mechanics also awarded Assam Government scholarship. I. Sc. 1st division with Star with Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and English. Got distinction in Botany and awarded Assam Government scholarship. B. Sc. with 2nd class Honours in Physics, with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics continued upto 6th year M. Sc.
3. Fatik Ch. Gogoi, B. Sc., Textile Sub-Inspector, Golaghat, Assam.	25.2	Sibsagar	Matric 1st division and secured a competitive scholarship. I. Sc. with English, Assamese, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Biology. B. Sc. with Botany, Chemistry and Mathematics.
4. Karuna K. Medhi, C/o. Srijut Dandiram Medhi, Retired Teacher, Kukurmuta, P. O. Gauhati, Assam.	27.2	Kamrup	I. A. with Botany. B. A. (Cal.). Studied Law for 1 year.
5. Lalit Chandra Das, C/o. Srijut C. S. Das, Government Quarters No. 17, Rilbong, Shillong.	28.0	Kamrup	Matric 1st division with distinction. I. Sc. 1st division with distinction with Biology (Botany and Zoology). B. Sc. with distinction with Botany, Mathematics and Physics.

(c)—The following candidates have been selected for the Superior Forest Service course for 1948-50 :—

- (1) Srijut Abani Mohan Choudhury.
- (2) Srijut Fatik Chandra Gogoi.
- (3) Srijut Sasidhar Rajkhowa.
- (4) Srijut Lalit Chandra Das.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Is it not a fact, Sir, that one B. Sc. candidate from Cachar was also a candidate for appointment in the Superior Forest Service ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: May I know the name of the candidate, Sir ?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: I am sorry I have forgotten his name, Sir, but he is from Cachar.

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: He might be one of the applicants, Sir, but I have not got a list of all applicants here.

Government Servants opted for Pakistan

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked :

105. Do Government propose to make provision for such of the Government servants who are unemployed in Assam on account of their provisional option to serve in Pakistan ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

105.—No. As they opted for Pakistan the responsibility for their provision lies to that Government.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : Do Government give any distinction between provisional and final option of Government servants to serve in Pakistan ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : Since the Pakistan Government refused to make that distinction, this Government also had no option but to accept the arrangement arrived at between the two Dominions.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : Has that anything to do with what the Pakistan Government does in this respect ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : The Pakistan Government also did not allow any change of option whether provisional or final.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : From what date ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : From the appointed date, i. e., the 15th of August, 1947.

***Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS** : Is it a fact that persons whose homeland is in Assam are not under the control of the Assam Government ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : Well, Sir, that might have been the position, but since the governing factor was 'option' and was accepted by both the Dominions, this Government also have accepted it.

***Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIOASH SHAMS** : Is it a fact that many officers were not given the chance of revising their option when they are in favour of Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : That is not quite true, Sir. We wanted to know if there are anybody who tried to exercise that option, but no guarantee was given. Of that position, I am quite sure.

***Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIOASH SHAMS** : Is it a fact that the Pakistan Government have no authority to snatch away those officers who are still in Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : Sir, powers bigger than this Government dealt with this question and they agreed that it would be according to the option exercised by those concerned. That is the position which this Government also accepted.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : If there was no intention to allow revision of this option, then why Government gave this option again ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : - The attitude of this Government was that since they found that a large number of poor clerks and poor officers would be affected to their great detriment, this Government, pending negotiation with East Bengal and the Government of India, thought that they should be kept to save them from hardship and trouble and therefore they wanted to know if there are such people who would want to revise their option, but since this position was not acceptable either to the Government of Pakistan or to the Government of India, we had no option but to accept the position of Option.

***Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** What steps this Government has taken with higher authorities in representing the case of those officers who revised their option in favour of Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I think the hon. Member is aware that I had been to Dacca on the subject and I had met the authorities of the Government of India also at New Delhi on this behalf.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : Is it a fact that in spite of many vacancies in the Secertariat and other branches of the Government, these released persons are not taken in ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I am not aware of that, Sir.

***Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS :** Will Government consider the question of these released officers ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : I cannot give any assurance at present.

**Statement announcing the dissolution of the Muslim League
Parliamentary Party in Assam**

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission. I wish to make a statement on behalf of the Party that I have the honour to lead in this House, I mean the Muslim League Parliamentary Party. All hon. Members are aware that the Muslim League was started in 1906 with the sole idea of safeguarding the interests of the Muslims and the improvement of the lot of the Muslims in India. At that time the Muslim League and the Congress Organisations sat together in the same city or town and deliberated annually. I myself happened to attend the Congress and Muslim League Annual Conferences in 1917 and 1920 in the same place and there was perfect unity between the two

Organisations. Later on the All-India National Congress bent its energies for getting independence for India, whereas the Muslim League averred that the independence should be for all Hindus and Muslims and there is no point for the Muslims to change their yoke from being in the slavery of British Imperialist to that of Hindu majority. So there was a rift in the ideology of the two political organisations and they had to part.

I need not go into the past history of these organisations, but I say that it was a tragic day for India when the Muslim League and the Congress could not accept the British Cabinet Mission plan where there was no talk of dividing India. Ultimately, however India was divided into two Dominions—the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. Those Muslims who happened to remain either by virtue of their birth or domicile in the Indian Dominion could not continue to be Nationals of Pakistan or subscribe to the All-India Muslim League as it then was. So in December last the All-India Muslim League was dissolved into two parts—one part for the Pakistan area and the other part for those who are nationals of the Indian Dominion.

Recently there was a Convention of the All-India Muslim League (for those members who remain in the Indian Dominion) in Madras. It has been decided only on the tenth of this month that the Muslim League as a Political body in the Dominion of India is *functus officio* and it cannot remain under the Indian Dominion as a political body. In the circumstances, therefore, the Muslim League Party in the House can no longer exist. So in consultation with the hon. Members here in a solemn meeting, it was decided unanimously that an announcement should be made on the floor of this House that the Muslim League Party does no longer exist. This does not mean that they no longer remain in the Opposition. They have been allowed by the Madras Convention either to join any other Party with similar programmes or any other Party may join them with a common economic or agrarian plans. Therefore, I place before the House this fact that from to-day nobody should address me as the Leader of the Muslim League Party. If they like I may be called the Leader of the Opposition. What new name and what constructive programme the new Party will adopt will be placed before the House later on.

Demands for grants

Grant No. 32 —

(“63-B.—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes.)

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Now, we take up Demands for Grants.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,67,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949 for the administration of the head “63-B.—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes.”

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,67,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949 for the administration of the head “63—B.—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes.”

I see that there are as many as 35 Cut Motions with regard to this Demand. I have gone through all the Cut Motions and in my opinion all of them can be classified into two groups. There are 3 Motions which relate to

economy cut, *viz.*, Nos. 26, 27 and 31. They should not be moved separately. There are 4 Motions which are omnibus Motions to raise general discussion, *viz.*, Nos. 20, 21, 24 and 35. Motion No. 35 stands in the name of Maulavi Abdul Hai. On these Motions all the hon. Members may take part to ventilate their grievances. I want to know what the Parties have got to say.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI : Before the Motion is taken up, I would like to clear Government's position in this behalf. I have moved the Motions, as the Co-ordinating Minister of the Department of Post-War Development. Since August, 1947, this Government have decided that the previous Post-War Development Department which used to act not merely as a Co-ordinating Department, but also had a lot to do with the enunciation as well as examination of schemes of various Departments have ceased to exist. The attitude accepted by Government now is that Planning has come to an end and we have got to carry on the work. It does not mean that we have in the meantime ceased to take note of newer schemes. But the principal outlook of the Government is that the schemes which have been formulated should be put to action. Therefore the Cut Motions which will have reference to a particular Department will be replied to by the Minister in-charge of the Department concerned, but such items of the Cut Motion as applies to the Co-ordination Department will be replied to by me.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Our submission is that the Cut Motions at least in the name of this Group should be taken up separately, the reason being that this is a very complicated head dealing with multifarious objects. The total expenditure on this head comes to Rs. 8,15,00,000 out of a total Budget of Rs 13,45,00,000. You will appreciate, Sir, that in the course of the Budget debate we are going to discuss under the head 63-B—items which cost for more than in the whole of the remaining Budget and, Sir, I am afraid that it would be difficult to discuss intelligently all these various items covering different Departments under this single major head, and I think, the House will find it convenient, if these items can be taken up serially. I would also request that a little additional time might be given for discussion of this very important head which will so materially affect the development of this Province.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Which of the Motions does hon'ble Mr. Hardman want to move ?

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Nos. 8, 11, 12, 14 and 22.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : With regard to the Motions of other Groups, my suggestion is that Motion No. 35 is an omnibus Motion in which all Members of the Opposition who want to take part can do so.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : What I suggest is that minor heads may be taken as if they are major heads, because minor heads deal with particular Departments.

The Hon'ble The SPEAKER : May I know which particular Motions the hon. Members want to move ?

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we are to go item by item then we will be going on according to the serial numbers.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : In that case there will be only two or three Motions in an hour.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: If it is a short item we will cut short and there will be saving of time.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: By my proposal I wanted to give an opportunity to every hon. Member to speak.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: The time which may be saved can be utilised in the important heads.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: There are four omnibus Motions. My proposal...

***Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA:** We have not been able to follow the hon. Member over there.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: It is with regard to the question as to which Motion should be taken up first. From our side we can discuss on Motion No. 35.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Other Members of your party will speak on that and refer to the particular Motions standing in their names.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Yes, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Let us take up first the economy Motion. As I stated there are two classes of Motions, economy Motions and Motion for general discussion of the policy. Let us first discuss the economy Motion No. 26. Hon. Member must confine his remarks to the proposals of effecting economy in these matters.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 53,66,419 under Grant No. 32, Major head 63-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—40. —Agriculture, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 1,78,455, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Rs. 1,78,455.

In bringing this Cut Motion I would urge the necessity of curtailing expenditure on Buffalo Breeding Schemes, because for this purpose there are already many Reserves and at the same time there are many areas which have of late been converted into Reserves by evicting many cultivators. So there are vast areas of land in which the buffaloes are now grazing and for the purpose of breeding buffaloes we require no further arrangement. Rather there is the necessity of curtailing these areas because in our place people demand mainly for bullocks which they use for their cultivation. So it is only for the purpose of breeding plough bullocks that a start ought to have been given in certain areas. As for the buffaloes, they generally remain in the jungle and as there are enough buffaloes in the jungle there is spontaneous breeding. Therefore, I think, this item of expenditure covering nearly 2 lakhs of rupees will go useless, rather it would be something like carrying coal to Newcastle. So I propose that the scheme should at least be postponed or it may be given up altogether or may be utilised in Cattle breeding.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved:

"That the provision of Rs. 53,66,419 under Grant No. 32, Major head—63 - B. —Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—40—Agriculture, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 1,78,455, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Rs. 1,78,455."

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEB: মাননীয় Speaker মহাশয়, আমি জনাব কাসেম সাহেবের Cut Motion oppose করিতেছি। আমি জানি কাছাড়ে মহিষের (Buffalo) সাহায্যে অনেক স্থানে চাষের কাজ করা হয়। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহাশয়ের প্রস্তাব আমি সমর্থন করিতেছি এবং অনুরোধ করিতেছি, কাছাড়ে যেন অনতি বিলম্বে একটা Buffalo Breeding Centre খোলা হয়। কাছাড় "মণিপুরী বয়ালের" জন্য প্রসিদ্ধ ছিল এবং Breeding Centre খোলা হলে মণিপুরী—Burma বয়ালের Breeding আমাদের দেশেই পাওয়া যাবে।

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Maulavi Abul Kashem. He might have been thinking about his area Mankachar alone, but it is a fact that these buffaloes are mostly used in abundance by people for the purpose of cultivation of the low-lying paddy fields. Besides buffaloes are used in pulling carts and they are used in large numbers in our locality for ploughing. So it is most necessary that buffalo breeding should be started in our Province. I have come to learn that buffaloes in our country have greatly deteriorated and unless they are properly bred they will go on deteriorating. So I oppose the Cut Motion of Maulavi Abul Kashem and support the demand of the Government.

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to understand why my hon. Friend, Maulavi Abul Kashem, has brought this Cut Motion, because the principle of improvement and development of our cattle population applies to that of the buffaloes as well. If we mark carefully throughout the Province, we will find that there are localities where buffaloes can be more suitably used for than cattle. In localities where lands have been newly thrown open for cultivation and where the land is marshy, cattle are not at all suitable, rather I want to say that buffaloes are more suitable than cattle. For instance in Cachar which is comparatively a newly settled district where 90 per cent. of the cultivators are fond of using buffaloes for ploughing purposes more than cattle and there are other reasons—buffaloes are less expensive in bringing up than cattle. I have seen, Sir, in many places that buffaloes are used for drawing carts as well. In the Khanapara Farm we have been experimenting buffaloes for milk, and generally we find that she-buffaloes give greater quantity of milk than ordinary cows. So the principle of improvement in breeding applies equally both to the cattle and the buffaloes. Even now if a census is taken it will be found that the number of buffaloes is not less than that of cattle that are being used for cultivation purpose. This buffalo breeding scheme has been taken just to improve the breed of those which are more suitable for the plough and drawing carts. In my own district I have seen as my hon. Friend, Babu Satindra Mohan Deb, has pointed out that Manipuri buffaloes are imported annually in great numbers from Manipur and Burma and there is a breed evolved by the mixture of local buffaloes and the Manipuri buffaloes which are more useful than ordinary buffaloes. So If we consider the problem we find that the same purpose is being served by buffaloes as is being served by cattle. Of course, there is a difference in manure yields. Manure of cowdung is better than that of buffalo dung. We can safely say that there are other purposes for which buffalo breeding centres must be established. As I have pointed out buffaloes are more suitably used in ploughing land in many localities and places in Assam than cattle so the development of the Province

must include development of buffaloes and cattle. It also comes within the purview of the Grow More Food Campaign which among other things wants to increase the milk production in the Province. So buffaloes like cattle will serve both the purposes. Buffaloes can be used more suitably in ploughing and drawing carts also they will serve the purpose of increasing milk production. So it is very plain to see that we need improvement of buffaloes as well as of cattle. It may be that buffaloes are not in abundant use in the locality from which my hon. Friend hails, but on considering the claims of other localities, I think, he would be disposed to withdraw his Motion.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : It seems I have been misunderstood by some of the hon. Members of this House and also by the Hon'ble Minister

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member is to say whether he withdraws the Motion or not.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : In view of the expression given by some of the hon. Friends from Cachar and the district of Kamrup, I find that there is necessity for buffalo breeding and hence I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

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

Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 53,66,419 under Grant No. 32, Major head—63.-B.—Post-War Development Scheme, Minor head—40—Agriculture, at page 193 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 7,500, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Rs. 7,500.

The purpose of my moving the Cut Motion is to raise a discussion on the utility and saving the expenditure under the *Aus* Paddy Seed Multiplication Scheme.

In the Budget I find that for *Aus* Paddy Seed Multiplication Scheme, a sum of Rs. 7,500 has been provided. This amount I think will go in vain because no benefit up till now the public has got from this Seed Multiplication Scheme. The cultivators themselves know well in what locality what sort of seeds will be beneficial to the cultivation. I am sure that the seeds supplied by Government came to no benefit to the cultivators so long and in most cases Government seeds do not grow good paddy. So far as my knowledge goes the Demonstrators of the Agriculture Department generally submit false reports to the Government that the Government seeds produce more crop. In the circumstances, I think this provision for Seed Multiplication Scheme is useless. With these words, I move the Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Cut Motion moved :

“That the provision of Rs. 53,66,419 under Grant No. 32, Major head—63.-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—40—Agriculture, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 7,500, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Rs. 7,500.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই এই Cut Motion টো সমর্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। মৌলবী নজমল হক চাহাবে বোধকঁবো নাজানে যে অসমত বহুত ঠাই আছে য'ত খেতিয়ক সকলে আহ্বানৰ খেতি নকৰে আৰু কৰিব নাজানে

অপচ বহু আহধানৰ খেতিৰ যোগ্য মাটি তেনেই পতিত হৈ আছে। সেইবোৰ ঠাইৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক আহধানৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ শিকাৰ আৰু উৎসাহ দিব লাগিব। আৰু তাকে কৰিব খুজিলে প্ৰথমতে সেই সকল খেতিয়কক উত্তম আহধানৰ গাঁচ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব আৰু সবহকৈ গাঁচ উৎপাদনৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগিব। সেই দেখি মই ভাবো আমাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে মন দি উচিত কাম কৰিছে; কিন্তু মোৰ বিবেচনাত এই উদ্দেশ্যে যি টকা ধৰিছে সি নিচেই কম হৈছে। মই আশাকৰো আগটলৈ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে অধিক টকা ব্যয় কৰিব আৰু গোটেই প্ৰদেশতে আহধানৰ খেতি প্ৰচলন কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব। কামৰূপৰ বহুত ঠাইত একে ডোখৰ মাটিতে আহ আৰু শালি দুটা খেতি কৰে। প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য ভালদৰে চলালে অসমৰ আন আন ঠাইতো আহ আৰু শালি দুটা খেতি একে বছৰে একে মাটিতে কৰাৰ অভ্যাস গঢ়ি উঠিব পাৰে। আৰু এনেদৰে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ অভিযানো সফল হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। আশা কৰো আমাৰ বন্ধুৱে তেখেতৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটো উঠাই লব।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: আশ্চৰ্য্যৰ কথা, আহধানৰ বিষয়ে ইমান দৰকাৰী কথা তেখেতে নাজানে; বোধ কৰো তেখেত খেতিয়ক নহয়। আমাৰ অসমত আহধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যি অলপ টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো যথেষ্ট নহয়। তাক বঢ়াব লাগে।

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই মৌলবী নজমল হক চাহাবৰ প্ৰস্তাবটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰো। কাৰণ তেখেত অসমীয়া মানুহ। তেখেতে অসমীয়া প্ৰবাদটো “ভাত খাবি আহৰ, ভাত খাবি শাহৰ” জনা উচিত আছিল। বাওধান আৰু শালিধানৰ খেতি ভাল নহলে খেতিয়ক সকলে আহধানৰ খেতি কৰি বছৰৰ বাকী দিন কেইটা খাব পাৰে। বাজেটত বৰ কম টকা ধৰা হৈছে। মোৰ মতেৰে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে Supplementary বাজেট কৰি এই গ্ৰাণ্টটো বঢ়াই দিব লাগে।

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend has moved this motion because, I suppose, he is not acquainted with the various utilities of various crops. *Aus* is grown here and there not as a matter of choice, but as a matter of necessity. Cachar is one of the districts where *Aus* is grown very abundantly, and, Sir, I being a man of Cachar and cultivating myself, I can explain why in certain areas *Aus* is more abundantly grown than other crops. *Aus* is a sort of emergency and money crop; 'emergency crop' in the sense that if a cultivator grows *sali* in *Baishak* he will have to reap it in next *Pous*, but in case he has not got sufficient food-grains in his granary and if he grows certain varieties of *Aus* he can reap it within two months, and other varieties also can be reaped within three months at the latest. There is another very important reason for growing *Aus*, and that is that in every subdivision and in every district there are certain kinds of lands which can be profitably grown with *Aus* only. Sir, I have seen in the Jorhat subdivision certain fields where *sali* has been grown though *Aus* ought to have been grown there. My reason for saying so is that in comparatively raised lands *Aus* can be more profitably grown, because on account of the dearth of rain in November and December on all lands on a comparatively high level moisture becomes scanty and *sali* paddy does not thrive properly. Even if it flowers the yield will not be good; the colour will be reddish, flowering will not be proper and yield very meagre. So, *Aus* is necessary for these lands where moisture becomes scanty in the months of September, October and November. *Aus* is grown in the months of *Baishak* and *Jaistha* and is reaped before the rainy season is over. These are the reasons why in certain areas *Aus* can be more profitably grown than *sali* or *Amon*. Therefore, Sir, I am of

opinion that instead of reducing the area under *Aus* cultivation it should be increased so that in every subdivision cultivation of *Aus* can be taken up to the extent it should be done. We should encourage the cultivators to take to *Aus* crop so that they can get more yield. For instance, Sir, on lands which are on higher level, if *Aus* is grown the yield is 10 to 12 maunds per *khar* while the corresponding yield from *sali* is only 5 to 6 maunds. I am speaking this from my actual experience. So, Sir, now that I have explained why *Aus* cultivation is necessary for certain kinds of lands, I hope my hon. Friend will withdraw his Cut Motion.

Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE: Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Hon'ble Minister. I did not want to prevent *Aus* cultivation, but I objected to the distribution of seeds by Government as it is done now.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: But the hon. Member seeks total refusal of the expenditure. What is he going to do with his Cut Motion?

Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE: As the Hon'ble Minister wants the money for experimental schemes I hope he will utilise it for producing better varieties of seeds for the benefit of the cultivators. With this hope I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

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

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

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.2,38,590 under Grant No.32, Major head—63-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—41.—Veterinary, at page 193 of the Budget be reduced by Rs.11,915, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Rs.11,915.

Sir, in bringing this Cut Motion I will ask the Hon'ble Minister as well as the hon. Members of the House to see whether there is any need for a Deputy Director for the Veterinary Department while the hon. Members know it full well that in many places there is dearth of doctors. I know and I believe that many of my Friends coming from my district also know that at Sukchar there is a dispensary, but there is no doctor as there is dearth of doctors in the Department, I know further that recently a doctor has been transferred but at the place wherefrom he is transferred there is no doctor. When this is the strength of the Department I do not know why there should be a Deputy Director. If instead the Hon'ble Minister takes a little trouble to see that the Director works well, he can easily save this expenditure. With these words, Sir, I commed my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved:

“That the provision of Rs.2,38,590 under Grant No.32, Major head—63-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—41.—Veterinary, at page 193 of the Budget be reduced by Rs.11,915, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Rs.11,915.”

(After a pause.)

As there is no other Member speaking the Hon'ble Minister may reply.

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have not as yet appointed any Deputy Director of Veterinary Department, but personally I was convinced about it when Sylhet was included in Assam. I am speaking of the time when the question was considered. At that time it was considered that a Deputy Director of Veterinary was extremely necessary. Though Government have not as yet taken a definite move in that direction Sir, considering the developments that are going to take place, the schemes that are in preparation, the schemes that have actually been materialised and that will materialise in future—considering all these, Sir, I am still of opinion that a Deputy Director of Veterinary will be necessary. It may be, Sir, as my hon. Friend has pointed out that we may save one doctor, but we are not always to look for quantity of work. We must look also for the quality of work. If we establish many dispensaries and engage doctors and if there is not sufficient supervision of their work, I do not think, Sir, work will go on efficiently and as we may desire it to proceed. Sir, so long we thought that the Director will be sufficient for the whole Province, but we are increasing the number of dispensaries, Vaccine depot is under construction, we have already brought in a legislation for prevention of cattle diseases, we are going to establish a Veterinary College at Nowgong, there are schemes, Sir, for the establishment of 19 veterinary dispensaries and hospitals throughout the Province and so a Deputy Director will be necessary. Of course, all these have not been started yet but some of these will be started in the immediate future and schemes for others are in preparation and we will take the approval of the Government of India as early as possible for their establishment. Now, Sir, comparing the work at present and when these institutions will be accomplished facts, I leave it to the hon. Members of the House to decide whether the same man who has been in difficulty in administering the Department will be able to administer it efficiently when all these institutions will be ready for working. Though Government have not as yet appointed the Deputy Director of the Veterinary Department, in future I am of opinion that one will be absolutely necessary. I need not take the time of the hon. House, Sir, in detailing the services which the Department proposes to render to the people of the Province. We have been talking of mass improvement, improvement of our cultivators but Sir, unless an initial step is taken to improve the condition of the cultivators how can there be a mass improvement. If we think of a cultivator, we must think about his cattle and the service to the cattle will be given by the Department and if that service is to be efficient and at the time of real need, the Veterinary Department must be improved and I think one Director will not be enough and the appointment of a Deputy Director in future will be absolutely necessary. I hope, Sir, considering all these facts, my hon. Friend will see his way to withdraw his Cut Motion.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Sir, I am glad that the Hon'ble Minister has laid stress that at the present moment there is no need for the Deputy Director, but there may be a time when due to the establishment of new dispensaries and due to the establishment of other institutions they will require a Deputy Director. I request the Hon'ble Minister and the Cabinet that until the services of a Deputy Director is necessary they will not misuse the money that will be passed now. With these words, Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

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

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Sir, may I move Cut Motion No.28 ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: No, this has already been decided. There are so many omnibus Motions of your Party and you can speak on any of them. - The motions are 20, 21, 24 and 35.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Sir, my Cut Motion had a special feature.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: As it has already been decided, I cannot help you. Now Cut Motion No.35 standing in the name of Maulavi Abdul Hai may be moved.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.7,71,67,700 under Grant No.32, Major head—63-B.—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Re.1.

My object is to raise a discussion about the whole scheme. Sir, about the scheme I have really nothing much to say, but what we want to say is that in the Budget Memorandum we do not find any thing mentioned about this huge scheme in details which is going to absorb more than half of the total budgeted amount in the receipt as well as expenditure side of the current year's Budget. There has been given only a few words about the revenue and expenditure and not the details under the head. In this Post-war Development Scheme we do not find mention of such facts whereby we can judge really that the scheme which is introduced for the country is really a worthy one. Sir, I am coming one after another to the heads which are given in the Budget. First I want to speak on Cinchona cultivation, because I have also a Cut Motion under this head. Cultivation of cinchona is required for medicinal purpose to escape from a very dangerous disease like malaria. Sir, we have seen from a very long time while we pass through the Shillong-Gauhati Road and *vice versa* cultivation of cinchona. But what Government has achieved from this cultivation up till now nothing has been mentioned in the Budget. We like the cultivation as we want it, but we do not want that it should remain always at the same stage of experiment only, because we find the Shillong Experimental Farm has already undergone experiment for the last 50 years probably without any appreciable result (*Voices: Not true*). It is quite true. Again, Sir, the citrus fruit garden at the 13th mile of the Gauhati-Shillong Road has also undergone experiment for several years, but we do not know what benefit the country has achieved by this experiment. So, Sir, without getting any details of the Cinchona cultivation we are apprehensive of any result that Government has achieved. Government should make it clear to the people that by this cultivation the country has achieved the required result. But before that we are not in a position to say that there is adequate demand for this cultivation for the Province.

Now, Sir, I am coming to the next head, that is, General Administration. In this head is included the scheme of Rural Development. There is no doubt that we all are anxious to develop our villages.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I must make one thing clear. The hon. Mover may take only 10 minutes and other hon. Members who want to speak on this Motion can take 5 minutes each and the Hon'ble Minister in charge will take 10 minutes to reply. Therefore the hon. Mover cannot make a lengthy speech.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Sir, if you give me only 10 minutes, I will have to cut short my speech and will not be able to speak on other Motions standing in my name. So I crave your indulgence to give me more time so that I can speak on the other Motions as well.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: But other hon. Members will have to speak on your Motion. So they should also get some more time.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Then, Sir, I cannot move item by item. Any way, I will try to shorten my speech.

Now, Sir, as regards General Administration. About the Development Schemes undoubtedly we want that we should give as much help as possible. We should make provision for water-supply, for medical aid, etc. But when we look into the Budget we find mostly provisions for the highly paid officers drawing salary upto Rs.2,500 or so without showing substantial results achieved from such provisions. There are always criticisms in the Press on this point. Besides the Secretaries drawing such fat salaries starting from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,500 there are also Special Officers maintained at almost the same level of salaries. In this way, Sir, almost half of the amount provided for the schemes are spent for meeting the salaries of highly paid officers which a poor country like Assam can ill-afford. Assam has got many needs. Its villages are going without good water supply and are suffering for want of care. For want of sufficient medical aid and education for the children and other essential necessities, they are in great miseries and their conditions are going from bad to worse. And that is why, Sir, on such a wholesome schemes we have to bring Cut Motions.

I will again tell you, Sir, that we are always prepared to co-operate with the Government in any wholesome measure that will bring good to the people. But when we find that in the name of giving good to the people Government are only making some tall statements, surely we will protest against whether Government like it or not.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to make one point clear. The hon. Mover has spoken on all the details of this Post-War Development Schemes—he has also spoken for example on the Motion standing in the name of Mr. Hardman—No 8. Thus he has practically discussed the whole grant. Now, my suggestion is, that all those hon. Members who have tabled their Motions may be allowed to speak one by one, and then I will be permitted to submit my reply to all these questions, so that much time of the House may not be taken by repetition of discussion on the Motions.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Mr. Hai may continue, but please do not touch subjects on which other Members of this side will also speak.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: May I know, Sir, how much time I have got?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You have got a nother three minutes?

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Sir, in our view the Panchayat System over which the Government want to spend say, 51 lakhs of rupees, before making the country or the villages prepared for shouldering responsibility by introduction of such system does not appear to be prudent. Instead of taking 140 centres for such schemes in a five-year plan, it would be better that half that amount be spent in giving free primary compulsory education in some of those centres.

We want that all our villagers should take all the responsibility, but before this they should be ready and prepared for taking this sort of huge responsibility on their shoulders else we are apprehensive of danger in the villages.

Now, Sir, as my time is short, I would only suggest this to Government that they would not be like previous years 1946-47 Government allow a huge sum to be lapsed. Five crore of rupees were mentioned in the Budget of that year for Development schemes, but unfortunately not even half of that amount was spent; in the Revised Estimate, only 2 crores and 26 lakhs of rupees were shown. And as a matter of fact from April 1st to 14th August they spent only 22 lakhs of rupees. Only by showing big amount and good schemes in paper it will not do. If Government are really sincere by bringing such schemes for the good of the people, they should try to spend the money in time and if any Department is found who cannot spend or spend less, they should at once be taken to task not only the officers, but even Minister in-charge should also be held responsible.

With these few words, Sir, I move my Cut Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Cut Motion moved.

"That the total provision of Rs. 7,71,67,700 under grant No. 32, Major Head—62-B.—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Re. 1."

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got two Motions standing in my name—Nos. 28 and 34.

In the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, we on this side, Sir, became very optimistic on account of the change of tone in the new political set up which we find in the Hon'ble Finance Minister's speech at the time of the presentation of Budget. He stated in a strain of high principle of humane consideration that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Punjabis, irrespective of caste, creed or race will be living together as brothers and members of humanity.

Now, Sir, being emboldened by this high spirit which I find in his speech, I now want to emphasise this fact further and say that when you speak in such high way, when you speak of high principles, I would now put these your high principles to an acid test. And what that acid test is, it is this that throw open your land of which you have got enough to all persons, to the best cultivators irrespective of caste or creed. You, by your eviction policy, have uprooted from their hearths and homes the best cultivators of Assam—nay, of India. They are still in Assam, they are moving like homeless persons. They have come to Assam with no political ends, but simply on economic reasons, it might have been that they have come after 1938. They have been here for ten or six or seven years, but they want to live in Assam, they want to help you in your campaign for Grow More Food and in your Post-war policy. If you give land to the tea-garden population who have come here from places which are far away from Assam—about 2,000 miles—, if you give shelter to Punjabi refugees— which we do not grudge, who have come to Assam from distances of about 4,000 miles, would you not give land to these people who have already been living in Assam or 7 or 8 years, if not more? You have promised to give land to the new refugees who have come here because you have got enough of it, give land to these people also who are still here. Your high principles will be judged by the trial when they are put to the crucible of tests not simply by indulging in talking. If you have got a desire to help all people, then help these people so that they can help you in your Grow More Food Campaign

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :** On point of information, Sir, what does my hon. Friend mean by referring to people coming to Assam from distance of 4,000 miles ?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIOASH SHAMS : I mean the refugees, Sir, the Punjabis and others who have already come here, though we do not grudge it. Give them shelter and help them by all means, but irrespective of any caste or creed, give shelter to all. There are Hindus also who have come from Bengal and have been living here for 7 or 8 years and who have also been evicted, they also should be given land.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : He was referring in his speech that the distance from Assam to the Punjab is 4,000 miles. Really it is 2,000 miles.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : Yes, Sir, it may be 2,000 miles. (*Laughter.*)

Out of consideration for humanity, Sir, the Government should do it. We know that in the Report of the Bhore Committee it has been mentioned that there is a shortage of food to the extent of 22 per cent. in India. So Assam, by giving lands to immigrants will not only help in getting compensation for the shortage but will be more prosperous by selling the surplus paddy to people of other provinces and thereby getting more money to Assam.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member has got another 5 minutes.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : Now, Sir, I turn my attention to my second Motion, about the Post-War Development Schemes. The world is now marching towards Socialism more or less, and it may be, Sir, that in the near future we may have to adopt a modified form of Socialism. We cannot afford to think that some persons will indulge in milk and honey and all sorts of luxuries, while others will be suffering without proper clothing, without food and without housing accommodation. So, Sir, we must make a change for the better and we must try to prune or cut away some portion of the salaries of the fat-salaried persons. But, Sir, if we turn to page 3 of the Post-War Development Budget, we find that a Development Commissioner is going to be appointed at Rs. 2,500 per mensem. I do not know who is that lucky man who is to be appointed. If it is intended to favour a particular person, then, of course, we say that it is favouritism, that is one form of corruption. If it is true, then although we are in a new political set up, our policy has not been changed at all, rather, we are still living in the same bureaucratic days. We must try to reduce the salaries at least of those who are at the top. Unless we do away with the top-heavy administration and prune with a knife some portion of the plethora of this top-heaviness then we cannot give any relief to the poorly paid officers, most of whom with a family of 5 to 10 persons have got to carry on with very great difficulty and find it impossible to make both ends meet.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : That is all right.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS : Now, Sir, another thing which we find is this that although there is the Compulsory Primary Education Act, there is still a drive for mass literacy. I think, Sir, in view of the Com-

compulsory Primary Education Act, there is absolutely no scope or necessity for this mass-literacy. About adult education there is, of course, some scope, but we should know that adults generally are not keen on education. With this money, I think, some night schools will be started for educating the adults who cannot come under the Compulsory Primary Education Act. As the adults will not take the opportunities afforded in full, I am of opinion that the money spent on mass literacy will be useless; so at least half of the money spent for adult education will be absolutely useless. This money can easily be utilised for compulsory primary education.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I have also some Motions in my name under this head. I wish to speak.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Only 5 minutes you will get.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Under Cut Motion No.4, I wanted to discuss about the omission of making any provision for the district of Goalpara which is every year being affected by flood. But, unfortunately for us, the district of Goalpara has got no share of it. I would only emphasise this much that the Government knowing it full well that the district of Goalpara is a flood-affected one and the people are very backward in comparison with many other districts in the Province, they did not make any provision for us. So, I would request the Government to give full consideration to it.

As for my Motion under the head, "Education", I wanted to discuss the matter for making provision for the language of minorities. The University is going to be established at Gauhati and also an Ayurvedic College is being established there. It may be that certain sections of the population may be deprived of the opportunity of getting adequate provision under the head "Education"; so I would request that all the languages of the minorities should be given equal status so that the minorities may feel that their languages will not be quashed. It is known to the hon. Ministers that in the Draft Constitution it has been provided that the language of the minorities and their rights for their own languages are to be maintained. In clause 23 of the Draft Constitution of India it has been stated:—“(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script and culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

“(2) No minority whether based on religion, community or language shall be discriminated against in regard to the admission of any person belonging to such minority into any educational institution maintained by the State.”

“(3) (a) All minorities whether based on religion, community or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

“(b) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion, community or language”.

My submission is that some of my hon. Friends and also some educational heads are trying to impose the Assamese language on the Bengalee institutions. I mean by Bengalee institutions, the institutions where education is imparted through the medium of Bengali language. So, I would request them not to compel them to take up Assamese. If they want to introduce Assamese it should be by a process of evolution so that the pupil may not feel any hardship.

As for grants-in-aid to educational institutions, I learn from one responsible Member of this House that grants will not be given in the future to the institutions where Bengali is the medium of instruction. So I think they will consider it in view of the Draft Constitution which is to be followed throughout all the Provinces of the Dominion of India.

As for the University, I do hope that my hon. Friends will make sufficient provision for education also in Bengali and other languages of the minorities.

In the Aurvedic education there is some difficulty which is of course surmountable. The difficulty is in the sense that Aurvedic is generally taught through Sanskrit. But, Sir, as you know it is the custom here as also in every place that Muslims are generally ignorant of Sanskrit. So I would ask the Honble Minister to see that the books are translated into the vernaculars of the different minorities and the education is imparted through these vernaculars so the people belonging to the majority communities as also to the minority communities may be admitted there.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is over.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Two minutes more and I will finish, Sir. I will give up these matters and would say something about anti-tuberculosis measure. The provision for this is so inadequate that Government will not be able to cope with the spread of the epidemic type of tuberculosis. You know, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Das promised on the floor of this House that he would send a party to have a survey in the Mankachar area when I pointed out on the floor of the House that tuberculosis is on the increase. But due to shortage of party he could not do that. What I want to say is that this menace can be eradicated by making a further provision in the Budget under this head.

Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI : Sir, can I move my Cut Motion No 3 ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Yes.

Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.17,74,900 under Grant No.32, Major head—63-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—10.—Forests, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Under Post-War Development concerning the Forest Department, a provision of rupees 2 lakhs 50 thousands has been made for ropeways in the forests. In my opinion this huge amount can be saved instead of spending this for ropeways in the forests, because we all know that in forests some coupes or blocks are settled with some big parties on a lease system. If I remember aright, last year a block in the Goalpara West Division, forest was settled with a company which comes from outside with the understanding that it would work with the help of machine. I think that company also may be allotted to the use of these ropeway work in the forest where extraction is difficult as it is difficult to bring out forest produce from those areas. So Government can easily save this amount of Rs.2 lakhs 50 thousand by settling these difficult areas with some big parties who have financial stability and in doing so we can spend this big amount for plantation purpose, because during the war time some forests have been intensely worked out and as such there has been much deforestation. So I think this sum of Rs.2 lakhs and 50 thousand can be spent for plantation purpose. With these words, Sir, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved :

“That the provision of Rs.17,74,900 under Grant No.32, Major head—63-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—10.—Forests, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Re.1”.

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR: Sir, we the people of Cachar are behind high hills. As such our voice cannot reach Shillong however loud it is nor can it reach the Ministry even if it is made on the floor of this House. This is why scant attention is being given to the grievances of the district of Cachar. It is a known fact that flood is an annual occurrence in this district, but, Sir, unfortunately I see in the budget allotment that only a very scant amount has been provided for the prevention of floods in that district for a sluice gate near about Lakhipur and for observation of flood discharges of the river Surma, Barak and Kushiara near that tri-junction. Sir,.....

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: How does it come under Motion No.2?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: It comes under his Cut Motion No.5.

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MOZUMDAR: We know, Sir, that our sufferings will have no end. We have been crying in the wilderness and Government is not doing anything constructive to redress our grievances.

Then I come to Forest. I find that a provision has been made for reorganisation, extension and improvement of the Forest Department, but unfortunately this year I do not know for what reason the number of working blocks in the Cachar District has been reduced from 26 to 11. This will surely affect the revenues of the district. Over and above this, royalty of the timber has been increased enormously. This is a step which I am sure will hard hit the public. It has become impossible for the public to think of purchasing timber for the construction of their houses.

Then my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader, spoke something about Mass Literacy Department. This Department is in existence long since, but I am sure that no useful purpose has been served by this. Only it is a waste of money. It can be well utilised if this money is given to the Local Bodies for granting increments to certain other primary schools. As my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader, has said when we have got the Compulsory Primary Education Act which will be put into operation shortly, it is no use spending this money on mass literacy. With these words, Sir, I beg to resume my seat.

Mr. HARENDRA NATH SARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Cut Motion moved by my hon. Friend, Maulavi Abdul Hai.

Mr. Abdul Hai by his Cut Motion made a very serious attempt to attack Government in their policy of the Post-War Development Scheme and the weapons he used were many and diverse. The first weapon he used was a bitter one, viz., quinine; he referred to the cinchona plantation. Now, Sir, during the last Session of this Assembly, my hon. Friend, Mr. Talukdar, suggested to Government that the Province of Assam should have an extensive cultivation of water hyacinth (its native name being পানী বেটেকা). I vehemently opposed that proposal on the ground *inter alia* that I was opposed to extensive and costly experiments being made on behalf of Government, especially when the results were very uncertain. But here in this particular instance, Sir, about the cultivation of cinchona the results are definitely known. The whole world knows the utility of quinine and it has been extensively used

by people at large. Now, Sir, Assam has been known to the outside world as a Province full of jungle and the people jungli, malarious and kala-azarians (I purposely use these terms) but even then we find, Sir, that all our rail, steamer and air transports, nay, even the jungle roads leading to Assam are constantly being used by non-malarious and non-kala-azarians. As a result, those people coming from outside got infected with kala-azar and malaria. From the humanitarian point of view therefore it is the duty of the Government of Assam that Assam should be self-sufficient in the production of quinine not only for her own people, but also for the people outside who get infected as a result of their visiting this Province. Therefore, in opposing the Cut Motion of Mr. Hai I strongly support Government in their policy of undertaking such an important cultivation like the cinchona cultivation, and I would suggest that they make our Province self-sufficient in quinine. Sir, the area under cultivation of cinchona in Assam now is more than 500 acres, but, Sir, it is a pity that the Mover of the Cut Motion, who passes by that area many times a year when coming to Shillong, did not care to go into the hills where cinchona cultivation has been undertaken. He has been satisfied with only looking at the notice-board. As a public man, he should have gone to the hills and not merely confined his interest to the notice-board, and see for himself how things are going on there.

About mass literacy and adult education, Sir, just as malaria and kala-azar are diseases which must be eradicated, so mass illiteracy should also be got rid of. So, Sir, I strongly oppose the Cut Motion moved by my hon. Friend and supported by many of his Friends, and I support the Government in this matter.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Will the Hon'ble Minister please reply?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Sir, the idea was that all the Motions would be allowed to be moved first and there would be only one comprehensive reply. I find, Sir, that the whole discussion has taken the shape more or less of a general discussion. I would therefore like Messrs. Hardman and Morley to move their motions, so that a final and consolidated reply might be given, where the points mentioned by them can also be dealt with.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: On a point of information, Sir. May we know whether out of our cinchona cultivation any quinine has come to any hospital or dispensary in Assam?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: That will be stated in reply.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Mr. Hardman may move his Motion.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 99,89,033 under Grant No. 32, Major head—63-B.—Post-War Development Schemes, Minor head—25.—General Administration, at page 193 of the Budget, be reduced by Re 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 7,71,67,700 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

The object of the Cut Motion is to criticise the failure of Government to supply details of the expenditure on Special Secretariat Staff for Planning and Development—Special Officers.

You will see, Sir, this occurs at page 3 of the detailed Budget and there was a corresponding lump sum entry in the main Budget. I took the trouble to look up the Budget of last year and found that there was no

mention of any details whatever in support of that scheme. And, Sir, you will recollect that it was one of our major criticisms last year that the Post-War Budget had been prepared in a most unsatisfactory manner from the financial standpoint. There had been no details supplied, there had been no totals emerging from those details. We had some support from the Chair in opposing this method of presenting estimates to the House, which deprived hon. Members of any opportunity of applying their minds to these estimates. We have, Sir, here an item "Special Officers", number unspecified, amount Rs. 3,32,800. Sir, this vagueness, this lack of accuracy and absence of details applies to a great part of the Post-war development budgeting. I must congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the soundness of his budgeting on the main Budget. There we were supplied with details down to the pay of an orderly, but when it comes to an item of the Post-War Budget, we are not even given the courtesy of being shown how this calculation of Rs. 3,32,800 has been reached. There are many points of importance with regard to this post-war finance which have not, I think, been fully appreciated by Government. The money which is coming from the Government of India is not a free gift, but a contribution—a contribution which is to be proportionate to the grants provided from Provincial revenues. Also we are not satisfied that Government had been wise in computing the likely grants for the current year at eight crores of rupees. We pointed out at an earlier stage in this debate that a sum of eight crores represented some 26 per cent. of the grant which had been provided by the Hon'ble Central Finance Minister of 30 crores in his Budget, and we are surprised to find that Assam can reasonably expect to have more than a quarter of the total grant provided for the whole of India.

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Sir, before the interval I was making the point that Government are expecting some 8 crores from the Central Government as subvention towards their Post-War Development Schemes, but on the basis of reasonable probabilities it does not seem likely to exceed 2 crores. It is, therefore, necessary that the provision which has been made under the various heads should be examined with care. It is quite obvious Sir, that if instead of having 8 crores to spend, it is reduced to 2 crores, we, by voting this very large sum, are giving Government a very wide discretion in how this money is to be spent and thereby depriving this House of any effective control. For example, if a sum of 3,32 thousand is provided for Special Officers for an eight crore scheme how can we be certain that this will be suitably reduced, if there is to be a general reduction in the amount of Post-War Development?

With your permission, Sir, I will proceed to my next Motion, which is to discuss the Scheme of Rural Development which has been budgetted under 63-B. 25—General Administration. The first item to which I would invite attention is the provision of 51 lakhs for Rural Development Centres. The second item is the provision of 5 lakhs for subsidising Village Self-help Enterprises and a sum of 10,95 thousand for the establishment of 15 model villages.

With regard to 2 out of the 3 schemes, Sir, our objection is that Government are going into mass production before they have tested their technique. If the Hon'ble Finance Minister and I were to embark on a scheme of motor car manufacture, we might plan the production of 10,000 cars a year, but surely he would caution me to concentrate first of all in making one car which would work. No industrial concern goes into mass production without first of all ascertaining that the production technique is right. During the recent debate in this House, there has been ample evidence to show some measure of dissatisfaction at the manner in which the established Departments dealing with development have worked in the past. I do not wish in any way to commit any breach of confidence, but I can assure the hon. Members that a similar note of dissatisfaction pervaded Government committees in which members of the majority party were present. We can conclude that this is not a deduction or an approach to the problem which is peculiar to a particular Party. We have, Sir, knowledge that vast sums have in the past been spent on projects, which are very similar to our Post-War Development proposals. The only difference seems to be that these are greater in magnitude. We are to establish something like 140 Village Panchayats with 2,100 Primary Panchayats. These, Sir, are to exercise very extensive powers and have control over the spending of very large sums of money. We would suggest in all humility that Government should try a few Panchayats first of all, test them and see how they work. If the technique proves to be satisfactory, we would be the last persons to grudge Government's spending money on a large scale, but the sums which have been earmarked for Post-War Development are vast. For Rural Development Centres the total ultimate expenditure is over a crore of rupees.....

The Hon'ble The SPEAKER: I am sorry to ask you to cut short. You will have another 5 minutes because I want to allow 20 minutes to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Sir, we are dealing with 8 crores and I am speaking at a rate to cover 50 lakhs in a minute. I am, Sir, trying to cut short my criticisms.

Sir, as I said, that on one item alone 1 crore of rupees is to be ventured and Assam is too poor a province to waste 1 crore on a scheme which may not produce any commensurate result.

My last item to which I wish to refer is Cut Motion No. 22 which, Sir, concerns a small sum of Rs. 1,36,00,000. This is a provision for Rural Water Supply. We are not opposed to making a provision and a generous provision on this account. Previous grants under this head were about 2½ lacs of rupees and these grants were made to local authorities. We have been told nothing about the way in which this sum of Rs. 1,36,00,000 is to be spent and we would like to make one or two suggestions to the Hon'ble Finance Minister. In other provinces, I believe, where grants for water supply have been made, a convention has been established that Government do not give the complete amount of money required. First of all the local authorities are expected to raise half the amount, while Government give the remainder as a free gift. If the local authorities cannot raise half the amount from their own resources, they are given a loan of that amount so that ultimately they meet half the cost of the schemes. In most cases, water supply schemes can be made self-supporting and we think if the best advantage is to be taken of this money it is desirable that Government should endeavour to get the highest contribution from the Local Bodies.

In the second place, Sir, we doubt the ability of Local Bodies to spend this money wisely, because water supply development schemes are technical in nature. Elsewhere it has been found necessary for a Special Department to be

created by Government in order to tackle the schemes of tube-well construction and water-supply. Such a Department can not only render useful work but can also save large sums of money.

The last point I wish to make.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The amount concerns Land Revenue. One hour has been allotted on this grant. There are only 5 Cut Motions. Can we dispose of this Grant in 45 minutes and give 15 minutes more time for the Grant under discussion? I want to know the sense of the House.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: As regards Grant under Veterinary, Sir, we will take only a little time.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Then the House is agreeable to give 15 minutes more time to this Grant. (Voices: 'yes') I am giving 15 minutes more time for this discussion which can continue up to quarter to 2 p.m. I shall allow the Hon'ble Minister 20 minutes. Mr. Hardman may continue now for another few minutes.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I think we will take only 20 minutes and not more.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Secretary may take 10 minutes.

Srijut SIDDHI NATH SARMA: I want to speak on the Cut Motion No. 22, Sir. I will take only 5 minutes.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, I want to speak on Cut Motion No. 10.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Mr. Hardman can take 5 minutes more time now.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Sir, I doubt the ability of the Government to be able to spend Rs. 1,28,00,000 on development of water-supply in the year. We should avoid handing over large sums of money to the Local Authorities in anticipation that it will be spent to the best advantage. Therefore, the money should only be paid in proportion to the work done and before the progress can be achieved equipment for tube-wells and other machinery required, which is in short supply now, will have to be purchased. Most of this machinery is not in Assam at present and we are faced today with an almost complete breakdown of railway transport. It is therefore difficult for me to believe that Government will be in a position to spend this large sum and on this account we consider that the provision under this head could with advantage be reduced and funds thus saved should be made available for other development work.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: On a point of information, Sir, will Mr. Hardman tell us whether in case of Local Boards' failure to contribute to this scheme, does he intend that the money should not be granted to the Local Boards for the purpose?

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: I am not a Minister, Sir, of the Government. But I feel that if it was the clear policy of Government to give grants to the Local Boards in such terms the latter would contribute.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: That is a hypothetical answer. The condition of the Local Boards is very precarious and so they cannot contribute anything for this purpose. Therefore, Government shall have to grant the sums voluntarily for this purpose.

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Sir, I want to speak on the land settlement policy of Government.

Srijut SIDDHI NATH SARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, মই Mr. Hardman ৰ ২২ নং Cut Motion ৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিবলৈ থিয় হৈছো। কংগ্ৰেছ গৰণ মেণ্টে ১,২৮,৫০,০০০ টকা পানীৰ কাৰণে Post-War Development Scheme ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু এই টকা Local Board বিলাকক সাহায্য দিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। Mr. Hardman এ এই টকা অতিৰিক্ত হৈছে বুলি কৈছে আৰু এনে কিছুমান ব্যৱস্থাৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটি Sabotage কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে তেখেতৰ পূৰ্বৰ বৃষ্টি mentality পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা উচিত। ১৫০ বছৰ বৃষ্টি শাসনৰ ভিতৰত আসামৰ কেই খন গাঁৱত পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তেখেতে আমাক জনাবনে? Mr. Hardman বা চাহাবৰ বাহিৰে ইয়াত আন কোনো এজন মেম্বাৰ আছেনে যি এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিব পাৰে? চাহাব নহলে আন কোনো মেম্বাৰে এই প্ৰাণ্টৰ কোনো প্ৰকাৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিব নোৱাৰে বুলি মই ভাটি কব পাৰো।

শ্ৰীহট আসামৰ পৰা বাদ পৰাত আসামৰ জন সংখ্যা ৭১ লাখ। ২২০০০ গাঁৱত এই সকল লোক বাস কৰে। ১,২৮,৫০,০০০ টকা যদি গাঁৱত ভগাই দিয়া যায় তেনেহলে প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱত প্ৰায় ৫৮৪ টকা কৈ পৰে। এই টকাৰে কোনো প্ৰকাৰ এটি কুঁৱাই নহয়। অতি সাধাৰণ ভাবেও এটি কুঁৱাত ১,০০০ টকাৰ আৱশ্যক। যি সকলে গাঁৱৰ কথা জানে বা গাঁৱত ফুৰিছে, তেওঁ বিলাকে জানে যে এখন গাঁৱত এটি কুঁৱাৰে কোনো প্ৰকাৰে নহয়। এখন ডাঙৰ গাঁৱত ১০।১২ কৈ চুৰা আছে আৰু প্ৰত্যেক চুৰাতে পাৰিলে একোটাকৈ কুঁৱা বা নাদ দিয়াৰ আৱশ্যক। ৭১ লাখ মানুহ ২২ হাজাৰ গাঁৱত থাকে। গড় হিচাবে ধৰিলে এখন গাঁৱত ৩২৩ জন মানুহৰ বসতি। ২০ঘৰ মানুহৰ এজন লোক গড় হিচাবে যদি হিচাব কৰা যায় তেনেহলে প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱতে ৩টি কুঁৱাৰ বা নাদৰ আৱশ্যক হয়। সকলো গাঁৱতে কুঁৱা নহয়। যি গাঁৱত কুঁৱা নহয় তাত পুখুৰী দিব লাগিব। ১২০ ফুট দীঘল আৰু ১০০ ফুট বহল এটি পুখুৰী খন্দাত কম পক্ষেও ২,০০০-২,৫০০ টকাৰ আৱশ্যক। গড় হিচাবে যদি প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱত ২ টা কুঁৱা আৰু এটি পুখুৰী কৰা হয় তেনেহলে কম পক্ষেও ৬ কোটি ৬০ লাখ টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হয়। গৰণ মেণ্টে কেৱল প্ৰায় ১ ভাগৰহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। গতিকে এই টকা মুঠেই অতিৰিক্ত হোৱা নাই।

Mr. Hardman এ লোকেল বোৰ্ড বিলাকৰ পৰা Contribution লৈহে Water Supply ৰ Grant দিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। Local Board বিলাকে Contribution দিব লগা হলে সেই টকা বাইজেহে দিব লাগিব। যি সকলে Local Bodies বিলাকৰ আয়ৰ কথা জানে, তেওঁ বিলাকে জানে Local Bodiesৰ আয়ৰ দ্বাৰা নতুনকৈ স্কুল, বাস্তা, বা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা বৃদ্ধি কৰা টান। Government এ যদি Mr. Hardman ৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে Local Bodies ৰ পৰা Contribution বিচাৰে তেনেহলে এই Scheme টি Sabotage কৰা হব। লোকেলবোৰ্ডে বা গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজে Contribution দিব নোৱাৰে। বৃষ্টিৰ আমোলত Contribution আদি দিয়াৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা বা নিয়ম আছিল সেই নিয়ম এতিয়া থকা উচিত নহয়। বৃষ্টিৰ শাসনত কিছুমান নিয়মকৰি ভাল কাম বিলাক Sabotage কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল, যাতে বাইজৰ উপকাৰত কম খৰছ হয়। তেনেকুৱা নিয়ম বা নীতি বা আইন কংগ্ৰেছৰ আমোলত আনুল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱা উচিত।

গাঁৱত ভাল পানী পাবলৈ টান। সি একো আচৰিত নহয়। গুৱাহাটীৰ নিচিনা চহৰতো দুপৰীয়া এটোপা কলৰ পানী খাবলৈ পোৱা টান। কেৱল গুৱাহাটীতে এনে নহয়। আসামৰ বহুত নগৰতে পানীৰ উপলুৰ্ণ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গুৱাহাটী চহৰত অতি সোনকালে পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা

কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। সেই দৰে কেবা খনো নগৰত পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আৱশ্যক আছে। Town বিলাকৰ Water Works বিলাক উত্তৰ কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। গতিকে বাজেটত ধৰা টকা কমহে হৈছে।

গতিকে Mr. Hardman ৰ আন্দোলনৰ কথা তুমি নই আশ্চৰ্য্য হৈছো। Mr. Hardman ৰ বাহিৰে এই House ত বোধহয় এই Scheme ৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ কোনো নেদাৰ নাই। নই Mr. Hardman ৰ Cut Motion ৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰো আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গমৰ্ণন কৰো।

যি বিলাকে Local Board ৰ ধনৰ অৱস্থা জানে তেওঁলোকে জানে যে Local Board বিলাকৰ Contribution—পানী, স্থল বা বাস্তৱ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ কাৰণে। সেই কাৰণে Government এ যদি ব্যৱতক বাস্তৱ বা পানী দিবলৈ লাগে আৰু সেই কাৰণে contribution দিব বিছাবে তেনেহলে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো Sabotage কৰা হয়। গাৱনীয়া বাটছে পানীৰ কাৰণে Contribution দিব নোৱাৰে। সেইবোৰ কাৰ Local Board বিলাকে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আৰু বৃষ্টিছ আন্দোলন যিবোৰ আইন হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ আনল পৰিবৰ্তনৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। কিছুমান আইন বা rule ৰ দ্বাৰা Sabotage হয়, তেনেকুৱা শাসন কৰাণ্ডে আন্দোলন আনল পৰিবৰ্তন হোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক।

গাঁৱৰ লগতে নই Town ৰ কথা কওঁ, গুৱাহাটী Town ত দুপনীয়া পানী বিচাৰিলে খাবলৈ পানী পাবলৈ নাই। কেৱল গুৱাহাটীতে এনে নহয়, Town ত যি বিলাক পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে সি গুৱাহাটীৰ নিচিনা Town ত অচল হৈছে। Town বিলাকৰ Water supply বহল কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে।

গতিকে নই আশ্চৰ্য্য হৈছো যে Mr. Hardman ৰ দৰে নেদাৰে পানীৰ কাৰণে এই টকা বেছি হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। নই আৰু কওঁ যে তেনেকুৱা নেদাৰ আৰু আছে নে নাই নই কব নোৱাৰো।

Srijut BIMALAPRASAD CHALJHA: With your permission, Sir, I would like to reply to the criticisms made on the Rural Development Schemes by my hon. Friends, Mr. Hai and Mr. Hardman.

At the first instance I must express my admiration to the Members of the European Group for the thoroughness with which we find them always try to study things. But, Sir, at the same time I must say that all these suspicions which Mr. Hardman has in his mind about these rural development schemes are due to his ignorance of the mental condition of the people of rural areas of Assam. I can tell him that if he goes to the villagers and tell them about these schemes he will find them appreciating these schemes and welcoming them. It is want of mass contact that has led him to have these suspicions about these schemes. He has suggested some pilot schemes, but we do not believe in such small things. Considering the problem of rural Assam—why Assam, India as a whole—so far as the mass people are concerned, how can we tackle these problems unless bold schemes are taken up. We cannot believe that the problems of the country, of the rural people can be tackled by small schemes. Therefore we have taken up these bold schemes and we believe, nay we are confident, as a matter of fact, that these schemes are to succeed. With regard to pilot schemes, I may say, Sir, that such schemes were taken up by Mahatma Gandhi many years back and many Congress workers have been working on these lines and these schemes are based on experience gained by all those sound workers and in accordance with the advices of Mahatma Gandhi. There might be occasions Sir, in which workers may be failing in their duties, there might be some waste of money in some places, but

I cannot say, Sir, if there can be any enterprise in which such risks are not there. Therefore I cannot accept the contention of Mr. Hardman nor of Mr. Hai, and their suspicions in regard to these schemes which I am sure will succeed. So with these few words, Sir, I request the hon. Movers to withdraw their Cut Motions.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLÓI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussions that we have had are not merely of particulars which the Cut Motions connote, but they have been also of a general nature covered by Cut Motions of some members. Others are undoubtedly on specific points. So far as specific points are concerned, reply has been given by some of my hon. Friends, the Ministers and the Parliamentary Secretary. I propose to deal with certain general criticisms which have been raised on the Budget for the Post-war Development and in this connection I would confine myself also to some specific points which have been made in the Cuts. But before doing so, I thought it my duty to congratulate the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition who is not present here now and other Members of the Muslim League for the stand they have adopted in reference to their work in the Legislature and also in reference to the general attitude towards the politics of the country. I do heartily congratulate them for having decided to dissolve the Muslim League Party in the Legislature. The time has long past when we should have ceased thinking on lines of communalism in politics. We have been crying hoarse on the necessity for a change of heart and for change of outlook. I only hope, Sir, that the Resolution of the Muslim League Party will not be merely a formal affair; but that it would mean a firm resolution to so change their hearts so that we can all work together for the good of all communities, particularly for the poor man in the village whether he be a Hindu, a Muslim, a Christian or people belonging to any other religion. I have purposely spoken these few words, Sir, for the fact that I want hon. Members sitting in the Opposition to maintain that attitude in the discussions for the solution of the problems that are facing the country today.

Now, Sir, speaking generally on the Budget as a whole, I want to impress upon the House that these schemes are not merely schemes for development of the Province but also indirectly demands of the Provincial Government on the Government of India to find the finance. I hope Sir, we are all agreed, all Members of the House are agreed, and the Government are agreed that these schemes are essential for the development of the country. I am glad to find that in spite of the amount of slight criticism that have been offered here and there, on some schemes, the House has broadly agreed that these schemes are necessary for the development of the Province. That is one fact, Sir, which is very necessary for the people to recognize.

I believe, Sir, that the desire of the House to pass a Resolution of the whole House demanding increased revenue from the Government of India, was also due to your desire to see these schemes fully implemented.

The second point for my general observation is that in discussing these Demands and the stress that we should give over them, we should know that Financial experts always make a distinction between subjects which fall within Provincial responsibility and others in which the responsibility may be laid on the revenues of the Centre. This is a principle which financial experts keep before their eyes in dealing with any particular scheme of importance. Certain hon. Members, particularly Mr. Hai, have said that instead of expenditure on some schemes we should spend the money on Primary Education. I might have agreed with him generally, but yet the question is there, *i.e.*, on whose shoulder lies the responsibility of primary education whether on the Provincial Government or the Centre? Not that we have not made representation to the Government of India for more funds so that Compulsory Primary Education may be introduced in the

Province, but the question is yet there, as to why and how the Provincial subject like Primary Education in a province can be a charge on India. It was quite good for the Government of India to sanction us grant for certain improvement in Police Department Scheme and to include them in the Post-War Schemes, but the question always remains as to what particular subject should fall in the Provincial sphere and what should not. I am, however, one with him in demanding on the Government of India the finance required for all development activities. From the Budget that has been presented, the hon. Members have seen what schemes we have adopted for the purpose; and if any new scheme is to be submitted we propose to do so as early as possible. Sir, these are some of the observations which I wanted to place before the House.

Now, I come to another side of the criticism which has been put forward by Mr. Hai that we are indulging in some unnecessary expenditure. He particularly mentioned in that behalf the cinchona cultivation, the pay of the Development Commissioner and one or two other matters. Cinchona is bitter but it has been found that many of the hon. Members wanted to taste its bitterness. The point is, I personally do not see any valid ground for criticism on our expenditure on cinchona cultivation, that it can at all be considered to be a luxurious experiment. The only circumstances in which expenditure on cinchona cultivation could be considered unnecessary, would be when the claims made by synthetic like Mepocrine, which was so largely used during war and Paludrine now so widely advertised could replace quinine. But the expert opinion is not yet consolidated in favour of any synthetic drug to the exclusion of quinine for the treatment of malaria. Therefore, we want quinine. That it is a genuine medicine for malaria is an established fact; and possibly we shall continue to want it for many years to come in spite of new drugs coming into the market. If that is so, I only expect that the hon. Members, instead of opposing, should have whole-heartedly supported this. Sir, information has been given to the House that 500 acres have already been put under cultivation. Along with that cultivation, the manufacturing part will have to be done. In order to do this, it will be necessary for the Government to take every step.....

***Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** On a point of information, will the Government state whether they have sent something for manufacture to other provinces?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Of course.

***The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** For the information of the hon. House, I may say that we have already sent 400 pounds of cinchona bark for manufacture and we are proposing to send 200 pounds more next time.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Now, as regards the criticism on Special Officers about which enough mention has been made by Mr. Hardman, I think, his objection is more procedural rather than substantive. He admitted while criticising the Grant for the Local Boards that experts are necessary in order to organise water supply in villages if they are required even for wells and tanks in villages. Government will surely be justified in providing this money for them in the Budget when Government will have to work out big scheme of development. I could understand if the criticism came from people who have no idea of business experience; but I do not know why Mr. Hardman, who represents the business community, should have adopted this attitude if his criticism is not merely for criticisms sake.

But as I said his objection is procedural and I will try to explain to the hon. House why it is not possible to put down particular salaries for particular officers just at the present moment. In the speech by the Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Budget, he named industries which Government decided to run on State aided or State owned basis. Now, is it possible for anybody to put down accurately what we may have to pay a particular expert for an industry? I want to put to Mr. Hardman whether any business concern can foretell that the expert which it will require will be available for a fixed sum of money? If that is not possible for a business concern, it is also not possible for any Government to fix specified amounts on any particular expert. Our own experience has proved the same thing. We have been advertising and re-advertising for the last one year and a half to secure experts to advise Government in order that the order given for the machinery might be finalised, but we have not been able to get any within the pay advertised. Is it possible for any Government in such circumstances to fix a particular amount for any expert? If that is criticised as a defect then I would claim that the defect is unavoidable.

We have particularly taken note of the criticisms which came from that side of the House last year and we have taken special care to see that in every subject wherever it is possible to make calculation, to put down the items in detail as far as possible. As a result of that we might tell the hon. Mover of the Cut Motion today, what experts we want just now. For example, we have proposed two sugar mills and we shall want certain experts to advise Government on that subject. Then we propose a paper mill, and we shall require experts to advise Government there also, and so on. It is true we have been able to secure advice from outside, through experts placed at our service by the Government of India or by expert lent to us by Companies such as the Skodas. But we should have experts who would be advising Government from day to day; and they might form part of the Advisory Boards which Government are contemplating to set up in order that the industrial policy of Government can be carried out. There are many other ventures, for example the collective and co-operative farming. For example we want an expert to be in charge of the machineries under the Government for the working of the farms. In this way, while necessity for experts are being calculated, it is not possible to give details with reference to the pay and conditions of service of these officers. But it is imperatively necessary to provide the money in some form. Even of the experts that we now have (they being on temporary basis), terms of some of them will expire on the 31st March 1948, and we do not know under what conditions we may have to re-employ them. So in these circumstances I have to point out that there is no option on the part of Government than to provide the money in the manner in which it has been provided.

My hon. Friend, Mr. Ziaosh Shams, asked that land should be thrown open to the immigrants. He may be interested to know that Government are adopting schemes for co-operative and collective farming, and those persons who are entitled to have land under the terms of the agreement reached between the last Government and the Congress Party, will be offered facilities to join in these schemes. If the matter is not looked from the point of view of communities, I am sure the hon. Member will find that all that is possible to develop the Province by providing facilities to protected immigrants is being done under these schemes.

There are certain minor questions raised regarding Ayurved and Unani and also regarding certain injustice done to the timber merchants which were the subject-matter of criticism in the Cut Motion of Maulavi Makabbir Ali Mozumdar. I am sure these small things will be looked into by the Hon'ble Ministers-in-charge.

I again appeal to the hon. Members concerned to withdraw their Cut Motions. We have great work ahead. On the schemes on Rural Development, my hon. Friend, the Parliamentary Secretary has already replied. I may add in that behalf that while we are trying to develop a University for the middle class people, of course with the object of serving the men in the village, we have not forgotten the masses. We are providing for primary and adult education for all. We are pledged to do all that is possible for them to work for their uplift and the Rural Reconstruction Schemes which we are proposing to put through are only a part of the fulfilment of that pledge. I hope the hon. Members having taken note of the facts that I have placed before the House, will please withdraw the Cut Motions and allow the original Demand to be passed.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether there is any provision for protection of the languages of the minorities?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: That is a big question which I do not propose to discuss here.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

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

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Now I put the original Demand as a question.

The Question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,71,67,700 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949 for the administration of the head '63-B.—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes' ”.

The question was adopted.

GRANT NO 2

(7.—LAND REVENUE)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,69,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949, for the administration of the head “7.—Land Revenue”.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,69,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949 for the administration of the head ‘7.—Land Revenue’ ”.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I see there are five Cut Motions and in my opinion there is only one which is omnibus and it is No. 5 standing in the name of Maulavi Muhammad Abul Kashem. We have got only 40 minutes more. It is agreed that other hon. Members will speak on this Motion No. 5.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Maulavi Abul Majid Ziaosh Shams may also take part. He has a Motion to criticise the policy of the Government.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The scope of that Motion is limited. Please move the omnibus Motion No. 5.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Very well, Sir, I move. I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 22,69,100 under grant No. 2, Major head—7.—Land Revenue, at page 27 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.22,69,100 do stand reduced by Re.1.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : I give ten minutes to the hon. Member and 15 minutes to the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister, and distribute the remaining ten minutes.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Of the ten minutes given to me, I want to speak for five minutes and Maulavi Abual Majid Ziaosh Shams will speak for five minutes.

In discussing in general the Revenue administration, I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister that there is a Mauzadari system with a commission of 6 lakhs and odd being paid to the Mauzadars. In these days of unemployment, probably, it will be better if the Mauzadari system be abolished and the amount utilised in the employment of youths who are unemployed in the Province.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS : They will have to deposit securities. From where they will get security money to deposit ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Sub-Deputy Collectors and officers of that status will do.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Go on please.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Now during the presentation of the Budget before the Assembly our Hon'ble Finance Minister said that actually in the new atmosphere and in the new political set up in the country there should be change of heart among all, but in respect of the Revenue administration, I am really sorry that there is no sign of change of heart, but it is going on rather more vigorously than before. In matters of making provision of land to the landless natives of this Province their case has not been considered only because they happen to be belonging to some 'char' land where they are living for hundreds of years. It has been brought to the notice of the Government last year by an Adjournment Motion and an enquiry was made into the matter and an order was passed by the Deputy Commissioner asking applicants to apply through the Zamindari Kutchary to the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills for settlement of land in char areas.) But ultimately to our misfortune Government passed an order restricting settlement of land in char areas to these people. There was different circumstances at that time, but now circumstances have changed and I would ask the Government to reconsider the matter and see that these helpless people whose homes and homesteads have been washed away due to erosion of the Brahmaputra be given settlement of land.

In the Indian Dominion we do not think there can be any rule by which right to private property may be neglected by the Government or any State in the Indian Dominion. But I would draw the attention of the Government and also the hon. Members of the House to the injustice that has been meted out to the people of the Goalpara district who happen to have possessed some land in the district of Garo Hills. While I mention the name of the Garo Hills, some hon. Members may be misled to think that there might be some

difference between the district of Goalpara and the Garo Hills district, but actually it was not so. The permanently settled portion of Garo Hills originally was part of permanently settled area in Goalpara and only by an artificial boundary the area has subsequently been taken out from Goalpara to form Garo Hills into a separate district. So these people have got right since then. Now, these people are being restricted from having land on *Adhi* system in that area (*A voice*: it is Partially Excluded Area). It may be Partially Excluded Area but not Excluded and the lands are in the plains portion. While there are people of the plains as well and the lands that they were possessing, they are not possessing today but from a very long time. So I would ask the Government to see that, while the *Adhiars* Bill is brought into operation, its effect is given to all including the people in the Garo Hills.

I will also bring another matter to the notice of the Government and the Hon'ble Minister. Recently without showing any reason whatsoever some *Pattas* have been cancelled in the Garo Hills because some men have been reported by the Police who have made propaganda for Pakistan. My Friends in the House all know that there was a time when we took part in Pakistanisation of that area, but now while the Boundary Commission (*A voice*: You were the Commander and Salera-e-Suba) Yes. I am prepared to defend that place again if need be.

In the Boundary Commission Award it has been decided that our area is in Assam, and there is no propaganda of Pakistan now in that part of the Province and at the same time they must remember that there was a declaration by the All-India Muslim League that the Muslims belonging to the Indian Dominion should owe allegiance to that Dominion. I do not see how the question of 'Commander' springs up.

The area to which I belong is getting injustice at the hands of the Government and I would ask the Government and the members of the Legislature to see that no discrimination is made between the people of the country. I have already said that there should be no discrimination between communities and communities and others. So I would urge upon them to actually change heart and not to by words only, and we are ready to co-operate with them in all matters for the upliftment of the country.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved:
 "That the total provision of Rs 22,69,100 under Grant No.2, Major head—7.—Land Revenue, at page 27 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.22,69,100 do stand reduced by Re.1."

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Sir, I rise to support the Motion of the hon. Mover. My sole purpose is to criticise the policy of Government and to say that under the present atmosphere of Independent India this heartless policy of eviction of immigrants who had come to Assam after 1938 should not continue. Sir, we all know that the father of Indian Nationalism has died at the altar of that high principle, viz., removal of communalism and racialism in India. Perhaps there is a hand of Providence in this. As he could not, according to his satisfaction, fulfil this task by living and working in India, perhaps the Providence ordained that his death may give a rude shock to those persons who speak of high principles but nurture in their hearts some kind of communalism and racialism. By his death he has consecrated that high principle so that it may be the endeavour of all persons who are now living in India to live up to his ideal and to fulfil the noble task for which he lived and died.

Sir, we know that only recently some persons were evicted from the Moamari waste land at Tezpur (*A voice*: Reserve or waste land?). Waste land. Then, Sir, it is in the contemplation of Government to resort to further eviction in the Mangaldai subdivision. We also know, Sir, that some persons, who took part in the movement against the last eviction are still rotting in jail. Now, Sir, time has come for a change of heart—and I believe there has been a change of heart—and these people should be at once released. Then, Sir, we all know that in Assam there is enough land. The natives of Assam up to 1945-46 could not bring under cultivation more than 36 lakhs bighas of land in the five upper districts of Assam, excluding Goalpara. There are about 10 lakhs bighas of land included in grazing reserves, including village grazing reserves in Nowgong, Darrang and Kamrup. This was revealed in answer to my Question in September last. In the three districts of Nowgong, Kamrup and Darrang there are about 7,000 graziers, and about 5 lakhs bighas are given to them for grazing their cattles. Now, Sir, if this land can be given to the graziers, who pay money to the Government, why the immigrants, who also will pay money to Government, do not get any land? Rather they have been evicted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up. But I would make one suggestion. If the hon. Members will surrender fifteen minutes from the Veterinary Grant, I can extend the time for this grant up to 2.45 P.M. In that case, the hon. Members can speak up to 2-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: I shall require at least 20 minutes to reply.

(*Voices*: We would also like to speak, Sir.)

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: So, I say, Sir, that if graziers can have land for their cattle, the immigrants being human beings have got greater rights to have land for their food purposes. Sir, it is known to many that Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhury has published a book in which he has worked out that in some upper districts of Assam for each head of buffalo more than two bighas have been allotted, which I think human beings in many other parts of India cannot claim to possess. A family of cultivator consisting of 5 or 6 members is satisfied if it gets 15 or 20 bighas of land.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: May I ask the hon. Member for whom the buffaloes are reared?

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: For the people of Assam surely. But my submission is that if buffaloes can have so much land why not the immigrants? (*A voice*: Can they be placed in the same category?). We know there is enough jungle land in Assam which is neither meant for graziers nor for human beings, but where wild beasts like tigers, rhinoceroses and elephants live. If they can live in Assam why not the immigrants who have been mercilessly evicted from the land? We know, Sir, that besides the land settled with the natives of Assam, which they cannot cultivate, there is enough unsettled land even now. This unsettled land may be particularly given to those evictees who came to Assam seven or eight years ago. Another thing is this, Sir: according to the Agreement that was reached about the immigrants in case of hardships are to be protected, it was also provided that people hit by erosion of river would be given land although they did not come before 1938. Now, Sir, we know that those immigrants who have been evicted came to Assam about 5 or 6 years ago and their case was provided for by the Agreement. I

therefore suggest, Sir, as there is a change of heart now—I believe there has been a change of heart—there should be a more humane policy towards these immigrants who are our brothers and have been living in Assam for 5, 6 or 7 years.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Cut Motion.

Srijut KARKA DALAI MIRI: মোৰ এই কৰ্ত্তন পুস্তাৰৰ দ্বাৰা ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কাৰণে কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত মাটি বিজাৰ্ত্ত কৰি ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু এনে অঞ্চলত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে কি কি জুলুম পাইছে এই বিষয়ে অসম চৰকাৰক জনাব খোজো।

আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল কৰ্মী সকলৰ পুচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ লগে লগে আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হোৱাত বৰ্ত্তমান বাধ্য হৈ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে মাটিৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি স্থায়ী মাটি লবলৈ জাগৰণ হৈছে আৰু বহুতে স্থায়ী সম্পত্তি মাটি লবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যে গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ পৰা নিকিৰ আৰু গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ পৰা কচাৰি লোক বহুতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমালৈ উঠি আহিছে। আৰু ইয়াৰ উপৰিও অস্থায়ী হিচাবে বুলুপুত্ৰ আৰু সোৱণশিৰীৰ পাবত বসতি কৰা বহুত মিৰিয়ে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত মাটি লবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। আৰু আন ফালে অন্য ট্ৰাইবেল সকলেও আন আন ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি মাটি লৈছেহি। এনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত মাৰপিত হৈ মোকৰ্দ্দমা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়িব লাগিছে। যদি গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট অতি সোনকালে block system কৰি মাটিহীন লোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তেন্তে ৰাৱতৰ ভিতৰত শান্তি হব আৰু জুলুমৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব।

আজি দেড় মাহৰ আগতে মই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কেইটামান অঞ্চলত ফুৰিবলৈ গৈছিলো, তাত দেখিবলৈ পালো যে মাটি থকা কিছুমান মানুহে একে একে ভোখৰ অঞ্চল মাটিৰ মানিক হৈ আন আন ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা মানুহক বিক্ৰি কৰি ব্যৱসায় কৰিছে। এই বিলাক অনায়াৰ কাৰ্য্য যাতে অতি সোনকালে বন্ধ হব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ ধনপুৰ, নাৰায়ণপুৰ, খেৰাজ খাট, নাওবৈচা, কদম আৰু লালুক মৌজা; ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ ধেমাজী আৰু চিচি মৌজাত বহুত চৰকাৰী পতিত মাটি আছে। এই বিলাক মাটি backward beltৰ ভিতৰত পেলাই মাটিহীন ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে উচিত কাম হব।

ইয়াৰ লগতে মই আৰু জনাব খোজো যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ বিহপূৰীয়া মৌজাত দহঘৰীয়া আৰু লাগাঁচু দুখন মিৰিগাঁও আছে। আজি ৩৪ বছৰৰ আগত সোৱণশিৰী আৰু বঙানদীৰ বান পানীৰ গাঁৱা খহনীয়াত গাঁও উঠি যায়। কিন্তু উক্ত গাঁৱৰ ৰায়তে উপায় নেপাই ওচৰৰ গ্ৰেঞ্জিঙত ঘৰবাৰী লৈ আশ্ৰয় লয়। কিন্তু আজি ২৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ঘৰ সাজি থাকিবলৈ কিছু মাটি পাবৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰক আবেদন জনায়; কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকৰ আবেদনলৈ কাণসাৰ নকৰি ঘৰ উঠাই দিয়াৰ লক্ষ্য কৰে আৰু ফলত হাতীৰে কিছু ঘৰ ভাঙ্গি দিয়ে।

মই আশা কৰো মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই দুখন গাঁৱৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ সাজি থাকিবলৈ অসুস্থতঃ প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালক এবিঘাকৈ মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: Sir, since I have not moved the Cut Motion standing in my name I want to speak a few words on this Motion, I am not, Sir, approaching this matter as an expert, which I confess I am not, but as a representative of poor *raiya*s in general and of the *ex-tea* garden labourers in particular. This being so, I shall confine myself to remarks that refer to those sections of the Revenue Department that come in direct touch with the people, the hewers of wood and drawers of water. At the top of the Revenue Department is placed the Hon'ble Revenue Minister and at the bottom are the Sub-Deputy Collectors, the Kanungos and the Mandals. They are in direct touch

with the *raiyats*. The Hon'ble Revenue Minister is or should be as far as practicable in direct touch with the *raiyats* since the Hon'ble Revenue Minister is also a representative of the masses. The Sub-Deputy Collectors, Kanungos, Mandals and the Ministerial staff under the Sub-Deputy Collectors are servants of the people and on behalf of the *raiyats* I say, it is the duty of the Hon'ble Revenue Minister to see that no injustice is done to the *raiyats* by these public servants because they are paid from the revenues largely contributed by the *raiyats* to do their work honestly. This view of the relationship between the Land Revenue Department and the *raiyats* will be accepted by all democratic Governments. But in actual practice we find that the *raiyats* are not having a square deal from the Land Revenue Department which realises from the *raiyats* a considerable amount as land revenue out of the total of Rs.1,60,60,000 spending Rs. 22,69,100. Pipe water, whether contaminated at the pumping station or at the tap end, is contaminated all the same and fit only to be thrown down the gutter. In the same manner corruption in the Land Revenue Department whether at the top at Ministerial level or at the bottom among the Sub-Deputy Collectors, Kanungos and Mandals must be treated as stinking corruption and nothing but corruption in the Land Revenue Department and the blame for it must be shouldered by the whole Land Revenue Department from the Hon'ble Minister down to the Mandal. If the Hon'ble Minister had the time, I could take him from village to village throughout Upper and Lower Assam among the *ex-tea* garden labourers' villages (or as they are often named in the Survey Maps and Registers 'Bongali Gaons') where he will see that large numbers of Bongali *raiyats* have not been given periodic Pattas though from year to year (for 10, 15 or even 20 years) they have received annual Pattas. The Mandals with the connivance of the Sub-Deputy Collectors have not done their jobs for this neglect of their duties to the *raiyats* for which they are paid. I want and I am sure the masses of Assam want it that the Government do treat these public servants fairly and deal with them when they are guilty of gross lapses with the greatest severity. A close scrutiny must be made by Government on the past work of the Sub-Deputy Collectors and for this purpose an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner should immediately be appointed by the Government because corruption and inefficiency in Government Departments are rampant and this has been admitted by the highest officials in India, and His Excellency the Governor of Assam himself has admitted this in his messages to the House. In regard to settlement of waste lands, it is true that there are not enough waste lands in many parts of Assam for the settlement of *raiyats*, but that is no reason why the Mandals and Sub-Deputy Collectors have for many years allowed the available waste lands to lie fallow, when thousands of *ex-tea* garden labourers and other landless people have been trying for quite a long time to have lands for cultivation for the production of the much needed food crops. Should the Settlement Department wait for windfalls by way of bribes to be paid before waste lands would be made available or shown to the *raiyats*.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN : That is why, Sir, I am trying to shorten as much as possible. I shall possibly finish within 1½ minutes.

Sir, during my 20 years of social service among the tea garden tribes in Upper and some parts of Lower Assam, I have often come up against injustices and acts of oppression or discrimination in the Land Revenue Department in the Lower cadres from Sub-Deputy Collectors downwards and I call upon the Hon'ble Revenue Minister to set matters right in the Land Revenue Department and in order that he might be pleased to take action right away. I support this Cut Motion.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহাশয়, মই Ziaosh Shams ভাণ্ডারীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিবোধিতা কৰিছো। তেখেত সকলে যি কৈছে সি সম্পূৰ্ণ মিছা সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্পন কৰিব নোৱাৰো। মোৱামাৰিৰ মানুহবিলাক আচলতে মোৱামাৰিৰ নহয়। বাগমাৰিৰ কিছুমান মানুহে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি সেই বিলাকলৈ বিক্ৰি কৰিছে। গতিকে সেই বিলাক মানুহক উঠাই দিয়া Governmentৰ পক্ষে যুক্তিযুক্ত। তাৰ উপৰিও হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহ আছে যি সকলৰ খাবৰ কম হৈছে। তেখেত সকলৰ পৰিয়াল আচল হৈ পৰিছে Governmentৰ প্ৰথম কৰ্তব্য হব মাটিহীন মানুহ আমাৰ মাজত যি সকল আছে তেওঁবিলাকক মাটি দিয়া আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ভবিষ্যত সতিসহৃতিৰ কাৰণে মাটি ৰাখি দিয়া। কিন্তু আমাৰ মানুহক যেতিয়ালৈকে মাটি দিব নোৱাৰিব তেতিয়ালৈকে কোনো পনুৱা বা মৈমনচিহ্নিক মাটি দিব নোৱাৰিব সেই কাৰণে মই Governmentক অনুৰোধ কৰো। মাটিহীন মানুহ কোন কোন ভাৱ এটা Census লৈ পতিত মাটি আমাৰ মাজত বিলাই দিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা Governmentৰ উচিত। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই আৰু এটা কথা কও। আমাৰ খাবৰ নিমিত্তে বিউ, গাখীৰ আৰু মাছ লাগে। আজি আমাৰ মাছৰ বৰ অভাৱ, ইয়াৰ আচল কাৰণ পনুৱা বিলাকে মাছ নৰা ঠাই দখল কৰি বহি আছে। আমাৰ মৎস্যজীৱিৰ শতকৰা ৫০জনে পনুৱা বিলাকৰ উপদ্রবত মাছ নৰা বন্ধ হৈছে। আমাৰ বিসকল অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় আছে, ব'ত পনুৱা মাছ নৰা ঠাইত বহি আছে, তাৰপৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰি দিব লাগে। তেখেতে উল্লেখ কৰি কৈছে, যে Governmentএ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ পুলিচে শাস্তি ৰাখিবলৈ পহৰা দিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। তাৰাবাৰি অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ অৱস্থা জটিল হৈ পৰিছে। মই নাম কৈ দিব পাৰো। পহৰা দিবলৈ Governmentএ Steam Boatৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ নহলে ভবিষ্যতত অৱস্থা ভয়ানক হব। গতিকে মই Governmentক অনুৰোধ কৰো সেই Tarabari অঞ্চলত পনুৱা উচ্ছেদ নীতি চিলাই দিব লাগে। যিখিনি মাটি থাকিব অসমীয়া মানুহে বাতে মাটি পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never thought that Mr. Sarwan is a poet. From the statement he has just now made it seems that he is more than a poet. The statement he has made is based on fiction and not on facts. He makes a general remark that the staff in the Land Revenue Department is corrupt from top to bottom.....

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: No, Sir, I have not said that. All are not so.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: But that is my impression which I have got from his statement. I am glad, Sir, that the whole staff is not so as he says now. Unless one has a corrupt mind one cannot say that all officers are corrupt. One with a corrupt mind sees corruption all around. As a matter of fact, on a previous occasion the hon. Member made before me some allegations against officers generally. I asked him to bring specific charges against the officers, if any, and I assured him that I would look into this and if it is proved that any officer was found to be corrupt, adequate punishment would be awarded to him and the Government would try to uproot such corruption. I further told him that this Government is bent on uprooting corruption. After some time he came to me again with a written application containing some allegation. Immediately in his presence I sent the application for inquiry to the Deputy Commissioner concerned. But at the time of the enquiry, Mr. Sarwan never cared to go to adduce evidence in support of the allegation he made in the application.

Mr. P. M. SARWAN: I remember that case, Sir. This case was enquired in a surreptitious manner. The version of the Hon'ble Minister is not quite correct.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: All the names of the witnesses concerned were there in the application. But after enquiry, it was found that the allegation was maliciously false. Besides that, he never brought before me any other instance of corruption. I do not, however, want to say that all officers are angels. But how is it possible to find out who are the corrupt officers unless allegations of corruption are proved by satisfactory evidence? I think it cannot be the intention of my hon. Friend that officers should be punished on mere suspicion. If any specific allegation of corruption is made against any officer by any hon. Member or any member of the public such allegation will be always inquired into and adequate punishment will be awarded in case such allegation is proved against any officer. Mr. Sarwan alleges that Ministers do not come into contact with the village people. For his information I may tell him that I had myself been to North Lakhimpur to know personally facts on the spot. How can he say that we do not move with the village people? I may state also that we have always been moving with the villagers and we ourselves come from villages.

It can be said that we move in the villages more than my Friend Mr. Sarwan does. While at North Lakhimpur, I sent certain information to him to come and meet me, but I do not know whether he got any information or not, but I did not find him there. I found only a very intelligent missionary who was looking after the welfare of tea garden labourers and in his presence the inquiry was held and it was admitted by some tea garden labourers that there were undesirable persons even amongst the tea garden labourers who speculate on land. How can Mr. Sarwan expect that land should be settled with such persons who want to acquire land merely for the purpose of speculation? My request to him is that he should ask the tea-garden labourers not to dispose of land; if they want land for cultivation, their claim will always receive consideration of the Government. But once the labourer is found to speculate on land and to dispose of his land he should be black-listed so that he may not get land elsewhere. The Missionary friend who was present at the time of enquiry during my North Lakhimpur tour warned the tea-garden labourers against disposing of lands from their possession as he himself agreed that no land should be settled with speculators. My friend, Mr. Sarwan seems to have moved about with such interested speculators who probably were helpful to him at the time of his election and they being frustrated in their design to make money by speculation on land, probably make baseless allegations against our officers. I would request him to note that if there are any allegations against any officer of the Land Revenue Department, whether he is a Sub-Deputy Collector, a Kanango or a Mandal, these allegations will always be enquired into, but the person making such allegation should try to be present at the time of such enquiry and to substantiate such allegations.

Now, regarding another point raised by my Friend, Mr. Karky Dalai, regarding non-reserving of sufficient land for the Tribals; he perhaps knows that even before passing of the Act in the last Sessions regarding formation of Tribal Belts.....

(.....at this stage the Hon'ble Minister spoke in Assamese.....)

দলে ডাঙৰীয়াই বোধ কৰে জানে যে Tribal সকলৰ কাৰণে Tribal Belt কৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰাৰ আগেয়ে এটা Enquiry কৰা হৈছিল। আৰু কোন কোন ঠাইত Tribal মানুহৰ স্বৰ্গ বক্ষা কৰিব পৰা হয় সেই সম্পৰ্কে চাই চিতি গৱেষণা মেণ্টে এখন চিতি ডিপুটি কমিচনাৰ সকললৈ পঠাই দিছিল। সেই নতেই Tribal সকলৰ স্বৰ্গ বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। মানুহ জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ হলে গাখীৰ, মিউ, মাখন আদিবো দৰকাৰ। আমাৰ মানুহে যাতে অসহত: per head এক আউন্স মিউ খাব পাৰে আৰু যথেষ্ট গাখীৰ পাব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে গৰু ম'হ চৰাবলৈ যথেষ্ট Reserve ৰাখিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। অসমত কিমান নাটি খেতিৰ উপযোগী আৰু দৰকাৰী তালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি, গৰু ম'হৰ কাৰণে Reserve ৰাখিবলৈ Governmentৰ তৰফৰ পৰা চকু বন্ধা উচিত ন'লি ভাবো। কাৰণ গাখীৰ, মিউ, মাখন আদিৰ অভাৱো দূৰ হোৱা উচিত।

Ziaosh Shams চাহাবে বোধকৰে নাজানে যে তেখেতৰ Leader ছাদুৱা চাহাবে বেতিয়া Chief Minister আছিল, তেতিয়াই অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৪৫ চনতেই এখন Agreement কৰিছিল আৰু সেই নতে এটা প্ৰস্তাব তেওঁলোকে গেজেটত চপাই দিছিল। অসমত অসমীয়া মানুহৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট নাটি নাই বুলি তেতিয়াই তেওঁলোকে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছিল। ১৯৪৫ চনৰ সেই Resolution নতেই, Reserveৰ আৱশ্যকতা তেওঁলোকে বুজি পাইছিল। অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যক নিবেচনা কৰিলেহে বিজাৰ্ডৰ পৰা বেছপলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰি বিজাৰ্ড বোৰ নুকলি কৰি ৰাখিব লাগে বুলি মত দিছিল। Tribal আৰু অনুনৃত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ স্বৰ্গ বক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে Tribal Belt গঠন কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাবও গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল। অসমত যিবিলাক Immigrant ১৯৩৮ চনৰ পূৰ্বৰ পৰা আছে—তেনে Landless মানুহে অসমীয়াৰ লগতে নাটি পাব পাৰে বুলিও নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। বোধকৰে Ziaosh চাহাবে পুৰণীৰ বাহিৰে অসমৰ অইন জিলাত যোৱা নাই। (A voice: তেওঁ ছিলঙল আহিছে।) তেওঁ নগাওঁ বা কানকপলৈ যোৱাৰ্থে তেনে, তেওঁ নিশ্চয় দেখিলে হেঁতেন এই দুখন জিলাতেই কিমান অসমীয়া মানুহ নাটিহীন; তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতৰেই এৰিখা নাটিও নাই। Tribal বিলাকৰো তেনে শৌচনীয়া অবস্থা। আপোনালোকে এনেবোৰ অবস্থা জানিছেনে? তেখেতে এইটো কব পাৰেনে যে Immigrant বিলাকৰ পাটা ৰাৰিছ কৰি, সেই নাটি অসমীয়া হিন্দু-মুছলমান ভেদাভেদ কৰি বা Tribal সকলক দিয়া হৈছে? কাজেই, মই কওঁ যে তেখেতে যিদৰে কৈছে সেই নতে, যাকে তাকে নাটি দিব নোৱাৰো। Muslim Leagueৰ আন্দোলনত পৰি যিসকল মুছলমান ৰংপুৰৰ পৰা গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত সোমাইছিলহি, সেইবোৰ মানুহক নিজ দেশলৈ উলটি যাবলৈ আপোনালোকে অনুৰোধ কৰক। তেওঁলোকক বুজাই দিয়ক যে আমাৰ ইয়াত বহুত নাটিহীন মানুহ আছে; আৰু এনে নাটিহীন আমাৰ মানুহকে নাটি নিদিয়াটোক নটক অহা মানুহক নাটি দিবলৈ পৰা নহব।

আশা কৰে Ziaosh Shams চাহাবে মোৰ কথাখিনি বুজি পাইছে। Agreement নতে যিবিলাকে নাটি পাব পাৰে আৰু যি সকলক 'Protected' বুলি ধৰা হৈছে, সেইবিলাকক নাটি দিয়া হৈছে। মোৱামাৰি Reserve সম্বন্ধেও মই একে কথাকে কব খোজো অৰ্থাৎ যিবিলাকক Protected বুলি ধৰা হৈছে, সেই বিলাকক নাটি দিয়া হৈছে। তাত কিছুমান Unprotected মানুহে Protected বুলি claim কৰি Revenue Tribunalত দৰ্খাস্ত কৰিছিল। কিন্তু Revenue Tribunalৰ Decision ৰ পিছত ১৯৪৫ চনৰ Resolution অনুসৰি unprotected বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত হোৱা মানুহ বিলাককে উঠাই দিয়া হৈছে।

(A voice: There may be hardships on their part).

কিন্তু আমাৰ নিজা হিন্দু, মুছলমান, ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহক নাটি নিদিয়াটোক, সেইবোৰ মানুহক নাটি দিব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে আমি Planned System নতে নাটি দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছোঁ। Ziaosh Sham চাহাবে Grow-More-Food ৰ কথা সমালোচনা কৰিছে। বোধ কৰে তেখেতে আমাৰ কথা বুজা নাই। আমি মুখেৰে যিটো কওঁ, অন্তৰেৰে সেইটো ভাবো।

(Hear, Hear) । তেখেতে কব খুজিছে, যে মুছলমানকহে মাটি দিয়া হোৱা নাই । অলপ চিন্তা কৰিলে তেখেতে বুজি পাব যে সেইটো কথা ঠিক নহয় । যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিব পৰা নাযায়, তেতিয়ালৈকে আনক মাটি দিয়া কথা উঠিব নোৱাৰে । সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভেটিত মাটি দিলে Minority Interest ৰক্ষা পৰিব নে ? কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ স্বার্থ হানি কৰা আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয় । কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ স্বার্থ নষ্ট হবলৈ আমি দিব নোৱাৰো । আপোনালোকে, তেওঁলোকক বুজাই দিয়ক যে বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত আমি ধৰ্মৰ ভেটিত কোনো মানুহকে মাটি দিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰা নাই বা সেই হিচাবত কাকো উঠাইও দিয়া হোৱা নাই । কাজেই মই কও যেন আপোনালোকে সেই প্ৰস্তাববোৰ উঠাই লয় । আমি যিমানখিনি পাৰো সকলো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ন্যায্য স্বার্থ ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিম ।

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Mr. Speaker, may I kindly be permitted only half a minute to explain one point that was raised by the Hon'ble Revenue Minister.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What does the hon. Member like to do ? Is he not going to withdraw his Motion ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: The Hon'ble Minister said that the settlement is only given in the Garo Hills to the people belonging to that place, but I should like to enlighten him of the fact that there are many instances in which people who were in possession of land have been served with notice for cancellation of Pattas while people who have come recently from Pakistan have been given settlement.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member withdraw his Motion ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Though we do not get the reply which we expected from the Hon'ble Minister and as we know we are helpless and we cannot force justice from him, I cannot but painfully ask leave of the hon. House to withdraw my Motion ?

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

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

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The question is ?

“That a sum not exceeding Rs.22,69,100 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949, for the administration of the head ‘7.—Land Revenue’.”

The question was adopted.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Grant No.21.

Grant No.21.

(“41.—VETERINARY”)

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum not exceeding Rs.3,42,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1949 for the administration of the head “41.—Veterinary”.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.3,42,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1949 for the administration of the head '41.—Veterinary'."

There are three Cut Motions. We have got only 10 minutes. So only one hon. Member may move his Motion.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: I do not want to move my Cut Motion.

Maulavi NAZMAL HAQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 3,42,000 under Grant No. 21, Major head—41.—Veterinary, at page 155 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 3,42,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

The purpose of my moving this Cut Motion is to raise a discussion on the general administration of the Department.

The Veterinary Department is a very important Department in respect of village uplift and the Grow-More-Food Campaign. Our Government during the past years could not do anything substantially for the protection of cattle in the Province. As regards my district, I can dare say that neither medicine nor medical help was given to the cattle that died recently. In the Lakhipur Police Station under the Goalpara Subdivision there was an epidemic of the cattle disease. Whenever people came to me with their grievances I sent them to the Veterinary Doctor, but they were sent away sometimes with the reply that no medicine was available and some time that there were no men available to go to the interior. For the inactivity and negligence of this Department, the Government had to spend a huge amount of money by way of giving monetary relief to the agriculturists to purchase cattle. This was a drop in the ocean. The Government should know that this is not the Department to be neglected. In order to give protection to the villagers specially to the cultivators, they should very carefully manage this Department and do some substantial good to the cultivators. With these words I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Cut Motion moved:

"That the total provision of Rs. 3,42,000 under Grant No. 21, Major head—41.—Veterinary, at page 155 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs 3,42,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1."

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in these days as every body knows the prices of bullocks and buffaloes have increased a great deal and our people are very much handicapped due to the shortage of cattle. So the importance of this Department is so great that it cannot be exaggerated. But the provision made under this head is too scanty and with this amount and with the limited number of trained people that we have at present it is not possible to cope with the growing needs of the Province. Moreover, there is another difficulty. Whatever staff we have got they are not getting medicines and other necessary equipments to help at the time of epidemic and in some places due to the negligence of the officers as well, timely inoculation or precautionary measures are not taken. The Hon'ble Minister knows that in many places his Department fails to take measures wherever possible without spending any amount of money. For example, I can say, though there is a veterinary

dispensary at Mankachar, the peculiarity is that the Thana of Mankachar not under the jurisdiction of that veterinary dispensary. In case there is an epidemic, there is no doctor to inoculate and take precautionary measures. I brought this to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister in 1946 and he took certain measures to remove this difficulty, but with no result. So these are the handicaps from which we suffer and I think these can be remedied. So my request to the Hon'ble Minister is to see that this should no longer remain a neglected Department and steps should be taken so that our officers may see that this amount of money which we have got at our disposal be spent properly for the good of the people at large.

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

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Madam, Deputy Speaker, after all these discussions on the floor of the House to-day and before, I hope the hon. Members will remember the limitations and handicaps under which this Government have had to labour so long. Madam, in order to make the Veterinary Department efficient, in order to make it fully useful to the Province, we know what are the requirements. We require medicines, we require sufficient number of doctors and we require sufficient number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. We know that so long we had been wanting all these things. We had to go outside for our medicines and even if we placed order in time, sometimes it took a very long time to come and in the meantime much mischief happened. In order to overcome that difficulty Government have undertaken to establish a vaccine depôt at Gauhati and other depôts in other places so that we may be sufficiently equipped with medicines for inoculation throughout the Province. It is also a known fact that our students from Assam were not provided with sufficient number of seats for training elsewhere. We were only given a few seats every year and that arrangement has not been sufficient to cope with the needs of the Province. In order to surmount that difficulty we have proposed in no time to establish a Veterinary College in the Province. As time passes on we will have these equipments, these vaccine depôts from which we will get sufficient medicine in time, and from the College we will have an adequate number of doctors, I think all these difficulties will be over. We are also preparing and have prepared some schemes to establish sufficient number of hospitals and dispensaries for widespread treatment of animals. Knowing as they do that so long Government have had to face insurmountable handicaps....

Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI: Madam, the time is up and the House may be adjourned.

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: I am finishing, Madam.

I therefore submit, Madam, that in view of the serious efforts made by Government to overcome these difficulties to meet the needs and requirements of our people, the hon. Member will withdraw his Motion.

Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE: In view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Minister that the management of this Department will be carefully done, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Cut Motion.

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

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

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,000 be granted to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March 1949, for the administration of the head ‘41.—Veterinary’.”

The question was adopted.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday, the 22nd March, 1948.

Shillong:

The 15th May, 1948.

A. K. BARUA,

Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly.

