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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

**Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Third General Election
under the sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 23rd March, 1963.

Present

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, nine Ministers, two Ministers of State, two deputy Ministers and sixty one Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Appointment of Home Guard Commandant

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

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

- (a) What are the criteria adopted in connection with the appointment of Commandant of Home Guards in different districts of Assam ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

58. (a)—Under Rule 6 of the Assam Home Guards Rules, 1947 read with Section 5(2) of the Assam Home Guard Act, 1947 an Area Commandant is appointed by the Commandant General, subject to the approval of the State Government. Although no precise qualifications and criteria for appointment of Area Commandants are prescribed in the Assam Home Guard Act, 1947 and the Rules framed thereunder, the Commandant General, in making the selection of persons for appointment as such, consults the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police concerned and takes into consideration the educational qualifications, suitability and organisational capacity of each candidate.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : How many area commandants have been appointed ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Four.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS : Who are they ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :
Shri L. P. Dutta, Principal, Kanoi College, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur District.
Shri Birendra Kumar Barua, Jorhat, Shri Ram Nath Sarma, Nowgong District and Shri Kamakhya Nath Thakur, retired Head Master, Kamrup.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Is the Government aware of the fact the Home Guard Commandant at Jorhat was appointed by ignoring the prescribed qualifications and capacity etc. ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I have already stated that no precise qualifications are laid down and the appointments are made by the Government after the recommendation regarding suitability of the candidates are received.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Do Government propose to take more Commandants ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Yes, if necessary.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is the Government aware that because of the appointment of this Commandant at Jorhat the organisation there has failed ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I have no such information.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is the Government aware that this fact has been brought to the notice of the Government ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I am not aware of this position.

Shri Md. IDRIS (Dhing): Has any remuneration been fixed for these Commandants?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I want notice.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Has the Government received any complaint against the inefficiency of the Jorhat Commandant ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : No I have no such information.

Shri DULAL CHANDR BARUA: I personally submitted a representation to the Chief Minister in this respect.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I have no information.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Will the Government look into it and take my representation into consideration at the time of final appointment?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Yes, all representations received will be taken into consideration.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Have the Commandants been appointed on political consideration ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : No, not at all.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Then why the Nowgong Commandant was appointed?

Mr. SPEAKER : Because he was found suitable.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj): Have the Commandants been given any special training for the purpose ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: They are persons who have experience in this kind of work and if any special training is necessary, they will be given that training.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Whether any physical fitness is necessary for the post ?

Shai FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Yes.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Whether these Commandants were medically examined before appointment ? Laughter.

(No reply)

Shri GOURI SANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Is there any pay fixed for this post ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I want notice.

Re: Need of Corrugated Iron Sheets in Jowai Subdivision

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that the people of Jowai Subdivision are in dire needs of C. I. Sheets ?
- (b) If so, why no C. I. Sheets have been allotted for Jowai Subdivision for the last one year ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to allot C. I. Sheets for Jowai Subdivision ?
- (d) What is the total number of pending applications for C. I. Sheets in that Subdivision ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

59. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Supplies of C. I. Sheets out of the outstanding indents were to be rushed to those areas affected by fire and floods and as a result the unaffected areas including United Khasi and Jaintia Hills either got less supply or no supply at all for the period. Since November, 1962, practically no C. I. Sheets have moved owing to the emergency. The Jowai Subdivision consequently did not receive any supply.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Six hundred and thirty-eight.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Sir, on what basis the allotment of C.I. Sheets is made Subdivision-wise ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : It is done on the basis of population, demand and importance of the area.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : It is a fact that the Shillong Subdivision is getting regular supply of its monthly quota of C.I. Sheets ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I am not aware of it. I want notice.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re: Additional Programme for selection of new roads

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to select some roads out of additional programme of 1.75 crores given by the Centre last year ?

(b) Whether these roads were finally selected ?

(c) If so, what are the names of roads in Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(d) If not, when it will be selected ?

(e) Whether the Nangalmara Ghat on Desang river will be included for constructing as permanent bridge ?

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

54. (a)—A programme costing Rs.4½ crores and not 1.75 crores has been drawn up to be financed out of the Third Finance Commission's award for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b)—Except new roads, I. Bs. Ferries and other schemes if improvements in road have been finalized.

(c)—1. Widening and raising Dhodar Ali—Rs. 80,000.

2. Improving and Gravelling Teok-Habigaon road—Rs.10,000.

3. Metalling Dhodar Ali in Sibsagar Subdivision including raising in miles 70-73 and 82-95—Rs.10,00,000.

4. Improvement of Town Roads, (a) Jamuna road, (b) Temple road—Rs. 72,400.

(d)—Steps have been taken to finalize the remaining scheme of new roads as early as possible.

(e)—There is no scope to take up this work in this scheme.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): What is the reason for providing double amount for the same purpose ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D) Sir, as I stated in my reply to 54(c)1 Rs.80,000 is for widening and raising Dhodar Ali and in 54(c)(3) Rs 10,00,000 is required for metalling the road. So, the purpose is not the same.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): Finance Commission এ যিখিনি টকা দিলে, সেই খিনি প্রকৃততে অনুন্নত গাঁও অঞ্চলত খৰচ কৰিবলৈ দিছিল নে টাউনৰ বাস্তা-ঘাট আদিতো খৰচ কৰিবলৈ দিছিল ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.): ইয়াৰ পৰা ২ কোটি টকা গাঁও অঞ্চলত দিয়া হৈছে ; আৰু বাকীখিনি টকাৰ Scheme প্রয়োজন অনুসারে নিৰ্ণয় কৰা হব ।

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni): Have Government selected any road for development in Kokrajhar Subdivision under the additional programme ?

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

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) উত্তৰ (c) 1 and 3 Items ত একেটা বাটতে দুবাৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছে কিয় ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: So far as new roads are concerned, it is requested that all the Members of that particular Subdivision will sit together and allot the amount earmarked for that particular Subdivision on the recommendation of the Road Communication Board.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has said that the Members of the Subdivision will allot the amount earmarked for that Subdivision. May I know whethers the M.L.As have been informed or not ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Sir, so far as the M.L.As are concerned, there is a Convener appointed for each Subdivision and that Convener will convene a meeting amongst themselves and will give a scheme, and the Government will work out that scheme.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE. Who are the Conveners ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: It is a new question, Sir. There are many Subdivisions and each Subdivision has a Convener.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Does the Minister know that no such convener has been appointed by the Department ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D): How does this question arise ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): The Minister said that the convener would call the meeting. I do not know who is the convener.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: The general practice is that a convener is appointed. If in any particular place, no convener has been appointed, the hon. Member may put a specific and separate question so that I may reply.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sarbhog): Is it not a fact that the practice of selecting roads through the convener is followed only with regard to roads under the Third Five Year Plan and not to roads to be financed out of the Finance Commission's Award?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No, the convener functions for both categories of roads.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Is it not a fact that the Opposition Members are not consulted?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I have no information.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I draw your attention that the answers are not at all clear?

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot compel any Minister to reply in a manner which will satisfy the hon. Member.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: He said conveners are appointed subdivision-wise for selection of roads in consultation with the Members of Legislative Assembly. We wanted to know whether any convener has been appointed till now?

Mr. SPEAKER: He said that conveners have been appointed, but he does not know whether any particular convener invited the Members of the Opposition for discussion or not.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Who are the conveners?

Mr. SPEAKER: He wants notice.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahirighat): Whether the Minister will enquire into the allegation that the Members of the Opposition are not consulted by the convener?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): I will see to it.

Re: Industrial loan for Political Sufferers

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked:

55. Will the Minister of Political Sufferers be pleased to state—

(a) What are the number of total Political Sufferers' Industrial Loan petition submitted to the Government (to be shown district-wise)?

(b) How many of such cases have duly been recommended for disposal (to be shown district-wise)?

(c) What are the number of cases district-wise have already been sanctioned and the amounts of loan paid?

(d) What are the number of cases yet pending for sanction or for payment?

(e) What is the reason of delaying disposal of those cases?

- (f) When Government propose to dispose of the long pending cases ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that financial handicap is the reason for withholding disposal of such loan cases ?
- (h) If so, what steps the Government have so far taken of arrange finance for the purpose ?
- (i) When the Government propose to hold the next meeting of Loan Advisory Committee ?
- (j) Whether Government will take immediate steps to dispose of the pending loan cases ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Industries) replied :

51. (a), (b), (c) & (d)—A statement is laid on the Library Table.

(e)—These cases could not be disposed of as the applicants failed to complete the necessary formalities as laid down in the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Rules, 19 0, in due time.

(f)—As early as possible.

(g)—That is one of the main reasons.

(h)—Steps to the extent possible have been taken.

(i)—A meeting of the newly constituted Cottage Industries (Advisory) Board was held on 22nd February, 1963.

(j)—Yes, to the extent possible, in view of the present financial stringency.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): May I know whether it is a fact that not a single political sufferer's petition was disposed of in the meeting held on 22nd February, 1963 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I do not think this is correct.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Have the Government enquired about the utilisation of the loans given to the political sufferers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Utilisation is a constant study.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: May I know what was the total amount sanctioned last year by way of loans for small scale and cottage industries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: In 1962-63, the total amount sanctioned was Rs.10 lakhs.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): May I know what information Government have received upto now regarding utilisation of this loan ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: This scheme was started in 1960-61; in that year, very few loans could be issued to the political sufferers. Some loans were issued in 1961-62. This year *viz.*, 1962-63, the work was hampered due to the Chinese threat. Therefore, full assessment has not been possible of utilisation.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Will the Government please enquire about utilisation from now on ?

Mr SPEAKER: It has been a constant study with Government.

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को Political Sufferer Industrial Loan मिल रहा है जो दर असल Political Sufferer नहीं हैं और हकीकी Political Suffering को नहीं मिला है।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : इस माफिक के Political Sufferer Industrial Loan पाने के लिये Political Sufferer होने का एक Certificate की जरूरत है जिसके आधार पर हम Political Sufferer Loan sanction करते हैं।

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur) : क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करने को तैयार है कि हकीकी Political Sufferer को Loan नहीं मिल रहा है और गैर हकीकी मिल रहा है।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Political Sufferers के लिये सरकार का एक अलग department है। उस department से Certificate पाने पर ही हम Political Sufferer मानते हैं और Industrial Loan देते हैं।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : Is the Minister aware that in some cases the loanes have diverted their loan money to some other purposes ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : If it is brought to the notice of the Government we will certainly make enquiries.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : এই যে, Cottage industry Loan ব কথা কোরা হয়েছে, সেই loan কেবল Political sufferer ক दिया হয় নে আন মানুষকে दिया হয় ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : সকলকে दिया হয়।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : State Board ব বাহিনেও Subdivisional Board এখনো আছে, যি খনে ২,৫০০ হাজারটেকে টাকা দিব পাবে, সেই বাবতে Political sufferer ক दियाব কোনো কথা নাই।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : এই loan কেবল Political sufferer ক দিব লাগে বুলি কোনো নির্দেশ নাই। জিনা আক মহকুগাত Assistant Director, D. C. আক স্থানীয় কমিটিয়ে চাই merit ব ওপবত দিয়ে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : এই loan কেবল অন্য মানুষকে দিয়ে নেকি আক Political sufferer বে নাপায় নেকি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : এইটো merit ব ওপবতহে दिया হয়। Political sufferer ক दिया নিদিয়াব কথা নাই।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : क्या कारण है कि कुछ Political Sufferers को २१३ साल पहले ही Industrial Loan के लिये दरखास्त करने पर भी अब तक Loan नहीं मिला है ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : तीन साल का सवाल है नहीं। सन ६० में यह कानून पास हुआ है। इस कानून के पास होने बाद हो दरखास्त का सवाल हो सकता है। इसलिये तीन साल का सवाल नहीं हो सकता।

Complaint by a Member regarding delay in Replies to Questions.

Sbri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I draw your attention, Sir, to the fact that out of about 700 questions put, only about 110 have been replied so far. We have got only 7 more days and I don't know how is it possible for us to receive replies to all the questions.

Mr. SPEAKER: That has also occurred in my mind. The replies to questions are very slow in coming this time. I request the hon. Minister to kindly expedite replies.

Shri ABDUL JATIL CHOUDHURI (Badarpur): अध्यक्ष महोदय ! पिछले मरतवा मेरे सवालोक का भी पूरा जवाब नहीं मिला था और अब के मरतवा भी मेरे किसी भी सवालोक का जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

Mr. SPEAKER : We have already submitted a statement to the Leader of the House about the delay in receiving replies from the Departments concerned. Actually from our side we sent 307 starred questions and 379 unstarred questions. Uptil now we have received replies only to 55 unstarred questions and 59 starred questions. The progress is, I think, very discouraging. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that the Departments send the replies as early as possible. It has been the practice for some time past that on the last day of the Session volume of replies are sent to the Assembly and the Members do not get the chance to put supplementaries; thereby the right of the Members are taken away. This practice should, therefore, be discouraged. The Minister should be alert on this.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Regarding the position of replies to questions in the House I would like to submit that we have taken necessary steps to improve the position. There are certain questions which have been received by departments very recently and some of these questions require information which cannot be obtained from the district and subdivisions. We have already issued instructions to the departments concerned to expedite the matter. However I have taken a note of your observation. I shall request all the Ministers, to expedite the replies of questions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Medical Department is the worst in this respect. Out of 56 Unstarred Question, we have only 5 answers from the Medical Department.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): This is a wrong information given to you Sir. What about Starred Questions which I replied the other day ?

Mr. SPEAKER: I have given information upto the 16th March 1962, only,

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): That may be the fact, Sir, whenever we receive questions, we try to reply as early as possible and feasible member. Nothing is kept pending unnecessarily with us. I stood first during the last Budget session and made a record,

Mr. SPEAKER: Please try to maintain a record,

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes sir. I shall try to maintain my position.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister, of P. W. D.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. Earlier, I made a statement in this House, with regard to appointment of convener of the Road Communication Board held on 29th September 1962. In that Board it was decided that "the selection of proposals under each scheme except New Board, was left to the Government for finalisation. In regard to new road proposals, it was decided that the Members individually would send list of proposed roads to the Secretary, P. W. D. (R.&B.) Wing or to the Secretary, Assam Road Communication Board."

So, so far the appointment of the convener is concerned, it was decided that the convener would not be appointed.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : May I know from the hon. Minister when the convener was appointed?

Mr SPEAKER : There is no question of appointing a convener.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Road Communication Board ৰ যি সিদ্ধান্ত হ'ল সেইটো এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলক জনাই দিব নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : তেখেতে কৈছে যে, Communication Boardৰ মতামত লব ।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Communication Board ৰ মেম্বৰৰ পৰা লিষ্ট পালেনে নাই আৰু যদি পাইছে সেইবোৰ বাস্তৱ কথা finalise কৰা হ'ল নে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : কিছুমানৰ পৰাহে পোৱা হৈছে ।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi) : মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ মতামত লোৱা হয়নে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : That does not arise

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the proceedings of the last Road Communication Board has been communicated to the members ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : It is not concerned with the Members of Legislative Assembly, it is concerned with the members of the Road Communication Board only.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir, May I know whether circulation of the proceedings of the Road Communication Board is considered as vital ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : It depends on the decision of the Road Communication Board.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, May I know whether there was any procedure adopted by the Board regarding circulation of the proceedings to the members ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Only an exception has been made in the last Board's meeting. It was adopted that a convener would be appointed.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is misleading. There is an element of confusion there.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.): What is the confusion I do not understand. It is crystal clear.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know from the honourable Minister, what amount has been spent out of this fund?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has not got the list.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, I want to know whether any amount has been diverted or not?

Mr. SPEAKER: What kind of diversion?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: My question was whether any amount of this fund has been diverted or not?

Mr. SPEAKER: Where is the question of diversion? Anyhow, he wants to know whether any amount of money has been diverted from this fund or not?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No diversion.

Voting on Demands for Grants

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir. On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 87,25,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1964 for the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue."

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 87,25,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1964 for the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue." There are four cut motions. Mr. Goswami, are you going to move your motion?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 87,5,600 under Grant No. 2, Major Head "9—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 87,25,600, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Sir, Assam is a land of agriculturists. More than 80 per cent of the people live on agriculture. So, unless the land Revenue Department functions properly and comes to the help of agriculturists, the economic conditions of this land of ours cannot be improved. For the improvement of economic conditions of Assam, this land revenue has a vital part to

play. Sir, surprisingly enough, in our State, practically speaking, there is no up-to-date Land Revenue Manual. The out-moded land revenue manual which was introduced by the foreign rulers is still functioning. Therefore, our people do not know what policy our Government is following after attainment of Independence. Sir, we talk of socialistic pattern of society, socialism, but when talk of this socialism and socialistic pattern of society, we must open scope for the largest number of our people for employment. Sir, unless we change the entire land policy so far as this State is concerned, talk of socialism and socialistic pattern of society becomes meaningless. We expected, Sir, that this Government would, immediately after attainment of Independence, declare that the tillers would be the owners of land. But, uptill now, Government have not taken any step to assure the tillers that they will be the masters of their own land and the fruit they get out of their labour will be enjoyed by the peasants.

Sir, I would bring to the notice of the Revenue Minister that when he was the Chairman of the Estimate Committee he proposed to appoint a Committee to examine provisions of the Land Revenue Manual and bring it up-to-date. But when he assumed the responsibilities of the Revenue Ministry, I have not seen any attempt on his part to form that Committee to examine the Land Revenue Manual and to propose any change in it.

As regards legislation, Sir, which this Government adopted after assumption of power, I would like to mention that the first legislation passed was the Adhiar Projection Act, then the Ceiling of Land Holdings Act, the Consolidation of Land Holding Act to stop fragmentation and the Tenancy Act for temporary settlement and the Assam Gram Dan Act. So far as the Adhiar Act is concerned, Sir, it is rather a cheat on the land holders.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The word 'Cheat' is unparliamentary.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Then, Sir, I withdraw it. It became all meaningless so far as the Adhiars are concerned; it became an Act to protect the interest of the Adhiars. When this Act was introduced, the landlords, I mean, the Adhiars at once found out a plea to evict the Adhiars from their land under the plea that land would be cultivated by the landlords. As a matter of fact, lands were taken away from the Adhiars by the landlords and actually the lands were put into the possession of somebody who cultivates them and thereby deprive the Adhiars of their only source of income. So, this Adhiars Act did not serve any purpose. So far as the landless peasants of the State are concerned, the Land Ceiling Act, Sir, did not benefit them. But, according to the Ceiling of Land Holding Act, it was estimated that there were about 2,509 persons who were holding land above the economic ceiling and the total area which was estimated was to be recovered was 3,3883 bighas. Now when I put the question to the Revenue Minister last time, in his reply, we did not get the actual figure. Actually, the area of the land estimated to have been recovered from the Landlords and the land which was recovered under the Ceiling Act could not bring any profit to the real peasants, because, these landholders had tenants on these lands and their land was used to be cultivated by some other cultivators. So, when Government made this estimate it was expected these lands would be recovered. But when it was recovered it had to be set led with

persons who were working under the landlords as tenants and no surplus lands were found available for the landless peasants when this Ceiling of Land Holdings Act was put into operation and the Consolidation of Land Holding Act did not come to operation at all, because there was a provision for giving Compensation of land to the owners. It was estimated that 6,25,000 bighas of land would be consolidated which would spread over 6,000 villages and one thousand bighas in each village. When the question of compensation came it was estimated that 15 crores of rupees will be necessary for payment of compensation. So, the Consolidation of Land Act did not come into operation because we are running short of funds.

So all these legislations which this Government adopted actually did not bring any relief to the peasants. I have heard and the hon. Members have also heard about encroachment. Encroachment is very bad. But, if we take the problem of encroachment independently we cannot solve any problem. Because, no one, no cultivator and no peasant takes it as a pleasure to go and enter into thick jungles and reclaim lands for their food through their hard labour. They do not go there for the purpose of enjoying picnics. We have seen hundreds of landless people moving about in search of land. When they submit petitions to the Government in the usual process they do not get any response whatsoever to their petitions and applications and they become frustrated and absolutely disappointed when they have no other source of livelihood and they have no knowledge to take to other professions, they are compelled under the circumstances to go into the deep forests and to plough the grazing reserves just to produce a morsel of food for themselves. When we talk of encroachment we must go into the root cause of this encroachment. I know there are hundreds of cases where the mandals show the waste lands to these landless people and they realise illegal gratification from these peasants taking advantage of their ignorance and poverty. So, when we want to evict these people from illegal encroachment upon land we must, at the same time, find out the alternative place where these people can be rehabilitated. The main problem is to provide land to thousands of peasants and young boys who know how to use the plough; that problem is the most vital one and unless we can use this strength of the young people, the physical force and the vitality of these young people for the productive purpose, no useful purpose can be served by making legislations. Legislations and Acts should come to the help of the people and not to kill them.

The legislation which does not solve the problem, the legislation, which does not give security to the people, is useless so far these people are concerned.

Sir, that is why, I request the Revenue Minister to go into this matter seriously and to make an enquiry by appointing a committee to find out what is the number of people who have encroached upon the land and whether they are really cultivators or not, whether they have encroached upon these lands of their own initiative or whether some people belonging to the Land Record Staff—I mean the Land Record Department have put these lands in their possession for some interest. It is to be examined soon and I suggest that a Committee should be immediately appointed to go into this matter.

Sir, another point I want to mention is that there is no Census in our State to show what are the numbers of actual landless peasant. There is no Census to help was in this point. I said that Assam is a land of agriculture. I was told by the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong waste land in the district of Nowgong which can be recently there is settled with the landless persons. So we must find out the actual number of landless persons and also the land available for settlement to these people. So, I suggest to the Government that Government should immediately issue instructions to the land revenue staff to take census of the actual landless persons of the State and settle land with them immediately.

Sir, I have already stated that our Revenue Minister himself, when he was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee proposed that a Committee should be formed to go into the Land Revenue Manual to suggest amendments to the Land Revenue Manual. This was the finding of the Revenue Minister in Chapter 7 at page 35.

"The Land Revenue Manual which lays down the law regarding settlement, collection of revenue, etc. needs revision and it is outdated. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, therefore, should be amended to cope with the present requirements. The Settlement Rules, the Executive Instruction etc., need thorough revision. A Committee may be appointed consisting of the land Revenue Minister, Land Revenue Secretary, Director Land Revenue and 3 Members from the Assembly to go through the whole Manual and revise it. The Manual has been encumbered with many correction slips and it is difficult to find out what is exactly the law at the present moment."

So, Sir, when it is difficult to find out what is exactly the law, I do not know what is the basis of the Government to come forward with a fresh proposal when they take up discussion about the subject which falls under the Land Revenue Department.

Now Sir, I want to point out another important matter. Sir, some Tribal Belts and Tribal Blocks were created for the tribal people. In these blocks and belts only the tribal people could take or own land. In 1947 the Government, by a Notification formed these tribal belts and blocks. Now I understand that last year or year before last a Committee was formed to prove into this subject as to how far these tribal blocks and tribal belts have become helpful to the people for whom these were meant. I do not know what is the finding of this Committee. I have seen many outsiders have encroached upon these areas. I have seen places where there are tribal belts and blocks, these are being occupied by non-tribals. We have seen that the village where there were tribal people for generations, these villages are being occupied by other people. The tribal people are vacating these lands; because the outside people are purchasing these lands at a very high prices. The Tribal people have not been able to keep their land and property. These people are slowly selling away their lands to the outsiders who do not come under any of the above categories of the people. This is really a very serious matter and we should take this matter into consideration.

(The Chair was occupied by the Deputy Speaker when Speaker left the Chamber).

I have seen also that most of the tribal and scheduled castes people left their profession; they have become cultivators although they do not have lands because they have already disposed of their lands for money. So, this matter requires particular attention from the Government.

Sir, there are many Benami Pattadars particularly in the Kaki Reserve. It was decided that allotment of land in the Laki Reserve would be made to those landless villagers who would permanently reside there; but we have seen that most of the lands of the Kaki Reserve are being held by persons who do not reside there. They have rented those land on Adhi or Sukti system—there are so many processes with all of which I am not acquainted, and these land holders are getting profit from these lands. Sir, there are many encroachments also in Kaki Reserve. It is now established that those persons who have encroached upon this reserve are really needy persons. They are actually cultivators. Sir, there are cases of Benami land holders. In one family, the land held by different people in different names: I am told that allotment of land was made in the name of a person who is not in existence.

So, the land has been settled in Kaki in the name of persons who are not in existence, that is in fictitious names. These matters should be taken up immediately by Government. My suggestion is that those persons who are residing there permanently and who have cultivated the land should only be given lands, pattas should be issued in their names and they should be considered as allottees. For those persons who are not there, their names should be cancelled from the allotment list. In this way, my suggestion is that when there are cases of fictitious settlement not only in Nowgong district but in other parts of the State also, a local Committee should be formed, and that Committee should go to the newly-settled areas and a notice should be issued to all the allottees to be present on such and such a day in that locality.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Do you want a new Committee?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): A local Committee or a Sub-Committee of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. There should be clear instructions from the Government that this Committee should go to the area and before starting the work this Committee will issue notice to all the allottees in different parts of the district who are settled with land there to be present in that particular day in that area, and any person who does not turn up will be taken as a man who is not in existence and his land should be settled immediately with other landless persons. Sir, as there are other speakers also who will speak on this subject, I would only like to submit that Government should take keen interest in this land settlement problem. This is the only problem in the State which needs immediate and urgent attention of the Government, and if this land settlement problem can be solved, I say that 80 per cent of the problems of Assam will be solved and we will get a happy and prosperous Assam. Thank you, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in support of the Cut Motion moved by our leader, I want to make a few observations in respect of this Land Revenue.

Sir, Land Revenue Department is the most important Department.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, you don't want to move the cut Motion?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I want only to support him. Sir, as I said, Land Revenue Department is the most important Department which is vitally concerned with the economic upliftment of the common people as well as augmenting the resources of the State exchequer. Now, we have, as our leader has already spoken, adopted quite a good number of Acts in respect of land settlement in the State. But it is astonishing to find that during these 15 years of Independence, no change of life has been effected for the common people. Sir, Assam is an agricultural State, at least 95 per cent people are agriculturists and this Revenue Department is to play an important role for the development of the agricultural production as well as raising the economic condition of the people. But, Sir, it is really surprising to note that no impetus could be given by this Government uptil now to the fate of the people. The old Adhiar System has been going on which does not give any benefit to the people in-as much as their land has been taken away by the landlords. Sir, if Government is really sincere to implement the aims of this Adhiar Protection Act and other things so as to give impetus to the common people with a view to bring about a socialistic pattern of society for the upliftment of the economic condition of the common people, I do not see any reason why these Acts could not be given proper effect. As our leader has said, if you pay a visit to Land Settlement Office, you will find that the old system is still going on and exploitation of the common people is still current. Apart from going to discuss all these things, we are to find out the root cause of the defects in the land settlement policy of the Government. Why there is encroachment? why the people have been compelled to go to the jungle in search of land in spite of the harrassment given by the Government? In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Revenue Minister of the matter while he was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee. As page 46 of the Estimates Committee Report on Revenue Department, we find, "Encroachment upon Government land is rampant throughout the State. The Committee has noted with deep regret that in many cases there is official connivance and in some cases even there is encouragement in these matters." This clearly shows that due to the negligence and the malpractices of the officers, these encroachments are still going on. There is some sort of discrimination in respect of settlement of land. For instance Sir, I want to refer to a few instances. In Bagbar Mouza, some sort of discrimination in matters of eviction is being practised, and discontent is prevailing in the minds of the people.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): You mean Bagbar Mouza in Barpeta Subdivision?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Yes, I mean the Bagbar Mouza in Barpeta Subdivision. Sir, in this Mouza, about 2,000 bighas of land were to be evicted, and about 62 times the eviction order was issued but without any effect. Now, what I want to observe here is that during the first of 1962, the then Subdivisional Officer of Barpeta wanted to evict the people from there, and he renewed the case and issued orders for eviction of lands. But subsequently, he had been transferred to some other district.

Sir, apart from these things, I want also to point out the inefficiency on the part of Government officers. In Raidanguri, the people have been settled for over 42 years and during these long years Government was sitting without disturbing them. But, when these people have been settled there permanently, Government has issued the order of eviction. Now, we can see how the Government is functioning. In certain Reserves there was some encroachment and Government have evicted the encroachers. But, it is very surprising that the Government officers took away the paddy and other things from those people who have been evicted although these people have formed the Co-operative Marketing Society. The Co-operative Society complained to the Deputy Commissioner and other higher authorities but no action was taken.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS [Minister of State, Revenue]: Is it settled with the Co-operative Society?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): The Government officers took by force the paddy from this Co-operative Society. Now, Sir, these are glaring instances how the really deserving people are not getting land and those who are not actually deserving are given land. So, I say that discrimination is still going on in respect of land settlement also. Sir, as time is very limited and as other hon. Members also will speak, I would like to point out only this.

Sir, the hon. Members of this August House is aware that some lands were given for settlement at Jerangapathar in Sibsagar Subdivision. Here too, Sir, you will be surprised to know that not a single plot of land was given to actually deserving landless people. Now, when these people will know that land have been given to actually the people who have enough lands and those who have no lands have been left out, what will happen? Will not these people be compelled to occupy lands by force? If they intend to do so, if they try to occupy lands by force, naturally, Government machinery will try to evict those people and as a result, there will be out break of trouble. Pending a peaceful settlement of these troubles, a large amount of revenue will remain uncollected and the Government will lose heavily.

Then again, Sir, at Okhamati and Mingmang areas some lands were settled as far as back as 1950. But I am really very sorry to inform this August House that these settlements were made entirely on political consideration and not in consideration of the need of the actually landless people. Some designing people tried to convert it into a Tribal Belt. These lands were settled after the great earthquake of 1950. But with whom the lands were settled? Here again, Sir, the same old tale was repeated. Lands were not settled with deserving landless but with people having sufficient landed property elsewhere. Lands were settled even with people having more than 100 bighas in their possession already. That is not the whole story. To add insult to injury, the local landless people who were in occupation of some lands already they were forcibly driven out and the Government did not take any action to provide them with lands elsewhere. Still some conspiracy is going on to convert that place into a tribal belt. I therefore want to say, this policy of land settlement should be completely changed and re-oriented. The local landless people must be provided lands in some place or other. Thereby I do not mean that really landless people from outside should not be

given any settlement of land. They should also be given lands, but what I mean is that the local landless people should get first preference in the matter of settlement of lands in the neighbouring areas. I think the Hon. Revenue Minister is aware of the fact that some settlement were made in the dereserved portion of the Subansiri Reserve Forest, i.e., in Mingmang and Okhamati.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, the hon. Member is speaking now about Forest Reserve.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I am speaking both of Grazing Reserves and Forest Reserves. Sir, with regard to velauguri Co-operative at Jorhat, many reports were submitted to the Government regarding the various mal-practices taken resort to by it in the name of the Co-operative. But, till now Government has done nothing about these allegations. I request the Government to consider these things very carefully.

Now, Sir, with regard to the people rendered homeless by erosion of lands by the Barhmaputra at Majuli, the less said the better. Hundreds of people have also been rendered homeless by river erosion at North Lakhimpur. These people have now no lands. I want to draw the pointed attention to the miserable conditions of these people. If these people are not given lands expeditiously, apart from the miseries to which these people will be subjected, famine conditions will overtake the people of those areas. As the Hon. Leader of the opposition has rightly pointed out, for all these anomalies, the responsibility lies with the Government machinery. From here one cannot see what is going on in the district offices. The Revenue Department of the Government, in the ultimate analysis, can very well be termed as the department of Mandals and Kanungoos. With regard to this, the Estimate Committee has given a very clear picture, and the Hon. Revenue Minister will do well to refer to pages 58, 59, and particularly to page 57 of the Committee's Report. This report has drawn a clear picture of the actual conditions prevailing in the State so far as the revenue administration is concerned and it has also given a number of valuable suggestions with a view to solve these problems. Government has told us that there are huge arrears of revenue in Silchar-Sonai, in Mayung Mauja. In the Dhemaji Mauja also, it has been reported, misappropriation of a huge amount has taken place and a case is going on. In the face of such huge figures of outstanding in revenue collection, how can now Government come forward with proposals of fresh taxation? Therefore, my submission is that the entire administrative set-up of the Revenue Department should be geared up. I would also venture to suggest that the Maujadari system should be abolished and Government officials should be placed for revenue collection. (Bell rang) Sir, I will take only a few minutes more. I am glad that a Board of Revenue has been established now. I hope, as a result of the establishment of this Board of Revenue, many of the anomalies of this department will be expeditiously settled and the loopholes in the administration will be timely and properly detected and remedial measures taken accordingly. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition suggested to Government that a thorough survey of all the lands available in the State should be made with a view to find out the actual number of really landless people needing settlement of land in the State. I fully agree with his suggestion. I would also request Government that as soon as the actual number

of landless people is found out, immediate instructions should be issued to all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers/Sub-Deputy Collectors for settlement of the landless people immediately. The purpose of the survey should be to ascertain the real economic condition of the people of this backward State.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় গৌস্বামী যে, কর্তন প্রস্তাব এনেছেন সেই সম্পর্কে অনেক বলা হয়েছে। আজকে আমাদের রাজস্ব বিভাগ যে ভাবে চলছে সেই সম্পর্কেও একটি ভাল চিত্র উৎখাপন করা হয়েছে।

আজকে ভূমিহীনকে ভূমি দেওয়ার যে নীতি সরকার নিয়েছেন সেই সম্বন্ধে আমিও এই একটি কথা বলতে চাই। আমি দেখছি আজ ভূমিহীন ছাড়াও আর একটি class আছে যাকে political sufferers বলে এবং তাদেরকেও ভূমি দেওয়া হয়। এই রাজনৈতিক নিষ্কর্তিত দেরেও হাজার হাজার বিঘা জমি থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও শিলচর সহরে জমি দেওয়া হয়েছে যেহেতু তাঁরা এক বিশেষ রাজনৈতিক দলের লোক।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you grudge giving land to the political sufferers?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: দেশের স্বাধীনতার জন্য যারা লড়াই করেছিল তাদের প্রতি স্বাধীনতার যোদ্ধা হিসাবে আমি শ্রদ্ধা জানাই। কিন্তু তাদের জমি থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও কেন জমি দেওয়া হবে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): টাউনে জমি আছে কি না?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: নাই। টাউনে যে জমি দেওয়া হয়েছে, সেই জমি আবার বেশীদামে বিক্রী করেছেন।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): দিতে পারেন কি?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): পারি। টাউনথেকে ৭১৮ মাইলের মধ্যে জমি থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও আবার তাকে জমি দেওয়া হয়েছে এবং সেই জমি তিনি বেশীদামে বিক্রী করেছেন।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Will the honorable Member please give me the name of the political sufferers to in his speech?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Yes, Sir, I shall submit it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, he will give it to you afterwards.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: নাম আমার কাছে আছে, এখন দিবনা, পরে দরকার হইলে, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের কাছে দিব। আমি বলি এ দৃষ্টান্ত জনসাধারণের জন্য অত্যন্ত খারাপ হয়েছে। হাজার হাজার বিঘা জমি থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও জমি পুনরদেওয়া হয়েছে আর Land Advisory Board এর নিকট অনেক দরখাস্ত বহু বৎসর ধরে জমা হয়ে আছে। সেগুলি শেষ করা উচিত।

তারপর পরিকল্পনার অভাবে আজ গত ১৫ বৎসর ধরে এই ভূমিহীনদের ভূমি দেওয়া কাজটা নিষ্পন্ন হয়েছে বলা চলে, এবং ফলে জনসাধারণের অনেক অসুবিধা হচ্ছে, তাই জনসাধারণ যাহাতে বাঁচতে পারে, তার জন্য সরকার ভালকরে পরিকল্পনা করে যাতে ভূমি বিতরণ করেন তার জন্য অনুরোধ করি।

তারপর কামরূপ জিলায় জনৈক সেটেলমেন্ট অফিসার তার অধস্থান কর্মচারীকে একটা circular দ্বারা কোন এক বিশিষ্ট সম্প্রদায়কে জমিদেওয়া যে নীতি চালু করছেন তাহা enquiry করা দরকার। আনাদের ধর্ম নিরপেক্ষ রাষ্ট্রে এ ধরনের সার্কুলার দেওয়ার কারন কি?

তারপর E. P. land সম্পর্কে আমি বলতে চাই আমার সমষ্টির কাটিগড়ার প্রায় ৯১০ হাজার বিঘা জমি evacuee land হয়ে আছে এবং তাহাতে ৪০০৫০০ শ পরিবারকে দিবার কথা ছিল। এ জায়গা এখনো এমনভাবে রয়েছে যে, তাহাতে কোন রকম ভাল ব্যৱস্থা করা হয় নাই। কোন জায়গা কে পেয়েছে তার কোন পাত্তা নাই। এর ফলে, এদিকে জনসাধারণের অসুবিধা এবং অন্যদিকে সরকার রাজস্ব থেকে বঞ্চিত হয়েছে। এ সম্পর্কে আমি দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতে চাই যে, Audit Report, 1959, page 62, এতে বলা আছে—সেখানে Government requisition

“Avoidable Expenditure.—In April, 1950, Government requisitioned and took possession of 3,095 bighas of land evacuated by immigrant Muslims for allotment to the indigenous cultivators. The land was de-requisitioned in December, 1951, but possession thereof was given to the Assam Evacuees Management Committee instead of to the legal owners. No rent was realised from either the Committee or from the cultivators to whom the requisitioned land was allotted for a short period (that is, from April, 1950 to December, 1951). The land was actually delivered to the owners on 21st February, 1958.

In view of some disputes with regard to the amount of compensation payable to the owners the matter was taken to the Court on 25th May, 1953, after awarding a provisional compensation of Rs.5,549 for two years. The Court decided on 27th January, 1955 inter alia that the de-requisition made in December, 1951 was not in order inasmuch as the possession had not been re-delivered to the owners and awarded a compensation at Rs.5 per bighas per annum from the date of requisition to that of delivery of the land to the owner, with interest thereon at the rate of Rs.3 per cent per annum upto the date of payment of compensation plus s. 44 as compensation for trees, etc.”

এটা আমি এজন্য আলোচনা করছি যে, এই ‘ইতাকুই’ প্রণালী পড়ে আছে আর এর ওপরে যা খাজনা তা সরকার পাচ্ছে না। অন্যদিকে এই evacuee চটাইনি একটা management কমিটি ও আছে এর দ্বারা কোন কাজ হয় নাই এবং ভূমিহীন জনসাধারণের ভূমি সমস্যা সমস্যা হয়েই দাড়িয়ে আছে। এই জমিকে পরিকল্পনা অনযায়ী বন্দোবস্ত দিলে সমগ্র কাশাডেল খান্দা সমস্যার সমাধান হতো। এই জমি উন্নয়ন করলে তাতে ভাল মৎস্য চাষ ও করা সম্ভব হবে এবং বরো ধান করা যাবে। এই জমি সম্পর্কে আমি রেভিনিউ বিভাগের সন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে তাঁর দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি।

তার পর অন্য একটা বিষয় নিয়ে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি যে, ১৯৫০-৫১ সালে আমার কাটিগড়া নিম্নাচন কেন্দ্রের মধ্যেই চার পাঁচ হাজার বিঘা জমি উদ্ধাস্তদেরকে দেবার জন্য requisition করা হয়। কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্ত তার Demarcation হয় নাই এবং পাটয়া দেওয়া হয় নাই। যার ফলে সেখানে কে কোথায় পাচ্ছে অথবা কে কার মালিক কেহ জানে না।

এরফলে সরকার খাজনা থেকে বহু বৎসর ধরে বঞ্চিত হয়ে আসছে আর অন্যাদিকে জনসাধারণের অসুবিধা হচ্ছে। এ ছাড়াও যার কাছ থেকে ভূমি গ্রহণ করা হচ্ছে চাদেকে ক্ষতিপূরণ দেওয়া হচ্ছে না। এই compensation এর কাজ অনেক বৎসর ধরে পড়ে রয়েছে তার ফলে জনসাধারণের অত্যন্ত অসুবিধা হয়েছে।

(সময়ের সংকেত)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার আর দু মিনিট সময় দেন।

তার পর আমি S.D.C. সার্কলে সম্মুখে দুই একটি কথা বলব। পোরালপারা এবং কামরূপের বিশেষ করে বিজনী ও বানীপুর, ও হস্তিনাপুর এই মৌজাগুলি অত্যন্ত বড়। এই মৌজা গুলিকে পৃথক S.D.C. সার্কলে করলে জনসাধারণের ও উপকার হবে এবং আমাদের রাজস্ব সংগ্রহেরও সুবিধা হবে। এই বিষয়টি আমি রাজস্ব মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিলাম। এই সম্পর্কে জনসাধারণ ও বার বার দাবী করে আসছেন।

মহোদয়, আমি আর একটি বিষয়ে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি আমার বক্তব্য শেষ করব।

আমাদের করিমগঞ্জে সরকার গত ২৪-৩-১৯৬০ তারিখে কতকগুলি ষ্টেট acquire করার পরও তিনটি বৎসর অতিবাহিত হল আজও সে জমি অনর্থক পড়ে রয়েছে এই জমি সময়মত Forest কে Allot করাবহলে তাহলে সরকারের রাজস্ব বৃদ্ধি হত। ইহা নাবারায় আমরা রাজস্ব থেকে বঞ্চিত হয়েছি এবং অন্যাদিকে আমাদের Forest produce এর ক্ষতি হয়েছে।

সেইদিক থেকে আমি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে অনুরোধ করি যেন তিনি সে সম্পর্কে দৃষ্টি দেন।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি যিটো সঙ্কটপূর্ণ সমস্যা হৈছে সেইটো হল, আজি আমরা যিসকললোক ভূমিহীন, যি সকলৰ এই পৃথিবীত ভৰি দিবলৈ ঠাই নাই, সেই সকলক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে নকৰে? আজি মানুহ পৃথিবীত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ লগে লগে তাক ভৰি থবলৈ এডোখৰ মাটি লাগে সেই স্থলত আজি কিছুমান পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ সংস্থান কৰিবলৈ, আনকি, এই টুকুৰা মাটি মোৰ বুলিবলৈ, মাটি নাই তেওঁলোকক যদি থাকিবলৈ ঠাই দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন কি? এই চৰকাৰ লাগিছে কৈলৈ? সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ হয় সকলো মাটি বাজুৱা হওক নহয় সকলোকে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক। গতিকে আজি মাটিহীনক মাটি দিব লাগে। খেতিয়ক সকল মাটিহীনহৈ আহিছে; লগে লগে বানপানী গৰাখহনীয়া বিধ্বস্ত হৈ গৈছে। ফলত তেওঁলোকে এই ৰাজ্যত বসে মাটি দেখিছে তাতেই জপিয়াই পৰিছে। সিদিনা আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে, শিৱসাগৰত মাটিৰ বে-দখল বৰ বেছি। মই কওঁ, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ ঘৰৰ ফালেহে মাটিৰ বে-দখল বাঢ়ি চলিছে মই কওঁ গোৱালপাৰা, কামৰূপ, নগাঁওত P.G.R., V.G.R. বে-দখলকাৰীৰ কোষত শেষহৈ গল। (হাঁহি)।

গোলাঘাটত বোকাখাটত এটা Public grazing Reserve আছে। নাম “বহিখোৱা গ্ৰেজিং”। এই অঞ্চলত বিঃ কঃ পাটিৰ সদস্য এজনো নাই। কিন্তু এই গ্ৰেজিংত লোক বহুদিনৰ পৰাই বহি আছে। আমি জন হোৱাৰ বহু আগৰে পৰা বুঢ়িছৰ দিনৰে পৰা বহুত মানুহ বহি আছে। গ্ৰেজিং বিলাকত সেই মানুহ বিলাকক ইমান বৃগৰ পিচতনো বাৰ উঠাই দিয়েনে? চৰকাৰৰ নিয়মানুবৃত্তি ক’ত? সেই মানুহ বিলাকে লৰা-ছোৱালীক পঢ়াই কেনেকৈ বা নিজৰ পৰিয়ালৰ সংস্থান বা কৰে কেনেকৈ সিহঁতৰ এটুকুৰা যদি মাটি নাথাকে?

আমাৰ মাটি বহুত আছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তালৈ ব্ৰঞ্চেপন কৰে আমাৰ বহুত Reserve আছে য’ত যাহেঁ নাই আৰু কোনো গছ-গছনিও নাই। সেই মাটি বিলাক গৰাবাদ কৰি পেলাই থৈছে এনেয়ে খাচ কৰি থৈছে। এই বিলাক মাটি এই মাটিহীন লোক সকলক দিব পাৰে। অনুসন্ধান কৰি চালে বহুতো তেনে খাচ বিজাৰ্ত্তত বহুত মাটি ওলাব। যেনে, দিৰৌ বিজাৰ্ত্তত দেওমৰীয়া, ছাটিমাৰি, জেলুকনি আদি পথাৰ। লিডুৰ ওপৰে নাংফাই পথাৰ। এই পথাৰ বিলাকত কেৱল তেৰা, ছেংমৰা, বিহলক্ষনী, মূৰফুলা পাটিদৈ আদিৰে ভৰা নহয় নে? আজি বহুত বাগানত Fee Simple grant ৰ মাটি চাহগছো নাই বা তাত বাগানৰ কোনো কানো নাই। বাগান বিলাকত বহু চৰকাৰী মাটি সোমাই আছে। ভালদৰে জৰীপ কৰিলে প্ৰতিখন বাগানতে মাটি পোৱা যাব। যেনে, চৰাইদেৱ বাগান। মাদুৰী বাগানৰ মালিকে ফি চিম্পল গ্ৰাণ্টৰ মাটি বেচি ধৰিছে। চৰাইদেৱ বাগানৰ অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা মাটি দখল কৰোতে ৭৫ জন লোক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছে।

ভূমিহীন লোকৰ উচ্ছেদ বন্ধ কৰক। সেই সকলৰ সকলো মাটিহীন হয়নে নহয় প্ৰথমে সেই কথা বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে। যিবিলাকৰ মাটি এডবা নাই তাক উঠোৱাৰ কি যুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে? মাটিহীনক আন ঠাইত হলও মাটি দি পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰাতো চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে লজ্জাৰ কথা নহয় নে?

টাইবেল বিভাগত এজন মন্ত্ৰী আছে, কিন্তু টাইবেল মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। দিখৌ মুখৰ বৰগাওঁ, আলিমূৰ আদি মিৰি গাঁৱত বহুত টাইবেল মাটি-হীন হৈছে। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গড়াখহনীয়াই আৰু বানপানীৰ বলিয়ে মাটি নষ্ট কৰিলে। আজিও মাটি দিবপৰা নাই। এই মাটিহীন লোকসকলক মাটি নিদি-য়াটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা। গতিকে দেশত উন্নয়নৰ কি কাম হব পাৰে যদি জন-সাধাৰণে অনু সংস্থানৰ কাৰণে মাটিৰ কাৰণেও হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগা হয়?

মই আগতেও এই সদনত জনাইছিলো যে, বহুত মানুহক মাটিৰ সীমা ঠিক কৰি পূৰণি পট্টা বিলাক ফালি পৃথক পট্টা দিব লাগে। মানুহে দৰখাস্ত কৰি হাৱৰাণ হ’ল। আজিও তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল। ফলত বহুতৰ হাই কাজিয়া লাগে বহুতে মাটি নিজৰ হেৰুৱাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই সাপেখাটিৰ মজিদপুৰ বাগানৰ কথা কওঁ। তাৰ ৩ জন মালিকে পট্টা ফলাৰ কাৰণে বহুদিন আগতে দৰ্খাস্ত কৰিলে। সেই দৰ্খাস্ত বোলে হাইকোৰ্ট পালে। তাৰ পৰা Revenue Board লৈ পঠিয়াই দিলে, কিন্তু আজিও সেই অৱস্থা চলি আছে। শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ দোপদৰ মৌজাৰ মাউত গাঁৱৰ বেথাই, পচলা আদিৰ বেথাই, প্ৰণাদৰ, মেৰীৰ পট্টা ফলা হলনে?

ইপিনে চৰকাৰে খাজনা বঢ়োৱাত পট্টা (হাঁহি)। খাজনা বঢ়াওঁতে চাব লাগে আইন মতে কিমান মাটি আছে, কিমান শস্য হয়, মাটি মালিকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কেনে, শস্যৰ মূল্য কেনে ইত্যাদি চাবিচাৰিমান কথাটো চাই খাজনা বঢ়োৱা

কমোৱা নিৰ্দেশ আছে আইনত। কিন্তু এই আইনক মানি চৰকাৰেই চলিছেনে? মই কওঁ নাই চলা। সকলো কথা বাদ দি খাজনা বঢ়োৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাৰক খেতি কৰি চাবলৈ কওঁ—চৰকাৰৰ খেতিত লাভ হয়নে লোকচান হয়।

গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বহুত ফাৰ্ম আছে। ডিমৰীয়া ফাৰ্মত লাভ হৈছেনে? নাই লোকচান; নগাঁৱৰ মৰিগাঁৱৰ ওচৰত কিবা এখন গুটি ফাৰ্ম আছে তাত লাভ হৈছেনে? তাতো লোকচান। শিৱসাগৰ বকতামোজাৰ হালগুৰি ফাৰ্মত লাভ হৈছেনে? তাতো লোকচান। যোৰহাটৰ কুহিয়াৰ ফাৰ্মত চৰকাৰৰ লাভ হৈছেনে? তাতো বছৰি ১৫ হাজাৰ টকাৰ লোকচান। গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কোনো ফাৰ্মতে লাভ হোৱা নাই, আটাই কিখন চৰকাৰী ফাৰ্মতে লোকচান। জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কব-কাটল লগাই ফাৰ্মত লোকচানী পূৰণ কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই সদায়ে কৈ আছো, চৰকাৰে খেতি কৰি চাওঁক কিমান লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। তেওঁলোকে নিজেই গম পাইছে খেতি কিমান লাভ হয়। কোনো ফাৰ্মতে লাভ কৰিব পাৰা নাই কিন্তু খাজনা বঢ়াবলৈ হলে কোনো কথা নাভাৰে। নিজৰ হাতত ক্ষমতা আছে সেই কাৰণে ক্ষমতাৰ গৰ্বত গৰ্বিতহৈ, ক্ষমতাৰ বলত বলীয়ান হৈ দৰীদ্ৰ কৃষকৰ ওপৰত খাজনা বঢ়াই উৎপীড়ন কৰিলে কৃষক আন্দোলন বিদ্ৰোহ হবলৈ বাধ্য।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি অলপ কবলৈ থিয় হৈছো। Land Revenue ৰ ওপৰতে চৰকাৰ প্ৰধানকৈ তিষ্ঠি আছে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে Revenue Deptt. ৰ ওপৰত বেচি জোৰ দিব লাগে। বাজেটত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পাচত ১৯৬৪ চনলৈ খাজনা বৃদ্ধি হৈ আছে। ১৯৫৯ চনত এই শিতানত পাইছিল ২৥ কোটি টকা আৰু ১৯৬৪ চনত চৰকাৰে এই শিতানত পাইছে ৪ কোটি ১৯ লাখ টকা। গতিকে এই কেবছৰত খাজনা প্ৰায় দুগুণ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। ইমান টকা আয় হোৱা বিভাগটোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে যিমান মনোযোগ দিব লাগিছিল সিমান মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। বিভিন্নদ্বীয়ে বাজেটত মাটিৰ সম্পৰ্কে কোনো কথা কোৱা নাই কেৱল মাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় আইন কেখনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আইন কেবাখনো কৰিছে হয় পিছে এই আইন কেখন কামত খটাইছেনে নাই সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই যেন লাগে। যোৱা কেই বছৰৰ ভিতৰত চৰকাৰৰ অমনোযোগীতাৰ প্ৰমাণ হিচাবে জনাব খোজো যে, ২১৩ বছৰ মানুহক পট্টা দিয়া নাছিল যেহেতু ছপোৱা পট্টাৰ form নাছিল। এই পট্টা চৰকাৰৰ কাৰণে যদিও অতি সামান্য কথা তথাপি সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কাৰণে ই বৰ ডাঙৰ বস্তু। গতিকে এই বোৰ কথাত মন দিয়া উচিত।

মোৰ এলেকাতে কেইজনমান (৮ জন) মঙলৰ appointment দিয়া হৈছিল গবৰ্ণমণ্টী বিভাগৰ মাটিৰ জৰিপ কৰিবলৈ কিন্তু আজি ৮১৯ মাহে তেওঁলোকে দৰমহা পোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ কিছুমান মাটিত মানুহে বহুত দিনৰ পৰা খেতি কৰি আছে কিন্তু পট্টা পোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে ভৌজীবাহি খাজনা হিচাবেও বহুত খিনি খাজনা পায় এই ভৌজীবাহি খাজনা লোৱা মাটি বিলাক মেপত চৰকাৰী মাটি হিচাবে দেখুৱা আছে। সেই কাৰণে মানুহে তাৰে চৰকাৰী বহুত মাটি আছে সেই কাৰণে অসমত বহুত মাটি আছে বুলি ভাবি বহুত মানুহ অসমত মাটি লবৰ কাৰণে বাহিৰৰ পৰা আহে। এই মাটি বিলাক সোনকালে settlement ত দি দিব লাগে। লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ সবহ অংশ বানপানী আৰু ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত তাৰ ভূপৃষ্ঠ (topography) সলনি হৈ গৈছে। এতিয়া মানুহৰ মাটি পৰিছে এঠাইত আৰু পট্টা আছে অন্য ঠাইত। গতিকে এইবোৰ পুনৰ settlement হব লাগে। জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদৰ কাৰণে এতিয়া গোৱালপাৰাত settlement কৰা

হৈছে কিন্তু মই ভাবো লক্ষীমপৰ জিলাৰ settlement অনতিপলমে কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। মোৰ নিজৰ বিহপৰীয়া সমষ্টিত density of population প্ৰত্যেক বৰ্গ মাইলত ৪৫০ জন। যদি নৈয়ে খহাই নিয়া মাটি আৰু বিজাৰ্ত বাদ দিয়া যায় তেন্তে এই সংখ্যা ৫০০ ব ওপৰ হব। উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপৰ সমষ্টিত density বৰ্গ মাইলত ৩২০, বৰুৱাখানা সমষ্টিত প্ৰায় ২০০ জন মাত্ৰ, গতিকে সোনকালে settlement হব লাগে আৰু তৌজীবাহি প্ৰথা উঠাই দিব লাগে। মানুহৰ ঘনবসতি থকা ঠাই বিলাকত থকা কোনো P.G.R., V.G.R. or Forest revenue নথি তাক বক্ষা কৰিব লাগে।

Land Revenue Manual ত correction slip লগাওঁতে লগাওঁতে মন্ত এখন আগুৰি বিচাৰি নোপোৱা কিতাপ হৈ পৰিছে, গতিকে নতুন কৈ Land Revenue Manual খন সংকলন কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে বহুত ঠাইত উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে সেইটো ভাল কথা। বে-দখলকাৰীক ভালদৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে। বে-দখলকাৰী মানুহ বিলাকৰ বেচিভাগ মাটি থকা মানুহ। মাটিহীনৰ সমস্যা সৃষ্টি থাকে মানে সমাধান নহয় আৰু হবও নোৱাৰে; ই এটা বাজমৈতিক slogan ৰ বাহিৰে একো নহয়। আনি ৰাস্তাৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা দেখিছে। থ্ৰেজিং বা চৰকাৰী মাটি খুলি দিলেও সদায় মাটিহীনক দিব পৰা নাযায়, বৰঞ্চ তাৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে মাটি থকা মানুহেহে মাটি পায় মাটি নথকা মানুহ নানা আজুহাতত মাটিহীন হৈয়ে থাকি যায়।

আজি বিবোৰ মানুহে বে-দখল কৰিছে তাৰ ২১৩ অংশ মাটি থকা মানুহ আৰু বাকী ১১৩ অংশ মানুহক শিখণ্ডিৰ দৰে সন্মুখত ৰাখি এই মাটি গীৰিয়া বিলাকেই থ্ৰেজিং বা বিজাৰ্ত বে-দখল কৰি আছে। থ্ৰেজিং খুলি দিলেও সেই মাটি থকা মানুহেই মাটি পায় মাটিহীনবোৰ সেইদৰেই থাকে। এই দৰে মাটিহীনৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হব নোৱাৰে। সোৱণশিৰী ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্তত ৫২ হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি খোলা হ'ল, কিন্তু এই মাটিত আজিও চৰকাৰে বন্দোবস্তি দিব পৰা নাই। সাত আঠ বছৰে তাত মাত্ৰ ৪ কি ৫ শ ঘৰ মানুহহে আছে, তেওঁলোকে আন মানুহ যাবলৈ নিদিয়। তেওঁলোকে সিমান মাটি কেনেকৈ পাব পাৰে?

সেই মাটিৰ তৌজীবাহিৰ খাজনাকে আদায় কৰি আছে। মাটিৰ পট্যা এতিয়ালৈকে দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই যে, ৪ কোটি টকাৰ বাজহ বাকী পৰি আছে তাৰ ভিতৰত ভূমিৰ বাজহেই বেচি আছে। নানান কাৰণত বাজহৰ টকা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই।

আজি কিছুমান এলেকাৰ শিল্প উন্নয়ন আৰু মানুহৰ ঘন-বসতিৰ কাৰণে মাটিৰ মূল্য বাঢ়ি গৈছে, বিশেষকৈ বেল লাইন হোৱাত আমাৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে বহুতো এলেকা মূল্যবান হৈ পৰিছে। সেই মাটিবোৰ যাতে আন ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ হাতত নপৰে তাৰ বাবে চকু দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

এটা কথা শুনি আচৰিত হৈছে। যে, অসমৰ কোনো কোনো জিলাত বোলে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ নামত চৰকাৰী মাটিও থাকে তাকে খেতি কৰিবৰ অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছে। এনে সন্মুখলৈ লৈয়ে এসময়ত পূৰ বঙ্গৰ মানুহক অসমত তৰিবলৈ সন্মুখ দিছিল। আজিও এই চেলু লৈ যাতে কিছুমান মানুহ মাটিগিৰি হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া দৰকাৰ। আমাৰ মানুহক extensive খেতি কৰিবলৈ নিষিদ্ধকালেও হয় মাত্ৰ Intensive cultivation কৰাৰ প্ৰণালীহে দেখুৱাই দিব লাগে আৰু উৎসাহ দিব লাগে। আজি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ নামত অন্য ঠাইৰ মানুহক মাটিদিয়া ফসি কৰিছে। এইটো হব নোৱাৰে আৰু যিখন চাৰ্কুলাৰ দিছে তাক উঠায় লব লাগে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that more than one and half hours have been spent for Grant No. 2 only. There are 25 demands yet to be taken up. So, unless the hon. Members finish their speech within a limited period of time, I do not think we will be able to finish them all.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This land revenue is very important so far as this State of Assam is concerned. I like to suggest, in this connection, that instead of allowing the Members from Treasury Bench to take part on the subject, Members from the Opposition should be given more time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have no objection to this point. But, what I want to say is that there are some more important subjects and possibly the Members may be deprived of taking part in the discussion. Anyhow, I will allow only ten minutes to each ten Member.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার চৰকাৰৰ ভূমি সংস্কাৰ আৰু ভূমি পট্টন সম্পৰ্কে বহু কথা কবলৈ আছে। আনি স্বাধীন হোৱা ১৫ বছৰৰ পিচতো আমাৰ ভূমি পট্টন নীতিৰ সংস্কাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ নামত দুই এখন আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে যদিও সেইটো এটা ভুৱা মান্ত।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : ভুৱা unparliamentary শব্দ তাক উঠাই লব লাগে।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS : বাক উঠাই লৈছে। সেই আইনৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহক প্ৰৱঞ্চনা কৰা হৈছে। (a voice এইটোও unparliamentary)।

অসম প্ৰদেশ কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিয়ে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল যে, আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ মৰদৰ্দ্দমা হলে কংগ্ৰেছী উকীল সকলে বিনা পইচাক ওকালতি কৰিব। আনি দেখা পাইছো কংগ্ৰেছী উকীলে বেচ পয়চা কৰিছে।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State Revenue) : আধিয়াৰ কেচত উকীল নেলাগেই।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS : আগেয়ে আছিল—সংশোধনীৰ পিচতহে নোহোৱা কৰা হৈছে। এই যে, চিলিং আইন কৰিলে তাক কিয় enforce কৰা নাই। এতিয়ালৈকেও ইয়াৰো ভিতৰত কথা আছে। কাৰণ আমাৰ বৰমূৰীয়া সকলৰ নুন মাটিত বাঘনি মৈদাম, দিশপুৰ, নাৰাদি আদি ঠাইৰ বহুত বহুত মাটিৰ তেল শোধনাগাৰ, শিল্পোদ্যোগ আৰু ৰেল ষ্টেচনৰ বাবে ললে। ফলত তেওঁলোকে লাখ লাখ টকা ক্ষতি পৰণ হিচাবে পালে, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে একো নাপালে, কাৰণ আইন মতে ইনকমটেক্স লগাব নোৱাৰে এই আইন পাচ কৰাৰ পৰা একো লাভ হোৱা নাই, কেৱল অপেক্ষাকৃত গৰীৰ সকলৰ মাটিহে নাম মান্ত মূল্যত যাৰ।

Fee simple grant নতে চাহ বাগিচা বোৰ বহু মাটি দখল কৰি আছে। সেই মাটিৰ কিছু convert কৰি অন্য কামত লগাইছে, যেনে, তিনিচুকীয়া নগৰ এখন গঠন কৰিছে তেনে মাটি convert কৰি। কিন্তু সেই মাটি নিয়মিত পটন দি বাজহ আদায় কৰা হোৱা নাই। আনকি কিছুমান ঠাইত স্থানীয় কৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত আদায় কৰা নাই। তেনেকৈ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত “জলান নগৰ” এখনো গঢ়ি উঠিছে। পটন দিয়া একচনা মাটিৰ পটন বছৰ নিয়মতোও বৰ আহিকলীয়া কৰিছে। কাৰণ তাৰ কাৰণে ছিলঙৰ চেক্রেটৰীয়েটৰ পৰা লকুম বাব লাগে। বৰপেটা ব'ডত একচনা মাটি এডোখৰ আজিও পটন দিব পৰা নাই। Land Settlement Advisory Board অৰ স্তপাৰিছৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনোবাই আপত্তি কৰাত হেনো পৰি আছে। এইটো হয় শ্ৰীঈন্দ্ৰ কান্ত দাস মহকুমাধিপতি থাকোতে। তাৰ পিচত আছিল শ্ৰীৰোহিণী কান্ত শৰ্মা, তাৰ পিচত আছিল শ্ৰীৰামান বৰা আৰু তাৰ পিচত শ্ৰী চাৰোৱান। ইমান কেইজন বজা সলনি হল কিন্তু মাটি পটনৰ লকুম নহল আৰু চেক্রেটৰীয়েটৰ পৰা ফাইল ঘূৰি নগল।

(সময়ৰ সংকেট বাজি উঠে)।

মই নাত্ৰ পাচ মিনিট কলো; আৰু কিছু সময় দিলে ভাল হয়। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মাটি পটনত আমাৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া মানুহ বিলাক বঞ্চিত হৈছে। আগেয়ে যে, এনে নাছিল এনে নহয়। আগতেও হৈছিল। আগতে আছিল মাটি ‘দখল বাব মাটি তাৰ’। সেই সময়ত অসমীয়া নেতাসকল জেলত আছিল আৰু সংখ্যা লম্বিঃ “লীগ মিনিষ্ট্ৰী” বাজহ আছিল; নেতাসকলৰ নিৰ্দেশত বাইজে অশেষ দুঃখ সহি স্বাধীনতাৰ আন্দোলনত জপিয়াই পৰিছিল আৰু ভাবিছিল যে, স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি ন্যায় বিচাৰ কৰা হব। কিন্তু এতিয়া এই মাটি পটনত, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সদায় চকুৰে চাইছে। খিলঞ্জীয়া লোক সকলক, কিন্তু এতিয়াও শতকৰা আশি জন (৮০%) খিলঞ্জীয়া অসমীয়া (যাৰ ভিতৰত হিন্দু মুছলমান দুয়ো জাতিৰে মানুহ আছে) মানুহে পটন হোৱা মাটিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত আজি কালি “নদীভাণ্ডা” মানুহ বুলি এটা ‘শব্দ’ বাহিৰ হৈছে। এই নদীভাণ্ডা মানুহ বিলাককো যি মাটি দিব নালাগে সেই কথা মই কোৱা নাই। এওঁলোককো দিব লাগে আৰু নদীৰ আতৰত ভূমিহীন হোৱা খেতিয়ক বাইজকো মাটি দিব লাগে। ‘নদীভাণ্ডা’ মানুহ বিলাক পৰ্বতে স্বইচ্ছাই, হেজাৰ হেজাৰ বিয়া মাটি পৰিখকা স্বত্তেও নিজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে নদীৰ পাৰত বসবাস কৰি আহিছিল আৰু পিচত নদীয়ে ভাঙিলত ভূমিহীন হয়। ভূমিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াটো চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য। কিন্তু সেই বুলি আন প্ৰকাৰে ভূমিহীন হৈ থকা মানুহকৈ নদীয়ে মাটি ভাণ্ডা মানুহৰ বিষয়ে আগেয়ে বিবেচিত হব লাগে কিয়? দেখা গৈছে সেই ঠাইৰ ভূমিহীন মানুহক বঞ্চিত কৰি নদীভাণ্ডা মানুহক দূৰৰ পৰা আনি এখন গাওঁ বা বিজাৰ্ভিত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত, বৰপেটা মহকুমাত বহুতো সংৰক্ষিত কৰিবখা বিজাৰ্ভ চৰকাৰে খুলি দিছে, ইয়াৰ কাৰণ মই বুজিব পৰা নাই। জাতীয় জীৱনত সংৰক্ষিত বন-জংঘল আৰু ভানৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): চৰকাৰে Land Advisory কমিটিৰ অনুৰোধন মতেহে বিজাৰ্ভ খোলা কাম কৰিছে। সেই কমিটিৰ আপুনিও দেখোন এজন সদস্য।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): মই এতিয়া হৈ সদস্য হৈছো—আগেয়ে আন মানুহে সদস্য হৈ আছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ আমোলতহে বিজাৰ্ড খুলি দিয়া হৈছে। মই জনাত, সেই কমিটিৰ অনুমোদন মতে বিজাৰ্ডৰ এটা অংশহে খুলিদিয়াৰ কথা আছিল। মই কব খুজিছো, এই বিজাৰ্ড বিলাকৰ যিদৰে বে-দখল হৈছে তাৰ ফলত, এই বিলাক বিজাৰ্ডৰ নামেই নাখাৰিব। বৰপেটাৰ 'কুলৰা' বিজাৰ্ডৰ বে-দখল আজি যোৱা তেৰ বছৰ ধৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: কোন বিজাৰ্ড ?

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: কুলৰা বিজাৰ্ড। যোৱা মহাবুদ্ধৰ পিচৰ পৰা, আজি ১৮ বছৰ ধৰি মাটি পটন দিয়াৰ কাজ স্তৰ্গ ভাৱে হৈ উঠা নাই। এনেদৰে কয় বে-দখল নহব.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: শ্ৰীমানিক চন্দ্ৰ দাস।

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat): মাননীয় ডেপুটি স্পীকাৰ চাৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ, নাহৰকণিয়া, ভগ্নীজান আৰু মৰান আদি ঠাইত মূল্যবান তেলৰ পুং ওলাইছে। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত যিবিলাক মানুহৰ মাটিত তেল ওলাইছে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিবিলাক সাধাৰণতে কোম্পানীয়ে মাটিৰ মালিকৰ লগত বন্দবস্ত কৰি কিনি লয়। এইদৰে কিনি লোৱাত যি সকল জনাওনা মানুহ তেওঁলোকে এটা উপযুক্ত দাম আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণ পায় কিন্তু যিবিলাক নিৰক্ষৰ যেনে নেপালী, চাহ-বনুৱা তেওঁলোকে উপযুক্ত হিচাবে পোৱা নাই বুলি বহু আপত্তি পাইছে। তাৰোপৰি যিগকলৰ মাটি তেলপুংৰ কাৰণে কোম্পানীয়ে লৈগৈছে, সেই মানুহ বিলাক বৰ্তমান ভূমিহীন আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ হকে মাটি দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই অৱস্থাৰ মাজতেই আজি এক সত্তাহ মান গৈছে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছো যে, “ডিকেন্স অব ইণ্ডিয়া”ৰ নামত তেল ওলোৱা মাটিবিলাক ডি.চি.ক অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। যদি কথা সচা হয়, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে সেই মানুহ বিলাকক উপযুক্ত ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু পুনৰবসতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা আগতে কৰিহে মাটি অধি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ, এতিয়া যিবিলাক খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি তেলৰ সন্ধান পাই চৰকাৰে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে বা কৰিব সেইবিলাক মাটিৰ হাবি জংঘল মানুহে বহু কষ্টেৰে ভাঙি তেনে উপযোগী কৰিছিল। পৃথিৱীৰ অন্যান্য দেশত, তেনে মূল্যবান সম্পদ থকা মাটিৰ মালিক সকলক উপযুক্ত ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ উপৰিও সেই মাটিত ওলোৱা তেলৰ এটা লাভাংশ পায়।

কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত লাভৰ অংশীদাৰ হব লাগে বুলি কব খোজা নাই, কাৰণ আমাৰ লক্ষ সমাজবাদী সমাজ গড়াৰ পথত। কিন্তু সচৰাচৰ যি নিৰিখে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ নীতি আছে তাতকৈ বেচি নিৰিখত ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এতিয়ালৈকে প্ৰায় ১৩০ টা তেলখাট উলিওৱা হৈছে আৰু সেই হিচাবে প্ৰায় ৩০০ টা পৰিয়াল মাটিহীন হৈছে। তেওঁলোকক Plan কৰি বসতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু যিলোকে পুনৰ খেতিলৈ নগৈ যদি কাম কৰিব খোজে তেন্তে তেওঁ লোকৰ উপযুক্ততা অনুসাৰে বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে কাম দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও নামৰূপত ফাৰটিলাইজাৰ ফেক্টৰীৰ বাবে প্ৰায় ৭ হেক্টৰ একৰ মাটি লাগে আৰু বহু মাটি ইতিমধ্যে Acquire কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াতো দেশৰ বৃহত্তৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে সামান্য মূল্য দি ক্ষতি পূৰণ দিয়া হৈছে। গতিকে এই বিষয়তো চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত মই মাৰ্ঘেৰিটাৰ A. R. T. কোম্পানীৰ বিষয়ে ক'ব খুজিছোঁ । উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কোম্পানী Assam Railway & Trading Co বৃটিশৰ আমোলতে হোৱা । এই কোম্পানীৰ ডিব্ৰু-সদিয়া ৰেল আছিল যাক চৰকাৰে Nationalise কৰাত বাকী লিডুৰ কয়লাখাট, কেইবাখনো চা বগান মাৰ্ঘেৰিটাৰ কাঠৰ ভেনিয়াৰ মিলৰ বৰ্ত্তমান মালিক । এই কোম্পানীক মাৰ্ঘেৰিটাৰ পৰা লিডু-বগাপানী বৰঙলাই পৰ্য্যন্ত সমস্ত মাটি আঠ নামত লিজ (Lease) পাইছিল বৃটিশৰ অনুগ্ৰহত । কিন্তু আমি আজি দেখিছোঁ তেওঁলোকে কয়লাখাটৰ নাম কাটি Sublet কৰি জমিদাৰী চলাইছে । মোৰ কথা হল যে, তেওঁলোকৰ কয়লাখাটৰ বাবে যিমান মাটি লাগে তাক দিয়ক কিন্তু তাৰ অধিক মাটি জমিদাৰী কৰিবলৈ দিয়া উচিত নহয় । সেই মাটি তৎক্ষণাত্ অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি ল'ব লাগে ।

কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ কথাটো বিশেষ ভাৱে বিবেচনা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ । কিয়নো, তেওঁলোকৰ জমিৰ পৰাই চৰকাৰে এবিধ মূল্যবান খনিজ পদাৰ্থ উদ্ধৃত কৰিছে তাৰ পৰা চৰকাৰ বহুত লাভবান হ'ব । সেই কাৰণে, প্ৰত্যক্ষ বা পৰোক্ষ ভাৱে অন্ততঃ তেওঁলোকেও বেচি মূল্য পাব লাগে । তাৰ উপৰিও সেই লোক-সকলক আন ঠাইত মাটি দিব লাগে । যদি কোনোৱে কয় যে, তেওঁলোকে সেই Industry তে কাম কৰিব মাটি গ'ল যেতিয়া আৰু খেতিবাতি নকৰে, তেওঁ লোকৰ কাৰণে কোনো বকমৰ চৰকাৰে দিহা কৰি দিব লাগে । কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থা হল এই যে, আমাৰ মানুহে সেই Industry ত কোনো কাম নেপায় গতিকে সেই লোক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিৰ বাবে উচিত মূল্য পাব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে সোনকালে কৰিব ।

তাৰ পিচত, মাৰ্ঘেৰিটাত কয়লাৰ খনিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ৭ হাজাৰ acre মাটি acquisition কৰি লোৱা হৈছে আৰু Assam Railway Trading Company ক দিয়া হৈছিল । এতিয়া ডিব্ৰু-সদিয়া ৰেল Nationalise কৰাৰ পিচত, এই মাৰ্ঘেৰিটা আৰু লিডুৰ মাজত এই ভূমিখণ্ডত তেওঁলোকে জমিদাৰী কৰিছে সেই মাটি কিন্তু আচলতে Mining ৰ কাৰণেহে দিয়া হৈছিল । গতিকে Coal Mining ৰ বাবে যিখিনি মাটি লাগে সেই মাটি ৰাখি অতিৰিক্ত মাটি আমাৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে নিয়মিত ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে, যাতে অতিৰিক্ত মাটিখিনি তেওঁলোকে Relinquish কৰে ।

তাৰ পিচত, বহুত বাগানত বহু Fee Simple Grant ত মাটি আছে আমি ভালকৈ ক'ব নোৱাৰোঁ ; Fee Simple Grant ৰ মাটি কি নীতি আৰু স্বত্বত আছিল । মই জনাত সেই মাটি বিশেষকৈ চাহ খেতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল । কিন্তু শিল্পপতি সকলে তাত চাহ খেতি নকৰিলে মাটি এৰি দিব লাগে । আজি ছখন বাগানে সেই মাটিৰ চাহগছ উঠাই অধিক দামলৈ আনক বিজি কৰিছে । ইয়াৰ ফলত এপিনে চাহ শিল্পৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে আৰু নিৰনুৱা বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু আনফালে যি বিশেষ খেতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা মাটি বীনা খাজনাত লৈছিল সেই নীতি-স্বত্ব ভঙ্গ কৰি মাটিবেচি চহকী হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নামত নগৰ গড়ি অসংখ্য ঘৰসাজি ভাৰা দিছে । প্ৰমাণ হিচাবে ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰৰ পূবে আৰু দক্ষিণে জালান নগৰ East & Jalan Nagar South গড়ি উঠিছে । চাহ মালিকে যদি চাহ খেতি নকৰে তেন্তে সেই মাটি চৰকাৰে নিজে লৈ নগৰত থকা মাটিহীন কৰ্ম দৰমহা পোৱা চাকৰীয়া লোকক উচিত মূল্যত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to state that the problem of landless, flood affected and erosion affected people has assumed a very momentous proportion in our state. During the last devastating flood throughout Assam especially at Tezpur and Singri a large number of people have been uprooted by the Barhmaputra and other rivers but they have not been rehabilitated uptill now. Sir, there are people who came to Tezpur from Majuli in 1950 when their villages were so washed away by the Brahmaputra; but these people have not also been rehabilitated uptill now.

Now, Sir, a large number of these people were evicted from the Gohpur forest reserve but they are now awaiting rehabilitation. Therefore Sir, this problem should be taken up seriously by the Government. Although it is problem for the whole of the State in general, it has become a special problem for Tezpur. It is true that the Government have given sufficient plots, of land from tea gardens' P. G. Rs. and from some other reserves to the landless people of the state yet this problem could not be solved. There are now large number of such people without lands.

Sir, I feel that the cases of the persons whose houses and belongings were uprooted during the flood should be specially considered and if possible, portions from reserves should be opened for them. So, my first point is that we should make survey of available land from the following sources:

Keeping sufficient lands for the growth of tea industry, which is an asset of our State, it should be examined whether there is any surplus land available in any district from the tea garden areas.

Secondly, we should also make survey of the P. G. Rs. Preserving the sanctity of the P. G. R. we should see whether the land has been used for the purpose for which it has been granted or it is used for some other purposes. There are some Registered P.G.Rs. which are actually in name, but these are being used for the purpose of cultivation by the so-called graziers. Large areas of these reserves have been encroached upon by the villagers. There are some P.G.Rs. where only a few cattle graze and there are areas which can be thrown open for settlement. If we survey such P.G.Rs. in different districts, we will be able to find some lands for settlement. These P.G.Rs. should be resurveyed and I believe there is possibility of getting some land. We should try to find some lands from such P.G.Rs. keeping sufficient lands for the cattle. So, my submission is that the P.G.Rs. of the whole state should be resurveyed and also Tea Gardens to find surplus land.

Sir, there are some fuel reserves in name only. Actually, there is no fuel at all. In these reserves, there have been large number of encroachments. These reserves have become useless. Therefore, I think these reserves should be dereserved and the landless, especially the flood affected people should be rehabilitated in these areas. There are vast areas of marshy lands which can be reclaimed and used for the purpose of rehabilitating the landless and flood and erosion affected people.

Sir, these are the few suggestions to which serious consideration should be given by the Government as otherwise this state of plenty will be a land of beggars in no time. Uptill now, our people do not go for begging; but if, things are allowed to go on as at present, innumerable number of people

will be compelled to go out for begging for their alms. Even the indigenous people may be homeless in their own homes. Therefore, Sir if we examine these reserves, I think, there may be a possibility of getting some surplus land in our State.

As regards encroachments, the Government have taken some steps to evict encroachers. The people have been evicted; but the reserves are again reoccupied. There is no meaning of eviction, if there be no effective measure to punish re-encroachment. The Revenue Act was amended and a legal penalty was attached to second encroachment, but there had been evasion of enforcement of the penal clause. If an encroacher is evicted, he asks his son or some body else to reoccupy the land. So the latter being a new encroach, the penal clause attached to second encroachment cannot be enforced by this trick criminal prosecution. Sir, we find that if the father is evicted, his son occupies. If the son is evicted his wife and other relatives occupy. Thus, there is evasion of the criminal proceedings by changing names of encroachers. But, we have to go ahead with the eviction proceedings. We have not been able to clear our grazing reserves and other waste lands from encroachers. At Tezpur also, the Borsala and Siporia P.G.Rs were dereserved long ago, but we have not been able to settle people there because the encroachers have not been evicted and this has created a serious situation. Therefore, I would request the Government to have an enactment similar to that in the forest manual to make even the first encroachment punishable as a criminal offence. That may put a stop to illegal encroachment. These are the suggestions I beg to submit to this House for the appreciation of Government.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজহ বিভাগত দুৰ্নীতি বহুত আছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰথম প্ৰতিকাৰ হৈছে মণ্ডল সকলক দুৰ্নীতিৰ পৰা আঁতৰত ৰখা। ইয়াকে কৰিবলৈ হলে মণ্ডল সকলক এটা লাটতে ৩ বছৰতকৈ বেচি থাকিবলৈ দিব নালাগে। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান নীতি অনুযায়ী মণ্ডল জন স্থানীয় মানুহ হ'ব লাগে আৰু চাকৰীৰ শেষলৈকে তেওঁ তাতে থাকি যায়। কিন্তু মই আগতেও কৈছো এইটো এটা বৰ বেয়া প্ৰথা। এওঁলোকে যি দুৰ্নীতি কৰে সেইটো আৰু কোনেও ধৰিব নোৱাৰে, কোনো জাৰিৰ উপায় নাই। আনকি মেপেই অদল বদল হৈ যায় আৰু সেই মেপেই সেইদৰেই থাকি যায়। বিজাৰ্ডৰ মাটি দখল কৰি থকা মানুহ বিলাকৰ পৰা এওঁলোকে আঁৰি পাই থকা আৰু ঠিকা আদি চলি থকা দেখা যায়। এইবোৰ দুৰ্নীতি আঁতৰাবৰ একমাত্ৰ উপায় মণ্ডল সকলক একে ঠাইতে ৩ বছৰ ওপৰ থাকিবলৈ দিব নালাগে। তেতিয়াহে বে-দখল বন্ধ হোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

তাৰ পাচত আৰু এটা কথা, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কোনো এটা কাম কৰাত বহুত পলম কৰোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুৰ্নীতি বেচি হ'বলৈ ধৰিছে। এনেকুৱা উদাহৰণ বহুতো পোৱা যায়। এজন মানুহে ১৫ বছৰ পৰ্যন্ত মাটিত খেতি কৰি থাকি বস্তু কৰি আঁম কঠাল গছ বনু টিনৰ ঘৰ পৰি কুৰা কৰি থকা মানুহৰ মাটিও আন এজন মানুহে একচনা পট্টা পোৱা ঘটনা হৈয়ে আছে। খেতি বাতিৰ লগত সন্মত নথকা চাকৰী কৰা মানুহৰ নামত তেনেকুৱা পট্টা হৈ যোৱা দেখা যায়। বহুত দিন দখল কৰি থকা মানুহ জনে যদি মাটি হেৰুৱাব লগা হয় তেতিয়া তেওঁ যদি পট্টা বদল আপীল কৰে সেই আপীলৰ মিমাংসা কেতিয়াও সোনকালে নহয়। পট্টা বদল হোৱা কাগজ পত্ৰ এতিয়াও বহুতো ছিলঙত পৰি আছে। এনেকৈ পলম হোৱাৰ ফলত যিবোৰ পাব লগা মানুহে পট্টা পাইছিল

তেওঁলোকে খাচ দখলৰ কাৰণে আদালতত খাচ দখলৰ কেচ কৰে। এনেকুৱা কেচত হাকিম শোধে, পট্টা কাৰ নামৰ, কিন্তু সেই পট্টা কেনেকৈ হল। সেইটো কিন্তু বিচাৰ নকৰে তেওঁ হুকুম দিয়ে যাৰ নামৰ পট্টা তেয়েই দল পাব। আপাল কবিলে S. O. আৰু A. S. O. সকলে তেনে পট্টা Cancel কৰি দিব পাৰে কিন্তু নিদিয়, তেওঁলোকে কয় দেৱানী আদালতত ইয়াৰ বিচাৰ হব। দেৱানী আদালতে কোনো বিচাৰ নকৰে পট্টা দাবকে দখল দিয়ে। কিন্তু আপাল-বোৰ আহি পাওঁতে বহুত দিন লগাব কাৰণে দেৱানী আদালতেও হুকুম দিব নোৱাৰে। এই দৰেই চৰকাৰৰ কাম ধীৰ গতিত চলা কাৰণে মানুহে বহুত দুৰ্যোগ ভুগিব লগা হৈছে আৰু প্ৰচুৰ দুৰ্নীতি চলি আছে। বৰপেটাৰ Commercial Brothers নামৰ এটা কোম্পানীয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা এখন Permit লৈছিল। তেওঁলোকক য'ত মাটি দিয়া হল তাত বহুত দিনৰ পৰা একচনীয়া মাটিত মানুহে টিনৰ ঘৰ বাৰী নাদ কৰি আছিল। সেই মাটি তেওঁলোকে সেই মাটি পট্টাদাৰৰ পৰা কিনাৰ কাৰণে পট্টা কেন্চেল হল। সেই কেন্চেল মাটি এই কোম্পানীক দিলে দেৱানী আদালতে কয় পট্টা যাৰ নামত তেওঁ মাটি পাব। ইয়াৰ কাণ্ড আহি আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা ছিলঙত পৰি আছে। কোম্পানীৰ নামত পামিট আছে, গতিকে দেৱানী আদালতে সেই মাটিৰ খাচ দখল কোম্পানীকে দিলে।

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : বহুত দিন হোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ ১ মাহ মানহে হৈছে।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : নহয়, ২ বছৰৰ ওপৰৰ হল। এই বিলাক বিচাৰ সোনকালে হব লাগে।

মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে, চৰকাৰে সমবায়ৰ নামত মাটি দিছে। কিন্তু এই সন্নিধা ভোগ কৰিছে কিছুমান বুদ্ধিজীৱি মানুহে। পৰীক্ষা কৰি চালেই গম পাব। মই জানো বৰপেটাৰ এজন মানুহ গুৱাহাটীৰ কাছাৰিত কাম কৰে। তেওঁ কিছুমান মানহ লগত লৈ সমবায় কৰিছে আৰু মোক কৈছে সহায় কৰি দিবলৈ যাতে সোনকালে Registration হয়। কাৰণ তেওঁ জানে যে, এজন মেম্বাৰে কলে সোনকালে Registration হব। এই বোৰৰ আটাইবোৰ মাটিহীন মানুহ নহয়, আৰু সমবায় কৰিলেও মাটি থকা বোৰেইহে মাটি পাব, মাটি-হীন বোৰে নেপায়। গতিকে, এই বুদ্ধিজীৱি মানুহবোৰে বেচি ভাগেই কাছাৰীত কাম কৰা মানুহ, মাটিহীন মানুহৰ নামত সমবায় কৰি মাটিৰ মালিক হৈছে। গতিকে, সমবায়ক মাটি দিয়াৰ আগতে মেম্বাৰ সকলে মাটি পোৱা উপযুক্ত মানুহ হয় কি নহয় চাব লাগিব।

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while discussing the demand on land Revenue, I propose to make a few observations and I will not take more than five minutes. Sir, some of the hon. Members are under the impression that the land revenue of our State has gone up to Rs.4crores 19 lakhs. But, as a matter of fact, the land revenue in our State has remained, more or less, static. By way of illustration, I would just point out that land revenue in the year 1959-60 was estimated at Rs.2 crores 53 lakhs, and the figure now remains almost the same except for the fact that a sum of Rs.1 crore 71 lakhs is estimated to be realised on account of royalty on oil in the next year as a result of the award made by the President of India. Therefore, it will be seen that land revenue as such as well as other components constituting as a general head 'Land Revenue' have remained rather inelastic over the years.

My next point, Sir, is the situation that has arisen on the conclusion of the settlement operation in the district of Goalpara. The settlement operation for the preparation of records of right has been carried out under a new system under the Goalpara Tenancy Act. Because of certain difficulties, such as lack of thoroughness in the settlement operations, considerable difficulties have been caused to the tenants. So far Government was pleased to give some extension of time for filing objections once by an ordinance and subsequently by legislation. This is as it should be. But, as a result of such extension of time having been allowed, thousands of applications have been filed. Now, if the disposal of these large number of applications is left to the present staff there will be considerable delay and various complications will arise. Therefore, I submit that Government should make some special arrangements in this regard, and post one Special Settlement Officer there so that these innumerable applications received under Sections 103, 101 or under Section 99 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act can be expeditiously disposed of within a certain time limit, so that the grievances of the tenants, numbering a few lakhs may be remedied as far as possible. If some of the applications are required to be referred to the Civil Court, steps may be taken for the posting of an Additional Munsif at Dhubri to ensure speedy disposal of such cases.

Next point, I would refer to is about the rehabilitation of the erosion affected and flood affected people in the district of Goalpara. In this district, Sir, there are a large number of 'chars' in the midst of the Brahmaputra. These 'chars' are under a process of perpetual erosion, and a few thousand families living therein have been rendered homeless and landless. I personally feel that these 'chars' are becoming more and more vulnerable to repeated floods. Therefore, a thorough survey of these 'char' areas is over due and should be undertaken immediately with a view to ascertain the exact number of people living therein. After the survey, the people living in these 'chars' should be shifted to a safer place. In that case, these people, instead of being victims of recurrent floods in these 'chars' will be able to stabilise themselves in their new homes from where they will be able to earn their living as agricultural labourers, or for the matter of that, in any other pursuits. They will then be able to employ themselves more usefully and cease to be a burden on Government as at present. Thus they, instead of being a liability and headache to the Government, will prove to be an asset. It is a very serious problem which Government will do well to take a particular note of. On the other hand, as a result of the people living in the 'chars' being shifted to some other safer place, the 'chars' will attain some measure of stability because of grasses and other vegetation growing on these places. This will also check erosion of the 'char' to a considerable extent. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the entire 'char' area should be prohibited from settlement as on soil conservation measure, if necessary, by enacting some special legislation. Otherwise, it will be difficult to deal with these people at times of floods. Right wise, it will be difficult to deal with these people at times of floods. Right from Nowgong to Dhubri several lakhs of people are living in this 'char' areas. After removing these people, measures should be taken to develop these 'char' areas properly. If these areas are allowed to develop they may be first utilised as grazing grounds and then for the purpose of cultivation. Thus, when these chars will be stable, people may be allowed to carry on cultivation only without being allowed to live there permanently. In this way, these 'char' areas will be a good source for production of food and other crops rather than a hazardous place of habitation as at present.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude my observations on the demand under discussion.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon Members of this House for taking part in the debate, some of whom have given a number of very valuable suggestions as to how the land revenue matters of the State can be improved. It is true, Sir, that the land revenue has become a colossal problem of the State because of a number of reasons. Land is not available to the extent it is necessary. This is the main reason for which we have not been able to allot land to all the landless people of our State. More people are pouring in every year to land. But due to limited amount of land at our disposal, it has not been possible to solve the growing problem of the land. Sir, according to Waste Land Survey Committee we have now 33,924 acres of Waste Land in Tribal Belts and 31,978 acres outside the Tribal Belts, i.e., the total amount of waste land available for settlement in our State. This was the figure of last year. In the meantime, some more lands had already been settled and as a result now we find that more lands are not available to settle with landless people of this State.

Besides that, Sir, in V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs. we have got 1,91,754 acres and 2,91,431 acres respectively. That is the only land which is available now. But, Sir, if you consider the case of the taxed buffaloes and taxed cattle, you will find that lots of lands are necessary for that purpose. In the V. G. Rs. we have got 44,492 taxed buffaloes and 34,842 taxed cattle. For P. G. Rs. alone we require about seven lakh acres of land, but we have only 5 lakh acres. According to the Desai Committee's Report, we require more land for it. Then in V. G. Rs. we have got a cattle population of 52,89,737 including 4,36,538 buffaloes which are used in the plough. So, according to the Committee's Report, we require 2,86,31,875 bighas of land but we have got only 8 lakh bighas and odds. Milk is a food, we cannot give up that problem also. If the V. G. Rs. are occupied, then milk will vanish from our State. It will not be possible to get milk which is a very important food of the people. Sir, from the figures you will find that even in the V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs.—87,000 bighas and odd are in encroachment. These encroachments have not been removed as yet. But we are taking steps and have issued instructions to carry out evictions without any delay. In this current year.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you be able to complete your reply within five minutes?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): No, Sir, as the hon. Members put so many questions, I will require more time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M.

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Das, I hope you will be as brief as possible.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): I shall try, Sir. So many hon Members have spoken, it may be difficult for me to be brief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have made it clear to the House that excepting about 65,000 and odd acres of wasteland both in the Tribal Belt and outside it and the lands of the P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. no other land is available to give settlement to all the landless people of the State. Now, Sir, we have got about 4 lakh families of landless persons who are absolutely landless, but we have not got so much land to settle them all. According to the Government policy, we should always give preference in giving settlement to the erosion and flood affected people and to these who have become landless by acquisition of land by the Government for Government purpose. We are committed to give them land. Even in that case, we have not been able to provide all of them with land. In the case of erosion affected people, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that there are 20,004 families rendered landless by flood and erosion. Out of them, we have been able to give 72,207 bighas of land to 10,481 families, and about the rest we have been trying to provide them with land. Sir, in the question hour, it has been made known to you that in Barpeta with the recommendation of the Land Settlement Advisory Board, one P. G. R. has been thrown open. In other places also, we have issued instructions to the D. C's and S. D. O's to give land to the river eroded landless persons even by throwing open reserves, if necessary. So our anxiety is that we should give land to those persons who are actual cultivators and who take cultivation as their source of maintenance and we are trying to provide them with land. So with regard to the rest of the 9,500 people we have issued instructions to throw open some of the reserves, if wasteland is not available, so that all of them can be settled with land.

Then our second commitment is that those persons who have become landless by acquisition of their land by Government for Government purpose should also be provided with land. Now, Sir, 2,138 families near about Gauhati have been affected by acquisition of land by the Railway Marshalling Yard, Oil Refinery and Military Cantonment, and out of that 651 families have become landless. Out of this 651 families, we have provided land to 350 families by throwing open the Borbhila Reserve and 2,800 bighas have been allotted. Then 100 such families have been provided land in Sindhisara Reserve in Nowgong. But, still 201 families remain to be provided with land, and we have issued instructions that they may also be given land in other districts.

Sir, 17,000 acres of land have been thrown open in the Subansiri Forest Reserve for settlement with flood and erosion and earthquake affected people. 2,500 bighas of forest reserve in Nowgong district have been allotted to be cultivated temporarily by flood affected people. Then, Sir, 1,400 bighas of land from the Rajagar Tea Estate in the North Lakhimpur Sub-division are under process of acquisition to settle with the people affected by the Thermal and Fertiliser Project. Then, Sir, during the period of 1954 to 1962, 1,74,452 acres of wasteland have been settled to the landless people. 4,07,957 bighas of Grazing reserves have been thrown open from 1948 to 1960. So, Sir, you will find that the anxiety of the Government to provide land to the people who have become landless either by erosion or by acquisition proceedings is no less than the hon. Members.

Now, Sir, I am coming to the next point, the land reform, about which my friend, Shri Barbaruah and the Leader of the Opposition have spoken. The Leader of the Opposition has stated that the Government has not taken up the policy of giving land to the tillers. This is a declared policy of the Government that land should go to the actual tillers; but not at a time, it should go gradually, and we are proceeding towards that goal by enacting so many legislations.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): These are not at all effective.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, in 1951, the Zamindari Abolition Act had been passed and under the provision of that Act in Goalpara District all the Zamindaries have been taken over by the Government. In the Karimganj Subdivision, there are 3,558 estate and out of that we have taken over as many as 64 estates and recently, we have passed an order for taking over about 400 estates more. From the estates taken over in the Goalpara district we have got 19.30 lakhs acres of land. Previously these lands had been taken over by Government. Government paid lots of money to Zemindars and the lands were given to the tillers. Still my Friend says, no land was given to the tillers?

Now, Sir, with regard to the Ceiling Act, the Act was passed in 1953, but there was a case pending in the Hon'ble High Court, which went upto the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in the month of April 1961 declared our Act valid. Since then we have acquired 10,886 bighas of land and 3,666 bighas of land are in the process of being acquired. More than 1,000 cases are pending because the procedure involved is a long one. We have asked the Collectors to finish all the cases under the Ceiling Act within 1963. It is true, Sir, we expected to get about 4.9 lakh bighas of land, but we have not got so much. Lots of transfers were made before the notification asking for submission of returns was issued. Of course, we could not prevent them. Unless a transfer is proved as benami all transfers before the notification must be taken as valid. I, therefore, do not know how much land we shall get, but more than 1,000 cases are pending. Some lands thus acquired were in possession with persons who may be landless.

Then, Sir, with regard to Adhiars' Act, my friends said that nothing has been done. But I may point out, Sir, that 119 Adhi Conciliation Boards have been constituted and 2,413 cases had been filed by the landlords and 1,023 cases by the Adhiars, of which 1,668 and 1,105 cases were disposed of in favour of landlords and adhiars respectively. My friend said that a pleader can appear in these cases. This is true. There is an amendment by which no pleader can appear before the Adhi Conciliation Board. Then there is another provision by which the landlord, if he wants to take away the entire land from the adhiar for his own cultivation, he cannot do it. He must keep 10 bighas at the disposal of the adhiar. The landlord can take land which is in excess 10 bighas. It appears that some friends are not aware of these amendments. (A voice:—When was the amendment effected?), I think in 1956. There are three amendments to the Adhiars Act.

Then, Sir, with regard to the consolidation of land holdings, the Leader of the Opposition has made it clear that it is not a feasible proposition for the present. A sum of 15 crores of rupees will be required for its implementation.

The Gramdan Act has been implemented. We have now posted 3 S. D. Cs. in-charge of gramdan. The Central Government have provided an amount of 4 lakhs of rupees for the Gramdan Movement.

Then, Sir, we have passed the Religious Endowments Act. It has been notified on 18th January and it is going to be implemented. After enforcement of the Act, 3 months time will be necessary to know how much land is available. After that period the land will be taken over by the Government.

Now, Sir, with regard to the arrears of land revenue, it is true that there are large arrears. Upto 30th September 1962, the arrear comes to Rs.2,51,56,838 including the arrears of acquired estates and T.B. revenue. The reasons for non-realisation of this arrear are known to you. The devastation caused by the earthquake of 1950, recurring floods, erosion, etc, are the main reasons of non-realisation. Even this year, Government had to give 91 lakhs by way of relief and loan. We are, therefore, not in a position to take drastic action in the areas affected by flood, erosion and drought.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the total arrear of land revenue ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Rupees 2,51,56,838 including T.B. revenue and the revenue of the acquired estates. Otherwise, it is Rs.192 lakhs. Now, Sir, last year also, there was widespread havoc due to recurring floods in the plains districts. The magnitude of the distress is revealed by the fact that Government had to sanction Rs.91,74,457 in 1962 for relief measures. These floods have become almost an annual occurrence. In 1959, there was another devastating flood, with untold sufferings for the people. Government, therefore, could not take drastic action for realisation of arrear land revenue in the flood affected areas. But at the same time, Government had taken all possible actions to realise the land revenue as far as possible.

Now, Sir, my friends have brought out a case that there are corruption in the Mandals and S. Ks. It may be true but until and unless specific cases are brought, it is not possible for the Government to take action against them. As soon as we got information about corruption proceedings have been drawn up against 28 Mandals and S. Ks. in 1961-62 and as many as 22 were placed under suspension. We have also received allegations against 15 S.DCs. and their cases are being enquired into and as soon as we get reports action will be taken against them. So, Sir, if specific cases can be brought by the hon. Members either before the Government or the Deputy Commissioner then certainly action will be taken against them.

I now come to the next point raised by the hon. Members regarding the transfer of Mandals and S. Ks. Sir, we took up the case before the Land Reform Board but we found that it is not feasible. Sir, there is a provision for the transfer of Mandals by way of punishment. If a Mandal commits anything wrong then he may be transferred as a punishment, and then proceedings may be drawn up against him. But if nothing can be proved then Government cannot punish any Mandal.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: Why it is not feasible to transfer a Mandal ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, there are lots of Mandals, so it is not possible to transfer them frequently.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has suggested to transfer them at an interval of three years and not frequently.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, we examined this question but we found that it is not feasible.

Now, Sir, with regard to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, Mr. Goswami has raised a point. The report of the Estimate Committee is under examination of the Government. Some of the recommendations have been sent to the Commissioners to give their views. We shall try our best to give effect to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee as far as possible.

I now come to the next point raised by the hon. Members regarding protection of the tribal people.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have already taken 25 minutes and so you try to conclude.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, different Members have spoken on the subject on different points and so it will take sometime, but I am trying to be brief as far as possible. Sir, in tribal areas none is allowed to acquire land unless he is a tribal or a man belonging to the scheduled caste or backward community. If anybody acquires land who does not belong to these categories then his patta is immediately cancelled. Sir, the Advisory Committee appointment by the Government visited many of these places and they made certain recommendations and these recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Now, Sir, Mr. Goswami also raised a point regarding Kaki. Mr. Goswami suggested that a Committee should be appointed. The Committee is already there and lands were settled on the recommendation of this Committee of the Land Settlement Advisory Board of Nowgong. Sir, sometime ago, I had been to that place and I found that although some lands were settled with certain people, they are not there. I have advised the S. D. C. concerned to cancel the allotment of these people and to settle land with the deserving people and I think action has been taken accordingly.

Then Sir, Mr. Barua raised a point that there is discrimination in the matter of eviction in Bagbar Mauza. I do not understand what he meant by that. In Bagbar Mauza 22 thousand and odd bighas of land have been allotted for the rehabilitation of the refugees. This scheme was sponsored by the Central Government. I think excepting 500 bighas all land has been allotted and there is no discrimination in eviction.

Shi DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: On a personal clarification, Sir, If there is no discrimination then why eviction order was issued 62 times?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I have no such information and I do not know how my friend has got this information that eviction order was stayed 62 times. I myself have visited the place twice and there was also a discussion in the Land Settlement Advisory Board.

Then Sir, regarding the rehabilitation of the people of North Lakhimpur, I have already stated that 17,000 acres of land have been thrown open for settlement.

Then in Majuli, all the people could not be rehabilitated. As I have already said, we have issued instructions to give them land, if necessary, even by throwing open the available reserves.

Now, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharjee has raised a question that the settlement Officer of Kamrup has given land to some particular community. Sir, I would like to state that no land has been given in this way. Anyway, the matter is under enquiry.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : But Sir, the order is there.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : Sir, regarding evacuee property, I am not fully aware of the fact. I will look into this matter. Regarding the handing over of the forest in Karimganj, which has been raised by Mr. Bhattacharjee, Sir, we have not been able to ascertain the boundary of the forests and the boundaries of the individuals. So, without ascertaining this, it is not possible to hand over the forests to the Forest Department. But we are expecting that we shall be able to do it within a short time.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Sir, on a point of personal information. Sir, that on 24th March 1960, the Zamindari was acquired and it was to be handed over to the Forest Department. It was lying for three years in the office, and no action has been taken so far and thereby about Rs. five lakhs have been going to be wasted regarding land revenue of this forest.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : That is what I am speaking. Sir, without knowing the boundary, how can the land be handed over. We are making records and pattas and maps of this area and I hope, we will be in a position to deliver the land to the Forest Department shortly.

Mr. SPEAKER : What about Goalpara ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : The question of Karimganj is quite different from Goalpara. In Karimganj, there are about 4 thousand Estates. A person may have 4 or 5 lechas in his patta. So, it is very difficult to find out the real owner of land.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : On a point of personal information, Sir. The honourable Minister has just said that the boundaries have not yet demarcated. May I know from the honourable Minister whether they have taken any step to find it out at all or not ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : That is the thing, I am going to say.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das, how long you are going to take to find out the boundary ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : We are going to complete it during the next year.

Now, Sir, Sri, Barbaruah has spoken about excess land in the tea gardens. So far I know, Sir, we have already requisitioned about one lakh 81 thousand bighas of land and we have allotted one lakh 51 thousand bighas of land and also some lands have been requisitioned. Now, Sir, as a matter of fact, there are some excess land in tea gardens, no doubt, but tea cultivation is also essentially necessary for our State. So we are to consider that question and as such a Committee has been formed, as I mentioned just now, to find out what should be done whether the excess land should be taken over or not. But, this has not yet been finalised. When finalised then more land may have to be requisitioned from tea gardens.

Sir, Sri Barbaruah also stated that all evictions should be stopped. I cannot agree to that suggestion rather I agree with Shri Mohananda Das that eviction should be carried out as early as possible.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, that was not carried out properly.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, we have already issued instructions to carry out and finish all evictions during this current year. Sir, so far my information goes, steps have already been taken. But, one thing, Sir, in some deserving cases, as Mr. Barbaruah suggested, settlement may have to be given and that have already been given and it will be given. Sir, as Mr. Mohananda Bora stated that two third of the encroachers have got sufficient land and they have encroached upon land at the instigation of some interested party.

Mr. SPEAKER: What steps have been taken to find out those instigators?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, it is very difficult to find out, because they do not come in the fore front.

As regards abolition of T.B. revenue, I beg to say that T.B. revenues are realised from those encroachers. It is not a revenue practically. This T. B. revenue is realised if a person encroaches Sarkari land. So, the question of abolition of T.B. revenue does not arise. That will have to continue Sir. Shri Mohananda Bora has stated about resettlement operation in Lakhimpur District. Now, Sir, from the next year, we are starting resettlement operation in Nowgong District and after Nowgong, within 2 or 3 years, we shall take resettlement operation in the Lakhimpur District.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, your time is up.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: They have raised many points and it is not possible for me to reply to all of them. I will reply to some important points only. Now, Shri Mohananda Bora has stated that about 52 thousands bighas of land in Subansiri area are under the occupation of about 500 people only. We have already instructed the Commissioner of Division to visit that area and take action and report to the Government. We have not received the report, as soon as it is received action will be taken.

Now, Sir Shri Mahananda Bora has referred to a circular where it is alleged that under Grow More Food Programme, instructions have been issued to cultivate the reserve land. That is not the fact. The circular is that during the current year, i. e., 1962, there was a devastating flood and due to the flood people have not been able to grow crop. So, there was an instruction that is waste land if available, that waste land may be thrown open to landless people and not to others, for temporary settlement on payment of T. B. revenue. So, there is no question of reserve land.

Then, Sir, my friend, Shri Madhusudhan Das as well as Shri Manik Chandra Das have spoken about the breach of condition by the owners of Fee sample grants of Tea gardens. Now, Sir, that matter will be examined and we shall see what can be done. The difficulty is that there are certain bonds and these bonds will have to be examined.

Then, Sir, with regard to land in Barpeta Road, my friend, Shri Madhusudhan Das has made a complaint. Now, Sir, the land at Barpeta Road is a town land. The Land Settlement Advisory Committee recommended to give this land to some of the lawyers of Barpeta and that was objected to by many people and that is why it was cancelled and it was given back to the Land Advisory Board to give settlement of the land in consultation with the Chairman of the Barpeta Road Town Committee.

With regard to Barpeta reserve, orders have recently been issued to give land to some deserving persons, provided they are landless.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Manik Chandra Das has made a complaint that the Oil India used to purchase land by private negotiations. Now they have come forward and say that they do not want to purchase land by private negotiation and want that acquisition proceedings should be taken up and have also submitted some proposals. Government will certainly see that the people get fair prices for the acquired land.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you have covered all the points.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, only a few minutes.

With regard to Shri Mohikanta Das—he has given a suggestion that a penal clause should be imposed with regard to encroachment. We shall examine and see whether it can be done.

Now, Sir, my friend, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed said that there are lots of cases of cancellation of annual pattas pending with Government. But the Chief Minister, the other day, made a statement in reply to the Governor's Address that only 8 cases were pending and I think by this time these cases also must have been disposed of. Sir, there is no case pending so far as I know.

Shri Md. Umaruddin said that under Sections 103 and 107 lots of petitions are pending. It is quite true. After extension of the period to 4 months, about 20 thousand petitions have been received. Two thousand petitions have been disposed of and the other petitions have not been disposed of as the time expired only on the 11th January. So it will take

some time. All these cases cannot be disposed of, because the A. R. O cannot look into certain cases which are of civil nature and they will have to be disposed of by a Munsiff and if necessary a Munsiff will have to be appointed.

Tien Sir, with regard to rehabilitation of erosion affected people, recently, I had been to Dhubri and I enquired of the Deputy Commissioner and other officers concerned about it and they said that the erosion affected people have gone back to the Chor land from where they came.

Sir, there are some of the points raised by the hon. Members and I have tried my best to reply to these questions. I have already stated, Sir, that everyone is interested with Revenue and it is a big problem and with the co-operation of all, I think, Government will be in a position to solve these problems to some extent. With these few words, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: One point is not clear to me. At page 46 of the Budget speech, the Finance Minister states as follows: "The Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional officers have been instructed to see that cultivable lands are not left uncultivated and that it is brought under cultivation by making temporary allotment to landless people, in order to step up production to the maximum during the national emergency period"—

There is no mention of any entry to the grazing reserve land.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): No reserve land, Sir. I am reading out the circular—

"I am directed to say that in view of the present national emergency, it is absolutely essential that production should be stepped up to the maximum and cultivable land should not be left uncultivated at this juncture. Government, therefore, desire that all cultivable sarkari waste land should be immediately brought under cultivation by making temporary allotments as an emergency measure to landless people on Touzi-Bahir basis. In making allotments you should give preference to the people rendered landless by acquisition, erosion of floods in accordance with the Land Policy Resolution of the Government.

Similarly, lands which are under encroachment should, immediately after eviction of the encroachers, be allotted to landless people for cultivation instead of being allowed to remain unoccupied. Government desire that all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers should give topmost priority for this work and ensure that no cultivable sarkari waste land is left uncultivated on any ground.

Government understand that there are areas of cultivable land which stand in the name of Pakistanis who have since been deported from the Country for illegal entry into India. It is not desirable to allow their lands to go uncultivated in the present emergency. All the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional officers are, therefore, requested to requisition all such lands and take possession immediately and allot them to landless people on retain basis for cultivation without delay.

Government desire to emphasise that these instructions should be treated with the greatest importance and the work should be completed with the maximum speed.

You are requested to submit a Weekly Report to the Government with a copy of the Divisional Commissioner giving a brief account of the progress made by you in this behalf. Government trust that the Weekly Report will be submitted without delay and that you will complete the allotment work and the requisition and allotment of Pakistanis' lands within a month from the date of receipt of this letter. Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged".

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member to move the cut motion is absent. Let me put the motion.

'The question is that the total provision of Rs. 87,25,600 under Grant No. 2, Major head "9—Land Revenue", at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e.; the amount of the whole of Rs. 87,25,600, do stand reduced by Re. 1.'

(The motion was negatived).

Mr. SPEAKER: Now I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 87,25,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue."

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

Grant No. 46.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 39,44,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "64—Famine Relief."

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved a sum of Rs. 30,44,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head—"64—Famine Relief."

(looking towards Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta).

Will you move your cut motion ?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Yes, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 39,44,800 under Grant No. 46, Major head "64—Famine Relief," at page 350 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 30,44,800, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

Sir, actually I would like to put forward certain suggestion about giving famine relief to the flood victims and victims of other Natural Calamities because, it has been rather chronic problem for Government to face natural calamities every year and Government have to spend huge amount of money for relief work.

Sir, for giving relief and distribution works the Government have their own agencies i. e., the Mondal, Kanango, Sub-deputy Collector and Gaonburah. I have seen that in many of the flood affected villages the Mondal went to the distribution centre meant for some villages without giving any information to the villagers. The villagers did not know when the Mondal or the Kanango went to their villages and what relief they gave. In my constituency, there are about 20 villages which have experienced bad effect of the flood; but the people did not get any relief worth the name either in cash or in kind; although the Government sanctioned about 200 mds of rice and other commodities.

Sir, to do relief works, some amount of sacrifice is essential. When the people suffer from natural calamities, some relief should be extended to these people. To give proper relief house to house investigation by responsible persons is absolutely necessary. The services of the students who have the expanded heart should be called for. During the British day, when Congress was a sacrificing organisation the services of Students Community were called for in Relief works.

Sir, the distribution centre should also be opened within a radius of 3 miles so that the affected people may know it and go to the centre for relief. Formerly Sir, so far I remember, the persons who were deputed to inquire into the conditions of the sufferers used to issue Relief card in the name of the house holder and recommended the quantity of relief to be given. The issuing officer used to record the quantity of relief given and initialed on the back. This was certainly very good system. But the present system is not working well on the ground that the Mondals and Kanungoes who cannot be relied upon are deputed for inquiry who do not give the correct picture. Of course, the help from the Panchayat is also taken, but so far my knowledge goes there had been occasions to complain against the Panchayat staff.

Mr. SPEAKER : Is it procedure to criticize the activities of the Congress ?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Sir, I am simply speaking about the system of distributing relief. My submission is that the present system is not working well. So, I am requesting that the former system in which the services of the young students who have expanded hearts were requisitioned should now also be requisitioned; secondly house to house investigation should be made and distribution centre within a radius of 3 miles should be opened. As far as possible, the Mondal, Kanango, Subdeputy Collector and Panchayat should be eliminated and card system should be introduced.

Sir, I do not like to make any lengthy speech and this is my submission, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Sharma,

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Sir, I am very thankful to the hon Member for his observations. I think the hon. Member is not aware of the procedure which is to be followed by the Relief Officer. Sir, in this connection, I would like to read out an extract of the Government letter dated 21st July, 1959 wherein the detailed instructions have been issued to the district officer in the matter of giving relief.

Mr. SPEAKER : You better pass on that book to Shri Das Gupta.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : Sir, I shall only read a paragraph. The letter reads for his information.

“Any officer specifically entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer in this behalf (hereafter referred to as the Relief Officer) should have preliminary lists of persons deserving gratuitous relief prepared village by village, by Sarpanch as, mauzadars, mandals, school teachers or any trust worthy local gentlement. The question of youngmen coming in does not arise.

Mr. SPEAKER : This is for village to village. He says house to house.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Sir, if an officer is to survey the villages, unless he goes from house to house how can he survey a village. Village survey duties means house to house survey also. The village by village survey is done by Sarpanch, Panchayats, Mouzadars, mandals, school teachers or any trust worthy local gentleman. This list should be personally scrutinised by the Relief Officers who should see the names of persons recommended for the relief and visit their houses or the places where they have been evacuated and then pass orders allowing or refusing gratuitous relief, taking into consideration the pecuniary condition and stock of foodgrains of such persons in the list he should work out as A or B class labour if and when a test relief work is offered. Details instructions are given in these rules and forms are prescribed how to prepare the list of persons deserving gratuitous relief. This procedure laid down is generally followed. So, I request my friend to withdraw his cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das Gupta, are you withdrawing cut motion ?

(The cut motion stands withdrawn with the leave of the House).

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs. 39,44,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1964 for the administration of the head “64—Famine Relief.”

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No. 61

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 25,00,00 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the “head—92—Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc. on the Abolition of Zamindari System”.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion is moved. There is no cut motion. I put the main question.

The question is that a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the "head—92—Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc. on the Abolition of Zamindari System."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 57

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 3,50,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—76 Other Miscellaneous contribution and Assignments."

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion is moved. There is no cut motion. I put the question straight.

The question is that a sum of Rs. 3,50,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—76—Other Miscellaneous contribution and Assignments".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 74

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 36,33,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—Q Loans and Advances, etc. [II.—Agricultural Loans, etc.]"

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 36,33,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—Q Loans and Advances, etc. [II.—Agricultural Loans etc.]". Mr. Barua are you going to move your cut motion?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Then I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 36,33,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—Q Loans and Advances, etc. [II—Agricultural Loans, etc.]"

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 49

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 2,11,85,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—70—Forests."

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs 2,11,85,00 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the "head—70—Forests".

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 2,11,85,600, under Grant No. 49. Major "head—70—Forests", at page 360 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i. e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,11,85,600, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বনজ সম্পদত অসম ভাগ্যবান বুলি কব পাৰি। বনজ সম্পদত অসমে ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত প্ৰকৃতিৰ পৰা বেছি দান পাইছে। গছ-লতা, বালি-মাটি শিল, খনিজ বস্তু মানুহে উৎপাদন নকৰাকৈয়ে প্ৰকৃতিৰ দান হিচাবে সেইবোৰ অসমত ভৰি আছে। এতিয়া দৰকাৰ সেই বিলাকৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু উন্নয়ন কৰা। কিন্তু এই সম্পদৰাজিৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু আহৰণৰ কাম ঠিক মতে নকৰাৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্যৰ বা ৰাজহুৱা সম্পদৰ হানি হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কব খোজো চৰকাৰে এটা Forest Utilisation Organisation ৰাখিছে। এই Organisation এ Supply আৰু Organise কৰে আৰু বনজ সম্পদ বিক্ৰী কৰে, এইটো ভাল ব্যৱস্থা। এই Forest Utilisation Organisation ৰ জৰীয়তে কাম কৰি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে Consignee অৰ্থাৎ Party ৰ পৰা বিক্ৰী কাঠৰ মূল্যৰ শতকৰা ৫ টকাকৈ কমিচন বা Over head Charge লয়। কিন্তু আমাৰ Ply wood বোৰক Plywood Supply এই F.U.O. জৰীয়তে নিদি D.F.O. সকলৰ জৰীয়তে দিয়া হয় আৰু সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এই কমিচনটো নলয়। আনপিনে এই Supply ৰ কাৰণে Extra Staff ও D.F.O. ৰ তলত বখা হৈছে।

Forest Utilisation ৰ যোগেদি Supply নকৰাৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা ৫ টকা কমিচনটো আমি লোকচান কৰিছো। তাৰ উপৰিও Extra Staff D.F.O. সকলৰ তলত ৰাখোঁতে খৰচ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ বছৰে ১ লাখ মান টকাৰ লোকচান হৈছে। তদুপৰি Plywood Factory এ কাঠবোৰ নগদে নিকিলে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা নগদ টকা কিান কাঠ দি সিবিলাকক Supply কৰা হয়।

সেই টকা পাৰ্টাৰ পৰা পাওঁতে বহুত দেৱী হ'য় আৰু সেই কাৰণে টকাটো বন্ধ হৈ থাকে। এই টকা অন্য কামত যদি খটুৱালে হেতেন তেনেহলে সেই টকাৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ কিছু আয় হ'ল হয়। তেনে আয়তো নহয়েই, বৰং উল্ট বন্ধহৈ থকা টকাৰ স্তৰ বহুৰি ৭০০৮০০ টকা মাৰ যায়। সেই ফালেও চৰকাৰৰ লোকচান হৈছে। আৰু এটা কথা, Plywood ৰ ভিতৰত যিটো Commercial Plywood, যেনে চাহপাতৰ বাকচ, ইত্যাদিও প্ৰতি কিউবিক ফুটত ৭০ অনাকৈ Rebate দিয়া হয়। তাৰ কাৰণেও ১ লাখ মান টকা লোকচান হৈছে। এই Rebate দিয়াৰ কোনো বুজি দেখা নাযায়। কাৰণ সিহতে জানে কেনেকৈ Profit কৰিব লাগে।

আৰু এটা কথা যে, Commercial Plywood Supply কৰিছেনে সাধাৰণ Plywood Supply কৰিছে সেইটো check কৰিবৰ বাবে কোনো চৰকাৰী ব্যৱস্থা নাই। Mill বোৰে যি হিচাব দেখুৱাই তাকেই চৰকাৰে মানি লব লগা হয়। এই কোম্পানীবোৰে বিশেষকৈ নেকাত কাম কৰে। তাত যোগাযোগ বাতায়ত আদিৰ বহুত অসুবিধা আছে। তথাপি তাত অসমত কৈ অধিক rate অত কাম কৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও Rebate দি এই Mill বোৰক সহায় কৰাৰ আৱশ্যকতা বুজা নাজায়। ১৯৫৮ চনৰে পৰা বিবেট দিওঁতে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰায় এক লাখ টকা লোকচান হৈছে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে যে, পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহক ব্যৱসায় শিকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্যে কোনো ঠিকা আদি settlement ৰ সময়ত শতকৰা ৭৥ টকা কমিচন দিয়ে। কিন্তু এই সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিছে আন মানুহে। Tribal বা Backward শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহৰ পিচত কোনো Non-tribal বা Non-backward মহাজন থাকে। আৰু সেই অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ জনৰ নামত Permit কৰাই এহেজাৰ বা ডেৰহেজাৰ টকাত Permit খন কিনি লৈ সেই মহাজনে কাৰবাৰ কৰি উপভোগ কৰে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা যি উদ্দেশ্যে এই Concession দিয়া হয়, সেই উদ্দেশ্য সফল নহয়, কেৱল ৰাজ ভালবহে লোকচান হয়।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.): আপোনাৰ suggestion কি ?

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni): মোৰ suggestion হৈছে বিবোৰ Tribal বা Backward শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহে প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে নিজে কাৰবাৰ কৰে তেওঁলোককহে এই Concession অত জংঘল দিব লাগে। তাকে কৰিবলৈ হলে Permit দিয়াৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকজনে নিজে কাম কৰিছে নে ২।৪ শ টকাত Permit বিক্ৰী কৰি আন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কোনো মহাজনকহে লাভ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা কৰি দিছে।

মই যোৱা বছৰৰ আগষ্ট অধিবেশনত প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছিলো যে, Lower Circle আৰু Upper Circle অৰ Conservators of Forest অফিচ দুটা ভৈয়ামৰ গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাটলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত কিয়া কৰা হোৱা নাই। তেতিয়া হলে কামত বহুত সুবিধা হ'ল হেতেন। তেতিয়া মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছিল যে, "For want of accommodation" অফিচ নিব পৰা নাই। মই জানিব পাৰিছো গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাটলৈ অফিচ স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিবলৈ ৫০,০০০ টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই টকা Refund দিছে। একোটা অফিচৰ কাৰণে ন্যূনতম এহেজাৰ বৰ্গফুটৰ অফিচ ঘৰ একোটা লাগিব আৰু প্ৰত্যেকটো অফিচতে অফিচাৰৰ পৰা

পিয়নলৈকে ধৰি ৩০ জনৰ বেচি মানুহ নহ'ব। এই ৩০ জন মানুহৰ বাবে গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাটৰ দৰে ঠাইত accommodation কৰিব নোৱাৰাটো দুঃখৰ কথা। ফলত অকিচাবে জনগণ বানচ আদায় কৰি আছে। যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহতে এসপ্তাহৰ ভিতৰতে ছিলঙৰ পৰা কুকুলুইলৈ Conservators জনে দুবাৰ অহাযোৱা কৰিছে। এইদৰে F.A. দিওঁতে টকা অপব্যয় হৈছে।

আৰু এটা কথা যে, ঠিকাদাৰৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিব নোৱাৰা বহু বাকী টকা চৰকাৰে write off কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। যেতিয়া ঠিকাদাৰ জন স্থানীয় মানুহ হয় তেওঁৰ সম্পত্তি নীলাম কৰি টকা আদায় কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ হলে আদায় কৰিবলৈ অসুবিধা। গতিকে write off কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য। নই জনাত ডিগবইৰ শ্ৰীমতীলাল সিঙৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিব নোৱাৰি write off কৰিছে প্ৰায় এঘাৰ হাজাৰ টকা আৰু এজন শ্ৰীচাহাৰা সিঙৰ ১৫,০০০ টকাও write off কৰিবৰ Proposal হোৱা বুলি জনাইছে।

ভাৰত চৰকাৰে জাপানী চৰকাৰক এটা গড় উপহাৰ দিছিল। সেই গড় অসমৰ পৰা নি আলিপুৰ চিৰিয়াখানাত ৰাখিছিল। নিয়াৰ অসুবিধাত পলম হওঁতো তাতে এটি পোৱালি জগিল, কাৰণ গাভিনী আছিল। এটাৰ ঠাইত পিচত দুটা হল। তাৰে এজনী জাপানত পঠাই দিয়া হয়, কিন্তু আনজনী ঘূৰাই অনা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে অসম চৰকাৰে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা হয় দাম আদায় কৰিব লাগে নহয় পোৱালীটো ঘূৰাই আনিব লাগে। কিয়নো এটা গড়ৰ মূল্য কমপক্ষেও ৫০ হেজাৰ টকা। কিন্তু পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে একো আদায় কৰা নাই।

গুৱাহাটী চিৰিয়াখানাত ৫ টা মান গড় ৰাখিছে। তাত এটা বা দুটা গড় ৰাখিব লাগে মানুহে চাবলৈ আদৰ্শ হিচাপে। এইদৰে ৫ টা পুহি অনৰ্থক খৰচ কৰা উচিত নহয়। কিয়নো একোটা গড়ৰ কাৰণে বছৰত তিনি হেজাৰমান টকা খৰচ হয়। আৰু এটা কথা লাওখোৱা ৰিজাৰ্ভত প্ৰায় ২৫,০০০ বিঘা মাটি 'ৰূপহী সমবায় সমিতি'ক দিছে খেতি কৰিবলৈ। ৰাইজে আপত্তি কৰাত বন্ধ ৰাখিছিল যদিও এতিয়া আকৌ দিব বুলি শুনিছে।

আৰু এইটো জানিব পৰা গৈছে এই সমবায় সমিতিৰ ৮৪৪ জন সভ্যৰ ভিতৰত ১৭৯ জন মাত্ৰ প্ৰকৃত ভূমিহীন মানুহ। আৰু প্ৰায় ১০০ জন মান মানুহেই নাই, এইবোৰ fictitious নাম। যদি এইদৰে এই বিলাক চলি থাকে তেন্তে ই বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই আমাৰ বন সম্পদৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু উন্নতি সাধনৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আৰু উনুকিয়াই দি ৰাজ ভাৰালৰ ক্ষতি বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমর্থন কৰিছো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: শ্ৰী বৰবৰুৱা।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমর্থন কৰি দুয়াৰমান কওঁ। শ্ৰীযুত দাম ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা আচৰিত কথা হৈছে "গড়ে বাচতে পোৱালী দিলে"। কলিকতালৈ গৈওঁতে ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে জানিব নোৱাৰাটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা। কি ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে গাভিনী গড়, মতা-মাইকী গড় চিনি নাপায়। ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে এইদৰে নাজানাটো নাজানাতে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কিমান ক্ষতি হৈছে ই ভাবিব লগা কথা। এই বিভাগে আয় দেখুৱাব লাগে

কাৰণ ইয়াত আমাৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ আছে। তেনে স্থলত ব্যয় হৈ বেচি হৈছে। আয়তকৈ ব্যয় বেচি কবাতো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আয় ২ কোটি ব্যয় কিন্তু বন বিভাগত ২ কোটি ১৯ লাখ দেখুৱাইছে।

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I point out? In suspense Account there is Re.1 crore 26 lakhs while the actual expenditure is Rs.85 lakhs only.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): তাৰ পিচত, আজি বিজ্ঞানবিলাক নাইকীয়া হৈ আহিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে চাংখাটি বিজ্ঞান। ইয়াৰ কাঠ নাইকীয়া হৈ আহিছে। দৈনন্দিন কাঠ চুৰি হৈছে। আনহাতে ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ কাৰণে 'কনজাৰ ভেটাৰ' এজনৰ ঠাইত তিনিজন হৈছে। সেইদৰে—বিভাগটোৰ সকলো দৰ্ভতে কৰ্মচাৰী বাঢ়িছে। কিন্তু ফৰেষ্ট বিজ্ঞানৰ পৰা গছ-গছনী নাইকীয়া হৈ আহিছে। দুৰ্নীতি অতি মাত্ৰাই বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। কৰ্মচাৰীও বাঢ়িছে দুৰ্নীতিও বাঢ়িছে। একালে কৰ্মচাৰীক দৰ্শনা দিওঁতে টকা খৰচ অন্য ফালেও আকৌ লোকচান কাঠ চুৰি। যি দইচাৰি দাল আছে তাতো লতা আদিয়ে ছাটি বৰিছে। সেই বিলাক মুকলি কৰি, উন্মূত কৰাৰ কথা নাই। হওক নহওক কেৱল গছ-গছনী কটাৰহে প্ৰকোপ বেচি হৈছে। ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ মানুহৰ পৰা কাম হোৱা নাই। যদি নানা লতাই মেবাই নেদেখা কৰি খোৱা গছ এজোপাই উত্তৰ দিৰ পাৰিলে হেতেন তেতিয়া হলে সেই গছ জোপাক ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ কোনো লোক কেতিয়াবা লতা বিলাক কাটি দিবলৈ বা মুকলি কৰি দিবলৈ আহিছিলনে ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে কিবা গুণ্ণা কৰিছিল বুলি সোধা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিলে হেতেন "নাই অহা। মাত্ৰ, কিছুমান চোৰাং কাৰবাৰী কণ্ট্ৰাক্টৰৰ মানুহ আহি মাজে মাজে গুণ্ণ গুণাই কথা বতৰা হয় এই গছজোপা বুঢ়া হৈছে চুৰ কৰি এদিন কাটিব লাগিব। তাহাতৰ ভয়তে এইদৰে লতাৰ মেবত ঢাক খাই প্ৰাণটো লৈ আছে।" গেলেক বিজ্ঞানৰ ভিতৰত নগা সোমাই বাতি কাটি "নগা লেণ্ডৰ" ফালে এছোৱা লৈ গৈছে চৰকাৰ শুই আছে।

এই দৰেই আমাৰ মূল্যবান গছ-গছনি শেষ হৈ আহিছে। গছ-গছনীৰ উন্মূতি সাধন কৰা আৰু সংৰক্ষণ কৰা কাম ঠিক হলেই, ই আমাক ভৱিষ্যতে আয় কৰি দিব। নহলে, এই বিভাগটোৰ কাৰণেই আমি অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতে অধিক টকা পইছা ভৰিব লাগিব। এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা নহয় নে?

তাৰ পিচত, ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগত কিছুমান Contractor এ বিশেষ ভৱিষ্য পায় আৰু কিছুমান নাপায়। পোৱাৰ ভিতৰত 'বিবলা' কোম্পানী। যোৱা দহ বছৰ ধৰি এই কোম্পানীয়ে কাঠৰ প্ৰতি কিউবিক ফিটত টকাত চাৰি আনা মাফ পাই কাৰবাৰ চলাই আছে আৰু চৰকাৰে এই টকাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে।

তাৰপিচত, কাজিৰঙাৰ গড়ৰ কথা কওঁ। এই হাবিৰ পৰা গড় গৈ শিৱসাগৰ ক্ৰমে ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু পাটলি পামত ওলাইছে গৈ। চৰকাৰে এই গড় হালৰ নাম ৰাখিছে "বনিও আৰু জুলিয়েট"।

(সদনত হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Mr. SPEAKER: কি?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

“বনিও জুলিয়েট” এই দুটা গড় বোলে কাজিৰঙাৰ পৰা ওলাই গল।

(নাম ‘বনিও জুলিয়েট’ কোনে দিছে—voices)।

কিয়, খবৰৰ কাগজত ওলাই গৈছে দেখোন। বনবিভাগেই দিছে। কাজিৰঙাৰ পৰা ওলাই গৈ গড়ে নগাঁওত মানহ মাৰিছে নগাঁওত ‘পবিতৰা’ নামৰ এটা P. G. R. আছে; তাত ৬৭ টা মান গড় আছে।

ইয়াৰ পৰা মানুহৰ যথেষ্ট আসকা আছে। মায়াং নোজাত যিখন P. G. R. আছে, তাত ৬৭ টা গড় আছে; গধূলী হলে মানুহ বাস্তত কুৰা টান হৈ পৰে। মোৰ কথা হল যে, এই গড় কেইটাক হয় চৰকাৰে কাজিৰঙালৈ লৈ য়াওক নহলে তাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ আন কিবা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।

আমাৰ বনবিভাগত দেখিছো, কিছুমান ঠাইত গছ-গছনী ভাল হৈছে; গছবন্ধা বৰ ভাল কথা—কিছুমান ঠাইত চেংমৰা, বিহলঙনী, তুৰী, হেলটী, পাটিদৈয়ে মুখমেলি মোক খা মোক খা কৰি আছে চৰকাৰে বিজাৰ্ত দখল কৰিছে। (হাঁহি)। যিমানই যি নকৰক তাত কোনো মূল্যবান গছ নাই। দেখাযায় বনবিভাগে কোনো আঁচনি লৈ কাম কৰা নাই গছ বোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। সেইমতে যদি কাম নকৰে তেন্তে সদায় কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰী বাঢ়ালে কি হব? যদি বনবিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী-সকল বনৰ শ্ৰী বৃদ্ধি বৰ্দ্ধন কৰিবলৈ অক্ষম তেন্তে মোক মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কওক মই ভলণ্টিয়াৰ দিম অন্য ঠাইত গছ ৰুবলৈ—১ এক হাজাৰ। তাৰ পিচত মোক এহেজাৰ পুৰা ইফালে বিজাৰ্তত খেতিৰ মাটি দিয়ক অৰ্থাৎ গছৰুই দিওঁ তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে মাটি দিয়ক। মই ভলণ্টিয়াৰ দিবলৈ বাজি আছে যদি বনবিভাগে মাটি দিয়ে। চৰায়ে গুটি খায় গছ গজাইছে চৰকাৰে বুঢ়া হওক কাটিন বুলি বাট চাই আছে। চৰাইয়ে কৰা গছ কিছোপালৈ বাট চাই আছে। বিক বন বিভাগ। (হাঁহি)।

এই হল আমাৰ বনবিভাগৰ কিস্তি—সকলোতে আঁচনি এটা লাগে। আনি আজি দেখিছো, সৰু সৰু দুফালে তিনিটা হাতী দাঁত আছে, তাকো সকলো ঠাইতে লৈ ফৰাই সকলো প্ৰদৰ্শনীত তাক দেখুৱাই। (voice—আৰু বহুত আছে)। থাকিলেও সেই বিলাক দেখুৱা নাই। প্ৰদৰ্শনীত বন বিভাগৰ বস্তু বৰ কম যায়

Mr. SPEAKER: হাতী কিমান আছে?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: হাতী বহুত আছে

জংঘলত কিন্তু হাতী দেখুৱাবৰ কাৰণে ঠিক কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মানুহে গড় চাবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰে। আনি ঠাইত নথকা জন্তু যিবিলাক অসমত আছে সেই বিলাক দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰিলে, আমাৰ বন বিভাগৰ গোৱৰ ক’ত? ১৯৬১ চনত আমগুৰিৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনিত গড়ৰ পোৱালী এটিকো নিব নোৱাৰিলে এই বিভাগে। গড় হিন্দুৰ পবিত্ৰ বস্তু ইয়াক খালে স্বৰ্গ প্ৰাপ্তি হয় বুলিও বিশ্বাস। কিন্তু এনে গড় এটিকো দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰে। এই গড়কে আদি কৰি জন্তু বিলাক প্ৰদৰ্শনীত দেখুৱালে অন্য বন সম্পদ দেখুৱালে মানুহে ইমান দিনে বহু জ্ঞান আহৰণ কৰিলে হেতেন। তাৰ লগে লগে কিছু টকাও সংগ্ৰহ হল হেতেন, লগতে বহু Tourist ও আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলে হেতেন। সেই ফালৰ পৰা একো কামেই হোৱা নাই। যি এটা হাতী দাঁত প্ৰদৰ্শনীত দেখুৱাই সেই কিতাও এচেঞ্চলীৰ দুৱাৰত থকা কিতাতকৈ বহু সৰু।

গতিকৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion move by my esteemed friend Shri Das, I want to make a few observations. The Forest Department, it is, needless to say, is a revenue earning department, but it is very astonishing that though we have invested a lot of amounts in this Department, the revenue we are getting is not upto the mark. As I have already referred during the Budget discussion, this Department is not a major revenue earning department, but in the name of gaining revenue we are losing huge amount of money. In this connection, I want to refer to the recommendations of the Estimate Committee of 1959. Many suggestions have been given by the Estimate Committee, but the Department has not taken any action for development of the projects from which we can get revenue.

Apart from that, I want to cite few instances. Sir, in 1956, the Conservator took up one scheme known as Treating-cum-Seasoning Plant scheme, but it is astonishing to find that this scheme had been taken up without proper investigation about the working cost and its outturn, and mobility of resources with its utility, and ultimately its financial position compared to its income earned thereby. Consequently, it was not successful. For the purpose of this Plant, the Conservator purchased an implement and one steam roller. It was in Makum. For this Treating-cum-Seasoning plant only one contractor signed the agreement, the other contractors did not sign the agreement and they could not be held responsible, for defective supply of implements for which reason we have sustained a loss of Rs.3,30,000 from that project for the wrong committed by the department. Again Sir, so long as this present conservator is there, there is no negotiation by the Government with N. E. F. A. for getting the revenue dues from N. E. E. A. There is no co-ordination between the Forest Department of the Government and the N.E. F. A. Authority, for such matters lying in between the authorities.

Apart from this, this present Director, while he was the Director, Soil Conservation, purchased some machines for water-supply in hill areas. It is absurd, because without any well thought plan whether these machines can be used for water-supply, these machines had been purchased but these are lying idle as its utility is now out of question for both vegetation and afforestation at such a cost and thereby we lost nearly Rs.4,500 in each machine.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): I have not been able to follow.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, those are Hydrant Machines for water supply in hilly areas. It was not possible for any Scientist to supply water to the hilly areas with these machines. So, Sir, from this revenue earning Department we are not getting any revenue rather incurring unnecessarily huge expenditure for improper management by the department.

Then Sir, my esteemed friend, Shri Barbaruah has spoken about Birla establishing a factory known as Woodcraft. This M/s. Woodcraft is practically exploiting the resources of Assam at the cost of the local people and Government has given in Assamese there is a proverb—*ভেঁৰীৰ মূৰত তেল*

Sir, Government is here to give protection to the rights and properties of the people and to give preference to the local people. But they have not given any preference to the local contractors. Sir, 100 trees in place of one have been cut by that Company and thereby deprived the Government of the revenue.

Then Sir, there was a forest case in Jorhat last but since a big businessman was involved in that case, the case has been hushed up and no action was taken.

Similarly, in the case of Stone Quarry, it was given to the M. E. S. in the name of defence ignoring the claim of the local contractors, and the M. E. S. gave it to the Marwaris who have betrayed as at the time of last emergency. Therefore, Sir, there is bungling in this matter and I want to have proper clarification to the points raised by me here in this House before the demand is passed. Thank you, Sir.

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue):

মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য বানু প্ৰসাদ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগে কাঠ নিৰ্দ্ধী কৰোতে শতকৰা ৫ টকা বেচি charge কৰে কিন্তু plywood factory ৰ কাঠ দিয়াৰ সময়ত সেই charge লোৱা নহয়, আৰু সেই বাবে চৰকাৰ লোকচান হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। কোন ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু কি কাৰণে শতকৰা ৫ টকাকৈ charge কৰা হয় plywood factory ত কাঠ দিয়াত কিয় charge কৰা নহয়, তাৰ কাৰণ এই—আমাৰ কাঠ Rly. Defence Department আদিক দিওঁতে তেওঁলোকে কাঠবোৰ নিজে ইয়াত চায় নলয়। কাঠ য'ত লাগে তাত পৰীক্ষা কৰি লয়। তেওঁলোকৰ লগত বন্দবস্ত যাতে পচা বা বেয়া কাঠ তেওঁলোকে reject কৰিব পাৰে আৰু মাজে মাজে reject কৰেও। অৱশ্যে reject কৰা কাঠ শতকৰা ২ ভাগৰ বেচি নহয়। কাঠ reject কৰিলে আমাৰ কিছু লোকচান হয়, সেই কাৰণে ৫ % কৈ বেচি লোৱা হয় যাতে চৰকাৰৰ হানি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। অৱশ্যে এই loss টো ২ পাৰচেণ্ট বেচি নহয়। ঠিকাদাৰে Plywood factory দিয়াৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোক নিজে চাই লয় তাত চৰকাৰৰ কোনো হানি নহয় সেই কাৰণে। এই অতিৰিক্ত ৫ পাৰচেণ্ট charge কৰা নহয়। ট্ৰাইবেল বা অনসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায় বা অন্যান্য অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ক ঠিকা দিয়াৰ বিষয়ে কিছুমান বিশেষ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ নীতি বান্ধি দিয়া আছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে বেনামী ঠিকা দিয়া বুলি অভিযোগ কৰা কথা সচা নহয়। অন্ততঃ তেনে কথা মোৰ নজৰত পৰা নাই। কেতিয়াও তেনে অভিযোগ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিলে তদন্ত কৰি চাব পৰা যায়। দেখা গৈছে যে, তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতৰ আৰ্থিক সান্থন নথকাৰ কাৰণে Finance ৰ help লয়। এই ধৰণে আৰ্থিক সাহায্যত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ব্যৱসায়ৰ কাম তেওঁলোকে লয়। সেইটো একো দোষৰ কথা নহয় বুলি ভাবো। ব্যৱসায় কৰিলে টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হয়। মহাজনৰ পৰা টকা ব্যৱসায়ী লোকে লয়। গতিকে বেনামী কৰা বুলি কোৱা কথাটো সচা নহয়। আন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকেও ঠিকা পায়। জনজাতি অনসূচীত জাতি বা অন্যান্য অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকৰ আইন মতে কিছুমান সুবিধা পায়। সৰ্বসাধাৰণ সেই নীতি মতেহে চৰকাৰে আৰু বিভাগীয় কাম কৰিছে। দুজন Conservator of Forest ৰ Head quarter, ছিলঙৰ পৰা এজনৰ গুৱাহাটীলৈ আৰু আন জনৰ যোৰহাটলৈ নিয়া কথাটো চৰকাৰে পৰিত্যাগ কৰা নাই। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে সেইটো সম্ভৱ হোৱা নাই। এতিয়া চৰকাৰে অনুভৱ কৰিছে Conservator এজন তেজপুৰতহে ৰাখিব লাগিব। কাৰণ Defence ৰ কাৰণে খেৰ, কাঠ, বাঁহ ইমান দৰকাৰ হৈছে যে, এজন Conservator তেজপুৰত ৰখাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এটা নতুনকৈ Post create কৰাৰ কথাও জমা হৈছে।

বাকী খাজনা write off ৰ বিষয়ে এজন মাননীয় সদস্যই অভিযোগ কৰিছে। বাকী খাজনা আদায় হোৱা কোনো উপায় আধালৈ মাফ দিয়া নহয়। কোনো উপায় নাথাকিলে মাফ দিয়া হয়। যেনে তেনে মাফ দিয়া নহয়। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে Finance Department ৰে সন্মতি লাগে। Public Accounts Committee এও চায়। বধে মধে কোনো মাফ দিয়া নহয়। গড়ৰ খাজনা write off বা গড়ৰ বিষয় যি অভিযোগ কৰিছে সেইটো হৈছে এই—এটা গড় জাপান গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক বেচা হৈছিল। সেই গড়টো ইয়াৰ পৰা নিয়াৰ পথত বেঙ্গল জুত বখা হৈছিল। গড়জনী ইয়াৰ পৰা নিয়াৰ সময়ত গাভিণী হোৱাৰ কথা ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগে জনা নাছিল বহু দেশৰ জুত কেবা মাহ আছিল। বেঙ্গল জুতে এটা পোৱালী জগিল। গড়জনী গাভিণী হৈ যোৱাৰ কথাটো আমিও নাজানিছিলো। বঙ্গদেশৰ জুত পোৱালী হোৱাৰ কথাটোও আমি জনা নাছিলো। যি খৰিদ কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকেও নাজানে। তেওঁলোকে মাইকী গড়ৰ বিষয়ে জনাইছিল। এই কথাটোৰ বিষয়ে আমি জনাত কলিকতা জুতলৈ আৰু বঙ্গদেশৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগত লিখা লিখি চলিছে।

গুৱাহাটী চিৰিয়াখানাত ৫ টা মান গড় খকাৰ উল্লেখ কৰি প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে য'ত বাখান খোলা হৈছে নেকি? সেই কেইটা গড় বেচিবৰ কাৰণে বখা হৈছে। বাখান খোলা নাই। বেলেগে গাঁইত ৰাখিবৰ সুবিধা নাই কাৰণে তাতে বখা হৈছে। একোটা গড়ৰ দাম ভাৰত বৰ্ষত বেচিলে ২৫ হাজাৰ আৰু বিদেশত বিক্ৰী দাম ৫০,০০০ টকা। পোৱালী থাকিলে বা গাভিণী থাকিলে আৰু ৫০ হেজাৰ টকা দাম বখা হয়। (a voice পোৱালী হৈয়ে মৰিলেও ৫০ হেজাৰ টকা দিবনে?) এ মাহ জীয়াই থাকিলেই ৫০,০০০ হাজাৰ টকা দিব লাগিব। তিনি মাহৰ ভিতৰত মৰিলে দিব নালাগে। কিনিবলৈ কোনোৱে মতা গড় বিচাৰে কোনোৱে মাইকী বিচাৰে আৰু কোনোৱে মতা, মাইকী এজোৰ বিচাৰে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰেও আমালৈ লিখিছে যে, আমেৰিকাক এটা গড় free দিব লাগে।

লাওখোৱা বিজাৰ্ভত দুটা সমবায়ক মাটি দিয়া সম্পৰ্কে এজন মাননীয় সদস্যই আপত্তি কৰিছে। এইটো নতুন কথা নহয়। তিনি বছৰ আগতে সমবায় সমিতি দুটাক মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে। আগৰজন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দুটা সমবায়ক নিদি এটাক দিলে। আন সমবায় সমিটিয়ে আপত্তি কৰিলত আকৌ আগৰ দৰে দুটা সমবায়ক দিয়া হল। ইয়াত D. C. বা D. F. O. ই আপত্তি কৰাৰ কথাও নঠে।

বাংলাৰ কাগজত ময়ো দেখিছো বোমিও আৰু জুলিয়েট নামৰ গড় দুটা চেং-চুৰিৰ পৰা পলাই গৈ ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে। চেংচুৰিৰ মাজত সিহঁতক চাই থকা যায় বাতে গছজে ওলাই যাব নোৱাৰে; বান্ধি ৰাখিবলৈ নোৱাৰি। কেতিয়াবা কেনেবাকৈ পলাই যায়। ফৰেষ্ট অফিচাৰ সকলেও কাগজতহে দেখিছে। গতিকে এতিয়া কি অৱস্থাত আছে সঠিক কব নোৱাৰি। অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: গড় বিলাকৰ নাম আছে নেকি?

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue):
কেতিয়াবা নাম দিয়া হয়।

আৰু এটা আপত্তি কৰিছে যে বনবিভাগে গছবোৰ কাটিছে আৰু বিক্ৰী কৰিছে, plantation ৰ কথা ভবা নাই। এইটো কথা সচা নহয়। চিলাভিকালচাৰৰ প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে যিটো অঞ্চলৰ গছ কটা হ'ব তাৰ দুওপ অঞ্চলত আগতে plantation কৰিব লাগিব। কোন অঞ্চলত গছবোৰা হৈছে, কোন বছৰত বোৰা হৈছে সকলো খবৰ মই সদনত দিব পাৰো সময় লাগিব। ইচ্ছা কৰিলে শ্ৰীবৰবৰুৱাই নিজে গৈ চাই আহিব পাৰে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মই কৈছো দ' মাটিবোৰ খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে দি ওখ মাটিত গছ ৰ'ব পাৰে।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Forest):

কৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ অসমত থকা বহুত মাটি খেতি কৰিবলৈ খুলি দিয়া হৈছে। Forest Area অসম ৰাজ্যত যিমান থাকিব লাগে সিমান নায়েই। অসমৰ মাটি কালি ৪৭,১১৭ বৰ্গ মাইল আৰু Forest Area হৈছে ৬,২১৬ বৰ্গ মাইল। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ১,৪৭৬ বৰ্গ মাইল Forest villages অসমত আছে আৰু প্ৰায় ৫৫,০০০ মানুহ থাকে। আগতে শতকৰা প্ৰায় ১২ ভাগ Forest আছিল, কিন্তু up-to-date figure লৈ নিৱেচনা কৰিলে শতকৰা ১০ ভাগ হৈ হয়। সাধাৰণতঃ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগৰ লৈ থাকিব লাগে। কোনো দেশত ৩৩ ভাগলৈকে আছে।

এতিয়া লাহে লাহে ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ডৰ কালি কমি ২ শতকৰা বৰৰ পৰা দহ হৈছে। এইদৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত জংঘল কমাৰ ফলত প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে। এইটো দেখা গৈছে জংঘল কমি যোৱাৰ ফলত বহুত ঠাইত খৰাং দিছে। এই শতকৰা দহৰ ভিতৰত, বহুতো ঠাইত অৰশ্যে খেৰ, খাগৰী, তৰা, আদি আছে। এই বিলাকৰ পৰা কাগজ আদি তৈয়াৰ হয়। এই বিলাক বানপানীৰ কোবাল সোত নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি, Soil conservation ত সহায় কৰে। আনহাতে এই বিলাক গছ-গছনি হাবিবন কমিলে প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিবৰ্তন হৈ খৰাং হ'ব।

শ্ৰীবৰবৰুৱাই আৰু এটি অভিযোগ কৰিছে যে, ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগৰ শিলৰ পাহাৰ (stone quarry) Defence ৰ বিভাগত এনেদৰে দিছে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):

সেই কথা একেবাৰে সত্য চাব। সেই বিলাক অকল 'ৰয়েলটী' লৈয়ে দি দিছে।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:

সেই উক্তি সত্য নহয়। চীমা আক্ৰমণৰ ফলত উৎতৰ হোৱা পৰিস্থিতি সম্পৰ্কত আমাৰ অসমত দুখন 'এবোড্ৰাম' expand কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত প্ৰতি ৰক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ কামত যাতে কোনো বকম ব্যাঘাট নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ উচ্চ পদস্থ মিলিটাৰী অফিচাৰেও আহি অনুবোধ কৰাত চৰকাৰে কেৱল শিলৰ Royalty লৈ শিল দিবলৈ সন্মতি দিছে। প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ জৰুৰী কামৰ কাৰণে কিছু লোকচান ভৰিও অকল 'ৰয়েলটী' লৈ monopoly নোলোৱাকৈ দিব লগা হয়। এই শিল দিওঁতে, মই বিভাগীয় মিনিষ্টাৰ হিচাবে অকলে দিয়া নাই। এই কাৰ্য্য বিশেষভাৱে 'কেবিনেটত' বিৱেচনা আৰু আলোচনা কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। 'মনোপলি' ফিজ লোৱা হলে আমাৰ ৰাজহ বাহি হ'লহেতেন সচা; এই 'এবোড্ৰাম' সজা কামত monopoly লগালে খৰচৰ মাত্ৰা বেচি হ'ব বুলি আৰু আন আন কিছুমান অস্ত্ৰবিধাৰ কথা জনোৱাত 'মনপলি' ফিজ নোলোৱাকৈ, অকল ৰয়েলিটী লৈয়ে দিয়া হ'ল।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): এই ব্যাপারত, মই জানো যে, চৰকাৰে লোকচান ভৰি মিলিটাবীক এই ক্ষতিৰা দিছে যদিও এই কাম M.E.S. ৰ ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে কৰা নাই। যি ঠিকা লৈছে সি লোকচান ভৰি দিব লগা হৈছে। মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিব। নহলে এইকাৰ্য্যত মই মানি লব নোৱাৰো।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): মাননীয় সদস্যই মানি নলব পাৰে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সকলো কথা জনাই ভালকৈ খা-খবৰলৈ 'কেবিনেটৰ' আলোচনা কৰিহে দিয়া হৈছে বুলি মই মাননীয় সদস্যক জনাওঁ। এই কাৰ্য্যত অসম চৰকাৰৰ কিছু লোকচান হৈছে যদিও প্ৰতিবন্ধা কামৰ কাৰণেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰা উচিত বুলি ভাবি, চৰকাৰে এই সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হৈছে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: লোকচান যে হব এই সম্পৰ্কত, ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টে আপত্তি কৰা নাছিল নে?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: কিছু লোকচান যে হব সেই কথা ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগে জনাইছে আৰু আমিও জানো। মই কৈছো জৰুৰী প্ৰতিবন্ধাৰ কামৰ কাৰণে এই কাম কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াত আমাৰ কিছু লোকচান হৈছে যদিও, চীনা আক্ৰমণ পৰিস্থিতি সন্মুখত ৰাখি প্ৰতিবন্ধা কামৰ বিৱেচনা কৰিলে, এই লোকচান একো বেচি নহয়। আনহাতে ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে, চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ ৰূপ আৰু পৰিস্থিতি অতিসোনকালে বদলি যাব পাৰে। কাৰণেই দেশৰ প্ৰতিবন্ধাৰ কাম শক্তিশালি কৰিবলৈ এই সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে।

মই ইতিপূৰ্বেই কৈছো যে, সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু টকা আমাৰ লোকচান হব আৰু সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ বিৱেচনা কৰিহে এই সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হৈছে। আনএতি কথা বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই সদায় কৈ আহিছে। যোৱা কথা গৈছে। এই কামচলাই চৰকাৰে যিবিলাকক এনেকাঠ দি আছে। তেখেতে মই যি কথা কৈছো তাক নুশুনো মাত্ৰ যিবিলাকক এনেকাঠ দিছে, সেই কথাটো কয়। কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে, তেখেতে কোৱা কথাটো একেবাৰে সচা নহয়। মই বন বিভাগ লোৱাৰ পূৰ্বে wood craft ত কাঠ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে। তেখেতক মই মোৰ কথাটো ভালকৈ শুনিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। Plywood ৰ Royalty পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল।

এতিয়া Cost Accounts Report মতে Royalty বঢ়োৱা হৈছে। সেইটো চৰকাৰে বিৱেচনা কৰি wood crafts বেট ১'৩৭ নয়া পইছাৰ পৰা ১'৭৯ নয়া পইছা কৰা হৈছে। Assam Trading Company ৰ rate ১'৩৭ নয়া পইছাৰ পৰা ২'২৫ লৈ বঢ়াই দিয়া হৈছে। আৰু wood craft Royalty rate ১'৩৭ নয়া পইছাৰ পৰা ১'৭৯ নঃ পঃ আৰু A. R. T. Company ১'৩৭ নয়া পইছাৰ পৰা ২'২৫ লৈ বঢ়োৱা হৈছে। কাকো এনেকাঠ দিয়া নাই। গতিকে এনেকাঠ দিয়া বুলি তোলা অভিযোগ অৱান্তৰ আৰু চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপ কৰাটোত কোনো ভিত্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

মোৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো কথাই গুপ্ত কৰি ৰখাৰ অভিপ্ৰায় নাই। সকলো কাম বিচাৰ কৰিহে কৰা হৈছে। সৰু সৰু Wood Factory বিলাকৰ কি বেট হ'ব ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এটা কমিটি কৰা হৈছে। Cost accountant অক কৰি পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। কাৰণ যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু Industry আছে সেই বিলাকৰ বেট খুব বেচিহলে সেই শিল্প বিলাক মৰি যাব।

তেখেতে আৰু এটা Case Hush up কৰা বুলি কৈছে। তেখেতক মই দঢ়াই কৰ খোজোঁৱে কোনো Case Hush up কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক নাই। সেইটো বোধহয় Golaghat Saw millৰ কথা। তেখেতক মই স্পষ্টভাৱে জনাওঁ যে, সেই Caseটো এতিয়াও Police Investigation ত আছে। ফলত সেই শিল্পৰ 'মিল' এতিয়াও বন্ধ হৈ আছে। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ বহু টকা লোকচান হৈছে। কিছুদিন আগতে মোৰ ওচৰলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ উকীলেও আহি 'মিল' চলাবলৈ হুকুম দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছিল। মিল চলাবলৈ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। Police Investigation কিমান দূৰ আগ বাঢ়িছে বৰ্ত্তমান মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ। ইয়াত মই কোনো কথাই Hush up কৰিব খোজা নাই, বৰং প্ৰচাৰহে কৰিছোঁ। মই জনাত মাকুমৰ শিল্পশালত লাভ-ক্ষতিৰ হিচাব পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰিলে দেখা যায় তাত লোকচান হোৱা নাই। সেই বিষয়ে মই অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাম। Soil Conservation বিভাগ টুইবেল মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিভাগৰ তলত। সেই বিভাগৰ অভিযোগ সম্পৰ্কে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়েহে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰিব। তথাপি মইও খবৰ কৰি চাম।

আকৌ এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে, দিবাং, দিটৈ, গেলকী, আদি নগাপাহাৰৰ দাঁতিত থকা কেইখন মান Forest ত নগা বিলাকে আহি Encroach কৰিছে। সেই কথা মিছা নহয়। সেইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা হৈছে।

এই বিষয়ে মই সিদিনা Calling Attention Motion ৰ উত্তৰতে বহুলাই কৈছোঁ। নগা সকলক দেখি মাজুলী আৰু অন্য ঠাইৰ কিছু লোকেও কিছু মান ফৰেষ্টৰ জমিত encroachment কৰিছে। বে-দখলকাৰীক arrest কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ কটত মোকদ্দমা কৰা হৈছে। আশাকৰো মই সকলো অভিযোগৰ উত্তৰ দিলোঁ। আপোনালোকে এই বিষয় বিলাক সমালোচনা কৰাতো মই বেয়া পোৱা নাই। কাৰণ এই সমালোচনা বিলাকে আমাৰ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ অফিচৰ সহায় কৰিব আৰু কোনো আসোঁৱাহ থাকিলে সেই বিলাক সংশোধন কৰাত তেওঁলোকে সহায় কৰিব। কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে অযথা দোষাৰোপ কৰিলে-কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কামত উৎসাহ কমি যাব আৰু আমাৰ কাম ভাল নহব। সচা-কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ অফিচৰ সকলৰ দোষ হলে, ধৰক, ময়ো ধৰিম। আশাকৰো কৈয়ে আমাৰ অফিচৰ সকলৰ দোষ হলে, ধৰক, ময়ো ধৰিম। আশাকৰো মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে মোৰ উত্তৰত সন্তুষ্ট হৈ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই লব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Das, do you want to withdraw your cut motion?

(The cut motion stands withdrawn with the leave of the House).

The question is that a sum of Rs.2,11,85,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1964, for the administration of the head.—“70.—Forests”.

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No.70.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.5,40,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head.—“119—Capital Outlay on Forests”.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion is moved.

There is no cut motion. I put the main question.

The question is that a sum of Rs.5,40,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head.—“119—Capital Outlay on Forests”.

(The question was adopted).

GRANT NO.4

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister Transport): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.9,24,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st days of March, 1964 for the administration of the head.—“11—Taxes on Vehicles”.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion is moved. Mr. Madhusudhan Das, will you move your cut motion ?

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: No, Sir, I am not moving.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs 9,24,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head.—“11—Taxes on vehicles”.

(The question was adopted).

GRANT NO.45

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,40,03,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head.—“57—Road and Water Transport Schemes—A—Road Transport—1—Working Expenses”.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,40,03,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head—"57 Road and Water Transport Scheme—A—Road Transport—Working Expenses".

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): I will move my cut motion. Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,40,03,400 under Grant No.45, major head "57.—Road and Waters Transport Schemes—I—Working Expenses", at page 340 of the Budget be reduced by Re., i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,40,03,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ট্রেন্সপোর্টৰ কথা আহিলে দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ কথাও আহি পৰে। ট্রেন্সপোর্টৰ লগত দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ সম্পৰ্ক খুব বেচি। মই স্থিতি হৈছো যে, আজিৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীত দুৰ্ঘটনা নিৰাৰণ সপ্তাহ পালন কৰা হ'ব। কিন্তু বাওফালে খোজ কঢ়িব লাগে, বাস্তৱত গৰু-ছাগলী আদি বান্ধি থব নালাগে, এইবোৰ যিবোৰ সাধাৰণ নিয়ম সেইবোৰ কাগজে পত্ৰে প্ৰচাৰ নকৰি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ টিনপাতত Card Board Signboard কৰি Permanently বাস্তৱ দাতিত বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। কাৰণ কাগজেপত্ৰে দিলে সেই বিলাক চেনি বন্ধা কাগজ বা অন্য বস্তু বন্ধা কাগজ হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি নষ্ট কৰে। প্ৰচাৰ একো নহয়। এখন আইন আছে যে, যদি কোনোৱে বাস্তৱত গৰু ছাগলী আদি বান্ধি বাধে তেনেহলে সেই গৰু ছাগলী বা মালিকক দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰা হয়। কিন্তু সেই আইন বলৱৎ কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেইদৰে বাস্তৱত গাড়ীয়ে হাহ কুকুৰা মাৰিলে গাড়ী চালক দোষী নহয় সেইটোও আইন ভুল হোৱা উচিত।

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): He talks about traffic control which comes under the Police.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): ইয়াৰ কাৰণে State Transportৰ ড্ৰাইভাৰক অনেক সময়ত দোষী কৰা হয়। সেই কাৰণেহে এই কথা কলো।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): তেখেতেকোৱা কথা খিনি এই head ত নপৰে, এইটো পুলিচ বিভাগৰ traffic control ৰ কথা।

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান কেইবাটাও বাস্তৱ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু তাত Transport ৰ বাচ চলাচল কৰিছে কিন্তু লগতে একে বাস্তৱত কোনো কোনো ঠাইত প্ৰাইভেট বাচো চলি আছে। মই কওঁ যে যি বাস্তৱত State Transport ৰ বাচ চলে তাত প্ৰাইভেট বাচ চলিবলৈ দিব নালাগে। গুৱাহাটী-গোৱালপাৰা লাইনত এনেকৈ বহু private চলে।

অতিয়া উত্তৰ লক্ষ্যমপুৰত যি বাস্তৱত Transport বাচ চলিছে তাত প্ৰাইভেট বাচ চলাটো বন্ধ কৰি দিব লাগে। সেই বকমে উত্তৰ-গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা বৰপেটাটলৈ ট্রেন্সপোর্টৰ বাচ চলা বাস্তৱত প্ৰাইভেট বাচ বন্ধ কৰি দিব লাগে। Overlapping কৰিব দিয়াটো উচিত নহয়। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ বাজু কমি যায়। আৰু Overlapping নোহোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যোৰ দ্বিতীয় কথা State Transport ৰ বাচ বিলাক চাফা কৰা নহয়। চাফ নকৰিলে মানুহ উঠিব নোৱাৰে। বহুত সময়ত মানুহে গাড়ীৰ ভিতৰত বসি কৰে, বিড়ি, চিগাৰেট বা টুকুৰা পেলায়, তাৰ পৰা গাড়ীবোৰো সোনকালে নষ্ট হয়।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপুনি শেষ কৰক। এইটো Press কৰিব নে উঠাই লব ?

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : মই কথা শেষ নকৰাকৈয়ে কেনেকৈ উঠাই লওঁ ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can't allow you any more time. Now I put the main questions.

The question is that a sum of Rs.1,40,03,400, be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes—A—Road Transport—1—Working expenses".

(After a pause)

(The question was adopted.)

(Voices—from the opposition benches—No, no)

GRANT No.39

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.3,02,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1964 for administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Miscellaneous—(IX—Pooled Transport and Tourism)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.69

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs.34,42,500, be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1964 for the Administration of the head "114.—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes".

(The question was adopted.)

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : On a point of information, Sir.....

GRANT No.44

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.3,00,000 be granted the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1964 for the Administration of the head "53.—Ports and Pilotage."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.11

The question is that a sum of Rs.33,31,200, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1964 for the Administration of the head "22.—Jails".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.25

The question is that a sum of Rs.48,29,900, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the Administration of the head "35.—Industries—I—Sericulture and Weaving."

(The question was adopted.)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I want to submit that you are passing the grants taking on your opinion without this is against the procedure laid down. We cannot accept it. We are going to protest against this wrong procedure. (noises from opposition benches).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. Your opinion is not necessary here ; this is guillotine.

GRANT No.65

The question is that a sum of Rs.50,02,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the Administration of the head "96.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—111.—Development of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries)".

(At this stage the opposition Members staged a walk out from the Chamber).

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

GRANT No.78

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.12,27,300, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1964, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—VI.—Industrial Loans".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.46

The question is that a sum of Rs.1,63,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "14.—Stamps."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.47

The question is that a sum of Rs.4,22,700, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "15.—Registration Fees".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.48

The question is that a sum of Rs.30,45,200, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "68.—Stationery and Printing".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.53

The question is that a sum of Rs.4,75,200, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—IV.—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.56

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.1,24,600. be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—(VII.—Schemes for control of Cloth and Yarn)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.71

The question is that a sum of Rs.12,09,12,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "124.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.68

The question is that a sum of Rs.11,13,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "109.—Capital Outlay on other works outside the Revenue Account".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.54

The question is that a sum of Rs.4,78,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—(V.—Expenditure on displaced persons)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No.79

The question is that a sum of Rs.16,50,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc. (VII.—Loans to displaced persons)".

(The question was adopted.)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday, the 25th March, 1963.

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

