

# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SECOND  
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION  
OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 18

The 26th March, 1959



मत्यमेव जयते

1962

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(Budget Session)

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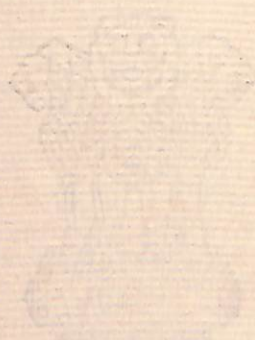
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## BUDGET SESSION

### VOLUME I

No. 18

The 1950 Budget, 1950



PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS  
MADRAS

1950

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

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 9-30 a.m.  
on Thursday, the 26th March, 1959.

**PRESENT**

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B. A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, seven  
Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and fifty-one Members.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Allotment of C. I. Sheets to the State for 1958-59**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)** asked:

\*52. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to  
state—

- (a) How many bundles of C. I. Sheets have been allotted for the whole State by the Central Government for the consumption of general public for the year 1958-59 ?
- (b) If it is a fact that the quota of allotment of C. I. Sheets to some States in India is more favourable than what it is in Assam ?
- (c) How many bundles of C. I. Sheets have been allotted to each Subdivision in 1958-59 ? (Please state also the principle of allotment).
- (d) How many bundles of C. I. Sheets were already received by each Subdivision out of the total allotment for 1958-59 ?
- (e) What is the reason behind reservation of 25 per cent for D. C. G. instead of 5 per cent as was done previously ?



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

52. (a)—Twelve thousands seven hundred and twenty bundles (upto Pd.III/1958-59) only.

(b)—Government have no such information.

(c) & (d)—A statement is placed on the Table. Allotment is made on population and Wagon-load basis as far as practicable.

*Statement showing the quantity of C. I. Sheets allotted to each Subdivision in the year 1958-59 (upto Pd.III/58-59)*

| Name of Subdivision | Quantity allotted<br>in tons | Quantity received<br>in bundles |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Silchar          | 105 or 1050 bundles          | 634                             |
| 2. Nowgong          | 85 or 850 "                  | 626                             |
| 3. Jorhat           | 63 or 630 "                  | 427                             |
| 4. Shillong         | 63 or 630 "                  | 20½                             |
| 5. Gauhati          | 128 or 1280 "                | 427                             |
| 6. Karimganj        | 61 or 610 "                  | 203                             |
| 7. Dibrugarh        | 107 or 1070 "                | 416                             |
| 8. Dhubri           | 94 or 940 "                  | 419                             |
| 9. Tezpur           | 83 or 830 "                  | 430                             |
| 10. Goalpara        | 61 or 610 "                  | 207                             |
| 11. Mangaldai       | 63 or 630 "                  | 214                             |
| 12. Sibsagar        | 62 or 620 "                  | 202                             |
| 13. Golaghat        | 41 or 410 "                  | 204                             |
| 14. North Lakhimpur | 42 or 420 "                  | 203                             |
| 15. Aijal           | 63 or 630 "                  | 207                             |
| 16. Hailakandi      | 10 or 100 "                  | ...                             |
| 17. Diphu           | 20 or 200 "                  | ...                             |
| 18. Barpeta         | 20 or 200 "                  | ...                             |
| 19. Nalbari         | 41 or 410 "                  | ...                             |
| 20. Haflong         | 30 or 300 "                  | ...                             |
| 21. Kokrajhar       | 30 or 300 "                  | ...                             |
|                     | 1272 or 12720 bundles        | 5023 bundles                    |



(e)—This 25 per cent reserved quota includes 15 per cent reserved stock meant for Government Departments out of the Government Development Schemes quota allotted separately by the Government of India. The remaining 10 per cent is kept reserved for the Director of Consumer Goods for meeting any emergency and public demands of importance as the previous reservation of 5 per cent was found quite inadequate for the purpose.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** চাব, আমাৰ যি টিনপাতৰ নাটনি হৈছে তাৰ উত্তৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে কৈছে, ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন আন প্ৰদেশত কিমান কোটা দিয়া হয় তেখেতে সেইটো নাজানে, চৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা নাটনিৰ সময়ত বস্তু বেছি অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰা কৰ্ত্তব্য নহয় নে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** We will have to enquire from the Government of India.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশত কোটা কিমান কৈ ভাগত পৰিছে জনাবনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** তাৰ বাবে আমি ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ লিখিব লাগিব।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** ৫৭ চনলৈকে অসমত Subdivi-  
sional বিলাকত quarterly কিমান কোটা allot কৰিছিল সেইটো দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু ৫৮ চনৰ কোটাটো কিয় জনোৱা হোৱা নাই জানিব পাবোনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** তাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াই হৈছে।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** তেখেতে তদন্ত কৰি চাবনে ৫৮ চনত কিমান quantity allot কৰিছিল ?

**M MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** হয়, প্ৰয়োজন হলে চান।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** আগতে ৫ পাৰচেণ্ট আছিল, এতিয়া ২৫ পাৰচেণ্ট কৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** Sir, the position is this: as regards the Director of Consumer Goods' reservation of 25 per cent, it may be stated that previously the quota allotted by the Government of India under Government Development schemes used to be allotted to different Government Departments and on the basis of the same quota certificates used to be issued. But it was found that except Public Works Department and Community Project Department, other Government Departments failed to lift their allotted quotas regularly from the Calcutta



Controlled stockists for paucity of funds and other reasons. In order to avoid lapsing of the quotas, it was decided that the quotas of those Government Departments under Government Development Schemes should also be lifted on Supply Department account along with general quota and distributed to Governments, through our registered dealers against permits issued by Director of Consumer Goods. Hence 15 per cent of the stock, lifted under Government Development schemes quota and general quota was kept reserved for Director of Consumer Goods for meeting the demands of Government Department. Another 10 per cent was kept reserved for meeting emergent demands and also demands of public importance as against 5 per cent previously kept as such reserve for the Director of Consumer Goods, as it was found that 5 per cent reservation was quite inadequate to meet such demands. Therefore, the position is this that formerly 5 per cent was reserved against general quota, for the D. C. G. In the meantime the general quota was amalgamated with the Government quota and then 15 per cent was kept reserved for Government Departments and 5 per cent was increased to 10 per cent for emergency needs as explained by me. So the increase of the D. C. G. reserve is not from 5 per cent to 25 per cent but from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. It is because of the change of the system that it now appears to the hon. Member that we have raised the reservation from 5 per cent to 25 per cent.

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, from the list of distribution of C. I. Sheets it appears that only 18 bundles of C. I. sheets were made available for individual purpose at Sibsagar. Do the Government think that this allotment is enough to cater the needs of the Subdivision ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** I do not know, Sir, if it was 18 bundles or so, but I agree that whatever supply is made for individual purpose in the State is not sufficient.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Sir, is it a fact that the Mangaldai Subdivision is getting the least number of bundles of C. I. Sheets ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mangaldai gets 214 bundles whereas Sibsagar gets the least quantity in the list, i.e. 202 bundles.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** It is last but not the least.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** It appears from the statement that in certain sub-divisions the percentage of receipt is over 90 per cent, such as, Silchar and Nowgong whereas there are some sub-divisions the percentage of receipt of which are less than 30 or 40 per cent such as Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Gauhati. May I know from the Minister why the percentage of receipt in Silchar and Nowgong is higher and percentage of receipt in Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Gauhati lower ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** It depends on many factors such as railway steamer and other facilities for bringing the goods. Some particular places could lift their quotas in time or at the first instance whereas some other places could not.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** আমি পাওঁ যে যেতিয়া বস্ত্রবিলাক মুকলি বজাবত বেচি দামত বিক্ৰি হয় আৰু কণ্ট্ৰোলৰ বস্ত্ৰৰ কম দাম। ইয়াৰ পৰা এইটোৱেই প্ৰমাণ নহয়নে যে বস্ত্ৰৰ অভাৱ হোৱা নাই অকল গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বস্ত্ৰ বিলাক আনিব পৰা নাই ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Let the hon. Member not put a question which is made on inference and this is not allowed in terms of rules and procedures of this House.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** তাৰপৰা এইটো প্ৰমাণ নহয় যে বস্ত্ৰৰ যথেষ্ট অভাৱ এতিয়াও আছে।

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY (Boko):** লিষ্টত উল্লেখ কৰা হিচাবে গৌহাটীয়ে মাত্ৰ ৪২৭ বান্দ C. I. S. পাইছে, লোকসংখ্যা অনুপাতে ৪২৭ বান্দ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে কম হোৱা নাইনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** লিষ্টত উল্লেখ কৰা হিচাবেও গৌহাটীক ১২৮০ বান্দ C.I.S. দিয়া হৈছে, বৰ্তমান তাৰমাত্ৰ ৪২৭ বান্দ পাইছে, বাকীখিনি আহি পালে সেই অভাৱটো পূৰণ হব।

**Pu C. THUMLUAIA [Lungleh, (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** May I know from the Government that since Lungleh Subdivision, composes the Regional Council and a separate requirement, will the Government consider giving a bigger quota in future for the Lungleh Subdivision ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I think, Lungleh is included in Aijal quota as nobody applied for dealership for Lungleh.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** With regard to (c) and (d), may I put a question, why in the statement the name of Tura has not been mentioned, is it because no allotment is made for Tura ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I will make an enquiry into it.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** In the statement it is said that North Lakhimpur Sub-division received a quota of 203 bundles, but, Sir, I myself, a member of the North Lakhimpur Supply Advisory Board and the Subdivisional Officer informed us in a meeting that of what North Lakhimpur received 40 per cent is a reservation quota for educational institutions and D. C. G. quota and the rest 60 per cent is for general public, which was about 100 bundles or so. Will the hon. Minister enquire why the Subdivisional Officer gave us a wrong information ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I will enquire into it.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত কিছু টকা কম খৰিছে, এই অবস্থাত Cement ইয়াৰ প্ৰচুৰ অথচ C.I.S. কিয় ইমান কম হৈছে ?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** Because so many new cement factories have gone into operation and the production is so much that not only it can meet the demand of the country but some quantity can be exported, but that is not the case with C. I. Sheets.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj):** There is a quota reserved for agriculturists only; is it a fact that the agriculturists are not informed about it when received nor the same is distributed to these for agricultural purposes?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** There is reservation for agriculturists of iron quota, which may be received in the shape of C. I. sheets or rods and this is generally given to the agriculturists.

**U JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Is the quantity received for Shillong, i.e., 204 bundles includes rural areas and the Government departments?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** It is meant for Shillong Sub-division but does not include Government departments, P. W. D. and such other departments which receive separate quotas.

[Starred Question No. 53 standing in the name of Shri Narendra Nath Sarma was not put and answered as the Hon. Member was absent]

### **Low Income Group Housing Loan Scheme**

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** asked:

\*54. Will the Minister-in-charge of Town and Country Planning be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have lately received a representation from the All-Assam Low Income Group Housing Loanees' Association for redress of various grievances arising out of implementation of Low Income Group Housing Loan Scheme?
- (b) If so, what action Government have taken on the said representation?
- (c) What action Government have taken regarding reduction of the rate of interest and extension of the period of repayment?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the rate of interest charged on housing loan is comparatively higher in Assam than in other States of the country?



- (e) Whether it is a fact that the term of repayment is also shorter in this State than in other sister State of India ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that penal interest charged in default of insurance of the Houses building under this scheme is another burden on the loanees ?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that the charge of penal interest in default of insurance is a new thing in Assam and it is not prevalent in other States ?
- (h) Whether Government proposed to liberalise the rules and conditions in this behalf as has been done in other States ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that people in this State experience great difficulties in the construction of houses for want of building materials and other allied factors ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning Department)** replied :

54. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Association's proposal for revision of certain rules and conditions is under active consideration of Government. The Chief Minister was also pleased to meet a deputation of the Association on 27th February 1959.

(c)—The extent of liberalisation possible is under consideration.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—Compulsory insurance is necessary for safeguarding the value of the house offered as security and also in the interest of the loanees. If the loanees insure the houses the penal interest of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent can be avoided.

(g)—Government have no information.



(h)—In view of reply to (b) above this question does not arise.

(i)—Special quotas of controlled building materials are being placed as far as possible with the local officers for housing loanes. The supply position of cement is much easy now though this is not so in respect of Corrugated Iron Sheets and Rods.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Are the Government aware that in respect of C. I. sheets for loanes those loanes who reside in villages do not get their quota of C. I. sheets?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** I have no such information.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Will the Minister be pleased to enquire into it and arrange to supply C. I. sheets in future to those loanes who reside in villages?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** If any information of complaint is given certainly I shall enquire into it.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Low Income Group Housing Scheme ত গ্লান দৰখাস্তৰ specification বদলি কৰিবলৈ কেইবাবাৰো ১০৭ টকাকৈ Pleaders fee দিব লাগে এইটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে? ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা গ্লানকাৰী সকলক অফিচৰ সকলৈ আহকালত পেলোৱা কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে? যদি জানে তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ উপায় চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** এই বিষয়ে মই নাজানো। বোৱা বাৰ যেতিয়া Deputation আহিছিল তেওঁলোকেও এই বিষয়ে একো উল্লেখ কৰা নাই।

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** With regard to (d), the reply is 'Yes', may I know the reason why higher rate of interest is charged in Assam?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It is because the span of life of houses in Assam is regarded as 20 to 25 years whereas in other States higher span of life is given to houses that, therefore, the recovery of loan has to take place in a shorter period with the result that realisation rate becomes higher in Assam.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS:** May I know that policy by which the loan is to be repaid?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** At present it is 18 years. A deputation of loanes came and asked for 30 years and when it was found difficult to agree to this, they asked us to consider 23 years which is under the consideration of the Government.



**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Sir, does the Minister know that the loanee is to pay a pleader's fee Rs.10 to execute a bond on every additional change of estimate and plan. I myself a loanee and I am to pay Rs.10 as pleader's fee at the first instance and second instance of my application. Although I am a Pleader myself I have to pay pleader's fee, so I told the Subdivisional Officer that in executing a bond, etc. I myself being a Pleader why should I deposit but the Subdivisional Officer advised me to do so. Will the Government do away with this practice?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** I will enquire into the matter as I do not know about it.

**Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** Sir, how long it takes for the applicant to obtain the loan *i. e.*, between the time of filing the application and getting of the loan?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** There is no time limit fixed. It depends upon the procedure correctly followed. If all the details are correctly followed in one instance, then no criss-cross correspondence is necessary. Otherwise this entails delay.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Whether Government decides in favour of reducing the interest on the loanes as the deputation has applied?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The point which is under consideration is reduction rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**Establishment of State Dispensary at Moamari, Majuli**

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

\*55. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government received any representation in June 1957 from the public as well as from the questioner regarding establishment of a State Dispensary at Moamari, Majuli?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that a population nearing 10,000 in the surrounding village of Moamari do not get any medical facility upto this date?
- (c) If so, whether Government will be pleased to consider above the feasibility of establishing a Dispensary at Moamari at the earliest?
- (d) If not, why not?



**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport for Minister, Medical)** replied:

55. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is not a fact in view of the existing facilities available there in the nearby subsidised dispensaries.

(c)—Government will certainly consider the matter along with others in due course.

(d)—Does not arise.

### **Complete prohibition of liquor from the State**

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

\*56. Will the Minister, Excise, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to make complete prohibition of liquor from the State within a certain period of time ?

(b) If so, whether Government are reducing the number of liquor shops in the different districts?

(c) If not, why not ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge of Excise)** replied:

56. (a)—Government's policy is to introduce prohibition of liquor gradually. No target date for total prohibition throughout the State can be fixed.

(b)—Government have not reduced the number of liquor shops.

(c)—Until total prohibition is enforced the number of these shops cannot be reduced. Government have however taken certain restrictive measures to discourage consumption of liquor.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Sir, what is the method for gradual prohibition—will the hon. Minister in-charge explain?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** The method is to introduce prohibition in one place, see the work and gain experience and then go to another place.

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি ১২।। সেৰ পৰিমাণৰ মদ খাবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়াৰ কথা সচাঁনে? যদি সচাঁ হয়, তেন্তে কোন আকাৰত মাৰাৰণ সাজ পানী আকাৰতনে পৰিশ্ৰুত আকাৰত?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** পৰিশ্ৰুত আকাৰত নহয়, লাও পানী আকাৰে।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** ১২।। সেৰ চাউলত কিমান মদ হয়? (Laughter)

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** অকল চাউলেই নহয় চাউল আৰু পানী মিলাই ১২।। সেৰ। (laughter).

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** What are restricted measures?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Restricted measures are many Sir. Some of the liquor contents were abolished. There are three such liquor canteens.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Where are these liquor canteens located?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** My Friend wanted to know about the restricted measures. Now, all liquor shops are closed on Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti Day and in subdivision all country liquor stops are closed on Sundays. In Goalpara sale of 30 UP liquor—that is of higher strength has been prohibited. Sale of liquor to students below and persons the age of 21 and 18 years is prohibited. Consumption of liquor in public places like hotels, restaurants, railway stations, steamerghats, airports, etc., is prohibited and licensed manager's liquor shops have been removed from tea gardens and converted into ordinary liquor shops. Possession of liquor by tribal people has been reduced from 4 seers to 2½ seers per family. Sale of country spirit has been reduced from 3 bottles to one bottle for each person. These Sir, are the measures.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Number of liquor shops কমিয়ে দেওয়া হয় নাই, তবে কি সেই সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** বৃদ্ধি করাও হয় নাই কমানোও হয় নাই, একই অবস্থায় আছে। (laughter)

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether the Minister in-charge knows that in certain parts of the State younger people are taking to drinks?



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** Yes Sir, Government have received such information.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** টেকেলিত খোৱা দিনৰে পৰা ১২১১ৰ মদ হবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগে? (*Laughter*).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The reply to that question may be made available by the hon. Member himself after experiment. (*laughter*)

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO:** জনজাতীয় আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় সকলৰ ভিতৰত লাও পনী বা সাজপানী ধৰ্ম্মানুষ্ঠান বিলাকত ব্যবহাৰ হোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** হয়, তেওঁলোকৰ ধৰ্ম্মানুষ্ঠানৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজন আছে বুলি তেওঁলোকে বিচাৰিছে।

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Whether Government will consider abolition of liquor shops when there is public representation to that effect?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is a difficult problem, Sir. Representations are of two kinds. Just now Shri Pegoo put that question to increase possession of liquor by tribal people from 2½ seers because they require it for religious purposes and then some other people send representations for abolition of liquor shops.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Is it a fact that foreign liquor is available to person on permits in prohibited areas?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Yes Sir, on medical ground foreign liquor is allowed on permits in prohibited areas.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** যদি কোনো liquor shop উঠাই দিবলাগে বুলি পাবলিকৰ পৰা unanimous representation আহে চৰকাৰে উঠাই দিবনে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Total prohibition নহলে এখন দোকান উঠাই দিয়াৰ কোনো মানো নাই। যদি পাবলিকে তেনে বিচাৰে representation পালে চৰকাৰে consider কৰিব।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Whether Government consider the desirability of closing all liquor shops throughout the State on all Sunconsider days?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is in force now only in Goalpara but that suggestion will be considered.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Whether Government know that in those areas where there is prohibition of liquor there is a practice of importing a certain medicine like mritasanjibani which contains quite a large quantity of alcohol in it?



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** Yes Sir, Government have received such information.

**Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur):** What is the result of the experiment of prohibition introduced in Barpeta subbivision in the Kamrup district ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Sir, in Kamrup district the result is that in rural areas prohibition works well but in town areas some of the "bhadraklok" class are taking this medicine mentioned by Shri Goswami just now.

**Maulavi RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh)** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে তিনি বটলৰ ঠাইত একবটলৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰা হৈছে মই এইটো কথা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো যে লেটী বিলাকে মদ বেচিকৈ বিক্ৰী কৰিব পৰাটো একচাইজ বিভাগে ক'ৱালিফিকেচন বুলি নধৰেনে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** হয়, এইটো ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ক'ৱালিফিকেচন বুলি ধৰা হয় কাৰণ পানী মিহলোৱা মদৰ বিক্ৰী কম হয় আৰু correct liquor দিলে বিক্ৰী বেছি হয় আৰু বেছি বিক্ৰী হলেই Adulteration কম হোৱা ধৰিব লাগিব।

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Whether Government has taken any step to prepare the country for prohibition before closing the shops, as we know that simply closing of shops will not bring prohibition ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** We agree with that. Government has taken steps for this purpose. We have introduced prohibition propaganda through Bhawana, cinema shows etc., and our mobile vans are being used for this purpose. At present it is confined to prohibited areas only. It is easy to close liquor shops, but it is very difficult actually to affect prohibition. In this way Government is trying to create public opinion.

**Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katilichara):** The Minister said that liquor shops are being shifted from one place to another. Will not the shifting of the shops to new places encourage persons of those areas to the habit of drinking ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** When one shop is shifted to another place, it is generally shifted to a distance of only 3 to 4 furlongs. So by this shifting there will not to be any such encouragement.

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** When the bottling system is going to be introduced ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** It has already been introduced in the district of Sibsagar and Dibrugarh Subdivision, because these are the places which consume a large quantity of liquor. Last year Sibsagar and Dibrugarh consumed 4,67,000 gallons whereas the rest of the State consumed only 1,45,000 gallons. Government intend to extend the bottling system to other areas as well.



**Abolition of the liquor shop at Panitola****Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**

asked :

\*57. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government has not yet decided to remove the liquor shop at Panitola from the vicinity of Panitola High School in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that sufficient discussion was made on the floor of this House in the last Budget Session and the difficulties created to the High School specially to the girl students were thrown to light by way of questions and assurances given by Government to remove the shop ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the activities of the drunken persons near the liquor shop located in the vicinity of the High School are on the increase ?
- (d) Whether the Minister-in-charge has received a letter dated 11th June 1958, alleging from the questioner that the local Excise officials were suspected to be standing in the way of removal of the liquor shop from the vicinity of the School ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that Gharbandi Rural Panchayat adopted a resolution unanimously on the 30th May 1958, urging upon Government to abolish the liquor shop at Panitola if no alternative site was available for its removal from the vicinity of Panitola High School ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to accept the suggestion of the Rural Panchayat ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge of Excise)**  
replied :

57 (a)—No. It is not a fact.

(b)—Yes.



(c)—Government are not aware of this.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The question of abolition of the shop does not arise at this stage. Government have, however, decided to shift the shop to a new site at Nunpuria about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away from the Panitola Railway station.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** May I know from the hon'ble Minister actually when this shop will be shifted from the site near the school?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** Now that a site has been finally selected, with the least possible delay it will be shifted.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA:** In the last year's budget session this subject was discussed and it was revealed even that the Local Board adopted a resolution in the year 1955 to shift the liquor shop.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has already said that it will be shifted.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA:** Representation has been made from the year 1955.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is so and Government has decided that it will be shifted. The hon'ble Minister said it will be done with the least possible delay.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** The Local Board has also now agreed to this new site. So there will be no difficulty.

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal):** দুসপ্তাহ মানব আগতে মদাৰখাটি হাইস্কুলৰ আগত মদৰ দোকান এখন স্থাপন কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে তাক উঠাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** উঠাই দিয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে। কিন্তু representation কৰিলে তাৰপৰা shift কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব, কাৰণ স্কুলৰ ওচৰত মদৰ দোকান থাকিবলৈ দিয়া নহয়।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Does Dibrugarh specialize in having liquor shops near the schools?

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA:** Whether Government know that the Sengelijan liquor shop was previously situated at a distance of about two miles from the Moderkhat High School but now it has been shifted to a distance of about 100 yards only from the said school?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** We have no information.



**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Whether Government are trying to organise the people to eradicate this evil from Lakhimpur District ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Lakhimpur would include also very wet subdivision of Dibrugarh.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** That is a policy of the Government throughout the whole of Assam.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** His question was in view of the fact that the drinking habit is much more widespread in Lakhimpur district, will Government take special measure to eradicate this evil by way of propaganda and organisation of public opinion ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Yes.

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal):** বটল প্রথাৰ নদ বেছা যিটো নিষিদ্ধ চৰকাৰে ধাৰ্য্য কৰিছে তাতকৈ বেছি দামত ডিব্ৰুগড়ত নদ বিক্ৰি হোৱা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is a totally different question.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

#### Number of bundles of C. I. Sheet allotted to each Subdivision of the State

**Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaoon) asked:**

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

- (a) The number of bundles of C. I. Sheets allotted to each Subdivision of the State during each of the years 1957-58 ?
- (b) What was the quota allotted for the Mangaldai Subdivision in each of these two years ?
- (c) Whether Government has received any request for increase of the quota of C. I. Sheets for Mangaldai ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that quota of C. I. Sheets have been fixed on lottery system in some Subdivisions ?
- (e) If so, where and whether it is according to established rule and practice ?



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

152. (a)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(Please see Library Register No.S.75)

(b)—1,400 bundles in 1957 and 630 bundles in 1958.

(c)—Yes. But in view of inadequate periodical allocations made by the Government of India the request could not be complied with.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমার কারণে যদি ১৯৫৭ চনত ১৪০০ বান্দিল আৰু ১৯৫৮ চনত ৬৩০ বান্দিল হয়, তেন্তে নাহিলি quota কিমান ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** ৬৩০ বান্দিল মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত দিয়া হৈছে।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** On what basis this has been allotted ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I have already replied to this in connection with a starred question only about 20 minutes ago.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** With regard to (d), whether the hon'ble Minister knows that lottery system was adopted in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision in distribution of C. I. sheets ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Lottery was not permitted except under special circumstances.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** The question was whether it is a fact that quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets have been fixed on lottery system in some Subdivisions ? The Government have never fixed quotas by lottery.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) :** Control বটন পাত.টাটা কোম্পানীৰ পৰা আহে। কিন্তু যোৱা দুবছৰত অসমলৈ টিন পাত কম অহাৰ কাৰণ কি ? কোম্পানীতে কম হৈছে নে আৰু কিবা কাৰণ আছে, যদি আন কাৰণ আছে তেন্তে তাৰ কেৰোণ ক'ত ? সেইটো ওচাবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিবনে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I think this has been discussed not only to-day but on previous occasions also.

### Khadi and Village Industries Units in Assam

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked :

153. Will the Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) How many Khadi and Village Industries Units of (A, B & C) are there in Assam ?



- (b) The amount of money disbursed to them till 31st December, 1958 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that discrimination has been shown in the disbursement of working Capital ?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Bokota Sevasram received full working capital at a time ?
- (f) If so, why ?
- (g) Whether there is any unit which received grants, loans and working capital without any buildings whatsoever ?
- (h) If so, what is the name of that unit ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that some units are not getting working capital even after waiting for months together ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries)** replied :

153.(a)—Except for Soap Making Industry there is no classification into categories A, B & C for other Khadi and Village Industries. There are 18 units of Soap Making Industry classified into categories A, B & C as below :—

|            |     |     |                |
|------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Category A | ... | ... | ... 2 numbers. |
| Category B | ... | ..  | ... 3 numbers. |
| Category C | ... | ... | ... 13 numbers |

(b)—The amount of money disbursed to the units of Soap Making Industry is as follows :—

|                    |     |     | Rs.          |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1. Grants          | ..  | ... | ... 1,33,700 |
| 2. Loans           | ... | ... | ... 1,29,000 |
| 3. Working Capital | ... | ... | ... 70,000   |



Funds given for Ghani, Ghani Sheds and implements are partly grant and partly loan. Fund given for purchase of non-edible oil seeds is loan. Grants and Loans under (1) and (2) are given for Ghani implements and Ghani Sheds, etc. Working Capital under (3) was given as loan for purchase of non-edible oil seeds.

If the hon. Member wants this information unit-wise and also with regard to the other Industries under the Khadi and Village Industries Board, a statement is placed on the Library Table. [Please see Library Register No.S.75(a)].

(c) ও (d)—No.

(e) ও (f)—No. Bokota Sevasram received the working capital in two instalments of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

(i)—May be so in respect of those who have not fulfilled the necessary formalities as required under the rules of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, i.e., execution and registration of bonds, furnishing of necessary security, etc.

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** The reply to Question No.153 (d) is 'No'. May I know why the Barpeta Kutir Samabay Samity was given grants and loans for working capital without any buildings or lands?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** কথাটো হৈছে যে, বৰপেটাৰ ঘৰ আৰু মাটি নোহোৱাকৈ ঋণ, working capital ইত্যাদি কেনেকৈ দিয়া হৈছে?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries):** বৰপেটা সমবায় সমিতিক এই কাৰণেই দিয়া হৈছে যে কামাল আশুভত A. B. C. Unit আছে।

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR :** My Question [in 153(g) is: Whether there is any unit which received grants, loans and working capital without any buildings whatsoever and the reply is 'No'. If that is the cases then why money has been issued?

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৫৩ নং (ক) প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত mustard seeds ব ঠাইত non-edible oil seeds হ'ব লাগে। এই সংশোধনীটো দেখুৱাই দিলো।



**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :** With regard to reply to 153(i), may I know why the Sub-Registrars of Barpeta and Dhubri refused to register the bonds ?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) :** সেই সম্বন্ধে কোনো খবর পোঁরা নাই ।

**\*Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI :** ১৮ টা চাবোন Unit ব ভিতরত কেইটা Unit এ চাবোন তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে ?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** ২/৩ টাৰ বাহিৰে প্ৰায় বিলাকতে চাবোন তৈয়াৰ হৈছে ।

**\*Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** কোন কোন সেৱাশ্ৰমে টকা দেওৱা হৈছে তাৰ Statement মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় দিয়েছেন সেখানে দেখা যায় পাখারকান্দিতে মাত্ৰ ৪শ এবং नगाँउर रवाते ৪ হাজাৰ দেওৱা হৈছে এটা কোন ভিত্তিতে দেওৱা হল, জানিতে পাৰি কি ?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** নগাঁওৰ সেৱাশ্ৰমত ৫০ জন ছাত্ৰই ট্ৰেইনিং লৈ অহাৰ ব্যবস্থা আছে । সেই কাৰণে তাত বেচি টকা দিয়া হৈছে ।

**\*Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) :** বকটা ক'ত আৰু তাত কি কি কাম লোৱা হৈছে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** সেইটো ভূগোলৰ প্ৰশ্ন হল ।

**\*Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** তেনেহলে জানিব খোজো বকটা সেৱা শ্ৰমত কি কি কাম লোৱা হৈছে ?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** বকটা শিৱসাগৰত, তাত বিভিন্ন গঠন মূলক কাম হৈছে । যেনে তেল পেৰা, চাবোন কৰা ইত্যাদি ।

**Tribal Hospital at Jalukanibari of Thengal Mouza**

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :**

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

(a) Why the Tribal Hospital granted at Jalukanibari of Thengal Mouza is not yet constructed in spite of the assurance given in the last Budget Session ?

(b) When the construction work will be started ?

(c) Whether Government proposed to expedite the construction work ?



**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)** replied :

154. (a)—Necessary Administrative approval for execution of the work has already been accorded to the P. W. D.

(b)—Necessary instruction has already been issued by the Secretary, P. W. D. to the Executive Engineer, Jorhat to take up the works.

(c)—Does not arise.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** : May I know why it took 2 years or more than 2 years to get the administrative approval for execution of the work ? And why there is so much delay ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T. A. D.)** : I cannot exactly give a reply to that but I can inform the hon. Member that the administrative approval was given on 7th February 1959.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI** : But this hospital was sanctioned in the latter part of 1956. May I know why the work was much delayed ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : He has already replied to that.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI** : Can I expect that the hospital building will be constructed within this year ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : Necessary sanction has already been issued to the Executive Engineer for starting the construction work.

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO** : নির্দেশ কোন তারিখে দিয়া হৈছিল ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : On 5th March 1959.

**Complaint against one Kalimuddin Ahmed,  
Malaria Inspector, Titabar Circle**

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** asked :

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

(a) Whether Government have lately received public complaints to the effect that one Kalimuddin Ahmed, Malaria Inspector, Titabar Circle, who is not even an unqualified doctor, is treating ailing people in the villages who suffered due to such treatment ?

(b) Why has he been allowed to continue such treatment in spite of public complaint ?



- (c) Whether Government propose to make immediate inquiry into the matter and take proper steps against the said Malaria Inspector ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)** replied :

155. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—He was not allowed to undertake such treatment. The matter is already under investigation. If the case is substantially proved disciplinary action will be taken against the Malaria Inspector.

**Pattas issued to immigrants in the Fulara Reserve land**

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** asked :

156. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Pattas have lately been issued to the immigrants in the Fulara Reserve land ?

(b) What is the total number of people getting the pattas ?

(c) Whether it was done under Government direction ?

(d) If so, and under whose direction and guidance these pattas were issued ?

(e) Whether Government will take strong action against the officers at fault immediately ?

(f) Who were the local Land Revenue staff during the time of giving Pattas in the reserved land ?

(g) When the Pattas were given, who are the pattas holder and the numbers of bighas land settled against each patta holder ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

156. (a)—It is not a fact.

(b) to (g)—Do not arise.



**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur)** : Will Government answer whether any revenue was realised from these immigrants ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** : No revenue was realised.

### **Petroleum Depot of Barpeta**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)** asked:

157. Will the Minister, Revenue (Mines) be pleased to state—

(a) In whose name the petroleum depot of Barpeta is working ?

(b) Whether it has been sublet ?

(c) If so, in whose name ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS [Minister, Revenue (Mines)]** replied :

157. (a)—M/S. Saligram Rai Chunilal Bahadur.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

### **Law College for Jorhat and Shillong**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** asked:

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

(a) Whether the Local people of Jorhat and Shillong have demanded strongly for a Law College at each of the above places and if so, whether permission to open such college has been given ?

(b) If not, why not ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)** replied:

158. (a)—There was a move from the public of Jorhat for a Law College there. Government have no information about any move from Shillong in this direction.



(b)—The report of the Committee appointed by the Gauhati University for this purpose being not favourable, permission could not be given by the University.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Regarding reply to 158 (b), may I know who are the Members of that Committee and whether Government will place the report of that Committee on the table so that we may go through it?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** The Members of the Committee were appointed by the University and they are:

1. Shri B. N. Mukherjee,
2. Shri S. K. Dutta,
3. Dr. B. K. Barua and
4. Dr. J. C. Medhi.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This and the report of the Committee may be placed on the table of the House in order to save time.

**U JORMANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Is it a fact that the St. Anthony's College Authority had already applied to Government for a Law Class in their College?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** We have no such information. The Syiem might have raised a question of ancient history.

**U JORMANIK SYIEM:** Will Government please consider if there is such a move at the present moment?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMA:** If there is any representation we shall be pleased to forward the same to the University Authorities.

**Proposal for taking over the Roads from Kharjatia to Udalguri and Kopati to Upper Dhansiri**

**Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaoon) asked:**

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

- (a) Whether Government has lately received any proposal for taking over the Roads from Kharjatia to Udalguri and Kopati to Upper Dhansiri?
- (b) If not, whether Government will be pleased to take over these roads by P.W.D. with immediate effect?



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

159. (a)—No.

(b)—No. As recommended by the Assam Road Communication Board in its 6th meeting the proposals will be sent to Subdivisional Development Board for initial consideration at the time of drawing up future programme.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)**: Will Government make an enquiry regarding this road ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: The reply is there. So far we have received no complaints and no petition on this road.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The hon. Member has raised a question on the floor of this House for making an enquiry on this road. Will you please take note of it ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: Allright Sir.

### **Inadequate food production in the State due to Cattle mortality**

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur)** asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that due to heavy cattle mortality last year the food production has been retarded in the State ?

(b) If so, what concrete step Government has taken to prevent it ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that the present system of keeping a large number of useless cattle by the Assamese families is a major cause of negligence towards these cattle which has greatly contributed towards hampering in multi-cropping in the fields ?



(d) Whether Government is aware that the present system of cattle setting at liberty from Magh-bihu (Pous Sankrati) till the end of Baisak is contributing towards spreading diseases and acting as a set back of 'Aus' and 'Boa' crops in the Assam Valley districts ?

(e) If so, what concrete step Government is taking to eradicate this system from the Society ?

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

160. (a)—It may be that some people suffered due to cattle mortality but there is no indication that food production has been retarded on the contrary, there was a favourable harvest, better than in the previous years.

(b)—A loan of Rs.12 lakhs was issued as cattle loan. Necessary measures to control cattle epidemics were also taken. The most virulent epidemic which takes a heavy toll of cattle is rinderpest. In order to control it, a special schemes viz: Rinderpest Eradication Scheme has been in operation since October, 1957 and this epidemic has now been brought under control. One epidemic which is peculiar to Assam is Bovine Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia. In order to control it, Government are implementing a Scheme called Bovine Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia Scheme and have been able to control this disease successfully. Vaccination has been undertaken throughout the State to control other epidemic as well. To meet the requirements of the State, the Goat Tissue Vaccine is being prepared at Gauhati. Also in order to enable the cultivators to avail of speedy Veterinary aid, more Veterinary Dispensaries, Hospitals and Veterinary Aid Centres are being established. Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries have also been introduced to render aid to the cultivators of interior places of the State.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Special provision has been made in the Panchayat Bill to control the movement of stray and unclaimed cattle. Other welfare measures are also being taken under the auspices of the undermentioned Schemes.



- (i) Establishment of Demonstrations Fodder Farms.
- (ii) Establishment of Fodder Farms.
- (iii) Development of P. G. R. and V. G. R.
- (iv) Encouraging stall feeding.
- (v) Publicity of Cattle Welfare measures.
- (vi) Development of Gaushalas, etc. Government are also taking steps to establish Gosadans for the useless and in-firm cattle.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) :** With regard to (b), may I know what is the amount of loan issued to individual applicants ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) :** It is very difficult to give the figures now. But as far as I remember it varies widely.

**Extension of Brahmaputra Dyke near Bartamuli in  
Kalangpur Mauza of Tezpur Subdivision  
to Gamera Mail Bazar**

**Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur)** asked :

161. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (E.&D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the construction of the Brahmaputra Dyke which now stands near Bartamuli in Kalangpur Mauza of Tezpur Subdivision will be extended to Gamera Mail Bazar during this Plan period ?
- (b) What is the cause of the suspension of this work for the last two years ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the extension of this dyke to Biswanathghat is under the proposal of the Government ?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** [Minister, P.W.D., (Embankment and Drainage)]: replied:

161. (a)—No.

(b)—The work could not find place in the Flood Control Programme of the Second Five Year Plan due to its relatively lower priority.

(c)—No.

**Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur):** With regard to (b), may I know why lower priority was given to this part of the Kalangpur Mouza which remains submerged under flood water of the Brahmaputra resulting in heavy damage to crops every year?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Relative lower priority was given to the scheme and not to the mouza. This is because of the fact that this reach of the Brahmaputra does not have any serious food problem as the adjoining land is fairly high and the North Trunk Road is running parallel to the river at a very short distance from the river bank. There may be flooding in some low pockets here and there but construction of a dyke is not justified for tackling such a relatively small problem at a cost which will naturally be enormous.

### **Non-drawal of Scholarship by Plains Tribal Students reading in High English Schools**

**Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA (Goalpara)** asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that many students reading in High English Schools belonging to Plains Tribal who were awarded special stipends in the year 1957-58 could not draw the same and the amounts so sanctioned had to be surrendered for non-drawal of the same in time?

(b) If so, why and what are the names of those schools and the amounts so surrendered?

(c) Who is responsible for non-drawal of the amounts and whether Government took any step against the delinquent officials?

(d) Who are the students who have been awarded special stipends in Sibsagar Government High School, Khowang, Nitaipukhuri, Moran and Deepling Government Aided High Schools during the current financial year 1958-59?



(e) Whether it is a fact that the students of the school mentioned in (d) above who have been awarded special stipend during the current financial year, i.e., 1958-59 have not been paid upto this date?

(f) If so, whether Government propose to take any step for immediate payment so that the amount may not lapse?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)**  
replied :

162. (a)—Government have no information about non-drawal of the scholarship sanctioned last year to the Plains Tribal students. Matter will be looked into if specific information are furnished.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise in view of above.

(d)—The names of the students who are granted special scholarships under Art. 275 of the Constitution from these schools during 1958-59 are furnished below :—

**Government High School, Sibsagar**

|                     |     |     |     |             |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. Devakanta Mech   | ... | ... | ... | Class IX.   |
| 2. Tihuram Daimari  | ... | ... | ..  | Class VI.   |
| 3. Mohananda Deuri  | ... | ..  | ... | Class V.    |
| 4. Modhunanda Deuri | ..  | ... | ... | Class IV.   |
| 5. Nandan Ch. Darig | ... | ... | ... | Class IX.   |
| 6. Nilambar Bharali | ..  | ... | ... | Class XIII. |

**Khowang High School**

|                        |     |     |     |           |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. Cheniram Deuri      | ..  | ..  | ..  | Class X.  |
| 2. Lohit Ch. Deuri     | ... | ... | ... | Class X.  |
| 3. Manik Ch. Deuri     | ..  | ... | ..  | Class X.  |
| 4. Kumud Ch. Hazarika  | ... | ... | ... | Class IX. |
| 5. Kshemanath Hazarika | ..  | ... | ... | Class IX. |



|     |                      |     |     |     |             |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 6.  | Herambadhar Bora     | ... | ... | ... | Class IX.   |
| 7.  | Bhanuram Deuri       | ... | ... | ... | Class IX.   |
| 8.  | Dilip Chandra Saikia | ... | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
| 9.  | Purnakanta Bora      | ..  | ... | ... | Class VI.   |
| 10. | Ratiram Deuri        | ... | ..  | ... | Class VI.   |
| 11. | Bishnuprosad Sonowal | ..  | ... | ..  | Glass V.    |
| 12. | Pitambar Hazarika    | ..  | ..  | ... | Class VIII. |
| 13. | Mohan Chandra Deuri  | ..  | ... | ... | Class IV.   |
| 14. | Udhab Ch. Deuri      | ... | ..  | ... | Class VI.   |
| 15. | Pramakanta Sonowal   | ..  | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
| 16. | Tankeswar Baruah     | ..  | ... | ... | Class VIII  |

### Nitaipukhuri High School

|    |                    |     |     |     |             |
|----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. | Kamal Ch. Miri     | ... | ... | ... | Class X     |
| 2. | Moniram Deuri      | ... | ... | ... | Class X.    |
| 3. | Harinath Taye      | ... | ... | ... | Class VI.   |
| 4. | Bhriguram Daley    | ..  | ... | ... | Class X.    |
| 5. | Dhaniram Taye      | ... | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
| 6. | Labhiram Deuri     | ... | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
| 7. | Dhaneswari Kachari | ..  | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
| 8. | Charu Ch. Hazarika | ... | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
| 9. | Polaram Taye       | ... | ... | ... | Class VIII  |

### Deepling High School

|    |                     |    |     |     |             |
|----|---------------------|----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. | Gopal Chandra Deuri | .. | ... | ... | Class VIII. |
|----|---------------------|----|-----|-----|-------------|

### Moran High School

No application received.



(e)—Awards were made already. It is being enquired if the Schools have drawn the amount.

(f)—Yes, instructions have been issued for immediate payment of scholarships.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Does the Minister know that generally there is delay in sanctioning such scholarships, as for example, for the year 1958-59, scholarships were sanctioned in the month of March 1959?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** Yes, Sir.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Why such delay? Does the Minister know that the real purpose is defeated for such delay?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** We regret the delay, but the Department has expanded so much that with our present staff we have not been able to cope with it. We are, therefore contemplating reorganisation of the Department.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Delay is not the only thing. There are innumerable mistakes in accounting these stipends. I know in my Subdivision there are some schools in which accounting of the stipends were wrong. Will Government enquire thoroughly into this and take steps to correct these things?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** We accept the hon. Member's statement. We shall do our best to improve this state of affairs.

### **Representation for opening of Mara Harang under the Barkhala Thana, District Cachar**

**Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udarband)**  
asked:

163. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department, Embankment and Drainage be pleased to state—

(a) Whether representations have later been received by Government for opening of Mara Harang under the Barkhala Thana in the District of Cachar?

(b) Whether any report has been received from the Executive Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, Silchar regarding the immediate necessity of executing the said work?

(c) If so, what steps have been taken by Government for the execution of the said work during the current financial year?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied :

163. (a)—Yes, representations have been received for taking necessary steps to reduce flood congestion in the Harang basin.

(b)—Yes, the Executive Engineer has reported that there is pressing demand for implementation of the scheme.

(c)—As there is no scope for implementing the scheme from central loan assistance for flood control works due to successive reduction in the ceiling of the Flood Control Programme under Second Five Year Plan, the question of financing the scheme from normal resources is being examined. There is however no possibility of execution of the work during the current financial year.

### **Paddy Husking Co-operative Societies**

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj)** asked :

164. Will the Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government are organising Paddy Husking Co-operative Society in different parts of the State ?

(b) Whether Government contemplate that these Paddy Husking Co-operative Societies will be able to compete with their neighbouring hullers the number of which is also increasing like mushrooms even in the remotest corner of the rural area ?

(c) Whether Government contemplate to control the paddy husking hullers which are running without any licence and knowledge of the Government ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries)** replied :

164. (a)—Paddy Husking Co-operative Societies are organised in different parts of the State by the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board constituted by Government with the co-operation of the Co-operative Department. 81 Paddy Husking Co-operatives have been formed so far. A target of 250 Handpounding Co-operative Societies has been taken for 1959-60.



(b)—Yes. The Handpounding of rice industry is providing additional employment to the rural population. It is expected to effect a considerable saving of food-grains by a higher percentage of rice recovery. It is also supplying rice which is richer in food value than milled rice. In view of these important considerations, Government contemplate encouraging of Handpounding of rice, by means of financial aids to Paddy Husking Co-operative Societies, given through the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Government have also banned the milling of rice without licence under the Assam Food Grains (Licencing and Control) Order, 1958, and have taken decision that no new rice mills or husking machines will be allowed to be established, with this object in view. With these aids, it is expected that the Paddy Husking Co-operatives will be able to compete with Mills and Hullers.

(c)—Yes. With the promulgation of the Assam Food Grains (Licencing and Control) Order on 8th January 1958, all mills including husking machines are required to obtain necessary licences. No mill or husking machine can undertake milling of paddy without any licence or permission from Government.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj):** এই Paddy Husking Co-operative Society বিলাকক যি অর্থ সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে সেই অর্থ সাহায্য সকলোকে দিয়া হৈছে নে? যদি হোৱা নাই তেন্তে সেইটো সোনকালে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries):** সেইবিলাক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDALOI (Titabar):** সোনকালে দিবনে?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** হয়, সোনকালেই দিয়া হব।

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Assam Food Grains (Licencing and Control) Order মতে হুলাৰ চলিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু দুমাহমান আগতে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় নিজে ধুবুৰীলৈ গৈ সেই Subdivision ত বিনা Licence এ কিছুমান হুলাৰ চলি থকা নিজ চকুৰে দেখিছিল নে?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** সেই সময়ত এই সম্বন্ধে মোৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ হোৱা নাছিল। যদি সেই বিলাকে বিনা লাইচেন্সে চলাই আছে তেনেহলে সেইবিলাক বন্ধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব।



**Maulavi RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh):** নগাঁও জিলাৰ হোজাই অঞ্চলৰ Paddy Husking Society সমূহে ৫০ হাজাৰ মৌন ধান বিচাৰিছে; কোঁপাবোটিৰ জৰিয়তে তাক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছেনে?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries):** দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। Marketing Co-operative Society বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে যিবিলাক ধান খৰিদ কৰা হৈছে সেই ধান আমাৰ ধানবনা চোচাইটি সমূহক দিবৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক জনোৱা হৈছে আৰু ব্যৱস্থা হব বুলি আমাক জনাইছে।

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** কোন কোন Paddy Husking Co-operative ছল্লাৱেৰ চাউল কিনে নিজেদেৰে বুলে ব্যৱসা কৰেছে; সেটা কি সরকার জানেন?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** তেনে সংবাদ আমি পোৱা নাই।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question hour is over.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

### Grant No. 2, "7.—Land Revenue and Grant

#### No.49A "65.—Payment of compensation to Land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System".

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,54,59,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved that a sum of Rs.1,54,59,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

The hon. Minister may move the other Demand also i.e., Demand No. 49A which is corollary to Grant No.2.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.12,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "65.—Payment of compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System".



**Mr. SPEAKER:** Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.12,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "65.—Payment of compensation to land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System".

There are 23 cut motions to Grant No.2 and 4 cut motions to Grant No.49A. Are they going to be moved ?

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog):** Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.2,69,200 under Grant No.2 Major head "7—Land Revenue", Minor head-(b) Settlement Operations (Parties) at page 13 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise present settlement operations)

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300 under grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(Distribution of land eviction, resettlement, classification, incidence of taxation, fishery policy etc., are detrimental to the best interest of the people).

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300 under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise general discussion and to criticise the present Land policy of the Government).

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300 under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To express disapproval of the agrarian policy of the Government).

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3, of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(1. To criticise the Government for not maintaining Tribal Blocks and Belts.

2. To raise a general discussion about the difficulties of the people in the Subankhata Reclamation Area).



**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a discussion regarding opening certain S. D. C. Circle to expedite the land settlement of our State specially in the backward area and to criticise the activities of the officers who are very often responsible for the trouble).

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(1. To criticise the Government policy regarding the Zamindary acquisition of Karimganj Subdivision.

2. To criticise the inefficiency and corruption in the Dewan Manik Chand Courts of Wards Estate which is managed by the Revenue Department.

3. To raise a general discussion).

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA:** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(1. To criticise the grant under this demand.

2. To raise a discussion regarding Dewan Manik Chand Courts of Estate of Karimganj Subdivision managed now by the Revenue Department).

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise this demand).

**Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).



**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300, under Grant No.2, Major head "7—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the demand).

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.12,50,000, under Grant No.49A, Major head "65—Payment of compensation to land holders, etc., on abolition of Zamindari System", at page 503 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.12,50,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** All the cut motions are moved as above.

The hon. Members are aware we are behind the schedule and we shall have to race against time. So I shall be grateful if the hon. Members confine their observations within the limited time, *i.e.*, 10 minutes for hon. Members and 20 for leaders of parties, including Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving my cut motion, I propose to criticise the agrarian policy of the Government of Assam. Now, on this point, I should at the very outset like to say that we extend our hand of co-operation to all the democratic forces and elements within or outside the Congress to implement the land reforms programme as embodied in the Nagpur Resolution of the Indian National Congress.

But as they say, Sir, the policy without practice is barren and practice without theory is blind. It is one thing to pass a resolution, and it is quite a different thing to implement it, and so far as the Government of Assam is concerned, it has been singing on the point of implementation. The policy enunciated is nothing new. The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee set up in 1949 recommended radical land reforms; the First Five-Year Plan made general recommendations; The Second Five-Year Plan came out with more definite recommendations; the Central Government from its highest official forums in the country and the Congress Organization from its platforms of Annual Sessions repeatedly assured the country that it would bring about radical land reforms. But all these assurances practically remained on paper as the State machineries have done practically nothing to implement these promises. So, we find that the tenants continue to be evicted in hundreds and thousands. Government has fixed a ceiling on land holdings but that ceiling has not been implemented in practice. Even after the abolition of the Zemindars in Goalpara and Karimganj, the actual tenants have not been given the records of rights. At the same time the Zamindars who have been deprived of their rights have not been given the rehabilitation benefits. In fact, there has been only transfer and not abolition of the system of Zamindari. So, it has helped neither the



Zamindars nor the tenants who were sought to be freed from the exploitation of Zamindars. Such is the state of affairs in our basic industry, Agriculture, that production has been stagnated with its evil effects of food scarcity, high prices, absent of capital formation, growth of unemployment, depletion of foreign exchange on account of food imports—all leading to a serious crisis in the Second Five Year Plan. Unless radical land reform measures are taken up, all plans for economic development will remain unfulfilled. The reactionary and conservative elements are so strongly entranced in the seats of power that while they pay lip service to land reform measures, in practice they try to do everything in their power to torpedo and quash these measures when the question of implementation comes. The evasion of the provisions in respect of the land reform measures and ceiling on lands takes the form of purchase or transfer of lands in an extensive scale. Change of tenancy that took place after the Adhjar Protection Act has come into force, clearly shows that the protection sought to be given to the tenants could not be made effective due to the defiance of its provisions by the landlords. This change of tenancy practice still continues unabated. As Shri G.L. Nanda in his report to the A.I.C.C. says, "Lastly, even where the tenants are aware of their rights, they are generally in a weak position both economically and socially to insist on their rights. If the tenancy laws are to be effective, it is necessary that they should be very simple. Besides that there should be administrative support to counteract the effect of the social and economic weakness of the tenants. On the contrary in many States (including of course, Assam) there is no administrative machinery. There are also no valid records from which the tenants can claim their possession. (This is equally so in respect of the tenants of Goalpara and Karimganj). In some other places under the customary practice the tenants' names are not entered and even if the tenants' names are entered in some cases, it becomes very difficult for the tenants to establish his possession by real evidence and even if he tries to do so, the distant court frequently deters him from doing so. Finally the attitude of the Revenue officer at any time may dissuade him from doing that." (Reference:—page 37 of Sri Nanda's Report to the A.I.C.C.)

Again at page 65 of the same report he says, "one of the main difficulties the lack of proper administrative agency".

So unless a popular administrative machinery is found the latter cannot succeed however admirable they may be in pronouncement. So far as the policy of the Government of Assam is concerned as embodied in the recent Government resolution, it is essentially opposed to the spirit of the Nagpur resolution. It is in fact a declaration that the Government of Assam is determined not to settle lands with landless tillers and that the so-called encroachers would be forcibly evicted.

The theory of forest reserves as presented by the Government Resolution does not stand a moment's scrutiny. It is unrealistic to take up the question of Forest Reserves sub-division or district wise; it should be taken up on regional basis. Assam is surrounded by vast areas of forest from Bhutan right up to Burma. Besides the Hill districts of Assam are full of forest. So there is no fear of desert coming to Assam. The rest of Assam does not require reservation of 33 per cent of forest areas. Therefore, the picture which the Government resolution gives on the necessity of forest, is based on half truth and distortion of facts and is not actually in conformity with the reality of the situation.



The policy regarding the PGRs is also unsound because the primitive method of uncared for grazing grounds has been given up in almost all countries of the world now. The future of the cattle population lies in fodder growing in compact areas on an intensive scale and not in P.G.Rs. But unfortunately the Government Resolution is just the reverse. While it wants to dereserve and open as many village reserves as possible it seeks to retain as many Professional Grazing Reserves as possible.

The Government resolution itself gives a history about the land settlement policy of the Assam Government—in different phases—which is essentially political and not agrarian. When Sir Saadulla was in power, there was a tendency to throw open the reserves and give those lands to the immigrants from East Bengal. When the Congress Government came to power they adopted a policy to stop this. So the question of Professional Grazing Reserves and other Reserves somewhat became a question of sentiment and not a rational question. Now, that policy should be given up once for all. We must approach that problem on a scientific basis and not from a sentimental or emotional point of view that used to be taken during the previous regimes.

Another source of land is the tea garden waste land. After a century they have brought only about 25-30 per cent of the land of the total grant under tea, keeping a large reserve for future expansion. Of the total 14 lakh acres of land at least 2 to 3 lakhs acres could be immediately be released for cultivation. Government has requisitioned only 43,000 acres. But after requisition they are again being derequisitioned, e.g., let us cite the instance of Bhitardond. Government requisitioned some land, but due to the pressure from the management they have again derequisitioned. Then again it was requisitioned, but again at the intervention of the Minister of Revenue, under the pressure of the Management, it is being derequisitioned. In one of the Memoranda submitted by the Jorhat Kisan Sabha to the Minister for Revenue, they have shown that in that Subdivision alone there about 83,500 bighas of cultivable waste land, which can immediately be settled with the landless peasants. That comprises tea garden waste land 11,600 bighas, Forest—17,000 bighas, V.G.R. 1,690 bighas, Government waste land 53,100 bighas, private land—200 bighas. If this land is there and they are quite ready for being settled with the landless peasants, why should the Government be so conservative and slow in making it available to the landless people? Why should they not throw it open to the deserving landless people? After the Silchar meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, Government is following a ruthless eviction policy. People are being rendered landless and homeless. Justice demands that these people should be given alternative lands. Near about Gauhati, Sir, we find, vide Gazette Notification No.2245/26, dated 5th March, 1958, that thousands of peasants are going to be evicted. Government has not made any provision for getting alternative lands for them. According to the Gazette Notification, it is stated that 24 villages in the Kamalpur and Gauhati Circles of the Kamrup District are going to be made available to the Railway authorities for the purpose of railways. Of these 10 villages fall within the Kamalpur Circle and the rest in the Gauhati Circle. Here in this area, there are about 2,000 Kisan families and 450 other families and so altogether 2,450 families are there. In these 24 villages, while we appreciate for the expansion of the railways that land is to be acquired, we also demand that immediately for those people who will be evicted, alternative land must be made available. Government must give alternate land for these 2,450 families without delay.



Moreover, nearabout Gauhati itself, there are vast tracts of Sarkari waste land at the foothills and there are some marshy lands which can be made ready and given to the Railways without evicting the people. It is also proposed that land will be acquired for the Railways from Narangi to Pandu. For that purpose alternative land was suggested by the people and it was also approved by the General Manager, but Government seems to be quite callous about that.

There is another Government Notification which appeared in the Gazette dated the 14th January, 1959 and according to that it was said that in district of Kamrup, Gauhati Subdivision, for public purpose—for construction of Government Offices, building, etc. it is notified that for that purpose the area more or less two miles in width from the Brahmaputra to Chandmari road 7 miles in length from Narangi east to the point of railways in the west, a part of Chandmari—these 14 square miles of land is going to be acquired and this will mean that 11 villages in that area itself viz; people of 11 villages of Panbari and Beltola Mauza are going to be ousted and as a result of this 15,200 families covering a population of 75,000 are going to be evicted. Government has made no provision for any alternative land for these people. So without going over to the entire State, we find nearabout Gauhati itself, about 5,000 families according to these two Notifications in the Gazette are going to be displaced. They are going to be made refugees so to say in their own home land. There is no policy and programme of the Government to rehabilitate these people. Not only that. Many of these people have not yet got their names in the records of right and therefore the landlords are very anxious to have these lands acquired quickly by Government because as the settlement operation are going on as already stated, and as the administration in settlement is manned by people who have the interest of the landlords in their hearts, so these people are trying to delay the attestation. The settlement Officers under the pressure of the big landlords of Gauhati are delaying the attestation. I can give the names of few such landlords—Shri Manik Chaudhury possesses 4,048 bighas, Shri P.G. Dumbraine 2,300 bighas, Shri Kumudswar Goswami 2,601 bighas, Shri Girish Chaudhury 730 bighas, Shri H. Dumbraine 1,500 bighas.

Similarly we find that so far as the Patta-holders are concerned, there are big land holders and as the settlement operation is going on, in order to avoid the names of the riots, attestation is not being done. If the land is acquired before the attestation, these poor riots will not get any compensation. It is by this way that exerting strong influence over the Government by these landlords, who have strong influence over the officers of the Government not only in the settlement affairs but in other spheres also, they are holding back the attestation, so that these poor riots may not set any compensation. That is the policy of our Government. Sir, in the *Natun Assamiya* dated the 24th March, there is a news item to the effect that as many as 1,200 indigenous peasants have been evicted in Nowgong.

That is happening in Nowgong. We find that the Government is following a policy of evicting the people from their places. My suggestion is that until and unless.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The peasants round about Gauhati are on Government reserves.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** No. They are on patta lands of big landlords. If these lands are acquired just now before attestation, the poor peasants will be deprived of the share of compensation for those lands. As a matter of fact, the landlords are very keen and eager to give away their lands before attestation so that they can get the whole amount of compensation.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It may be because of the Adhiars Act.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Because of the fact that after attestation they will have their names recorded in Column 6 of the Jamabandi as occupancy tenants. The landlords are interested in completing the Acquisition Proceedings in a hurry and before attestation so that these particular people may be deprived of a share of the compensation.

These landlords are in a hurry to have those lands acquired now and to delay their attestation and Government is helping in the delay. The Settlement Officer is keen enough to settle lands with his own nephew. I have got papers to show, of course, I do not mean the present Deputy Commissioner. But the previous Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup in File No. .... applied for some land in the name of his wife through his son-in-law, who is a Senior Assistant Settlement Officer.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What is the position of the son-in-law ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** His son-in-law in the second degree. The Deputy Commissioner's wife got the patta within six months it was made periodic. This land has been sold to another man soon after the receipt of the periodic patta. This is how the deserving peasants are not getting land.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Who is the present Settlement Officer at Gauhati ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** His name is Shri Sarat Barua. His son-in-law in the second degree was the Senior Assistant Settlement Officer.

Another thing on which I should like to make a few suggestions because my time is very limited, is with regard to the co-operative farming. The Nagpur Resolution of the Indian National Congress put Co-operative Farming on the agenda. Provided it is handled carefully and intelligently there will be no opposition to this from the peasants. So far as the principle is concerned, sooner or latter in the co-operative farming, the peasants have to pool their resources and to avail of the advanced mechanised technique of cultivation. Let me not be misunderstood that I am opposed to co-operative farming. Nor the peasants in the long run will be opposed to it. But the difficulty is that the idea of private property is strongly permeated in the consciousness of the farmers. It takes time to bring them together as experience shows. That reality also is to be understood. The experience of the existing co-operative farms is also far from ideal so as to enthuse people towards co-operative farming. In this connection, what is needed to day is distribution of land to poor peasants and agricultural labour and help in cultivating it. The tenancy



reforms and land distribution will enthruse such farmers and agricultural labourers to work and they will be inevitably drawn to co-operative efforts when they find that individual farming on small pieces of land is not profitable to them. So far as the formation of co-operative societies is concerned, greater emphasis should be given to the policy of persuasion than to the policy of indirect pressure. In view of the above, I should like to place a few concrete suggestion for immediate implementation. My first suggestion is that in the matter of giving settlement, Government should see that, particularly in the urban or sub-urban areas, there should be no settlement of Sarkari waste land to private individuals. Of late, we have seen, for example, in Gauhati, that while on the one hand lands are being acquired for Government purpose, on the other hand sarkari lands are being settled to individuals. I know, there are many petitions pending before the Revenue Minister where there are recommendations from the Assistant Settlement Officer or Settlement Officer for giving lands to some ladies and gentlemen including many Members of this House. I do not like to give the names because that will be a "bad taste" to them. But I think it will be a worst taste if at this time some Members of this House take land depriving the Government of the opportunity of utilising those lands to their utmost, or when other lands are still to be acquired. I can also cite instances about Jorhat. I have got numerous instances at my disposal ; but I do not want to go into all these details. My only request to the party in power and the Government is that in the matter of land settlement, Government should be very careful. So far as those who are in public life, whether in Government service or as representatives of the people, are concerned, their own records should be very clean.

I should like to suggest that there should be no eviction of peasants from lands pending land distribution. Immediate codification of all Land Reforms measures in a consolidated form is necessary. Implementation of the Land Reforms measures passed heretofor and passing and implementing the outstanding measures within 1959 should also be arranged by the Government. There should be creation of a land pool out of the surplus lands available from all sources for distributing them to poor peasants and agricultural labour. There should be re-fixation of ceilings at three times the economic holding according to the recommendation of the Land Reforms Panel of Planning Commission and deserving annual patta holder should be converted into periodic patta holders without premium. I understand that the Government propose to take premium in 5 annual instalments. My suggestion is that the deserving patta holders should be given periodic pattas without any delay and without any premium. Lastly, there should be no land distribution except through the Land Settlement Advisory Committees and in these Committees Kisans should be adequately represented at all levels. There are many other things. But I do not like to go into the details. I think, if Government take an attitude of implementing all the legislations that are already there or for the matter of that, all progressive parties, then I am advocating that there should be co-operation from all progressive sections in the country. I should like of course to make it very clear that to bring about any land reform is not a very easy job either for the Government or for the ruling party. We know that with the establishment of a democratic Government the reactionary forces do not die out. For centuries certain classes of people have become very powerful and even when their position is somewhat dislodged through certain legislations they go on giving a fight to maintain their power. Government shall have to take note of this.



We need not be afraid of any class struggle. Class struggle does not necessarily mean violent conflict. It is only natural that the class of people who have land in their possession will try their utmost to retain as much land as they can. But on the other hand if the tiller of the soil does not get the land then he will never be enthused to take to intensive cultivation or to accept improved method of cultivation for the very reason that his existence is very insecure. Unless and until we can give security to the tiller of the soil, there will never be large-scale use of improved methods of cultivation. Therefore, the Government should be prepared to face class conflict. But I am sorry to say that some of the leading Members of the Government party has associated themselves with some organisations that are pledged to resist land reforms. Belonging to the Government party they are taking police help to meet their end. With police help they want to teach a lesson to those who want to come in their way and to retain their power over their land. According to the Adhars Act, the peasants are to give not more than 1/5th of the principal crop produced. So, the land owners can get only up to 1/5th from the peasants. In some places the peasants are giving 6 Puras only. Through the strength of our organisation and agitation we can afford to pay less. As a matter of fact, near about Gauhati, in the Beltola Mouza at least, we have enforced this procedure of giving 6 Puras only per bigha of land and not more to the land lords. If they, I mean the land-lords, do not accept at the rate of 6 Puras then they cannot get anything at all. Our Revenue Minister knows about this strong organisation of ours. We are now trying to enforce this procedure in other Mouzas also as much as possible. We are thus breaking the age-old conservatism and feudal reaction. The land reform has done a very good thing. This land reform will not only give land to the tiller of the soil, but if implemented properly, will bring a social revolution in our country and the entire cultivating population of our country will be working with that zeal and enthusiasm for more production which will make us not only self-sufficient in food but there will be surplus production of food in India and then there will be a great capital formation and then we will not have to go to America or Soviet Union for help. This land reform is the national issue at this stage of Indian revolution. If this land reform is implemented then one side of our progress is completed and then we can easily go on in the industrial production in our country. So, the Government, if they are true to the spirit of the Nagpur Resolution, should understand the implication of this land reform. The narrow outlook of the question should be given up and if laws stand in the way then such laws should be amended. If in the administration there is something wrong and cannot march with the time then that administration should be drastically reformed to bring improvement.

Wherever there is any upsurge by the peasants in exercise of their rights, it should not be interpreted that they are incited to commit any violence like murder, assault, and so on. Within the last 10 years of this struggle for their right there has not been a single case of rioting, beating, etc., in the Beltola Mouza. So far, not a single land holder has been insulted in this connection and yet there has been a success. When this land reform is a national issue let not the leaders, particularly the leaders of the Congress party, associate themselves with the class of land lords and try to resist land reform. I should like to tell the House at the last moment that if anybody tries to stop the tide of land reform then he will



be greatly mistaken. He will not be able to stop this tide and if he tries to do so then he will be swept away as the mighty Brahmaputra sweeps away any obstacle put on its way. Let the Government be on the side of progress and not on the side of conservatism. While I appreciate the speech of Shri Ali Ahmed I must say that while my emphasis is on "progress" his emphasis appears to be on "order". Let us agree to give emphasis on "ordered progress."

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember a saying by Lenin that if any one speaks of politics except class politics he should be put along with a Kengaroo in an exhibition. (*Laughter*). A politicalman or a group or a party represents the interest of a certain class of people. It upholds the interest of that class and it tries to promote the strength of that particular class. In this way, our ruling class is a political party representing the interest of a certain class of people, that is the rich class of people. It represents the interest of the foreign capitalists, the feudal lords, the monopolists and the nationalists jugglers and bourgeois. That is it is a party for the rich. So when there is a movement from the lower strata of society to get the properties of this class and to extinct this class altogether from the society, and when it is about to achieve this object, the ruling party comes to the help and safety of this privileged class with police and military forces. This movement is going on from the past and to curb this movement the Governments in those days also applied all their resources. I mean, in the pre-independence days when the alien rulers were ruling India. In those days, the alien rulers created a feudal class and gave all facilities for the development and improvement of this class with the motive of keeping them in power. But after independence this ought to have changed but even now this same practice is followed by the present rulers and the poor peasantry is looked upon by this Government as a class of people meant to be suppressed.

Sir, our hon. Member from Gauhati in course of his speech gave some glimpses how peasant uprising took place in Gauhati in 1947 and 1948 and which were tried to be suppressed by the same party rulers. Some more instances are also there e.g., the incident at Bajraghat in Mangaldoi where the peasant movement was suppressed by lathi charge and bullets. In Sibsaagar peasants are in occupation of a portion of the Banamali Grant but the Government arrested the peasant and kept them in jail custody. In Berhat Grant peasant took possession of some land but this Government went with military forces and arrested the peasants and prosecuted them. In Jorhat at Teok when the adhiars went to fields to get their share of crop they were beaten, arrested and taken to police custody and then released on bail. In this way, there are thousands of instances in which in every subdivision how brutally the Government tried and are trying to root out the peasant movement.

Besides, Sir, the Government is not settling land with the landless people. On the one hand, Government is trying to save the interest of the rich class and on the other hand landless people who are hankering after land are not shown any favour. Landless people are everywhere. I do not want to go into details by giving number of landless peasants in every subdivision. Besides, landless peasants—there are peasants who have



become landless being flood affected and erosion affected, who are wandering from place to place and from door to door of the Government offices begging for land for the livelihood of their families and themselves. Herein, I remember Wordsworth's poetry as taught to us in schools:—

'I wander lonely as a cloud

That floats over vales and hills

When all at once I saw a crowd

A host of golden daffodils'.

The peasants are of course not wandering for daffodils but for lands. They are land hungry people and daffodils have no charm for them.

In Sibsagar some people were in occupation of some land in Rangali Reserve and there is a standing decision of the Sibsagar Subdivisional Land Advisory Board that that portion of reserve should be dereserved and allotted to landless people, but landless people sitting there are not allowed to do so but Government is crushing them by breaking their houses, and setting fire to the dwellings and using elephants to smash the huts.

In Ouguri P. G. R. there are about 26,000 bighas from sometime before independence some people who are landless were in occupation of some land there and there were petitions to issue pattas to these landless people but to no effect but since independence, i.e., since 1947-48 hundred of houses were destroyed by Government setting fire on them and at that time we published a booklet: —'Congressar Rajyat Manar Atyachar', but the booklet was proscribed by the Government. In this financial year crops of more than 2,000 bighas were destroyed and let cattle and buffaloes graze the standing crops which were about to be reaped.

There are landless people in every district but Government is remaining a casual observer. But Government is very active if these peasants encroach land of tea gardens or of big landlords, etc., to evict or eject them.

Sir, the Government want to solve the agrarian problem by co-operatives. The Congress Party in Nagpur passed a resolution which says, 'All permanent residents of villages where they own land or not should be eligible for village co-operatives.'

Sir, now when the peasants are very active to liquidate this group of this class, Government at once come forward to form co-operatives so that the rich land owners can be there in the co-operatives getting an entrance by the back door. Sir, the Ceiling Act is a farce because it is very late. Moreover it has given land to the extent of 150 bighas per family which means that the joint family is broken thereby. Now, these land owner people are also entitled to be members of this co-operatives; that being so, ultimately the leadership of these co-operatives will go to them because if there will be three or four people possessing each 150 bighas they will take one or two landless people and then form a co-operative farming and thereby become leader of that society. In this way Sir, I see that it is for rehabilitation of the rich class of people that Government has formed these co-operative farming societies. I agree Sir, that co-operatives should be formed but



formation of co-operatives is not the only solution of the agrarian problem in the State. I agree also that if co-operative farming societies are formed, production may be increased to some extent but co-operatives do not mean to be a step forward to socialism. Socialism has got two sides—one is technical and another social side. So if the lion share of a certain production goes to the hands of the rich landowners then it is not co-operative farming but it is something like team work of some people and it cannot be called co-operative farming.... (Speaker rings the time limit bell)..... I am concluding Sir. Now, my point is this, if Government really have an intention for improving the agricultural economy of the State or to solve the agrarian problem then my suggestion is that the lands fit for cultivation and available in the grazing reserves—the P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs., or the forest reserves or the grants in tea gardens, etc., should be requisitioned and taken over by Government to distribute it to the landless cultivators for settlement through real co-operatives.

Now, Sir, I see from this Press Note of the Government published in the *Assam Gazette Extraordinary* it says that "so far forests reserves are concerned Government have no land". Secondly, in the case of professional grazing reserves, "the existing reserves are not considered to be sufficient." Then Sir, "at present the surplus lands in tea gardens which can be requisitioned without affecting the industry"—i.e., there is also no land. What that means? It means that certain lands in the grants are kept for the purpose of developing the tea industry. If that is so, where will the peasants go. If they go to the right the Government will say "my friends, these are reserves you cannot go there"; if they go to the left Government will say "well, these are grants, you cannot go there"; if they turn to the back Government will say "these are professional grazing reserves, you cannot enter there" and if they go to the front Government will say "that land is of 150 bighas provided under the Ceiling Act, you cannot go there". Then where will the peasants go? That is why I say that all available lands should be taken in the hands of the Government to be settled with landless peasantry for cultivation.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** What does my Friend mean by landless peasants, Sir?

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** If my Friend does not know the meaning of that word then he is not fit to be a Member of this House..... (laughter).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There should not be any personal attack on the capacity of hon. Members.

Mr. Borbaruah, have you finished?

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH:** Yes, Sir.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I am grateful that you have kindly allowed me to take part in these discussion on this Demand. The other day I took an opportunity to give vent to some ideas about the Government's land policy. Sir, it is a fact that a considerable number of our population has become landless and so long as they have not been provided with cultivable lands, the discontent that is prevailing in the country cannot be brought down. I remember Sir, in 1947 I made a move being in the Cabinet to have some lands which are



not fit for afforestation in the forest reserves thrown open to the real cultivators and after much discussion it was decided that it was not safe at that time to allow people—one and all—to have land in the reserved areas. Now, the previous Forest policy was a bit amended in a way and it was decided that people besides the tribals could be settled in the forest areas as forest villagers. Since then, Sir, this practice has been going on and a large number of people, I mean plain and non-tribal people, have been settled in the forest areas as forest villagers but Sir, there has been some trouble about it due to certain improper dealings or, I can go to the length of saying due to corruption prevailing amongst the forest officers, the forest policy of the Government in that regard could not be as fruitful as it was expected.

Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya has referred to the land policy of the Government for giving land to the tillers of the soil and the other day also it was mentioned here that should be the policy. But we must see that even if that is achieved whether it will solve the problem that we are face to face now. Then again Sir, considering the increase of our population, the annual steady and sharp rise of population, that will not solve the problem. Rather I would support some other suggestion, that is we must take stock of our land resources while there is time. Sir, we have heard that most of our lands are lying fallow most part of the year and that those that are cultivated also are done so half heartedly with the result that you will find where paddy can be grown as much as 20 maunds per bigha only 5 to 6 maunds are being grown. That is one thing we did not take our land resources very seriously. I have seen the practice in my district also that there is a tendency in the people to cultivate as much area as possible. They always prefer extensive cultivation to intensive cultivation. The other day I suggested that the Agriculture Department must be made many times more efficient to enable them to tackle this problem so that our people may not waste their land resources and so that they can make a proper use of them. Sir, it has been said by many of my Friends that there are vast areas of land in the name of Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves, I also said that I did not want to open all those areas to cultivation immediately because our people are not used to it. But gradually a policy should be adopted to the effect that all these reserves which are not put to any use are narrowed down and put to proper use so that our people may not starve in future, and we should have every seriousness on the policy we profound. For instance, we say and we have been saying that our land resources must be put to proper use and our cattle population must be improved. It is also said scientifically by experts that it is of no use to let loose the cattle without any care for years I should say. I mean when they are let loose then nobody knows when they will come back to their cowsheds. Therefore, we should look round and see if something cannot be done in this regard by way of putting these reserves to proper use. If that can be done, a section of the population can be settled there who can cultivate these lands thereby adding to our food production. Then regarding the forest reserves, it has been said that the percentage of our forest reserved is even short now. But we know Sir, that we have not been having a balanced atmosphere I mean climate even with this percentage. On the one hand we are keeping aside our forest lands and at the same time we are being affected by natural calamities like floods and draught. But we must counteract these calamities for the purpose of feeding our population by dereserving some of our forest lands. There is no harm if we dereserve some of our forest land which are fit for cultivation and not fit for afforestation. We are to fight against nature and in this way we will be able to



solve our problem. We shall have to fight the floods as we are doing now, and we shall have to try to control our rivers and save our people. The other day I also mentioned that along with the deforestation of land which is fit for cultivation, we must take care to bring under cultivation the fallow lands which are now lying without any use. Therefore, the Embankment and Drainage Department should attend to this also. If we can control our rivers and reclaim our lands and throw them to the cultivators for cultivation, it will help us a lot. Sir, unless we add to our land resources by these means the policy that land will be given to the tillers will not solve our problem because we cannot make our tillers give up their traditional habits of cultivation immediately and take up the scientific methods of cultivation. That will take years. I am a cultivator myself and I know myself that it is very difficult to give up this traditional habit immediately and unless we, in the meantime add to our land resources by the means mentioned above, other things will not be able to solve our problem. So Sir, in connection with the agrarian policy, I beg to suggest again that these steps must be taken early and shake off our conservatism and sentiment about the forest reserves or about the Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves and take time by the forelock so that we can have these lands ready for cultivation. Sir, regarding the other observations made by my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya, that our Government is a party with the land-holders in evicting all those landless tenants, I should like to say that that was a very sweeping and general statement because unless we can cite an instance that in such and such places or that in such and such court a case was instigated by a Government servant, such a statement is not warranted at all. Of course, Sir, if we speak about the law, that is a different question. These land-holders may go to the law court under some section of the law and law is taking its own course. Delays may also occur here and there, I admit that. But we cannot say that Government is out to help the land-holders in evicting the cultivators. The law is there to check that. Of course much may be said against the policy regarding the ceiling because a cultivator cannot cultivate by any means 150 bighas of land if he wants to cultivate properly. Only 30 bighas of land will be enough for him and if it is of a joint family, then it may come up to 60 bighas or so and a cultivator cannot cultivate properly more than that. Anyway, if that is found not suitable, action will be taken to amend the rules relating to ceilings. Everything should be done with the sanction of the law. Therefore, it is not Government which instigate the land-holders and I do not agree with him in that.

Regarding some other eviction cases, I want to say a few words. I have noticed in some cases that in reserved lands people were allowed to settle down by the orders of Government about 13 to 15 years ago and in the meantime when Government had changed its policy, a notice was served to the people to quit the land. But somehow the people could not quit the land and Government also did not take any step to evict them. I have seen many such cases. So Sir, I suggest that in such cases Government should be lenient so that there may not be any hardship on these people. Sir, I was told that in one case when a notice was served, the people did not quit the land and Government could not take proper steps. But, Sir, even if the people have some fault, Government have contributed to it. They should have been evicted then and there, but after being in the land for 14 or 15 years if they are evicted there will be great hardship. With these few words, Sir, I again make my submission that we should take a stock of our land



resources and formulate a proper agrarian policy so that in future our cultivators may not be in dearth of cultivable land. If we properly take stock of the land resources at our disposal, if there is proper distribution of land and steps are taken for reclamation of land, then I think for years to come there will be no dearth of land in our State. Thank you, Sir.

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যাটো এটা যে ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই। আৰু এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰাই হওক বা জনসাধাৰণৰ ফালৰ পৰাই হওক বা বাইজৰ থুতিনিৰি সকলৰ ফালৰ পৰাই হওক আজি এটা স্থিতিত পৰিকল্পনা লৈ কামত সহযোগীভাৱে আগ বাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব।

মই মাত্ৰ কেইটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছোঁ। আজি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত ঠিক এনে ভাৱে জগাই দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হয় যে দেশত বহু পৰিমাণে মাটি আছে আৰু সেই মাটি মাটিহীন মানুহক অনায়াসে বিতৰণ কৰি দিব পৰা হয়, তেতিয়া আমাৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি ভাবে। আমি দেখাত আজি দেশত যিমানখিনি মাটি আছে সেই অনুপাতে দেশত মাটিহীন মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বহুত বেছি। যিমানখিনি মাটি আছে সেইখিনি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ যদি চেষ্টা কৰা হয় তেতিয়া হলেও গোটেই মাটিহীন মানুহক দিবলৈ মাটিয়ে নোজোৰে ইয়াকে কবোতে আমাৰ যিবিলাক জংঘল আৰু বাগানৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট আছিল সিও আজি আমাৰ দেশত নাইকীয়া হব ধৰিছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ Forest ৰ যি জংঘল আছে আজি দেশৰ জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে সেইবিলাক খুলি দিব পৰা হব নে নহয় সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰি চৰকাৰে কৰিব; কিন্তু আমি দেখাত আমাৰ দেশত আজি যিখিনি জংঘল আছে সেইখিনিও খুলি দি যদি দেশৰ মাটিহীন সকলৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়া হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশৰ ভবিষ্যৎ বংশধৰ সকলৰ কি অবস্থা হব সেইটো চিন্তা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে।

আজি আমাৰ V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. সম্পৰ্কে মই কওঁ যে যদি এইবিলাক খুলি দি মাটিহীন মানুহক বিতৰণ কৰা হয় (যদিও সকলো মাটিহীন লোকক দিব পৰা নহয়) তথাপি কিছুমানক মাটি দিব পৰা হব। প্ৰেজিং খুলি মাটিহীন মানুহক যে মাটি দিব মেলাগে তাক মই নকওঁ; কিন্তু এই সম্বন্ধে দুটা মত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গঢ়ি উঠিছে—এটা মতত চৰকাৰক কৈছে যে আমাৰ V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. বিলাক মুকলি কৰি সেই মাটি মাটিহীন লোক সকলৰ মাজত ভগাই দিব লাগে।

আন মতটোৰ অনুসৰি আমাৰ V.G.R., P.G.R. বিলাক খুলি দিলে আমাৰ গৰু মহ বিলাকৰ খাদ্য নোহোৱা হব, গতিকে আমাৰ V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. বিলাক খুলি দিব নালাগে।

বৰ্তমান এই দুটা মত আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰবল ভাৱে জাগি উঠিছে। যিহওক, কথা হৈছে আমাৰ V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. কিমান অংশ জনসাধাৰণৰ অনিষ্ট নোহোৱাকৈ খুলি দিলে আমাৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিব পাৰি সেইমতে ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত কাৰো আপত্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কথা হল মাটি কিমান পৰিমাণে দিব পৰা হয়, সেই টোহে বিবেচ্য বিষয়। ইয়াৰ লগতে আৰু



এটা কথা আছে, যেতিয়া মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা হয় তেতিয়া মই নিজেই দেখিছো যে কোনো কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ মানুহেও তাত মাটি পায়। কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকে সেই মাটি কিছু দিনৰ পিচত খেতি নকৰি আন ধনী মানুহৰ ওচৰত বিক্ৰি কৰি দিয়ে; তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আকৌ মাটিহীন বুলি নিজক সাব্যস্ত কৰে। বিশেষকৈ মই যোৰহাটৰ কথাই জানো যে তাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দল সমূহত ভুক্ত থকা চাৰি জনে এনেদৰে সদায় মাটিহীন বুলিয়েই কৈ থাকে। আৰু জন সাধাৰণৰ মাজত সোমাই মাটিহীন বুলি আন্দোলন কৰে।

আমাৰ ভটাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াইও মাটিৰ Settlement সম্পৰ্কে কৈছে যে বেদখল-কাৰীক বেদখলকাৰী বুলি সাব্যস্ত নকৰি যিপৰিমাণে চৰকাৰী বিজ্ঞাত মাটি দখল কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকক তেনেকৈ মাটিৰ স্বত্ব দিব লাগে। তেখেতে লগতে যোৰহাটৰ কোনো এক ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ এখন মেমবেণ্ডাৰৰ কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিছে। সেই মেমবেণ্ডাৰত বাগানৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট আৰু Forest reserve বিলাকৰ কিমান অংশ মাটি খুলি দিলে কিমান মাটি মাটিহীনক দিব পৰা হয় সেইটোও তেখেতে দেখুৱাইছে। সেই সংখ্যাটো আছিল সংখ্যা হয় নে নহয় পৰীক্ষাৰে যোগ্য কথা। মই নিজে জানো যে—ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত যোৰহাটত যিমান বাগিছাৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট আছে তাৰ বহু অংশ মাটি Land Advisory Boardৰ জৰিয়তে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি মাটিহীন মানুহক বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। মাত্ৰ দুই চাৰিখন বাগিছাৰ হৈ লিষ্টত দেখুৱা মতে মাটি আছে। আন হাতে যি বিলাকক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে—সেই মাটি সেইসকলে দখল নকৰি কিছুমান মানুহক বিক্ৰি কৰি ওচি গৈছে বা মাটি দখল নকৰি আন ঠাইলৈ গুচি গৈছে। মই আগতেই কৈছো যে কিছু দিনৰ পিচত আকৌ সেইলোক সকলেই মাটিহীন বুলি নতুন নতুন আবেদন চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিছে। অৰ্থাৎ সেইসকলে বিতৰণ কৰা মাটি আনক বেচি এৰি থৈ গৈছে। আনফালে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ডেড লাখ দুলাখ টকা ক্ষতিপূৰণ মাটিৰ বাবদ দখল নকৰাৰ কাৰণে বাগিছাক দিব লগীয়া হৈছে। মাটি দিয়া স্বত্বেও মাটিহীন মানুহে মাটি নলয়। ইয়ো এটা সমস্যাৰ ভিতৰৰে নতুন সমস্যা। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট এতিয়া কেনেকৈ দাবী হব পাৰে। তাৰ পিচত বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই ঔণ্ডিৰ বিজাৰ্ত্তৰ কথা কৈছে। ই আজিৰ কথা নহয়। আজি ৪০ বছৰ ধৰি চলি অহা অসীমাস্তিত সমস্যাৰ কথা। এই বিজাৰ্ত্তত প্ৰত্যেক বছৰেই মানুহে বেদখল কৰি আহিছে আৰু তাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ৰাইজেও আন্দোলন চলাই আহিছে। আৰু ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আপত্তি হোৱাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে সেই লোক সকলক মাটিৰ পৰা উঠাই দিছে। এই বকম বহু বছৰ আন্দোলন চলি অহাৰ পিচত এতিয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ সন্মতি ক্ৰমে প্ৰায় দুহেজাৰ মান বিধা মাটি ঔণ্ডিৰ খুলি দিয়া হৈছে। অকল সেয়ে নহয় আৰু দুখন বিজাৰ্ত্তত যেনে কাৱৈমাৰি আৰু শঙুন পৰা বিজাৰ্ত্ততো প্ৰায় ২১০ হাজাৰ বিধা মাটি মাটিহীন মানুহৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে খুলি দিছে; আৰু সেই মানুহ বিলাকক সমৰায় ভিত্তিত খেতি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিছে।

যেতিয়া মানুহবিলাকক এই মাটি বিতৰণ কৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত হল তেতিয়া তাৰ কাৰণে এখন লিষ্ট সকলো দলৰেই সন্মতি ক্ৰমে তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয় আৰু লিষ্ট মতে ঔণ্ডিৰ বিজাৰ্ত্তত সমৰায় ভিত্তিত মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা হল। আচৰিত কথা এইটোহে যে—এই মাটি বিতৰণৰ খবৰ পাই ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ লোক সকলে লগ লাগি শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱাৰ সভাপতিত্বত এখন সভা পাতিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিলে। শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়া আহিলেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু সভা হৈ গল। গ্ৰেজিং খুলি দিবলৈ বন্ধ কৰা স্বত্বেও বিশৃঙ্খলা সৃষ্টি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে পুনৰ মাটিৰ দাবী জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত দাঙি ধৰিলে। মাটিহীন মানুহকেই মাটি দিয়া উচিত। কিন্তু বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত এই বেদখলকাৰী বিলাকৰ



প্ৰত্যেকৰেই ৭।৮ পূৰ্বা মাটি থকা বুলি শুনা যায়। এনেস্থলত যদি চৰকাৰক তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কাৰণে জগৰীয়া বুলি কোৱা হয় তেনেহলে সেই কথা যুক্তিপূৰ্ণ বুলি কোনো লোকেই সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ লগতে এই কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰাটো উচিত হ'ব যে এনে বিলাক অসমৰ্থন দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰা বেচি বিলাক মানুহেই কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহ বুলি কয়। দুখীয়া দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণক সহায় কৰিবলৈ হলে আইনৰ সহায় ল'বই লাগিব। যদি গাঁৱ জোৰেৰে আইন বা অন্যান্য নিয়ম লংঘন কৰি, বেদখল কাৰ্য্যত মানুহে উৎসাহিত কৰে, তেন্তে দেশৰ ভূমিহীন লোকৰ ভূমি সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সমাধান হ'ব। মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যি মেমবেণ্ডমৰ কথা কৈছে সেই মেমবেণ্ডমত নকৰাবী চাহ কোম্পানীৰ ভেলোণ্ডিত এক হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি আছে বুলি কৈছে। অথচ চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ আগতেই একহাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি বিকুইজিচন কৰি ভূমিহীন মানুহক বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে।

সেইকাৰণে এই এক হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ কথা ইয়াৰ পৰা বাদ দিয়াই উচিত আছিল। কিন্তু মাটি বিতৰণৰ সময়ত কমিউনিষ্ট সকলে বাইজক দেখুৱাবলৈকে তাক দাবী হিচাবে দেখুৱাইছে। ইয়াৰ, পিছত 'কটচ টি কোম্পানীৰ শিলিখা গ্ৰাণ্ট'ৰ (৪৪ নং ১৫০০ বিঘা মাটিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। 'কটচ টি কোম্পানীৰ শিলিখা গ্ৰাণ্ট'ৰ যি মাটি আছিল—Land Advisory কমিটিয়ে আগতেই বিকুইজিচন কৰি ভূমিহীন মানুহ বিলাকক বিতৰণ কৰি দিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে বিৰোধী দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা শ্ৰীযুত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভটাচাৰ্য্যই দিচৈ ফৰেষ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ ১০ (দহ) হাজাৰ বিঘা খুলি দিবলৈ কৈছে। মই কওঁ যে এই ফৰেষ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ভত বহু মূলীয়া উদ্ভিদ সম্পদ আছে—যিবিলাক ৰিজাৰ্ভ খুলি দিলে দেশৰ সম্পদ হ'ব য'ব আৰু জাতীয় সম্পদ নষ্ট কৰি ভবিষ্যত বংশৰ সকলক বিপদত পেলোৱা উচিত নহ'ব। সম্ভৱ হলে ভূমহীন মানহবিলাকক অন্য ঠাইতহে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও এই দিচৈ ফৰেষ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ভটো নগা পাহাৰৰ সীমান্তলৈকে বিস্তৃত আৰু এই 'ফৰেষ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ভ'টো—'dereserved' হলে বিৰাট অঞ্চল এটাৰ মূল্যবান সম্পদ লোপ পাই যাব। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে এই কথাৰ উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে—আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত 'দিক্‌ৰেণ্টেচন' হোৱাৰ ফলত কাঠৰ দাম বাঢ়ি আহিছে আৰু উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে যোৰহাটত কাঠৰ মূল্য এক কিউবিকফুটত ৭।৮ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত হৈছে।

এনে অৱস্থাত যদি ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ কাঠনি বিলাক ভাঙি দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে প্ৰবল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা কাঠৰ অনাটন সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সমাধান হ'ব তাক সহজেই অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। সেই ৰিজাৰ্ভবোৰ খুলি নিদিয়াৰ বাবদ চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপ কৰি বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা বহুতো কথা কৈছে—বজুতাঁ দিছে—কিন্তু সমস্যাৰ সমাধান ক'ত—সেই বিষয়ে কোনো 'suggestion' দিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ অসমীয়াত এটা কথা আছে যে 'দেখ বুলিলে নেদেখে—কথা বুলিলে জগৰ', চৰকাৰে দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে যি কৰিছে তাৰ শলাগ নলৈ কেৱল তীব্ৰ সমালোচনা কৰাটো উচিত নহ'ব। ইয়াৰ লগতে শ্ৰীযুত ভটাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে মাটি বাৰি লোৱাত অলপ সাবধান হ'ব আৰু সেই প্ৰসঙ্গত যোৰহাটৰ এজন কংগ্ৰেচী বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ প্ৰতি ইঙ্গিত দিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গটো পৰিষ্কাৰ হোৱাই উচিত বুলি ভাবি মই কওঁ যে যি জন কংগ্ৰেচী সদস্যই ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ ওচৰত মাটি লৈছে সেইজন ময়েই। যোৰ দুই চাৰিজন বন্ধুৰ মনৰ খুকুৰী গুচাবৰ কাৰণে কথাটো প্ৰকাশ কৰাই শ্ৰেয়। মাটিনো কি বুলিব—এটা পুখুৰী—কম বেচি এবিধা .....

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

তেখেতৰ নামত তেওঁৰ বিধা দু কঠা সাত লোচা মাটি আছে। কাৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ লোৱা হৈছিল তাৰ চাৰ্টিফাইদ' কপি আছে।



**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok):** মরো এইয়া পুৰণা পট্টা আদি লগত লৈ আহিছো। অনুগ্রহ কৰি মোৰ কথা শুনক— এই মাটি মই ২৬।২।৫০ তারিখৰ আগতেই এজন মানুহৰ পৰা লৈছিলো। এই মাটি লোৱা হৈছিল মন্তৰ ৪৯।৫০ চনতেই। আপুনি কৈছে পুৰণি কথা, মই কৈছো নতুন কথা। পুৰণি কথাৰ বিষয়ে মই ভবাই নাছিলো।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** তেতিয়া নিশ্চয় একচনিয়া পট্টা আছিল। একচনিয়া পট্টাৰ মাটিতো কিনিব নোৱাৰে।

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH:** তেতিয়া সেইটো পৰা হৈছিল কাৰণেই কিনিছিলো— এতিয়াও পাৰে। গাঁৱত এনেকৈয়েই মাটিৰ সাল সলনি হয়।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** মুঠতে আপোনাৰ নামত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ ওচৰত ১৩ বিঘা ২ কঠা ৭ লোচা মাটি আছে।

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই মাটি কিয় লোৱা হৈছিল— তাৰ কথা কওঁ। এই মাটি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন অভিযানৰ কাৰণে লৈ তাত মই এতিয়া নানা বকম ফলৰ বাগিছা কৰিছো আৰু সেইমাটি তেতিয়া কাঠনি জংঘল আছিল আৰু মই নিজে ভাঙি, হাল বাহি খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰি যি উদ্দেশ্য লৈছিলো তাকেই কৰিছো। মোৰ সেই বাৰীখন সদনৰ কেইবাজনো সদস্যই দেখিছে। ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়েও নিজে গৈ চাইছিল। মাটি লৈ শস্য উৎপন্ন কৰিলে জগৰ হয় বুলি মই নেজানো।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইখিনি লৈয়েই শ্ৰীমুত ভট্টচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে তাৰ বিবোধিতা কৰিছো আৰু মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিটকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি প্ৰথমেই ধন্যবাদ জনাই মাননীয় সদস্য মতলিব মজুমদাৰ সাহেবকে। তিনি এক জন প্ৰাচীন এবং অভিজ্ঞ লোক। নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাতেই বুঝেছেন যে একজন চাষী বা একটা পৰিবাৰ আজ ১৫০ বিঘা জমি চাষ করতে পারেনা ভালভাবে, তাই তিনি জমির সর্বোচ্চ পরিমাণ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণের আইন সংশোধনের কথা তুলছেন।

আজকের বাস্তব অবস্থায় এটা অত্যন্ত প্ৰয়োজনীয় এবং আসামের কৃষকদের উহা মৰ্ণের কথা। তিনি Forest ৰক্ষাৰ কথাও বলেছেন। আসামে এমন কোন লোক নাই যে আসামের Forest ধ্বংস করে দিতে চায়। কিন্তু আমরা এই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টের নীতিৰমধ্যে আজ প্ৰসঙ্গৰ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য দেখছি। একদিকে P.G.R. বা V.G.R. বা Forest Reserve ৰক্ষাৰ নামে আসামের হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কৃষক পৰিবাৰকে উচ্ছেদের ব্যবস্থা করেছেন অন্যদিকে দেখি কৰিমগঞ্জ মহকুমাৰ দক্ষিণ অংশে প্ৰায় ২০ বৰ্গমাইল একটা এলাকাৰ Forest Reserve নষ্ট করে—মূল্যবান গাছ এবং অন্যান্য সম্পদ নষ্ট করে যে অংশ বেদখল করে রেখেছে একদল পাৰাড্ৰিয়া এবং মিজো এলেকাৰ লোক, গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট তাদেরকে সেখানে থাকবার জন্য ব্যবস্থা করে দিয়েছেন—যদিও অস্থায়ী ভাবে। কিন্তু আমার প্রশ্ন এই দুই নীতি একই সরকারের কি ভাবে হতে পারে?



অন্য দিকে আমি সোজা এবং পরিষ্কার ভাবে বলতে চাই ফরেস্ট বন্ডি নষ্ট করেন সে করেছেন গভর্ণমেন্ট নিজে। করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমার যতগুলি উদ্বাস্ত কলোনী আছে সেগুলি টীলা এবং পাহাড়। জংগল জমি রিকুইজিশন করে গভর্ণমেন্ট কলোনী তৈরী করেছেন। কাজেই দেখা যায় এই গভর্ণমেন্ট ফরেস্ট নষ্ট করার পরিকল্পনা করেছেন এবং করছেন।

সরকার বলেন জমি নাই। কিন্তু আমি কি মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে বলতে পারি ডেটার বাক্স (করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমা) যেখানে C. T. O.-র সাহায্যে টীলা কেটে সমভূমি করার একটা পরিকল্পনা করেছিলেন এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত যেটা বার্থতায় টীলা কেটে সমভূমি করার একটা পরিকল্পনা করেছিলেন এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত যেটা বার্থতায় পর্যাবসিত হয়েছে। সেই ডেটারবাক্সের সংলগ্ন ৫,৫৭০ বিঘা জমি বার বার গভর্ণমেন্ট রিকুইজিশন করার জন্য প্রস্তাব আনেন এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত আসামের মন্ত্রীরা সেটা ডি-ভিরিকুইজিশন করেছেন। এই ৫,৫৭০ বিঘা মাটিই প্রমাণ করে দেয় যে গভর্ণমেন্ট যে বিবৃতি দেন জমি নাই বলে তা বাস্তবতার সংগে সম্পর্কহীন। এই রকম হাজার হাজার বিঘা জমি আছে। আমার দেখা জমি সকল কৃষকের দেখা জমি। জমি পতিত পড়ে থাকবে আর কৃষকেরা উপোষ করবে এটা তো হবেনা। কাজেই চলে বেদখল এবং সরকার শেখ পর্যন্ত উচ্ছেদদের পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করেন। এভাবে কতদিন চলবে? এখনই সরকারের উচিত উচ্ছেদ বন্ধ করে জমি বিলির পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা।

মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলে থাকেন করিমগঞ্জের জমিদারী উচ্ছেদ বড় কঠিন। জমিদারের কোন রেকর্ড পাওয়া যাচ্ছে না আমি আজ একটা জমিদারীর দৃষ্টান্ত দিচ্ছি। করিমগঞ্জের দেওয়ান মানিকচাঁদ ষ্টেট অব ওয়ার্ডস ইন্সটিটিউট সেই মহকুমার প্রায় একতৃতীয়াংশ জুড়ে আছে, এবং Revenue Department উহা পরিচালনা করেন। সেটা দখলকরে নিতে অস্ববিধাটা কি? এই জমিদারীতে অনেক পতিত জমি ছিল বা আছে। সে সমস্ত জমি আছে বন্দোবস্ত দেওয়া হচ্ছে। কিন্তু সেই সমস্ত জমি জমিহীনেরা পাচ্ছেনা। সেই জমিদারীর সংগে বা পরিচালক সরকারী কর্মচারীর সংগে যাদের যোগাযোগ তারাই জমি বন্দোবস্ত পাচ্ছে এবং সিলিং আইন বা আধিয়ার আইনকে ফাকী দিবার জন্য সেই জমি আবার বিক্রয় করে দিচ্ছেন। এখানে এক দল লোককে জমিদার এবং গভর্ণমেন্ট মোটা টাকা পারা হুযোগ করে দিচ্ছেন। অন্যদিকে এই জমিদারীতে টীলা জমিটা বন্দোবস্ত দেওয়া হয়েছে একদল লোককে, আবার নীচের জমিটা দেওয়া হয়েছে অন্য লোককে কলে অনবরত ঝগড়া এবং মারামারি চলছে। এই জমিদারীর ৮১০ মাইল লম্বা এবং ৫১৬ মাইল প্রস্থ একটা এলাকা জুড়ে শোনবিল এবং আরও একটা অংশ রাতাবিল। আজ জমিদারী দখল করে এই দুইটা বিল Fishery হিসাবে গড়ে তুললে আশাকরি করিমগঞ্জের তথা কাছাড়ের মাছের সমস্যার সমাধান হতে পারত। আজ মাছের জন্য আমাদেরকে পাকিস্তানের উপর নির্ভর করতে হয়।

সরকারে যে জমিদারী পরিচালনা করছেন, সেই জমিদার দখল করে নিতে আপত্তি কি? আপত্তির কারণ অবশ্য আমরা বুঝতে পারি। এই সরকারের উপর জমিদার এবং জমির মালিকদের প্রভাব বেশী এবং তাদের সাথেই গভর্ণমেন্টের জমিদারী দখলে এই গভিসমী। আমাদের মন্ত্রীরা গফরে গেলে জমিদারদের সংগেই বেশী দহরম মহরম করেন এবং খানাপানী খান। এবং তাদের সাথেই পুলিশ নিয়োগ করেন। নতুবা আজ পর্যন্ত কতজন জমিদারকে তারা আধিয়ার আইন ফাঁকি দিচ্ছে বা কৃষকদের হয়রান করছে এই অভিযোগে আটক করছেন। হাজার হাজার কৃষক গিয়ে করিমগঞ্জের S.D.O.-র নিকট অনেকবার অভিযোগ করছেন। তাই আমরা বুঝি এই গভর্ণমেন্টের পুলিশ Administrative Machinery এবং সমস্ত কৃষকদের বিরুদ্ধে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে।



সরকার উচ্ছেদ চালাবেন। অন্যদিকে জমিদারী দখল করবেন না, নূতন জমিও বন্দোবস্ত দিবেন বা শিল্প ও কল কারখানা গড়ে লোকের অন্য বায়বস্থাও করবেন না। এই অবস্থা আমাদের লোক আর সহ্য করতে রাজী নয়। যদি সরকার নিজে না করেন তবে অনেক হাংগামায় পড়বেন বলে আমি মনে করি।

এই বলেই আমার জটিল প্রস্তাব আমি সকলের সমর্থনের জন্য রাখছি।

**\*Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the demand and opposing the cut motions, I desire to speak a few words about agriculture. My observation will be confined to the problems in the district of Goalpara. Sir, we all know that the major portion of the Goalpara district was so long under the zamindary system and the genesis of this zamindary system could be traced from the close of the 18th century. At that time, the necessity for the permanent settlement was felt by the British imperialism not for the benefit of the zamindars but for the benefit of India, as at that time, the agriculture was failing. We all know that about 5 lakhs acres of land are under zamindary in the district of Goalpara. Under this zamindary there are huge sections which are called Jotedars and all the Jotedars was not based on the percentage of the total population in the zamindary area. The necessity of these Jotedars was also there for bringing the fallow lands under cultivation; they raised capital for agriculture and they took up land business in the name of their capital. However, Sir, under our national Government, we feel that the land ownership and the cultivation are co-related and for the better development of the country this intermediary should be abolished. With this end in view, many Acts have been passed. The Adhiars Act has been enforced and many Friends of mine in the Opposition have spoken against the inactivity of the Government in regard to this Act. They impressed upon the fact that the Adhiars were tortured by the landlords; in fact, there are many places, where the Adhiars are stronger than the land owners. For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to say that in the district of Goalpara, in the Thanas of Bijni and Lakhipur, where for long five years not a single grain of share of crop was given to the landlords by the Adhiars. Of course, in our side, Goalpara, Golokganj, the landlords are very strong and are fighting against the Adhiars and there are many instances where the Adhiars are being evicted. So, Sir, I request the Government to see their way for implementation of the Adhiar Act in a peaceful manner because the people have not been able to understand the policy of the Government up till now. Again, Sir, in connection with the zamindary, I would like to say that in our place, the Jotedars have been asked to submit their returns under Ceiling Act but in other places the Jotedars are being acquired under Acquisition Act. In this case, the payment which Government will make will differ. Sir, we know that the payment that the Government has made so long is the lowest in India and the problem in this regard is.....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Does the hon. Member mean compensation?

**\*Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI :** Yes, Sir. Because only two districts in the whole of the State are under zamindars. As regards..... I would like to say a few words that employees under the Zamindars were so long cherishing high hopes that Zamindary Estates would be acquired by the Government, but when the Estates were acquired by the Government their hopes are being frustrated. They have not been given any status and they are kept in the possession of Raja. They are not getting the facilities which they were so long enjoying under the Zamindars.



**Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** In Assamese.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Everybody has not got that orthodox background of learning as the hon. Member from Gauhati.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** These officers have been so long given quarters. But now, since the acquisition of the Estates, they are not given quarters, and many of them are working hard without any shelter. Proper attention should be given to them. So, my humble opinion and suggestion is that immediate action should be taken to rehabilitate the huge section of Jotedars and to make provision for them because this huge section and man-power were so long siding with the national movement and social reform. As regards the employees, Sir, immediate action should be taken to extend the benefit of Government employees to them and the academic qualifications should be relaxed in consideration of their honest service for more than 15 to 20 years because now they are being driven off from their service just because they have no requisite qualifications as desired by the Government. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patancharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে কৃষিৰ ওপৰত। কৃষকৰ উন্নতিয়েই দেশৰ উন্নতি, আৰু কৃষকৰ যদি উন্নতি নহয় আমাৰ দেশৰ কেতিয়াও উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমি আমাৰ দেশত যদি গণতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ৰচনা কৰিবলৈ যাওঁ তেনেহলে খেতিয়কৰ ন্যায় দাবী পূৰণ কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব।

আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি কৰিব পৰা জোখাৰে মাটি পোৱা নাই। খেতিয়কে যদি খেতি কৰিবলৈ মাটি নোপায় তেন্তে দেশত খাদ্য উৎপাদন হ'ব নোৱাৰে, গতিকে দেশৰ উন্নতিতো বাধা পৰে। আমাৰ দেশত যিবিলাক মাটি বিত্তৰণ কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাক খেতিয়কে পোৱা নাই। মই উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে Reclamation area-ৰ কথা কওঁ; তাৰ মাটি খেতিয়কৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে মাটি থকা অনাখতিয়কে পাইছে। মাটিহীন মানুহে মাটি পোৱা নাই। মই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সূৰণখাটা Reclamation-ৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছো। তাত যিবিলাকে মাটি পাইছে তেওঁলোকে খেতি নকৰে। গতিকে যিবিলাক মানুহে খেতি নকৰে অথচ মাটি পাইছে তেওঁলোকৰ পট্টা Cancel কৰি খতি কৰি থকা মানুহক মাটি দিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও সূৰণখাটা শিল আৰু বালিময় ঠাই। তাত পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতিবাতি নহয়, গতিকে চৰকাৰে পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে। এই পানীৰ অভাৱে তাত খেতি নোহোৱাত তাত দুৰ্ভিক্ষ লাগি যোৱাৰ আৰ্দ্ৰাহাৰ অনাহাৰে মানুহৰ দুৰ্গতিৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হৈছিল। এই মৰ্শ দিয়া মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে তাত মানুহৰ Starving-ৰ অৱস্থা হোৱা নাছিল। কিন্তু মই নিজে স্থানীয় মানুহ। মই সেই ঘটনা নিজ চকুৰে দেখিছো। অৱশ্যে তাত এখন Fair Price Shop দিয়া হৈছে; কিন্তু সেয়ে যথেষ্ট নহয়।

সেই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ খেতিৰ পৰা দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ নোজোৰে, তেওঁলোকে খাজনা বা Premium দিব পৰা সমৰ্থ নাই। অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰে Stay Order দিছে; কিন্তু সেয়ে যথেষ্ট নহয়। তেওঁলোকৰ Premium দিব পৰা অৱস্থা নাই। গতিকে আদায় হ'ব লগা Premium-ৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকক সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰেহায় দিব লাগে আৰু যাতে সেই খেতিয়কসকলে সুবিধামতে সেই মাটিত খেতি কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে scientific প্ৰণালীৰে পানীৰ যোগান দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক মানুহৰ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।



মাটিৰ সমগ্ৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে অকল কেইটা মান আইন প্ৰণয়ণ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰণয়ণ কৰি বহি থাকিলেই আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্যৰ ওৰ নপৰে। খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বহুতৰে মাটি খেতিৰ উপযোগী নহয়, তাক উপযোগী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাও চৰকাৰৰ কাম। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Ceiling Act কৰি সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ মাটি ১৫০ বিঘা ৰাখিব পাৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ কোনো খেতিয়কে ৫০১৬০ বিঘাতকৈ বেচি খেতি কৰিবও নোৱাৰে আৰু কাৰো তাতকৈ বেচি মাটিও নাই। ভূত পূৰ্ব মন্ত্ৰী নজুমদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই থিক কথাই কৈছে। ৫০১৬০ বিঘাতকৈ বেচি মাটি কোনো খেতিয়ককে দিয়া উচিত নহয়।

তাৰ পিচত আখিয়াৰ আইন কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ শান্তিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। যিবিলাক মানুহৰ মাটি বেচি আছে তেওঁলোকে নিজে খেতি কৰাৰ ওপৰকি যিখিনি আখিয়াৰে দখল কৰি আছে সেই মাটিত তেওঁলোকে মালিকানাশ্ব পোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। কিন্তু আজিলৈ হোৱা নাই। এনেধৰণৰ উদাহৰণ আমাৰ বহুত আছে। এই আইনৰ দ্বাৰা বহুত নাৰালক আৰু বিশ্বাৰ আছকাল হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ পুণৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

যিসকলে বহুদিন ধৰি এডোখৰ মাটি দখল কৰি আছে তেওঁলোকক সেই মাটিত Settlement দিব লাগে। চাৰিও ফালে উচ্ছেদ নীতি আবস্ত হৈছে। আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈয়েই গৈছে (শ্ৰীসৰ্বেশ্বৰ বৰদলৈ—“বেদখল কৰিলেও দিব লাগিবনে?”) আৰু ময়ো ভাবো যে এডোখৰ মাটিৰ জংঘল ভাঙি এজনে বেদখল কৰিছে, তেওঁৰ মাটি নাই কাৰণেই তাত বহিছে। সেই লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা কল্যাণকামী চৰকাৰৰ নীতি বিৰুদ্ধ কথা। সেই খেতিয়ক সকলক খেতি কৰি দেশৰ খাদ্য বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে দখলহে দিব লাগে। বেদখল কৰিলেও তিনি বছৰ ধৰি যিসকলে খেতি কৰি আছে সেই মাটিত বহি আছে—তেওঁলোকক দখল দিব লাগে। আনকি ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লকত যিবিলাক ট্ৰাইবেল বহি আছে তেওঁলোককো তেনেকৈ উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। যথেষ্ট উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ জয়পুৰ নগচলা আদি ঠাইত আছে। তেওঁলোককো উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে সেই মাটিত ১০১২ বছৰ ধৰি খেতি কৰি আছে। সেই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰা নিতান্ত অন্যায় হৈছে।

সেই লোকসকলে পট্টাৰ কাৰণেও চৰকাৰক আবেদন কৰিছে আৰু পট্টা পোৱা মানুহকো পট্টা বাতিল কৰি দিছে। অলপতে তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদো কৰিছে। ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক খুলি যদি ট্ৰাইবেলৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষাই কৰা হয় তেন্তে এই ১০১২ বছৰ ধৰি খেতি কৰি থকা ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কি অৰ্থ হব পাৰে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লকত অনা ট্ৰাইবেলে ৫১ বছৰ ধৰি খেতি কৰি বহি দখল কৰি থাকিলে সেইবিলাকক তুলি দিব লাগিব নে নেলাগে?

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** সেইটো বেলেগ কথা—সেইটোৰ আইন আছে,—ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক বেল্টৰ আইনমতে নিশ্চয় কাম কৰা চৰকাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য হব।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.



(After lunch)

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আগতে জয়পুর পিচলা বিজার্ডৰ পৰা জনজাতীয় লোক সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কথা কৈছিলো। তেওঁলোকক যি ধৰণেৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছিল সি অতি নৃশংস ভাবে হৈছিল। তেওঁলোকক সন্ধিয়া অগ্নি সংযোগ কৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছিল। ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট বা ব্লকৰ পৰা যদি নীতি অনুসাবে লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হয় তেন্তে ধৰ্মত বা শাস্য নষ্ট কৰিব পাৰে। সেই বুলি তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰ জুই লগাই উঠাই দিয়াৰ নিয়ম নাই।

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) :** মাননীয় সদস্যই যি অভিযোগ দাঙি ধৰিছে সি সম্পূৰ্ণ সত্য নে ?

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS :** হয়, সম্পূৰ্ণ সত্য কাৰণেই আজিৰ সদনত উত্থাপন কৰিছো। গত ২৯।৪।৫৮ তাৰিখে এটা ডেপুটেশ্যনৰ দলে নুয়া মন্ত্ৰী আৰু বাজহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ এই মন্ত্ৰে প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি আবেদন জনাই আৰু যিবিলাক, মানুহক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছিল তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ বসতি দিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰিছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিবৰ কাৰণেও আবেদন কৰা হৈছিল। এই বিষয়ে মই তিনিটা অভিযোগ উল্লেখ কৰিছিলো। সেই কেইটা হৈছে—

(1) That the Tribal people occupying lands in Joypur-Pichala situated within the Tribal Belt may be issued pattas for the lands under their occupation.

(2) That landless non-tribals who have been occupying lands not under occupation of the Tribals may also be given patta for the same.

(3) That there should be an enquiry as to how the rich land speculators could get settlement in that area.

এই দৰেই তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতো অভিযোগ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জনোৱা হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিকৰ চৰকাৰে কৰিব বুলি কৈছিল। কিন্তু, বৰ দুখেৰে সৈতে মই সদনত জনাব লগীয়া হৈছো যে আজিলৈকে এই উচ্ছেদ কৰা মানুহ বিলাকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ কোনো বকম সমাধান নহল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও, অন্যান্য ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক বা বেণ্টৰ পৰা যিবিলাক জনজাতীয় লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে—যেনেকৈ জপাডঙা বিজাৰ্ড আৰু মৈঠাবাৰী গাঁৱৰ ৬৭ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত বসবাস লোকৰো খেতি নষ্ট কৰিছে আৰু ৫৬ বাৰ উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ এনে ধাৰণা হৈছে যেন চৰকাৰৰ সদায় এই মানুহবিলাকৰ বিপক্ষে। ঠিক এই দৰেই নগাঁওৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত (বৰদলং, লক্ষ্মা-তোতা আদি ঠাইত) যিবিলাক জনজাতীয় লোক বসবাস কৰিছে তেওঁবিলাকক মাটিৰ দি পটা দিয়া হৈছিল—তাব 'কেনচেল' কৰি মানুহ বিলাকক অথবা ভূমিহীন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে বুলি তেওঁবিলাকৰ ধাৰণা হৈছে। এসময়ত, মোৰ এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে জনজাতীয় লোক সকলক দিবৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট মাটি আছে। যদি সেয়ে হয়, মই এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে ভূমিহীন এই জনজাতীয় লোকসকলক ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট বা ব্লকত কিয় 'চেটেলমেণ্ট' দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে মই চৰকাৰক এই পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে অতি সোনকালে কিমান জনজাতীয় লোকৰ



মাটি নাই তাৰ এটা পিয়ল কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ পৰা যিমান সংখ্যক এনেধৰণৰ ভূমিহীন লোক পোৱা যায় তেওঁবিলাকক ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট বা ব্লকত মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ঠিক এই দৰেই উচ্ছেদ কাৰ্য্য বহুতো অনা ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহৰ ওপৰতো পৰিছে। গতগু চাহ বাগিছাৰ মাটিত কৰা কুহিয়াৰ বিলাক চাহ বাগিছাৰ মেনেজাৰে ধংস কৰি দিয়াই চাহ বাগিছাৰ খেতি কৰিছে ই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ প্ৰতিকুলে গৈছে। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ বিষয়।

ইয়াৰ পিচত নদীয়ে ঘৰবাৰী খহোৱা মানুহ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হৈছে। এওঁলোক আজি দেশৰ ভিতৰতে ভগনীয়াৰ হৈছে। এওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়া সমস্যা এতিয়াও সমস্যা হৈয়ে আছে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এওঁবিলাকৰ কাৰণেও অতি সোনকালে মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। Forest বিভাগৰ বা চাহ-বাগিছাৰ যিবিলাক পতিত মাটি অথচ খেতিত উপযোগী সেই মাটি বিলাক ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলক দিব লাগে। সেই বুলি মই কব খোজা নাই যে ফৰেষ্ট বিলাক ভাঙি দিব লাগে। মই কৈছো যে যিবিলাক মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে আৰু যিবিলাক মাটি খেতিৰ উপযোগী সেই বিলাক মাটি এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই বুলি ভাবো।

ইয়াৰ পিচত, ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট। সৰু ব্লক সম্বন্ধে— অধিক ইয়াকে কওঁ যে, ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট বা ব্লক বিলাকত চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত ভাবে আইন কানুন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু এই আইন কানুন বিলাক কেৱল কাগজে পত্ৰেই আছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অনা ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহৰ মাজত সংঘৰ্ষ বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে হোৱাৰ আগন্তুক আছে। এই সংঘৰ্ষৰ বাবে চৰকাৰেই দায়ী হব লাগিব। মঙ্গলদৈৰ ৰাজগড়, সোনাছুলি, গৰুৱাজৰ আদি ঠাইত সি সংঘৰ্ষৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে—তাৰ কথা চৰকাৰক জনোৱা সত্ত্বেও কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন কৰা হোৱা নাই।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

আশা কৰো ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট আৰু ব্লক বিষয়ত আৱশ্যকীয় আইন কানুন চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই কিছুমান ট্ৰাইবেল 'ব্লক' আৰু 'বেণ্ট' সম্বন্ধে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়ালো।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ এই সদনত মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো মঞ্জুৰী দাবী কৰিছে। তাৰ সমৰ্থন স্বৰূপে আৰু এই দাবীৰ ওপৰত বিৰোধীদলৰ পৰা যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাৰ বিপক্ষে দুই আঘাৰ মান কম বুলি ঠিয় দিছো।

মাটিৰ সমস্যা বিষয়ত—যেনেকৈ শ্ৰীযুত গোবীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই কৈ গৈছে যে এই সমস্যাকো জাতীয় সমস্যা হিচাবে ল'ব লাগিব আৰু জাতীয়তাৰ ভিত্তিত ইয়াৰ সমাধান কৰিব লাগিব—এই ক'থাটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে তেখেতক এটা কথা ক'ব খুজিছো যে তেখেত সকলে যিদৰে কথা কয় কামত তেনেদৰে নকৰে। ইয়াৰ উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ যে শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱাই কৈছে মানুহৰ মাটি নাই কাৰণে বেদখল কৰে আৰু মানুহক যদি চৰকাৰে মাটি নিদিয় তেন্তে মানুহবিলাকে কি কৰিব? তেখেতৰ মতে সকলো বিলাক মানুহকে মাটি দিলেহে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব। তেখেতে ডিটৈ ৰিজাৰ্ভলৈ আঙ্গুলিয়াই তাৰ ৪ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি L. S. A. বোৰ্ডে খুলি দিয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। মোৰ মতে এইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ ভুল। কাৰণ চাৰি হাজাৰ



বিধা মাটি Forest Villager বিলাকক থাকিবলৈ Land Settlement Advisory Board এ recommend কৰিছিল। Recommendation কৰাৰ ৪ মাহৰ ভিতৰতেই এই মাটিৰ বেদখল আৰম্ভ হ'ল আৰু ফলত বহুতো মূল্যবান গছ-গছনি কাটিবলৈ ধৰিলে। এই বেদখলৰ কাৰণ মই বুজি নাপাওঁ আৰু বেদখলকাৰী বিলাকৰ সৰহ ভাগেই মাটিহীন খেতিয়কৰ পৰিয়াল নহয় আৰু তেওঁ-বিলাকক শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱাই ভূমিহীন বুলি আখ্যা দিছে। শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াইও বেটলী অঞ্চললৈ আঙ্গুলিয়াই তাৰ এনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে যে আইন কানুন নাথাকিলেও তাত তেখেত সকলৰ শক্তিৰ দ্বাৰাই বহুতো কাম কৰিব পাৰে। কথা হৈছে দেশৰ আইন কানুন সকলো ঠাইতে চলিব লাগে আৰু শৃঙ্খলাৰ মাজেদি খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব লাগে। শৃঙ্খলা না থাকিলে আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান নহ'ব। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে অবিয়াৰ আইনৰ কথা কওঁ। বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা এই আইনৰ প্ৰয়োগ সম্বন্ধে তীব্ৰ সমালোচনা কৰিছে। শিবসাগৰৰ, বৰহাটি আৰু বনমালী বাগিছাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱাই চাহ বাগানৰ মাটি লোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে। এই কথা মই সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ কাৰণ যিবিলাক বাগিছাৰ মাটি requisition কৰা হোৱা নাই, সেই মাটি requisition কৰাই শৃঙ্খলাবদ্ধ ভাবে মানুহ বহুতালৈ সমাজৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব। তাৰ বাহিৰে বাগিছাত আৱশ্যকীয় মাটি তেওঁলোকৰ Development কামৰ বাবেও লাগিব। আন হাতে যিবিলাক বাগিছাত আৱশ্যকতকৈ বেচি মাটি আছে সেই বিলাক অতি সোনকালে চৰকাৰে মাটি সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে লোৱাটো উচিত হ'ব যদিও সেই বুলি চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকৰ সকলো মাটি লৈ লোৱাটো অনুচিত হ'ব। থেজিং বিলাকো বেদখল হৈছে—বিৰোধী দলৰ আশ্বাসৰ ওপৰত অন্যান্য V.G.R. বা P.G.R. বিলাকতো বেদখলী কাৰ্য্যই বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে। য'ত খোলাৰ আৱশ্যক, তাত পঞ্চায়ত আদিৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি খোলক। কিন্তু যদি অন্যায় ভাৱে বেদখল হৈ থাকে, তেন্তে কোনো শৃঙ্খলাবদ্ধ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে যদি এনে বিশৃঙ্খলা হৈ থাকে তেন্তে দেশৰ কি উপকাৰ হ'ব আৰু মাটিৰ সমস্যাই বা কেনেকৈ সমাধান হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াক কওঁ যে তেখেত সকলে যেন আইন বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰা বাইজ সকলক নিৰত ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে।

শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যে কৈছে মাটিহীন মানুহে মাটি নলৈ কি কৰিব ? এই দৰে বেদখল কৰিলে দেশৰ কি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হ'ব ? এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই তেখেতক এই কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰোঁ যে তেখেত যি R. C. P. I. ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ আজি নেতা সেই R.C.P.I. আদৰ্শত চলা অন্যান্য দেশ সমূহেও এনে ধৰণৰ বে-আইনী কাম চলাইনৈকি ? তেখেতৰ আদৰ্শ আৰু সমালোচনাৰ অবৈজ্ঞানিক ভাব ধাৰাত আজি আমি আচৰিত হৈছোঁ। এই প্ৰথাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ মজল কেতিয়াও হ'ব নোৱাৰে আৰু শৃঙ্খলাৰ মাজেদি কাম কৰিবই লাগিব। এই ধৰনৰ বেদখলকাৰী বিলাকৰ উচ্ছেদ কাৰ্য্যত এইবাৰ শিবসাগৰত শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ কাম কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছে আৰু আশাকৰে চৰকাৰে এই কামত আৰু জোৰ দিব আৰু বাগিছাৰ ওপৰকি যি মাটি আছে সেই মাটি ১৯৬১ চনৰ আগতে সম্পূৰ্ণ বিতৰণ কৰি থৈ কৰিবলৈ বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক ত্ৰোন দিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু পৰাম হ'লে ঠিক নহ'ব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ অধিক টকা ব্যয় হ'ব আৰু সময়ত বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব।

Tea Gardenৰ যিবিলাক মাটি আছে সেই বিলাক সোনকালে যদি চৰকাৰে নলয় তেনেহলে পিচত লোৱা টান হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছাৰ আৱশ্যকীয় মাটিৰ বাহিৰে যিবিলাক মাটি আছে সেই বিলাক গৱৰ্নমেণ্টে সোনকালে লৈ মাটিহীন মানুহক দিব লাগে। মই এই কথা বিশেষভাবে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক আৰু চৰকাৰক জনাইছোঁ। আজি দহ বছৰে চৰকাৰে মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়া নাই বুলি নকওঁ। শিবসাগৰৰ ভিতৰতে ৮১ হেক্টৰ বিধা মাটি মাটিহীন মানুহক দিছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও



আৰু যি মাটি আছে সেই মাটি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ ভিতৰত অনভিজ্ঞ অফিচাৰো আছে। ১৯৫৮ চনৰ ১৮ ডিচেম্বৰত মহখুৰী (আমোল-গুৰি) বাগানৰ মাটি বিতৰণৰ কাৰণে যি লিষ্ট L.S.A. বোৰ্ডে অনুমোদন কৰিছিল, সেই লিষ্ট অনুমোদনৰ পিচত লোক সকলৰ পৰা compensation money ও সংগ্ৰহ কৰি ট্ৰেজাৰীত জমা হল; কিন্তু Registration ৫ মাহ পলম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে তাত মেনেজাৰে বনুৱা বাহিৰাই দিলে ফলত বাইজৰ আশাৰ সঞ্চাৰ নাইকিয়া হল চৰকাৰ বদনামত পৰিল। এই বিষয়ত স্থানীয় S. D. C. এ Sub-Committeeৰ মেম্বৰ সকললৈ এইদৰে লিখিছিল।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** আপুনি মাটি বিতৰণৰ বাবে হাজিৰ থাকিব লাগিব, অন্যথায় দণ্ডনীয় হ'ব। সেই চিঠি মোৰ হাতত আছে। লাগিলে কালিলৈ দিব পাৰো। সেই মাটি কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু বিতৰণ নহ'ল গৈ, কাৰণ মেনেজাৰৰ আপত্তি নাই বুলি দিয়া চিঠি ৫ মাহৰ পিচত। হে চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰ পৰা আহিল। ইতিমধ্যে বাগানৰ মেনেজাৰে সেইবোৰ মাটিত মানুহ বহুৱাই দিলে। গতিকে আমি চাব লাগে যাতে অফিচাৰ সকলৰ হেমাৰি কেনেকৈ আতৰে; লগতে এইটোও চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা উচিত যে চিলঙৰ পৰা Approval যাওতে কিয় ইমান সময় লাগে। উদাহৰণ হিচাবে মতিয়ৰী গ্ৰেজিং। এই স্থানত ২০০০ বিঘা মাটি তুলিবৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছিল। এইবোৰ বেমেজালি যাতে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে নঘটে আৰু অফিচাৰ সকলো যাতে এইবোৰ বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি তৎপৰ হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এইবোৰ হেৰফেৰ ঘটিলে বাইজৰ তথা সমগ্ৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ভীষণ ক্ষতি হয় তাৰ প্ৰমাণ মোৰ কথাৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছে। ইমানকৈ কৈ মই গ্ৰাণ্ট নম্বৰ দুই টো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ শতকৰা ৮০ জন খেতিয়ক আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি সাধন কৰা আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। এই শতকৰা ৮০ জন খেতিয়কৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি সাধন কৰিবলৈ আজি বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জন বৃদ্ধি কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ সা-সুবিধা দিয়া বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন। এই কথাটো আজি গণতান্ত্ৰিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিত চোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জন বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথমতে তেওঁলোকক ভূমিদান কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদ কৰি খেতিয়কক ভূমিদান কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু আজি আমি দেখিছো যে কিছুমান জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে আৰু কিছুমান মানুহৰ এবিধা মাটি থকা স্বত্বেও জমিদাৰী লিষ্টিতুক্ত কৰিছে। অথচ চাহ বাগান বিলাকে হেজাৰ হেজাৰ বিঘা খেতিৰ মাটি আবদ্ধ কৰি ৰাখিছে আমি সকলোৱে দেখি আছো, তথাপি চৰকাৰে সেই মাটি লবৰ কাৰণে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। ইফালে তেওঁলোকে কয় যে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিয়েই নাই আৰু যি আছে সেইয়া যথেষ্ট নহয়। ইয়াত ৰাস্তাৰ আৰু কল্পনা দুটা কথা আছে।

মাটিৰ অভাৱত মানুহে আজি হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছে কিন্তু বাগিছাৰ মালিক সকলে মাটি থকা স্বত্বেও নাই বুলিয়েই হাত মাৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আমি তেওঁলোকৰ মৌখিক কথা বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰো। গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ এখনত আজি শতকৰা ৮০ জন খেতিয়কৰ কথাটো আমি অৰ্থপূৰ্ণ কথা বুলি ল'ব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে নাজিৰা সমষ্টিৰ হাতীপতি গ্ৰাণ্ট, চবাইদেউ আৰু মথুৰাপুৰ বাগানৰ গ্ৰাণ্টৰ যিবোৰ খেতিৰ উপযোগী দ-মাটি আছে সেইবোৰ এতিয়াও চৰকাৰে ল'ব পাৰে। তেওঁলোকে অৱশ্যে ক'ব পাৰে যে ভবিষ্যত উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ৩ গুণ মাটি লাগে। সেই কথা ৰাম মাটিৰ বেনিকা খাটিব পাৰে কিন্তু দ-মাটি যিবোৰ কেৱল ধান খেতিৰ উপযোগী তেনে মাটি ৰখাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। সেই কাৰণে জমিদাৰীৰ লগতে এই চাহ বাগিছাৰ মাটিও লোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এক শ্ৰেণীৰ জমিদাৰ উচ্ছেদ কৰি দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ জমিদাৰ এই চাহ বাগিছাবোৰ ৰখাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই।



আমি প্ৰায়বোৰ গ্ৰেজিঙতে সমৰায় ভিত্তিত বাম খেতি কৰিব পাৰো, কাৰণ তাত গৰু-মহ চৰাবৰ কাৰণে কোনো বাস্তা নাই। চাৰিউফালে বাননি পথাৰে বেৰি আছে। আমাৰ মানুহে এতিয়া অকল দ-খেতি কৰিছে, বাম খেতি কৰিবলৈকো চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে বাম খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে এই গ্ৰেজিংবোৰ খুলি দিব লাগে।

ইতিমধ্যে যিবিলাক মাটি acquire অথবা Requisition কৰি বিতৰণ কৰাৰ দিহা কৰা হৈছে সেইকাম ক্ষিপ্ৰ গতিত হোৱা নাই, বৰ লেহেম হৈছে। মই যি চৰাইদেও বাগিছাৰ কথা কৈছো তাত মাটি লোৱা ৩ বছৰ হল। কিন্তু মানুহবোৰক এতিয়াও সীমা দেখুৱাই ভাগ কৰি দিয়া নাই। এইবোৰ কাম ক্ষিপ্ৰ গতিত হ'ব লাগে, নহলে ইয়াৰ পৰা অন্য সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব পাৰে।

মাটি যাৰ নাই তেওঁকে ভূমিহীন বুলি কোৱা হয়। কিন্তু দেখা যায় যে বাপেকৰ পাচ বিধা মাটি আছে, অথচ পুতেকৰ নাম নাই বাবে পুতেক মাটিহীন। গতিকে ২১ বছৰ হলেই বাপেক থাকিলেও পুতেকৰ নাম এজমালী কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া ভূমি-হীনৰ সংখ্যা কমি যাব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত যেনেকৈ ক্ষুদ্ৰ সঞ্চয় অভিযান কৰিছে সেইদৰে ভূমিহীনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰা নাই। আমি কেৱল ক'ত হেজাৰ হেজাৰ বিধা মাটি পায় তালৈহে চকু দিছো, সৰু সৰু টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ মাটিত চকু দিয়া নাই। মোৰ বোধেৰে সৰু-বৰ য'ত যিমান মাটি পোৱা যায় আটাইবোৰ লৈলেহে আমাৰ উৎপাদন বাঢ়িব। কিন্তু মাটি বিতৰণ কৰোতে চৰকাৰে আধাদোখৰীয়া কাম কৰে যেনে, শিৱসাগৰৰ জেৰেঙো পথাৰত কিছু খুলিছে আৰু কিছু বাকী ৰাখিছে। সেইদৰে ডিমৌত কিছু খুলিছে আৰু কিছু বাকী ৰাখিছে। এইদৰে নুখুলি একেলগে খুলিলে বহুত মানুহৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই বাজহ বিভাগৰ দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Orbhog):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to speak a few words in support of the Cut Motion which has been moved by me. Sir, this Revenue Department is a very important department and though we have spent a huge sum of money for this Department, we have not been able to solve the problems of land. I think, this is one of the most mis-managed departments of the Government of Assam. To-day settlement operations are going on in the Plains districts but in these settlement operations we see that proper things are not going on. Quite a big amount of Rs.36,59,000 has been provided for settlement operations and as much as Rs.2,63,200 has been provided as pay of Settlement Officers and Additional Settlement Officers. Besides Rs.13,42,000 has been provided as pay of Mandals and Kanungoos engaged in settlement operations. Even though these huge amounts have been provided for these Settlement Operations still this Department has not worked well and the settlement operations are not going well. We find that many demarcations and mutations have to be effected, but this is not done and many of our problems remain unsolved.

On this settlement matters we have not seen any benefit whatsoever but there are only corruptions. If any person wants to get their work done in the Settlement Office, their work will not be done unless some money is given to the Revenue Officers and their cases will not be treated well. These we have seen with our own eyes and many complaints have also been made in this regard to the Revenue Minister and to the Revenue Department but uptil now no action was taken against these officers who resorted



to corruption. Again, in the settlement work, there is no proper supervision at all. The Director of Land Records who is at Shillong is rarely seen in the Settlement offices. Again, in the district there is a Settlement Officer but he rarely goes to the field and do not inspect the settlement work. The Assistant Settlement Officers also do not go to the villages and passes orders without going to the villages. In the supervision of the settlement work also we have not seen any benefit whatsoever. Several years have passed but up-till now nothing has been done and I do not know how many years more it will take to complete the settlement operations. The Settlement Department has also not been able to solve the boundary dispute between Goalpara and Kamrup in the Northern portion and it has also not been able to solve the dispute between the Revenue and the Forest Departments. That is the position which is going on in many places. In one place in the Goalpara district namely at Nowkeborgoon, Sidli Circle there is a plot of land occupied by the people but in 1956 the officers of the Forest Department, Panbari have evicted these people. Not only that, many of their houses were burnt. But nothing was done against them even when that was reported. Besides, even the national flag was trampled by the Forest Ranger, Panbari, that was also reported but uptill now no enquiry has been made in that respect. This is a very bad thing, Sir, especially when both these Departments are under one Minister. Even then, there are disputes between these 2 Departments. Another main problem to-day is the problem of the eroded people. We know there are many turbulent rivers like the Beki, Manas, Barak, the Brahmaputra, etc. All these rivers are causing devastations but the fate of the affected people are not attended to. The people of Goalpara are greatly affected by the rivers Aie and Manas and many thousands of the affected people submitted a representation to the Revenue Minister for settlement of land. But uptill now nothing has been done. Even the people belonging to the Constituency of the Revenue Minister submitted such representations for lands but nothing has been done in that respect also. There are eroded people in many places and in Majuli about 10 to 15 thousands have been affected by the erosion of river Barak. All these people approached the Government for help but nothing has been done. Further let me refer to one instance regarding the fate of the people living in a reserved land in Bhatarmari V. G. R. Barnagar Circle. There were 40 families occupying about 400 bighas of land. Sir, these people paid their revenue regularly. On 21st April 1958 our Medical Minister visited the place. The next day when the Minister left the place, there was an eviction of the people by the Eviction Officer of Barpeta and not only was there an eviction but even a school was demolished and crops destroyed. The people were even threatened to be beaten if they would not quit from the place. These are tribal people and they remain in the tribal blocks but even then they are not provided with land. I told the Revenue Minister and the Revenue Secretary about this case and even the Medical Minister told about it to the Revenue Minister but nothing whatsoever has been done for settlement of land to these river eroded people. These people were affected by erosion not only once but several times but uptill now these people have not been provided with land. This is a very sad thing. Then in the Barpeta Subdivision there is one reserve called Barbala P. G. R. and in that area there are more than 4000 bighas of land. During the last Great War, some people were given land there and pattas issued to them. But after some years, these pattas were cancelled and this dispute is still going on and I do not know for how many years more it will continue. It has been going on for the last 15 or 16 years and even now the Revenue Officer could not have a report ready and as a result no proper



settlement of land could be made. There are also many other land disputes. If these disputes are allowed to be kept pending, it would mean an encouragement to the Land Revenue Officers to resort to corruption. If there is really a case of settlement of land, that should be settled at once and if there is no land, that should be frankly told. Sir, Government is losing revenue in this way because there is an encroachment of land and the Government officers are saying that they do not have the report ready and that is why land could not be settled. This has been going on for the last 15 years but nothing whatsoever has been done and as a result we are losing revenue. There are also undue delays in the Revenue Department. If an order is passed at Shillong by the Revenue Minister it takes years to go down to the Subdivisional offices and if a report is sent from the Subdivisional offices to Shillong, first it goes to the District office, then to Revenue Department and the Revenue Department at Shillong place the same on files for months. Unless we contact the Revenue Department, or the Revenue Secretary or the Revenue Minister and tell them that we have submitted a petition, nothing whatsoever will be done but it will simply remain there for years together. This is really very very bad and that is why I have been pressing in this House for many times that there should be a reorganisation of this department and promptness should be displayed. If this is not done, then it will be of no use to get more officers and it will be of no use to appoint more Assistants and it will be of no use to give promotion to an Under-Secretary to become a Deputy Secretary and so on. What we are doing now is simply to make our administration a top heavy one but we do not want to improve the work. We are having many Sub-Deputy Collectors and Subdivisional Officers and allowing them to resort to corruption. I can cite an instance of a Revenue Officer who had no land previously but later on he became a very rich man possessing hundred of bighas of land. If these things are not checked then nothing beneficial will be done to the people and since this Revenue Department is a vital Department, it should also be very prompt enough in dealing with cases of the people. There should be an efficiency in this Department and if it is not made efficient, then no benefits will be derived by the people from it. Coming to the settlement of land in the towns, here also we find the same thing. We know how settlement matters are being done at Gauhati and other towns and I can refer to the settlement of land in the Barpeta Road town. In that town many undeserving persons are given land whereas deserving persons having pressing needs have not been provided with land. We have also seen that only most important persons have not been made members of the Land Settlement Advisory Board. For example, Shri Tarun Sen Deka till the other day was not a member of the Gauhati Land Settlement Advisory Board. Shri Birendra Kr. Das M. L. A. is not a member of the Barpeta Land Settlement Advisory Board. I think it is the policy of the Government to increase the membership from the Congress Party and reduce the membership of the Opposition, so that by their majority the ruling party can do anything they like. That is why I want to say that the Land Settlement Advisory Boards should be reconstituted properly and they should be made more representative of all sections of the people. Besides that proper case should be taken regarding settlement of land. Settlement of land should be made only through the Land Settlement Advisory Committees. Settlement of land in towns are sometimes made from Shillong without reference to the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. That should be avoided ; if that is not avoided many influential and rich persons can come



to Shillong and request the Minister to give land to such and such persons, though they might not have been recommended by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. In Gauhati, we have seen, Sir, that the Settlement Officer distributes land without taking the advice of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. This practice should be stopped. The Land Settlement Advisory Committee of Gauhati should be given full powers to distribute land, so that there may be equitable distribution.

Then, Sir, many things can be said about corruption and nepotism in this Department. I have more than once drawn attention to this matter. Everybody knows how corrupt this Department is. Unless and until corruption is abolished I do not believe people will get any benefit from this Department neither will there be proper settlement of land. With these few words, I move my Cut Motion.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been speaking about land reforms in discussing this motion of the Revenue Minister. Land reforms is the most difficult problem of the State. This problem has drawn the attention of the whole House and the people outside. We have passed many Acts which are progressive also the people outside. We have passed many Acts which are progressive in character and we have to see whether any real benefit has accrued to the people. The Adhiars Act has been criticised very much. I feel that this Act has been implemented to a certain extent in those localities where there is no other relationship between the land-owners and the cultivators except the legal relationships. But in areas where the relationship between them is not a mere legal relationship and where they are bound by some other ties, customary or otherwise, the Adhiars Act has not attained the desired result. My point is that in certain places due to long association, custom and tradition, this practice of giving half of the crops, not only of the major crop but all other crops, to the land-owners has continued and on the basis of this custom a relationship has grown up between the land-owner and the cultivating adhiar. Now, with the passing of this Adhiars Act, the whole relationship is changed and we, on our side, have been propagating and doing all sorts of discussion with the adhiars and we are persuading the land-owners to accept the share as provided for by the law. In general the land-owners are agreeable to do so. But the major difficulty with regard to the implementation of this Act is not so much the sacrifice of share by the land-owners, but the feeling among them that they are going to be expropriated of their lands by the adhiars. Because of this resentment, dissatisfaction and also in some cases, resistance have grown. Many of the land-owners are in a sense petty land-owners. They have given their land to adhiars and with the petty income they get, they somehow manage to live. With the introduction of the Act, if these petty land-owners cannot resume the land for their own cultivation they cannot maintain themselves. On the other hand, it is very difficult for them to resume the possession of the adhiar for several years, he cannot be ousted. Therefore, resentment has arisen from all sides. In this case, my suggestion is: we should persuade the land-owners and also the adhiars to form into co-operative farming societies. In that case, they can pool their lands together, use fertilisers and take up improved methods of cultivation. For his service in the co-operative the land-owner may get his share of remuneration by mutual arrangement. This may solve this problem to some extent.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What will be the share of the landlord? Will it continue to be one-fifth?



**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** His share will be according to the agreement voluntarily made. The entire land will be pooled and the land-owners and adhiars will be partners in the co-operative and each will take their share according to their own agreement.

Then, Sir, it has been said that the Ceiling Act has become inoperative. If we thought that by implementation of this Act, a huge amount of land would be made available to us for distribution among the landless peasants, we are wrong. In the tea gardens and forest areas there may be some lands lying fallow. But in the case of land-holders, the entire land was with the rayots. Therefore, the ceiling when it is imposed will mean nothing more than change of ownership from the land-holder to the tenant. Therefore, the Ceiling Act if imposed will not make land available for distribution among the peasants because the peasants are already holding the land. Now, my point is this when the Ceiling Act is imposed all the excess land made available from the land-owners should not be settled with individual tenants. If any excess land is obtained after imposition of the ceiling, whatever it is, it should not be mutated in the name of the tenants because the tenant after some years can sell the land to some other person. As our principal aim is to get more production and as the entire structure of land reforms is based on the abolition of intermediaries, fixity of tenure and reduction of rent, I think and strongly feel that whenever any amount of land is made available from the land-owners by imposition of the Ceiling Act, the ownership should not be given to the individual tenants. Ownership should vest in the State and the tenants may have a permanent right of occupying the land on the terms and conditions given by the State. I can refer to an instance in which I was myself associated. We had some land attached to our Satra and my great grandfather voluntarily relinquished-ownership and distributed the land among the Bhakats of the Satra. After wards, all the tenants sold out their land to unwanted persons and migrated elsewhere. The same thing may happen here also. So suggestion is whenever any excess land is taken from the landholders, the ownership should vest in the State and the tenants should get permanent fixity of tenure so that they may not be dispossessed. But they should not be given the right to transfer their land to others.

It has been said about the eviction from the Forest and Grazing Reserves. My Friends, Shri Chetia has rightly said that Government should not delay their action in regard to this matter. I also feel that Government should immediately undertake to survey all available lands both in the various tea gardens and also the Reserves with a view to ascertain which and how much of these lands can be dereserved and formulate a well defined policy by which these available lands can be distributed in order of priority. By priority I mean, Sir, in the matter of distribution of these lands, first preference should be given to those whose lands have been acquired by Government for Government and development purposes, such as the Railways, construction of embankment, etc., and then to such persons whose lands has been washed away by erosions, etc., etc. Then comes the question of giving lands to those persons who are really landless.

Now coming to the Grazing Reserves and Village Reserves I feel Sir, that the village reserves should not be dereserved unless they are essentially necessary for certain common purpose of the people living in the locality



In this connection I remember a case in my own locality. There was a proposal for starting an agricultural farm in my locality for which we suggested that certain lands inside the Village Reserve in the locality which is rather a very small one should be dereserved and made over to the Department. As a matter of fact, Sir, this plot of reserved land is not very much suitable for the purpose of grazing of cattle as much as it is for cultivation. But the department did not see their way to accept our view and they want it for a certain plot of land in occupation of tenants. I feel this practice should be stopped; the tenants should be given fixity of tenure and whenever any land is required for Government purposes and if the Grazing Reserve lands in the locality are not useful to the people, such reserved lands should be utilised for Government purpose.

Then another fact to which I want to draw your attention is this: This Adhiar Act and such other land reform measures have not been able to ensure complete social justice. My point is this: suppose my father was an agriculturist and in pursuance of my avocation, I have come to settle in town and so I am dispossessed of the plot of land that I inherited from my father. I am allowed to acquire landed property and I can build houses and rent them out for extra income but my brother in the village is expropriated by the introduction of the Adhiar Act and as a result my other brother who resides in the village is also dispossessed. This is evidently a great social injustice. Here also Sir, I get some unearned income. Therefore, Sir, this should be extended to urban land. I also feel that one person or one family should not have more than one holding in a town.

With these few words, Sir, I support the motion for the Grant.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ বাবে বাৰীতা কৰি বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্যসকলে যি সমালোচনা কৰিছে সেই সমালোচনা আৰু কামৰ সামঞ্জস্য আছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰে। শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে হেজাৰ হেজাৰ মানুহ উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। মই স্থিৰ খোজো ক'ব পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কথা তেখেতে কৈছে? আমাৰ যি সমস্যা গ্ৰেজিং বা বিজাৰ্ট আছে তাৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদৰ কথাকে বোধ কৰে। তেখেতে কৈছে, কাৰণ অসমত আন প্ৰদেশৰ দৰে মালিকৰ মাটিৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদৰ সমস্যা নাই। আমি আজি কোনো মতে গ্ৰেজিং বা বিজাৰ্ট বেদখল কৰা সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰে।। সেইদৰে বেদখল কৰা লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ লাগিব বৰং এই বিষয়ত সোপাশিলা হোৱাটোৱেই মই বিৰোধ কৰে।। অৰ্জুনে বৰ্ষৰ সন্মুখত শিখণ্ডীক লৈ তীক্ষ্ণৰ লগত বুজ কৰাৰ দৰে আজি কেজনমান তথাকথিত মাটিহীনক আগতলৈ দেশত যি অলপ গ্ৰেজিং বা বিজাৰ্ট আছে তাত অন্যায় ভাৱে বেদখল কৰোৱাই অসমীয়া বাইজৰ মহামাৰ চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে। কেইজনমান স্বাধিপৰ লোকে চৰকাৰৰ লগত খেলা খেলিছে। এইদৰে আইন ভঙ্গ কৰিলে মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান কেতিয়াও নহয়। তেখেতে নাগপুৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কথা আজি পঞ্চমুখে কৈছে কিন্তু সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ বিৰোধী দলৰ আন্তৰিকতা আছেনে নাই সি সন্দেহৰ বিষয়। মাত্ৰ দুদিন আগতে বিৰোধী দলৰ দলপতি মহোদয়ে মাটিগিৰী সকলক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ অনুকূলে এটি প্ৰস্তাৱকে এই সদনত আনিছিল। এই মনোভাৱ লৈ যদি ভূমি ব্যৱস্থাৰ সংশোধন কৰিবলৈ তেখেতসকল ওলাইছে তেনেহলে নাগপুৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বহুত পিছতহে তেখেতসকল আছে। এই মনোভাৱেৰে এই নাগপুৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত কোৱা ভূমি সংস্কাৰ নহ'ব বৰং ওলোটাহে হ'ব পাৰে।



এজন সদস্যই মোক কৈছিল যে মাটিহীন অর্থ যদি মই নেজানো তেনেহলে সদস্য হোৱাই উচিত নহয়।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** আপোনাৰ মাটি বেচি আছেনে কি ?

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) :** হয়, মোৰ মাটি ৪০ বিঘা আছে। ময়ো শুনিব খোজো তেখেতেনো কাক মাটিহীন বুলি ভাবিছে ? যিবিলাকে গ্ৰেজিং বেদখল কৰিছে সেইবোৰক নেকি ? গ্ৰেজিং বেদখলকাৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰত শতকৰা ২৫ জনো প্রকৃত মাটিহীন হয়নে নহয় সন্দেহ। শ্ৰীযুত বীৰেন দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই জয়পুৰ পিচলাৰ এটি বিষয় সদনত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই জয়পুৰ পিচলা নামৰ ঠাইখন মোৰ সমষ্টিত পৰে আৰু ই ট্ৰাইবেল বেঞ্চৰ ভিতৰত। কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্যই আল ক খাটো নেজানি সদনৰ আগত এটা অস্পষ্ট বিকৃত ব্যাখ্যা দিছে। এই জয়পুৰ পিচলাৰ মোকদ্দমা বহুত বছৰৰ পৰা চলি আছে আৰু আগৰে পৰা পটা লৈ বসতি কৰি থকা অনা-ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহবোৰক খেদিবৰ অভিপ্ৰায়ে কিছুমান দেউৰী মানুহে বেদখল কৰি অনা-ট্ৰাইবেল লোকৰ ঘৰৰ ওপৰতে চাং ঘৰ কাজি এক হলস্থল সৃষ্টি কৰিলে। শেষত মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে দুই পক্ষৰ ভিতৰত মিটমিট কৰি দেউৰী সকলকো মাটি দি এটা সীমা কৰি দিলে। দুই পক্ষই বাৰ্জী হৈ এখন আপোচনামা সম্পাদন কৰিলে। এতিয়া সেইখন চৰকাৰী ফাইলত আছে। কিন্তু পিচতে দেউৰীসকলে বেদখল কৰি আকৌ গণ্ডগোল লগায়। এইদৰে যদি অন্যায়ক প্রশ্ন দিয়াই ট্ৰাইবেল বেঞ্চৰ ফল হয়, তেন্তে তাৰ পৰা কি উপকাৰ হব ?

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অলপতে মাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ (Resolution) প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱত মোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন আছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ ৰাইজৰ যথেষ্ট উপকাৰ হব কিন্তু সেই বুলি ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই মাটি সমস্যা সম্পূৰ্ণ সমাধান হব বুলি কব নোৱাৰো। মাটি সমস্যা হৈ আছে আৰু হৈয়েই থাকিব, কাৰণ মাটি হৈছে আমাৰ উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰধান আহিলা। বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা শুনা যায় V. G. R., P. G. R.ৰ বিলাক খুলি দিলেই মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হৈ যাব। কিন্তু সমগ্ৰ অসমত তেনে মাটিনো কিমান আছে ? যি আছে তাৰো সৰহ ভাগে খেতিৰ অনুপযোগী মাটি। এই বিলাক মাটি খুলি দিলেও সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। এই কাৰণে মই কও মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ অৰ্থে চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাকেই যদি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰে তেনেহলেও মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি বহুত যিনি আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিম।

চৰকাৰে অনা দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰি মই এই বিষয়ে ২।৪ টা পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াব খোজো।

আজি চৰকাৰে মাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় যি বিলাক আইন পুনৰায়ন কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমি ভাৰত বৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত সকলোতকৈ আগবাঢ়ি আছো। আন ঠাইত মাত্ৰ তেভাগা আন্দোলন হৈ থাকোতেই আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আখিয়াৰ আইনৰ দ্বাৰা ৫ ভাগৰ ১ ভাগ আখিয়াৰ সকলক আগ বাঢ়ি যোৱাত সহায় কৰিছে এইটোত আমি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতে আগবাঢ়ি আছো। লগতে মাটিৰ মালিককো সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ (Land Ceiling Act.) হোৱাতো অসমতেই প্ৰথম। লগতে এটা কথা জনাওঁ যে আইন আমাৰ হৈছে সচা, কিন্তু সেই আইন কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাত কিছু অসোৱাহ দেখা গৈছে। আইনত আমি বহুত আগ বাঢ়িছো কিন্তু কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত অলপ হেমাছি হৈছে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে মাটি বিষয়ত আমাৰ যি সকল বিষয়াই কাম কৰি আছে তেওলোকৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ মনোযোগ কম হৈছে।



মণ্ডল সকলে প্রকৃত কাম কৰা মানুহ অথচ তেওঁবিলাকেই একেবাৰে অৱহেলিত হৈ আছে। আজি ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰাই মই জনাত উত্তৰ লক্ষীম পুৰৰ মণ্ডল সকলে বদ্ধিত হাবৰ দৰমহা পোৱা নাই। তেতিয়াৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে তেওঁলোকে **Travelling allowance** **Halting allowance** পোৱা নাই, এইটো অকল উত্তৰ লক্ষীম পুৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে নহয় অসমৰ সকলো ঠাইতে সেই একেই হৈছে। এই ৫০/৬০ টকা মাত্ৰ দৰমহা পোৱা মানুহ বিলাকে আজি ১১ বছৰ কাল তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাপ্য টকা নোপোৱা কথাটো এটা দুখৰ কথা। তেওঁলোকে পাব লগীয়া টকাটোও নিচেই কম টকা নহয়। অকল উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰতে, যত মণ্ডলৰ সংখ্যাও কম তাতে মই হিচাব কৰি পাইছিলো যে তেওঁলোকে অত্যন্ত: ৭/৮ হাজাৰ টকা পাবলগীয়া হৈ আছে। আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ আমাৰ বেভিনিউৰ যি বিলাক আইন আছে সেই আইন পৰিচালনা কৰা মানুহ বিলাকে আইন ভাল দৰে চাই নে নাচায় কৰ নোৱাৰে। মই জানো **Land Advisory Board**ৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ নকৰাকৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেও বিজাৰ্ট দাগৰ মাটি পতন দিয়ে কিন্তু এনেকুৱাও কথা দেখা যায় যে অকল মণ্ডলেই এনে বিজাৰ্ট দাগৰ মাটি পতন দিছে। এই বিষয়ত মই বৰবালি ভকত গাঁও এল পি স্কুলৰ বিজাৰ্ট দাগৰ মাটি এজন মণ্ডলেই চিঠাত কাটি পতন দিলে আৰু চৰকাৰক জনাই থাকোতেও তাৰ একো ভাল বিচাৰ হোৱা নাই। এইদৰে অনেক উদাহৰণ আছে যি বিলাকৰ কাৰণে আজি বেভিনিউ বিভাগৰ যথেষ্ট অধঃপতন হৈ আছে। আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে কিছুমান **erosion affected** মানুহক বিভিন্ন ঠাইত পতন দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল। কিন্তু আজি ২ বছৰ পাব হৈ গল তেওঁলোকে আৰু পোৱা নাই। এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ আজি দুগুণ ভিৰ সীমা নাই, কোনোৱে চৰকাৰী বাস্তাব জুৰুলিত কোনোৱে লোকৰ বাৰী-চুকত পঁজা সাজি বাস কৰি আছে। মই এই বিষয়ত আহতগুৰিৰ লোকসকল আৰু উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ আমতলাত মাটি দিব খোজা সকলৰ কথাকে কৈছো। যদি এয়ে হব লাগে তেনেহলে **Revenue** আইন বোৰ হয় পুৰি পেলাওক নহলে নতুন আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰক। নহলে এই দৰে চলি থাকিব লগা হলে মাটিৰ সমস্যা কেতিয়াও সমাধান নহয় বৰং দিনে দিনে জটিল হৈ গৈ থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে চৰকাৰ যেন এই বিষয়ে ভাবি চায়। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ অফিচ বিলাকৰ পৰা কাগজ পত্ৰ আদান-প্ৰদান হওঁতে বহুত পলম হয়, বিশেষকৈ বেভিনিউ বিভাগৰ সকলোতকৈ বেচি পলম হয়, প্ৰধান হিচাবে জনাও যে **Agricultural farm** ৰ বাবে মাটি উলিয়াওঁতেই চৰকাৰৰ ১১২ বছৰ লাগি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে এই আইনবোৰ সহজ কৰি লব লাগে। নহলে বাইজৰ উপকাৰ নহব। আৰু এটা কথা যদি ভাল মাটি পতন দিওঁতে মণ্ডলেই দিব পাৰে তেনেহলে অকল পোতা পুখুৰী কেইটামানৰ বা গ্ৰেজিং কেইটামান খোলাৰ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ **Land Advisory Board** কিয় লাগিছে। যি বিলাক মাটিত মানুহৰ আগ্ৰহ কম এনে দ মাটি দিয়াৰ বেলিকাহে **Land Advisory** প্ৰয়োজন হয়। লালুকৰ বাজহুৱা পূজাখলী এখন এনেকৈয়ে মানুহক পতন দিয়া হ'ল, তাকে পালে কাছাৰিৰ আমোলাই। বাইজে সদায় পূজা সেৱা চলাই থকা এই ঠাইখিনি কাছাৰিৰ আমোলাৰ নামত কেনেকৈ **Advisory** বৰ্ডৰ বিনা অনুমোদনত মাদী বন্দোবস্ত হৈ গল, কৰ নোৱাৰে। এনেকুৱা “চোৰে চোৰে পিন্ডল বটা” কথাত বাইজ আচৰিত হৈছে। এইবিলাক কাৰণতে **Revenue Department** পুনৰ গঠন কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। তাকে নকৰিলে মানুহ কটাকটি কৰি মৰিব, দেশ এক নতুন ৰূপৰ সন্মুখীন হব, আৰু মাটিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এতিয়া বিমান কথা শুনিব লগা হৈছে তাতেকৈও বেচি ভয়ানক পৰিস্থিতিৰ সন্মুখীন হব। ইয়াকে কৈ চৰকাৰৰ **Land Settlement** ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থন জনালো।

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Budget Memorandum it has been shown that 16 lakhs of rupees are provided for fisheries. But regarding the national fisheries Government is only hankering after the revenue but not after the profit and so we are losing



a very good concern, not only from the point of view of revenue but also from the point of view of fish which is the most important subject of the State. Further, Sir, regarding the allotment of fisheries, so far I know that the present allotment for fisheries should be changed. Now-a-days, under the name of some scheduled caste people, some interested non-scheduled caste people, rich people have earned a good amount of money by taking lease of these fisheries. I suggest that as the economic condition of the poor actual fishermen is deteriorating day by day, fisheries should be settled with the actual fishermen, if possible, with the co-operatives formed by the actual poor fishermen. I suggest and I demand it. Sir, I am impressed by the resolution adopted by the Government regarding development of fisheries which was published in the Extraordinary Gazette, but it seems that the very essence of the resolution is to avoid the most important problem of land reform. Here in this resolution it has been stated that lands are not available in Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Grazing Reserves and Reserve Forests. But so far as I know, Sir, that though the international standard has been quoted as 33 per cent as the standard land of the Indian Government, though the actual standard has been fixed at 25 by the international agency, our Government has said that the forest reserve area is below the international standard and it is 21.5 per cent only in Assam. But so far as I know there are vast unclassified State forests and if these unclassified forests are accounted properly, then it would be 58 lakhs acres of land. This 58 lakhs acres of land will constitute about one-third of the area of the State. Here in the State, the total area will be about 1,51,72,000 acres of land, and out of that if we leave the area which is at present settled with the people which will be about 82 lakhs acres, and if we leave the reserve forests area, the hilly areas, the sandy areas and other non-cultivable areas, still we shall find about 30 lakhs to 40 lakhs acres of land in our State. And also if we go into the Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Reserves, many Friends have given their opinion, and I am also of the opinion that some Village Grazing Reserves are not necessary to be kept in the present areas; the present Professional Grazing Reserves are kept in unplanned manner and so there should be a thorough survey of the Progressive Grazing Reserves in order to determine the area on which cattle and buffaloes generally use the grasses. The excess area should be brought under cultivation and I am sure from the Professional Grazing Reserves we shall certainly obtain a huge area of land. Sir, we know that about 14 lakhs acres of land are under the tea gardens, and out of this 14 lakhs acres only about 4 to 5 lakhs acres are under tea and the remaining lands which will be about 10 to 12 lakhs acres are left without cultivation. The owners of lands in the tea gardens are just using them as a source of exploitation to get more profit. If Government are sincere to get lands in order to create a land pool they can surely bring about 5 lakhs acres of land from the tea gardens. So, when we speak about land reforms, a land pool is necessary. That pool can be drawn from the Professional Grazing Reserves, the tea gardens and also from the Reserve Forest areas which are lying fallow and unused. If we can actually bring out that pool of land, it will be a huge area and that area can be settled with the actual tillers. So far as I know from the resolution, Government has no such plan at present. It shows that this Government has not sufficiently propagated the idea of creating a pool of excess land. They are not sincere to the land reforms. If they were sincere, it was their first duty to have a land pool without which land reforms is meaningless.

Secondly, the most essential thing for the land reform is the legislation. The Ceiling Act and the Adhiars Act are not sufficient to give adequate



right to the actual occupants of the land. If the aim of the Ceiling Act is to give land to the tiller of the soil or occupant of the soil then there should be sufficient amendment in the present Act stating how far the right of the actual tiller or occupant will be. The other day I had a talk with the Revenue Minister about this and he told me that there may be legislation to that effect. But I do not know how far that is going to be implemented. Regarding Adhiars Act also though there are some provision for the Adhiars it is being implemented in such a way that now a huge number of adhiars are going to be evicted from their occupied land. So, Sir, if the Government is really sincere about the land reform then they should complete the legislation immediately and also they should be sincere in implementation of the Acts which have already been enacted.

Regarding distribution of land sufficient discussion has been made. I hope Government will keep proper vigilance upon the land speculators and those persons who have direct link with the big land owners and who are trying to evict the occupants and tillers from their land.

I should like to speak also about the payment of premium for making the annual land periodic. In the Resolution it is stated that Rs. 5 is required for one bigha of annual land to make it periodic. I should like to suggest that the poor men should be exempted from the payment of this Rs.5 as premium though it is stated that this amount can be paid in 5 instalments. What I have seen in the practical field is that the Sub-Deputy Collector's and the Assistant Settlement Officers do not like to convert the annual land into periodic unless the peasants pay the whole amount at a time though there is provision that the amount can be paid in instalments. I do not know why the officers do not follow that rule, and why the peasants are allowed to undergo trouble thereby. Is it because that the officers want to squeeze money by creating this trouble. So, Sir, I propose that all the annual land should be made periodic if the tiller or occupant possesses that land for a period of at least two years.

Along with this I should also like to suggest that the scales of pay of the land revenue staff should be increased because now-a-days, as everybody knows, it is very difficult to pull on with the meagre amount that they get as their salary. Some of my Friends of course say here that the Mandals have a good earning by squeezing money from some people. It is a fact, but for that strict vigilance should be kept on them. But the poor employees' case should be given proper consideration.

Regarding tribal blocks and belts I should like to say something. There are some non-tribal landless Assamese people who are remaining in the tribal blocks and belts for years together. Those persons should be given legal protection and right also for those areas occupied by them. Last year in the Tengakhati reserve in the district of Kamrup about 700 landless people were allowed to occupy land and along with that some Assamese non-tribal landless people also gave representation for land. But the Revenue Minister said that he was helpless in the matter because it was a tribal block and so no consideration could be given to them. I do not say that the interest of the tribal people should not be seen. Their cases should be duly considered, but along with them the cases of other non-tribal landless Assamese people should also get consideration.



Sir, regarding the Ceiling Act I should like to suggest that the present ceiling is too high, and yet another 30 bighas are going to be added to the ceiling of 150 bighas by amending the Act, bringing the total amount of land to 180 bighas. But I suggest that the ceiling should not be more than 100 bighas, rather it should be less than that.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Then that will be a less progressive idea.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** According to the land reform policy it should not be more than 3 times the economic holding, because according to the quantity of the land the quality differs.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West):** Sir, some of my Friends here say that if we open all the forest land and the Professional Grazing Reserves for the landless peasants then what will remain for the future sons of the soil? When thousands of landless tillers are now dying for want of land how can we think of the future generations and how can we solve the problem of to-day? Pandit Nehru once rightly said that it is better to fight than to die in hunger. I should like to remind the Government that if they are sincere for the interest of the poor landless tiller then they should be bold enough to co-operate with all sections of the people, they should not be afraid of the re-actionary attitude of some class of people. I must impress that with their big police force and with their big administrative machinery and with the support of all sides of this House they should bring about the land reform. They should not be afraid of it and should not hesitate any more.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেটৰ ১৩ পৃষ্ঠাত দেখুৱাইছে যে ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত Supervisor Kanungo আছিল মাত্ৰ ৬৯; কিন্তু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত দেখুৱাইছে ৩৪৩ আৰু টকা ধৰিছে ৭২,৭০০ টকা মাত্ৰ। Supervisor Kanungo ৰ দৰমহা যদি ৭৫ টকাও হয়, তথাপিও এই টকা যথেষ্ট নহ'ব।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** সকলোৰে সমান দৰমহা নহ'ব।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহাৰ হাৰ হৈছে ৭৫ টকাৰ পৰা ১০০ টকা। মাহে ৭৫ টকাকৈ হলেও এই টকা কম হ'ব।

মজলদৈ মহকুমাৰ All India Trading কোম্পানীৰ ৩৩ হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি আছে আৰু চাহ গছ আছে মাত্ৰ ৮০ একৰ। এতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ লগত যি Agreement হৈছে সেই মতে যি মাটিত চাহ গছ আছে তাৰ ৩ গুণ মাটি ৰিজাৰ্ড ৰাখিব পাৰিব ভৱিষ্যতৰ কাৰণে। তাত এতিয়াও বহুত মাটিহীন মানুহ আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে মাটি পাবৰ কাৰণে বহুত দাবী কৰি আহিছে। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে। এই শোষণৰ পৰা দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে কিবা উপায় নাই নে?

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে যে আমজুলি Reclamation Area ত চৰকাৰে ১১০৫ ঘৰ মানুহক মাটি প্ৰদান দিছিল। এতিয়া মাত্ৰ ১৮ ঘৰহে আছে, বাকীৰোৰ পানীৰ অভাৱত গুচি গ'ল। এতিয়া জানিব খোজো সেই মানুহবোৰ কাৰ দোষত গুচি যাব লগা হ'ল। কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে, স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে, বাজহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে?



**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Revenue Minister and to oppose to cut motion.

Sir, the workload of Revenue staff now-a-days we find has been increasing but the number of mandals and Supervisor Kanangoos in the districts has not increased. Besides revenue work Mandals are required to work in many other spheres, that is one of the reasons in any opinion for delay in disposing revenue work.

Moreover, Mandals and other revenue staff are not properly and adequately trained, most of them are not conversant with rules and regulations. It is generally found that a young Mandal gets his training from his elder Mandals. It is unfortunate that although they are to execute the actual work in the field they are not properly trained. How can we expect good work from such persons? Therefore, I would suggest that the number of revenue staff is increased and they should be given training not only in survey and field work, they should be made conversant with the changes of rules and regulations of land settlement and policy of the Government. It is found that generally Sub-Deputy Collectors or District Collectors pass orders on the reports of Mandals and Kanangoos but if these Mandalas and Kanangoos are not aware of the changes of policies and rules of the Government, I am afraid, there cannot be proper justice to the public.

Sir, the hon. Member from Gauhati referred to some disturbances by peasants and protection given by Government to some land holders in the district of Kamrup. In the same year, if I remember aright, in my district the situation was just the reverse. There generally I found law breakers were wealthy persons, encroachers were also wealthy persons, they were mainly Indian tea planters. They used to acquire land in various ways. They encroached Sarkari land, obtained annual pattas, purchased periodic land in such a way that the other people living in that area becomes compelled to either sell his land or abandon the same. For reference, I may say of Moderkhat in the Dibrugarh Eastern Circle. I happen to put a number of questions in the House in order to get justice to the affected people but the outlook of the Revenue Officers in the District were such that I could not find them upto the mark to keep pace with the changes of the Revenue policy.

Sir, in other places in my district, generally troublesome people are Indian tea planters. They do not care even the Revenue staff. If they find it difficult to come to agreement with Sub-Deputy Collectors they run to Shillong in fine cars and misrepresenting the Government and have orders passed to serve their own purpose. Sometime for their illegal occupation of land they get the evictions cancelled or delayed. Government made a policy recently to convert the annual patta land. If all the annual patta land are converted into periodic pattas, who will be benefited? Mainly these tea planters. I fear that the cultivators of any district may not be benefited and these land owners who have some tea plantations and who in the name of tea plantation they will get all the benefit. Sir, these Indian tea planters are in possession of large areas of paddy cultivable lands and, [if I am correct, in one question it was replied that one suh tea planter has over 8,000 bigha of paddy cultivable land.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In what tea estate is that?



**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** I am speaking of Ganeshbari Tea estate Sir, in Lahoal mouza. Then there are other such tea planters also who own similar areas of paddy cultivable lands. Sir, when I remember that Zamindaries in Goalpara have been abolished, I cannot understand the disparity that has been allowed to these tea planters to maintain such Zamindaries. The Goalpara zamindaries may be there as a historical process and although I do not support them I must say that is not right to allow the Indian tea planters to own such paddy cultivable lands from where the ignorant cultivators have been ousted. Now Sir, these tea planters own not only large paddy cultivable areas but they also own large areas of tea garden grants. Sir, the poor cultivators of Dibrugarh subdivision mainly in the Eastern Circle and Tinsukia Circle due to their ignorance could not get any protection of law. In the Revenue Manual there was some provision to protect certain class of people in these two circles, i. e., Dibrugarh Eastern circle and Tinsukia circle, but they could not get that protection of the law due to their ignorance although it was enacted as for as 1918. Sir, my opinion is that Government should make investigation into the condition of these cultivators and if necessary to establish some sort of Belt like the Tribal Belt so that these poor ignorant backward cultivators may get some protection at least for some years.

Now Sir, there are flood affected people and other landless people who are in immediate need of settlement. These flood affected people perhaps numbering about two thousand families are still waiting rehabilitation in Dibrugarh subdivision right from Sadiya to Dibrugarh. Sir, I request the hon'ble. Minister in charge of Revenue to give attention to this point so that these poor people are rehabilitated without any further delay. In this connection I would like to refer to the peculiar condition of land policy in my constituency, that is Saikhoaghat. In some parts of Murkong-Selek transferred areas there is no proper ownership of land and the people are paying poll tax at Rs. 3 per head I think. In this connection I suggest that some reformative measures should be adopted there. Similarly Sir, in Sadiya transferred areas which was also known as Mishmi Hills Transferred Area there is hardly any periodic patta. People in certain areas have to pay poll tax and in some other areas they have annual pattas. It was reported to me recently that the mauzadar of that area was taking under advantage of the ignorance of the people and sometime they collect revenue from these people without granting any receipt. Sir, after the earthquake the topography of that area was changed with the result that vast areas of land covered by periodic pattas become uncultivable but still the mauzadars are pressing for revenue from these people and if revenue for previous years is not paid, the revenue for those areas which the cultivators desire to keep is not accepted. Then there are other difficulties also Sir. So I suggest that direction should be given to district authorities to give proper attention to survey these areas so that there may not be undue advantage on the part of mauzadars.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House, so with these words I support the motion moved by the hon. Minister for Revenue.

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বাজহ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বাজহৰ শিতানত যি টকা দাবী কৰিছে সেই দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ লগে লগে কেইটা মান পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰলৈ আগবঢ়াব খোজোক আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ সকলো মানুহে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব যে আটাইতকৈ ভূমি সংস্কাৰ আৰু জনি বন্দোৱস্তীয়েই উন্নয়ন ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰথম স্থান পাইছে।



মই এই সম্পৰ্কে ২।৪ টা পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আৰু বঢ়োৱাৰ আগতে মাটিহীন লোক সকলৰ দুৰ্গতিৰ বিষয়ে এয়াৰ কব খোজো। তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰবস্থাৰ কথা এই সদনৰ সকলোৱে জানে। উজনি অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ, সোৱনশীবিৰ দৰে নামনি অসমত যিবিলাক নৈ আছে সেইবিলাক নৈৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত আক্ৰান্ত হোৱা মানুহ বহুতো আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰবস্থাৰ বিষয়ে দোহাৰি নকলেও হব। কোৱা বাছল্য, আমাৰ অসমত দুই বকমৰ মাটিহীন মানুহ আছে। এক-বকম মাটিহীন মানুহ আছে—যিবিলাকৰ এসময়ত মাটি আছিল, খেতিৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁলোকৰ আন কোনো উপাৰ্জনৰ পথ নাই— কিন্তু এতিয়া গৰাখহনীয়াই তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি খহাই নি তেওঁলোকক ভূমিহীন কৰিলে। ২য় বিধ মাটিহীন মানুহ হৈছে। যিসকলৰ আগৰে পৰা মাটি নাই। এই লোকসকলৰ পুনৰ্বসতি সম্পৰ্কে মই ভাবো যে, যিহেতু তেওঁলোকৰ মজুৰী কৰি খাবলৈ ওচৰত কোনো কল কাৰখানা নাই আৰু মজুৰী খাটিবলৈকো কোনো মহাজন পাবলৈ টান। চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ জমি বন্দোৱস্ত আদি ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিবলৈ তৎপৰ হৈছে বুলি আমি জানো। সুখৰ বিষয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বৰ্তমান জমি বন্দোৱস্তৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ গৰাখহনীয়া লোক সকলোকো প্ৰথম সুবিধা দিয়া হব। মই আশা কৰো সেই আঁচনি যদি কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পৰা যায় তেন্তে শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ লোকৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যাই সমাধান হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

বহুতে ভাবে যে আমাৰ গ্ৰেজিং আৰু বিজাৰ্ড বিলাক সুকলি কৰি দি আমাৰ ভূমি-সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু মোৰ বোধেৰে তাৰ দ্বাৰা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে বঢ়োৱাহে হব। বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে কয় যে প্ৰকৃতিয়ে মানুহক সহায় কৰিবলৈ প্ৰকৃতিৰ অৱয়ব এই জংঘলৰ লোক সংখ্যা পৰিমাণে এটা অনুপাত থাকিব লাগে জীৱন যাত্ৰাত ই নানা প্ৰকাৰে সহায় কৰাৰ উপৰিও বৰষুণ আদিত সহায় কৰে। আমাৰ ভূমিৰ উৰ্বৰতাতে ই সহায় কৰে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ খেতি প্ৰচুৰ হয়। আমাৰ দেশত শত কৰা ৮৫ জনে অকল কৃষিৰ ওপৰত জীৱিকা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে; গতিকে আমি প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত বহুখিনি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগা হৈ আছে। এতিয়াই আমাৰ বিজাৰ্ড, গ্ৰেজিং আদি কৰি জংঘলৰ পৰিমাণ নিচেই কম। দেখা যায় বৰ্তমান আমাৰ বনে। জংঘলে পাহাৰে মানুহ হৈছে। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ Reserve সুকলি কৰি দিয়াত বৰ গাৱধান হব লগা হৈছে। মই ভাবো যিবিলাক জংঘলত উপযোগী মূল্যবান উদ্ভিদ নগৰ্জে সেই-বিলাকহে খুলি দিব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত বেদখল আৰু উচ্ছেদ সম্পৰ্কে এটা কথা কোৱা সমিচীন হব বুলি ভাবো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত কিছুমান লোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে বুলি চৰকাৰক অভিযোগ কৰা হৈছে। তেনে কথাত মই বেচি মূল্য দিবলৈ টান পাইছো আমাৰ সকলো কথাই নীতি আৰু আইন সঙ্গত হোৱা উচিত। আইনৰ অবমাননা কৰিলে আইনে বাধা দিব। গতিকে বেদখলকাৰী সকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰাটো নীতিগত। অথচ দুৰবস্থাত পৰি গ্ৰেজিংত আশ্ৰয় লোৱা লোক বহুত আছে। সেইবিলাকৰ উচ্ছেদ নকৰাকৈয়ে কেইবা বছৰে বসতি কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। মই অবশ্যে ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ লোকনে অন্য লোক কৰ নোৱাৰো কিন্তু কিছুমানে সেই অজলা খেতিয়ক সকলক উচঠাই দি বিজাৰ্ড বেদখল কৰাইছে। মই ভাবো এনেকৈ জনসাধাৰণক ভুল বাট দেখুওৱা উচিত নহয়। এনে ধৰণৰ গছত তুলি গুৰি কটা লোকে যাতে জনসাধাৰণক বিপথগামী নকৰে তাৰ বাবে বাইজ সাৰধান হব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত, ৰাজহৰ শিতানত ন্যাদিকৰণ সম্পৰ্কে এটা আইন আছে। সেই আইন মতে প্ৰতি বিঘাত ৫১ টকাকৈ Premium দিলেহে মাটি ম্যাদি হয়। আৰু অকল এই ৫১ টকাই নহয় অন্যান্য খৰচ লৈ প্ৰায় ১০ টকাৰ ওচৰাওচৰি খৰচ হয়। গৰীৱ খেতিয়কে এই টকা খিনি যোগাব কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত বহুতৰে মাটি ম্যাদি হোৱা নাই। তাৰ ফলত বহুতে চৰকাৰী ঋণ পোৱাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। কাৰণ ঋণ লবলৈ



ম্যাদি মাটি **Security** দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক সানুনয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই ৫৭ টকাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে চৰকাৰে পৰা প্ৰকৃত পাচ মহা বা দহ মহা অৰ্থাৎ ১১০ অনা বা ২১১০ অনা লৈ মাটি ম্যাদি কৰি দিব পাৰি নেকি সেইটো চিন্তা কৰে। যিহেতু ম্যাদি মাটি নথকাৰ বাবে সিবিলাকে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সা-সুবিধাৰ পৰা অনেক সময় বঞ্চিত হৈ আহিছে।

আজি সদনৰ বহুতে বহু বৰমে কৃষি সমবায়ৰ ওপৰত জোৰ দিছে। বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ দেশত সমবায় যে হব লাগে তাক কোনোও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত শিক্ষিত লোক নিচেই তাকৰ, বহুতে সমবায় নো কি সেই সম্পৰ্কে একো উপলব্ধি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যদি এই সমবায় সম্পৰ্কে মানুহক ভালকৈ বুজাই দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে মই ভাবো আমাৰ বুদ্ধিজীবি শ্ৰেণীয়ে তাত অধ্যুত্যাশিত সুবিধা লোৱাৰ নিতান্ত ভয় আছে। বৰ্ত্তমানেও তেওঁলোকে সেই সুবিধা লৈয়ে আছে বুলিও শুনা যায়। গতিকে তেনে পৰিস্থিতিত কৃষি সমবায় কিমান সোনকালে নিৰ্ভৰ-যোগ্য হব কৰ নোৱাৰো। এই অৱস্থাটো দূৰ কৰিবলৈ অন্ততঃ যিবিলাক কৃষি সমবায় আছে সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা তেনে লোকক অত ৰাই দিব লাগে। আৰু অকল প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কহে থাকিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে আগলৈ যি বিলাক সমবায় সংগঠন কৰিব চৰকাৰে এই নীতি লৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি অকল খেতিয়কহে তাৰ মেম্বাৰ কৰিব লাগে। যদি তাকে কৰা নহয় তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ সমবায়ৰ যিটো উদ্দেশ্য আছে তাৰ মূলতে কুঠাৰাঘাট কৰা হব বুলি মই ভাবো। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

চৰকাৰৰ ভূমি সংস্কাৰ পদ্ধতিটো অতি সুন্দৰ আৰু মহৎ আদৰ্শমূলক। অৱশ্যে কাৰ্য্যপালক সকলৰ অৱহেলাত হয়তো কোনো কোনো ঠাইত উল্লেখ-বিশ্ব হব পাৰে। দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগীতা থাকিলে, মোৰ আশা সেইবিলাক ভুল ভ্ৰষ্টা ক্ৰমে দূৰ হব। অৱশ্যে বিষয়টোত চৰকাৰেও যথেষ্ট মনোযোগ দিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আজি মাটিৰ বন্দোৱস্তী সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহুতো মানুহে অনুভৱ কৰে যে ভূমি বন্দোৱস্তীৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান কথা হল আগতে আমাৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্য সামগ্ৰী বঢ়োৱা—সেই কথা আজি কাৰো বুজিবলৈ বাকী নাই। সেই কাৰণে সদনৰ সদস্য সকলেও মাটি বন্দোৱস্তী বিষয়ত উৎকণ্ঠিত হৈছে। যিবিলাক মাটি সংস্কাৰ আৰু বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ বিতৰণতে যে দুই এঠাইত বেমেজালি হৈছে সেইটোও ঠিক কথা। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা বুলি কব নোৱাৰি।

সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ খুটিনাতি পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি সূচাবৰূপে মাটি সংস্কাৰ আৰু বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ এটা বিশেষ কমিটি গঠন কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ **Chairman** আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া হব লাগে আৰু **Revenue Secretary**—য়েই ইয়াৰো **Secretary** হৈ আৱশ্যক অনুসাৰে বেচৰকাৰী সদস্য মনোনীত কৰি লৈ মাটিহীন লোকৰ এটা পীলল কৰি যিবিলাকৰ পুনৰ্ব্ব্যক্তিৰ বাবে এটি নিৰ্দিষ্ট আঁচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লাগে। এই কমিটিয়ে বিচাৰ কৰিব যে প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে কিমান মাটি বন্দোৱস্তী দিব পৰা যায়। সেই মতে কামত অৰ্থাৎ হলে এতিয়াৰ পৰা ৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত জমি বন্দোৱস্তীৰ কাম কিছূ চিজিল হব।

ইয়াতে এটা প্ৰশ্ন উঠে যে জমিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব ক'ৰ পৰা? আমি দেখিছো যে ৰোৱহাটৰ মালো, ৰঙাগঙ্গা আৰু বৰমুকলি আদিৰ নিচিনা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বহুতো খেতিৰ অনুপযোগী দ মাটি আছে—সেই মাটি বিলাক সংস্কাৰ কৰি এনে একো ঠং দ মাটি খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰিবলৈ হয়তো ৬৭ লাখ টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হ'ব—আনকালে এই টকা খিনি ধৰচ কৰিলে আমাৰ ৬০৭০ হেজাৰ একৰ মাটি খেতিৰ উপযোগী হৈ পৰিব। ইয়াত বহুতো **পৰিয়ালক** আমি বন্দোৱস্তী দিব পাবিম। যদি চৰকাৰে এই ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা অচিৰে



हातत नम्र तेत्ते नाटिब कावणे चवकावक सनाय गगालोचना कबियेई शाकिब आक मोर्ति बन्दोरखीब गमगाओ केतिगाओ गमाधान नम्र।

मई एईखिनिकेई कै बाज्र शितानब यिछो दाबी मेहेछो गमर्शन कबिछे आब विबोबी दलब वि कर्डन प्रताय ताब विबोधिता कबिछे।

**Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlichera) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! माननीय राजस्वमंत्री महोदय ने जो मांग सदन के सामने पेश किया है उसे समर्थन करने के लिए तथा हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने इसपर जो कर्तन प्रस्ताव पेश किये हैं उनका विरोध करते हुए मैं सदन की सेवा में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ, और साथ ही अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस वृहत् में भाग लेकर अपने ये विचार प्रकट करने के लिए जो मौका दिया है उसके लिये उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और उन्हें हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय जी ! हमारा यह देश खेति का देश है। यह खेतिहर मजदूरों का देश है। यहाँ की जनता-में से ६० प्रतिशत लोगों का जीवन खेतिपर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए हमें इस बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारी खेति की उन्नति कैसे हो। इस बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि हमें इसके लिए सभी आधुनिकतम वैज्ञानिक साधनों का लाभ उठाना चाहिये। साथ ही हमारी भूमि-नीति भी ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि हमारे काश्तकारों को फायदा पहुँचे और उन्हें अधिक-से-अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करने में प्रोत्साहन मिले। हमें खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार इस बारे में उचितरूप से ध्यान दे रही हैं सरकार इस विषय में सदा सचेष्ट हैं कि कैसे काश्तकारी की उन्नति हो। इसी दृष्टि से सरकार ने Ceiling Act, Adhiar Protection Act जैसे कई प्रगतिशील विधान बनाये हैं।

फिर भी हमें इस संबंध में कुछ कहना है। Land Requisition के बारे में ही मैं पहले-पहल बोलना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि किसी जमीन को अधिग्रहण करने के पहले हमें यह देखना है कि वास्तव में यह जमीन खेति के उपयोगी है या नहीं। यह भी देखना है कि यह जमीन किसकी है। सब बातोंपर गौर करके और सारी बातों की अच्छी तरह जाँच करके ही जमीन का अधिग्रहण करना चाहिये। इस बारे में District Land Advisory Board की सलाह लेनी चाहिये। Land Advisory Board की Sub-Committee को यह काम सौंपना चाहिये। यह Sub-Committee उन सारी बातों को देखें कि यह जमीन काम में लाना लाया जा सके या नहीं। फिर जमीन के बंटवारे के बारे में उचित ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जिसे हम जमीन दे रहे हैं वह वास्तव में भूमिहीन है या नहीं। वह कौन है। वह वास्तव में खेतिहर या नहीं। इन सब बातों की अच्छी तरह Survey करने के बाद ही किसी को जमीन देनी चाहिये। इस बारे में हमारी कोई स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिये।

हम अक्सर यह देखते हैं कि सरकार चाय बगान की जमीन का अधिग्रहण करती है। किन्तु यह देखा जाता है कि वह जमीन पहले से ही बहुत-से लोगों के बसबास में है। यहाँ तक कि यह भी दिखाई पड़ता है कि वह ६०।७० वर्षों से इन लोगों के दखल में है। इस बारे में हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि वह जमीन कैसे उनके पास गई। किसने उन्हें जमीन दी। अगर यह न हो तो बंटवारे में बड़ी खामखयाली होती है और हमारा काम भी संतोषजनक नहीं होता है। एक दृष्टान्त के रूप में मैं काळाड़ जिले के पानीभरा चाय बगान एक उदाहरण आप की सेवा में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। सिलचर



Land Advisory Board की एक बैठक पिछले १७।१०।५६ को हुई थी। सिलचर Land Advisory Board की Sub-Committee ने यह निर्णय किया या कि इस बगान की Requisition की हुई जमीन श्रमिक शरणार्थी और स्थानीय भूमिहीन लोगों में बटवारा की जायेगी। साथ ही Ex-Tea Garden Labour को भी इसमें शामिल किया जायगा। इसके अनुसार ३६० शरणार्थी और स्थानीय लोगों में यह ६१७ बिघा जमीन का उचित रूप से बटवारा किया गया।

इसी तरह जब उच्छेद भी करते हैं तो पहले यह देख लेना चाहिये कि जिन लोगों को उच्छेद करने के लिए व्यवस्था हो रही है वे कौन हैं। वे कब से उस जमीन को अपने दखल में लिए हुए हैं। किसने वह जमीन उन्हें दी। इन सब बातोंपर विचार किये बिना हमें उच्छेद करना नहीं चाहिये। Dudhpote Tea Estate में ऐसा ही हुआ, और इसमें हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कामयाबी नहीं मिली।

इसके बाद मैं अपने Forest Department की जमीनों के बाबत भी दो-चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। Forest Department ने अपने यहाँ एक अजीब दुनिया खड़ी कर रखी है। एक अलग-सी दुनिया जंगलों में बसी हुई है। जो लोग यहाँ रहते हैं उन्हें अपने मौलिक अधिकारों से वंचित रखा गया है। सभा-समिति या इस तरह के अधिकारों से ये लोग वंचित रखे गये हैं।

इन लोगों के लिए न कचहरी है और न न्याय है। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि इन्हें भी आधुनिक जीवन की सुविधायें दें। इनके बारे में सरकार उचित रूप से जांच करें।

• उच्छेद के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ किसी स्थान से जब लोगों को उच्छेद किया जाता है उसके पहले सरकार पूरी तौरपर जांच कर ले कि वे लोग कैसे यहाँ आये। उनको वह जमीन कैसे मिली। अगर वैसा न हो तो बेचारे गरीबों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है। अगर वे उच्छेद किये जाते हैं तो वे कहाँ जायेंगे? इस हालत में इन गरीब लोगों के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये।

महोदय जी! हमारे Hailakandi Subdivision में बड़े जोरों की बाढ़ हुई थी। उससे खेति को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुँचा था। खेति नष्ट हो गई थी। इस संवन्ध में कांग्रेस की एक सभा हुई थी और सरकार से यह निवेदन किया गया था कि क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों को आवश्यकीय Relief दी जाय। सिलचर में इसके लिए Relief दी गई थी। किन्तु हैलाकान्दी के लिए कोई Relief नहीं दी गई। हमें पता नहीं कि ऐसा क्यों होता है! इस बारे में भी सरकार जांच करें और क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों को मदद दें। क्योंकि ये लोग सर्वस्वान्त हो गये हैं। इन बातों की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ।

इतना ही कहकर मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ और हमारे विरोधी दल के कर्त्तन प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हुए अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ।



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that a large number of hon. Members of this House have evinced keen interest in the debate that has taken place to-day on the floor of the House. The observations made by the hon. Members cover a wide field, from the codification of all laws to the burning down of all laws.

Still the hon. Members advanced many very valuable suggestions for which I thank them. If these observations are analysed we find that the land reform measures have been criticised broadly from three stand-points—(1) nature of the land reform measures, (2) object of the land reform measures and (3) the speed with which these land reform measures are implemented. While expressing my gratefulness to the hon. Members for their keen interest in the various measures undertaken by Government, it appears, that there is some amount of confusion in respect of these three points. With regard to the nature of these measures, it is true that, they are revolutionary in character though they lack some of the elements of a revolution. Broadly speaking a revolution possesses two elements, (i) a complete change of the existing state of things, and (ii) this is done with speed. I agree with my hon. Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya that these measures aim at complete overhaul of the existing state of affairs. These measures are no doubt revolutionary in nature but they look the element of speed. In the democratic set-up of the country we have got to give effect to all these measures through legislation and in framing these legislations we are to fit ourselves within the frame-work of the Constitution. If any measure is enacted which is not within that frame-work, it is likely to be challenged in the law courts and the latter issue stay order holding up every activity with regard to that particular measure. Sir, in 1951 we enforced the State Acquisition of the Zamindari Act. One case is still pending in the Supreme Court in the stage of filing of affidavits and counter affidavits. The Ceiling on Land Holding Act received the assent of the President by the end of 1956; but there was an instruction issued by the Government of India that we should not enforce this Act until certain amendments were effected. One of these amendments was to the effect that transfer of excess land should not be invalidated. In the original Act it was sought to invalidate all transfer of excess land after a certain date. Government of India's instruction not to give effect to this enactment was issued on the ground that right of transfer of land is one of the fundamental rights under the Constitution and if the provision regarding this transfer of land is allowed to remain as provided and the enactment is given effect to, then this particular provision will clash with the fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution. Therefore we had to bring in an amendment to the Act which this House passed and received the assent of President towards the end of 1957, and was enforced in February, 1958. Immediately after several cases were filed in the High Court. One case is still pending and several others disposed of. Although we won them, leave for appeal was granted and if the Supreme Court issues stay order all activities with regard to implementation will be held up. I therefore say Sir, with regard to implementation, these measures lack the speed of resolution, however much I or my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya desire to be non-legalistic.

With regard to the object of the measures, some of the hon. Members remarked that even in spite of all these measures, there are still many landless people. My Friend Shri Namasudra said that in Cachar there are many landless people although Government have passed these measures of land reforms. Sir, not only in Cachar but there are many landless people on this side of the State also. The object of these measures is abolition of



all intermediaries and bring the tillers directly under the Government and then make them owners of the land. Why is this necessary? It is necessary to step up production of food. To introduce progressive farming methods and improved methods of cultivation, cultivation through Co-operatives and Co-operative joint cultivation has been recommended. When all these measures are fully implemented, there will be two kinds of Co-operatives working, one in which the proprietary right will remain with the community and the other in which this right will remain with the individual members. But even then there will remain many people without land. Every year in our State about 70 thousand cultivators are increasing by birth while the land is not so increasing. If today land can be provided to every one of the cultivating peasants, even then the problem of landless people will emerge with equal intensity after a few years. So, even after the full implementation of the Nagpur resolution, there will remain many tillers without land. These landless tillers will get employment in these co-operatives. Many will get their share of crops according to the Labour put in.

With regard to legislation, we enforced the Ceiling on Land Holdings Act last year. An amending Bill, seeking to add a Chapter to this Act, giving right of purchase to the non-evictable tenants is ready; but due to some technical defects, it could not be introduced in this Session. The present Ceiling Act allows resumption for personal cultivation under certain circumstances. The owners are to exercise this right within 5 years. One year has gone, after 4 years all resumption will stop. So after that period there will be tenants, who cannot be evicted. This amending Bill will give the right of purchase to them. It will be introduced in the next Session. This Bill and another Bill, *i. e.*, the acquisitions of surplus land belonging to Religious and Charitable Institutions of Public Nature, which is now pending before a Select Committee, when ripen into Act, will complete legislation of all land reform measures except one for consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of holdings. The Bill is ready, but it is not desirable to bring it now at this stage. Some of my Friends have said that we cannot complete these measures in 1959. But I say we shall complete them in 1959. Many hon. Members remarked that the ceiling is very high,—it is 150 bighas. That is not correct, 150 or 50 bighas, does not much matter. Who gets this quantity of land, that is the primary thing. In our case it is a joint family who gets it. Of course the definition of our joint family is not similar to that laid in the 2nd Five Year Plan, but it was agreed to by Government of India and President gave assent to it.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar suggested that it may be changed.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** The change is not necessary, Sir. In our case, it is the joint family who gets this 150 bighas. Now the definition of the joint family is—the descendants of a common ancestor, including their wives and husbands, living in a joint mess. Now let us see the definition given by the West Bengal Government. It says a ryot shall not be entitled to hold more than 25 acres of land. So apparently 75 bighas is the ceiling there. It may appear that our quantity is double, but it is not so. There joint or separate mess is immaterial. Your brother living together may keep 4×75 bighas. In our case it cannot exceed 150 bighas. So our Act provides a lower ceiling. Of



course there will be marginal cases. It is Section 4 which lays down the ceiling. There are many other Sections. If the family actually cultivates the entire 150 bighas then the land will remain with it. If it does not do so then what happens? Either the land is let out to sub-tenants or to Adhiars, and it will remain with the sub-tenants or Adhiars. After four years, even for personal cultivation the family cannot resume the land. If the owner lets out to two persons—75 bighas each, he can only resume 100 bighas. He cannot resume 50 bighas. If he lets out to 15 persons, 10 bighas each, he cannot resume any land. In this way land is sought to be taken away from the non-cultivator. So although the ceiling is for 150 bighas, it is the actual cultivator who will get the land. After 4 years no land can be resumed at all.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Whether it is a fact or not that unlike the recommendations of the Reform Panel of the Planning Commission and also according to the West Bengal Bill, here in our case a family which consists only of one adult he also gets 150 bighas and a family which has got 15 adults, whether from the point of equity, that will get the same quantity?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Whatever the law may be, there will be some marginal cases. How we have met those marginal cases let me explain. If that one man cultivates the entire 150 bighas then he is a cultivator and the entire land will remain with him. If he does not do so, then the land he does not cultivate goes out of his hand. Our Act was drafted in accordance with the instruction of the Planning Commission. Two conditions were laid down for resumption:—(1) Agriculture must be his primary source of livelihood. (2) He must live at least during the transplanting season within a certain radius of the land and in our case it is five miles. That is the instruction from the Planning Commission. In personal cultivation the element of supervision must be there.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** The Minister is speaking about the Acquisition Act, Ceiling Act, Adhiars Act, but what about the implementation of these Acts?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I am going one by one.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He is now discussing the objective.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** With regard to eviction, Shri Bhattacharyya raised a point. It is first to be decided whether the Reserves are necessary or not.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He referred to two kinds of eviction. One is the kind of eviction which is taken place at the instance of the land holders that Adhiars are being evicted; the other is the eviction from Government land or Grazing Reserves.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I will take up that point also later on. I will take this one first, namely, eviction from the Grazing Reserves; about Adhiars' eviction I shall deal with later. After long years of practice social economy grows, people become used to it, tradition is established and people frame their family budget accordingly. In that way, in our State, a social structure has grown. By a stroke of pen or by mere passing of legislation



we cannot destroy this structure, we are to carry the people with us. The people want these reserves, so it has been decided that the Grazing Reserves are necessary. These Grazing Reserves are of two kinds, namely, the V. G. Rs. and the P. G. Rs. It is correct that in many of these Reserves fodder has disappeared as a result of continuous and heavy feeding. What we want to do is that as soon as the Panchayat Bill will be passed into an Act, the V. G. Rs. will be transferred to the Panchayats. Cultivation of fodder will be necessary. Now, the Veterinary Department has taken up several V. G. Rs. and fodder cultivation. The Panchayat will do this work. The V. G. Rs. will remain with the Government. These P. G. Rs. are necessary for supply of milk to the people. They are generally located in riverine and sub-mountain areas. They are necessary for conservation of soil. Formerly, the entire State was full of jungles and separate measures for conservation of soil was not necessary. But now due to heavy pressure on land jungles everywhere have been cleared, these P. G. Rs. serve the purpose of soil conservation. This conservation of soil has come so much to the forefront that the Government of India have granted sufficient amount of money and a separate branch in the Forests Department will be opened under the charge of a Director of Conservation of Soil. I am told that it has already been opened. Shri Bhattacharyya made a charge in this connection that there are enough trees in the autonomous hills districts and in the unclassified State forests, so forest reserve lands may be opened. His charge is not correct. The geography of Assam is peculiar; on the one side are the Bhutan and Himalayan ranges and on the other the autonomous hills. If trees are indiscriminately felled in these hills the entire State of Assam will be flooded. There will be soil erosion and no cultivation. There is jhumming in the hills. This means cutting down of trees. This jhumming is to be stopped. So the Government of India granted money to stop jhumming and teach people terracing. The people who take to jhumming cultivation stay at one place for two years or so and when the fertile portion of the land is washed away and cultivation cannot be done, they move to another area. So in this way, jhumming has become a source of danger to Assam. The former Inspector General of Forests, Government of India, came to Assam and made a remark that Assam is a peculiar State where he had not seen a single patch of ground which was not covered by grass, nature was protecting it. From time immemorial there was jhumming, immediately the area is abandoned bamboo grows and covers the area. So nature did the conservation of soil. In the plains areas these P. G. Rs. are serving the purpose of soil conservation. There is a complaint that our fisheries particularly, beel fisheries are being destroyed by silting up. It is correct. Formerly there were jungles all around these beels. But now due to the pressure on land, jungles were cleared, cultivation started, soil became loose and was washed into these beels. So we can no longer depend on nature. Measures for conservation of soil has become necessary and these P. G. Rs. are serving that purpose. Recently we have received instructions from the Government of India Forests Department that the portion between the river and the bund should be kept as forest reserve and plantations like simul and other trees done. As a matter of fact, every year we have erosion. My Friends have also raised the point that the number of river eroded people is increasing every year. It is true because there is erosion by rivers; when the ice melts and during the rains these rivers get current of so much velocity that large areas on both their banks are washed away. In this way, every year, there is flood and erosion and a large number of people become landless.



My Friend Shri Talukdar raised the question of Goalpara and also of my constituency North Salmara. I know that, I went there, many people have become landless, but I want only this: point out the land where these people can be provided. Erosion is there. We have seen that people have become landless, that is correct. It is not only a question of Goalpara or my constituency, that is the story everywhere all over the State, in Majuli, in Ahatguri and many more places in the State. But point out the land. Some of my Friends say that vast areas are lying unutilized. We have issued instruction to every local officer if there is any Sarkari land, immediately settle it with landless people. I do not know if this instruction has been carried out to the letter, but that is the instruction. If some of my Friends or some public leaders point out that there is land and there are claimants, we will immediately issue orders to settle that land. But if people go and occupy a P. G. R. or V. G. R. we are bound to evict them.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The policy is there but where is the implementation of the policy? So far as the necessity of Forest reserve is concerned, the international standard has been wrongly construed by the Assam Government resolution. That for every district or Subdivision or village there should be about 25 per cent forest reserve' is not the international standard. The international standard pertains to a sizable region. But the Assam Government resolution left out of consideration not only the surroundings but also some portions of the State. For example, Hill Districts, unclassified forests, forests in tea garden grants, etc., have been left out of consideration. If all these had been taken together, then the existing forests in the Assam region would have far exceeded the international standard. That Assam is going to be a desert, is a misstatement of facts and there has been a wrong construction of the international standard of the necessity of forests.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** That is a wrong charge because there is no international standard of P. G. R. or V. G. R. and our policy also does not say that the international standard applies to our P. G. R. or V. G. R. Why does he bring here P. G. R. or V. G. R.? I am dealing with that, I am coming to that. My Friend also spoke on this, but I did not disturb him. If I omit any thing then he can ask about it.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He simply wanted a clarification.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I am not coming to forest now, I am dealing with the question of eviction of encroachers. As I said I am coming to these questions one by one.

Speaking about P. G. R. and V. G. R., my Friends suggested that if somebody remains in a P. G. R. or V. G. R. for 5 to 6 years, he should not be evicted, he should be given settlement. We cannot accept that. These people entered into the P. G. R. and V. G. R. without the knowledge of the Government. There is no record to show that these people have remained there for 5 or 6 years. Once we encourage that encroachers of 5 or 6 years should be allowed settlement then all V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. will disappear. Some of my Friends are suggesting, rather they are accusing that Government are making delay in evicting the encroacher. Why? All of them will be evicted except one class of people, i. e., the eroded people whom Government officers allowed to stay there for some time until they could be provided with some other land. Well, these people did not violate the law. Until we can give them alternate land we do not evict them.



As regards forest reserves. This is an absolute mistake that it is the function of the Government to cut down trees for the sake of revenue only. Our Friends have suggested that in some places there are no trees, why don't you open those areas for cultivation? Well, we cannot do that, because trees are meant for cutting down when they are mature. A Sal tree requires hundred years to mature, Teak tree requires hundred years to mature. When these trees will mature they will be cut down and the area brought under new plantation then. If we do not do plantation now, what will happen? The entire country will be converted into desert. So we need land for plantation, we cannot plant trees under big trees. If we want to plant trees we will have to do so in open land. For that reason we are reserving land. We do not keep a reserve for the sake of a reserve. These trees supply timber to human-being. It is an instance of God's mercy that trees are there. These trees are meant only to serve the purpose of human-being. They supply timber for constructing houses, they supply fire-wood, and even in death they serve your purpose.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Not all of us. (A voice: serve the purpose of coffin).

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** They supply food, they regulate the atmosphere, they control rainfall, they draw water from earth carry it up and release it through the leaves and control the atmosphere. The trees draw water also by roots, release the water which take the shape of various streams. You will find streams high up in the hills. This is from the trees. May irrigate our fields and supply drinking water. When those trees will be cut, what will happen. There will be drought and there will be no cultivation, the atmosphere will change. So we require the trees and we also require more land for plantation. There is the Working Plan Division under the Forest Department which does this planting. This Division points out the areas, what trees and how many trees are to be planted in each year. Every year according to plan we are proceeding otherwise the country will become desert. Turn the pages of history. Due to indiscriminate felling of trees there was invasion of desert in Syria and Syria is now almost a desert. So India has taken a lesson from this. In Rajasthan the desert was spreading. Now human beings are invading deserts by plantation of trees. So we need our forests and open land for that purpose. The international standard of forest lands is 25 per cent but now the Government of India are pressing us to raise it to 33 per cent. China has got only 10.1 per cent of land under forest, but the Forest Minister of China opined that by the end of their Five Year Plan period which is also the end of our Second Five Year Plan period they will raise it to 33 per cent. By intensive cultivation China grew sufficient crop, which were more than they require and so some of their cultivable lands would be converted into forest. Now every country in the world is trying to raise their forest areas. In Japan they have only about 16 per cent of cultivable land the rest are forest or hills and the economy of Japan is based on the exploitation of forests. So we cannot allow our forest reserves to go nor can we allow our forest reserves to be encroached upon and anybody who encroaches these reserves will be evicted. But if there be any area in which no plantation is possible and which is suitable for cultivation, we will consider that point.



Now, with regard to this question of eviction of adhiars. As I said Sir, that social structure grows after many years' practice. In our State this structure has so grown. Many people base their family budgets on income from land. When that structure is attacked, the people become disturbed. It is natural that such people will resist and that resistance takes different shape with different areas in the State. The eviction of adhiars is a result of that resistance. Up till now about 53 Adhi Conciliation Boards were functioning and the average number of cases with each Board was 17. So it was clear that there was no necessity for increase of the Adhi Conciliation Boards. But of late there has been a sudden flare up the number of cases increased and we found that these 53 Boards cannot meet the situation. But the law is there: once a Board is constituted it goes for two years. The number of Boards are to be increased. These Boards are now constituted circlewise. Now, if from one end of the circle an adhiar is required to come for filing a case, when he comes once, he cannot come twice and when he comes a second time and found that the date of hearing has changed because the Chairman or one of the members either from the side of the Adhiars or from the side of the landlords is absent, he cannot come the third time. This is due to the distance.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that pending dispute being settled why not the status quo be maintained?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** It is difficult to maintain the status quo. Suppose the landlord comes to the Board and complaints that the adhiar has forcibly occupied his land or on the other hand, the adhiar may come and say that the landlord has forcibly evicted him—in such cases there must certainly be some sort of enquiry necessary before the status quo is maintained. In such cases we are considering what is to be done? Now, if the landlord can be proved that he has evicted the adhiar without proper reason the adhiar's possession can be restored even after 2 years and landlord may be fined Rs. 200 and paid as compensation to the adhiar but even that is not sufficient. If the adhiar be long out of possession for delay in decision of the Board, particularly in the cultivating season, the adhiar will suffer much.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** But the Adhiar Protection Act is meant for giving protection to adhiars—the Minister should not lose sight of that aspect also.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** It may be so Sir, but in giving protection to adhiars, the landlords cannot be expropriated. As a matter of fact in our Urban Tenancy Act, at the end of 12 years the tenant was provided to get occupancy right over the land—as it was a concurrent list subject, the Bill was sent for President's assent. The Attorney General opined that such concurrent of occupancy right will tantamount to expropriation of the landlord and will clash with the Constitution. In the Adhiar protection Act also we face similar difficulty.

If we give absolute right to Adhiars, we will be expropriating without compensation and so will come into conflict with the constitution.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In this case it is not the question of enactment but implementation of the law. So the question of whether it is the *ultra vires* of the Constitution does not arise.



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** I fully appreciate that and that is a very relevant part. I agree with Mr. Bhattacharyya's view and if he can make any suggestion I will willingly accept it. Even people came to me about this and I felt it very much that it is not in the Act. I consulted our lawyer who opined that the very fact of possession is for adjudication.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** May I suggest giving the lawyer a holiday (Laughter).

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gaubati):** Sir, it is already 5 P. M. now. Should we sit on and is it in conformity with the rules?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am sitting here on the presumption that the House is very much interested with the debates.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Sir, I want to request my friend to give me that suggestion because I am interested with this matter. Now the adhiar dispute has taken another shape. In some places the adhiars themselves are aggressive. In Goalpara there is a case where the landlord was severely beaten and the man is in hospital. In this connection, my friend Shri Bhattacharyya stated that they have organised the adhiars in Beltola and that some Congressmen took the side of landlords. I have made an enquiry into this case and found that it is not so. Here Shri Bhattacharyya himself said that he is instrumental in this organisation but the aim of the organisation is not to give the 1/5th share to the landlords. The landlords held a meeting and a Congress man was made the president of the meeting. Yesterday I received a representation from them and their prayer is that the Congress man should use his influence to persuade the adhiars to give the 1/5th share.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** We have decided to give 1/6th and that will be about 2 maunds of paddy.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** So my point is that the law should not be broken. If he has organised the adhiars, it is well and good and I like it. But this sort of organisation whose aim is not to give the legal share I do not welcome. It will be well and good if the adhiars pay the 1/5th share to the landlord. This is not the sort of a co-operation that we desire. It is good to organise the adhiars but if we organise them for the purpose of breaking the law, that is not a desirable organisation.

Then regarding the tea grants, Shri Bhattacharyya stated that the Jorhat people met me under the leadership of Shri Deka and Shri Nama-sudra and told me that there were much available lands in the grants. I shall make an enquiry into that. Generally when a layman calculates there are 1000 acres of land in the grant. Under tea there are 300 acres and so there is an excess of 700 acres. Calculation is done in that way which is not correct. In their list there are some grants which we have already requisitioned. There may still be surplus land in the tea gardens. It is the established practice of this Government not to cause any injury to this industry. But without causing any injury to this industry, whenever we get information that land is available, we order enquiry. My friend suggested a procedure that these should be examined by the Land Advisory



Board but this procedure is already there. Whenever there is a proposal to requisition some land of some gardens, that proposal comes to the Land Advisory Committee. The Manager of the garden is also invited to the committee to have his say. Thereafter, the Land Advisory Committee takes decision and then the Deputy Commissioner issues the requisition orders. Only an appeal lies to Government.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patherkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** ভেটরবন্দে ৪১২ বিঘা জমি requisition করা হল কিন্তু তাই সংলগ্ন ৫৫৭০ বিঘা সমতল জমি requisition করে আবার derequisition করা হল কেন ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** I shall make an enquiry on that. Off hand I cannot say it but as I have got the name from my Friend, I will enquire into it.

If my Friend is speaking about the Goombira garden, then that is a separate matter. I saw this garden myself and the requisitioned area was not plain land but tilla land with dense forest. There are very big trees. The Plantation Enquiry Commission in 1955 remarked that this Chargola circle was an uneconomic area and they recommended many special privileges to the Government of India to be given to this Chargola Circle. The Commission also remarked that more land in Cachar was necessary than what it should be in the Assam Valley. The Assam Valley land is generally plain but in Cachar it is totally different. In Cachar the land is full of tillas interspersed with low lands and during rains water rushes through them. For this reason more land was necessary for Cachar than in Assam Valley. The garden belonged to M/s. James Finlay. Because of their uneconomic nature James Finlay sold their gardens in this area. This is now an Indian concern. Our Labour Minister also informed me in writing that the garden would be injured if that land was requisitioned. There are many other factors also and I myself was convinced that if the garden was to be run as an economic unit, this land should remain with the garden. So the appeal was allowed.

Now, that point about Shri Harinarayan Barua. Shri Bhattacharyya did not mention his name, but Shri Barua said that it was he. There was some dispute about the area. My Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya says 13 bighas. He is correct, on the other hand, my Friend Mr. Barua is also correct. There is some missing link, which I shall supply now. This area, which was a dense jungle, was purchased by Shri Harinarayan Barua. He has converted it into an orchard with Citrus arecanut and many other trees. It was made periodic in 1952 or 1953. Now, there is some sort of a tank attached to this area and Mr. Barua got this tank in exchange from somebody. He uses the tank to water his orchard. Now, it appears that this tank, whose area is one bigha, has not been made periodic. The 13 bighas of orchard land had been made periodic. Shri Barua refers to this tank and says one bigha. He is correct. Mr. Bhattacharyya referred to 13 bighas. He is also correct.

About settlement matters raised by Shri Talukdar, settlement proceed according to a plan. There are six stages in resettlement operations. Unless you complete stage No.1, you cannot go to stage No.2, and so on. In Kamrup the operations are in the third stage i. e., at the stage of record



attestation. So, no S. D. C. can do anything outside this schedule. The settlement operations are going on under the direction of the Settlement Officer and the entire proceeding go according to plan. When the third stage will be completed in the entire district, they will move to the fourth stage. So, no S. D. C. can do anything when settlement operations are in progress.

Then, Sir, there was a general charge of corruption. On such a general charge we cannot take any action. Rather it has an adverse reaction in the service. We have good and bad people everywhere. Now when such a general charge is levied against the service as a whole the good people may think "since we have entered this service, we are dubbed corrupt. Then why do we remain honest? Let us take to it. And those who are corrupt become more corrupt. If he was a tiger he will become a lion. But, Sir, if particular instances are brought to our notice, we not only make enquiry through the anti-corruption department but also resort to suspension and judicial proceedings if there is a *prima facie* case. A little bit of efficiency or inefficiency does not matter much. After all, some officer is efficient and another may be less efficient. But we never tolerate corruption in any way. My Friends may give specific instances to me privately also. I started proceedings against 3 S. D. Cs. on a written allegation of corruption. But at the time of evidence all the people denied their signatures. So, all these 3 cases ended in discharge. That is the difficulty. Moreover, if the officers were honest, these proceedings injured them. So, now, we make some sort of enquiry through the Anti-Corruption Department, and if we find that there is a *prima facie* case, we start proceedings. We prefer judicial proceedings, because even if the witnesses do not to give evidence, the people will know that this Government is very strict about corruption. We want to create an atmosphere so that corruption may not thrive. But these general remarks do not help us.

About the Gauhati matter raised by Mr. Bhattacharyya, everybody knew that Government would do something there, either extend the town or set up the refinery. So, speculators came into the picture. Actually the Chief Minister, Finance Minister and myself went and saw the land near Sarania hills area previously selected. We found that many people would be landless. Of the 751 bighas of land selected, 100 bighas are annual. Why should we cancel this annual land if the people occupying them are really in need of it. If the owner was a big owner with plenty of land, we could do it. Then, regarding 500 bighas of periodic land, the price is Rs.7,500 to Rs.10,003 per bigha. The people have filled up ditches and constructed houses. So, we decided not to take that land and went to the other side near Chunsali. Immediately reports came that over night heavy sale-transactions were taking place. In order to prevent that, we issued a notification that that was a notified area which Government would acquire. Any transfer within the area after the notification would be invalid. Now, the town Planner, the Mandal and other officers can go and make survey in that area. The area actually required by Government will be acquired; other people will not be disturbed.

About Narengi land, the railway authorities want that land and we are bound to give it to them. It is true that many people will be landless and we shall try to find out land for them. The P.G.Rs. and V.G.Rs. are our bank balance and we shall have to fall back upon them.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The most important aspect of my point was different. Let the Railway authorities have land. I do not say that the Government should not take for railway purposes. Now the third stage of the settlement operations is going on. This is the attestation stage. But the Settlement Officer is not doing attestation in this area, whereas notices have been issued to the Pattadars that within a month they shall have to file their claim. The notice was probably issued on the 6th of January 1959, saying that after one month no claim will be entertained. Now, if attestation was made, many people who are there for years together and have got occupancy right could submit their claim and get some compensation. But if their names are not attested, in time for them to submit their claim and get some compensation. But if their names are not attested, in time for them to submit their claims, they will get no compensation at all. So Government should issue instructions to the Settlement Officer to take up attestation of this area immediately.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Your point is attestation should proceed and settlement delayed.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Yes, Sir. That difficulty we faced at Naharkatia also. A.O.C. took some lands and in these lands some indigenous people were concerned.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Hon. Minister has understood your point. Let him give his reply,

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** But now there is very little difference between periodic lands and annual Patta lands. I went to Dibrugarh and examined case of acquisition of lands at Naharkatia whose Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh called these people of Naharkatia whose land were affected and in consultation with them fixed certain prices for these lands which the people affected themselves accepted. Now, what is the difference between annual patta lands and periodic patta lands? There is practically no difference except the difference of Rs. 5 per bigha, which the landholder has to pay for conversion of annual lands to periodic lands. Nor the Deputy Commissioner can cancel these annual lands. Annual lands, can only be cancelled by Government in public interest. If Government do not exercise that right, then the difference is practically nil. But after the Deputy Commissioner had fixed the price I heard that the A.O.C. refused to agree to this price. Under the circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner asked for advice of the Government as to what could be done and Government instructed Deputy Commissioner to start land acquisition proceedings. My Friend's contention is that if the lands had been taken by the Company or by the Railway department, the people should get the full price. I agree to this.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, on a Point of information মই জানিব খজিছো মাজুলিৰ গৰাখহনীয়াই বংশ কৰা মানুহ বিলাকৰ মাটি দিয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা অথবা মাটি দিয়াৰ আঁচনি চৰকাৰে কৰিছেনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** গৰাখহনীয়াৰ কথা হৈছেই প্ৰত্যকঠাইৰে কথা এতিয়া কোৱাটো সম্ভৱ পৰ নহব।



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Sir, another pertinent point has been raised by my Friend Shri A.M. Majumdar and that is about utilisation of land. During the course of his speech he observed that our lands have not been properly utilised. The hon. Member is quite correct in his observation. Say, in a plot of high land where only Ahu crop is grown, then it is quite obvious that that plot of land will be lying waste for 9 months of the year.

So, the question of utilisation is very important. It is, therefore useless to settle lands with people who do not utilise them properly. In regard to intensive cultivation, Agricultural department comes in. My Friend Shri Bhattacharyya has stated that land is a very vital matter and unless this problem is successfully solved, no development measure can be successful. This is quite correct. In order to achieve this objective the Revenue Department, Agriculture Department and the Co-operative Department must act in collaboration. Otherwise this problem cannot be solved. As you know, Sir, our people are mostly used to single crop cultivation as a result of which our lands remain unutilised for the major part of the year. It is therefore of utmost importance for us all to direct our utmost efforts to utilise every inch of our land fully throughout the whole year. As I have stated before, this is a matter which concerns the Agriculture department and we are glad to see that our Agriculture Department is fully alive to this problem and they are taking it up in right earnest.

Another point that my Friend Pradhani raised is about the employment of the officers in the Zamindari estates of Goalpara whom he was pleased to describe as being in the position of 'Trisanku'. I can assure my Friend that these employees are not in a 'Trisanku' stage. In this connection I may state for the information of the House that before the Government acquired these Estates, notices were issued to each of the employees, enquiring from them as to whether they would like to serve under the Government on temporary basis under the same terms and conditions enjoyed by them under the Estates after the acquisition of the respective Estates. Majority of these employees informed Government agreeing to serve the Government on temporary basis and on the same terms and conditions. Some of the employees of course did not agree and they left their jobs after acquisition of the Estates. Now the Government has decided to create a separate Cadre for these employees and necessary instructions have since been issued to collect certain detailed information with a view to implement this decision. As soon as these details are received, a separate Cadre will be created for these employees in which case they are expected to be much more benefited than at present. The only point that has not been possible to decide is regarding the question of pensionary benefits to these employees as quite a lot of superannuated people are still in service. Government after very careful consideration of this point has come to the conclusion that these employees, after retirement from service will get 30 months aggregate pay. The whole matter will be finalised as soon as the details called for are received.

Then as regards the 'Dihi' house or quarters occupied by these officers, for instance, at Abhayapuri they are in occupation as before. In some cases these officers, quarters were purchased by these employees from the Raja at a very nominal prices and are in occupation. Separate event for these house are not paid to these officers.

So, Sir they are not in 'Trisanku' position.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Birendra Kumar Das spoke about the tribal belt about the eviction of the people.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** With regard to the tribal belts, Sir, our policy is that in tribal belts or blocks, those people who have got any right, say periodic or annual land before the creation of these belts, their rights remain in tact. They cannot be evicted. After creation of these belts, people who are not entitled to any land and if they encroach upon the land, they will be evicted (interruptions).

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** What about the eviction of tribals in North Lakhimpur.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** In certain places there are reserves in tribal belts; there are P. G. Rs. in the tribal belts. If there is any encroachment by tribal or non-tribals on such lands, they are evicted. But if any land is opened only the tribals will get it. So there may be cases where tribals are evicted within tribal belts.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** There are lands without people, so why not landless people be given land in the tribal belts?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** If they are tribals and come forward, we shall give the land (interruptions) if they give me the names of the Officers who are not giving the lands to the tribals who want land when the land is available, I shall see to that. I shall issue orders immediately that such lands should be made available to them. If it is a grazing reserve that is a separate matter. Sir, the main difficulty is that these landless tribal people who want land, they want it near their homes. Often they are not willing to go to a place away from their homes. That is the main difficulty.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** চাহ বাগিছাৰ বিবিলাক এক চনীয়া মাটিত চাহ গছ নাই, সেই মাটিবোৰ কাটি অনা নাই কিয়?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** চাহ বাগিছাৰ কথা অলপ বেলেগ। তাত আইন মতে যি হৈছে হৈছে।

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS:** সোবনখাটাৰ কথা একা?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** সোবনখাটাৰ বিষয়ে প্রশ্নও দিছে আৰু তাৰ উত্তৰো দিয়া হৈছে। তাত বৰ্তমান Premium stay কৰা হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In respect of that where it was stated that they were starving and that there was scarcity?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** With regard to the settlement in Amjuli reclamation area তাত ১৯০৫ খৰ মানুহক settlement দিছিল আৰু এতিয়া মাত্ৰ ১৮ খৰ মানুহ আছে; কাৰণ পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। সেইবিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** সোবনখাটাত পানীৰ সমস্যা হওঁতে E. and D. বিভাগে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল। ইয়াতো সেইদৰেই ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব। With these words, Sir, I request my Friends to withdraw their Cut Motions.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** What about that anomaly found in respect of the figures, Sir? The number of Super-vising Kanongos has increased, but the amount earmarked for their salaries, etc., is far less.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** There are 343 Kanongos for the settlement operation in several districts. Their pay is Rs.75—100 per mensem. The amount is Rs.72,000.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** There are as many as 69 Kanongos, the amount allotted is Rs.54,200. Now the number is raised to 343 and still the amount earmarked is Rs.72,000. So how are that being met? If they are paid at the minimum of the scale, i.e., Rs.75 per mensem their pay bill will come to Rs.3,08,700.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Yes, that is so. But I cannot explain now how it happened.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In any way it may be raised on some other occasion.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The total amount required by the Department has been shown. On what basis it has been calculated, it is not known.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** May I suggest, Sir, the vote on the Demand be not taken to-day?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I can take the voice vote.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** We know Sir, they are stronger in number. Even then in their conscience they should be clear that we have voted for a Demand which we all know does not represent a correct Demand. Let it be postponed till the next day.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What the hon. Member says has a lot of justification because it is a matter about a figure which needs clarification and rectification. I quite agree with him.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th March, 1959.

Shillong,  
Dated 25th November, 1960.

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