

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday the 9th August 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, the ten Ministers, the two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and eighty Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Irregular payment of Salaries to Lower Primary School Teachers

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) asked:

*133. Will the Minister-in-charge, Education, etc., be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Lower Primary teachers of the South Bank of Dhubri have been passing through great hardships due to irregular payment of their salaries?
- (b) What steps Government propose to take to make regular payments to these teachers?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA, (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

133. (a)—Payment of monthly salaries to Primary School teachers of the South Bank of Dhubri Subdivision has not been as regular as it is expected. The delay is due mainly to the transport difficulties in the South Bank making the possibility of cash payment hazardous. Payments are now made through the postal service which results in some delay.

(b)—Position is likely to improve when payments can be arranged through the Panchayat Organisation as envisaged in the Assam Elementary Education Bill now under consideration.

Re: Dibrugarh-Sonari Public Works Department Ferry

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

*134. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Who were the bidders for the settlement of the Dibrugarh-Sonari Public Works Department Ferry during the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 ?
- (b) Who were the highest bidders during these two years and what were their offers ?
- (c) Whether the ferry had been given settlement to the highest bidders during the above two years ?
- (d) What was the position in the bid-list of the person with whom the ferry had been given settlement and what was his offer ?
- (e) Whether the highest bidders were tribal persons ?
- (f) Whether the highest bidders were prepared to pay the kist money in one instalment ?

Shri GIRINDRA GOGOI [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

134. (a)—The following were the bidders for the settlement of the Dibrugarh-Sonari-Burisuti Public Works Department Ferry during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62—

During 1960-61

- (1) Shri Bisheswar Rajkhowa.
- (2) Shri Bhubon Chandra Doley.
- (3) Shri Parbati Hazarika.

During 1961-62

(1) Shri Bhuban Ch. Doley.

(2) Shri Bisheswar Rajkhowa.

(3) Shri Asraf Ali Khan.

(4) Shri Hem Kanta Doley.

(5) Shri Nizam Pait Ahajan.

(6) Shri Rajani Kanta Pait.

(7) Shri Barruddin Khan.

(8) Shri Marka Doley.

(9) Shri Harendra Pait.

(10) Shri Thaneswar Kumbang.

(b)—Sarvashri Bisheswar Rajkhowa and Bhuban Ch. Doley were the highest bidders during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively. Their bids were Rs.3,500 and Rs.13,000 respectively.

(c)—During 1960-61 the ferry was settled with the highest bidder, but not during 1961-62.

(d)—During 1960-61, Shri Bisheswar Rajkhowa with whom settlement of the ferry had been given secured 1st position in the bid-list. His offer as stated, *vide* (b) above was Rs.3,500.

During 1961-62 the position of Shri Bisheswar Rajkhowa, sitting lessee for 1960-61 with whom settlement of the ferry for 1961-62 was made was second in the bid-list and his offer was Rs.12,500.

(e)—The highest bidder for 1960-61 belongs to backward class (Ahom Community) and the highest bidder for 1961-62 was Plains Tribal (Miri).

(f)—No. The question did not arise.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, what was the offer by the highest bidder in 1961-62 and why the Minister has not mentioned this?

Mr. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied to. His offer was Rs.13,000.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Whether the person who was refused settlement of the ghat in 1961-62 was a tribal?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State (P.W.D.)]: Yes, Sir, a Miri.

Mr. SPEAKER: His question is why the highest bidder was not given settlement and what was the offer given by the highest bidder in 1961-62.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State (P.W.D.)]: The offer was Rs.13,000. These ferries are settled according to the Northern India Ferry Act, section 12, and according to section 19, the settlement was granted keeping in view the experience and conduct of the person concerned. This gentleman who was of course the highest bidder was not given settlement for certain reasons. He was reported to be a smuggler and according to the circulars issued by the Government, the settlement could not be given to him because he was reported to be a opium smuggler.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Is it a fact that the highest bidder in 1961-62 was also the highest bidder in 1962-63 ?

Mr. SPEAKER: How that question arises. The reply is that he is debarred from getting settlement on being suspected to be a opium smuggler.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Whether the same man, i.e. Shri Bireswar Rajkhowa has been given settlement again in 1962-63 ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: This is a new question, Sir.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: এই P.W.D. বাটবোৰৰ annuallly settlement দিৱেনে periodically.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Annually.

Re: Kokrajhar College

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

*135. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government received any representation from the authorities of Kokrajhar College for a regular recurring grant ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to sanction a regular recurring grant for the said College ?
- (c) If not, why ?
- (d) If so, how much and from when ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

135. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government will consider when the condition for grant-in-aid Rules are fulfilled and is recommended by the committee set up by the University for this purpose.

(c)—The College has not been affiliated upto degree course, and the number of enrolment is below the prescribed minimum.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): (d) We have specially recommended this case to the University Grants Commission for consideration.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Sir, is there any college in Assam obtaining grant from the Government without affiliation?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: No Sir, there is no college which has received any grant-in-aid from this Government without affiliation. I only know of one case in which an *ad hoc* grant was given which is not one of those regular grants-in-aid.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor): What is the required minimum number of students which will entitle a college to receive grant?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, three hundred.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB: Is it a fact that Aijal College received a grant without affiliation?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: I am not quite sure about Aijal, but I know of one college, *i. e.*, North Bank College, which received some Rs. 10,000 from the Tribal Areas Department.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB: Sir, could not this college be given an *ad hoc* grant or a Tribal Areas grant?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, I take the matter with Tribal Areas Minister for his consideration.

Re: Rate of Taxes on Medicine

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked:

*136. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state what are the taxes and duties and their rates payable on the medicines to reach the patients in Assam from the Laboratory of the manufacture of Calcutta?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied:

136.—Duties and taxes payable on medicines are as follows—

- (1) 7½% Excise surcharge imposed by Government of India on all patent and proprietary drugs from 1st April 1962.
- (2) Inter-State Sales tax at 1%.
- (3) Local Sales tax at 4%.

No duty is payable on general chemical, etc.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, is there any entry tax and vendor's tax on medicine?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Sir, I am aware of only these three taxes and no other tax.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Are these taxes added to the cost of medicine here ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Most certainly; it goes without saying.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Are these taxes added to the cost of the medicines and realised from the consumers ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants to hear it from the mouth of the Minister.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Yes, Sir, those who are in the business will certainly consider all these charges as expenditure and will fix the prices of medicines accordingly.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : In that case, do not the Government think that the consumers, viz., the poor patients are paying higher prices for their medicines ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : May be, sir in some cases but this Government cannot help it.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Is there any control by Government over the fixation of price by the dealers and pharmacists ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : No, Sir, So far I know.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Do not the Government consider that the local sales tax at 4 per cent is too much ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : This was decided by this Hon'ble House and the hon. Member is a part of it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : This rate was fixed when this humble self was not in this House. May I request Government to consider about reduction of this rate ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I would in turn request the hon. Member to bring an amendment to the relevant Bill when it will be placed before the House in future or he can do it of his own.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think rates are fixed by rules, not by the Act.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir, either that power should be withdrawn or specific percentage should be fixed by the House in the Bill itself. If it is left in the hands of Government, they will fix a rate what is considered reasonable to them. This has been done in this case.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : Is there any tax on chemicals ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : I have already replied sir, that no duty is payable on general chemical, etc.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Do not Government consider the sales tax to be high and would they bring in an amendment of the Act to reduce it.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I would request the hon'ble Minister in charge of Finance to look into the matter. He is present here and I hope he is taking note of the discussions.

DR. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : Is the rate fixed by Act or by rules ?

Mr. SPEAKER : By rules.

(Starred Question No.137 appearing in the name of Shri Khogendra Nathar Baruah was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent).

Re: Paddy-husking

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*138. Will the Minister of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that money invested in paddy-husking is almost lost ?

(b) If so, the reason therefor ?

(c) The total amount invested in paddy-husking in 1960-61 and 1961-62 ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister of Khadi and Village Industries) replied :

138. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—1960-61 ... Rs. 8,45,758.00 nP.
1961-62 ... Rs. 3,50,022.00 nP.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries):

(a) নহয় ।

(b) এই প্রশ্ন ইয়াত নাহে ।

(c) ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকা আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ৩,৫০,০০২ টকা ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকা নিয়োজিত হৈছিল বুলি কৈছে । মই জানিব পাৰো নে সেই বছৰত ইয়াৰ পৰা, খাদী আৰু 'ভিলেজ ইণ্ডিষ্ট্ৰী' ত কিমান 'আউটটাৰ্ণ' (out turn) হল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ৭০,৩১৪ মৌন ধান বানা হৈছিল ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: টকাৰ হিচাবত, লাগে, ধানৰ হিচাবত নহয় ।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই নিয়োজিত ধনৰ পৰা কিমান লাভ-লোকচান হৈছে, তাকহে জানিব খজিছে ।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: লোকচানৰ কথা ইয়াত নাই। ৭০ হাজাৰ মোন ধান বানা হৈছে আৰু তাত ১৬৩৬৯ জন মানুহ নিয়োজিত হৈছে—এয়ে আমাৰ মানুহৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে বুলিব লাগিব।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): ১৯৬০-৬১ চন আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত যিবিলাক টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা লাভ-লোকচান আদি জানিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী 'অদিত' হৈছেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries): এই ব্যয়ৰ কিছু অংশ 'টেষ্ট বিলিকৰ' জৰীয়তে কৰা হৈছিল আৰু কিছু সমবায়ৰ জৰিয়তে। সমবায়ৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষাৰ কাৰণে অলপ দেৰি লাগে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত, ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকা নিয়োজিত কৰা বুলি কৈছে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই কিমান হাজাৰ মোন ধান কিনাৰ কথা কৈছে—মই জানিব খুজিছো—এই কাৰ্য্যত কিমান টকা লাভ বা লোকচান হৈছে চৰকাৰৰ ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: এই কথা সদাহতে কোৱা টান। সময়ৰ নটিচ লাগে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: 'অদিত' কবোৱাবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: 'ক-অপাৰেটিভ' বিভাগে কিমান সময় লব তাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: মাননীয় সদস্যই জানিব খুজিছে, এই যে ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকা ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে—তাৰ কিমান টকা এতিয়ালৈকে ৰি আহিছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries): সেই হিচাব মোৰ হাতত নাই। সময় লাগিব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): এই টকা বিলাক ধৰণে অনুদান ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: অনুদান নহয়, ধাৰ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): দেখা গৈছে, ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকা আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ৩,৫০,০২২ টকা দিয়া হৈছে। ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত দিয়া টকাৰ পৰিমাণ কিয় কম হল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত দিয়া ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকাৰে পাচ লাখ টকা 'এপেক্ চ মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি'ক দিয়া হৈছিল, ধান কিনাৰ কাৰণে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে, ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত যিটো ৮,৪৫,৭৫৮ টকা দিয়াৰ কথা কৈছে, তাৰ কিমান টকা 'বিক্ৰাৰ' হৈছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : ইয়াৰ কাৰণে সময় লাগে বুলি কৈছে হয়।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): এই হিচাব, এই সদনৰ বৈঠক চলি থকাৰ দিনতে দিব নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries): যোৱা চাৰি তাৰিখৰ শ্ৰীযুত শৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীৰ "আনস্তাবদ" প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰত এই বিষয়ে উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছিল। প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ 'লাইব্ৰেৰী টেবলৰ' পৰা নিশ্চয় মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে পাইছে। তাতেই কোন সমৰায় আদিয়ে কিমান টকা নিছিল আৰু কিমান টকা আদায় কৰা হৈছে তাৰ হিচাব আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : কিমান নম্বৰ, প্ৰশ্ন ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: 'আনস্তাবদ' প্ৰশ্ন ; চাৰি তাৰিখে উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছিল। নম্বৰটো মনত নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : বাক।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): ১৯৬০-৬১ চন আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত, এই সম্পৰ্কত যি টকা নিয়োজিত কৰা হ'ল, তাৰ লাভ-লোকচানৰ Audited Report কেতিয়া দিব পাৰিব মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: সময় লাগিব। বিশেষকৈ সমৰায় স হ'ব ক্ষেত্ৰত।

Mr. SPEAKER : কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries): সোনকালে কৰিব পৰা যাব পাৰে বোৰ্ডৰ কামৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): শিলচৰে পেডি হাষ্টিং কীম্বৰ অন্য যে টাকা দেওয়া হয়েছিল সে টাকা এখনও অচল হয়ে পড়ে আছে কারণ সরবরাহ বিভাগ ধান সরবরাহ করতে রাজী হন নি। একথা সরকার জানেন নি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: হয়।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): এণেকচ্ মার্কেটিং চটাইটিক কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছিল ?

Mr. SPEAKER: পাচ লাখ টকা।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): ইয়াৰ কমানটকা খাদী বৰ্ডে ফিবত পাইছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: প্ৰায় ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা।

Mr. SPEAKER: ধান কিমান পাইছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: অতি কম।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে যোৱা দুবছৰত আমাৰ যিবিলাক transaction হৈছে, তাত তাৰ লাভ হৈছে নে লোকচান হৈছে ? সেই বিষয়ে অন্ততঃ কিবা অলপ Indication দিব পাৰেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER ইতিপৰ্য্যেই কৈছে যে, Apex Marketing ব জৰিয়তে দিয়া ৫ লাখ টকাৰ ৪,৫০,০০০ হাজাৰ এতিয়াও ঘূৰাই পোৱা নাই এতিয়াই বোধকৰোঁ লাভ-লোকচানৰ বিষয়ে কোৱা টান।

Shri MAULANA ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Bardarpur): এই যে ৪৫০ হাজাৰ টকা পাওৱাৰ কোনো আশা আছে কি না ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi & Village Industries): ঘূৰাই পোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে ; কাৰণ এতিয়াও Liquidation ত যোৱা নাই। এতিয়াও পত্ৰৰ আদান-প্ৰদান হৈ আছে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): Apex marketing য়ে যিখিনি টকাৰ ধান পোৱা নাই, তাৰ ধানৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে টকা খিনিকে ঘূৰাই পোৱাৰ কিবা আশা আছেনে নাই ?

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে কৈছেই নহয় যে পত্ৰৰ আদান-প্ৰদান চলি আছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): এইটোৰ পৰা ইয়াকেই বুজিম নেকি যে এই ৫ লাখ টকা দিলে কিন্তু তাৰ আদায়ৰ কোনো সময়োচিত চেষ্টা নকৰিলে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: আমাৰ ৫ লাখ টকা আদায় কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাৰ ফল স্বৰূপেহে আমি ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা আদায় কৰিব পাৰিছোঁ। বাকী টকা আদায় কৰাৰ কাৰণে সমবায় বিভাগে এজন দায়ীদ্বশীল কৰ্মচাৰী হতুৱাই অনুসন্ধান কৰাইছে। এই অনুসন্ধানৰ পিচত Recovery কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: তেন্তে এতিয়াও অনুসন্ধানহে চলি আছে—আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: কথাটো কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষক দিয়া হৈছে। আৰু কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই অনুসন্ধান কৰাৰ পিচত হে আদায় কৰাৰ আইন সিদ্ধ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰা হ'ব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): বাকী টকা খিনি আদায় কৰাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, আৰু যদি পত্ৰাদিৰ আদান-প্ৰদান চলিছে তেন্তে সেই পত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ স্বৰূপে কি সংবাদ পোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: আমি ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা ঘৰাই পাইছো আৰু বাকীখিনি টকাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক জনোৱা হৈছে। তেখেত সকলে টকাখিনি আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব বুলি জনাইছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): বেজিষ্ট্ৰাৰ ওচৰত এই বিষয়ে কিবা কেচ দাখিল কৰা হৈছে নে নাই ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister Khadi & Village Industries): বেজিষ্ট্ৰাৰ ওচৰত নিশ্চয় কেচ দাখিল কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পিচতহে অনুসন্ধান চলিছে।

Shri MAHADEB DAS (Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled castes): সেই টকাৰ সুদ কিমান ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: সেই টকাৰ সুদ শতকৰা ৩১০ টকা হিচাবে দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: ১৯৬০-৬১ আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত বিবিলাক টকা দিছে সেই টকা ফিৰাই পোৱা নাই—যদি ফিৰাই পোৱা নাই তেন্তে সেই টকা খিনিও আমাৰ লোকচানৰ ভিতৰতে পৰে বুলি ভাবে নে নাভাবে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: এইটো এটা Hypothetical Question ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ নাই।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri): এতিয়া Paddy Husking ৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: সেই খবৰ বৰ্তমান নাই। লাগিলে পিচত জনাম।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): সেই টকাটো Apex Marketing ৰে দিছে নে কোপাৰেটিভে দিছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: কোপাৰেটিভ বিভাগৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰিয়েই সেই টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH: টকা আদায়ৰ কাৰণে কোপাৰেটিভ দায়ী নে চৰকাৰ দায়ী ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: চৰকাৰি সমৰ্থায় বিভাগৰ পৰামৰ্শ লৈয়ে আমি এই টকা দিছো।

Mr- SPEAKER: Apex Marketing যে দিব নোৱাৰিলে গৰ্ভগমেণ্টে ক্ষতি পূৰণ দিবনে নিদিয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries): Apex marketing যে গৰ্ভগমেণ্টে নিৰ্দেশ মতেই কাম কৰিছে। গৰ্ভগমেণ্টেৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতেই আনিটকা দিছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Paddy Husking ৰ কাৰণে টকা লৈ তাত খৰচ নকৰি অন্য কামত সেই টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ কোনো ঘটনাৰ গৰ্ভগমেণ্টে কিবা সন্তোষ পায়নে? যদি পায় তেন্তে তাৰ বাবদ কোনো অপৰাধীক শাস্তি দিয়া হৈছে নে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: তাৰ কাৰণে কেইবাটাও মানুহ হৈছে; দুই এটা ক্ষেত্ৰত শাস্তি দিয়াও হৈছে।

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur): সরকারের সম্বায় বিভাগ যেসকলকে ঋণ দান করে, সেটা ইনিশ্চিষ্টের ছাড়া আর কেউ জানেন কি না?

Mr SPEAKER: ঋণ দানৰ প্ৰশ্ন ইয়াত নুঠে।

Re : Roads under Third Five-Year Plan

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko) asked :

*139. Will the Minister of Public Works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) On what basis the roads are taken up in the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan?

(b) What is the total amount allotted for construction, development, etc., of roads in the Boko Constituency in the district of Kamrup?

(c) Whether it is a fact that more than a lakh of rupees originally allotted to the Boko Constituency in this regard during the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan has subsequently been transferred to other constituencies?

(d) If so, why?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, Public Works Department (R. and B.)] replied :

139. (a)—The Road Schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan was finalized as per decision of the Assam Road Communications

Board made in its 8th Meeting held in February/March 1961 and the New Roads on the recommendation of the M. L. As Sub-Committee according to availability of funds.

(b)—Rs.2,30,000 under General Plan and Rs.2,67,000 under Article 275-Plan.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, Public Works Department): (Replied as in print except (c) which was amended and stated as follows)—

(c) Yes, the work "Improving Kukurmara Kandalpara Road" falling under the Rampur Constituency has been taken up at a cost of Rs.1 lakh as per recommendation of the then sitting Member of the Legislative Assembly for Boko Constituency and also as recommended by the Convenor.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Do the Government propose to compensate this amount in the Boko Constituency?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: The question arises like this that the Boko Constituency of which at present my friend, Mr. Prabin Kumar Choudhury represents was in the last Assembly represented as Member, Legislative Assembly by Mr. Radha Charan Choudhury and on whose recommendation this amount of Rs.1 lakh was allotted for the improvement of the road which is in the Rampur Constituency. Now Mr. Choudhury wants to know why this amount for Boko Constituency was allotted to Rampur Constituency and I have spoken to him that this amount will be compensated in his Constituency.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know, Sir, what is the total amount allotted for Cachar district?

Mr. SPEAKER: How can this question arise?

(Starred Question No.140 appearing in the name of Shri Ram Deb Malah was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent).

Re : Insufficient Medical Facilities to rural people

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*141. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that people in the rural areas are experiencing a great deal of hardships due to insufficient medical facilities provided by the Government?
- (b) What steps Government propose to take to provide suitable dispensaries with proper medical staff and medicines for the rural population?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the scheme for water supply in the rural areas is far from satisfactory?
- (d) If so, what remedial measures have been adopted or proposed to be adopted by Government?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

141. (a)—May be in certain areas.

(b)—Government are fully alive to this question and have already taken up schemes for giving proper medical facilities as far as practicable in the rural areas keeping in view the financial resources of the State.

(c)—May be in certain area.

(d)—The scheme for rural water supply is being done by Panchayat Department. Medical is concerned with only piped water supply in some selected rural area in the Third Plan.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Are the Government aware that due to non-existence of maternity benefit and family planning centres in most of the rural areas the people in rural areas are suffering hardship and if so, what steps Government is proposing to take up to remove the hardship ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Yes Sir, as far as practicable. I have already replied.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I was speaking about the Medical Department. I want to know from the Minister as to what steps Government have taken to serve the rural areas with maternity family planning benefits ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Nothing special has been done, Sir. The usual water supply is there and no special water supply scheme has been taken up by my Department in rural areas.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What steps Government have taken to give maternity and Family Planning benefits to the rural areas ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I have already stated in reply to (b) that Government are fully alive to this question and have already taken up schemes for giving proper medical facilities as far as practicable in the rural areas keeping in view the financial resources of the State. Government feel that there are necessities but all the schemes cannot be taken up at a time. It all depends upon the resources of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether any steps have been taken by Government to give maternity and Family Planning benefits to the rural areas.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: In several places we have opened Family Planning centres and there are qualified persons in all the centres for giving necessary advice and medicine, etc. This year we are going to increase the number of such centres.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Will the Minister be pleased to give the number of Family Planning centres opened in the rural areas ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I cannot say off-hand.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): গাওঁ অঞ্চলত থকা ডাক্তৰখানাবিলাকত পানী যোগানৰ দায়িত্ব পঞ্চায়তৰ নহয় নেকি ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): হয় ।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: কেবাখনো হাস্পাতালত পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, তাৰ ডাক্তৰসকলে পঞ্চায়ত কৰ্তৃপক্ষক বহু আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও পানী পোৱা নাই, এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: হয় জানো, কিন্তু পঞ্চায়তৰ ডিস্পেনচাৰীবোৰত পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা পাৰ্থমাণে কৰি আছে ।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: কমলপুৰ ৰাজ্যিক হস্পিতালত পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰাৰ কাৰণে থানাৰ পৰা পানী আনি ৰোগীৰ ঔষধ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চলি আছে এই কথা সচানে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: হব পাৰে ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Family Planning ৰ সুযোগবোৰ গাওঁ অঞ্চলত বাইজে উচিত মতে লৈছে নে ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: কোনো অঞ্চলত বাইজে লৈছে--কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত লোৱা নাই, কিন্তু ইয়াৰ বাবে ভাল প্ৰচাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে ।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: যিবিলাক হস্পিতালত ডাক্তৰ নাই কিন্তু ঔষধ আছে সেইবিলাক ঔষধৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা হব ।

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: সেইবোৰ কম্পাউণ্ডৰে যিমান পাৰে Stock mixture দি থাকিব ।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Is the Minister aware that although there is building and staff in Kushiarkul dispensary, there is no medicine and due to dearth of medicine even the accident cases cannot be attended to ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I am not prepared to accept that position. At the present time there is no dearth of medicine in any dispensary in the State.

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Does the Minister know that there is no vaccine available in Dhubri Dispensary ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I do not know that Sir. There may be temporary shortage of one or two varieties of medicines here and there.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then you revise your earlier reply ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, there may be temporary shortage in one or two places but by and large the Hospitals and Dispensaries have adequate stock.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that there are some dispensaries in the rural areas without any Doctor since last several years ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Then what arrangement has been done?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): We are trying to recruit and post Doctors in those places.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi)

ডাক্তৰৰ দৰমহা কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে ডাক্তৰ পোৱা নাই এই কথা সচানে?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): To some extent it is true.

Shri Abdul JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): যিবিলাক হাস্পতালত ডাক্তৰ নাই তাত imergency কেচৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা হব?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: যত সাধাৰণ কেচৰ কাৰণেই ডাক্তৰ নাই তাত emergency case ৰ কথা উঠিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know why the Department concerned allowed the Compounders to give medicine to the patients?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Compounders always give medicine to the patients and not the doctors.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Are the compounders competent enough to prescribe medicine of their own accord?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Compounders do not give medicine of their own accord. Doctors occasionally visit these sub-centres and dispensaries and they advise the compounders to give stock mixture in ordinary cases. In case of serious diseases the patients go to the nearest Hospitals and dispensaries where there are Doctors.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Sir, the Minister said that compounders and even Chowkidars are given charge. Does he mean that even a Chowkidar can be put in-charge of the administering medicine?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): I said that in the absence of Doctor, the Compounder and in his absence the Chowkidar are there to look after the stock of medicines, etc. of the dispensary.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB: What does the Chowkidar do with the stock mixture?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: He keeps them under lock and key.

The hon. Member did not care to hear the questions and answers. The question was that in the absence of the doctors and compounder who looks after the stock of medicines and my reply was that in the absence of both the doctor and compounder there must be a Chowkidar to look after the property including medicines of the dispensary. Chowkidar is not meant for serving or prescribing medicines.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the compounder is quite competent to prescribe medicine. May I... ..

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): No, I have said that they can give only stock mixture, not all medicines.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): কম্পাউণ্ডৰে ঔষধ দিলে মানুহ নমৰিব নে?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): যি বিলাক ঔষধ দিলে মানহ মৰিব পাৰে তেনে ঔষধ কম্পাউণ্ডাৰে নিদিয়া কিছুমান Patent ঔষধ Stock mixture আছে সেই বিলাকহে কম্পাউণ্ডাৰে দিয়া ।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, in view of the fact that in the rural areas many poor patients are suffering and rotting for want of medical facilities, will Government provide dispensary and health unit with anti T. B. injections ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, the Government is seriously considering this matter. Gradually the entire rural areas will have to be covered. Government is alive to this matter and the rural areas will be covered according to the availability of the fund.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for scheduled Tribes)]: অসমৰ গাঁৱলীয়া ঠাইত যিবোৰ dispensary আছে সেইবোৰত বহুবি কিমান টকাৰ ঔষধ দিয়া হয় ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): এতিয়া কব নোৱাৰো । নোটিচ লাগে ।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): অসমত ডাক্তৰ নোহোৱা কিমান Dispensary আছে ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ এচেন্সৰী অফিচলৈ পঠোৱা হৈছে আন এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত ।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: মী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, অসমৰ Dispensary বিলাকত ঔষধৰ অভাৱ নহয় । ঔষধৰ কাৰণে Director লৈ যি indent পঠোৱা হয় সেইমতে Director এ ঔষধ দিয়েনে ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: Director ঔষধ দিয়াৰ মালিক নহয় । Civil surgeon এহে ঔষধৰ order দিয়ে । ডাক্তৰ সকলে Indent Civil surgeon লৈ পঠাব লাগে আৰু তেখেতে বৰ্ডে approve কৰা ফাৰ্মৰ পৰা দৰবাতি Indent কৰি বেলেগ বেলেগে ডিচপেনচাৰীত পঠায় দিয়ে ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SHARMA (Gauhati): Sir, in view of the reply given by the Hon. Minister, will Government take serious step to formulate some policy.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Policy matter cannot be discussed in the question hour.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, the Hon. Minister has said in reply to the question of Shri Barbaruah that some steps have been taken to treat the T. B. patients in the rural areas, may I know what steps have been taken in the rural areas for treatment of the T.B. patients ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, the Government has given directions that whenever any T. B. patient comes to the hospital or dispensary, he should be given proper treatment and the necessary medicines are given free of cost. In ordinary cases it is done like this.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, may I know whether the Hon. Minister treats the T. B. cases as ordinary disease or extra-ordinary disease ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, we get the T.B. patients treated as having suffered from an extra-ordinary disease.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): কোন বিলাকনো ordinary বোমাব মস্তী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): সাধাৰণ জ্বৰ, মেলেরিয়া, পেটৰ অসুখ ইত্যাদি ।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: Ordinary বোমাব বুলি যদি সনিপাত জ্বৰত মেলেরিয়ার ঔষধ দিয়ে তেতিয়াটো বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা হব ।

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: এইটো একো ডাঙৰ কথা নহয় । আবহমান কালৰ পৰা চলি আছে ।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): অসমত কিমান Rural Health Visitor আছে ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: That question does not arise.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA: যি বিলাক গাঁও অঞ্চলত ডাক্তৰ নাই সেইবোৰত Health Visitor বেই কাম তদাৰক কৰে নেকি ?

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE: Health Visitor এ তদাৰক কৰে ।

Re : Provisions of Jeeps to Sub-Deputy Collectors

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

*142. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the works of the Sub-Deputy Collector have increased many times than before ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to consider to provide them with Jeep to expedite the works ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

142. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It will not be possible to provide Jeeps to them at present considering our financial position.

Re: Through State Transport Bus Service from Shillong to Nowgong

Begum AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh) asked :

*143. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state

- (a) Whether there is a through State Transport Bus Service from Shillong to Nowgong and *vice-versa* ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that there are regular break-downs of service in this route ?
- (c) The number of break-downs in the Shillong-Nowgong route—
 - (i) during the year 1961, and
 - (ii) from January 1962 to May 1962 ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that due to break-down on the road the travelling passengers are to suffer a lot, specially the passengers coming from Nowgong to Shillong ?
- (e) What are the reasons for so much break-down ?
- (f) What steps Government have taken so far in this regard ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) replied :

143. (a) — Yes.

(b) — Occasional break-downs on this route have come to the notice of Government.

(c) — 3 during the year 1961 and 6 from January 1962 to May 1962.

(d) — Yes, particularly because the road between Jorabat to Shillong is controlled by gate timings.

(e) — Except for the break-downs between January and April, 1962 there has been nothing unusual in case of other break-downs which normally take place in a transport service of this distance in spite of every precaution. Some of the break-downs between January and April, 1962 were caused by minor troubles not always amenable to control like bursting of a tyre. A statement of the break-downs with reasons thereof is placed on the Library Table. Everything possible is done to remove passengers' difficulties in case of a break-down by arranging relief vehicles where necessary.

(f) — Steps have been taken to ensure detailed careful inspection of vehicles before they are placed for service. It has also been ensured that best possible vehicles are utilised for such a long distance through service. Arrangements for improved facilities for relief in case of any inevitable break-down are also under consideration.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the sanctioned strength or allotment of buses on this line?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): It is not available with me at present.

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved) for Scheduled Tribes]: What is the number of State Transport buses on the Shillong-Gauhati line?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is regarding State Transport buses on the Shillong-Nowgong line.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: How many buses on this line are now in the workshop for repair?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): At present none.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):

এই বাস্তা খণ্ডত Enforcement squadৰ কৰ্মী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে নে নাই?

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) হয় নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে।

Begum AFIA AHMED. (Jaminamukh): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে, এই কথা জানেনে যে, ছিলংৰ পৰা নগাঁও লৈ মাত্ৰ এখন বাচ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু এই 'বাচ'খন মেকানিকে 'চেক আপ' কৰিবলৈ সময়হে নাপায়?

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA: আৱশ্যক অনুযায়ী দিয়া হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে কৈছে—বাচৰ সংখ্যা কম কাৰণে চাৰ্ভিচিং কৰিবলৈ সময় নাপায়।

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA: এই কথা শুদ্ধ নহয় ভাল বাচহে লাইনত দিয়া হয়।

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): What arrangements are there for communicating breakdowns on the route to the nearest station for relief vehicles?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): Generally advantage is taken of the vehicles that follow.

Mr. SPEAKER: Suppose the following vehicles are full of passengers?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): If breakdown is near Jorabat, that can be communicated by phone to Shillong or Gauhati. Telephonic message can be sent also from Nongpoh. But if breakdown is in between Nongpoh and Jorabat and Nongpoh and Shillong where there is no telephonic connection generally request is made to the Driver or Conductor of the vehicles which follow the breakdown vehicle to give information to proper authority.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the arrangement for communication to the nearest station supposing the breakdown took place in between Jorabat and Nowgong?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): The bus that follows or of Relief vehicle.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): What are the arrangements to inform the nearest Station or Head Office to provide relief buses in case of break-downs?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): I do not have the details with me.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether there is arrangement to inform about the break-down on the road to the head office so that passengers may not be stranded?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): At the end relief vehicle follows.

Mr. SPEAKER: For every bus?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No, for every day and for important timings.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): এই কথা সত্যনে যে, ছিলং—নগাঁও বাস্তব কারণে মাত্র এখন গাড়ী হোৱাত 'মেকানিকে' ভালকৈ চাবলৈ সময় নাপায় আৰু সেই কাৰণেই ইমানবিলাক break-down হয়।

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): এই কথা শুদ্ধ নহয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে কৈছে—ছিলংৰ পৰা নগাঁৱলৈ মাত্ৰ এখন গাড়ী দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে ঘনাই অহা-যোৱা কৰোঁতে এই break down বিলাক হৈ থাকে।

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA: সেই কথা শুদ্ধ নহয়। বাচ সলাই দিয়া হয়। break down বাচ লাইনত দিয়া নহয়। যাত্ৰীৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে break down হলে 'বিলিফ বাচ' দিয়া হয়।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Is it a fact that due to inadequate repairing facilities in the work hop, the number of beak-downs could not be tackled?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No Sir, there are arrangements for repairs of vehicles. We have workshops at Gauhati, Shillong, Jorhat etc. for repairs and other important places on the routes.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Will the Government be pleased to place two regular buses for the convenience of the passengers?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): I cannot commit it now. That may be examined and this will depend on the number of extra buses available and passengers.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): May I know whether it is a fact that the relief bus itself sometimes breaks-down? (laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER: Doctors also die of diseases.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur): Is there also arrangement something like a control from the head office so that if the buses do not arrive in the expected time, there may be other relief buses.

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): That arrangement is there. That is the most important thing but if the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent who is in-charge of the Station does not get the information, it is not possible to provide relief vehicle.

Mr. SPEAKER: From the reply of the Hon. Minister it is very clear that the Transport Department is alert in respect of all the emergencies—they have provided for the possible emergencies. There is no necessity of any more question on this.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of increasing the number of buses on this route?

Mr. SPEAKER: It will be increased according to the number of passengers. If the number of passengers justify, he will increase the number of buses.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Do the Government propose to extend the service upto Dibrugarh.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): It is already there.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): 'ট্রান্সপৰ্ট' বাত্ৰীবাহী গাড়ীবিলাক অতি লেটেৰা; এইবিলাক চাক-চিকুন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই নেকি?

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA: বাচবোৰ চাক-চিকুন বা পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা সদায় আছে আৰু গাড়ী আহি পোৱাৰ লগে লগে পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা হয়। চাক-চিকুন কৰিহে আকৌ লাইনত বাচখন দিয়া হয়।

Shri MOLIA TANTI (Doom Dooma): যেতিয়ালৈকে গাড়ীবিলাক অচল হৈ নাযায় তেতিয়ালৈকে গাড়ীবিলাক মেৰামতি কৰা নহয় নেকি?

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): এই অভিযোগ সত্য নহয়। গাড়ী বেয়া হলে ভাল কৰা হয়। গাঁৱী লাইনত দিয়াৰ পূৰ্বে পৰীক্ষা কৰিহে দিয়া হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে কৈছে, গাড়ীৰ সক-সুৰা মেৰামতি বিলাক কৰা নহয় আৰু সেই কাৰণেই, শেষত গাড়ীবিলাক অচল হয় অথবা break down হয়।

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA: গাড়ী বেয়া হলেই ভাল কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে সক-সুৰা মেৰামতি কৰে।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): ছিলিং-গুৱাহাটী বাস্তাত গাৰী break down হলে, ইয়াত থকা 'গেট্ টাইমিং'ৰ পদ্ধতিৰ কাৰণে অন্য 'বিলিফ' গাড়ীও আহিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে, এই বাস্তাত চলোৱা গাড়ীবিলাক নিৰ্ভৰ যোগ্য কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA: হয় ব্যৱস্থা আছে। আজি কেই মাহ মানৰ আগলৈকে হৈ যোৱা break down বিলাকৰ সময়ত, গাড়ীৰ কিছু অসুবিধা আছিল। এতিয়া সেই অসুবিধা দূৰ হোৱাত, তেনে break down হোৱাৰ আশংকা কমি আহিছে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Has the Hon. Minister any information that the lavatories in all the stations are maintained very dirtily and most of them are under lock and key at the time the buses arrive at the stations?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):

সেইবিলাক ব্যৱহাৰ কাৰণেই কৰা হৈছে কিয় বন্ধ কৰি থকা।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই বিলাক সদায় বন্ধ থাকে আৰু খলিলে দেখা যায় অত্যন্ত লেটেৰা।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: এই বাথ কম আৰু পায়খানা বিলাকত অনেক সময়ত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা লোকসকলে, শিলঙটি, চিৰা কাপোৰ আদি পেলাই লেটেৰা কৰে আৰু বহুতে পায়খানাত পানী ঢালি নিদিয়ৈ। বহুতো সময়ত এই কাৰ্য্য দ্বাৰা চেনিটেৰী লেট্ৰিণ বিলাকে কাম নকৰা হৈ যায়। তেতিয়া দুৰ্গন্ধ হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: তাত বোধ হয় পানী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই আৰু কিজানি পানীও নাথাকে।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: পানী থাকে, পানী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। কিন্তু দখৰ বিষয়, আনাৰ যাত্ৰীবিলাকে এই 'বাথ' বা 'চেনিটেৰী ৱাচিং' বিলাক যেনেকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে তেনেকৈ নকৰে অনেক পায়খানাত পানী ঢালি নিদিয়ৈ। তাৰ ফলত চেনিটেৰী পাইখানা বিলাক কাম নকৰা হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ অনর্থকত বহুতো খৰচ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The question is over.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Auction of belongings of the poor people for the realisation of Rehabilitation loan

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked:

524. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the last belongings of the poor people including that of the widows who were compelled to take Rs.300 as Rehabilitation loan per family during the heavy flood in Nalbari area have been attached and put to auction sale for realisation of the aforesaid loans?
- (b) If so, what steps are being taken by Government as to discriminate the cases of those loanees who are victims of extreme poverty?
- (c) Whether Government propose to exempt the cases of these persons from re-payment of the loans and grant the rest of the loanees sufficient time as to enable them to pay up their loans free of interests and in several instalments covering a considerable period as their economic conditions are the worst due to constant visitation of flood?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue) replied:

524. (a)—It is not a fact that the last belongings of the defaulters were attached or sold although in some cases attachments were resorted to.

(b) & (c)—Any such case is considered individually, according to its merit. In deserving cases, moratoria and even write off of loans are also allowed.

Re: Violation of the Plantation Labour Act

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

525. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) How many complaints have been lodged before the Magistrates in various districts of the State against violation of the Plantation Labour Act ? Please show district-wise.
- (b) How many such cases have been disposed of ?
- (c) How many such cases are pending in the Courts ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

525. (a)—Thirtyfour. District-wise break up is furnished below :—

	District				No. of cases filed
Sibsagar	18
Lakhimpur	3
Darrang	4
Cachar	9
Others	Nil
					<hr/> 34

(b)—Seven cases have been disposed of. 11 cases have been withdrawn following written agreements between the parties.

(c)—Sixteen.

Re: Amalgamation of Medical and Public Health Departments

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat) asked :

526. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether amalgamation of Medical and Public Health Departments has brought efficiency in the management of curative and preventive side under a single district officer (*i. e.*, the Civil Surgeon) ?
- (b) If not, whether Government propose to separate Medical and Public Health Directorates as before ?
- (c) If the reply is in the negative, whether Government propose to create some divisions in the line of Public Works Department Divisions ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

526. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No such proposal is under consideration now.

Re : Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

527. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) What is the present position of the Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill in regard to its loss and profit ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the sugar produced in it could not be sold for a long time and some good quantity was damaged ?

(c) If it is true, who is responsible for it and whether Government is going to take some sort of strong action against these for whose fault for this huge loss of public money was incurred ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

527. (a) —Total cash loss excluding depreciation for the last three years from 1958-61 amounts to Rs.14,49,274.47 nP.

(b)—Yes, some quantity of sugar produced in 1960-61 could not be sold timely, as no release orders could be obtained from the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspathi. This resulted in deterioration in quality of 32,592 quintals of sugar due to humidity. Out of this, 27,876 quintals were sold at reduced price and 351 quintals were re-processed.

(c)—None can be held responsible as this was not due to the fault of any employee.

Re : Population of Phatemabad Tea Estate

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

528. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) What is the labour population and area of Phatemabad tea estate of Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) The total number of families there ?

(c) What is the total number of labour quarters newly constructed till now and whether these quarters are as per specification ?

- (d) Whether it is a fact that the old labour quarters are of inferior type in comparison with other tea gardens in the State ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that water supply and medical facility there is very poor ?
- (f) Whether as per Plantation Act club house and creche were provided in this garden ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps to provide all these in the interest of the labourers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

528. (a)—Total resident.

Labour population	...	...	1,588
Registered acreage	...	...	1,184.15 acres.
Acreage under cultivation	..		548.05 acres.

(b)—Four hundred and twenty seven resident families of which 405 are labour families and 22 clerical and other staff.

(c)—Twenty new houses were constructed till 31st December 1961. These houses do not strictly conform to the specifications.

(d)—It is difficult to say whether old labour quarters which are thatched huts are inferior to similar houses existing in other plantations.

(e)—The water supply position on the estate is not unsatisfactory as there are 16 tube wells and 19 pucca ring wells. The medical facilities provided have not yet achieved the standard laid down in the Plantations Labour Act and Rules framed thereunder.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—Government have been taking steps through the Inspectorate to ensure facilities, envisaged in the Plantation Labour Act, upto the standard.

Re : Mangaldoi Civil Hospital

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) asked :

529. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Pharmacists at present in the Mangaldoi Civil Hospital ?
- (b) Whether there are any quarter for them ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the old building in the said Hospital Compound where the compounding and store were kept has been destroyed by the white ants ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that for want of accommodation of the medicines and other stores are kept here and there ?

(e) Whether any proposal has been submitted by the S. D. M. O. for extension or reconstruction of the said building ?

(f) If so, when and what action has been taken ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied :

529. (a)—Three.

(b)—No. But they are granted house rent allowance.

(c)—A portion of the outdoor dispensary building is old where wooden frame is infested with white ants.

(d)—There is no want of accommodation. Medicines and other stores are kept in three different rooms.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Operation of Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holding Act, 1958

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government has received any final statement under Clause (7) of section 7 of the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holding Act of 1958 ?

(b) What is the area of land that has been made available to the Government as the result of operation of the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holding Act ?

(c) Whether any land has been taken over by any Collector in any district under the provisions of section 19(1) of the said Act and if so, the area so taken over district-wise ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

530. (a)—Yes.

(b)—(i) Periodic land notified for acquisition u/s.8 of the Ceiling Act.

	B.	K.	L.
(ii) Annual land in respect of which non-renewal notice issued u/s.19 of the Ceiling Act.	6,840	—0	8½
Total	2,736	—0	—11
	9 582	—0	—19½

(c)—Yes, as follows :—

				B. K. L.
(i) Nowgong	...	...	...	1,270—0—10
(ii) Sibsagar	...	...	...	449—1—4
(iii) Darrang	...	...	...	302—0—11
(iv) Goalpara	...	...	...	714—3—6
(v) Kamrup	}			Nil.
(vi) Cachar				
(vii) Lakhimpur				
Total	...	...	...	2,736—0—11

Re: Holdings in excess of Land Ceiling

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked :

531. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- How far it is a fact that many landholders holding land in exceeding the limit fixed by the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act transferred land even after the date of commencement of this Act to fictitious persons and also to minors in their families ?
- What is the number of landholders who submitted return in different districts of Assam under the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Act within the prescribed period ?
- What steps the Government has taken to acquire the excess land as provided under section 8 of the Act ?
- Whether there was any appeal under section 31(1) and (2) of the Act and if so, what is the number of such appeal District-wise, number of appeals disposed of and number still pending ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied:

531. (a)—Government has not received any specific case to this effect. Benami transfer made after 12th November 1955 will not be taken into account in determining the excess land.

(b)—3,808 including 360 returns submitted by the tea gardens.

(c)—An area of 6,846-0-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ of periodic land notified for acquisition.

(d)—No.

Re: Employment Generated by Second Five Year Plan

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

532. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state—

- (a) The position of employment under various categories on the 31st March, 1961 generated by the Second Five Year Plan?
- (b) The total number of children of the soil employed in various industries during the Second Five Year Plan period category-wise?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation) replied:

532. (a)—Employment generated in the Second Plan was of the order of 1.82 lakhs almost wholly in the non-agricultural sector. The break-up of employment is given below :—

	No. of jobs (in thousands)
Direct employment in non-agricultural sector (continuing and constructional).	114.4
Indirect employment in non-agricultural sector...	59.2
Additional employment in agricultural sector ...	9.0
Total ...	<hr/> 182.6 <hr/>

(b)—No category-wise statistics of the number of children of the soil employed in the various industries are available.

Re: The total bighas of land at Bheluguri requisition Grant

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

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

- (a) The total bighas of land at Bheluguri requisition grant?
- (b) Whether the entire lands are reserved for Majuli flood affected people?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the settlement is made to the co-operative Societies?
- (d) How many societies has been formed and how many families are settled?
- (e) What is the area of the present unallotted land in this grant?
- (f) How long these unallotted lands will be kept reserved for Majuli people?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

533. (a)—1,000 Bighas.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Only one Society named Bheloguri Ratanpur Adarsa Krishipam Society, Limited has been formed with 121 families out of which at present 59 families have settled in the requisitioned area by constructing their houses there.

(e)—The whole area has been allotted to the said Society and as such there is no further land to be allotted.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Settlement of land in Majuli

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

534. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the persons who have been given settlement of land in Majuli with special reference to Kamalabari area during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. (List of the names of the persons to be laid on Library Table ?

(b) Whether the cases of these persons were discussed in the Jorhat Land Settlement Advisory Committee ?

(c) If not, whether Government propose to give settlement of stray Government waste lands with individuals in consultation with the Land Settlement Advisory Committee concerned ?

(d) Whether Government will constitute a Land Settlement Advisory Committee for Majuli alone ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

534. (a)—The list of the persons who have been given settlement of land in Majuli is placed on the Library Table. No settlement was given in the Kamalabari (Upper Katani Village) during this period.

(b) & (c)—No. In the interest of quick rehabilitation of flood and erosion affected peoples the Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to allow settlement in the cases of those who were rendered totally landless due to erosion.

(d)—No.

Re: Veterinary Dispensary at Nizbarsala.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there has been persistent demand for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Nizbarsala in Tezpur Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the Veterinary Out-centre at Nizbarsala is not able to cope with the public demand ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the cattle population of the area is very heavy ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to up-grade the Out-centre at Barsala into a full-fledged dispensary or establish a new Dispensary there for the benefit of the public ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

535. (a)—No.

(b)—There is no Veterinary centre but A. I. Sub-centre at Nizbarsala.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Not at present.

Re : Smuggling of paddy in Nowgong District

Shri BALIRAM DAS [Morigaon (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware or got information to the effect that smuggling of paddy is going on unabated before the very eye of the Inspector of Supply at Jagi Road Check-gate in the district of Nowgong ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that recently some trucks loaded with smuggled paddy were detected by the aforesaid Inspector with the help of Local Police of Jagi Road Police Beat Office and all the said trucks were released by the Inspector without bringing the same to the notice of the authority concerned ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that some bullock carts loaded with smuggled paddy at the village Bangalbari of Gubha Mauza and one truck loaded with smuggled paddy at the village Jagi-Bhakaigaon, in the district of Nowgong were detected by the aforesaid Inspector during the month of May, 1962 and the aforesaid carts and trucks were released by him (Inspector) at his discretion ?

- (d) Whether Government is aware that one truck loaded with smuggled paddy were detected by the public of Jagi-Bhakatgaon at about 12 P.M. on the 23rd May, 1962 and handed over the same to the Inspector of Supply at Jagi Road Check-gate ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that the afore said Inspector sold the seized paddy worth about Rs.600 at the Jagi-Bhakatgaon Marketing Society by giving a voucher and afterwards he (Inspector) took away the said voucher from the Society's File without the knowledge of the Office bearer ?
- (f) If the answer to (e) above is in the affirmative, what steps are being taken by the authority against the Officer concerned ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

536. (a)—No such specific information has been received by Government. Only general reports have been received about probable attempts at smuggling paddy and all concerned have been instructed to take adequate steps so as to thwart any such attempt.

(b)—Yes, seventy five bags of paddy were seized by the Sub-Inspector of Supply, Jagi Road within the help of Police on 1st November, 1961 and subsequently released by the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong after enquiry.

(c)—Yes, the Sub-Inspector of Supply seized three cart-loads of paddy on 16th May, 1962 and submitted report for prosecution. The case is pending submission to the Court due to some technical defects. The Sub-Inspector further detained one truck-load of paddy at Jagi-Bhakatgaon and subsequently delivered the paddy to the Local Marketing Society.

(d) & (e)—No, but in September, 1960 seventy maunds of paddy was seized by the Sub-Inspector, and a case in that connection has been instituted in the Court. The seized paddy was delivered to the Jagi-Bhakatgaon Marketing Society for supplying the same to mill. According to report received the sale proceeds were made over to the Sub-Inspector of Supply by the Chairman of the Society and subsequently the sale proceeds were received back by the said Chairman for crediting into the Treasury. However, the matter is under investigation.

(f)—Does not arise in view of replies to (d) & (e) above.

Re: Development activities for Hailakandi Subdivision

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi) asked :

537. Will the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) What was the exact figure sanctioned for the development activities for Hailakandi Sub-division in the Second Five Year Plan ?
- (b) Whether the entire amount was fully utilised ? If not, the reasons therefor ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Agriculture (on behalf of Minister, Planning and Development)] replied :

537. (a)—

1. In Second Plan there were no Sub-divisional allocations.
2. Sanctions are not issued Sub-division-wise.

(b)—However, an attempt has been made to assess the financial impact of the 2nd Plan in the Hailakandi Sub-division by calculation of sanctions and expenditure on schemes executed in that Sub-division. A rough order of sanction and expenditure is given below :

							Rs.
Sanction	..	...	...	...	...	...	6·37
Expenditure		...	..	...	...	...	67·48

Re: Cattle Farms

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether the cattle farms are meant for supply of milk and keeping production of Pe igree bulls for upgrading the local cattle ?
- (b) If so, what was the average quantity of milk supplied to Barpeta Town and its suburbs by the Barpeta Cattle Farm for the financial year 1960-61 ?
- (c) What is the total requirement of milk of Barpeta Town and what percentage is supplied by the Barpeta Cattle Farm ?
- (d) What was the total expenditure of the Barpeta Cattle Farm for the year 1960-61 and what was the total receipt of the said farm for the year 1960-61 ?
- (e) What is the total number of Pedigree bulls supplied by this Farm to the districts in that year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

538. (a)—Yes, the farms are meant for production of milk and breeding bulls.

(b)—The total quantity of milk supplied during the year 1960-61 was 2,023 mds.

(c)—The total requirement of milk of Barpeta Town annually is 27,000 mds. approximately. About 7·5 per cent of the requirement is supplied by the Farm.

(d)—The total expenditure of the arm during the year 1960-61 was Rs.1,21,599.66 nP. and the total receipt was Rs.44,264.42 nP.

(e)—The total number of breeding bulls supplied from the farms during the year 1960-61 to different districts of the State is as follows:

Young bulls	...	...	...	...	...	17	Nos.
Breeding bulls	...	...	...	...	...	5	,,
Buffalo Breeding bulls	...	...	...	...	...	1	No.
						23	Nos.

Re: The number of domestic animals in Lahowal and other mouzas

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

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

(a) The number of domestic animals in Lahowal, Rohmaria, Mederkhat mouza area ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there is no State Veterinary Hospital in that area ?

(c) If so, why ?

(d) When Government propose to establish at least one there ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

539. (a)—The approximate number of cattle is 15,000.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Paucity of fund has not permitted establishment of Veterinary Dispensary everywhere even though considered necessary.

(d)—Location of new projects not yet decided.

Re: Retired Government Servants

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

540. Will the Minister, Finance be pleased to state—

(a) How many Government servants retired during the period from 1st January, 1947 to 31st December 1961 ?

(b) How many of the civil Government pensioners who retired during the aforesaid period had died during this period ?

- (c) How many of these pensioners commuted their pensions during the aforesaid period and how many had died before the drawal of commutation ?
- (d) How many of the State Government pensioners are drawing pensions in the slabs of Re.1 to Rs.100, Rs.101 to Rs.200, Rs.201 to Rs. 300, Rs.301 to Rs.400, Rs.401 to Rs.500 and above Rs.500 ?
- (e) What sum of money is being spent annually for giving an additional increase over all pensions upto Rs 300 as sanctioned by Government since 1st April, 1958 ?
- (f) How much money is required annually to extend the same concession to all the remaining State Government pensioners ?
- (g) Whether the State Government is considering to give further increase over the pensions of their pensioners due to alarmingly higher cost of living ?
- (h) If not, why not ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that inflation in the cost of living affects both the Government servants and pensioners equally ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied :

540. (a)—4,2

(b)—402.

(c)—572 pensioners commuted their pensions during the period from 1st January, 1947 to 31st December, 1961. The number of pensioners who died before drawal of commutation is not available.

(d)—

Re.1 to Rs.100=3,240.

Rs.101 to Rs.200=390.

Rs.201 to Rs.300=115.

Rs.301 to Rs.400=46.

Rs.401 to Rs.500=34.

Above Rs 500=32.

(e)—Rupees 4,43,760 approximately.

(f)—Rupees 13,440.

(g)—No.

(h)—The increase in pension enjoyed by the State Government pensioners by way of temporary increase, additional temporary increase, merger of a portion of dearness allowance with pay for the purpose of pension, etc., is higher than that given in other States or by the Government of India. Further, in the case of these pay scales, if any, which are revised upwards by the newly formed Pay Committee, pensions to the pensioners who retire in future after submission of the report of the Pay Committee, will automatically increase.

In view of these facts and because of the heavy financial implications that any upward revision of pensions may involve, it is not proposed to consider the question of further increase in pensions for the present.

(i)—Increase in cost of living affects the public as a whole.

Re: Production Capacity of Assam Sugar Mill

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

541. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

- (a) The production capacity of Assam Sugar Mill per day and the quantity of sugarcane required per day?
- (b) The quantity of production per year since it was started?
- (c) The price fixed for sale of sugar per seer?
- (d) How the sugar is marketed?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Chamber of Commerce is not purchasing sugar of the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Chamber of Commerce, Tinsukia sometimes in January/February 1962, did not release some wagons of Assam Sugar and the Department had to release these wagons by paying demurrage?
- (g) If so, what action is being taken against the Chamber of Commerce, Tinsukia?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied:

541. (a)—The crushing capacity of the Mill is 1,000 tons, i.e., 27,222 maunds of sugarcane per day. The production of sugar would depend on the recovery percentage of sucrose content.

(b)—The Mill started crushing since December, 1958. Production per year is as follows:—

1958-59	...	..	...	...	47,071.75 mds,
1959-60	...	...	...	...	1,17,279.25 "
1960-61	...	...	...	...	1,74,919.77 "
1961-62	...	...	...	...	1,47,007.45 "

(c)—The price is fixed at the rate of per maund and not per seer as the Mill does not undertake retail sale.

(d)—The disposal of sugar is made through a Sub-Committee constituted by the Executive Committee of the Mill consisting of the Chairman and two Directors of the Board of Management of the Society. The Sub-Committee for sale disposes the stock after receiving Release Orders from Government of India to the Sugar dealers and also to the Co-operative Societies. Intimation for sale of sugar by the mill to the wholesalers is given to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers also.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—No. This did not happen with any consignment of sugar produced by the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill.

(g)—Does not arise.

Re: Kamalpur Marketing Society

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

542. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the subscribed share capital of Kamalpur Marketing Society ?
- (b) What amount was advanced by the Government to the Society ?
- (c) What amount was advanced by the Apex Marketing Society to the Kamalpur Marketing Society ?
- (d) When the Marketing Society was audited last ?
- (e) What steps the Government have taken against those persons who misused the fund and made the society in-operative ?
- (f) Whether the defaulted amounts have since been realised ?
- (g) Why the amount earmarked for construction of the godown of the Society has not been issued to the Society by the Co-operative Department ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to take effective steps to revitalise the marketing societies with proper guidance and strict supervision ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

542. (a)—Rs. 11,900.00

(b)—Rs. 31,250.00.

Viz.,

Rs.15,000 as godown loan.

Rs.5,000 as godown subsidy.

Rs.10,000 as share capital contribution.

Rs.1,250 as staff subsidy.

(c)—Rs.49,000-00.

(d)—The accounts of the year 1960-61 were audited on 8th August 1961.

(e)—Action is being taken to realise the misused amounts by issue of award in Arbitration cases filed by the society against the defaulters.

(f)—Out of the entire defaulted amount of Rs.27,808-70 nP. only a sum of Rs.1,377-40 nP. has since been realised.

(g)—Due to the mismanagement of the society the amount sanctioned for construction of Godown was kept in the Apex Bank temporarily and as soon as the anomalies were removed, the sanctioned amount was released. This was done in the interest of the society.

(h)—Yes. Government officers have been placed to work as Secretaries where necessary and efforts are being made to realise the dues of the societies.

Re: State Co-operative Mortgage Bank

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) asked :

543. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

- (a) The name of the new Managing Director of the State Co-operative Mortgage Bank ?
- (b) What was his special claim and qualification for the said job ?
- (c) What was his grade pay ?
- (d) Whether he was a Junior Director of Co-operative Department in the Grade pay of Rs.200—600.
- (e) Whether the said gentleman was sent to a place outside the State for a course of four months' Training in order to make him eligible for the post by superseding the claims of the senior officials of the said department ?
- (f) If so, why this special procedure was adopted ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

543. (a)—Since the retirement of Shri R. P. Bezbaruwa, the Bank could not appoint a whole time Managing Director due to financial stringency. Considering the infant stage of the Bank and its services to the agriculturists of the State, Government placed Shri M. A. Tayab, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to hold charge of Assam Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Gauhati in addition to his own duties.

(b)—He had training in Land Mortgage Bank at Madras for a period of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

(c)—Rupees 200—600 p. m. i.e., pay of an Assistant Registrar but no special pay is being given to him as Managing Director.

(d)—There is no post known as "Junior Director" in the Co-operative Department.

(e)—He was selected and sent for training in Land Mortgage Banking at Madras for a period of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. The question of supersession does not arise as he has not been promoted.

(f)—Does not arise as no special procedure has been adopted.

Re: Apex Marketing Society of the State

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

544. Will the Minister, Co-operative be pleased to state—

(a) What amount of paddy is procured by the Apex Marketing Society in different Districts of the State in the current year as against their target fixed for them ?

(b) How many Service Co-operatives were tagged to the Mill directly in different Districts of Assam ?

(c) What is the amount due by these Service Co-operatives to the Apex Marketing till date ?

(d) How this amount is proposed to be realised ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

544. (a) & (b)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—A sum of Rs.1,72,667.33 nP. is due to the Apex Marketing Co-operative Societies from the 47 Service Co-operatives only out of 27 Service Co-operatives shown in answer to question (b).

(d)—The outstanding amount from the Service Co-operative doing direct business will be recovered by amicable methods so far as practicable. Failing recovery through such methods, coercive measures like filing of arbitration cases will have to be adopted.

Re: Halleswar M. E. School

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Halleswar M. E. School is situated among backward classes and is a recognised institution?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the building in which the School is held is in a dilapidated condition and this was seen by the Deputy Minister, Education in her last visit to Tezpur?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Head Master of the School had applied for a loan for reconstruction of the building?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to sanction either a loan or building grant for the reconstruction of the School?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister of Education) replied:

545. (a)—Yes. The school was recognised with effect from 1st January, 1959.

(b)—Yes. The School building is in a bad condition and it was shown to the Deputy Minister, Education.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The case of the School for a loan will be considered in the next selection.

Re: Electrification of Haflong

Shri JOYBHADRA HAGJER [North Cachar Hills (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

546. Will the Minister-in-charge of Power be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether electrification of Haflong was provided for in the First Five Year Plan?
- (b) If so, the reasons for not implementing the same even at the end of the 2nd Plan?
- (c) Whether Government contemplates implementation during the year?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

546. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Though this scheme was not included in the Third Five Year Plan Schemes, the Assam State Electricity Board has carried out investigation and prepared a Project Report for electrification of Haflong town. The matter is still under consideration of the Board.

Re : Report of Kopili Project

Shri JOYBHADRA HAGJER [North Cachar Hills (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

547. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) The probable time within which the Project Report on the Kopili Project is likely to be presented or received ?

(b) Whether any estimates as to the power potential and costs have been made ?

(c) Whether it is a multipurpose project ?

(d) If so, what are the various purposes ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

547. (a)—The Kopili Project Report was received by the Assam State Electricity Board on 20th June, 1962.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—It is primarily a Hydro-Electric Project ; but there will be some flood control benefits also.

(d)—As at (c) above.

Re : Fire victims of Assam during 1961

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

548. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) The number of fire victims in the State of Assam during 1961 ?

(b) The number of fire victims in Sibsagar Sub-division during 1961 ?

(c) The number of persons and amount granted as relief or loan in Sibsagar Sub-division in particular and in the whole State in general ?

(d) Why the petitions of some persons affected by fire in Sibsagar Sub-division (such as Rupram Gagoi, Lalimchiga Godhuli-bazar Mouza) have not yet been considered for relief or loan ?

(e) Whether Government propose to consider the cases of those persons whose petitions are still pending ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue) replied:

548. (a)—2,224.

(b)—20.

(c)—Amount granted as relief is Rs 135 to 7 persons and amount granted as loan is Rs.1,650 to 16 persons of Sibsaagar Sub-division. Amount granted as relief is Rs.29,541 to 1,041 persons and amount granted as loan is Rs.1,85,511 to 539 persons of the State.

(d)—The petitions of Shri Rupram Gogoi of Lalimchiga, Godhuli-bazar Mouza and others are under consideration.

(e)—Government have considered the pending cases according to the merit and loan will be sanctioned shortly.

Re: Proceedings drawn against Sri Nababuddin Ahmed, who was reverted to A.C.S. II from A.C.S. I

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) asked:

549. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Shri Nababuddin Ahmed, A.C.S. I was degraded to A.C.S. II after proceedings were drawn against him on charges of moral turpitude?

(b) If so, why he has been promoted to Selection Grade this year particularly in view of the reply of the Chief Minister to Unstarred Question No.846(c) on the 7th April, 1961?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

549. (a)—He was reverted to A.C.S. II, on charges of carelessness, negligence of duties, ignorance of rules and procedure and lack of responsibility; but not on the charges of moral turpitude.

(b)—He has been promoted to Selection Grade in view of his length of service and ability in the light of provisions of Rule 22 of the A.C.S. Class II Rules.

Re: Change in the course of River Brahmaputra, within Barpeta Subdivision

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

550. Will the Minister, P.W.D (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the course of River Brahmaputra has changed from north bank to south bank since few years within Barpeta Sub-division?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that due to the change of course of the Brahmaputra, there is furious erosion within Barpeta Sub-division and Tarabari which have become non-existent together with other villages such as Balapara, Borghol, Chakabansigaon, Chakabansi Pathar, Khakanbari and other villages during past years ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that this year also furious erosion has begun threatening even Bahari Satra, a very old and permanent village ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to do some protection work or do something to divert the course of the Brahmaputra there within Tarabari area ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister (P.W.D., Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied :

550. (a)—The course of the river Brahmaputra has changed from south to north bank.

(b)—Yes, active erosion is going on in some places between Bahari and Baghbor and the erosion at Tarabari within this reach is continuing to be very extensive and severe for the last few years. As a result of this, the entire Tarabari Bazar and the surrounding villages situated between the Brahmaputra dyke and the river bank have become non-existent.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—There is no such proposal.

Re : State Dispensaries of Assam

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

551. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The total number of Nurses in the State of Assam ?
- (b) How many State Dispensaries are there in Assam ?
- (c) The total number of beds in the Barpeta Civil Hospital ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that only one Nurse is serving in the Barpeta Civil Hospital ?
- (e) If not, how many Nurses are serving there ?
- (f) Whether there is any other Civil Hospital in Assam where only one Nurse is serving like the Barpeta Civil Hospital ?
- (g) What steps have been taken so far by Government in this respect ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

551. (a)—Three hundred and twenty-eight (employed).

(b)—Four hundred and forty-three.

(c)—Fifty.

(d)—No.

(e)—Three.

(f)—No, there is no Hospital where one Nurse is serving. In Barpeta there are 3 Nurses and not one.

(g)—Does not arise in view of the above facts.

Re: Diet of Indoor Patients for Barpeta Civil Hospital

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Schedule Castes)] asked :

552. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

(a) What is the prescribed diet for the indoor patients of the Barpeta Civil Hospital (the detailed diet list for the whole day is required) ?

(b) Whether any amount has been fixed per meal and per day ?

(c) If so, what are those amounts ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

552. (a)—There is no prescribed diet list for patients of a particular hospital. There is a uniform diet list for all the hospitals and a list is furnished below :—

(A)—ARTICLES				Full diet S.C.K. Rs.	Half diet S.C.K. Rs.	Milk diet S.C.K. Rs.	Spoon diet S.C.K. Rs.
1. Rice	...	..	..	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Nil
2. Atta	...	..	..	0 8 0	...	..	..
3. Dal	...	..	..	0 2 0	0 1 0	..	..
4. Vegetables	..	...	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	..	..
5. Fish or Meat	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 1 0	..	..
6. Salt	—	..	..	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	..
7. Oil	..	..	..	0 0 2	0 0 ½	...	..
8. Musala	..	..	...	0 0 1	0 0 ½	..	..
9. Milk	..	..	...	..	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
10. Sagu	..	..	..	..	..	...	0 1 0
11. Sugar and Gur	..	...	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

(B)—Out of these, diet is given according to requirement and availability and according to the condition of the patient.

(b) & (c)—Rs.1.50 nP. per day per patient is the present rate.

Re: Narayanpur Leprosy Hospital

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

553. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) In which year the Narayanpur Leprosy Hospital was sanctioned by the Government ?
- (b) Whether the buildings are complete and whether the buildings have been taken over by the Medical Department ?
- (c) What is the amount spent in this project till now and what is proposed to be spent during this year ?
- (d) What are the causes for not opening the hospital as yet ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

553. (a)—In 1958.

(b)—No. The buildings are not yet complete and hence not taken over.

(c)—The amount spent in this project till 31st May 1962 is Rs.86,677 (Rupees eighty-six thousand, six hundred seventy-seven) and Rs.14,123 (Rupees fourteen thousand, one hundred twenty-three) is proposed to be spent during 1962-63.

(d)—The question of opening the Hospital will be considered when the Buildings are complete and handed over to the Medical Department.

Re: Regional Laboratory at Gauhati

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

554. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Regional Laboratory at Gauhati is functioning now ?
- (b) Who is now in charge of this Laboratory ?
- (c) Whether he possesses any special qualification in Bacteriology, Pathology or Biochemistry ?
- (d) Whether all necessary equipments have been purchased ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

554. (a)—The Regional Laboratory at Gauhati is not functioning.

(b)—Dr. S. K. Das, M.B.B.S., has been appointed as the Medical Officer-in-charge of the Clinical Section and he is having training at Pasteur.

The Chemist-in-charge of the Analytical Section has not yet been appointed. The post has since been advertised. The Laboratory is under the overall administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Assam and the Medical Officer will be in-charge of the Laboratory.

(c)—He has got no special qualification in Bacteriology, Pathology or Biochemistry. But he is undergoing necessary training at the Pasteur Institute, Shillong. It is decided to post one M.B.B.S. with D.P.H. qualification there.

(d)—Most of the necessary equipments have since been purchased. Rest of the equipments will be free gift by UNICEF as soon as the Laboratory functions.

Re: Tea Garden Schools

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

555. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is no garden schools in the following tea gardens of Dibrugarh Subdivision :—

(1) Bokel Tea Estate

(2) Multok Tea Estate of Lahool

(3) Tamto of Jokai

(4) Sessa Tea Estate and

(5) Durgapur Tea Estate ?

(b) Whether Government propose to make an enquiry and take immediate action to establish schools in those tea garden for the benefit of the tea labourers ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

555. (a)—There is no tea garden school in Bokel, Multok, Tamto and Durgapur Tea Estates. But there is one in Sessa Tea Estate.

(b)—The matter will be examined by Government.

Re: Leopani Lower Primary School

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

556. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) When the Leopani Lower Primary School (Saikhowa) was established ?

(b) Who was the teacher when the school was started ?

- (c) How long he served in this institution ?
- (d) Why he was suddenly removed from this institution ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the teacher did not get his pay for the period of his seventeen months' service in this institution ?
- (f) If so, why ?
- (g) When the payment will be made ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

556. (a)—On 12th December 1956.

(b)—Shri Chakreswar Sonowal.

(c)—The teacher served the school for full one year when the school was at the Venture stage.

(d)—The above school was taken over from 1st January 1957 with Shri Sonowal, who has the necessary qualifications, as teacher. Shri Sonowal has not been removed.

(e)—Payment was made with effect from the date the school was taken over.

(f) & (g)—Does not arise.

Re: House rent and charge allowances of S.D.M.Os. of this State

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

557. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that S.D.M.Os of this State are not getting free houses and charge allowances ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that all other officers of other Departments of that rank are getting free houses and charge allowances ?
- (c) Why Government cannot give free houses and charge allowances to the S.D.M.Os. ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

557. (a)—Yes. They are not getting free house or charge allowance.

(b)—Some Officers of some other Departments are getting charge allowances of Rs.50, viz., Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Health Engineer Organisation.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Civil is getting free house and charge allowance.

(c)—The matter is under consideration.

Re: Local Board Dispensaries**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

558. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) What are the Local Board Dispensaries taken over by the Government in Barpeta Sub-division ?
- (b) Whether there are Local Board Dispensaries within Barpeta Sub-division not yet taken over by Government up to the time and if so, what are they ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that all the Local Board Dispensaries taken over by Government have neither been repaired nor improved since they were taken over and they are now in a dilapidated condition ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that due to want of repair and improvement of this dispensaries they have become unfit for dispensary and unfit for human habitation and Doctors have refused to serve there and they are now without doctors ?
- (e) How many of these dispensaries are without doctors ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps for the repairs improvement and construction of these Dispensaries and thus mitigate the suffering of the staff working there ?
- (g) Whether Government have started reconstruction of any Local Board Dispensaries of Barpeta Sub-division taken over by Government ?
- (h) If so, what are they ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

558. (a)—(1) Salbari, (2) Patacharkuchi, (3) Sarumanikpur, (4) Helona, (5) Pathsala, (6) Sarupeta, (7) Jania, (8) Chenga, (9) Bhabanipur, (10) Chanmama, (11) Kachumara, (12) Sorbhog, (13) Sarukhetri, (14) Howly, (15) Koimari, (16) Jalah, (17) Bhella.

(b)—None.

(c)—Yes, it is a fact that some of the Dispensaries in Barpeta Sub-division were not repaired, but the following Dispensaries in the said Subdivision were repaired during 1961-62—(1) Helona, (2) Sarumanikpur, (3) Jania, (4) Jalah, (5) Pathsala, (6) Salbari, (7) Sorbhog, (8) Kachumara, (9) Sarupeta and (10) Chenga.

(d)—No.

(e)—None of these dispensaries in the Barpeta Subdivision is without doctor.

(f)—Government propose to re-construct all the taken over Local Board Dispensaries in the State by and by in phases, but necessary repair is done and will be done when is required.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

Re: Opium addicts treatment Centre

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) asked :

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

- The number of opium addicts treatment centres in the State ?
- The number of addicts now under treatment in each Centre ?
- The number of addicts treated in each centre so far ?
- Whether the Chabua treatment centre is done ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied :

559. (a)—Seven.

(b)—Name of treatment centre

Number of addicts
under treatment
now

1. Rampur	...	...	...	12
2. Tangla	...	...	...	4
3. North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	13
4. Dhemaji	...	...	...	11
5. Chabua	..	...	...	2
6. Haflong	...	...	...	Nil
7. Singimari	...	..	...	Nil

(c)—Name of treatment centre

Number of addicts
treated so far in
each centre

1. Rampur	...	...	...	574
2. Tangla	..	...	...	69
3. North Lakhimpur	..	...	...	917
4. Dhemaji	...	...	...	129
5. Chabua	...	...	...	209
6. Haflong	..	...	...	254
7. Singimari	...	...	...	347

(d)—The question is not clear. If the hon. Member wants to know whether the Centre is closed then the reply is in the negative.

Re: Distillery at Mawphlang in K. & J. Hills

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

560. Will the Minister, Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is a distillery owned by one, Mr. Hunt at Mawphlang 14 miles from Shillong in the United K. & J. Hills ?
- (b) If so, since when this distillery is making alcohol of various kinds ?
- (c) How much in gallons or bottles of alcohol this distillery has made upto date since its inception and how many gallons per year up-to-date ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that this gentleman, Mr. Hunt's Khasi wife has a village Pot License which entitles her to make only 12 bottles per day ?
- (e) Whether Government propose either to stop this distillery making more than 12 bottles daily or charge excise duty ?
- (f) How much per bottle is being charged ?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that the above gentleman, Mr. Hunt runs a Bar in his premises without a Bar License ?
- (h) Whether this distillery is out of the jurisdiction of the Excise Act ?
- (i) If so, whether Government is taking any action to include it under the jurisdiction of the said Act ?
- (j) Whether Government is aware that truck load of alcohol is being regularly carried from this distillery to the prohibited areas during night time ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied :

560. (a)—No. There is a still at Mawphlang owned by the wife of Mr. H. D. Hunt.

(b)—The still is functioning since 1947 ?

(c)—There is no information about the annual output of this still prior to 1st October, 1961 as the still was situated in an area where the Assam Excise Act, 1910 was not in force. With the enforcement of the Act from 1st October, 1961 an assessment was made according to which the daily output is found to be more or less 8 quarts, that is, about 400 gallons annually.

(d)—No, she has an outstill license for Mawphlang issued by the Lyngdoh of Mawphlang. Nothing is mentioned in the license about the quantity of liquor she is to produce in a day.

(e)—The matter regarding fixation of limit of daily output of liquor from the still and levy of excise duty is under consideration.

(f)—The prices per quart bottle of different kinds of liquor are as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Whisky	10
(2) Plum Brandy	12
(3) Cherry Brandy	12
(4) Rum	5

(g)—No.

(h) & (i)—From 1st October, 1961 with the enforcement of the Assam Excise Act, 1910 the still has come under the jurisdiction of the Act, prior to that it was not under the jurisdiction of the Act.

(j)—Government is not aware of this.

Re: Scarcity of Fish

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

561. Will the Minister-in-charge of Fisheries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that along with the increase of population, fish is becoming scarce in Assam year by year?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that in Assam fish is a main item of food for majority people?
- (c) If so, whether Government propose to increase production of Fish?
- (d) When the Fishery Branch of the Agriculture Department was started in Assam and on what lines it is working since its start?
- (e) Whether this branch has any connection with the Revenue Department and the Forest Department which is mainly responsible for natural fisheries of the State?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that fishing in time of ujan and catching of young fingerlings are the two major facts responsible for the dearth of fish in Assam?
- (g) Whether Government propose to prohibit both these practices?
- (h) How many loans and grants were issued during the last three years for fishery development in this State (it should be shown subdivision and community-wise)?
- (i) The quantity of fish produced in the fisheries managed by the Government during the last two years (different fisheries should be shown separately)?
- (j) What are the new and recent measures taken by Government for improvement of fish in this State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fishery) replied:

561. (a)—Yes, the production has not increased to the extent of rise of population.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Fishery Department was started in 1950. Its function is to popularise the improved piscicultural practices in rural areas where the villagers can develop and stock their domestic or village tanks for growing fish for their own requirements or sale. The exploitation of the natural fisheries continued to remain the responsibility of the Revenue Department, excepting that a few derilict fisheries have been taken up by Fisheries Department for reclamation.

The present activities of the Department are (1) Survey of fish breeding area to locate collecting centres, (2) Organisation of fish seed collection, (3) Stocking of fish seed in the Departmental fish-farms and through private enterprisers, (4) Survey of Natural Fisheries and recommendation for their improvement, (5) Survey of culturable water areas, (6) Renovation of old and ancient tanks, (7) Survey of Forest Fisheries and recommendation for their improvement, (8) Conservation and Legislation, (9) Training of personnel in Fisheries, (10) Technical advise to private parties, (11) Issue of loan for encouragement of pisciculture (now through Land Mortgage Bank).

(e) The Fishery Department has taken over some derilict natural fisheries from Revenue Department for improvement and that is being done. The Department also took over sixteen fisheries from Forest Department for reclamation.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—The fishing at the time of ujan and killing of fingerlings is not allowed in sanctuaries and in the natural fisheries under the control of this Department.

(h)—A statement is placed on the Library Table (Annexure I).

(i)—A statement is placed on the Library Table (Annexure II).

(j)—The new and recent measures taken up by Government for improvement and development of fisheries are as follows:—

- (1) Production of fish seeds of major carps by induced breeding and exotic fish like common carp by controlled breeding and distribution to the private parties and stocking in Departmental farms.
- (2) Financial Assistance to private parties by ways of subsidy for improvement of their tanks. Co-operative Societies are also given financial assistance in the form of grant.
- (3) Survey of the Brahmaputra river system in collaboration with Government of India for better exploitation.
- (4) Provision of cold storage and iceplant at Gauhati for storage of fish carried from interior fishing centres and thereby to save spoilage of fish and ensure regular supply.

Re: District Transport Officer in Cachar

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked :

562. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state —

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the post of District Transport Office in Cachar has been lying vacant for about one year ?
- (b) If so, what is the reason of not filling up this vacancy for such a long period ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that it has caused great inconvenience to the Motor Transport Operators as well as loss to the Government revenue for non-vigilance of an Officer Overhead ?
- (d) When this post is going to be filled up ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to fill up such vacancies with experienced hands from among the departmental candidates ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) replied :

562. (a)—There has been no permanent District Transport Officer in Cachar since 5th June, 1961 when the permanent incumbent went on leave due to illness resulting in his death. Subsequently the duties of the post have been managed with the part time services of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and subsequently by a Sub-Deputy Collector.

(b)—The extra District Transport Officer available for the post has been under suspension in course of departmental proceedings. According to Government decision no further direct recruitment to the post of District Transport Officer is possible and all posts have to be filled up by permanent Deputy Superintendent of Police on deputation. The post could not be filled up permanently because of non-availability of Deputy Superintendent of Police on deputation due to unexpected demands on the cadre.

(c)—Although some inconvenience has naturally been caused to the Transport operators due to full time services of an officer not being available, the temporary arrangements made for performing the duties of the posts have not affected Government revenue.

(d)—It is expected to place a full time officer of the State Civil Service against this post within a short time.

(e)—There is no such proposal at present in view of Government policy regarding filling up of District Transport Officer's posts.

Re: Member of Enforcement Squad in Assam

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

563. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of checking staff known as the Member, Enforcement Squad in Assam working in the State Transport Organisation ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that practically no regular checking staff has been appointed in the State Transport Organisation since the date of nationalisation ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that some Lower Division and Upper Division Assistants are appointed for the purpose in place of permanent checkers ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to appoint permanent checkers ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) replied :

563. (a)—Nine.

(b)—No. In addition to the members of Enforcement Squad who exercise surprise check on the lines, there are 85 permanent line Checkers since 1st October, 1956 posted at important stations and locations] throughout the area of operation of State Transport.

(c)—No. Lower Division and Upper Division assistants are not appointed in place of permanent checkers whose scale of pay is lower. Checkers are appointed directly or by promotion from Conductors.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Does not arise.

Re: Total number of State Transport Buses at Goalpara

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

564. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of State Transport Buses that are plying in the district of Goalpara ?
- (b) How many of these are in unserviceable condition ?

(c) Whether the Government is aware that State buses frequently go out of order ?

(d) What steps Government have taken to improve these State Buses ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) asked :

564. (a)—Fifty-seven buses have been allotted for plying along State Transport lines in the district of Goalpara.

(b)—Twelve buses out of 57 are off the road awaiting extensive repairs and over-hauling.

(c)—Occasional breakdowns of State Transport buses come to notice. The number of such breakdowns are not however unusual, there being 0.78 breakdowns for every 10,000 miles of running.

(d)—Steps have been taken to improve maintenance and repair facilities of State Transport buses by employment of more and more technical staff and providing better facilities for their work.

Re: First Aid Boxes of Medicine

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserve for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

565. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether First Aid boxes with complete medicines and dressings are supplied with every bus ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that no important medicines like Tr. Iodine, etc., are found in some First Aid boxes, particularly in the buses plying in the district of Goalpara ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to see that First Aid boxes are kept ready with necessary contents ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) replied :

565. (a)—Under the Assam Motor Vehicle Rules First Aid boxes with complete medicines and dressing have to be supplied by permit holders in every but for public transport.

(b)—No such complains have come to the notice of Government although absence of important medicines at times in some First Aid boxes in buses plying in the District of Goalpara may not be unlikely.

(c)—Attention of all Licensing Authorities has been drawn to the necessity of ensuring supply of First Aid Boxes in all public service buses. Motor Vehicle Inspectors are also required to check all such boxes at the time of examining public service vehicles for certification. All staff engaged in checking public vehicles are also being instructed to specially check the First Aid Boxes.

Re: General Meetings of Share holders of the Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar) asked :

566. Will the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) How many General Meetings of the Share holders of the Co-operative sugar Mill at Dergaon (Baruabamungaon) had been held since the Mill went into operation ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Mill is going on without a General Manager for about a year, and if so who has managed the affairs of the Mill ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that various criticism have been made in the press by persons interested in the Welfare of the Mill ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that the Share holders in particular and the public in general are not taken into confidence for the best interest of the Mill ?

(e) Whether Government is aware that progress of Co-operative works in other spheres has greatly hampered for not apprising the public about working of the Mill ?

(f) What steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove the difficulties, and to make this laudable Co-operative venture a success ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

566. (a)—A general meeting of the share holders was held on 12th May, 1959. It is expected that another meeting will be held shortly.

(b)—Shri J. R. Grover, Chief Engineer is in charge of office of General Manager. A Deputy Chief Engineer has been appointed to facilitate work.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—There were several meetings of the Board of Management which is composed of the representatives of growers, non-growers and other shareholders as well as prominent members of public.

(e)—No.

(f)—Government constituted a committee to go thoroughly into Mill's working and it has submitted its report. It is proposed to implement the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable.

Re: Share Capital of Karara Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society Ltd.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

567. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the subscribed share capital of Karara Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society Ltd. ?
- (b) What is the total amount advanced and subscribed by Government under different heads to the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society ?
- (c) What is total amount advanced by Apex Marketing Society to the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society for procurement of paddy ?
- (d) What is the outstanding liability of Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society to the Government and to Apex Marketing Society ?
- (e) When the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society was audited last ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the audit report has revealed serious anomalies of the society and negligence of the Apex Marketing Society and also indifference of the Co-operative Department to take timely action against the misdeeds of the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that for the negligence of the Apex Marketing Society and the Co-operative Department to allot paddy to the Mills a large quantity of procured paddy hypothecated to Apex Marketing Society but kept in the open yard of the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society was damaged ?
- (h) What steps the Government have taken to realise the money from the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society has failed to pay large amount to the producers and Service Co-operatives for procurement of paddy ?
- (j) Whether Government is aware that for mismanagement of the Pub-Kamrup Marketing Society and consequent loss and default the Co-operative Movement has got a serious set back in the North Kamrup area ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied:

567. (a)—Rupees 24,110.00.

(b)—For share capital	...	Rs. nP.
For Godown construction	...	20,000.00
For Godown subsidy	...	15,000.00
For subsidy	...	5,000.00
	...	5,000.00
Total	...	45,000.00

(c)—Rupees 8,00,000·00 (rupees eight lakhs).

(d)—Liability to Government is Rs.35,000·00 which includes Rs.15,000·00 advanced as Loans for godown.

To Apex Marketing Society—Rs.2,34,658·43 nP.

(e)—The audit for 1959-60 was completed on 30th April, 1961 and audited for 1960-61 is in progress.

(f)—The report has revealed certain irregularities.

(g)—No.

(h)—Necessary steps as possible under the existing legal provisions are being taken by the Co-operation Department.

(i)—This society is not to pay any amount to any individual but it has to pay to the following societies for procurement of paddy :—

					Rs. nP.
(1)	Banapanara K. S. S. S. Ltd.	...	...	...	34·81
(2)	Beregaon G. B.	...	...	...	481·00
	Total	...	...	...	<u>515·81</u>

The society is also to pay commission to the following societies.

					Rs. nP.
(1)	Loch K. S. S.	...	...	...	730·36
(2)	Banapanara	...	...	...	417·05
(3)	Beregaon G. B.	...	...	...	337·82
(4)	Jaykuchi Garkha K. S. S.	...	...	...	121·22
	Total	...	...	...	<u>1,788·47</u>

(j)—No.

Re: Apex Marketing Society

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

568. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total amount advanced to Apex Marketing Society upto now for procurement of paddy in the State ?

(b) What amount of paddy has so far been procured by the Apex Marketing Society ?

- (c) What is the total amount of paddy procured by Apex Marketing Society from July 1961 to April, 1962 ?
- (d) What is the outstanding liability of Apex Marketing Society to Government ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Apex Marketing Society has incurred heavy loss in the paddy procurement business ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

568. (a)—Rupees 4,55,00,000.

(b)—1,43,15,447 Mds.

(c)—31,63,052 Mds.

(d)—Rupees 37,500 granted as loan for construction of godown.

(e)—Yes.

Re : Co-operative Societies of Cachar

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

569. Will the Minister-in-charge, Co-operative be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Co-operative Societies in the district of Cachar ?
- (b) The total amount of loan paid to those Co-operative Societies ?
- (c) The names of the persons along with their addresses who were granted loans from those Co-operatives ?
- (d) The total amount of loans realised up-to-date ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that a good number of loanees of the Co-operative Societies are untraced ?
- (f) If so, names and addresses of those loanees ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

569. (a)—The number of Co-operative Societies in the district of Cachar is 1,179.

(b)—The total amount of loan paid to those Co-operative Societies is Rs.83,72,347.00 nP.

(c)—The number of loanees is more than 22 thousand and compilation of their names and addresses is bound to take a long time.

(d)—The total amount of loan realised up-to-date is Rs.38,79,052.

(e)—The Government have no such information.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: The encroachment of area of P. G. R. Majdolapa of Golaghat

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

570. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the P. G. R. Majdolapa of Golaghat Subdivision has been encroached by some people from 1959 till now ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the local people and specially the Graziers complained several times for eviction of the encroachers ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that recently there were some quarrels between the encroachers and Graziers of this area and the encroachers frightened the graziers with Lathi and other sharp weapons ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

570. (a)—Yes. An area of 251 bighas of land at Majdolapa Chapori has been under encroachment since 1959.

(b)—Yes. A section of the local people including a few graziers prayed for eviction of the encroachers.

(c)—There were some minor frictions between the graziers and the encroachers but no serious offence by any one has been alleged.

Re: Opening of V. G. Rs. at Karlinpur and Mechpara in Gossaigoan Circle

Shri MATHIUS TUDU (Gossaigoan) asked :

571. Will the Minister in-charge, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any proposal to open the V. G. Rs. at Karlinpur and Mechpara under Gossaigaon Circle to give settlement to the local landless persons ?

(b) If so, when will the settlement order be passed ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

571. (a) & (b)—A portion of the Karlingpur V. G. R. and the whole of the Mechpara V. G. R. have since been reserved for settlement with local landless people.

Re: Dereservation of lands from the Deochar Professional Grazing Reserve

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur) asked :

72. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government sanctioned the dereservation of 716 bighas 17 lessas of land from the Deochar Professional Grazing Reserve under Bongaon Mouza in the district of Kamrup for settlement with the erosion and embankment affected people ?
- (b) Whether the purpose for which dereservation was made has been followed by the Government in time of land distribution ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Settlement Officer submitted an allotment list that was approved by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee ?
- (d) Whether a copy of the approved allotment list was issued to Shri Rahmat Ali Dewani and Shri Nagen Kalita and others ?
- (e) If so, what is the number of persons included in the list ?
- (f) Whether the Settlement has been finalised ?
- (g) If not, when it will be done ?
- (h) What is the present position of the reserve ?
- (i) Whether Government is going to change the previous decision ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

572. (a) & (b)—Yes. Government have decided that the previous pattadars whose pattas were cancelled at the time of the constitution of the reserve should be given preference in the matter of settlement if they are found landless and the revised list is to be placed before the Land Settlement Advisory Committee.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No.

(e)—The previous list contained the names of 133 persons.

(f)—No.

(g)—Of late Government have instructed that in allotting land out of this dereserved area preference should be given to those persons who held pattas there prior to the constitution of the reserve. So this list has been revised and being further scrutinised. After Land Settlement Advisory Committee's recommendation the allotment will be finalised.

(h)—It stands dereserved.

(i)—Government have modified the earlier decision as stated in reply to question (b) above.

Re: Employment of Pak. Passport Holders**Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora)** asked :

573. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that many State Government High Officials in Shillong have employed Pak. Passport Holders, Khansamas, Baburchi, Drivers, etc. ?
- (b) If so, who are those officers and who are those Pak. Passport holders engaged by them ?
- (c) What category of Indian visas have been granted to these Pak. Passport holders and since when they have been engaged by each of these officers ?
- (d) Whether there is acute dearth of Indian Nationals for serving as Cooks, Bearer, Khansama, etc., of these officers ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

573. (a)—Yes, there are a few such cases.

(b)—The names are given below :—

Name of Pak. National	With whom employed
1. Yunus Mia ... ..	.. I. G. P., Assam.
2. Sasi Mohan Barua and Chinta Haran Barua.	} Chairman, Assam State Electricity Board.
3. Birendra Kr. Das ... ..	.. Commissioner of Plains Division, Shillong.
4. Firos Alim, Atendra Barua and Sisir Ranjan Barua.	} Engaged in Raj Bhavan.

(c)—‘F’ category visa.

1. Yunus Mia engaged from 7th December 1956.
2. Sasi Mohan Barua engaged from October 1956.
3. Chinta Haran Barua engaged from 1954.
4. Birendra Kr. Das engaged from 23rd May 1958.
5. Firos Alim engaged from 1946.
6. Atendra Barua engaged from 1935.
7. Sisir Ranjan Barua engaged from 1950.

(d)—There is dearth of good cooks and these persons have been in service for a long time.

Re: Abhayapuri-Lengtisinga P. W. D. Road

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

574. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Abhayapuri Lengtisinga P. W. D. road is in a deplorable condition and not fit for vehicular traffic?
- (b) When this road was taken by P. W. D.?
- (c) Why it could not be made fit for vehicular traffic in all weather?
- (d) What amount has been spent both for construction and repairs of the road since it was taken over by P. W. D.?
- (e) When it can be expected to be completely made fit for vehicular traffic?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D.(R.&B.)] replied:

574. (a)—Yes, the road cannot be said to be an all weather road.

(b)—The road was taken over by P. W. D. on 30th September 1952, from the Relief and Rehabilitation Division.

(c)—The road was constructed for the convenience of the displaced persons. This was damaged badly by flood of 1955-56 and was repaired the same year. Graveling was done in 1960-61 but immediately after repairs it was again very badly damaged by the flood of 1960-61. The area through which the road runs is a vast low-lying area on the down stream of four turbulent hilly rivers, viz., Dulani, Manas, Pokaloga and Aie. In view of above, unless flood embankments are built along the rivers and the existing bridges are considerably extended to make more waterways with costly armoured guide bunds and the road embankments, strengthened which will cost huge amount of money, it will not be possible to make it all weather road.

(d)—Rs.2,32,712 and Rs.1,11,225 respectively have been spent so far.

(e)—It is extremely difficult to forecast time when it can be made completely fit for vehicular traffic until the road is stabilised first provided adequate fund required to do it is made available and spill waters are checked by providing flood embankments along the river Aie in the upstream.

Re: P. W. D. Ghat at Mankachar

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) asked:

575. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the P. W. D. Ghat at Mankachar has all along been auctioned for eight months of the year, thus allowing the public the facilities of crossing the river Kalo free of tolls for the remaining four months?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that only after the permanent bridge over Kalo River at Mankachar had been dismantled, the said ghat is being auctioned for full twelve months?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that as in previous years, a temporary bamboo bridge has also been constructed this year over Kalo at Mankachar by the P. W. D. but still the ghat has been auctioned for twelve months instead of eight months as before?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take steps so that the public may enjoy the facilities of free toll for four months in a year as they used to enjoy before till the construction of the new permanent bridge?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R.&B. Wing)] replied:

575. (a) — From 1st April, 1951 the Mankachar P. W. D. Ferry was declared as an annual ferry prior to which it was an eight monthly ferry. The question of allowing free crossing does not, therefore, arise.

(b)—No.

(c)—One temporary bridge was constructed at Government cost over the Kalo River in the Mankachar Ferry ghat in the month of March, 1962 to maintain easy flow of traffic because the Marboat of the ferry was placed under repair.

In view of (a) above, the question of auctioning the ferry for eight months does not arise.

(d)—In view of (a), (b) & (c) above, the question does not arise.

Re: Construction of Road from Doboka to Jugijan

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked:

576. Will the Minister for P. W. D. (R & B) be pleased to state—

Whether the P. W. D., has taken up construction of road from Doboka to Jugijan *via* Rajarali, Dhakin Vidau Ati, Amli-pukhri in Jugijan Mouza of Nowgong District?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the route which has been surveyed would require construction of the following 4 bridges and the area through which the road will pass is very thinly populated—
- (i) on the Doboka Nal ;
 - (ii) on the river Jamuna (One mile towards Jamunamukh from Doboka) ;
 - (iii) on the Kukishingh Nalla ; and
 - (iv) on the river Dimru ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the public of Namdoboka, Hindu Block, Nahorgaon, Sidheswarpur of Jugijan Mouza for whose benefit the above road is being constructed have made objection to the Chief Engineer for selecting the above route ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that they have suggested a thickly populated route and if that route is accepted only one bridge on the river Dimru will require to be constructed ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that originally the route suggested by the people was chosen by the P. W. D. ?
- (f) Why the proposed route was subsequently changed and a costlier route with 4 bridges has been chosen ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R&B)Wing] replied :

576. (a)—Three miles of the existing Local Board Road from Jugijan upto the Hindu Block has been taken up by P. W. D., under 3rd Five Year Plan. The remaining length of 2 miles could not be taken up for paucity of Funds. There is no proposal to take up Jugijan-Doboka Road via Rajarali.

(b)—Construction of two bridges one on river Dimaru and the other at Kakisingjan is necessary and not four, for completion of the length of three miles taken up by P. W. D., which passes through thickly populated area.

(c) & (d)—A representation has been received requesting the alignment to be fixed along the Local Board Road passing through Amlipukhri, Barhala, Dighalipar, Nam Dabakagaon, Sidheswarpur, Nam Dabakapather terminating the Nowgong-Doboka-Lanka Road and in fact the same alignment along the Local Board Road upto Hindu Block has been selected by P. W. D. The alignment passes through thickly populated area and construction of two bridges will be necessary as stated in (b) above.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Does not arise as the original alignment has not been changed.

Re: Number of Public Works Department Vehicles Drivers

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

577. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D (R & B) be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of P. W. D., vehicles drivers (including Tractor Rollers, Cars, Jeeps, Trucks, Bull-dozers, etc.,) in Kamrup District ?
- (b) The number of such drivers in Kamrup District, who have been made permanent and who, have not yet been made permanent ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that many such temporary drivers are working for more than five years ?
- (d) If so, what is the reason for not-making them permanent ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R & B) Wing] replied :

577. (a)—86 Numbers.

(b)—23 Numbers have been made permanent and 63 Numbers are borne in the Work-charged Establishment.

(c)—Yes, 21 Numbers are working for more than five years.

(d)—They could not be confirmed due to the absence of permanent post in the cadre. They will, however, get their chance of confirmation as soon as vacancy occurs in the permanent cadre due to retirement of present incumbents.

Re: Appointment of Sadar S. D. C. in Tezpur

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that after the transfer of the Sadar Sub-Deputy Collector at Tezpur, none has so long been appointed to the post and this has caused great inconvenience to the public ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to post a senior Sub-Deputy Collector soon for the Sadar Circle of Tezpur Subdivision ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

578. (a) and (b)—After the appointment of Shri Mrigendra Chandra Chakravarty, Sadar Sub-Deputy Collector, Tezpur as Special Officer attached to the office of the Director of Land Records and Survey, Assam, Shri D. K. War, attached Sub-Deputy Collector, Tezpur, was allowed to hold charge of the Circle temporarily in April, 1962. Shri D. K. War was accordingly incharge of the Circle for so long and no report of any inconvenience has been reported from any quarter.

A senior and experienced Sub-Deputy Collector, *viz.*, Shri Ikramuddin Ahmed, has however been posted to Tezpur as Circle Officer of Sadar Circle, Tezpur, *vide* Notification, dated 27th July 1962.

Re: Overtime allowance to the Ministerial Officers of District offices.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj—North) asked :

579. Will the Chief Minister, be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government allowed overtime allowance to the Ministerial officers of District offices specially to the Nazarat and Treasury staff in the year 1960-61 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that this order has been withdrawn with effect from June, 1961 though the Ministerial officers of Secretariat and Heads of Departments have been enjoying these benefits ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister,) replied :

579. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: Subsidy Scheme

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

580. Will the Minister, Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

- (a) When the subsidy scheme for the border areas of the Autonomous District of Assam was first introduced ?
- (b) The annual expenditure involved from the inception of the scheme till date ?
- (c) In what ratio the expenditure are shared between the Centre and the State Government ?
- (d) Whether the scheme has actually benefited the people in the border areas ?

- (e) Whether Government made appropriate arrangements for on the spot enquiry from time to time to ensure its proper implementation ?
- (f) If reply to (c) above is in the negative what steps have been taken to rectify the irregular working of the scheme ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the major share of the profits under the scheme has been earned by the Agents who acted as sole monopolists ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that most of the quota of rice earmarked for the border areas under the scheme finds its way into the blackmarket at the rail head and motor head and that the people in these areas are not getting full supplies of their requirements at the pool price fixed by the Government ?
- (i) If so, what remedial measures have been adopted by Government so that those *bona fide* people can actually enjoy the benefit under the scheme ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of B. C. Department) replied :

580. (a)—It was introduced at first in 1952-53 in Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, but it remained suspended for the period from 1954-55 to 1957-58 in respect of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

(b)—The actual expenditure on this scheme for the period from 1952-53 to 1957-58 was Rs.9,35,543 and the year-wise expenditure from 1958-59 to 1961-62 is as follows :—

1958-59	...	...	...	Rs.1.13 lakhs.
1959-60	Rs.10.27 lakhs.
1960-61	Rs.13.72 lakhs.
1961-62	Rs.11.93 lakhs.

Total	...	Rs.37.05 lakhs.
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(c)—Prior to 1958-59 the entire expenditure was borne by the State Government. But from 1958-59 to 1961-62 the scheme was taken up as a part of the Border Relief and Economic Rehabilitation Programme with cent per cent Central assistance.

(d)—In the absence of any complaint from the border people so far substantiated, Government have reasons to believe that the scheme benefited the border people to a large extent.

(e)—Yes. Under the scheme a stockist was appointed by Government for each of the districts of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills who maintained adequate stock at Shillong and Tura. The Regional Co-operative Societies were appointed as the whole-sellers who lifted the allotted quota periodically for stocking at convenient road heads in the border areas. The licensed retailers had to lift their periodic quotas from the Regional Co-operatives for ultimate distribution to the border families on a scale of ration fixed by Government at the approved retail price of Rs.21.60 nP. per maund which was raised to Rs.22 per maund in 1961-62.

The whole scheme was under the supervision of the District Supply Staff of the respective Deputy Commissioners.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—It will be seen from the price structure given below that Rs.0.75 nP. per maund was allowed to the stockists which covered the Godown, handling and commission charges.

The break up of retail price of Rs.21.60 nP. per maund :—

(i) Ex-mill price	...	...	Rs.18.00 nP.
(ii) Handling and godown charges			Rs.00.75 nP.
(iii) Cost of gunny bags	...	...	Rs.00.62 nP.
(iv) Retailer's commission.		...	Rs.00.60 nP.
(v) Transport cost to be borne by retailers.			Rs. 1.63 nP.
Total			<u>Rs.21.60 nP.</u>

(h)—In view of reply to (d) above the question does not arise.

(i)—In addition to the District Supervisory Supply Staff the co-operation of the Village Councils and Village Durbars in the border areas had also been sought to keep a watch over the working of the scheme.

Adjournment Motions regarding "No Work Day Observance" by certain Grades of Employees of Government of Assam

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The Question Hour is over. I have received notice of three Adjournment Motions, one from Sri Dulal Chandra Barua, one from Sri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami and the third one is from Sri Tajuddin Ahmed. They all concern the same subject that is "No Work Day Observance" by certain grades of employees of the Government of Assam. Before I give my ruling on the admissibility of this adjournment motion, I think it will be better if the hon'ble Chief Minister enlightens the House with the present situation.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, are you advising me to speak in favour or against the subject?

Mr. SPEAKER: You may speak on both points.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, as I am to give a statement on this subject, I am reading it out—

Sir, the House is fully aware that the Government on its own initiative have set up a Pay Committee and announcement in this regard had been made by me on the floor of this House earlier during this Session. The fact of setting up a Pay Committee clearly indicates Government's own desire to meet any legitimate grievances of the Government servants in various categories in respect of their emoluments. The first meeting of the Pay Committee is likely to be held before the present session of the Assembly is prorogued. This matter is wellknown to the various grades and categories of Government servants. Government is also aware that particularly the lower categories of Government servants are concerned about interim relief and this matter will also doubtless be gone into by the Pay Committee presumably after hearing the various associations and view placed by these bodies. Government, therefore, deplore the present decision on the part of certain section of Government servant for observing a "No Work Day" to-day. It appears that this section of Government servants seek to call observance of "No Work Day" as a legitimate and peaceful demonstration. Government cannot accept this view. Government recognise that observance of "No Work Day" will cause a great deal of inconveniences to Government business and hold up public business. The "No Work Day" was to be observed from 10 O'clock today. I do not know to what extent it has been observed?

Mr. SPEAKER: For the information of the House, I like to say that regarding the Assembly staff, all the typists except one and all the fourth grade employees are working earlier from 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. to-day.

Shri FAKHURUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) Mr. Speaker, Sir. On the question of admissibility of this motion, I would like to submit that it is not a matter of recent occurrence. The subject matter of the motion is one of continuing grievance for a long time. You may remember Sir, that the Hon'ble Chief Minister had such a statement before this House, in this connection, so long ago as on 21st June 1962. From this fact alone Sir, it will appear that the matter cannot be

said to be one of recent occurrence. Government have made their attitudes clear so far as the demand of the employees are concerned. Sir, it appears that only a certain members of Government employees seek to observe "No Work Day". This cannot be regarded as breakdown of administration or of a public importance. Government is alert and will see that public does not suffer. So, I submit Sir, as this motion is not of recent occurrence it should not be admitted.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) Mr. Speaker, Sir. In the Adjournment Motion, the notice of which has been given by me, I have shown reasons as this —

"That this house now adjourns to discuss the situation arising out of "No Work Day" observed by the Shillong Ministerial, Typist and Fourth Grade employees. It is a matter of urgent public importance as it has created deadlock in the administrative nerve centre affecting the administration of the whole State."

Sir, in the statement of the Law Minister he primarily dwelt on the legitimacy of the demand and the time when the demands of these employees were made. Sir, my point is that when such a huge number of workers in the capital town of Assam have observed "No Work Day", it affects the administration of the entire State. When a large number of employees refuse to work for 8 hours in a day, no one can deny that the administration has not worked on this day. So, Sir, this is not only the matter of the recent occurrence, it is an occurrence of today. It is also a matter of public importance. Because people have to suffer due to the observance of "No Work Day", in the State Capital. So, Sir, I cannot agree with the interpretation given by our Law Minister. Sir, I am convinced that this is a matter of recent occurrence and it is a matter of very very public importance also.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir. As the Leader of the Opposition has said I also like to say that this is matter of recent occurrence. We cannot admit that Statement of our Law Minister that it is not of recent occurrence. What they have done earlier in this connection is no concern to us. We are concerned only with today's event, and I am strongly of opinion that this is the question of immediate and recent occurrence.

Another point that has been raised by is that it is not a matter of primary concern to the Government. I submit Sir, Government is very vitally concerned in the matter. As a result of the "No Work Day" the whole machinery of the Government is going to be paralysed. Therefore, I fail to understand the force of the contention that the Government is not concerned with this "No Work Day". Moreover, Sir, this "No Work Day" strike is going on when this august House is in session and cannot continue with taking a note of it. When such an occurrence has taken place when the House is in session, it is definitely an occurrence of recent importance and therefore the House must discuss it. Because it concerns the entire administration of the State. Therefore, I submit, Sir, the adjournment motion be allowed to be discussed by the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you got anything to say regarding the continuity of the matter?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : It is not something continuous. We are not going to take into consideration here as to what they have done earlier. What we are concerned with is about the thing at is taking place to-day.

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words regarding the admissibility of this motion. Though the issue is not a recent one, the action decided to be taken by the employees is a very recent one.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Hon. Member has stated Sir, the issue is not one of recent occurrence so the adjournment motion has lost all its force. It therefore follows Sir, that the matter being not of recent occurrence so it does not come under the purview of the relevant rule to be taken into consideration by the House. I therefore submit, Sir, the motion is not in order.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Mohikanta Das seems to have completely misunderstood the contention of the hon. Member Mr. Tazuddin Ahmed. What he means to say is that although the demand of the Ministerial employees is not a recent one, to-day's 'No work Day' decision is absolutely a matter of to-day. So it bears all the importance that has been envisaged under the Rules of Procedure.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have a copy of the Adjournment Motion before me but so far as I can gather from the speeches made by the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion before me two important points have been made out by them. My hon. colleague, the Judicial Minister has stated that it is not a case of recent occurrence, and he has proved it by citing the instance of the 'Half-day' strike for procession without leave by the Four-Grade employees during the June session of the Assembly. This amply bears out the fact that to-day's "No-work Day" observed by a section of the Government employees is not a matter of recent occurrence. The next important point according to the mover of the adjournment motion for consideration is that the whole administration is at a stand-still. Regarding that point I, venture to submit Sir, that the administration is not at all at a stand-still and it is going on as usual although some employees may have taken recourse to a 'No-work day' strike. Of course, as a result of this 'No-work Day' strike I do not think that the administrative will suffer in the least. Sir, we are having so many holidays on so many grounds but the administration does not come to stand-still.

Mr. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Minister may please speak on the law point involved in the matter. He should cite relevant rules by which the motion can be accepted or rejected.

Shri BAIDYA NATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, according to me, three things are involved for our consideration in the matter, viz., it should be definite, it should be urgent matter of public and it should be one of recent occurrence. Sir, I beg to submit that when the adjournment motion was tabled, there was no such occurrence; the occurrence if any took place only after the adjournment motion was tabled, which must have been done at least five minutes before the Assembly began its session at 10 A.M. to-day. What does it prove? It proves that the Adjournment Motion was tabled in anticipation of an occurrence. So, Sir, I submit that it was a premature adjournment motion which was tabled before this August House. When the Notice of this Adjournment Motion was tabled there was no occurrence of urgent public importance of a definite nature. In my opinion Sir, this motion is not in order for the reasons advanced by me.

***Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):** Sir, May I speak a few words on the Motion. Sir, according to me the motion is perfect and is in order and therefore it may be admitted for discussion under Rules 56 of the Rules of Procedure of this House. Sir, that it is a matter of a recent occurrence, there is no doubt about it; it is a matter only of to-day's occurrence. Hon. Judicial Minister contended that their demand is a long standing one and therefore the occurrence of to-day should not be taken into consideration. I am sorry being unable to concede to this point of view. Because if a man is suffering from a protracted illness for, say, six months without any treatment and as a result he dies, we cannot say that the death is not of recent occurrence only because the man was suffering from the last six months so also we cannot say now that this "No-work Day" observed by a section of the Government employees is not one of recent occurrence only because they had been voicing their demands from considerable time past. Moreover, Sir, we are here not discussing about the demands made by these employees, we are discussing about the situation that has been created by this day's 'No-work'. Everybody will admit that to-day 'No-work Day' observed although by a section of the employees, will definitely create some dead lock in the administration. So it is a matter of great public importance. I, therefore, contend that the motion is quite admissible under the rule.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, when there have been a series of occurrence—because the last occurrence took place during the last session of the Assembly, and that occurrence has taken a particular turn to-day, then that, according to me, is not a matter of recent occurrence.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know from the Agriculture Minister whether this 'No-work Day' was observed previously also?

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall reply to that. I have heard the arguments advanced by the hon. Members regarding the admissibility of the Adjournment Motion. One very pertinent point has been raised by the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Mookherjee. He has stated that this Adjournment Motion was tabled in anticipation of an occurrence. That whether an Adjournment Motion can be tabled in anticipation of something happening in future is the moot point that is to be taken into consideration. None of the Hon. Members taking part in the discussions has thrown any light as to whether there has been actually a strike going on or whether a situation has really arisen meriting a discussion as sought for in the Adjournment Motion. More observance of 'No-work Day' can be a subject matter for an Adjournment Motion.

No hon. Member has given the hon'ble House to understand whether there has been actually a "No Work Day" observance. Only by way of information to the hon. Members, I, on behalf of the Assembly Secretariat gave the House to know that there were only two sections of Government employees who have partially stopped their work and they have not joined their work. Therefore, only because of the Typists being staying out from work or a section of typists being staying out from work or some 4th Grade

employees being out of work, it does not mean that there is deadlock in the Assembly Secretariat or in the Government Departments. Regarding Government departments, as far as my information goes, as far as I can gather from the speeches of the hon. Members, there is nothing to show that there has been deadlock because of the "No Work Day Observance". That is one thing.

The second thing is about the recentness of the occurrence. My Friend, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury and the hon. Minister-in-charge of Law and also Shri Mookerjee have stated that the matter which is continuing cannot be of a recent occurrence. This matter of "No Work Day Observance" has been for the redress of certain grievances of certain Grades of Government employees and these grievances had been there since 1959. In 1959, the hon. Members are aware that those officers who have now to-day decided to observe a "No Work Day", went on a continuous strike and there was actually a strike in 1959. There was certain negotiation with the Government and as a result of that negotiation the Government conceded to appoint a Pay Committee to consider the grievances of these grades of employees and as a matter of fact, in the last Budget Session there was a detailed discussion.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): May I submit Sir?

This Pay Committee question was not a part of the negotiation which we arrived at.

Mr. SPEAKER: But nevertheless, a Pay Committee has been appointed. These officers made a demand to have a Pay Committee and the Pay Committee has actually been announced and also the Pay Committee has been asked to submit their reports within 6 months. That is what I gather from the Gazette Notification. Not only these employees organised strike in 1959, they had been submitting memoranda to the Government and passing resolutions from time to time since then. They also organised a Demonstration a few weeks back in pursuance of their demand. This amply proves that this is a matter which is continuing. I therefore come to the conclusion that this matter is in anticipation of some occurrence which may or may not happen. Even if the occurrence takes place or has taken place actually, this occurrence is not of recent origin, because this is a continuing matter and as such this matter cannot form a subject matter of an adjournment Motion. It is very clear in May's Parliamentary Practice page 370—it is defined there 'the fact that new information has been received regarding the matter that has been continuing for some time does not in itself, make that matter one of urgency'. We get only a new information about an old matter. This information is given to us by a Notice. The Notice says that the State Government employees will observe "No Work Day" on 9th August, 1962 from 10 A. M. to 4-30 P.M. by attending the officers but refraining from work. This is the notice we have got.

Whatever information we have got does in itself make that matter one of urgency. On this score, I did not uphold that this matter can form a subject matter of an Adjournment Motion.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I be allowed to speak a few words, Sir? From our side we want to make one announcement Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with Rule 260 (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby inform the House that no amendment has been received within seven days to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Rules Committee which was laid on the table on the 28th June, 1962. The amendment is, therefore, deemed to have been approved on the expiry of the said period of seven days.

The amendment to the Rules, as recommended by the Committee, will be circulated by the Secretary and published in the Gazette.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: What is that about ruling or what. We are not convinced by the arguments of the ruling given by you, Sir.

(Voices)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

I think any hon. Member may not agree with the ruling of the Speaker but the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business have completely prevented any hon. Member from questioning the ruling of the Speaker. That is the actual legal position. Therefore, I think you may have grievances but you should agree with what I say or what I uphold. My decision cannot be challenged in the floor of the House. That is the position.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I have not challenged it Sir. I have no other alternative but to refrain from participating in the procedure at least for 10 minutes. So, we shall, as a mark of protest, go out of the Assembly for 10 minutes. May I submit a few words Sir? I am sorry, I cannot agree with your statement, while giving your ruling on the admissibility of the adjournment motions.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, the hon. Member should not go out of the House as a mark of protest. It is a contempt to the House.

Calling Attention Re: Labour Unrest in North Lakhimpur Sub-division

Mr. SPEAKER: Order order please. Now let us take up the Calling Attention Motion from Shri Mohananda Bora.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Mr. Speaker Sir, In Joyhing Tea Estate of North Lakhimpur Subdivision, there was labour unrest. In the 2nd week of June, 1962 a labour woman died in the lines of Joyhing Tea Estate due to carelessness of the Medical Officer there. The facts are as follows—on 25th June, one Gurupada Bauri of Joyhing Tea Estate went to Hospital at about 8-30 A. M. and reported to the Doctor-in-charge of the Hospital that his wife was serious with labour pain, the Assistant Medical Officer of the Hospital informed him that no Doctor or Dhai would be sent to the lines and directed him to bring his wife to the Hospital.

But it was in the morning time and no man was available in the line to carry the woman to the hospital and what happened is that, towards afternoon her labour pain became serious and the man came to the hospital for the second and the third time, but no help was given to him. At about 3 p.m. some labourers came there from work and tried to bring the woman to the hospital, but it is sad, Sir, that when the woman was brought out of their house, the woman died on way. Sir, this death could have been prevented by a doctor or a dhai if one would have come to the line, but unfortunately, sir, non-attendance to the woman inspite of the labourers reporting three times to the hospital, and everytime having been told to bring the woman to the hospital, though it was reported that he has no man to bring her to the hospital, caused her death. She died on the way. The labour population of the whole garden, therefore complained to the management that the doctor did not go to their line or the doctor did not send even a dhai to the line and for that reason, the woman died. But the management did not give any heed to their complaints. Subsequently, they again sent a written complaint to the management and sent a copy of the complaint to the Cha Mazdoor Sangha in the town. No action was taken on it. After some days, these labourers, getting no remedy of their complaint, came in a group of about 600 or 700, excepting the factory workers, to complain to the S. D. O. about the misbehaviour of the doctor and the Medical Officer of the Joyhing hospital. They came to the S. D. O. and did not work on that day. The manager took it as a strike and gave a notice and drove away the factory workers who were working at that time. At 9-30 A. M., the Manager of the Joyhing Tea Estate gave a notice to the factory workers who were working at that time—"As you have persistently demanded action to be taken against the Medical Officer and the Assistant Medical Officer as per your letter of 27th May, 1962, a reply to which has been given to you *vide* my letter No. F. 9-1439 of 8th June, 1962, and to justify your unreasonable demand have resorted to an illegal strike, take notice that all works on the garden and in the factory is stopped from 9-0 A. M. of this 13th day of June, 1962, unless you agree to return to work unconditionally."

DUNCAN HAY,
Acting Manager, Joyhing,

Immediately on receiving this information, the Secretary of the Cha Mazdoor Sangha of North Lakhimpur, went to the garden and told the Management that it was not a strike; the labourers, getting no remedy from the Management, only went to the Subdivisional Officer to place their grievances before Subdivisional Officer and so, it cannot be taken as a strike and hence the people should be allowed to work. Afterwards, the management allowed them to work after one or two days.

Sir, the trouble in Joyhing Tea Estate, though it was only an instance yet the labourers of this tea estate were passing through an unrest from before due to several reasons. There is a group; hospital in Joyhing Tea Estate under which there are several agency hospitals in other gardens and there are assistant medical officers in all these gardens also. Directions are issued by the Medical Officer to all the branch hospitals that no Doctor or Dhai should go to the line in any case, this is the order of the Medical Officer. The agency hospitals of other tea garden which are to send indent for medicine to the group hospital are often refused medicine or at any rate, the medicines are not properly supplied to the other hospitals. Due to all these and due to the misbehaviour of the medical

officer of the Joyhing Group Hospital, the labourers, not only of Joyhing but of all other garden, of the Subdivision, are always very much offended and therefore the labour unrest is there from before. On this particular occasion, I hope, Sir, at least for humanity's sake, this woman who died due to the negligence of the doctors or dhais or the Assistant Medical Officer, could have been saved if even a dhai could have been sent to the line. So, Sir, I called attention of the hon'ble Minister of Labour to go into the matter. I am happy that Government, after this calling attention motion which (was submitted in the June session) have taken some steps and I thank our Labour Minister, but I want to know what was the result of the enquiry and what are the steps Government is taking after the enquiry is over-

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour)** Sir, this matter was enquired into by the Medical Officer under the Inspector of Plantation. A copy of the report he has given to us has also been sent to the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, because, I understand, some sort of an enquiry was carried out by the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur. He asked for the report and that report has been sent on to him. We will have to wait finally for the steps the Subdivisional Officer takes in this matter before we decide on what other steps corollary or ancillary thereto can be undertaken. From the report of the Medical Officer, it appears that the question of death occurring to a woman is true. As regards the doctor not going to the line, this is also true. Information was sent to the doctor, but the doctor did not go to the line. The report reads like this:—

“As regards the first point, the death of Mrs. Bowri, wife of Mr. Gurupada, the Manager of Joyhing Tea Estate, wanted to blame the Assistant Medical Officer for the death of this woman in the line. He was approached because the Assistant Medical Officer did not attend the case though he was approached by the husband of the deceased. Then the matter was again discussed before the Assistant Medical Officer and the Manager when the Assistant Medical Officer told openly that the subordinate medical staff have been verbally instructed by the Medical Officer, who is now on leave, not to visit the lines for any case. The Assistant Medical Officer had several warnings also from the Medical Officer for visiting the lines to see certain cases on previous occasions. Because of these warnings and verbal instructions that he did not go to the line to see the woman. Moreover Mr. Bowri also did not bring his wife to the Hospital on the advice of the Doctor. As a result, the unfortunate woman had to die. After this incident and subsequent labour trouble, the manager has now issued instructions to the medical staff to visit the lines as and when necessary. A dispute regarding the death of this woman in question is lying in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer, North Lakhimpur”

Now, from this it will be seen that verbal instructions were issued by the Medical Officer to the Assistant Medical Officer not to visit the line. We have also tried to know whether there was any instruction from the India Tea Association who determine the policy in such matter, but it was not possible to know the policy in this respect if any given by the Indian Tea Association. It appears that the Medical Officer gave instructions verbally to be followed by the Assistant Medical Officer and as a result thereto this unfortunate incident took place. So far as treatment of patients and maternity cases are concerned, I think, it was a not correct step and we have told from Government, that if the Indian Tea Association

and its representatives insisted on this view, it would be wrong because labour has not attuned itself to the modern amenities, when they are approached sometime they refuse to come to the hospital and in such cases if medical aid is not given that may lead to disaster, that is what my hon. friend, Shri Bora, was hinting at.

Sir, we have always urged that it is wrong to insist on patients to come to hospital. We issued no such instructions that medical officers should force such patients to come to the hospital but our instruction is that they may use persuasion. In this case it was very clear that no persuasion was made an order was given that the women must be produced in the hospital. It was clear failure on the part of the management. The report on the second point reads like this:

"As regards the second point, the manager, Joyhing Tea Estate, is trying to persuade the pregnant women to come to the hospital for their delivery. His idea in this matter is no doubt good, because only then the doctor can give proper hospital treatment and full attention to the cases and more over, with the idea of making them gradually hospital minded. There cannot be an abrupt change i.e. forcing every pregnant woman to come to the hospital for delivery. This might effect on the sentiment of the Labour people and there might be subsequent labour trouble. The Manager appreciated this. He, however, did not admit that there were certain I. T. A. Rules and as per these rules that every pregnant woman must come to the hospital for her delivery."

If the doctor would have tried to persuade the patient and, "Look here, I cannot treat you unless you come to the hospital as for such a case medical facilities would be available in the hospital". Uptill now we have no record to show that there are Indian Tea Association rules which can compel a pregnant woman to come to the hospital for the delivery

Then the report reads, "As regards the third point—The Joying Central Hospital has a good stock of medicines and other implements too. This stock serves mainly Ka lamari, Dejoo, Harmotty and Dalloh at Tea Estates Hospitals and some other garden hospitals when they need. I personally questioned the Doctor in-charge of these garden hospitals whether they ever run short of any essential medicines. None of them sided with the Joint Secretary, the Doctors get their usual supply of medicines on monthly indent. I cannot agree with the Joint Secretary's view regarding the cut of medicines in the individual hospital indent. This is purely on administrative ground. None of these doctors complained to me that any patient in the hospital ever died for want of medicines. Every garden hospital has got the required quantity of medicines.

"As regards the fourth point—Yes, there was no full time doctor at Kailamari Tea Estate for the period from 2nd October to December, 1961 and again from 25th May, 1962 uptill now. But there is still an arrangement for part time visit by the Assistant Medical Officer of Joyhing Tea Estate. On consultation, the manager informed me that he is going to appoint a graduate doctor for his Tea Estate within the next month."

I do not know whether a graduate doctor has been appointed in the garden as the manager promised. Then the report reads:

"The death rate in this Tea Estate has appreciably increased as per figure from the hospital record. 16 deaths for the period from October, 1960 to June, 1961, i. e., when there was a regular full time doctor and 34 deaths for the same period of 1961 and 1962 i. e., when there was no regular full time doctor in the Estate. This increase in death can be attributed to the non-availability of the service of a full time regular doctor.

"Death rate in the Dejoo Tea Estate has also appreciably increased. The figures since 1958 are as follows :

1958	..	...	32 deaths,
1959	...	...	38 ,,
1960	...	...	36 ,,
1961	...	...	46 ,,
1962	...	...	24 ,, (From January to July).

"The manager has been requested to consult the matter with the Medical Officer when he comes back from leave and try to do the needful as far as possible. In the meantime, I have requested the manager to get the water supply examined by the Pasteur Institute, Shillong and remove the weekly bazar from within the garden compound so that the small children of the workers cannot easily approach the bazar. Here in the bazar rotten fish, other adulterated and dirty foodstuffs are being sold and some of the workers and their children get the diarrhea, dysentery almost immediately after the payment and bazar day.

"Regarding the non availability of certain hospital amenities, the managers of the respective gardens have been advised to provide the required medical facilities in separate inspection note."

So far, Sir, this is the report of our officers which has come and I have placed before the House. I hope, the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, will take into consideration this report when trying the case and we are awaiting his decision. The labour took the step to ask the manager to go to the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur and the Manager declared a lock out.

Apart from that no step has been taken by the Management. If any steps are taken by the Management which are unwarranted or legally contrary to the provisions then naturally our Conciliation machinery would have moved and provided remedy and facilities so that untoward happening might not occur. Now, the situation in Joyhing T.E. is completely quiet and there is no disturbance. Therefore, from all these points of view it will be seen that our Department has taken steps which were necessary under the circumstances and now we are waiting for taking any steps, if there has been any failure of duty on the part of anybody, by the S.D.O. Thereafter we will determine the future course of action.

SLri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Whether the garden Medical Officer was with the Government Medical Officer when he went for enquiry?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): I have already stated that the Garden Medical Officer was there and was questioned in front of the Manager. The Manager made a statement but the A.M.O. contradicted it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now resolution.

Sri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, I beg to move that "In view of the shortage of milk in the State and the lack of enthusiasm for production of milk among the people, this Assembly recommends that sufficient funds be made available for establishment of a Dairy Farm in each Subdivision both of Government farms and Co-operative Dairy Farms in State.

(**Mr. SPEAKER** left the Chamber at 11.55 and Mr. Dy. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Sir, this is a very innocent resolution and it deals with two aspects—first about the shortage of milk in the State and second about educating our people in modern dairy farming. Sir, it is known to hon. Members of this House that there is acute shortage of milk in our State and for that adequate steps should be taken immediately, if possible, by providing more funds so that milk, as a protective food, can be had by our people. I think it will be admitted that at least our student community should get some amount of milk and the patients suffering in the hospitals or in their house, should get adequate quantity of milk. Sir, the magnitude of the problem is acute in our State. If we look to the figure of our student population we will find that there are more than 14 lakhs students in our state in all the different institutions. I am quoting the figure from the Statistical Hand-Book published by the Government of Assam. The number of indoor patients lying in different hospitals will be about 27,000 and the outdoor patients will be about 21 lakhs. Sir, these figures relate to the year 1957 and by this time the figures must have increased manifold. If we think about these people, besides the old, infants and invalids, we find that even the minimum requirement is not there. Therefore, this problem is very acute. This has been admitted by the Government also in the Highlights of Assam's Third Five-Year Plan at page 7 which is as follows. "Development of animal husbandry during the first two plans suffered due to several limitations such as a large excess of uneconomic and surplus cattle, deficient nutrition and shortage of breeding bulls. In the development of fisheries only a small beginning could be made and thus a vast potential still remains to be tapped. There were also shortages of trained personnel in these fields of development.

In the First plan 7 artificial insemination centres, 5 Veterinary hospitals and 2 Veterinary Veterinary dispensaries could only be established while a small beginning was made in the field of milk supply and training of personnel. During the First and Second Plan period the activities of the field animal husbandry and dairying were mainly confined to control of epidemic diseases of livestock and training of personnel. For this purpose schemes like Assam Veterinary College, the key village scheme, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, increase milk etc. etc., were taken up."

The total provision under these heads in the Third Plan is Rs.1.9 crores as against 1 crore in the Second Plan. Sir, the total plan outlay is Rs.120 crores, out of which only Rs.1.9 crore has been earmarked for these three important items viz: livestock, Veterinary and Fishery. It will be evident from this that the attention and importance which ought to have been given to these important items by the Government have not been given. I would, therefore, request the Government that in view of the acuteness of problem more fund should be made available during this plan period.

Then Sir, there is another aspect of the matter. I have just now said that our people are not accustomed in rearing cattle in the modern line. It is, therefore, necessary for our Government to train up our people in that line, and that can only be done by establishing modern dairy farm in every Sub-divisional headquarters. I have also said that such farm may be Government farms or Co-operative farms. I myself established a graziers co-operative farm in Tezpur as a result of a challenge by the then Revenue Minister and the farm is now running well and this is the only farm supplying pure milk and ghee to the people. But it has become impossible for that farm to meet the entire demand of the people and is unable to cope with the demand. In this way if, at least in the grazing reserves where thousands of graziers are living, the graziers can be organised on co-operative line then a lot of improvement can be brought about. Here also I have a grievance. These graziers are trying to improve their livestock by having improved variety of bulls, veterinary dispensary and improved method of fodder cultivation. But unfortunately where there is a great possibility of production of more milk, especially in the P.G.R.S, no scheme has been taken up by the Government uptill now. Similarly, there are areas in the Lower Assam where if the graziers can be organised on co-operative line, a lot of milk can be produced. This is my first point. The second point is that in Upper Assam where there is no scope for such improvement, I think Government should establish modern types of dairy farms so that the people may be trained as to how cattle can be reared in proper way. Sir, I had an occasion of visiting a dairy farm in Bombay where tourists from different parts of the world come to see. Of course, I do not say that we should have a farm of that dimension. But we can have smaller farm in each Sub-divisional headquarters so that the local people can know to rear the cattle in the modern way, and how to bring about improvement. Sir, it is with this idea that I have brought this resolution and I hope that in view of the acute shortage of milk in the State, the hon. Member will accept my resolution.

Thank you, Sir.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this Resolution is in consonance with spirit for the improvement of the public health in this country. It is essential to improve the health of our people specially the rising generation. Sir, it has been expressed clearly more than once in the floor of this House that there has been adulteration in the items of our foods. Sir, Ghee or mustard oil is an essential ingredient of our food. Similarly, there is other staple foods which have been adulterated and this House impressed upon the Government to take some very serious steps so that the food stuff cannot be adulterated. Now in the by-gone days these things were pure; but reverse is the case now. Therefore, it was said "Ghriton.....". What is the position now? We cannot have good ghee which is an essential food of our diet and instead we are getting adulterated food which has effected the health of our people. This adulterated food is responsible for our stomach disease. Therefore, Sir, the Government should take up some schemes which a view to increase milk supply for the improvement of the health of our people and sooner it is done the better for our young generation. The Government should immediately start some farms in different parts of the State.

I also visited some of our farms which have been supplying milk to certain extent to some localised areas, or to some pockets and towns. For example, Khanapara is supplying milk not in adequate quantity to the people of Gauhati town and so also the Barpeta farm is supplying milk to a certain section of the people of Barpeta. There are some farms in Jorhat and Dibrugarh and these farms have not been able to cater to the requirement or needs of the people. Since this is a vital item of our food there is demand for starting some farms throughout the state. We have got one such farm in Upper Shillong which has not been able to cater to the needs of the people. There is also a farm in Nowgong district. We have started some Demonstration farms and we have to spend a lot of money for these farms, because these farms are running at a loss. Since these institutions are treated as health giving institutions, we shall have to incur some capital expenditure.

Mr.-DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Das what about your ...

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS Sir, these are there. They are giving some quantity of milk. Sir, in the original place in the Punjab these cows used to give more milk, but here these cows are not giving the same quantity of milk which was given in their original place. It may be due to the fodder which has been given to these cows or it may be that we have not been able to create conditions under which they were in the original homes. But these farms are catering to the fringe needs of the people.

As regards the management of the farms, these farms are running at a loss throughout the state. While we should try to minimise the loss and to try to see that profit is increased, but whatever it may some capital expenditure must be incurred. Therefore, it is stated in the resolution that each Sub-division Dairy Farms should be started to ensure regular and adequate supply of milk for the health of our people which we have committed in the constitution.

Therefore, we have to see first that each Sub-division is provided with such a farm. We should not confine our activities to a Sub-division only, but we should see that here and there co-operative societies are formed for the purpose of increased milk supply. These societies should also be assisted with adequate finance and they also should be given technical guidance by the expert. The Resolution envisages two points. First, Dairy farm should be started in each Sub-division where this is wanting. Secondly, it emphasizes that Co-operative Dairy farm should be established for the purpose of supplying milk to the people. I want to suggest in this connection that not only should we encourage establishment of co-operative dairy farm, but we should try to encourage individual who comes forward to establish such farm for the purpose of increased milk supply. This individual enterprise should also be encouraged and helped.

Thirdly, we have got certain cattle grazing kathiani such as Umsow in Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Burapathar in the Darrang district. We have kept these reserved for the cattle for the purpose of supplying milk. These areas should be kept reserved for the purpose of grazing ground so that we can create condition there by which we can increased milk supply from these grazing areas. These areas should be used for cultivating

fodder for the cows and some schemes should be undertaken to develop these areas. Adequate arrangement should be made to provide Veterinary Surgeons to cure the disease of the cattle. Therefore, a unit of veterinary hospital should be established and also there should be some activities for increasing milk supply in that way. First of all, instead of confining their activities to the towns we should also see that our activities are extended to the rural population because we are all committed to the improvement of the health of the whole nation, especially of the rising generation. Mr. Sarma cited the case of the younger generation, the students. Now the students feel tired after a few hours study at a stretch. They are lacking in vital energy. This energy can be supplied by drinking milk. Milk is a brain-builder. This Resolution is, therefore, very important from the national point of view. The Government will consider the proposals involved and try to implement the schemes as envisaged in the Resolution so that the future generation of this country becomes healthy and energetic. Thank you, Sir.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):

I would be happy if the hon. Members while speaking also suggest how the money is to come. The hon. Members know very well the different allotments under the Plan. They have fixed the relative priorities to the departments. Sir, we are living in an age of planned economy. The Plan has been fixed for five years by this very House and the hon. Members had ample opportunity to discuss it. They have given me certain amounts as the Minister-in-charge of this department. Now to come forward with more ambitious schemes and say that this should be done and that should form part of the schemes in that case we are left with advice only but with no way to implement them.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhury, it is very difficult on the part of the hon. Member to do that. They have requested the Government to find out the resources.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): It is for the Government and the hon. Minister to find out how far these suggestions can be made useful.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Though I am a member of the Opposition, yet I must say that it is a very progressive Resolution put forward by my hon. Friend Shri Sarma. I wish to speak something in support of this Resolution.

Sir, when our aim is to develop the country, our main concern is health, especially the health of the younger generation. Proper stress has been given both by my hon. Friends Shri Das and Shri Sarma. Sir, if you carefully observe, you will find that nobody these days gets pure milk. Of course, a few farms have been started by the Government but the supplied by these farms milk is available only to a limited number of consumers. A greater section of the people can get no pure milk at all. It is not a matter which concerns a particular section of the people. The pitiable condition of poor people cannot be described at all. It is a vital matter for the rich and poor alike.

In course of this discussion a reference was made about the allotment of Bathans. Now, if the Government desire and actually are willing to take up development schemes in the light of the Resolution, they will be able to make provision for this schemes out of the present budget even, i. e. I mean from the Veterinary Budget.

Sir, if you pause at the school and college students just for a little moment, you will find that school and college students as they do not get good food or pure milk, you will observe, Sir, instead of growing, their health is deteriorating day by day. So Government should take up proper schemes for the supply of pure milk to the children—to the younger generation.

In the Budget there is provision for cattle loan. Now, in our villages we are keeping a good number of cows from which are not at all getting the adequate quantity of milk that we should get. The yield is in some cases one pawa or something like that per cow. It is now the duty of the Government to explain to the people that even a single cow of good breed which yields 12 or 13 seers of milk a day is profitable to keep in place of 4 or 5 poor type of cows. It is the duty of the Veterinary and Publicity Department to popularise such rearing of cows and informations in the countryside.

Then, Sir, there should be free distribution of milk to the school children. This has already been started in States like Kerala and Bombay. Of course, we agree with the hon. Minister that we are deficit in funds. At the same time health is our primary concern, specially the health of the younger generation on whom rest the future of our State. If necessary there may be cuts in some allotments in order to provide for such useful schemes.

I understand there are also training courses in dairy techniques. The Veterinary Department ought to make such training available to their personnel for the benefit of the village people. Then comes the question of keeping reserves for grazing cattle and also providing land for cattle farming. Now, I know that Government have granted subsidies to some such farms also. In my own constituency there is such a farm started by Shri Nilmoni Phukan which is known as Malow Dairy Farm. I do not know whether this farm has received any grant but it is in a pitiable condition. It is also the duty of the Government to find out where such grants have been made whether the money granted has been properly utilised for developmental work.

Therefore, my submission is that Government should try by all possible means to make this milk available to the people by increasing the number of farms, by enthrusing the people to adopt modern techniques, by making cattle loans available and taking up proper schemes and to see that these schemes are properly maintained.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদের মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীবিশ্বদেব শর্মা আমাদের সামনে যে প্রস্তাবটি উপস্থাপিত করেছেন, সেটি অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রস্তাব। যদিও এরকম একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রস্তাবের আলোচনার সময়ে সদনাপ্তারে সদস্য সংখ্যার হ্রাস হয়েছে এবং মন্ত্রীদের সংখ্যাও কমে মাত্র দজনে এসেছে তবও এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়টির আলোচনা করা প্রয়োজন। দুঃখের বিষয় যে এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যাপারটিকেও উপেক্ষা করা হয়েছে।

বাই হউক, সেটা আমার বিচার্য বিষয় নহে। আমি এই প্রস্তাব সম্বন্ধে দই-একটি কথা বলি।

পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য দেশের সঙ্গে তুলনা করলে আমরা দেখি যে ভারতবর্ষের শিশুর মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা বেশী এবং সকল রাষ্ট্রের প্রসূতী মৃত্যুর সংখ্যা নির্ধারণ করলেও দেখা যায় যে আমাদের ভারতের প্রসূতী মৃত্যুর সংখ্যাই বেশী। ইহা ছাড়াও পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য দেশের মানব-জীবনের পরিধি এখন বৃহত্তর করার কথা চিন্তা করেছে; কিন্তু ভারতবর্ষে এপর্যন্ত সে সময় আসেনি। পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য রাষ্ট্রের লোক গবেষণা চালিয়েছে যে কি করে মানব জীবনকে সুস্থ সুন্দর করে গড়ে তলা যায় ভারতে তার জন্যে কোন চেষ্টাই আজ পর্যন্ত হচ্ছেনা। কিন্তু আজ ভারতবাসীরা যখন সভ্য জগতে একটি সভ্য জাতি বলে নিজেকে প্রতিয়মান করার একটি প্রয়াস করছে তখন এবিষয়গুলির একটুকু প্রনিধান করা দরকার হইবে পড়েছে বলেই আমি মনে করি।

সদনাগারে আমাদের দক্ষ মন্ত্রী ও স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্রী দুজনেই উপস্থিত আছেন। আমাদের স্বাস্থ্যের ব্যাপারে তাঁরা বিশেষ চিন্তা করে একটু সুব্যবস্থা করবেন বলেই আমি বিশ্বাস করি। দুঃখের বিষয় যে আমাদের দেশে, যেখানে মৃত্যু হার দিন-দিন বদ্ধিত হয়ে চলেছে সেখানে সুস্থ সুন্দর জীবনের কোন প্রশ্নই হয় না। এখানে জন্ম ও যেমন বৃদ্ধি হয়েছে মৃত্যুও তেমনই বেড়ে চলেছে। কিন্তু এর কারণ কি?

প্রথমতঃ এর হেতু নির্ণয় করার প্রয়োজন হয়েছে। স্বাস্থ্য নির্ভর করে খাদ্যের উপর সুতরাং আমাদের খাদ্য দ্রব্যের বিষয়ে চিন্তা করা দরকার।

আমরা প্রথম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা অতিক্রম করেছি—দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনাও অতিক্রম করে এখন তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনাতে পদক্ষেপ করছি। আজ আমরা কৃষ-জাত দ্রব্যের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির জন্য একদিকে প্রচেষ্টা চালাচ্ছি এবং অন্যদিকে দুগ্ধ বৃদ্ধির জন্য ডায়েরী ফার্মের উপর জোর দিতেছি। কিন্তু তার ফলাফল ঠিক হয়েছে সেটাতেও বিশেষ নজর দেওয়া দরকার। তৃতীয় পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনার ভেতরে শিল্প বিস্তারের দিকে যেমন মনোযোগ দেওয়া হয়েছে তারসঙ্গে সঙ্গে গো-বর্দ্ধন এবং দুগ্ধ উৎপাদনেও সমপরিমাণ মনোযোগ দেওয়া প্রয়োজন। কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় পরিসংখ্যা সংগ্রহ করলে দেখা যাবে যে একটি দুগ্ধবতী গাভী, যে পূর্বে ৫ সের দুগ্ধ দিয়েছিল, সে এখন অতি কম পরিমাণ দুগ্ধ দেয়। এরই বা কারণ কি? এর কারণ হল তার স্বাস্থ্য অত্যন্ত খারাপ হয়েছে। তার ফলে আমাদের দেশে গোবর্ধন বর্দ্ধনেও সাহায্য হয়নি এবং মানব শিশুরও কোন পরিবর্দ্ধন হয়নি। এখন একটা অবস্থার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে যে আমাদের মাতৃ দুগ্ধ হ্রাস হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে গো দুগ্ধও হ্রাস হয়েছে।

আজ আমরা দেখছি, ভারতে বিদেশ থেকে দুগ্ধ আমদানী হচ্ছে; দুগ্ধ আসছে জুর অস্ট্রেলীয়া আর আমেরীকা থেকে। কোন দেশের উৎপাদিত দুগ্ধের সাহিত সেই দেশের সন্তানের হজম শক্তির একটি নিগুঢ় সম্বন্ধ রয়েছে। সেজন্য অস্ট্রেলীয়া বা আমেরীকার দুগ্ধ আমাদের শিশুর পক্ষে হজম করা কঠিন।

সেই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিতে আমাদের বিচার করা দরকার। এখন আমরা দেখিয়ে সরকারের তরফ থেকে দুই একখানা ডায়েরী ফার্ম স্থাপন করা হয়েছে; কিন্তু সেই ফার্মের দুগ্ধ জিলার উপযুক্ত এবং আরও দুই-চার জন ভাগ্যবান ব্যক্তির ভাগ্যেই প্রাপ্তি ঘটে। আজ নগরে সহরে আমাদের শিশুদের ভাগ্যে ঘটেছে পাউডার-দুগ্ধ এবং তার ফলে আমাদের শিশুর স্বাস্থ্য নষ্ট হয়েছে—কর্মশক্তি হ্রাস হয়েছে। এখন কথা হল, আমরা কিজন্য বসে আছি? সকলেরই প্রধান চিন্তা হল, যেন ভবিষ্যৎ জাতির পতিভারূপ শিশুগুলি হুট-মুট মেধাবী হয়। কিন্তু হবে কি করে

আজ এই সম্বন্ধে মাত্ৰ দুধ থেকে বঞ্চিত—যে টুকু গো দুধ বলে পান করে সেটুকুও ভেজাল। স্কুলের ছাত্রদের ব্যুৎপত্তিজ্ঞান হ্রাস হওয়ার এই বা কারণ কি? আজ করাচি ছেলে দুধ পান করে স্কুলে যায়? আমার অনুমান যে শতকরা ৩৪ টি ছেলে দিনে এক পোয়া পরিমাণ দুধ খেতে পায় কি না সন্দেহ এবং বেশী ভাগ ছেলে কয়েকটি চিরা মুরি খেয়ে চলে যায়।

আজকে এই অবস্থায় ভারতবর্ষে যে, কোন পরিকল্পনা নিখুত ভাবে কৃতকায্যতা লাভ করবে, সে আশা নিম্নূল হয়েছে।

আমরা দেখেছি যে এই ভারতবর্ষে গো-দুধের অভাবে আমাদের শিশুর জ্যাছা নষ্ট হয়েছে এবং ফলে তাদের অধ্যয়ন শক্তিও হ্রাস হয়েছে।

আমি আশা করি আমাদের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়েরা এই বিষয়টিতে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব দিয়ে সুচিন্তিত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন। অবশ্য অনেক মন্ত্রীই আছেন, যাহাদের অনেক সরকারী সুযোগ সুবিধা আছে, সুতরাং ঘরে ঘরে গাভী হোং নিঙের শিশুকে দুধ দিচ্ছেন—কিন্তু আমরা যে গরীবলোক—আমাদের বাড়ীতে সেই প্রকার গাভী পালন করার সম্বল আমাদের নাই।

অতএব, শ্রীবিষ্ণুদেব শর্মা যে প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করেছেন, সে প্রস্তাব অতি প্রয়োজন বলে মনে করি। মন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলেছেন যে সরকার গো পালনের আদর্শ প্রদর্শনের জন্য ডায়েরী ফার্ম খুলেছেন।

এখন কয়েকটি সিদ্ধীয়া গাভী আনা হয়েছে। কিন্তু সিদ্ধীয়া গাভীর সঙ্গে দেশী গরুর সম্মিলনে ভাল গো বর্দ্ধন হবে, তার ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।

(Adjournment)

The Assembly was then Adjourned till P. M. for lunch

Shri TARAPADA BATTACHARJEE (Katigora):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়—দুধের ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের ভারতবর্ষ অন্যান্য দেশের তুলনায় অনেক পেছিয়ে আছে। ১৯৫৬ ইং এ cattle এর census লওয়া হয়েছিল—সেই census report অনুযায়ী আমাদের দেশে ৩ কোটি ৬ লক্ষ cattle আছে, কিন্তু আমাদের একটি গাভী অন্যান্য দেশের গাভীর তুলনায় অনেক কম দধ দেয়। আমাদের একটি গাভী ৪০০ পাউন্ডের উপর দুধ দিতে পারে না সেই ব্যাপায় বিদেশের একটি গরু প্রায় ৫ হাজার পাউন্ড দুধ দিতে দেখতে পাওয়া যায়। ১৯৫১ ইংরেজিতে আমাদের দেশে প্রায় ১ কোটি ২০ লক্ষ টন ধ উৎপন্ন হয়েছিল—১৯৫৩ ইং এ ২০ লক্ষ টন আরও বাড়বে, ১৯৬১ ইং রে আরও ২২ লক্ষ টন বেড়ে ২ কোটি ২০ লক্ষ মণ পর্যন্ত দুধ উৎপন্ন হয়। তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনার শেষে আমাদের Planning Commission আশা করেন যে আমাদের দেশে প্রায় ২ কোটি ৫০ লক্ষ মণ দুধ উৎপন্ন হবে। এই হিসাবে দেখা যায় যে আমাদের average ৬।৭ আউ প্রত্যেক লোকের মাথা পড়ত। ইং ১৯৫১ সালে বর্তমান ৪:৯ আউঃ মত per head পরে একজন বিশেষজ্ঞ লোকেরা বলেন যে ১০ আউঃ দুধ একজন লোকের দৈনিক প্রয়োজন। আমাদের দুধের মাত্রা ২ গুণ বাড়লেও যতখানি প্রত্যেক লোকে পাওয়া দরকার ততখানি হয় না। প্রথম পরিকল্পনায় দুধ বৃদ্ধির জন্য সাত কোটি টাকা খরচ করা হয়েছিল দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনায় এর ২ গুণ টাকা খরচ করা হয়েছে—তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনায় ধরা হবে ৫৪ কোটি টাকা। কিন্তু টাকা খরচ করলেও সমস্যার সমাধান হচ্ছে না। কি কি কারণে সমস্যা সমাধান হচ্ছে না সেটা আমাদের দেখতে হবে। প্রথম কথা হলো আমাদের গরুর অভাব—২য় কথা গরুর স্বাস্থ্য রক্ষার অভাব, অর্থাৎ কেমন ভাবে গরু পালন করতে হয় সেই বিষয়ে আমাদের লোকের জ্ঞান নেই। আমাদের এই অভাব গুলি দর করবার

ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। আমাদের কৃষকের যদি একটি গরু মারা যায়—তাহাদের আর একটি গরু ক্রয় করার উপায় থাকেনা। এই জন্য একটা insurance scheme করা যায় কেমন সেটা আমাদের চিন্তা করতে হবে। তার পর ঐয় পরিকল্পনায় যে টাকা খরচ হবে সেই টাকা দিয়ে যেখানে এক কোটি লোকের বাসস্থান সেখানে একটি centre খোলা হবে বলে স্থির করা হয়েছে। তাহলে আসামে মাত্র গোহাটীতে একটি centre হবে। কিন্তু স্কীম এমন হওয়া উচিত যে যাতে স্কীমের দ্বারা গ্রামের লোক উৎসাহিত হতে পারে। আমাদের যেগুলি co-operative milk farm আছে সেই farm গুলিতে সাহায্য দিতে হয় এবং ব্যক্তিগত কোন লোকে যদি ডায়েরী কার্শ করতে চায় তাদেরকেও সাহায্য দিতে হবে। সঙ্গে সঙ্গে cattle mortality র হার কমাতে হবে। সেই জন্য veterinary বিভাগকে শক্তিশালী করতে হবে। কাশায়ের একটি সভায় আমি গিয়েছিলাম, সেখানে ডা. মুসলমান কৃষকের কাছ থেকে জানতে পারলাম যে তার একটি মহিষ veterinary ডাক্তারের অবহেলার জন্য মারা যায়। সোমবার দিন—যে ডাক্তারের কাছে যায়—ডাক্তার বললেন যে মহিষটার অসুখ হয়েছে সেই অসুখের ঔষধ তাঁহার কাছে নাই। তিনি prescription লিখে দিলেন এবং বললেন যে পর দিন তিনি সেই ঔষধ দিয়ে ইনজেক্সন দিতে যাবেন। সে অনেক কষ্টে ঔষধটা যোগাড় করে আনলো—কিন্তু ডাক্তার আর মহিষটা দেখতে এলেন না—ইতিমধ্যে মহিষটা মারা গেল। এই হচ্ছে veterinary বিভাগের কার্য কলাপ।

গ্রামের লোকের জন্য গরু কিনা মহিষ তাদের জীবনের সর্বশ্রু। সেই অমূল্য জন্তকে যদি veterinary বিভাগের কর্ম-কর্তব্য বাঁচাতে পারে না তাহলে গ্রামীন লোকের জীবন নির্বাহ কি রকম সম্ভবপর হবে? সেই জন্য আমি এই বিভাগের লোককে বলতে চায় ভবিষ্যতে এই রকম ঘটনা হলে তারা যেন কৃষকদের প্রতি সহানুভূতিশীল হয় এবং তাদের জীবনের সর্বশ্রু সেই জন্তুর প্রাণ রক্ষার জন্য চেষ্টা করেন।

মানুষের সুখ-সম্পদ দিন দিন কমে গেছে কারণ অভাব দিন দিন বেড়ে গেছে। সেই জন্য আমাদের বন্ধু শ্রীবিশ্বদেব শর্মা যে প্রস্তাবটা এনেছেন, সেটা একটা অত্যন্ত অল্পরূপী প্রস্তাব সেটা আমি সমর্থন করি এবং আশা করি সরকার তাকে গ্রহণ করে জনসাধারণের আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষা পূরণ করে তাদেরকে সাহায্য করবেন।

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support the resolution which has been moved by Shri Sarma and in this connection I beg to make certain observations.

Sir, I hope you will remember that this House had the opportunity of discussing this very subject on a resolution moved by Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua. She moved a resolution in this House about starting pilot projects for dairy farming in certain areas for supply of milk and also something like demonstration farms. The House accepted that Resolution. If I remember aright, by that Resolution Government was asked to take proper steps for starting some pilot projects in different areas of the State. Now, we are discussing an identical resolution, which has been moved by my friend Shri Sarma. But I am afraid, Sir, this resolution, which perhaps the House

will adopt, will meet the same fate as the resolution which was moved by Shrimati Barua and adopted by this House. I only hope that this time the Minister-in-charge will do something at least so that the resolution and the discussions which we are making in this House will not be put into cold storage. Sir, fully appreciate the difficulties of the Department. The Department has been given a sum of Rs. one crore sixty-five lakhs for the entire Plan period, both from the General Budget and the Tribal Affairs Department Budget. That is to manage the entire Department, a sum of Rs. one crore and sixty-five lakhs have been provided for five years of the Plan period. I, therefore, fully appreciate the difficulties of the Minister-in-charge. Whenever we want to take some ambitious schemes, the Minister may very well say 'well, I am at one with you, but my pocket is empty as the House has not provided the necessary funds.' Therefore, Sir, I request Government, not only the Minister-in-charge but the entire Government, that at least for this particular project, if possible funds it should be made available by some reallocation of funds under different heads. Paucity of funds should not stand in the way of implementation of this scheme if we consider this to be one of the most important things for the health of ourselves and of the coming generation.

Sir, the State of Assam was once a land of plenty for milk and fish. But from the recent past this land of plenty, so far as milk is concerned, has turned into a land of scarcity. Milk has become more or less a delicacy. As has already been observed by my Friends Shri Bhattacharya and Shri Sarma, milk has become an article of luxury, not an item of food. In our State, Sir, only very few persons have the fortune, so to say, of having milk as an item of food. Sir, it is not in one day that this land of plenty has turned into a land of scarcity, and this needs some amount of serious thinking on our part. Sir, I come from a village. When I was a school boy the milk cows that we saw in the village we do not see them now. The land which was the village grazing ground and also other lands where the cattle could graze, have mostly been put under cultivation, therefore, there is not much land for pasturage of the cows. The number of cows is also diminishing every year. There is cattle mortality: there are various unknown diseases which are prevailing in the country side. All these have contributed to the dearth of milk and in making milk a rare commodity in the villages and in the towns, also though the towns in a sense get some milk. It may be adulterated and impure milk but still there is some amount of milk supply in the towns, but there is nothing in the villages. Sir, the resolution which has been moved by my Friend Shri Sarma though it is primarily concerned with the establishment of dairy farms in every subdivision, my submission is that dairy farms should be established in such a way as to cater to the needs of both the urban and the rural areas. In the rural areas the scarcity of milk is becoming more and more acute than in the towns. There are some persons who are having some business in milk supply. They have a large number of cows and some amount of milk as I have already said, is available in the towns but in the villages even when people take tea they take blank. There is no drop of milk to be added to the cup of tea. So that is the position of milk in the rural areas. We have no concern about the scarcity of this commodity which is, I should say, the most important item of food, but we have not taken very serious step or we have not given any serious thought as to how this can be improved or how this malady can be removed. In the rural areas, as I have already said, we can improve some

sort of milk supply by providing cow to villagers and recently a circular was issued from the Co-operative and it was said that the persons who will come forward to purchase milk cows, the Co-operative Department will give them subsidy at this subsidy which the Co-operative Department has given to the particular villager, he will be able to purchase cow. Co-operative Society must be a big Society. As we know Sir, practically almost all the Co-operative Societies or the Credit Societies are more or less defaulting. Sir, the Government is contemplating to issue loans to farms and some amount to the villagers who are willing to purchase milk cow but there is Co-operative Society which has practically become infructuous in the sense that the Societies are defaulting and as the Societies which are having overdues will not be able to advance the amount and therefore the amount will not go to the particular person who was loaned by the Scheme. Therefore, I suggest that the loan which the Co-operative Department is willing to advance to the willing persons who will be willing to go for purchasing a milk cow and thereby he can earn some livelihood. This may be done through some other agency either through the veterinary department or some other agency that may be found feasible for the Government and not to be tagged with the particular Societies which are already having overdues and no amount can be advanced to them. Then again Sir, another scheme which was suggested by my friend Shri Khogendra Nath Nath which also I put before the House for examination by the Minister concerned if possible. He suggested that there should be some sort of a Societies formed by the Government and the Society should be given some amount.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :
To be formed by the Government or by the people ?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) :
Through the agency sponsored by the Government. The scheme should be sponsored by the Government and the particular society should be advanced some amount for purchase of cows. The Society will have their own cows, and the society will also advance some money to the willing villagers who are willing to purchase milk cows on the condition that the persons will have to give half the yield of milk to the Society and the amount which is thereby realised ultimately, or the loan which was advanced to the villagers for the purchase will ultimately be adjusted by the supply of the milk which the villagers will be supplying to the Co-operative in course of time and thereby the cows will be his own. Afterwards, in this way there may be some amount of supply of cows of good breed to the villagers. The villagers also may have a cow without any trouble and without having to find money himself, he will have advance money from the Society and after about one year, if he takes good care of the cows, he may claim the cow to be his own, after liquidating the loan which he took from the Society by supplying half the yield of the milk. So, I request the Minister to examine the Scheme if that may be found feasible in certain areas, but the difficulty will be that how this particular person is willing to come forward to organise such a Society when he faces difficulty about grazing grounds and therefore I request the Department of Veterinary to see that in almost every village there is some common village grazing reserve. Now these village grazing reserves are not only to yield grass but there are only places which are suitable for cultivation and some times where cows can have some stand there. Therefore, I suggest that in those village grazing reserves there should be some sort of fodder cultivation by the department and some amount should be advanced to the willing villagers for some enclosures through the whole

grazing ground and for the enclosures on the grazing ground the expenditure which they will incur, can be realised from the villagers who will to come for some enclosures. The land for enclosures may not be proper for the cultivation that the cows can have good food there, and perhaps the villagers also will not grudge for doing the same. Somehow, for the little grazing grounds, if this can be done, then the persons may be willing to come forward to have some Co-operative Society for milk supply if they find that they can have their cows somewhere for the grazing grounds.

But as regards milk cows or the other cows which the cultivator does not think of to be very essential, these are somewhere in the morning they may stray somewhere. So, if this may be avoided and if the cows can be grazed in some particular grazing ground where there is food for them, then there will be a general improvement of the cows and also if the cows are improved then also there may be better yield of field.

Another factor Sir, our cows, especially cows in the rural areas, the milk yield is very low. Then we press the cow so much for giving more milk that I told the other day every cow has got a capacity to milk. Now if the cow is pressed more than the yield of the cow then the blood oozes out of the nipple. The cow are to be examined more carefully that if the milk is already exhausted in the nipple and if even afterwards there is pressure, then the blood will ooze out and this blood is mixed with milk which is harmful. This is as we wish that the cows should give more milk, we continue pressing the nipple, the blood comes. So here also we are practically doing much injustice to the cow and to ourselves. So if the cow can be fed well then the cows will give rather more milk and more milk is dependent on the cows being given more food. Therefore, I request the Department also that there should be some steps taken so that in the rural areas the breed of the cows may improve and of course there are Key Village Centres and so on. The Key Village Centres and such other systems have worked in certain areas also satisfactory, but it has not been widespread. I would, therefore request the Department that more key village centres should be opened and more Veterinary Assistant Surgeons made available to the villagers so that, at the time of diseases, they can give their expert advice to the villagers to tackle the problem.

Sir, there is another factor in connection with the milk supply. There are certain cattle shows held and these cattle shows are usually organised in the towns or in suburbs of the towns, Now my request to the Government is that instead of having these cattle shows organised in the towns or in the suburbs of the towns, these cattle shows should be organised in the villages and thereby better cows or specimen of good cows be demonstrated to the villagers. Now, Sir, if it is told to the villagers that a cow can give milk to an amount of half a maund, they will simply laugh at because that particular variety of cow these peoples in the villages have not seen. It is beyond their imagination that a cow can yield half a maund of milk. So, certain of such specimen should be made available to the villagers, especially either in the key village centres or even in the modern farms or even in agricultural farms. We may thereby raise the expectation of the village people and people will also come forward to accept it when they will see that instead of having 10 cows yielding half a seer of milk each, they can have one cow giving 10 seers and it will no doubt be profitable and so on.

About the resolution moved by Mr. Sarma, we are told that to establish one farm, it rather requires on an average three lakhs of rupees and therefore, the amount which given to the Department for dairy farming and so on is so inadequate that it cannot even cope with the task of improvement of the existing farms and there can be no question of establishing new

farms. I therefore suggest that some more fund should be allotted on this side because when there is a demand for establishment of some veterinary dispensary in some particular area, we are told by the Hon'ble Minister that there is no fund available and the Government cannot establish a single veterinary dispensary from the Plan budget and that there may be fund available from the block budget but from the Plan budget, no fund can be made available. So, Sir, my suggestion is that there should be, if necessary, an alteration of the whole Plan budget and more priority should be given to the veterinary side and the entire ceiling of the Plan should be adjusted, so that more money can be given to this side.

It has been suggested that the schemes suggested are for the improvement of the lot of the villagers, but unless the villagers can be provided with good cows unless the villagers can be given good bullocks for ploughing, then no such scheme will be successful. So, Sir, my suggestion is that if we are really sincere about this, then more money should be allotted to this Department, so that we can see that these schemes, *i. e.*, the veterinary schemes, animal husbandry schemes, may be implemented successfully.

Another point I want to stress upon is that if a survey is taken now, it will appear that even the ploughing bulls are becoming rare in the village and bulls are taken to Assam from outside the State. Perhaps it is known to the Department and also to most of the hon. Members here that almost every year, a large number of bulls are brought from outside the State and sold. Sometimes, Sir, epidemics also take place with the incoming of these bullocks. So, Sir, my suggestion is that unless the bullocks can also be made available to the villagers or the cultivators, their lot cannot be improved. A good pair of bulls can be obtained at no less than Rs.1,000 or Rs.800 and it is very difficult on the part of an average cultivator to purchase a pair of bullocks at Rs.1,000 or so. So, if such a scheme is taken up to improve the breed of the cow and thereby the breed, *i. e.*, the species of the cow is improved, we can have stronger bulls for cultivation and also for other purposes. So, Sir, I whole heartedly support the resolution and I only hope that this time the Minister will give serious thinking to this proposal and he will do something, so that our discussion on this resolution does not go in vain.

Shri MALHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেজপুৰৰ সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়া জনে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো অতি সময়োপযোগী হৈছে আৰু সবলো মাননীয় সদস্য এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব দি আলোচনা কৰি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বুলি ইতিমধ্যেই কৰিলে। বাস্তৱিকতে চৰকাৰী দলৰ সদস্য এজনেও এনে সময়োচিত প্ৰস্তাৱ এটা আনিব পাৰে বুলি মই ভবাই নাছিলো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এসময়ত কামৰূজ নোহোৱাত মই এই wild life ৰ বিষয়ে অলপ পঢ়াশুনা কৰিছিলো। সেই সময়ৰ জ্ঞান চৰ্চ্ছাৰ দ্বাৰা মই জানিব পাৰিছো যে—গো দুগুণ পান ভোজন কৰাৰ কাৰণেই মানব জাতি পৃথিবীৰ জীৱ-জগতত শ্ৰেষ্ঠ বুলি পৰিগণিত হৈছে।

আমাৰ বেদাদি গ্ৰন্থসমূহত এভূমকি মাৰিলে দেখা যাব যে ভাৰতীয় বাসীসকলে গান্ধীৰ খাদ্যৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠতা উপলব্ধি কৰিছিল। তেখেতসকলক গান্ধীৰ খাদ্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নকৰিবলৈ ভগবানক প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰিছিল। বেদৰ অমমানব দ্বিতীয় মণ্ডলৰ, ৫ম সত্ৰৰ নবম অনুবাক্ত দুটিপাত কৰিলেই ওপৰৰ কথাখিনি পোৱা যাব। বাইবেলৰ Book of Solomonত চেবাৰ ৰাণীক তেওঁৰ নিজৰ বাবে, তেওঁৰ নজৰ পৰিয়ালৰ বাবে আৰু পৰিচাৰসকলৰ বাবে গান্ধীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ জ্ঞানী ৰজা চোলেমানে দিয়া উপদেশ পোৱা যায়।

আধুনিক জগতত বৰ্ত্তমান গো-দুগ্ধ উৎপাদনকাৰী হিচাবে আমেৰিকাই সৰ্ব্ব-শ্ৰেষ্ঠ দেশ—আমেৰিকাবাসী সকলে দৈনিক জনমূৰি চাৰি সেৰ গাখীৰ বা তৎজাত দ্ৰব্য খায় ।

আমেৰিকাৰ সৰ্ব্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ গো-বিদ্যা বিশাৰদ, এডোৱাৰ্ড মেক কলমে কৈছে যে, গৰুৰ গাখীৰেই মানব জাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ মূল কাৰণ ; তেখেতৰ মতে মানব জাতিৰ যি গোষ্ঠিয়ে যিমান অধিক গৰু গাখীৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে, সেই গোষ্ঠিয়ে যিমান অধিক উন্নতি পথত অগ্রসৰ হৈছে । গো বিদ্যা বিশাৰদ মাৰ্টিনী চাহাবে এই মতৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিছে । আমাৰ ভাৰততো কুলকাণি, আগবোৱালা, দামগুপ্ত, আয়াবকে প্ৰমুখ্য কৰি সকলো বিশেষজ্ঞই কৈছে যে গৰু গাখীৰে মানুহৰ শৰীৰ আৰু মস্তিষ্ক পৰিৱৰ্দ্ধন কৰে ।

গাখীৰ উৎপাদন আৰু পান ভোজনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমেই পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো ৰাজ্যতকৈ পিচপৰা ; আৰু সেই কাৰণেই দেখা গৈছে যে অসমৰ ছাত্ৰসকলে সৰ্ব্ব ভাৰতীয় প্ৰতিযোগীতা পৰীক্ষা সমূহত দক্ষতাৰ পৰিচয় দিবলৈ অপাৰস । মোৰ, বিবেচনা মতে অসমত গৰু গাখীৰৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে আমাৰ ছাত্ৰসকল মস্তিষ্কৰ পৰিৱৰ্দ্ধন হোৱা নাই ; গতিকে প্ৰতিযোগীতামূলক সৰ্ব ভাৰতীয় পৰীক্ষাত এওঁলোকে কোনো স্থান নাপায় ।

মহোদয় সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত অসমতে গাখীৰৰ উৎপাদন আটাইতকৈ কম অসমত আমাৰ গৰু-গাখীৰৰ উৎপাদনৰ পৰিমাণ দৈনিক জনমূৰি ১:১৩ আউঞ্চ ; কিন্তু **Balanced diet** ৰ কাৰণে গৰু হিচাবে ২২ৰ পৰা ২৫ আউঞ্চ লৈ গৰু গাখীৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে প্ৰতিজন মানুহে খাব লাগে । আকৌ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মুঠতে উৎপন্ন হোৱা গাখীৰ এভাগ ঘী, মাখন, ছানা আদি কৰী ব্যয় হয় ; গতিকে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শতকৰা দহ জন মান মানুহে দিনে কিল্কিত পৰিমাণে গাখীৰ খাব পায়—এই দহজনেও তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰয়োজন অনুসাৰে অৰ্থাৎ ২২-২৫ আউঞ্চ কৈ গাখীৰ খাব নাপায়—বাকী ৯০ জনৰতো কথাই নাই তেওঁলোকে গাখীৰ সোৱাদ কেনে তাক নাজানেই । অথচ আমেৰিকাত একোজ মানুহে দৈনিক ৪ সেৰকৈ গাখীৰ পানাহাৰ কৰে । ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত পাঞ্জাবে গাখীৰ উৎপাদনত গৰু হিচাবত বেচি ; তাত জনমূৰি ১৫ আউঞ্চকৈ গাখীৰ উৎপাদন হয় । সেই বাবেই বোধ কৰো পাঞ্জাবৰ লোকসকল হুট-পট ।

Mr. SPEAKER : অকল গাখীৰেই নহয় মাছ, মাংসও খায় ।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): খাব পাৰে—কিও গাখীৰ সকলে ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহতকৈ তেওঁলোকেই বেচি পৰিমাণে খায়, বেচিকৈ খায় ; আৰু মাছ-মাংসতো আমিও খাওঁ ।

গাখীৰ এটি সয়ং সম্পূৰ্ণ খাদ্য । মানুহে কেৱল গাখীৰ খাই গোটেই জীৱন থাকিব পাৰে । বিনোৱাজীভাবেই তাৰ প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে । মই কেবাখনো তেনেকোৱা মানুহ লৈ পাইছো—তেওঁলোকে গাখীৰৰ বাহবে আন কোনো বস্তু নাখাই জীৱন ধা কৰি আছে । ইন্দ্ৰ লাল উপাধ্যায় নামৰ এজন মানুহ কেৱল গাখীৰ খায়েই বহু বছৰ আছিল । বনৰীয়া গৰুৰ বাসস্থান হিচাবে আসাম ততলনীয়া ইয়াত এতিয়ালৈকে বাচি থকা এছিয়া মহাদেশৰ প্ৰায় সকলোবোৰ বনৰীয়া গৰু আছে । গৌৰ নামৰ বিখ্যাত বনৰীয়াৰ গৰু বিধ অসমৰ বহু অঞ্চলৰ হাবিত

আছে—নেফা অঞ্চল আন এবিধ বনৰীয়া গৰু—মিথেনৰ আদিৰ বাসস্থান—পৃথিৱীত আনকোনো দেশতে এইবিধ গৰু নাই। অসমৰে এটি অঙ্গস্বৰূপে ভূতান পাহাৰত বনৰীয়া চামৰী গৰু আছে। মণিপুৰৰ হাবি পাহাৰত বানটেং বা যাতা গৰু নামৰ বিখ্যাত গৰু বিধৰ বনৰীয়া বংশধৰ এতিয়াও আছে। এই যাতা গৰু বিধৰ পৰাই জাতি নামৰ বিশ্ব বিখ্যাত ইউৰোপীয় গৰু-বিধ উদ্ভব হৈছে বুলি ডাৰ্গমোৰ, বুলেজ্জাৰ আদি ইউৰোপীয় গো-বিশেষজ্ঞই মত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। বৰ্ত্তমান অসমৰ নিচিনা নিকট ষৰচীয়া গৰু পৃথিৱীত আৰু কতো নাই। অসমত কি ধৰণৰ গৰু আছে, কি জাতিৰ গৰু আছে—তাৰ কোনো অনসন্ধান এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই। ১৯ শতাব্দীতে শেষ ভাগত অসমৰ কৃষি আৰু মাটি বৰ্ত্তাগৰ অধিকৰ্ত্তাৰ দ্বাৰা Agriculture Legerত টোকা লিখি গৈছে—সেইটোৱেই অসমৰ গৰুৰ একমাত্ৰ বিবৰণ—তাৰ পাচৰ পৰা আৰু কোনো ধৰণৰ বিবৰণ সংগ্ৰহ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা হোৱা নাই। অসমৰ গো-জাত উন্নাত বাবিত বহুত সুবিধা আছে কিন্তু এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বা বাইজে কোনো মনোযোগ দিয়া দেখা নাই। অসমত যি ধৰণে গৰু পালন কৰাৰ প্ৰথা চলি আছে সেই প্ৰথা চলি থাকিলে অসমৰ গো-জাতিৰ কেতিয়াও উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। গৰু আজি ৫০ বছৰমান আগৰে অসমীয়া পদকাৰক এজনে অসমত কেনে দৰে গো পালন কৰা হয়, সেই বিষয়ে তলত দিয়া পদ কেই ফাঁকি লিখি গৈছে

“অকৰ্ণণ্য ভগাঘৰ যি থাকে বাহিৰ।

গৰুৰ জানিবা সিটো শয়ণ মন্দিৰ ॥

চৌদিকতে চৌপাশতে চৌবাণী নৰক

তাতে শান্তি কৰে যেন যমে পাপিষ্ঠক ॥

লৰা-বুঢ়া সিটো নৰ কামে পটু নয়।

আমাৰ দেশ যিটো গৰখীয়া হয় ॥

আবেলি হলেহে গৰু চাৰিবৰ ৰীতি।

আৰি-মৰি কৰিলে কোৱাই ছিঙ্গি পিঙ্গি ॥

তকলা পথাৰে ঘাঁহ-যি-কে-দালি-পায়

প্ৰাণ ধৰি থাকে গৰু তাকে মাত্ৰ খজয় ॥”

আজিও অসমত গো-পালনৰ এইটোৱেই হুবহু চিত্ৰ।

এই দৰে গৰু পালন কৰিলে খুব ভাল গৰু যদিও ইয়ালৈ অনা হয় সেই গৰু বেচি দিন নিটকিব আমাৰ গৰুৰ লগত ভাল স্থানীয় ষাড় দি গৰুৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰি। বাহিৰৰ পৰা গৰু আনিলে আমাৰ climate ৰ লগত খাপ খাব নোৱাৰে। পৃথিৱীৰ কোনো দেশতে বিদেশৰ পৰা গাই-গৰু আনি গো-পালনত কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই—উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে বাছিয়াৰ কথা কওঁ। বিপ্লবৰ আগতে বাছিয়াত বাহিৰৰ পৰা গাই-গৰু আনি গো-পালন কৰিছিল—কিন্তু কৃতকাৰ্য্য লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে—দুই-চাৰি বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে তাত পালন পৰা অনা গাই-গৰুবোৰ নিকট হৈ গৈছিল। এতিয়া তাত খলুৱা গাই-গৰুৰ লগত ভাল ষাড় নিয়োগ কৰি গো-জাতিৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈকে তেওঁলোকে সক্ষম হৈছে—এতিয়া বাছিয়াৰ এজনী গাইয়ে এপিয়নত দশ মোনকৈ গাখীৰ দিয়ে।

মাদ্ৰাজ চহৰতো অঞ্চল বিখ্যাত গৰুবিধ পালন কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা চলাইছিল— এইবিধ গৰু ভাৰতৰ গৰুৰ ভিতৰত সৰ্ব্ব বৃহৎ আৰু এবিধ বৰ প্ৰখ্যাত গৰু। এই গৰুৰ আদি বাসস্থান গম্ভৰ জিলা। মাদ্ৰাজ চহৰলৈ অনাৰ ২১৩ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে এই গৰু বিধ তেনেই বিজ্ঞতৰীয়া হোৱা দেখা গৈছে। আকাৰ আৰু লক্ষণ অনুসাৰে বাচিলৈ অসমৰ গৰুৰ লগত মণিপুৰী, ভুটিয়া, মেথোন আদি গৰুৰ ঘাড় নিয়োগ কৰিলে সোনকালে অসমতো ভাল জাতিৰ গৰু উদ্ভব হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। Royal Agricultural Research Institute এ অসমৰ গৰুৰ বাবে খাবপাবকৰে আৰু সিদ্ধি ঘাড় উপযোগী বুলি অভিমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

গতিকে এই দুবিধ বিখ্যাত ভাৰতীয় গৰুৰ ঘাড়ো আমাৰ গাইৰ লগত নিয়োগ কৰি উন্নত ধৰণৰ গৰু উদ্ভব কৰাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা সোনকালে চলাব লাগে। ছিলঙত হলষ্টেইন নামৰ প্ৰসিদ্ধ ইউৰোপীয় গৰুৰ ঘাড়ৰ পৰা এবিধ উন্নত ধৰণৰ গৰু উদ্ভব হৈছে—এইবিধ গৰুৰ কাৰণে হৰিয়ানী, চাহিয়ান আদি জাতিৰ গৰুৰ ঘাড় উপযোগী হ'ব—গো-বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ মতে এক জাতিৰ ঘাড়ৰ লগত ভিন্ধা জাতিৰ গাই যোগমিলন ঘটিলেহে উন্নত ধৰণৰ পোৱালী হয়। গতিকে এইবোৰ কথা ভাল দৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগে। তাৰ পিছত অসমত পুৰুষান-ক্ৰমে কেৱল গোপালকে ব্যৱসায় বা বৃত্তি হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰা কোনো জাতিৰ মানুহ নাই। যি দেশ বা ৰাজ্যত তেনে জাতিৰ মানুহ আছে, সেই দেশ বা ৰাজ্যত সোনকালে গো-জাতিৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পাৰি। ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য দেশত হলে তেনেকুৱা জাতিৰ মানুহ আছে। যথা বোম্বাইত কুন্বি, ডাৰবাদ্, পাঞ্জাবত জংলি, গম্ভৰত মালা, উত্তৰ ভাৰতৰ আহিৰ কয়ৰ, গোৱালা আদি জাতিৰ মানহে পুৰুষানক্ৰমে কেৱল গো-পালনকে জাতীয় বৃত্তি হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে। তেনে কোনো গোপালক জাতি অসমত নাই, গতিকে অসমৰ খেতিয়ক সকলকে প্ৰকৃত গো-পালক বুলি ধৰিব লাগিব, যদিও অসমত বাস কৰা নেপালী লোকসকল পুৰুষান-ক্ৰমে গো-পালন কৰা লোক বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। যদি থলুৱা গোপালকসকলে থলুৱা গৰুৰ উন্নতি নকৰে, তেনেহলে কোনো দেশতে গৰুৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। 'সৰ্ট' হৰ্ণ নামৰ ইউৰোপীয় গৰু বিধৰ সংখ্যা পৃথিবীৰ ভিতৰত আটাইকৈ বেচি আৰু ই এবিধ জগত বিখ্যাত গৰু। এই গৰু বিধৰ চালৰ্চ বেটচ্ আদ কেইবা গৰাকী খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালৰ চেষ্টাত শ্ৰেষ্ঠতা লাভ কৰিছে। জাৰ্চি আদি গৰুৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠতাৰ মূলতো এইদৰে গাইগুটিয়া খেতিয়কৰ উদ্যম।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্য কিন্তু এই কাম চৰকাৰে কৰিব চেষ্টা কৰিছে। গো-পালক বা খেতিয়ক বাইজে সেই প্ৰচেষ্টা হাতত লোৱা নাই। যদি কোনো এনেকুৱা প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰা মানহ বা অনুষ্ঠান থাকে আৰু যদি তেনে মানহক বা অস্থানক চৰকাৰে টকা-পয়ছা দি সহায় কৰে তেন্তে ভাল গৰু আমাৰ ইয়াতো উদ্ভব কৰাৰ পৰা যাব। চৰকাৰে Key Village Scheme নামৰ আচনি এখন হাতত লৈছে, এই আচনিৰ কাম যি অঞ্চলত লোৱা হয় সেই অঞ্চলৰ এবছৰৰ ওপৰৰ আটাইবোৰ মতা গৰু খাহী কৰিব লাগে। নহলে এই আচনি কোতয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰে। যোৱা বাৰৰ সদন অধিবেশনত মই এই কথা কোৱা বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে আমাৰ মানুহবোৰ অন্ধবিশ্বাসী কাৰণে আপি কৰে। মোৰ বোধেৰে মানহবোৰক ভালকৈ বুজায় দিলে নিশ্চয় বুজিব। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ কথাও মনোযোগ দিব।

গো-পালন যেই-সেই মানুহে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ ইয়াত সাধাৰণতে নেপাল লোকেই গো পালন কৰে আৰু খেতিয়ক সকলকো যদি গো-পালন বুলি ধৰা হয় তেন্তে খেতিয়ক আৰু নেপালীসকলক চৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিব লাগে যাতে অধিক গাখীৰ উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰি। এই বিষয়ত ঘাঁহৰ কথাটো এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা।

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আদি অভিজ্ঞ লোকসকলে অভিমত প্রকাশ কৰিছে যে ফৰেষ্টবিলাক এইদৰে আচুতিয়াকৈ বখাৰ কাৰণেই গৰুৰ অৱ । ঘাঁহৰ অভাৱত দিনে দিনে গৰুৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হৈ গৈছে । তেওঁলোকৰ অভিমত এইয়ে বন বিভাগে কিবা এটা মাচুল লৈ হলেও মানুহক ফৰেষ্টৰ পৰা ঘাঁহ আনিবলৈ দিলে এফালে ফৰেষ্টৰ অৱস্থা ভাল হ'ব আৰু আন ফালে গৰুবো উন্নতি হ'ব । এই অভিমত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মনোযোগেৰে বিবেচনা কৰা উচিত হ'ব ।

আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ গৰু বেমাৰী আৰু অসমৰ গৰু শতকৰা ১০০ টাই বেমাৰী। কিন্তু এই বেমাৰী গৰু স্বাস্থ্য পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ কোনো অনুষ্ঠান বা ব্যৱস্থা নাই । মধ্য ভাৰতত এনে ব্যৱস্থা আছে । আৰু তাত সংক্ৰামক গো মৰুৰ সময়ত যাতে এটা গৰুৰ পৰা আন এটা গৰু লৈকে বেমাৰ বিয়পিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে মৰা গৰুৰ শ্মশান কৰিছে । যেতিয়া শ'শ গৰু মৰে আৰু সেইবোৰ নুকলি ঠাইত পেলোৱা হয় তেতিয়া বেমাৰ বিয়পিব পাৰে । শ্মশান থাকিলে বিয়পিব নোৱাৰে । গৰুৰ শ্মশানত মৰা গৰু পুতি খোৱা হয় । সেই কাৰণে সংক্ৰামক বেমাৰ বোধ কৰিবলৈ হলে শ্মশানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব ।

আমাৰ অভিজ্ঞ ভাষাতত্ত্ববিদ সকলে মতামত দিছে যে Veterinary শব্দটো প্ৰখ্যাত ভাৰতীয় পণ্ডিত—অশ্ববিদ্যা বিশাৰদ শালিহোত্ৰৰ নামৰ অপভ্ৰংশ হৈ উদ্ভব হৈছে—দাসগুপ্ত আদি ভাৰতীয় পণ্ডিতসকলে এই মত সমৰ্থন কৰে । গো-বিদ্যা বিশাৰদ শ্ৰীমতিস দাস গুপ্তই আৰু বাৰে বাৰে কৈছে যে আজিও ভাৰতীয় গোৱাল আৰু বেজসকলৰ ওচৰত পশুচিকিৎসা সম্বন্ধীয় বহুত মূল্যবান ঔষধ বা চিকিৎসা প্ৰণালী আছে । সেইবোৰ আমি এতিয়া আহৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । মই নিজেও গৰু সম্বন্ধে চৰ্চা কৰিছো আৰু প্ৰমাণো পাইছো । ৩ বছৰ আগতে মোৰ ৩ জনী গৰু বিন্দাবপেস্ত বেমাৰত মৰিল । ঘৰত সকলোৱে বেজাব কৰিছে আৰু মোৰো বেজাব লাগিছিল । ইতিমধ্যে ৪ৰ্থ জনীয় বেমাৰত পৰিল । তেতিয়া সম্বন্ধীয় লোক এজনে কলে যে ললিত তালুক দাসহঁতৰ ঘৰত এই বেমাৰৰ ঔষধ পোৱা যায় । তেতিয়া শ্ৰীতালুকদাৰৰ পৰা ঔষধ আন খওৱাহলত বেমাৰ ভাল হল, অৱশ্যে অলপ সময় লাগিছে । তেওঁলোকৰ মতেও সেইটো গুটি বা, বিগাৰপেটে বেমাৰ আৰু ডাক্তৰে তাক ভাল কৰিব নোৱাৰে । আশা কৰো তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা সেই মূল্যবান ঔষধ সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব । এই কথাটো আমাৰ সদনৰ সদস্য দুই-এজনে ও জানে ।

গান্ধীৰ উৎপাদন বিষয়ে বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ অভিমত যে আমাৰ দেশত ইউৰোপী দেশৰ আহিত গৰুৱে যিমান পৰিমাণে গান্ধীৰ দিব পাৰে সিমানখীৰৰ নেলাগে । ইউৰোপৰ গৰুৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ দুগ্ধ ক্ষণৰ হাৰ দিনে ১১০ পাউণ্ড পৰ্য্যন্ত হোৱা পোৱা গৈছে । এই মান স্থাপন কৰিছে পেট্ৰিচিয়া লিপি নামৰ ইংলণ্ডৰ এজনী জাৰ্চি গৰুৱে ভাৰতৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ দুগ্ধক্ষণৰ মান হৈছে ২৩ সেৰ—এই মান স্থাপন কৰিছে সুৰা জাতি ম'হ এজনীয়ে গড়হিচাবে দিনে ২২ সেৰ ১০ পোৱা গান্ধীৰ এপিনত দিছে এজনী কাংক্ৰেজ বা গুজৰাতী গাইৱে । কিন্তু অধ্যাপক কুলকাৰ্ণি আদি ভাৰতীয় গো-বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ মতে বৰ বেচি পৰিমাণে গান্ধীৰ দিবো গাইব আয়ুষ টুটে, স্বাস্থ্য হানি হয় আৰু সকলো গো বেমাৰত পৰে । আমাৰ ইয়াত দিনে ১০ সেৰৰ বেচি গান্ধীৰ দিয়া গৰু উদ্ভব কৰিব নেলাগে । গান্ধীৰ উৎপাদন বাঢ়াবলৈ হলে আমি গৰুক বেমাৰৰ পৰা হাত সৰুৱাই ৰাখিব লাগিব আৰু দৰকাৰী হলে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিব লাগে ।

এতিয়া আমাৰ পশু পালন বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, গৰুৰ ফাৰ্মৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব নোৱাৰে আৰু গাখীৰ উৎপাদনৰ ফাৰ্মৰ কাৰণেও অধিক টকা খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু এই দুয়ো কাৰ্য্যৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে যি টকা খৰচ কৰিছে তাৰ পৰিমাণ অতি কম। আজিৰ পৰা প্ৰায় দুবছৰ মানৰ আগতে উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ চৰকাৰৰ এটা আঁচনি পঢ়িছিলো, লৰা-ছোৱালীক গাখীৰ খোৱাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কত। এই আঁচনিত তেওঁলোকে ২৯ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। আমাৰ সমস্ত ৰাজ্যতে বোধ হয়, গৰু পোহা আৰু গাখীৰ উৎপাদন ফাৰ্ম আদিত ২৯ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা হোৱা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ ইয়াত কেনেকৈ গাখীৰৰ উৎপাদন বাঢ়িব। সেই কাৰণে মই এই পৰামৰ্শ দিও যে, চৰকাৰে অন্য ফালৰ পৰা টকা কাটি আনি কমপক্ষেও দুই কোটিমান টকা এই কামত, এই পাঁচ-বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। এই টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আহৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলে ভাল হয়, কাৰণ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ খাৰুৱা তেলৰ ওপৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কম 'বয়েলটী' দিছে আৰু তদুপৰি অসমৰ পেট্ৰল, কয়লা মৰাপাট আৰু চাহ-শিল্পৰ পৰা বহুত টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আয় হয়। মোৰ বিশ্বাস, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক impress কৰিব পাৰিলে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ কাৰ, বিশেষকৈ উঠি অহা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ স্বাস্থ্য গঠনৰ হকে, গৰু, মহ পহি, সবহ গাখীৰ উৎপাদনৰ অৰ্থে, তেওঁলোকে এই টকা দিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor): আজিৰ সদনত যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আলোচিত হৈছে, ঠিক তেনে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ, শ্ৰীমতি কমলকমাৰী বৰুৱাই আনিছিল আৰু এই সদনত পাচ হৈ যোৱা স্বত্বেও, ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। সচাকৈয়ে গো-পালন আৰু গাখীৰ বৃদ্ধি আন্দোলনৰ আঁজি ততি প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে উঠি অহা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ স্বাস্থ্য আৰু সেই লৰা-ছোৱালীয়েই আমাৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ সম্পদ। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ গাৱে-ভূয়ে গৰু আছে। গৰুৰে হাল বায়, গাখীৰৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়া দেখা নাযায়। তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ গাইবিলাক একেবাৰে নিকট ধৰণৰ আৰু গাখীৰ নিদিয়ৈ বুলিয়েই কব লাগিব। তথাপি, ইয়াৰ বহুতো ঠাইৰ গাই ভাল ধৰণৰ আছে আৰু যথেষ্ট গাখীৰো দিয়ে। তাৰ ভিতৰত, ছিলংৰ গাই ভাল আৰু গাখীৰ বেচি দিয়ে; একোজনী গায়ে ৩০১৩৫ সেৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত গাখীৰ দিয়ে। ডিব্ৰুগৰৰ গাইৰ সচ ভাল হৈছে আৰু গাখীৰো দিয়ে। অন্যান্য ঠাই যেনে--বোৰহাট, গোলাঘাট বা গুৱাহাটীৰ গাইয়ে গাখীৰ বৰ কম দিয়ে। এই কম-বেচি ভাল-বেয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণ আছে। ছিলংৰ গাইবিলাক ভাল; কাৰণ, ইংৰাজ বিলাকে ইয়ালৈ ভাল সচ আনিছিল আৰু তাৰেই বংশ এতিয়াৰ এই গাইবিলাক ভালকৈ প্ৰতিপালন কৰাৰ ফলত গাখীৰ দি আছে। এইবিলাক দেখি, ইয়াৰ মানুহে গৰু-গাই পালন কৰি, গাখীৰ বেচি, তাৰে লাভবান হৈছে। ইয়াৰ চৰকাৰ ফাৰ্মৰ অৱস্থাও তেনেই ভাল। ডিব্ৰুগৰৰ গাই পালন আৰু গাখীৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিত বিশেষকৈ সহায় কৰিছে হিন্দুস্থানী গো-শালাবিলাকে দিয়া আদৰ্শই আৰু তেওঁলোকে পতা গোশালাবিলাকে। ইয়াৰ ফল ব্যক্তিগতভাবে বা সমূহীয়াভাৱে ডিব্ৰুগৰ বাইজে ভোগ কৰিছে। এইদৰে যদি গো-বংশৰ উন্নতিৰ চেষ্টা কৰা যায় আৰু সেইমতে মানুহে সচাকৈয়ে কাৰ্য্যত প্ৰতিপালন কৰে, মোৰ বিশ্বাস গাখীৰৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হ'ব আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে দেশৰ স্বাস্থ্য গঢ়ি উঠিব। গাখীৰ মানুহৰ পুষ্টিৰ খাদ্য। এই কাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'বলৈ অৱশ্যে সময় লাগিব। যদি চৰকাৰী পশু-পালন বিভাগে ইয়াৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আগ ভাগ লয় আৰু বৈজ্ঞানীক প্ৰণালীত তথ্যপাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি, কেনেকৈ উন্নত ধৰণৰ সচ দিব পৰা যায়, তাৰ অভিযান চলায়। বৰ্তমান যিবিলাক চৰকাৰী 'কেটল ফাৰ্ম' আৰু 'ডায়েৰী ফাৰ্ম' আছে, মোটামুটিভাবে, কবলৈ হলে সেইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ বিশেষ

কাম দেখা নাই আৰু দায়েবী ফাৰ্ম হিচাবেও উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা নাই । এই ফাৰ্মবিলাকৰ পৰা কিমান কি কাম হৈছে, লাভেই হৈছে নে লোকচান হৈছে, এই কথা সকলোৰে জানে । আমি জনাত, বহু আৰু কলিকটাৰ কেইখন মান চৰকাৰী আৰু ক'অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্ম কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছে আৰু সেই ফাৰ্ম কেইখনত গাখীৰৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ বজাৰ আমাৰ ইয়াতো হৈছে । কাজেই, এইটো আশা কৰিব পাৰি যে, যদি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰী অথবা ক'অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মবিলাক, ভাল মানুহৰ হাতত পৰে তেন্তে নিশ্চয় ঠন ধৰি উঠিব আৰু সেই ফাৰ্মবিলাকৰ পৰা পোৱা অভিজ্ঞতা আৰু শিক্ষাই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো মানুহৰে মনোযোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পাৰিব । তেতিয়া হলে আমাৰ জন-স্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নতি হব : জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নত হব আৰু দেশজুৰি দায়েবী ফাৰ্মক নতুন ধৰণৰ শিপ-প্ৰতিস্থান স্বৰূপে গঢ়ি তলি নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব । ভীৰ বধ কৰি পোৱা মাছ-মাংসত কৈ অধিক মল্যবান আহাৰ গাখীৰ । ইয়াৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে, আলু, মাছ, সব্ৰিয়হ, কহিয়াৰ আদিৰ দৰে সমান গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগিব আৰু এই কাৰ্য্যত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তীব্ৰ আন্দোলন চলাই ৰাইজক আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব ।

আমাৰ যোৰহাটত মোৰ চকৰ আগতে কিছুমান মানহে গাই-গুটিয়া ভাবে কিছুমান দায়েবী ফাৰ্ম থলিছে । তাত গৰু আৰু মহো ৰাখিছে । তাৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকে পৰ্যাপ্ত পৰিমাণে লাভ কৰিছে । অৱশ্যে শতকৰা এশ টকা লাভ কৰা বুলি মই কোৱা নাই । কিন্তু সেইবিলাকত কোনোদোতে লোকচান হোৱা নাই । সেইদৰে প্ৰতিটো গাইগুটিয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাত লাভ হোৱাই দেখা যায় । উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে আমাৰ গাৱে-ভূয়ে, বিশেষকৈ একোজন নেপালী মানহে একো-জনী গাই প্ৰতিপালন কৰি একোটা পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ-পোষণ কৰিছে । তেনেকৈ গাইগুটিয়া ফাৰ্ম থলি লাভবান হৈছে—তাৰ পৰা গাখীৰো খাটি পোৱা যায় । আমাৰ মানুহে যদি উন্নত ধৰণৰ গাই প্ৰতিপালন কৰাৰ পদ্ধতিটো শিকিব পাৰে তেন্তে মোৰ বিবেচনাৰে আমাৰ গাখীৰৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হব । আমাৰ চৰকাৰী ফাৰ্মত ইমান গৰু আছে ইমান কৰ্মচাৰী আছে ইমান গাখীৰ হল বুলি একো খন Balance Sheet ৰাইজৰ ওচৰত দাঙি ধৰা উচিত । তাৰ উপৰি গাইগুটিয়া ফাৰ্মক গো বৰ্দ্ধন পদ্ধতিৰ আদৰ্শ দেখুওৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে ।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাৰক ইয়াকেই অনুৰোধ কৰো যে ছিলং আৰু ডিফ্ৰংৰত গাইৰ কেনেকৈ উন্নত ধৰণৰ হৈছে, সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ ৰাইজক শিক্ষা-দিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে ।

আজি আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্যবান যাৰৰ তভাব । Artificial Inseminations কিছুমান খোলা হৈছে । এইটোত বিশেষ খবচ নোহোৱাকৈ ৰাইজে গাইৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰে তাৰেই ব্যৱস্থা । কিন্তু দেখা যায়, যে Instrument আছে কিন্তু flux টো নাই কিছুমানত flux টো আছে অথচ flux Instrument টো নাই--ক'তো বা দুইটাই আছে কিন্তু centre নাই । তাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত যাৰ গৰু লাগে । সেইটো যাৰৰ অভাৱত Lapse পৰি আছে । আচলতে এইটো আচনি অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই । ইয়াৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজনীয় সামগ্ৰীক সমৰোপযোগী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিও ইয়াক উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব । চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা চোকা নিৰ্দেশ থাকিব লাগে যে ইয়াৰ উন্নতিৰ লগতে অফিচাৰৰ উন্ন্যাতও জড়িত আছে--চৰকাৰৰো উন্নতি হব । কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা নাই । এই বিষয়ে সকলো কাম চিনাক্তেতেল্য হৈছে ।

গতিকে মই ভাবো যে, এই কামটোত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে । গোটেইটো আচনি আন্তৰিকতাৰে সৈতে কৰিব লাগে । ইয়াৰ কাৰণে মই সপ্তাহ পালন কৰা কথা কোৱা নাই । গাখীৰ আমাৰ অত্যাবশ্যকীয় খাদ্য ; ইয়াৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবই লাগিব ।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! तेजपुर के माननीय सदस्य हमारे मित्र श्रीविश्वदेव शर्माजी ने सदन की सेवा में जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके समर्थन में चंद वाते बोलना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव पर भाग लेते हुए बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने रचनात्मक परामर्श सरकार के सामने रखा है। उनकी पुनसक्ति किये बिना मैं अपना कुछ विचार इस बारे में प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। आशा है कि सरकार मेरे इन सुझावों के प्रति उचित ध्यान दे तो हमारे प्रदेश के दूध की समस्या का कुछ समाधान हो सकता है।

यह बात मानी हुई है कि हमारे प्रदेश में दूध की बहुत बड़ी कमी है तथा भारत के अन्य प्रदेशों की तुलना में हमारे प्रान्त के दूध की समस्या अति विकट है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जबतक दूध की यह समस्या दूर न हो तबतक हमारे बच्चों का जो हमारे देश के भविष्य की आशा, आकांक्षा के प्रतीक हैं जो हमारे देश के भविष्य के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, स्वास्थ्य सुन्दर तथा निरोगी होने की विशेष आशा नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से दूध की कमी को दूर करना तथा हमारे प्रान्त में ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में दूध उत्पन्न करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। सरकार से हमारा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस विषय की ओर पूरा ध्यान दें और दूध उत्पन्न करने की योजना में पूरा जोर दें।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये स्थान स्थान पर **Diary Farm, Co-operative Farm** वगैरह खोले। यह सुझाव अच्छा है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शहरों के आस-पास तथा गावों में व्यक्तिगत रूप से चलाये जानेवाले जो छोटी छोटी **Diary Farm** एवं खुदी है, उन्हें विकसित करने के लिये, सरकार ध्यान दें, तो बहुत बड़ी सहायता इस दिशा में पहुँच सकती है।

हमारी पंचायतें, **Municipalities**, और **Town Committees** इस कार्य में विशेष सहायता पहुँचा सकती हैं। हमारे शहरों के आस-पास तथा गावों में जो छोटी छोटी **Diary Farm** हैं, उनकी **Survey** होनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार की जितनी **Diary Farm** हैं उनकी एक **List** बना लेनी चाहिये तथा आधुनिक प्रणाली से नये ढंग की गो-पालन प्रणाली तथा दूध उत्पादन के नये ढंग और तरीकों की शिक्षा दें तो दूध की कमी की यह समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो सकती है। हमारी सरकार उन **Diary Farm** की ओर ध्यान दें तो बहुत बड़ी प्रेरणा मिल सकती है। इसलिये सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इन **Diary Farm** को विकसित करने की ओर ध्यान दें तथा उन्हें विकसित करने की योजना बता दीं।

अधिकाधिक दूध उत्पादन में खाद्य अर्थात् घांस का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। गौवों को अच्छा चारा घांस वगैरह न मिले तो दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। यह सत्य है कि गौवों के चरने के लिये **Grazings** हैं। किंतु वास्तव में उन **Grazings** में आवश्यकीय परिमाण में घांस नहीं मिलता है। घांस उत्पन्न करने की कोई खास व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर नहीं हुई है। इसलिये सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि घांस उत्पादन करने के लिये **Scheme** बनावे। अधिक घांस उत्पन्न हों, अर्थात् मेरे कहनेका उद्देश्य है कि अगर नये तरीकों का घांस उत्पन्न करें तो हमारी गौवों को ज्यादा तथा अच्छा चारा मिलेगा और अधिक दूध उत्पादन में बहुत बड़ी सहायता होगी।

आशा है सरकार मेरे इन सुझावों की ओर ध्यान दें। सरकार इस दिश में नया तथा ठोस कदम उठावे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार Diary Farm और Co-operative आदि की व्यवस्था करके दूध उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करे। इसलिये मैं माननीय सदस्य श्रीविश्वदेव शर्मा महोदय के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ तथा आप ने मुझे इस प्रस्ताव में भाग लेने के लिये जो सुविधा दी है उस के लिये आपको धन्यवाद देकर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank Sri Biswadev Sarma for bringing this resolution before the House. Sir, this is an important resolution where we should give our suggestions. Assam is facing this most vital problem which needs serious consideration of the Government. Sir, I am glad to hear from Sri Sarat Chandra Goswami and Sri Sarbeswar Bordoloi that this matter was discussed on the floor of this House on the resolution brought by Srimati Komol Kumari Barua some time past. Sri Goswami in his observations stated that this time Minister in-charge of Veterinary should take this matter very seriously and he should see that it was actually implemented. He probably doubted that like the previous occasion the matter may not be taken seriously. But, I am a bit optimistic and I really hope that the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary will surely take it seriously.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out another important fact. Sir, we find that Departmental Heads are not present in the galleries when we have taken up discussion on the vital resolution. But they are seen in their galleries during answer hour. Sir, this is not very encouraging. It exhibits one thing that the Departmental Heads are not helping the Ministers in giving answers to the resolutions. Their duty is to help the Ministers but, in reality, it seems they are not doing so.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, this has no relevancy with the resolution.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, to me it is relevant and very important. I point that is why I am pointing it out. However, Sir, Assam is very famous for adulteration of milk and milk products and now here probably in this world there is so much adulteration of milk and milk products. Here, Sir, I have with me an announcement of the Government of Assam which was published in the *Assam Tribune* of 28th May, 1962. In this announcement, Government warns the consumers to be aware of food adulteration. In this Press Note, I find the following observations about milk products.

*As regards ghee and butter the Press Note says:—Most common adulterant of ghee is the Vanspati which is comparatively cheaper. Often an adulterated ghee is also coloured with yellow coal tar dyes which are generally injurious. Butter is also found to be similarly adulterated with Vanspati. Due to the higher price of animal body fats, their admixture with ghee or butter is not usually found. Cream made from milk which is supposed to be a genuine commodity is now widely adulterated with Vanspati and the practice is spreading even to the rural areas.

Vanaspati is now widely used commodity. Manufacture of Vanaspati is controlled by the Vanaspati control order of the Government of India. A Vanaspati with a high melting point is unsuitable for use as cooking medium. A seller is liable for prosecution for selling a Vanaspati having a melting point over 37 degree C."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Goswami, the House is concerned with the resolution of shortage of milk in the State and lack of enthusiasm for production.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : I am sorry, Sir. All the milk products also form the part of this resolution, apart from the present position of milk as stated in the resolution. Anyway, Sir, now, I am coming to an important and most vital problem in connection with milk and milk products. Sir, the point is—why there is adulteration of milk? There is shortage of milk in Assam and in view of the shortage of milk in comparison to its demand it is adulterated by those persons who carry on business of milk and milk products. Therefore, it is quite clear that production of milk is less than its requirement by the consumers, that is why adulteration is going on and consequently the adulterers are taking advantage of this shortness. Now, the question is why there is shortage of milk in Assam? I agree with the hon. Member who has just said that there must be an individual attempt to produce milk, this individual attempt must get some encouragement from the Government side in various forms. In Assam, people a place in the past used to consume less milk and as a matter of fact, Assam being of plenty of vegetables and fishes people did not feel the necessity of consuming milk. Even now, Sir, we find in tribal areas, the tribal people do not feel the necessity of consuming milk. With the spread of education our people have realised the benefit of milk. So, this matter has attracted the attention of our people. That is why we should give serious thought to this subject. But what attention is given in this direction, up till now, by our Government to produce more milk.

We have seen some Government farms in Assam. Only, recently, about a month back I went to the Upper-Shillong Cattle Farm. There I spent more than one hour and tried to know from the person in charge of the farm about the real state of affairs there. I was surprised to know there that the bulls there have become very old and they cannot produce better calves. I understood that the Officer-in-charge there wrote to the Government on several occasions to replace these old bulls, but from the side of the Government Department concerned, he did not receive any response although reminders were sent. As a result yield of milk has gone down gradually. Although the total quantity of milk yield has increased as a result of the number of cows and buffaloes being increased, the *per capita* yield has gone down due to deterioration of the condition of the cows and buffaloes. Sir, I do not claim to have any personal knowledge about the Khanapara Farm, but I have some personal knowledge of the Bahrampure Farm. This farm located at Bahrampure is about seven miles from the Nowgong town and as many as 60 buffaloes were originally brought to that farm, but Sir, unfortunately we, the people of Nowgong do not get any milk from the farm. I therefore felt called upon to make an enquiry into the state of affairs prevailing in the farm. On being enquired by me, the Officer-in-charge told me that all the buffaloes were accompanied with calves at the time when they were brought there and when that set of

buffaloes ceased yielding milk, they had not been supplied with a second rest of buffaloes to replace those buffalows so that they might be in a position to ensure supply of milk round the year. As a result as soon as that set of buffalows ceased giving milk, no milk was available for the rest of the year from that farm and that is why the Manager there could not assure the public that milk could be regularly supplied. This proves clearly how indifferent is the Government to this important aspect of the matter. Due to the lack of any concerted effort on the part of the Government, due to the lack of clear-cut policy or any effort for an intensive study into the subject or for not taking due interest by the departmental heads, this dairy farm has completely failed to serve the purpose for which the farm was established there. As a result when some officers of the Livestock Department went to Nowgong with a view to making a survey of the prospective milk consumers, the people there felt a legitimate grudge against the Government and they gave vent to their indignation in a manner which does not do any credit to the achievement of the department. These are Sir, some of the reasons for which the growing population in the State of Assam, although a lot of public money has been spent or wasted for the purpose, do not get proper supply of milk. We have Sir, Khutis in the P. G. Rs. The number of cattle population in these Khutis are gradually on the increase and some of the P. G. Rs. are under illegal occupation of the unauthorised people. Even in spite of repeated demands from the side of the Khutias, the tax-payers, Government have not taken any steps to evict those encroachers. I personally know of several such cases where the Khutias approached the Government on many occasions to evict unauthorised occupants of P. G. R. lands, but unfortunately the Revenue Department is quite indifferent and have taken no steps to evict the encroachers. So neither have we established efficient farms nor have we taken up any scheme to ensure regular and efficient supply of milk to our people. We have also not tried to give facilities to these graziers who take it as their profession to keep cattle and supply milk to our people. So I draw the attention of the Government to this matter and I hope the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary will be please to take up this matter with the Hon. Minister-in-charge of Revenue so that the P. G. Rs. for which these graziers pay tax but are deprived of their full use because of unauthorised occupiers, are cleared of as early as possible and the P. G. Rs. are made fit for grazing the cattle of the *bonafide* graziers.

Many hon. Members spoke about the Veterinary Hospitals. I am also reminded of a Veterinary Hospital in my own constituency Mikir Bhatta. My Hon. Friend, Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury asked a question to the Hon. Veterinary Minister during the last session of this Assembly. He got a very interesting and a very peculiar reply to his question. Sir, the villagers of Mikir Bhatta collected by voluntary donations about Rs.16,000 and constructed some buildings for the dispensary and also had the doctor's quarter, Assistants' quarters. Government placed one Veterinary Field Assistant and hung up a big signboard with words Rajvik Pasu Sikitsalaya' inscribed on it on the gate of the dispensary in the year 1960. In the meantime a heavy storm came and damaged the building. The people being unable to collect any more money from the public as donations, moved the Government with the request to take steps to sanction a grant for affecting the repairs of the damaged building. After waiting for a long time, the Hospital Committee received a reply stating that Government replied that there is no Hospital by the name of Mikir Bhatta Veterinary Hospital in their record.

Now Sir, in reply the Committee received a letter that there was no such Veterinary Hospitals or Rajyik Pashu Chikitsalaya at that place, and till to-day that is not decided. A Veterinary Field Assistant is still working there and has been getting Government pay since 1960. Houses are still there standing in such a condition but nowhere Government have stated that Veterinary Hospital was there. This is the position of Veterinary Hospital. Some of my Friends again dwell at length regarding the management of the Veterinary Hospital in different parts of the State. I need not go to that but I can tell from my personal experience to the Minister-in-charge, he may reply to my question to-day or not, I am not concerned with that, but I want to take my chance to tell him what I gathered from my personal experience about the work of a Veterinary Hospital. I sent my Dog to the Hospital as it got bone fracture on its leg.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These are not relevant matters. I have already requested to confine your speech to relevant points.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, these are not relevant points. These may remain unanswered by the Minister, because you are not talking it to the Minister, you can talk it to the Chamber. The reply must be public Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, this is my last point. When the Dog was taken to the Hospital, one person gave a slip that one chatak of flour some cotton and some cloth were required. That was the prescription sent to me and when I again went to the Hospital met the person and made an enquiry, he said these were not available in the Hospital. Then I reported the matter to the higher authorities, the person was taken into task but whether these articles were there or not was not enquired into, no step was taken to ascertain as to whether Hospital was well equipped. There was no enquiry into the real matter or to my real grievance.

Sir, when we talk of protection of cows, these things naturally come Sir, the cows must be protected and all facilities must be given to the general people so that their ignorance can be removed and they can be taught that these are procedures which are to be adopted in protecting the cows and these are the procedures which are to be taken in order to get more milk from the cows. So, Sir, in this respect which is considered to be the most important subject, we discussed so many things as this is the matter which relates to the future of our generation and milk is considered by all the people as one of the most valuable and staple food which is necessary in building bones of the children. Sir, we hear that milk is freely distributed in advanced countries in the schools to the children. We have not come to that stage and I do not expect that we should come to this stage within such a short period of time. What we feel that milk which we get should be pure and there should be some attempt from the side of the Government to produce more milk. Simply saying that we have not enough money to invest in this department, is not sufficient. We or the people in general cannot have any satisfaction from this. So, this a subject matter which requires detailed discussion and this subject in which we all must put our heads together, if necessary, there must be a Board to probe into the matter of the function of the Veterinary Department, Live Stock Department and to find out what are the difficulties that stand on the way of improving the cattle population in this State and improving the cows or improving the yield in the State of Assam.

So, with these words, I thank Mr. Sarma for bringing up this Resolution for discussion on the floor of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Resolution has been amply discussed.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have heard with attention the speeches delivered by my hon'ble Friends. I am really very sorry to remark that a lot of the speeches contain very irrelevant matters, particularly with reference to the Resolution under discussion. If while discussing a Resolution, we try to traverse into every field, not only confining to the department itself but to the whole Science of Animal husbandry, it is very difficult for the Minister concerned to reply to all these. Specific complaints about the non-existence of a Dispensary at a particular place, specific complaint about a Veterinary doctor for not giving a proper prescription, specific complaint about a Doctor saying something whether rightly or wrongly, complaint as to whether medicine was there or not in a dispensary, I am afraid, all these I may not be able to reply nor it is possible to take up such matters in course of a discussion over a Resolution like this. It is unfair to the Minister concerned. I hope the hon. Members will please excuse me for not taking note of these complaints in course of this Resolution. I would request them to take an opportunity in proper time when the Veterinary Budget would be before the House for a discussion or to take up these matters with the Head of the Department or me separately. Sir, coming to this Resolution also I find there is some amount of misconception. None possibly will deny the importance of milk and its value as a food either for an individual or for a Nation. None will possibly also deny the very unsatisfactory state of milk supply in India, particularly in Assam and the results emanating therefrom. But when we talk of milk supply in other countries, when we talk of milk and honey in other places, when we talk of children in the schools in those countries being fed by milk, when we talk of also our children being fed in some parts of India with the milk supplied by some of these countries, we forget that those milk in those countries are not produced by Government farms. The milk coming from the United States as a gift to us by which boys are fed in Kerala or in Madras Schools about which we have spoken, the Milk supply which is coming by way of powder milk from Australia or from the Netherland, they all are by private efforts. In our public life many of us are or become very very socialistic, when we advise the State to do something; but most of us are not prepared to accept socialism in our private life. So far, our personal interest is concerned, we are all non-communistic, even non-socialistic but when we talk of socialism, we talk and many of us mean of State Socialism only namely, the Co-operative Societies should be organised by the State capital should be given by the State, milk should not only be produced by the State but even cows should be supplied by the State, but if there is any mismanagement or if there is non-return of the money, given as loan to the Co-operative Societies sponsored by the Government or if they fail to return the working capital we will do our duty by merely criticising the Government for sponsoring wrong Co-operatives and may end by even demanding an back enquiry. I remember, almost half an hour back one friend was saying that Government was giving loans to Co-operative Societies but the Societies were not returning the money. Socialism should not be only a State Socialism; it should also form part

of the people's effort and sacrifice. We should practise it in our private life too. I am very glad that my Friend Shri Biswadeb Sarma has recognised this aspect of the matter in his resolution. But then he suggests a wrong remedy when he says that because of the lack of enthusiasm for production of milk on the part of the people, the State should do it. This is a question of principle. I consider, it is wrong to accept such a principle.

The ground given for bringing this resolution is this that the milk production is the job of the people and that since the people are not doing it in this State, therefore the State should do it by setting up some milk farms. And for this he has fixed a certain target *viz.* one farm in each one of the subdivisional headquarters. Well, this reminds me of the criticism levelled by both Shri Goswami as well as Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee that due to the setting up of some milk farms by the Government in some places only a few fortunate people in towns were getting their milk supply. Do they want me to increase the number of those fortunates only in some more towns? Sir, it is a very easy proposition to say that some more farms be set up and that in each farm, half a maund or a maund of milk be produced, but does that solve the problem of milk supply? Certainly not. It does not solve the problem. We must keep it in mind that agricultural production, be it fish production, be it milk production, be it cereal production, this is by and large everywhere in the world is the result of private enterprise. Government can either supplement it or help and guide the people in their effort. So, when a question is put that is it because of the Fishery Department that the fish supply is not adequate in the country or when a question is put that is it because of the Veterinary Department that the milk supply is not sufficient or has come down, I feel, Sir, there is a lot of misconception in the mind of the questioner. No State Government can undertake to supply, why the entire; even a part of the food requirement of a country through Government farms. It is an impossible proposition. Nobody anywhere in the world has done it. In the same manner, it is an impossible proposition for any Government to meet the entire milk or fish supply problem. This is nowhere done in the world and it should not even be conceived of.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): On a point of clarification, Sir, I have never said that it is the Government farm which alone should supply milk.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): I am not replying to my friend, I am replying to some of the speeches of other hon. Members. So far as the mover of the resolution is concerned what I said is this: While he understood correctly that milk supply should be done by private enterprise he made a mistake when he contended that since the people were not doing it, therefore the State should do it. I want to add to it, Sir, that some other friends in their speeches have given me to understand that Government should meet this problem of milk supply by starting milk farms. Government have started a farm at Ghungur but the entire population of Silchar town, numbering 36,000 or so were not getting their useful milk supply from the farm. Government had started a farm at Barpeta but it was never the intention to supply the entire milk needed for Barpeta. Government started a milk farm at Upper Shillong; it was not the intention to supply the entire milk requirement of the people of Shillong. That cannot be and could not be the intention. Sir, in this connection I cannot help referring to the contention of some of my friends who are under the conception

that these Government farms should run on profit. I can tell them point blank that as the things stand today this is not possible proposition. Why not feasible we must look to it. We insist on, Sir, and actually certain wages are paid to Government employees. Even the chaprasi appointed in the Upper Shillong farm is expected to be paid Rs.100 or Rs.1,200 or so a year, far less to speak of bigger employees. Everyone has to be paid according to certain pay scale ; as I have said even the smallest man in a farm, a chaprasi, is to be paid something like Rs 1,200 a year in average. Apart from this there are many other items of expenditures including the pay of the Manager and the establishment charges. In order to get back the entire establishment cost including the money spent on officers from a farm, the size of the farms must be much more than what they are today. By selling milk, say or 20 or 30 cows a day, can you meet the pay of the Manager of a farm who is expected to be paid something like Rs.5 to 6 thousand a year. When we talk of profit in these farms, we forget the hard realities or the difficulties of the administration. The Manager of the farm who is a qualified technician, who is a doctor, is alone drawing Rs.5 to 6 thousand, leaving alone other staff. There are the other items of expenditure in running a farm and if we want to get back the entire amount by selling milk only and if we think that selling milk is the only purpose for which a Government farm is established, then it becomes an impossible position as the things stand today.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Sir, how can the private farms are profitting ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, I will be coming to it.

Sir, suppose I am a cultivator. I have got a tank in front of my house. The whole family members of mine look after that tank. So, when I rear fish there, I do not keep a manager to look after that farm whose pay is Rs.5,000 a year. When I am in the field, my wife is just looking whether any anybody is stealing the fish from the tank or not. So I can make profit out of that tank. Another way of making a farm profitable is to make heavy investments to the production so much so that it would cover the entire over head cost and also give profit. But when a small demonstration farm is set up with costly officers, the intention is not to make profit only but to propagate the method and utility of taking to such kind of farming. We should realise these difficulties. So, when we talk of profit in these small farms, I do not quite understand it but I understand when somebody advises that we should avoid wastage, we should avoid mal practices, we should avoid mal expenditures ; but when we talk of making profit in these small uneconomic demonstration farms, I am afraid, this is not a very feasible proposition. Then, Sir, the object of these farms certainly is not to make profit only these are also demonstration farms. My friends were talking of the Upper Shillong farm. They must have noticed that the position of milk in Shillong is much better than in other places in the State. How this happened ? If we look to this history of the Upper Shillong farm, we will have to agree that because of the setting up of this farm, this could happen. Mr. Woodford, the then Director of Agriculture, Assam, brought certain jersey and other bulls in this farm and he made them available to the private cattle breeders and cattle owners of Shillong and the surrounding area to get their cows cross-breed with the help of the bull in Upper Shillong Farm, resulting in that today we see a particular

variety of cows in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the black and white spotted cows which give quite a high yield of milk. This is the service expected to be done by a farm and Upper Shillong Farm rendered such service very successful by to the people in and around Shillong. Certain circumstances also joined together to help such an achievement. Jersey is a kind of cow which come from a cold region, namely British island. Weather conditions of Great British largely resembles the weather condition, of the high regions of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and particularly the Shillong. There that cow was found suitable for this place. The result was that the cattle wealth of a part of this hill tract could be revolutionised considerably. This is something. I wish the same service could be rendered by the other farms in other areas, but unfortunately this has not become possible fully as yet. Sir, in those places, all these years, we tried certain bulls or certain variety of cows which had come from less rainy areas. We talk of Sindhis or of Haryana cattle they come from such region of India where the rainfall is less than 20 or so.

Most unfortunately for us that whenever they are brought to Assam possibly because of over-rain and wet condition of Assam they deteriorate. The same condition with the Mura buffaloes. With the idea that buffaloes would thrive better than cows in Assam because buffaloes thrive in water and rain the Mura buffaloes were brought to Assam but when they came to this State they also began to deteriorate. Most unfortunately, for us so far as cattle breeding is concerned except Shillong in the rest of the State they are in an experimental stage. Up till now it has not been possible for us to find out definitely which breed would be best suited to local conditions in the plains of Assam.

Sir, my friend, Shri Goswami, was saying that it would have been proper for the Department to get this matter examined, and he said that this should be done by setting up a Commission. We did so. A very eminent person, Shri Dasgupta, who was the Chairman of the Committee went into this question. It was not an easy question to be decided and the Committee realised the difficulties. In fact the same difficulties were not only being experienced by Assam but also by a part of Bihar, Orissa and the entire State of West Bengal because these States are also in over-rain area. Whatever cattle we bring from say Punjab, Rajasthan and such other areas they are brought from dry to wet climate where they do not thrive. Whatever local breed we have in the State they are of very very poor metal, their average milk yield is between $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer to 1 seer per day; possibly because of generation of neglect the quality has come to the present condition. It will take many many years to upgrade these cattle with sustained efforts for generations. Therefore, the problem of finding out a proper breed for our region is not an easy one and the Department has been carrying on the experiment for a fairly long time but then, we must appreciate that to come to some sort of definite result will naturally take some time. For example, at one stage, if the Department was experimenting with Haryana breed, but to come to a decision about its suitability or otherwise one will have to observe its growth, re-action, etc., for at least 3 or 4 generations of the said cattle in Assam may be made. One has got to observe various actions and re-actions, milk yield and all the rest of the process then come to some finding. Experiment is going on about the prospects of Sindhi breed in Assam in the same manner. Although experiment has been going on for some time even then, it is really regrettable for us that we have not been able to finalise as to which breed will be best suited to the conditions of Assam.

Now, coming to the question of improving the local cattle population of the State, I would most respectfully say that we would do well in making our agriculturists more cattle minded. We are a funny people in India. Although vast majority of us worship cow but we do it the greatest neglect. Whereas the countries where cows are not worshipped they look after their cattle in a manner which is much better than worshipping. Here in Assam, the cattle is most neglected. We do not keep our cattle in a manner as they should be. In Assam the cattle population according to an earlier census was 58,00,000 when the population in Assam was less than a crore. That means more than one cattle for each two men or 3 for each family. A fresh census is being undertaken. It is an over population of cattle. That is one aspect of our problem and the second is this that in our State our people do not look after the cattle as they ought to be looked after: for example, they do not know what is stall-feeding they let loose the cattle in the morning and the cattle stray here and there. They go to the fields and graze for themselves the whole day and in the evening when they come back home they are tied, may be in a shelter for the night. These cattle are not given balanced diet; they are not looked after properly. In the morning they are again sent to the fields and then in the evening they are being given shelter for the night but without proper care and food for the day and night. We know that our State is full of marshy areas where there is too much of rain fall. Because of the humidity and moisture our fields are infested with bacteria and other disease carrying germs all of which cannot be killed easily by the rays of the sun. For example, in Sind or in any of the less rainfall areas of the country the sun is hot enough to kill bacteria or germs thieving in the shade in the earth below the grass. When we feed our cattle in the field or allow our cattle to eat grass by mouth from fields full of bacteria, worms and germs we run a great risk. And as a result of this method of feeding our animals have been eating for generations all these along with grass resulting in disease and deterioration of the quantity of cattle. Such deterioration for generation after generation has resulted in that they have become something like worst type of cattle. Unless we change our habit of letting loose our cattle and of allowing them to graze direct from the fields, I am afraid, nobody can improve the cattle, its quality and increase the yield of milk from them. Unfortunately, our agriculturists are not being educated in these lines.

Sir, in this resolution, indirectly it has been urged that the quality of our cattle should be improved but since the people are not doing anything in that direction, therefore Government should start Cattle Farms. I would respectfully submit that our hon. Members should take up the work of propagating to the people the methods by which we can improve our cattle population. Otherwise we should remain contented with our traditional condition. Cattle were purchased or acquired possibly for their betterment, there had been and is no loss or trouble to maintain them as they themselves graze in the field. As such whatever service or milk they give however small they may be they are all profits may be, no profit, no loss from such cattle. Unless and until, our agriculturists give up this old habit of letting loose their cattle to find their food in the fields and they become more cattle minded stall feed them with balanced food and look after their cattle better, I am afraid, the problem can never be solved. Coming to the Department, Sir, my friends were quoting certain figures. Since it has been taken as an effort to be made

by the agriculturists themselves, therefore, I believe, enough provisions have not been made in our Third Plan, neither in the Plan for the entire country nor in the Assam Plan itself. The hon. Members will be surprised when I disclose to them that in the First Plan for five years, the entire expenditure of the Veterinary Department, was of the order of Rs. 26,75,000 only. The expenditure comes to a little more than Rs. 5,00,000 per year. After placing such a small amount at the disposal of the Department if somebody says that the Department had not done anything or it had done very little, I find it extremely difficult to agree with him. A little more than Rs. 5 lakhs was provided for the entire Department and with it you can't expect miracle. When my friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das was speaking on the subject, it was not by way of criticism but with sincerity I asked him, not only him but all the hon. Members to indicate something as to how their suggestions could be financed. I would have been grateful to them if they would have understood limitations and gave me some suggestions. There is the plan, there is the Planning Commission, there is the State Advisory Board—everybody knows all that—and I shall have to do things within the financial limitations put in the plan. My friend Shri Das was closely associated as a Deputy Minister of Veterinary in the Second Plan which ended a year back. The entire expenditure of the Second Plan was of the order of Rs. 68,54,000. This amount included provision for the new Veterinary College together with its buildings and equipments, which the hon. Members are pleased to see when they pass through that route very often while coming to Shillong.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): What is the total expenditure for the Veterinary College.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): I cannot give the exact figures off hand. Besides this, amounts were also included for expenditure incurred on the Veterinary dispensaries and hospitals which we had set up in the State.

Now coming to the Third Plan, Sir, the Third Plan was drawn up after the resolution of Shrimati Barua was discussed in this House. It was people's plan, Government did not draw it up by itself. Before preparing the Plan the non-official members belonging to all the parties, including many of the hon. Members of this House were invited and there was sufficient discussion at various stages and then these bodies fixed up the priority. It is not that the Government itself fixed the priority out of its own accord. Large number of members of this House were present and their advice was sought for in the matter of drawing up the Plan and fixing up the priorities. The Members belonging to all the parties which are represented in this House and also those outside not represented here were called and consulted. If we gave top-most priority to social service at that time, it is no use blaming the Government now. We then fixed the size of the Veterinary provision both in the general Budget as well as T. A. D. Budget and the provision was made for Rs. 1.31 crores as against Rs. 68 lakhs in the Second Plan and Rs. 26 lakhs in first Plan. So, Sir, the provision made in Third Plan is certainly double than what it was in the previous Plans. But even then the provision made for this Department is very meagre out of this amount. We have made a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs only for the improvement of the existing livestock farms and Rs. 3 lakhs for the establishment of new farms in the Third Plan period. Sir, my friends were saying

that the existing farms were not making any profit. Far less to speak of making profit even the expenditure cannot be reimbursed unless and until the sizes of the farms increased particularly the number of cattle is increased. This has also been said by my friend Shri Goswami in a different language. He said that in Bahrapur Farm, when the milk of the existing cattle would dry up some more cattle would be necessary. Sir, the thinking is there the imagination is there, all these things are there, but the money is not there. That is the whole difficulty. Everybody wants to have big farm. Sir, we know that this small farms cannot make any profit by selling 4 mds of milk, we cannot even pay the Farm Manager whose salary has been fixed by us at Rs.350—800. The Manager is a qualified man. He has either a degree or a diploma in veterinary or a Diploma in Dairying. So, we cannot even pay the Manager out of the proceeds of the sale of Milk, not to speak of other staff. Therefore, Sir, the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is there for the improvement of the existing farms by giving them more cattle and other facilities. This amount by itself is rather small. At the present moment we have got seven farms, one at Upper Shillong, one at Barpeta, one at Khanapara in Gauhati, one at Dibrugarh, one at Gungur in Silchar, one at Bahrapur in Nowgong and one at Jorhat. From this it will be seen that Darrang and Goalpara in the plains and Mizo Hills, Garo Hills and United Mikir and North Cachar Hill, districts in the hills have not been provided with any farm. So the effort of the Department at the moment should be to cover the district headquarters first. We are not concerned with the Sub-divisional headquarters at the moment not because of any apathy but because of lack of fund at the disposal of the Department. We have only Rs. 3 lakhs in the Third Plan for the establishment of new farms. At best we can set up two farms with that money. But if we want to make a beginning only not in any way to complete them we can start at best four farms with 3 lakhs of rupees. We shall have to construct buildings, make fencing, pay the officers, acquire land plus the other initial expenditures. So my difficulty is that I cannot do more or promise more because of paucity of fund, although I have full sympathy for this part of the resolution.

So far as the other part of the resolution is concerned, Government cannot do anything unless the people do for themselves. We can have some demonstration centres. But here also we cannot have money due to the financial difficulties. As I have already said, with the fund provided in the Third Plan we can have two more farms or we can just start four farms. This will only cover the district headquarters but we cannot go to the Sub-divisions in course of this plan period. For that we shall have to wait till better time comes. If however, we decide to give up some other plan schemes in some other Departments we can have more farms, but that prospect, as I see is not there. Therefore, we shall have to wait till the next plan.

Then Sir, coming to the co-operative side of the resolution, first I will have to narrate a bit of my experience. In co-operation unless the people themselves become more active and alert, I am afraid, we cannot achieve much. In the last plan, we made provisions for two milk Co-operatives, one at Gauhati and the another at Jorhat. Nobody spoke about the Gauhati one but about the Jorhat one my friend Shri Dulal Ch. Barua had said that it was not running well.

Sir when we talk of Co-operatives, I have the impression that we feel or think them to be Government ventures. It is a movement of the people by the people and for the people. Therefore, Government may guide them or help them by making contributions or by purchasing shares. The people have got to manage them. Sir, in Gauhati opposite to the Khanapara

farm a Milk Pasturisation Plant was set up by a Co-operative venture mostly with Government money but with public management as the case in every Co-operative in the State. Nice building was constructed for this scheme. I, as a Minister in charge of Co-operative formally inaugurated this plant. I delivered a nice speech with all the good wishes (*laughter*).

(*Voice—Was it a nice speech*) (*laughter*).

Yes, that was a good speech. I found many prominent personalities of Gauhati attending this function. They also spoke highly about the necessity of establishing such a plant and the value of milk for every body, including children as some of the speeches of today in the House are. Then Sir, what happens? The Government gave considerable financial assistance for this scheme. Necessary machines were purchased. I got these machines and plants examined by an expert of the Veterinary department of the Government of India. He speaks highly about them. They have also a nice cooling plant. But it is not used at all unfortunately, there is not much supply of milk to this plant except what they purchased from Khanapara Farm which they in their turn sell to the consumers of Gauhati.

Sir, as I said already, a Co-operative should be run by the people themselves may be aided by the State. But what happens in this case? After examination it has been found that no producer has joined or has been brought in this co-operative venture. Only some consumers have joined this co-operative. Sir, we may form Co-operatives. We may direct to our officers to form as many co-operatives as we may decide as our target. But what benefit can we get by forming such co-operatives. In this particular case, Sir, this society has become ineffective. Far less to add anything to its assets, it is consuming the Capital which we supplied to them. Sir, one such scheme was also started at Jorhat. Sir, it is not difficult to find out money to finance Co-operative societies who would take up milk supply schemes because money is there to finance the co-operatives. Whenever co-operative society of this nature is formed, we can give loan to such society through the Apex Bank. It is permissible to finance such schemes from the money received from the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, it is not difficult to get loan from the Apex Bank for such ventures. But the Government do not and can not in all cases know whether the money taken as loan is properly and profitably utilised for the purpose for which it was taken. This is really a problem. So Sir, so far as a co-operative venture is concerned, there is no difficulty about getting money. Provision for money is there. If a good Co-operative institutions can be geared up which have no overdue or if they are new, in that case credit worthy they will get loan. Sir, the loan is to be taken normally to supplement the financial resources of the society and as a matter of fact the Society should try to run it independently as far as possible without creating Governmental obligations.

We have seen Sir, we started a Sugar mills in the Private Sector. We all know that it is now running at a loss. Sir, the co-operatives are very enthusiastic to take loan, but, they are not so when time comes to pay. In this state we have come into grief already because of the high overdues of our Co-operative Societies. We all know the Co-operative Apex Bank gives loans to the Societies from the money they receive from the Reserve Bank. Whenever any society has less than 20 per cent overdue, it is entitled to get fresh loan. So Sir, unless, we create condition, in which the members of the society will be willing to return back and actually return back the loan and manage properly the society there will be considerable difficulties in this respect.

Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Balipara) : Sir, I mention about the Graziers Co-operatives one of which I started which was running well. These Graziers are mostly confined to the school. Now the question arises if the graziers have no money and property of their own, whether they are entitled to get loan if they pay back the loan and whether they are entitled to form society under co-operative sector.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : It all depends on the Tezpur Central Bank. If the bank thinks that it will be possible to get back the loan, it can advance loan to such society. There is no harm; but the matter will have to be examined carefully.

Sir, in the Second Plan itself there was provision for giving loan for purchasing cattle. My friend has requested that we should give loan to Entrepreneurs who are ready to augment the supply of milk by purchasing cattle. In the first plan, there was no such provision. But I can tell my friend that in the Second plan we gave loan to the people. In 1957-58; we gave Rs. 54,650; in 1959-60 we gave 50,000; in 1960-61 we gave 50,000 to the individual petitioners. In the 3rd plan also we have got a provision of Rs. 3,70,000 to give loan to such people who would like to have livestock industry or who would like to rear livestock to augment the milk supply.

Sir, I do not know whether the people will take advantage of these loans by actually utilising the loan money for the purpose for which they will be given. This is a very necessary things. I think we will have to look into this problem.

Sir, I have to inform the hon. Members that we have prepared a very important scheme so far as the milk supply of the town of Gauhati is concerned. We have drawn up a modest scheme. There is money in the plan for making a beginning of this ambitious plan. Some of my hon. Friends were talking about the Aray colony in Bombay and some other big milk supply schemes on West Bengal. I do not know whether my friends know that a huge amount of money, I think, these run to several crores of rupees, have been spent for setting up these organizations and schemes. We cannot invest such a huge amount of money. However we have provided a sum of Rs.23,50,000 for the Dairy Development Scheme for Gauhati. I consider it to be a beginning of a good scheme which may develop into something big in future.

That scheme envisages that we will organise the milk producers, the people who are rearing cattle and producing milk, who will be associated with the Government scheme for giving supply of milk. We will also explore the possibility of sending down the excess, I mean, the excess supply of milk in some parts of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to Gauhati. Our idea is to augment the existing milk supply through that scheme in Gauhati. I told this house on the other day that we had already formulated the scheme and an officer from the Government of India came and examined our scheme. He gave us certain suggestions including taking over of the Co-operative Milk Supply scheme at Khana-para about which I had referred to earlier. His suggestion was that the Government should run it as a part of the greater Gauhati Milk Supply Scheme for which an allotment has already been made in the Plan, what I am saying, thought it does not come strictly within the wording of this Resolution but the subject is that of supplying milk. I am sure this scheme will supply greater quantity of milk to the people of Gauhati.

Sir, I have explained my difficulties. It is not that Government is not sympathetic with the spirit and objective of this Resolution. It would have been a very ideal condition if we could set up at every Subdivisional Headquarters, why in subdivisions every Block Headquarters such a scheme in order to enthuse the people to take to this sort of work. But this is a question of lack of resources at this moment. In a backward economy everything is a must education is a necessity, medical facilities, veterinary facilities everything is, as matter of fact, a necessity. Power is also a necessity. Unless you have electricity, you cannot run industries and so many things. While everything is a necessity, sometimes it confuses one what he should regard as his priority number one. In spite of all these difficulties in a planned economy, you have got to fix your priorities however much difficult it might be. Whatever amount of hurt-burning you might have. You have got to submit to some authority in a planned economy. Personally speaking, often I feel very angry, very much dissatisfied because I cannot have what I want to do. But in a planned economy you have got to submit to the general plan and you have got to accept the order of priorities fixed for your Department. All that has been urged in the Resolution can not be done at the moment but we do not say Sir, that we do not propose to do it in future when better time comes let us hope better time will come. So, I would most respectfully request my friend to withdraw this Resolution in view of the circumstances placed before this august House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to withdraw this Resolution ?

(The House : Yes, Yes.)

It is withdrawn.

There is another function to-day. So we will not be able to take up the next item, i.e. Half-an hour discussion. So I would like to request the hon. Members, Shri Zahirul Islam and Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee who have brought this item to take some other time to discuss it.

(The Members agreed).

Then it will be fixed according to ballot.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Friday, the 10th August, 1962.

R. N. BARUA,

Shillong
The 10th January, 1963.

Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.