

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

TENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WINTER SESSION

VOLUME III

No. 7



The 17th November 1970

1989

PRINTED AT THE BISMOI PRINTERS
GUWAHATI-3

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INDIA

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Proceedings of the Tenth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly Assembled After the Fourth General
Elections Under the Sovereign Democratic
Republican Constitution of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong
at 10 A.M., Tuesday, the 17th November, 1970

PRESENT :

Shri Mohi Kanta Das. M.A., B.L., Speaker, in the Chair,
14 Ministers, 6 Ministers of State, 3 Deputy
Ministers and 54 Members.

**Assam Legislative Assembly Debates
1970**

Winter Session, Vol. III No. 7

The 17th November 1970

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STARRED
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Lift Irrigation Project

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

*29. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) The progress made so far in the actual implementation of the lift irrigation project at or near Baharghat on the Baralia river ?
- (b) Whether this project has been tagged with any other project of another river ?
- (c) If so, what are the consideration thereof ?

Shri Ataur Rahman (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

29. (a) The lift irrigation project at Baharghat has already been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs..... The cost of transformers will be Rs. 10 lakhsThe Assam State Electricity Board has already been requested to take up. steps for other accessories are being arranged in this years for construction.

(b) No. Originally the Baharghat Project and subsequently a scheme has been started.

(c) Does not arise.

Re : Asoke Paper Mill

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya asked :

*32. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the extent of share and interest of the Government of Assam in the Asoke paper mills ?
- (b) Who are the other partners and collaborators of said paper mill ?
- (c) Who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the said paper mill ?
- (d) Who is the Managing Director of the said paper mill ?
- (e) Who are the Bankers and Creditors of the said paper mill ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Asoke Paper Mills is in fact not a new Mill, but is an old one which originally belonged to a company participated, among others, by Vaidyanath Ayurved Bhavan, Maharaja of Darbhanga, Government of Bihar and a French collaborator ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the new management of the Asoke Paper Mill has already had to pay about Rs. 35 lakhs to 'Creditors' most of whom are Sundry-creditors ?
- (h) Whether it is also a fact that meetings of the Board of Directors are held in Calcutta ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries) replied :

32. (a) Extent of share and interest of the Government of Assam is as below—

(1) 4,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up. Total face value is Rs. 40 lakhs.

(b) —Other Partners and Collaborators are —

	Rs.
(1) Bihar Government ...	49 lakhs
(2) Darbhanga Raj ...	33 „
(3) Cogemic of France ...	24 „
(4) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	21 „
(5) Baidyanath Ayurved.	19 „
(6) Lift Insurance Corporation ...	11 „
(7) Dena Bank ...	3 „
(8) Others (Small Share holders)...	37 „

Total Paid up 197 lakhs

(c) — Shri A.D. Adhikari, Director of Industries, Assam.

(d) — Shri A. D. Adhikari, is also the the Managing Director of the Company as approved by the General member of the Share holders and the Company Law Board.

(e) — (a) Bankers are—

- (1) United Bank of India.
- (2) State Bank of India.
- (3) National and Grindlays Bank.

(b) Creditors are —

- (1) Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
- (2) United Bank of India.
- (3) Government of Bihar.
- (4) Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Private Ltd.
- (5) Raj Darbhanga.
- (6) M/s. Puthwala Paper Mart.
- (7) Miscellaneous other small creditors.

(f) — Yes, The Company of Ashok Paper Mills, Ltd., was registered in 1961-62.

(g) Yes, under the scheme of compromise approved by the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta, settlement of creditors' claims were to be made.

(h) —Since the registered office of the Company is at Calcutta, the meetings of the Board of Directors are generally held in Assam House, Calcutta, besides, some sittings were held in Gauhati also. Out of six meetings since rehabilitation, 2 (two) meetings have been held in Assam and 4 (four) in Calcutta.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— Sir, has the Government any information with regard to the French Collaborators who is said to be responsible for plants and equipments namely, Mosia ? To the collaborator and he is in-charge of the plants and equipments ? Whether it is a fact or not that he is the most vital/supplier of the equipment of the Mill i.e. to say the plants and equipments are under the control and supervision of the Collaborator Mosia ? Whether it is a fact ? How many other companies be participated and whether he actually contributed positively or negatively.

Shri Biswadev Sharma :— When the Prime Minister came to Jogigopa this company has supplied similar plants.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— All paper mills for example the Bengal Paper Mills, Titagarh Paper Mills, Ashoke Paper Mills at Calcutta. Who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors in Assam ?

Shri Biswadev Sharma :— Shri A. D. Adhikari, Director of Industries.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— So, he is a bird of many feathers. That is why this Government should be very very careful to get this matter investigated. Whether the Government of Assam has collected few information about the action of this French Collaborator with all the big business with some many paper mills etc.

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— Sir, my information is quite contrary to the information made out by Mr. Bhattacharyya,

Actually I have been wanted by this Member in various ways because of our responsibility as made out here.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I wish, I am not. No body will be happier than me. Whether it is a fact that the increase in 35 lakhs has been spent by this Ashoke Paper Mills and out of which again rupees 25 lakhs has been paid to the so-called sundry creditors or the original paper mills of which Vaidyanath Ayurved Bhavan, Maharaja of Darbhanga, Government of Bihar and a French Collaborator who were the participants and so called sundry creditors already 25 out of the 75 lakhs has been made ? Whether it is a fact.

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— What I understand that whatever is to be paid to the collaborators. It is 10 years in instalments we shall have to pay.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya :— I shall be very happy if the Government be pleased enough to investigate particularly in view of the facts that the function of a same person namely Shri A. D. Adhikari. He is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, he is the Managing Director and he also the Director of Industries and he is in over all supervision as the Director of Industries as a judge and well, probably in no other country is there such an arrangement except in the old days of the autocrats or in some theocratic States. Will the Government be pleased to enquire the connections of this Shri Adhikari with that big French collaborator and the other participants in this concern ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— With regard to the Director of Industries, I want to make it clear before the House that in our anxiety to set up some industries in Assam, at least during my term, I have personally made him responsible for bringing about two industries immediately — one

is the paper mill and the other the petro-chemical complex at Naharkatiya. He has been specifically asked to set up the 2 paper mills before 1972 and, therefore, he has been rid of other administrative work by reorganising the entire department. He has got no other responsibility than to set them up plus the promotional activities which are necessary for larger industries.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— We are glad to learn that the Government are going to set up these projects and the Director of Industries has been made exclusively responsible for them. Are we to understand then that this Director in Industries was allowed to act according to his own wish without even consulting the Government and whether it is a fact that without taking approval from the Government of India and without verifying his antecedents, this French collaborator was taken at the instance as Shri Adhikari.

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— It is the Government of India who has approved the whole scheme and the Calcutta High Court also approved the scheme. Accordingly, the shareholders elected Shri Adhikari as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and also the Managing Director of the Company. It is a company which is not directly under the State Government. With regard to policy matters for instance appointments and all that— we have given him directions from time to time. But with regard to the company affairs, it is the Directors and the shareholders who decide things. With regard to the antecedents of the French collaborator, which has been referred to by the hon-member, I shall certainly make it a point to see whether there is anything wrong about the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Is it not necessary to obtain the approval of the Government of India before

a foreign collaborator is taken?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— We have taken it.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, we doubt whether before taking in this French collaborator approval of the Government of India was obtained by the management.

Shri Biswadev Sharma :— No, Sir, unless the Government of India approves such collaboration we cannot go on. In every matter like collaboration, machinery, etc., without the sanction of the Government of India we can do nothing.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banik :— May I know what amount of expenditure has been incurred at the site, viz., Jogighopa, up till now.

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— This is a new question. I want notice.

Shri Dulal chandra Barua :— Sir, the Hon'ble Minister says that Government gives direction to the Company from time to time about policy matters including appointment. It is the policy of the Government to provide opportunities for our local youths for employment and also to provide facilities for their training. But is it a fact that at the time of recruitment, instead of holding the interviews somewhere in Assam, e.g., Dhubri to Gauhati interviews for recruitment of personnel for the paper mill were held in Calcutta and, if so, what is the reason?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— Sir, in the course of discussion the other day the hon. members raised this point, but I could not make this point clear for want of time. Whatever interviews are made in Calcutta these were made for the highest categories of technical personnel required by the paper mill. Now, according to rules, the candidates who apply for these posts on an All-India basis and

his asked to appear before a Board for interview have to be given the cost of transport by air. Now, the persons who were interviewed in Calcutta were candidates for highly technical post for which local candidates are not available. That is why in order to save money by way of transport cost, the interviews were held in Calcutta. I also want to make it clear that even for the noeta in the higher technical categories for which local candidates are not available, we are putting one under-study for each of these posts, of that our under-studies can take over from those technical personnel, who are being appointed on contract basis, in course of three or four years.

Shri Premadhar Bora :— May I know who are the promoters of this concern ? Is Shri Adhikari, the Director of Industries, one of the promoters ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— Shri Adhikari by himself is not a promoter. Assam Government is the promoter.

Shri Akram Hussain :— চাৰ, কাগজৰ কলটো কুহিয়াৰৰ দাবৰীৰ ওপৰত নে কাগজৰ ওপৰত ? আমি শুনিছো এইটো বোলে কুহিয়াৰৰ পৰা হোৱা কাগজৰ কল আছিল। যিবিলাক যন্ত্ৰ-পাতি এইবিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে অনা হৈছে তাৰ বাবে যিখিনি টকা ধৰা হৈছে তাতকৈ অধিক খৰছ কৰা হ'ব বুলি শুনিছো। হয়নে ? আমি আচল কথাটো জানিব খুজিছো যে এই কলটো কুহিয়াৰৰ ওপৰত হ'বনে কাগজৰ ওপৰত হ'ব ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— চাৰ মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো প্ৰশ্ন উঠাইছে তেখেতে খবৰটো ভালকৈ পোৱা নাই কাৰণে সুধিছে। এই মিলটোৰ পৰা বিহাৰত যিটো মিল পতাৰ কথা আছিল সেইটো কুহিয়াৰৰ baggage (দাবৰী) ওপৰত পতাৰ কথা আছিল। বিহাৰৰ দ্বাৰভংগাৰ মহাৰাজৰ কেইবাটাও Sugar Mill আছিল। তেওঁৰ মৃত্যু হোৱাৰ পাছত সেইমিল কুহিয়াৰৰ দাবৰীৰ পৰা বাহৰ কাগজৰ ওপৰত চলাবলৈ design কৰিলে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— সেইটো দাবৰীৰ পৰা তৈয়াৰ কৰা কাগজৰ কল আছিল। তাৰপৰা বাহৰ কাগজলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰাৰ প্লেন কৰিলে কোনে ?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— কুঁহিয়াৰৰ দাবীৰ পৰা ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰাৰ প্লেন কৰিলে দ্বাৰভংগৰ মহাৰজাৰ মৃত্যুৰ পাছত।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— তাৰ Expert সকল কোন আছিল। আৰু Expert-ৰ Report টো অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছেনে নাই।

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— Report টো আমাৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah :— The Minister has said that for recruitment to the posts of higher technical categories, for which local candidates are not available, interviews were held in Calcutta. But is it a fact that even for the post of lower categories, interviews are held in Calcutta?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— No, Sir, all interviews for lower category post, for Engineers as well as for B.Sc, Graduates, were held in Assam.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika :— May I know for how many higher category posts there are under-studies?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— These under-studies have not been finally selected. I cannot give the exact number. Now, if they want, I shall give it in the adjourned session of the Assembly.

Shri Premadhar Bora :— যিহেতুকে অসম চৰকাৰৰ উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ অধিকৰ্ত্তাজন স্বয়ং অধিকাৰী, Ashok Paper Mill ৰ অধিকৰ্ত্তা-জনো অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি বিবৃতি আনি দিছে এইবিলাক 'গালো বালো খোলাকটি তাল' হোৱা নাইনে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— প্রশ্নটো বুজি নাপালোঁ। অসমত এই কাগজৰ কল নহ'বৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ব্যৱসায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে ইমান দিনে চেষ্টা কৰি আছে আৰু মই এইটো কথাও সদনক জনাব খুজিছো যে এইজন অফিছাৰৰ চেষ্টাৰ ফলতেই এই Paper Mill অসমলৈ আহিছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ অধিকৰ্ত্তাৰ জৰিয়তে হৈছে নেকি?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— হয়, তেখেতে খোলাকটি তাল বুলি

কোৱা কথাষাৰ সঁচা নহয়, উদ্যোগ কেইটামান হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা হৈছে। যেনে যোগীঘোপাত Paper Mill, নামৰূপত Petro Chemical Complex আৰু কাছাৰৰ Paper Mill সম্পৰ্কত কালিলৈ আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব আৰু তেল শোধনাগাৰৰ সম্পৰ্কতো সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— Petro Chemical Complex, তেল শোধনাগাৰ আৰু অন্যান্য Industry এই অধিকাৰীৰ উদ্যোগতে হৈছে নেকি? কিন্তু এতিয়া মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে এইটো যে, আমাৰ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰী ভাৱে নোৱাৰে আগতে অসমত কিছু উদ্যোগ হৈছিল আৰু এই অধিকাৰী দেৱৰ উদ্যোগতেই সেই সকলো উদ্যোগ অকৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈ শেষ হৈ যায়। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই স্বীকাৰ কৰেনে নকৰে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— চাব, আগতে কি হৈছে ক'ব নোৱাৰো; কিন্তু মোৰ দিনত মই দেখিছো যে, আমাৰ এই 'অশোক পেপাৰ মিল' কৰাৰ সম্পৰ্কত এই অফিচাৰজনৰ বহুতো বৰঙণি আছে। সেই কাৰণে এই অফিচাৰ জনক দলিয়াই পেলাবৰ কোনো কাৰণ থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উপাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত (C) আৰু (D) ত কৈছে যে, এই অশোক পেপাৰ মিলৰ চেয়াৰমেন আৰু Managing Director আমাৰ এই অধিকাৰী দেৱ। এই অধিকাৰীদেৱে আমি জনাত Industry বিভাগৰ Director হৈ আছে। আৰু কৈছে যে, তেখেতক নামৰূপত Petro-Chemical complex প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ বিষয়া পতা হৈছে। ইয়াৰোপৰি কৈছে যে, এইজন মহাপুৰুষৰ চেষ্টাতেই আমাৰ এই উদ্যোগবোৰ হৈছে। কিন্তু Associated Industries, Hard Board Industry আৰু Small Scale Industry— এইবিলাক এটা এটাকৈ কৰিব লগা হোৱা নাইনে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— এইটো কথাৰ কাৰণে Director of Industry যে অকল জগৰীয়া নহয়! এই Associated Industry, Hard-Board Industry এইবিলাক Private Company আছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিচালনাৰ দোষৰ কাৰণেও এনেকুৱা হ'ব পাৰে— ইয়াৰ কাৰণে Industry Director জগৰীয়া নহয়। এই Small Scale Industry এটা বিভাগ বেলেগ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে অসমত কিছুমান Small Scale Industry প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে আৰু প্ৰতি Zone তে দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই Sanction দিলে এইটো কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, এই Director জনক যথেষ্ট দায়িত্ব দি কেইটামান — বিশেষকৈ দুটা উদ্যোগ কৰি-

বলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে যদি Evaluate কৰি এইজন Director অধীনতে Industry নোখোলালৈ চাই তেনেহ'লে এখেতৰ অধীনত এই উদ্যোগ দিয়াটো বিপদজনক বুলি নাভাবেনে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— সেইটো আমি নাভাবো। সদস্যসকলক মই জনাব খোজো যে, যেতিয়া এই উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মোচনটো আহিব তেতিয়া বিতংভাবে মই সদনক জনাম। যদি কিবা দোষ-ত্রুটি বা আঁসো-বাহু আছে তাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ ৰাজী আছে। অৱশ্যে মই প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত সকলো কথা পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাবে ক'ব পৰা নাই।

Shrimati Lily Sengupta :— মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, এই উদ্যোগ Corporation আৰু উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ Director এতিয়া অধিকাৰী হৈ আছে। ক্ষুদ্ৰ উদ্যোগ ও অন্যান্য কামবিলাক চাবৰ কাৰণে আৰু বহুত Director সৃষ্টি কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া মই জানিব খোজো যে মাত্ৰ এই কামবিলাক প্ৰত্যেক অফিচাৰকে ভগাই দিয়া হৈছেনে— কামৰ দায়িত্ব (responsibility) ভগাই দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— হৈছে। Responsibility হিচাবে ভগাই দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Matilal Kanoo :— এই অশোক Paper Mill এখানে চালু হওয়ার পূৰ্বেৰ বিহাৱেৰ বিগত ৩ বৎসৰ পূৰ্বেৰ লাভ লোকসানেৰ হিসাব গুলি সরকারেৰ হাতে আছে?

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— ৩ বৎসৰ পূৰ্বে এই Mill চালুই হয় নি।

Re : Offices of Deputy Inspector of School and Assistant Secretary of Regional Elementary Education Board, Nalbari

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the present offices of the D.I. of Schools and that of the Assistant Secretary of Regional Elementary Education Board have been housed in an old quarter of the then S.I. of Schools, Nalbari?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the said office is quite inadequate for the D.I. of Schools, seven S.I. of Schools two A.S.I. of Schools and a number of employees of the Education Department along with that of the Elementary Board ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take immediate step to extend the said office building to accommodate the staff of the D.I. of Schools and also to extend the Elementary Board office to accommodate the staff and for holding meetings of the Board ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) replied :

33. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Sub-Inspector of School's quarter was extended to make more accommodation at the time of converting it to office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools of Assistant Secretary, Elementary Education Board, Nalbari. The present accommodation is inadequate.

(c)—It is under the consideration of the Department.

Re : Cholera at Rampur

শ্রী এ. এন. আকবাম হুছেইনে সুধিছে :

*৩৬। মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) কামৰূপ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তই ছয়গাঁও আৰু বামপুৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ এলেকাৰ অক্টোবৰ (১৯৭০) মাহৰ পৰা দুমাহৰ কাৰণে কলেবা অধ্যুষিত অঞ্চল বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছিল নে ?

(খ) উক্ত ঘোষণা অনুযায়ী মাছ, গাখীৰ, অন্যান্য খাদ্যবস্তু আইন চাইৰ পৰা অনাটো আৰু সেই বস্তুবোৰ উল্লেখিত অঞ্চলত বিক্ৰি কৰাটো দুমাহৰ বাবে বন্ধ কৰি দিয়াটো চৰকাৰে জানে নে ?

(গ) ছয়গাঁও খণ্ড অঞ্চল আৰু বামপুৰ খণ্ড অঞ্চলৰ কোন কোন গাঁওত কিমান লোক কলেবাত আক্ৰান্ত হৈছিল আৰু কিমানজনৰ মৃত্যু হোৱাত কামৰূপ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তই উক্ত বাৰস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে ?

(ঘ) উক্ত অঞ্চলত ১৯৭০ চনত কিমানজন ব্যক্তি কলেৰাত আক্ৰান্ত আৰু মৃত্যু হৈছে আৰু কিমানজনৰ কলেৰা প্ৰতিষেধক বেজি দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health) replied :

36. (a)—Yes, *vide* Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup's Notification No. VI-2/70/49251-52, dated 29th September 1970.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Cholera broke out in Rampur Block with effect from 21st September 1970. Total attack is 6 with 3 deaths. There is no Cholera outbreak in Chhaygaon Block, but since Rampur is adjacent to Chhaygaon Block, both areas have been declared as Cholera affected areas. Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup declared Cholera affected areas in Rampur and Chhaygaon Blocks on receipt of information from Civil Surgeon, Kamrup.

(d)—There were 6 attacks with 3 deaths in Rampur during 1970 upto date.

26,994 inoculation were done in Chhaygaon Block and 21,681 in Rampur Block. Total number of 8,84,485 inoculations was done in Kamrup District during 1970 upto date.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ দিনত আৰু আপোনাৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী অধ্যক্ষৰ দিনতো এই কথা খাতাংকৈ কোৱা হৈছিল যে, যি ভাষাত প্ৰশ্ন কৰা হয় সেই ভাষাতে উত্তৰ দিব লাগে। আপুনি এই অধিবেশনত দুদিনমানৰ আগতে এই কথা কৈছিল যে অসমীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ অসমীয়াতে দিব লাগে। কিন্তু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমি এতিয়া কিয় অসমীয়া প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ ইংৰাজীত পাইছো ?

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain :— প্ৰশ্নটো চাব কি ভাষাত হৈছে মই বুজি নাপালো। প্ৰশ্নটোৰ অসমীয়া ভাষাতে উত্তৰ দিব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker : As already stated by me, it is desirable that all the questions to be answered in the languages

the questions are put either Assamese or Bengali. It should be given in that language.

Shri Chatra Sing Teron : Shall I translate it, Sir ?

(Voice. Yes, Yes)

(ক) ১৯৭০ খৃষ্টাব্দৰ ২৯ চেপ্টেম্বৰত কামৰূপৰ উপায়ুক্তই ৪-২-৭০ তাৰিখৰ ৪৯২৫১-৫২ বিজ্ঞপ্তি মতে।

(খ) হয়।

(গ) ১৯৭০ খৃষ্টাব্দৰ ২৯ চেপ্টেম্বৰত বামপুৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত কলেবা দেখা দিছিল। তাৰ ভিতৰত ছয়জন আক্ৰান্ত হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত তিনিজনে মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰিছিল। ছয়গাঁও উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত কলেবা হোৱা নাছিল। কিন্তু যিহেতুকে বামপুৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ড ছয়গাঁও উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ সমীপত আৰু সেই বাবে এই অঞ্চলকো কলেবা আক্ৰান্ত অঞ্চল বুলি Deputy Commissioner-এ ঘোষণা কৰিছিল। জিলা শৈল চিকিৎসকৰ পৰা বাতৰি পোৱাত কামৰূপ জিলা উপায়ুক্তই সেই অঞ্চল-সমূহক কলেবা আক্ৰান্ত অঞ্চল বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছিল।

(ঘ) ১৯৭০ চনৰ এই তাৰিখলৈ ছয়জন আক্ৰান্ত হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত বামপুৰত তিনিজনৰ মৃত্যু হৈছিল। এতিয়ালৈকে ছয়গাঁও উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ ভিতৰত ২৬,৯৯৪ টা বেজি দিয়া হৈছে আৰু বামপুৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত ২১,৬৮১ টা বেজি দিয়া হৈছে। আৰু গোটেই কামৰূপ জিলাত ৮ লাখ ৮৪ হাজাৰ ৪৮৫ টা প্ৰতিশোধক বেজি দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো যে, আমাৰ অফিচৰ সকলে অসমীয়া ভাষাক ঘৃণা কৰে নেকি ? আপোনাৰ Ruling থকা স্বত্বেও কিয় অসমীয়াতে দিয়া প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ অসমীয়াতে দিয়া নহয় তাৰ এটা বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা দৰকাৰ।

Mr. Speaker :— As I have already said and repeated that the debate in future i.e. in the next Session, the replies to questions which are put in Assamese or Bengali should be answered in Assamese and Bengali.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) :— Sir, one thing I want to mention questions will be answered in Bengali provided the Minister concerned proficient in Bengali language. Some members do not know either Assamese or Bengali.

Shri Biswadev Sarma :— হিন্দী আৰু উৰ্দুটো যদি প্ৰশ্ন কৰে ?

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma :— সদস্যসকলে বুজাত সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু এজন মন্ত্ৰী লোৱা হ'ব।

Shri Hiralal Patwary :— হিন্দীত প্ৰশ্ন হ'লে উত্তৰ কিহত হ'ব ?

Mr. Speaker :— হিন্দীত প্ৰশ্ন হ'লে উত্তৰো হিন্দীত হ'ব।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— আৰু এজন মন্ত্ৰী ল'লে— অসমীয়া নজনা সকলৰো সুবিধা হ'ব— আমাৰো হ'ব।

Shri A. N. Akram Hussain :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে ছয়গাঁও অঞ্চলত কলেৰা হোৱা নাছিল, বামপূৰতহে হৈছিল। ছয়গাঁও অঞ্চল— বামপূৰ অঞ্চলৰ লগালগি হৈ থকা কাৰণে চৰকাৰে সেই অঞ্চলটোকো কলেৰাৰ অঞ্চল বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিলে। এই বিষয়ে মই দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজো যে, তেখেতে যিটো কথা কৈছে সেই কথাটোৰ সত্যাসত্যৰ ওপৰত মোৰ সন্দেহ আছে। কাৰণ ছয়গাঁওত যিটো কলেৰা হৈছে সেইটো Political কলেৰা। বামপূৰত কলেৰা হৈছে ছয়গাঁওত হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই সুধিব খুজিছো যে ছয়গাঁওত কলেৰা হোৱা নাই তেনে অৱস্থাত চৰকাৰে এই কথা জানে নেকি যে, অসংখ্য Schedual Caste ৰ মানুহে ভিক্ষা কৰি খাব লগা হৈছিল ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron :— তেখেতৰ দীঘলীয়া পৰিপূৰক প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মই এইটো ক'ব খোজো যে, ছয়গাঁও আৰু বামপূৰ উন্নয়ন খণ্ড লগালগি। সেইবাবে ইয়াৰপৰা বিয়পি গৈ তাতো হ'ব পাৰে সেই আশংকা কৰি এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছিল। তাৰবাবে যদি কিছুমান ৰাইজৰ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অসুবিধা হৈছে, মোৰো উপায়ো নাছিল— কাৰণ বেমাৰ বিয়পিবলৈ দি কিছুমান মানুহ মৃত্যুৰ সমুখীন হোৱাতো এটা বৰ ভয়াবহ কথা। তেখেতে যিটো প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে আমাৰ জনামতে Political কলেৰা বুলি কোনো বেমাৰ নাই।

Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya :— তেখেতে এইটো প্ৰশ্নকে কৰিছে যে, বামপূৰত কলেৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু ছয়গাঁওত কলেৰা হোৱা নাছিল। অথচ চৰকাৰে ছয়গাঁওতো কলেৰা অঞ্চল বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছিল— যাব ফলত দুখীয়া যিসকল পৰিয়ালে মাছ বেছি জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰে, তেওঁলোকৰ মাছ বেচা বন্ধ হৈ গ'ল আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰপৰা কোনো সাহায্য দিয়া নহ'ল। তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱিকা বন্ধ হৈ গ'ল।

কলেৰা নোহোৱা অঞ্চলত কলেৰা হোৱা বুলি ঘোষণা কৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ কি নীতি ?

Shri Chatrasing Teron :— চাৰ, সেই ব্যৱস্থাটো ল'বৰ আমাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছিল। কাৰণ যিহেতু দুইটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ডই নগালগি আৰু এটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ লগত আনটোৰ ব্যৱসায়-বাণিজ্য আৰু বস্তু বেছা-কিনা, অহা-যোৱা আছে, সেই কাৰণে দুয়ো ঠাইতে বন্ধ নকৰিলে কেৱল এটা উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত বন্ধ কৰিলেও বেমাৰ সোঁচৰাৰ ভয় থাকে। সেই কাৰণেই বন্ধ কৰা হৈছিল।

Shri A.N. Akram Hussain :— ছয়গাঁওৰ পৰা ৰামপুৰ কিমান দূৰ ?
(No reply)

Re Declaration of Dhakuakhana as Revenue Town

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

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

- (a) Since when the proposal for declaring Dhakuakhana as revenue town has been lying pending ?
- (b) What are the causes and difficulties that stand on the way for such declaration ?
- (c) When it is going to be declared ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Revenue) replied :

37. (a)—No such proposal is lying pending.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

Shri Nameswar Pegu : Is there any proposal to place the Dhakuakhana township under the management of a Town Committee to be constituted in future ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : There is no such proposal.

Shri Nameswar Pegu : Sir, what I meant in the question was a town committee, but through mistake it has been put as revenue town.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : There is no such proposal to constitute a town committee, but we may ask the S.D.O. concerned to submit a report as to whether there is a possibility of converting this area to a town area.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : By considering the background of the area which is one of the oldest under-developed place in Assam—this place ought to have been the headquarters instead of Dhemaji—do Government not consider it proper to develop that area into a township.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : Constitution of a town committee cannot probably help much in developing a certain area. It depends on various factors, and as far as my knowledge goes this area is populated mainly by agriculturists, but I have already replied that I shall call for a report from the S.D.O. concerned as to whether the factors necessary for converting the area into a town committee exist. If the reply is in affirmative we will take steps.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir my question was different. I was born there and I know that the area may not fulfil all the factors. But by considering the historical background of the place, do Govt. not consider it necessary to bring it up to a certain standard by special consideration?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : As I have already replied personally I do not think that constitution of a town committee could help in developing that area because there will be certain other requirements which shall have to be fulfilled. The whole thing will depend whether the increase in taxation or levy of other taxes can help in collection of sufficient revenue for development of that area. If that cannot be done the declaration of a town committee will

not carry any meaning. It can be done through Panchayat also. However, my reply is that till today there is no representation from the people for a town committee. The question put by the Hon'ble Member is whether there is a proposal for a revenue town. Now the question has come in supplementary that there should be a town committee. This question may be examined.

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kauli :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে এই ধেমাজী, শিলাপাৰ আৰু জোনাই অঞ্চলৰ Scheme কিয় Pending হৈ আছে ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— মই খবৰ কৰি চাম।

Shri Kabir Ch. Roy Pradhani :— যিখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ মূল লক্ষ্য সমাজতন্ত্ৰবাদ। টাউন কমিটি গঠন কৰাৰ উৎসাহ দিয়ে নেকি ? সমাজৰ গতি আগুৱাই লৈ যোৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলোবিলাক Blok Head Quarters কে Township-ত পৰিণত কৰাৰ মতলব কৰিছে নেকি ?

Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— আমাৰ তেনেকোনো মতলব নাই। সকলো Block কে Township দিয়াৰ কথা আমি ভবা নাই। যদিহে Block বিলাকক Town Committee লৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰিলে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অধিবাসীসকলৰ উপকাৰ হয় তেনেহ'লে সেইটো কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : It appears the question is concerned with the constitution of a town committee, but through mistake it has been shown as a revenue town. The hon' Minister has replied with regard to the town committee. May I know on what basis he has replied that there is no proposal for declaring Dhakuakhana as a town committee ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— The question was since when the proposal for declaring Dhakuakhana as a revenue town has been lying pending and my answer is that no such proposal is lying pending. The hon. Member now says that the words 'Revenue town' should be substituted by 'Town Committee.'

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— I think there has been a mistake.

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— The Hon'ble Member does not say that there is a mistake. His intention was 'Town Committee' but while putting the question he had put it as revenue town.

Re : Influx of new migrants from East Pakistan

Shri Maneswar Boro asked—

*39. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

- (a) Total number of East Pakistan Refugees enter into Assam ? (To be shown from 1st January, 1970 and upto date).
- (b) The rate flow of migrants per day ?
- (c) Whether any camp has been set up for migrants ?
- (d) What are the reasons for entrance of a large number of East Pakistan refugees in Assam ?
- (e) Whether Government of Assam has taken up any scheme to rehabilitate the refugees ?
- (f) If so, whate is that scheme ?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumder (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation) replied :

39. (a)— Total number of persons entering into Assam from East Pakistan from 1st January, 1970 till 17th October, 1970 is 1,870 families with 9,793 persons. They are not treated as refugees but as new migrants entering Assam from East Pakistan without document.

(b)—The flow of migrants is five to six families per day on the average.

(c)—No.

(d)—The main reasons are forcible harvesting of crops, robbing away of properties and other form of harassment committed on them by the majority community.

(e) As they have not been treated as refugees no scheme for rehabilitation have been taken up by Government.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri Maneswar Boro :— মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে এইটো যে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰত দিছে যে প্ৰত্যেক দিনাই ৫ ঘৰৰ পৰা ৬ ঘৰৰ Family অসমত সোমাই আছে। এতিয়া মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হ'ল এই যে অসমত বাস কৰা ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলক চৰকাৰৰ যিখিনি মাটি আছে সেইখিনিকে দিব পৰা নাই; এতিয়া যিখিনি মাটি অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে সেইখিনি মাটি নতুনকৈ আহি থকা বা যিসকল শৰণাৰ্থী অসমত আছে সেইসকলক দিবনে অসমত Refugee সোমোৱাটো বন্ধ কৰিব? এই তিনিটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ মই মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো।

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumder : There is no plan to give land to the new migrants, there is no such scheme.

Shri Maneswar Boro :— তেখেতে মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো উত্তৰ দিছে সেইটো মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ লগত মিলে নাই; মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হ'ল যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ হাতত যিখিনি মাটি আছে সেইখিনি অসমৰ ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কসকলক দিব নে নতুনকৈ অহা যি শৰণাৰ্থী তেওঁলোকক দিব নে অসমত Refugee সোমোৱাটো বন্ধ কৰিব?

Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumder :— তেনেকুৱা Scheme চৰকাৰৰ হাতত নাই।

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacheryya : with regard to Starred question No. 39 (E) I want to ask a question. The Government has answered that they have got no scheme for rehabilitating those 9,793 persons though they have been allowed to remain in the State of Assam. Now if those peoples' working capacity is not utilised some how or other by rehabilitating them, then will these number of people be not a burden to the society and will their lives not be

miserable and that they will be allowed to be here but they will not be rehabilitated. If so, then they will die gradually and be a burden to the society. When they are allowed to live here way not make arrangement for rehabilitating them and use their working capacity in some form or other.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) This matter is in correspondence with the Govt. of India recently. Since 1970, some people are migrating from East Pakistan because of certain troubles there as has been applied in the question. We have asked the Govt. of India to take away these refugees to some other place for rehabilitation and we have expressed our inability to rehabilitate them from our own resources. Therefore, Sir, we are waiting for Govt. of India's instruction.

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :— As has been stated by the Chief Minister that this matter is in correspondence with the Govt. of India. The Govt. of India also on many occasions did not give response in the matter. In the matter. Therefore, either we have to stop to give shelter to these people or to ask the Govt. of India to take away these people for rehabilitating them some where else. But before a concrete step is taken, do government consider it necessary and proper that there should be some arrangement for keeping these people atleast on temporary basis ; otherwise these people may be encroaching on our lands and thereby creating troubles by going here and there for which many of our local people are suffering.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, it is a fact that because these people are migrating and finding no shelter in Assam they are in difficulty and they have created so many problems as has been expressed by Shri Bhattacharjee and Shri Barua. But the point has been— we have no resources either of land or of money to rehabilitate them.

Therefore we are trying our best so that new migrants from East Pakistan are taken away by the Govt. of India and rehabilitate them some where else. But temporary rehabilitation creates difficulties as we have seen in the past. Once the refugees are given temporary shelter some where an ultimately when they are asked to go some other place for permanent rehabilitation they very much resist it. This House had the occasion to discuss this matter earlier and it appeared that when the refugees who were given shelter in temporary camps when they were asked to go to Dandakaranya and when actually they were sent there they came back and they had to be kept in the same camp as they were kept earlier.

Shri Hiralal Patowary :— মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হ'ল মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে ২৮০০ Refugee কোনো Passport বা কোনো Document নোহোৱাকৈ অসমলৈ আহিছে। এই ২৮০০ Document; নথকা Refugee থিনি পাকিস্তানী নাগৰিক নে ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— পাকিস্তানী নাগৰিক হয়।

Shri Hiralal Patowary :— পাকিস্তানী নাগৰিকেই যদি হয় চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক Allow কৰিব নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— Govt. of India ই তেওঁলোকক passport আদি দিয়াত ধিনাই দিছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— এই হিচাব মতে ১৯৭০ চনৰ হিচাব মতে ইয়াৰ আগতে অসম চৰকাৰে যিমানখিনি মানুহক ইয়াত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন দিয়াটো সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছিল তাতকৈ বোচ মানুহ আহিছে আৰু তেনেকৈ বহুতো মানুহে একচনীয়া পট্টনৰ মাটি কিনিছে আৰু সেই মাটিবিনাক Conversion কৰিছে আৰু Conversion কৰোতে ইয়াত মণ্ডল কাননগুয়ে যথেষ্ট শোষণ কৰিছে চৰকাৰে খবৰ পায় নে নাপায়।

Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— এই বিষয়ে কোনো খবৰ চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এইটো কথা ঠিক যে তেওঁলোকে কোনো কোনো ঠাইত একচনীয়া পট্টাৰ মাটি কিনি শোষণ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :— মই Security ফালৰপৰা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো যে অসমলৈ অহা Refugee বিলাকৰ লগে লগে পাকিস্তানৰ কিছুমান Spy ক সুমাই দিয়া হয় গতিকে সেই Spy বোৰলৈ চকু বখা বা নজৰ দিয়াটো দৰকাৰ। নহ'লে আমাৰ Security-ৰ ফালৰ পৰা ৰাজ্যখনৰ বিপদ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে। ইয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— তেনে ধৰণৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে, আৰু সেইবিলাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Dr, Bhupen Hazarika :— তেখেতৰ (a) উত্তৰ চাওক। ইয়াৰ পিছত যে ৯৭৯৩ জন পাকিস্তানী সোমাল, সেইসকল সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— হয়, সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika :— কোনো ধৰণৰ সংখ্যাগৰিষ্ঠ লোকৰ মানুহ Refugee হৈ আহিছে নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— নাই অহা।

Re : Exclusion of Tribal people from the list of Scheduled Tribes

Shri Maneswar Boro asked :

*40. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to exclude the Tribal people who are already converted to the Christian and Muslim from the list of the Scheduled Tribe ?

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that such policy will hamper in the upliftment of the Plains tribal ?

Shri Joy Bhadra Hagjer (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :—

40. (a) & (b)— The matter is pending before the Parliament.

(c)—The State Government holds the view that the *status quo* should be maintained in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Assam. Government of India have been moved accordingly.

Re : Sudden Rise in price of essential commodities

Shri Phoni Bora :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আপোনাৰ অনুমতি লৈ আমাৰ এই যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। আজি কেইদিনমানৰ ভিতৰতে আমাৰ অসমত বিশেষকৈ গুৱাহাটী চহৰত এইটো বৰ পৰিস্কাৰকৈ দেখা গৈছে যে, সকলো বস্তুৰ দাম অসম্ভৱ ভাৱে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। চাউল চৰকাৰী দামমতে ১'১৫ পইচাত পাব লাগে। যিটো শালী অৰ্থাৎ মোটা চাউল সেই সেই চাউলৰ দাম আজি ১'৬০ পইচা, ১৬৫ পইচা এই বৰকমৰ দামত বিক্ৰী হ'ব লাগিছে। আনহাতে মিঠাতেলৰ দাম ৬ টকাৰ পৰা ৬'৫০ পইচা পৰ্য্যন্ত পাইছে। আলুৰ দাম ২ টকাৰ ওপৰলৈ বাঢ়িছে। গিয়াজৰ দাম ইমান বাঢ়িছে যে আমি জীৱনত দেখা নাই। আনকি শাক-পাচলিৰ দামো এই সময়ত এনে ভাবে বাঢ়িছে যে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহে আজি এবোলা খাবো অৱস্থা নাইকীয়া হৈছে। বেঙেনাৰ কিলো ২ টকা। শাক-পাচলিৰ সেই অনুপাতে দাম বাঢ়িছে। এইদৰেই আজি এনেকুৱা এটা পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে যি পৰিস্থিতি মোৰ বোধেৰে অসমীয়াৰ জীৱনত কোনোদিনে সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাছিল। আজিৰ এই পৰিস্থিতিত অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণ অৰাক হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে নাকত তেল দি নিৰ্বাক-নিষ্পন্দ হৈ আছে অথচ একো প্ৰতিকাবেই চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

দ্বিতীয়তে চাব, মই কেইখনমান Telegram পাইছোঁ। ধান কিনাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কি বন্দবস্ত কৰিছে নাজানো। নগাঁওত কিছুমান চোবাং বেপাৰীয়ে ১২ টকা ১০ টকা মোন হিচাবে ধান কিনিব লাগিছে। ৯ টকালৈকে ধানৰ দাম কমিছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য আজি নগাঁওৰ পৰা আহিছে। এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতি আজি নগাঁওত কিয় হ'বলৈ পালে? আজি খাদ্যবস্তুৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে আনহাতে ধান মানুহে কিনিব নোৱৰা এটা অৱস্থা হৈছে।

যিসকলে খাদ্যবস্তু তৈয়াৰ কৰে, যিসকলে উৎপাদন কৰে— সেই উৎপাদন-কাৰীসকলে চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া দাম পৰ্য্যন্ত পোৱা নাই। এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতি কিয় হ'বলৈ পালে— এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰ কিয় নিমাত হৈ আছে? এই পৰিস্থিতিত চৰকাৰে অনতিবিলম্বে এটা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নে নকৰে? যদি গ্ৰহণ কৰে, কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে আমাক জনাব লাগে। অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক জনাব লাগে। মই ভাবো, চাৰ, যদি খাদ্যবস্তুৰ যোগানৰ এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নহয়, খাদ্যবস্তুৰ ক্ৰয়-বিক্ৰয়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষকৈ Whole sale sector ৰ কথা মই কৈছো। যিসকলে Consumer য়ে কিনি খাব লাগে, তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰ্দশাৰ সীমা নাইকীয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ অন্য গতান্তৰ আছে বুলি মই নাজানো। চাউলৰ দাম বাঢ়ি আছে, এই যে বস্তুৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি হৈ আছে তাৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা ল'বনে নলয়? আৰু এই দাম বঢ়াটো যাতে বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ। যিবিলাক গাঁৱত শাক-পাচলিৰ খেতি কৰিছে তেওঁলোকেও প্ৰকৃত দাম পোৱা নাই। গুৱাহাটীৰ বজাৰত যিবিলাক শাক-পাচলি বিক্ৰী কৰে সেইসকল আচলতে গাঁওলীয়া যিসকল উৎপাদক সেইসকল নহয়। কেইজনমান Wholeseller আছে তেওঁলোকে সমস্ত বজাৰৰ সকলো বস্তু কিনি লৈ যায়। আনকি গাঁৱৰ বজাৰৰ সকলো বস্তু কম দামতে কিনি আনি চহৰত আনি ৫ গুণ, ৬ গুণ দামত বিক্ৰী কৰে। এইবিলাক বন্ধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অতি শীঘ্ৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এইটো মই দাবী জনাই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri Kandarp Narayan Banikya :— বিলাহীৰ দাম কিলোই প্ৰতি পাঁচ টকা হৈছে।

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীমান বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি দাবী আনিছে সেই দাবী সম্পৰ্কে ময়ো দুই-চাৰিঘাৰ কথা কৈ মাননীয় খাদ্য আৰু যোগান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজো। গুৱাহাটীৰ বজাৰত বস্তুৰ যি দাম হৈছে তাৰে এখন তালিকা মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দিব বিচাৰিছো। মই আজি গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা আহিছো— তাত বস্তুৰ দাম ভীষণভাৱে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। চাউলৰ দাম ১'১৫ পইচাৰ পৰা ১'৬৫ পইচালৈ উঠিছে। আটাৰ দাম ১'১০ পইচাৰ পৰা ১'৩০ পইচালৈ উঠিছে, মচুৰ দাইলৰ দাম ১'৩০ পইচাৰ পৰা ১'৭৫ পইচালৈ উঠিছে; বহৰ দাইলৰ দাম ১'৪০ পইচাৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ২ টকালৈ উঠিছে। মণ্ড দাইলৰ দাম ১'৬০ পইচাৰ পৰা ২'১০ পইচালৈ উঠিছে। আলুৰ দাম ১'২০ পইচাৰ পৰা ২ টকালৈ উঠিছে। তদুপৰি ডালদা বজাৰত পাবলৈ নাই।

মিঠাতেলৰ দাম ৬.৫০ পইচাৰ পৰা ৭.৫০ লৈ উঠিছে। আৰু এই দামটো আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসভা বহাৰ দৰে দ্ৰুত গতিত বাঢ়ি গৈ আছে। আনহাতে চাহৰ নিলাম মাৰ্কেট হোৱাৰ পাছত চাহৰ দামো বাঢ়ি গৈ আছে। এতিয়া ৫ টকাৰ পৰা ৮ টকালৈ চাহৰ দাম উঠিছে। Buffer Stock ত গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বহুত দাইল আৰু তেল আছে—আৰু সেইবিলাক এতিয়া মানুহৰ খোৱাৰ অনুপযোগী হৈ আহিছে। সেইবাবে সেইবোৰ খাদ্যসামগ্ৰী বজাৰত বিক্ৰী নোহোৱাত পৰিছে। এতেকে দেখা যায় যে, অসমত এই খাদ্যসামগ্ৰী বিষয় লৈ বৰ অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমাৰ বৰপেটা অঞ্চলত ভাল মিঠাতেল হয়। সেইবিলাক ব্যৱসায়ীবিলাকে কিনি আনি টিং খুলি তাত বেলেগে বেলেগ মাৰি বেছি দামত বিক্ৰী কৰে। ইয়াৰোপৰি কৃষিমন্ত্ৰীয়ে শাক-পাচলি আনিবৰ কাৰণে দুখন গাড়ী দিছে আৰু ভৈয়ামৰপৰা কম দামত পাচলি কিনি আনি ইয়াত বেছি দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। অৱশ্যে গাড়ী দুখন কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীৰ নামতহে আছে। এইটো আৱহমান কালৰেপৰা চলি আহিছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে খাদ্যবস্তু যোগান ধৰিছে যদিও মূল্যবৃদ্ধি হৈছে। গতিকে মই অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ জৰিয়তে যোগান মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যাতে তেখেতে আজিৰ ভিতৰতে এটা Statement দিয়ে। আৰু এই বিষয়ে আজি আলোচনা হ'ব লাগে আৰু অতি শীঘ্ৰে যাতে এই সকলোবোৰ বন্ধ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Kehoram Hazarika :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, খাদ্য বস্তুৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি সম্পৰ্কে ববাদেৱে আৰু চৌধুৰীদেৱে ভাল কথা কৈছে। মই Telegram পাইছো যে, নগাঁৱত ধান কিনাৰ কোনো বন্দোবস্ত কৰা নাই। মিল মালিক বিলাকে ব্যক্তিগতভাৱে বাৱসায়ৰ কাৰণে সস্তা দৰত ১২, ১৩ টকাত ধান কিনি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে। যোৱাবাৰ গোটেই অসমতে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰা সত্ত্বেও ধান কিনিবলৈ প্ৰস্তুতি চলাওতে চলাওতে দুখীয়া মানুহৰ ভৰালৰ ধান ওলাই গৈ মিল মালিকৰ হাত পালে। গত বছৰ বাইজৰ কি দুখ-দুৰ্গতি হৈছিল তাক আপুনি সদনৰ এই আলোচনাবিলাকৰপৰা জানিব পাৰিছে। যোৱা বছৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা সত্ত্বেও আমাৰ যোগান মন্ত্ৰী বমভোলা হৈ বহি আছে। ধান কিনিব লাগে বুলি এটা Deputation Co-operative minister ৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিছিল; কিন্তু তেখেতে deputation দিবৰ বাবে বাইজক সময় দিব নোৱাৰিলে। তাৰপিছলৈ দৰখাস্তখন মই তেখেতৰ হাতত দিছো। যোৱা বছৰৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা সত্ত্বেও মিল মালিক বিলাকক কিয় ধান কিনিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে? এতিয়া Food Corporationক ধান কিনিবলৈ দিয়া হওক আৰু কম দামত কিনা ধানবিলাক চিৎকাৰক।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister Supply) :— মান-
নীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি প্ৰায় এক সপ্তাহ মানবপৰা বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে।
কাগজে-পত্ৰে ২/৩ দিন মানবপৰা হিবিলাক বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে তাৰ বেছিভাগ
বস্ত্ৰেই Trade account ৰ এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Cham-
ber of Commerce ক ২০ তাৰিখে মতা হৈছে। অসমত Food Corpo-
ration ক ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। কেৱল দৰং জিলাত Appex
Marketing ক দিয়া হৈছে। Food Corporation-এ আগ্ৰহেৰে ধান
সংগ্ৰহ কৰা নাই। এইটো কথা মই দিল্লীলৈ লিখাত দিল্লীৰপৰা Chair-
man-এ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক লগ পাবলৈ ২৪ তাৰিখে ইয়ালৈ আহিব বুলি কৈছে।
মই স্বীকাৰ কৰো যে তেওঁলোক Field ত নমা নাই। তেওঁলোকে Commer-
cial কোম্পানী বুলি ভাবে। মই কৈছো নবেম্বৰৰ পৰা ধান কিনিব আৰু
১২% Cut দিয়া হ'ব। তথাপিহে তেওঁলোকে কৰা নাই। এই বিষয়ে
আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Food Corporation ক মাতি পঠাইছো। তাৰ
পিচত ঠিক কৰিব পাৰিম।

Shri Phani Bora :— তেল, আলুৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে; কিন্তু চাউলৰ
আকাশলংঘা দাম কিয় হৈছে?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— নতুন চাউলৰ দাম বঢ়া
নাই। ১'১০ পইচাত পোৱা যায়। অৱশ্যে পুৰণা চাউলৰ দাম বেছি।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চাউল আছে নে
নাই?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ Stock ত চাউল
আছে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— Fairprice Shop ত চাউল
নাই। ১'৬৫ পইচাত চাউল কিনিব লগা হৈছে। নগাঁৱত Fairprice Shop
কাৰণে চাউলৰ bag allotment কৰে; কিন্তু চাউল নাপায়।

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— মই জানো Fairprice
Shop আগৰ দৰে চলি আছে। নগাঁৱত যদি তেনেকুৱা হৈছে খবৰ কৰি
চাম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— মই এই আলোচনাত অংশগ্ৰহণ
নকৰিম বুলি ভাবিছিলো। কিন্তু মই বৰ দুঃখিত হৈছো যে এই কথাটোত
মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বিশেষ ধৰণৰ খবৰ নাই বুলি অনুমান হৈছে।
কাৰণ যোৰহাতত সকলো বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম ভাবিব নোৱৰাকৈ বাঢ়িছে। Fair
Price Shop ত চাউল নাই। Supply Department ত ৪০/৫০ বেগ

চাউল Allotment কৰি আছে ; কিন্তু Fair Price Shop লৈ চাউল যোৱা নাই। এইবিলাক চাউল অন্য কাৰাবাৰীয়ে বজাৰত বিক্ৰী কৰি আছে। মিলাব বিলাকে Supply Department ৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰি এই কাম কৰে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সোনকালে খবৰ কৰি ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা ল'লে সুখী হ'ম। চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে Price Control কৰাত আমাৰ হাত নাই। বৰ্তমান অৱস্থালৈ চাই Price Control কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। আমি আমি গোটেই জীৱনটো লোকৰ হাতত গটাই দিব নোৱাৰো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি হ'লেও শোষণ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিছে নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সংক্ৰান্তত শ্ৰীমন্ত্যধৰ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে। এই বিষয়ে এটা ভাল আলোচনা হ'ব লাগে। সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ে মতামত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে গোটেই পৰিস্থিতিটোৰ সম্পৰ্কত মনোযোগ দি এটা বিৱৰ্তি দিব আৰু সেই বিৱৰ্তিৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা হ'ব।

Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya :— কেতিয়া বিৱৰ্তি দিব ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— বিৱৰ্তিটো দিয়াত সময় লাগিব। গতিকে অহা অধিবেশনত আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Re : Strike by the House Surgeons of the Dibrugarh Medical College

[Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma and Shri Kehoram Hazarika rose to speak]

Mr. Speaker :— Order ! Order ! I have asked Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta to speak. I find that the zero hour has gone into a debate.

জিৰ' আৱাৰৰ নিয়ম হৈছে চহী কৰী জাননী দিব লাগে। সেই ঠাইত যদি বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে, তেনেহলে মই নিৰূপায়।

[Shri Kehoram Hazarika, Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma and Shri Hiralal Patwary rose to speak]

Mr. Speaker :— I have requested the Members to follow the rules of debate. If they do not follow the rules, I am helpless. The hon. members should know that the Zero Hour is only for certain matters. But this has turned a debate at the cost of other important matters. I have repeatedly requested the members to help me in following the rules so far as debate is concerned.

Shrimati Lily Sengupta :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা সদনৰ যোগেদি স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে যোৱা কালি Radioৰ বাতৰিত কৈছে যে ডিব্ৰুগড় Medical College ব professor সকলে ধৰ্মঘট কৰিছে ; আৰু ধৰ্মঘট কৰাৰ ফলত এটা গুৰুতৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে। যিহেতু এই চিকিৎসা বিভাগতো গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিভাগ সেইকাৰণে এই ধৰ্মঘটৰ ফলত এটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। যদি এই ধৰ্মঘট কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Notice দিছিলেই তেনেহলে স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে মনোযোগ নকৰিলে কিয় ? এই কথাখিনি জানিবলৈ মই উদ্ভিন্ন হৈ পৰিছো। গতিকে এই কথাটো সদনত জনাব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker :— I have received one adjournment motion regarding the same matter from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. Shri Barua can make his observation in this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the subject matter of my adjournment motion is quite different. I do not like to have the statement of the Minister, Health because, in my adjournment motion I have explained that an extraordinary situation arising out of the indefinite strike which has been resorted to by the House Surgeons, paralysing the working of the Hospital and causing immense difficulties to the patients, has taken place in that particular hospital. Even though you have asked me to take advantage of the points raised by Shrimati Sengupta, I am sorry, the subject matter of my motion is quite different and I want to do it on my own.

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister Health) :— চাৰ, আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সেনগুপ্তা মহোদয়ৱে যিটো প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই সন্দৰ্ভত পৰিস্থিতি সম্বন্ধে মই আপোনাৰ অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে দুঘাৰ ক'বলৈ থিয় হৈছো। যোৱাকালি ৰাতিপূৱা ৮ বজাৰ পৰা অসম Medical College ৰ House Surgeon আৰু Rotating Internee সকলে ধৰ্মঘট আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। এই House Surgeon ৰ সংখ্যা হ'ল ৪৪ জন আৰু Rotating Internee ৰ সংখ্যা হ'ল ১৪৭ জন। তেখেতসকলৰ দাবী হৈছে যে House Surgeon সকলক মাহে তিনিশ টকাকৈ Allowance দিব লাগে আৰু Rotating Internee সকলক ২৫০ টকাকৈ মাহিলী Allowance দিব লাগে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত মই সদনত জনাব খোজো যে বৰ্তমানেও এই House Surgeon আৰু Rotating Internee সকলক আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰপৰা এটা মাহিলী Allowance দিয়া হয়। House Surgeon সকলক ১৭৫ টকাকৈ আৰু Rotating Internee সকলক মাহিলী ১৫০ টকাকৈ দিয়া হয়। এই-খিনিতে এটা কথা বোধকৰো মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ অৱগতিৰ কাৰণে জনালে বেয়া নহ'ব যে House Surgeon যিসকল আছে সেইসকল Indian Medical Council ৰ Licence প্ৰাপ্ত ডাক্তৰ, আৰু তেওঁলোকে অধিক শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থাৎ আৰু বেছি হাত পকাবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক House Surgeon হিচাবে মেডিকেল কলেজত নিয়োগ কৰা হয় Principal Head of the Deptt. ৰ দ্বাৰা। আৰু Hospital ত কাম কৰা সকলক মাহিলী ১৭৫ টকা দিয়া হয়। আকৌ Rotating Internee সকলে Theoretical Course ৰ Final পাছ কৰাৰ পিচত এবছৰৰ কাৰণে Practical ৰ কাৰণে Hospital ত কাম কৰে। এই কালছোৱাত তেওঁলোক ছাত্ৰ হিচাবে পৰিগণিত হয় আৰু সেইবাবে Hostel ৰ সা-সুবিধাও পায়। Theory পাছ কৰাৰ পিচত কম-বেছি পৰিমাণে Out-door তো মাজে মাজে কাম কৰিবলৈ যাব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে মাহিলী ১৫০ টকা বানচ হিচাবে দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু তেখেতসকলে House Surgeon ৰ কাৰণে ১৭৫ ৰ ঠাইত ২০০ টকাকৈ দাবী কৰিছে, আমিও এইটো দিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছো। কিন্তু Rotating Internee ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাত আমাৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে, কিয়নো অন্য ৰাজ্যত তেওঁলোকক কেনেভাবে বানচ দিয়া হয় সেই খবৰটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ আনিব পৰা নাই। সেইটো হ'লেহে আমাৰ লগত সামঞ্জস্য ৰীতি কাম কৰিব পৰা হ'ব।

তদুপৰি আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে Rotating Interim যিটো এক বছৰ সময়ত এই বাধ্যতামূলক হিচাবে তেওঁলোকে Practical Training ল'ব লাগিব আৰু যদি তেওঁলোকে ১ বছৰ কাল Practical Training নলয়

তেতিয়া হ'লে ডাক্তাৰী বিদ্যাৰ বা Practic কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোক যোগ্য বুলি পৰিগণিত নহয় Indian Medical Council য়ে কৈছে যে ১ বছৰে Practical Training লাগে।

গতিকে সেই কাৰণে আমি নিজস্ব হিচাবে এটা সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়।

এই বিষয়ে মই আগেয়ে কোৱাৰ দৰে House Surgeon ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকে ১৭৫ টকাৰ পৰা ২৫ টকা বঢ়াই দি মাহিলী ২০০ টকা দিব লাগিব। এইটো কেৱল অসম Medical College ৰ House Surgeon ক্ষেত্ৰতেই applicabl নহয়, অন্যান্য Medical College ৰ কাৰণেও কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগিব।

অৱশ্যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত House Surgeon সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু অসম Medical College ৰ Principal ৰ জৰিয়তে Telegram কৰা হৈছিল। তথাপিও House Surgeon সকলে ধৰ্মঘট অব্যাহত ৰাখিছিল। গতিকে আমি শেষ সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হ'ব পৰা নাই। ধৰ্মঘট কৰা House Surgeon ৰ সংখ্যা হ'ল ৪৪ জন আৰু Rotating Intiram ৰ ১৭৪ জন। এতিয়া আমাৰ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰশ্ন তুলিছিল আৰু ধৰ্মঘট কৰাৰ কাৰণে অসম Medical College ৰ যি গুৰুতৰ পৰিস্থিতি সৃষ্টি হৈছে বুলি কৈছে সেই সম্বন্ধে তেখেতৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি কও যে Dibrugar Medical College ৰ কাৰ্য্য ভালদৰেই চলি আছে। এই ধৰ্মঘট চলি থকাৰ কাৰণেই North Clinical Deptt. ৰ মানুহ Clinical লৈ আনি কাম কৰিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে ডাক্তৰে কামৰপৰা আঁতৰি থাকিলে অলপ নহয় অলপ অসুবিধা হ'ব, সেইটো ঠিক; কিন্তু সেইবুলি Hospital ৰ কাম অচল নহ'ব বুলি মোৰ ধাৰণা।

মাননীয় সদস্যা শ্ৰীমতী লীলি সেনগুপ্তই তোলা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মই সদনত এই খিনিয়েই নিবেদন কৰিলো।

**Adjournment Motion : Strike by the House
Surgeons and Rotating Internees of
Dibrugarh Medical College**

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter which I have raised for discussion through an Adjournment Motion is a definite matter of great public importance and of recent occurrence. It fulfills all the conditions which are laid down under Rule 56 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. This is also free from restriction laid down under Rule 57.

Sir, this has created an extraordinary situation. The Minister, Health has said that they will somehow or other manage to run the Hospital but my information is that not only the House Surgeons but also the students of the Assam Medical College are participating in the strike. The Demonstrators in the non-Clinical Department will not come to work as has been directed by the Minister, Health, that is my information. Therefore, it has created an extraordinary situation. Rule 57 says, not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion. Here, I have placed only one motion. Sir, you will be surprised to hear that my own sister-in-law who met with an accident and was lying in the Hospital for the last two month has nobody to look after her. Such a situation has been created. There is none to look after her.....

There is none to look after her. Sir, I am not concerned with the extra-ordinary situation but I am going to deal with the extraordinary situation. Now Sir, this has already been laid down that I am not really concerned to the matter. It is not primarily concerned to the Government. It is primarily concerned with the students. This

Government is creating the deadlock. How I say that this Government creates deadlock? They were going on hunger strike in the month of September and the Government committed that the entire matter would be decided by the first week of October. But they neither gave any information to the employees nor they have taken any decision on the matter till to date, for which they had not to go on strike but Government compelled them to go on strike. Government is primarily responsible for creating such kind of situation by the aspects not only in legal aspects but by considering by human aspects also. If this deadlock is allowed to be continued then there would be a regular deadlock. Therefore, by considering of these things, I think the House should give importance over the matter so that deadlock is no more there and the Medical College Hospital functions properly. Sir, I hope you will allow the adjournment motion to be discusses.

Mr. Speaker :— I have heard the incident which led to the strike as stated by the Hon'ble Member and such strikes, demonstrations to which grievances are ventilated by the demonstrations, it should be looked into by Government over these affairs, to redress the grievances for which the demonstrations and strikes are taking place. In this case, the Hon'ble Members made a statement. I hope the grievances will be looked into by the Government and for this purpose there was enough discussions and purposes of adjournment motion based on the Government. Therefore, in this context, there was discussion also and I hope the grievances of the people agreed will be looked into by the Government, So I do not like to adjourn the House on this motion.

* Speech not corrected

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— I want to know what concrete step has been taken by the Government. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister, Medical about the management of the hospital.

Shri Chatrasing Teron (Minister, Health) :— Sir, we have already decided for the House Surgeon and Rotating Internees to increase from Rs. 175.00 to Rs. 200.00 per month. Though decision has been intimated to the House Surgeon also and so far as Rotating Internees are concerned, I have explained to the hon. Members of the House regarding the facts. In spite of considering their cases they are in any way treated as students because this is a part of their education. So far as Rotating Internees are concerned, this is as per rules. Therefore, until and unless we get a comprehensive information which we are requesting from the other State Governments I do not make any commitment in relation to the Rotating Internees.

Ruling by the Speaker : Point of Order

Presentation of Reports of Committees with dissenting notes.

On 17th November 1970, the Speaker gave the following ruling in connection with submission of majority report along with notes of dissent of an Enquiry Committee constituted by the House.

On 9th November 1970, while the Motion for extension of time for the submission of the Report of Enquiry Committee relating to the motion move by Shri Govinda Kalita, M.L.A. disapproving the actions of Shri L.P. Goswami was moved, Shri Hiralal Patwary opposed the Motion. In course of discussions that followed Shri Atul Goswami,

M.L.A. stated that three members of the Committee including himself disagreed with the majority report and submitted a separate report, but this latter report was not submitted to the Speaker. Shri G. S. Bhattacharyya also stated that to his knowledge there were two reports, one by a majority and the other by minority, but it was not clear from the motion before the House whether both the report were going to be presented before the House or only one, and if so, which one? Shri Ataur Rahman, Minister, in-charge of Panchayats etc. who was the Chairman of the Committee and who moved the Motion for extension of time stated that there was only one report of the Committee and there was no second report submitted by anybody. Shri Phani Bora, one of the Members of the Enquiry Committee while taking part in the discussions stated that the Committee by a majority decided on a report and same members by majority decided that on minority report could be appended to the majority report and that accordingly they had on other alternative but to report to the Speaker. He further stated that it is upto the Speaker to decide whether the major report should or should not include the minority note of dissent.

Some of the hon. Members stated that as it was a Committee constituted by the Speaker and it was of a special character, the ordinary rules relating to Assembly Committee were not applicable. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, M.L.A. stated that in respect of Select Committee Rule 236(4) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business provided that any member of a Select Committee may record a minute of dissent and therefore, any member of the Enquiry Committee also could record a minute of the dissent. Shri Ataur Rahman, Minister, who was the Chairman of the Committee read out certain portions from the

book "Practice and Procedure of the Parliament" by Kaul and Shakhder, which read as follows :—

"Reports of the Parliamentary Committees are based on decisions arrived at by the majority of members of the Committee present and voting. Except in the case of Select or Joint Committees on bills, minutes of dissent are not appended to the Report of the Committees, the reasons being the Committees working as they do on behalf of the House, function as one entity and their decisions are as far as possible unanimous irrespective of party affiliation of the members of the Committee. When it is not possible to reach unanimity in a Committee, the majority decision prevails. If a minute of dissent is allowed, issues in a Committee are likely to be judged and decided upon on party lines. Further, this may harden the attitude of the individual members and there may be little incentive to compromise. The inclusion of the majority and minority views in a Report of the Committee would not only detract from the value of their recommendations but it would also weaken the impact of these recommendations on the Executive which is charged with their implementations."

I assured that as all the records were not before me, I would call for them and take such steps as might be found necessary. Since then, I have called for the proceedings of the Committee and have gone through the same in the light of the discussions in the House.

One report of the Enquiry Committee was placed before me on 7th November, 1970 and I asked for the printing of the same under Rule 221 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly.

This as it appears, was signed by the Chairman of the Committee on 3rd November 1970 and it appears

from the body of the report that 3 members of the Committee, namely, (1) Shri Phani Bora (2) Shri Hiralal Patwary and (3) Shri Atul Chandra Goswami differed in many respects, more particularly on the conclusions therein and that the report was a majority report.

I have also gone through the proceedings of the Committee meetings held on 31st October 1970 and 3rd November 1970. For the convenience of the member I quote the following from the proceeding of 31st October 1970.

“The Committee considered the draft report prepared by the Chairman. The draft report was accepted in to by the majority of the members. Shri Phani Bora while thanking the Chairman for having taken the trouble of drafting the report said that he found it difficult to agree with the report. He then read out his appreciation of the facts deposed by witnesses and the records produced. He was supported by Messrs Atul Goswami and Hiralal Patwary.

The Committee then decided to have next meeting on 3rd November 1970, at 2 P.M. when efforts will be made to present an unanimous report.”

The draft report prepared by the Chairman was approved by the majority members. Shri Phani Bora disagreed with the report and observed as follows :—

“In spite of the manipulation of some record and correspondences by interested parties, whatever record and evidence are available, clearly prove the fact of high-handedness, undue influence exercised by the Minister, Co-operation. The Minister is guilty for his conduct and action which resulted in huge loss to the State and affected the poor growers, consumers and the co-operative organisations. As far as we know this is the biggest scandal that has

ever taken place in the State and appropriate steps should be taken against the guilty Ministers.

We have arrived at the above conclusion and we do not agree with the majority report in many respects more particularly on the conclusion therein. Therefore, we reserve our right to place our views separately to the Speaker and if necessary in the House itself.

The above views were endorsed by Shri Hiralal Patwary and it was stated that Shri Atul Chandra Goswami also endorsed this view.

Shri Bora wanted that their note of dissent should be incorporated in the body of the Report. The Chairman then read out from Kaul and Shakdher page 605 according to which note of dissent is not allowed in many committee reports except Select Committee or Joint Committees. The Chairman also cited the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly according to which such note of dissent is not permissible except in the case of Select Committees (Messrs Bora and Patwary then desisted from appending the note of dissent to the report) Shri Bora wanted that it should be specifically mentioned in the report that these three members (Shri Phani Bora, Sri Atul Goswami and Shri Hiralal Patwary) did not agree with the majority members and the Chairman agreed to do so.

It will appear from the above that on 3rd November 1970, what Shri Bora did was that he wanted the minority minute of dissent to be incorporated in the majority report and when that was not done, he, for himself and others agreeing with him reserved their right to place their views to the Speaker and if necessary to the House itself. So he did not submit the report to the Committee. It is true Shri Bora and Shri Patwary came to my Chamber on 3rd

November 1970 and told me that their minority note of dissent was not incorporated in the majority report but he did not submit any note of dissent of the minority to me on that day. He submitted the same on 9th November 1970.

Now the question arises whether the minority note or dissent could be appended to the majority report. I think the subject-matter has been discussed fully by Kaul and Shakhder in their Book at page 605. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members to clause (e) of Rule 2 which defines the expression 'Assembly Committee' which reads as follows—

(e) 'Assembly Committee' means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and which works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its reports to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Assembly Secretariat.

Now the question is whether the present Committee can be treated as an Assembly Committee. The provisions relating to Assembly Committee are to be found in chapter XXV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly and the heading of the chapter is Assembly Committee. Under this chapter certain committees have been dealt with, such as 1. Select Committee, 2. Committee on Petitions, 3. Public Accounts Committee, 4. Committee on Estimates, 5. Committee on Privileges, 6. Committee on Subordinate Legislations, 7. Committee on Govt. Assurances, 8. Rules Committee. Rule 312 deals with House Committee and Rule 313 deals with Library Committee. These are all Assembly Committees for which definite rules have been laid down in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative

Assembly and they govern these committees. So in the case of these Committees no dissenting note can be recorded and appended to any report except in the case of Select Committee for which there is a definite provision for recording such note of dissent. In my opinion these are the committees which were envisaged by Mr. Kaul in what he stated in his book at page 605 referred to above.

Besides these committees, occasionally the House elects or Speaker nominates members and constitutes committees for some special purpose, such as an enquiry into a matter of public importance which may be termed as adhoc committees or special committees for special purposes not permanent in nature. Such committees become non-existent after submission of their final report before the House. In the case of such committees there is no rule which prohibits a member from recording his note of dissent.

The Committee under reference was constituted by the Speaker to enquire into a specific matter *Viz.*, allegations against the Minister of Co-operation Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami. This is an ad hoc Committee which will come to an end after submission of its final report before the House.

So what has been stated in Kaul's book referred to above relates only to all permanent non-ad hoc committees mentioned in Chapter XXV of our Rules and Committees mentioned in rules 312 and 313 for which there are definite rules governing their functioning and procedure.

All other committees which are constituted temporarily by the House or the Speaker occasionally for the specific purpose of enquiring into a definite matter of public importance are adhoc committees which will not come within the purview of what has been stated in Kaul's book at page

605 which prohibits recording and appending dissenting note in the report of the committee.

In view of what has been stated above, I hold that the majority report based on the decision of the majority of the members will be the report of the committee and the note of dissent submitted by Sarvasree Phani Bora, Hiralal Patwary and Shri Atul Goswami will be appended to the report that is, the majority report only as a note of dissent. This is in line with judicial decisions where the majority view is the judgment and the minority view is a note of dissent but both get publicity.

So I direct that the majority report as well as the note of dissent be printed and laid in the House in due course.

Statement by Chief Minister Incident at Maligaon

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : Sir, yesterday I promised to make a statement about the Maligaon incident on which an Adjournment Motion was moved by my friend Shri Phani Borah. So to give the background of the incident I beg to submit that on 13-9-70. The north East Frontier Railway Headquarters at Maligaon was declared a protected area in exercise of the powers conferred on the D.C. under Section 6(1) Assam Public Order Act 1947 declared as follows :—

The holdins of processions in the N.F. Railway headquarters compound within 200 metres on all sides was made prohibited. No meeting or assembly of 5 or more persons

shall be organised or should take place within the N.F. Railway headquarters compound without obtaining the prior permission of the Chief Security Officer Maligaon.

Sir, after that on 10.11.70 from 1 P.M. to 1.50 P.M. a demonstration (50) organised by the Co-ordination Committee (CPI-R) was staged in front of the office of the General Manager, N.F. Rly at Maligaon by shouting slogans protesting against such a decision. They demanded that both the advances should be recovered one after another and not at a time. During the demonstration, a deputation (4) led by Gopi Kanta Talukdar (Clerk) met the Chief Personnel Officer and explained the difficulties of the employees arising out of proposed simultaneous recovery of these two advances. The C.P.O. expressed his inability to take any decision in this regard and advised the deputationists to see the General Manager on his return from tour on 12.11.70. Accordingly on 12.11.70 at about 10.30 AM about 250 Rly. employees assembled in front of the Administrative building, Maligaon for staging a demonstration in violation of the Dist. Magistrate's order declaring Maligaon a protected place and prohibiting such demonstration in the N.F. Rly. Head Quarters protected place. They shouted slogans protesting against simultaneous recovery of two advances. When the demonstrators came to know that the G.M. had not yet returned to the H. Qrs. and the C.P.O. also away, they decided to meet the Dy. C. P. O. to put forth their demands. When all the demonstrators led by G. K. Talukder (Clerk), J. M. Biswas (Clerk-COS's Office), S. M. Talukder (Clerk-XEN, Pandu) Kanan Roy (Clerk-C. M Office) Samsul Huda (Clerk-COS) and J. B. Sen Gupta (Clerk-FA & CO's Office) went to go upstairs for this purpose, the R.P.F. Officers and men along with the Police Officers present prevented them

from going upstairs. The Dy. C.P.O. was informed of the wish of the demonstrators. When the Dy. C.P.O. refused to come down and meet demonstrators as they were from an unrecognised union they became agitated and made and made an abortive attempt to break through the Police/RPF cordon.

During the lunch break at about 1.30 P.M. the Dy. C.P.O. and other officers come out for going for lunch, when, the demonstrators surrounded the officers. They also started pelting brick-bats and stones as a result of which 13 police personnel who were trying to protect the Officers. During the melee one of the demonstrator attempted to stab Shri Gangadhar Gogoi, City Inspector. The attempt was foiled by an accompanying constable. Seeing the violent activities of the crowd the police had to resort to a mild lathi charge to disperse the unruly crowd and as a result six Rly. employees were injured. These employees were immediately removed to Rly. Hospital and given medical aid. Shri Muktan, S.D.M. Gauhati who was proceeding to the H. Qrs. escorted by one S.I. was also assaulted along with the S.I. accompany him.

Just after this incident demonstrators went to the office and called out other Rly. employees who came out of the respective offices and took out a procession (2000) which paraded the main road around the Rly. H. Qrs. premises shouting slogans against the Police and R.P.F. and demanding immediate suspension of Dy. C.P.O. Shri Nathaniel. They also demanded a Judicial Inquiry into the alleged atrocities committed by the Police/R.P.S.F. They held a public meeting (1500) at Gol Park, Maligaon from 4.15 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. with Kedar Goswami (Clark-XEN-Pandu) in chair. J.M. Biswas (clerk) and the President delivered speeches assailing the conduct of the Dy.

C.P.O. for calling for the Police for committing atrocities. It adopted resolutions demanding removal of the Dy. C.P.O. from this Rly. and Judicial Inquiry into Police/R.P.F. atrocities. It also decided to observe 'pen down strike' on 13.11.70 in all the offices in the H. Qrs. After the meeting they took out another procession (500) which paraded the main road from meeting place to Nambari shouting similar slogans.

In this connection, four cases, namely, 3 (II) 70 u/s 143/147/148/149/342 I.P.C., 4 (II) 70 u/s 148/149/353/337/338/307 I.P.C., 5 (II) 70 u/s 147/353/147/148/149/342 I.P.C. and 6 (II) 70 u/s 147/353/379 IPC, have been registered at Jalukbari P.S. on the complaint of Dy. C.P.O. Shri Nathaniel, City Inspector Ganga Dhar Gogoi Shri K. Muktan, S.D.M., Gauhati and S.I. Biren Saikia of Gauhati P.S. respectively. Fifteen accd. persons (all Rly. employee) have so far been arrested and forwarded in custody.

The proposed pen-down strike on 13.11.70 was, however, not materialised due to intervention of N.P. Rly. Mazdoor Unions leaders (Indibor Konwar).

A demonstration (1000) was staged on 13.11.70 between 12 noon and 1-45 P.M. at the entrance gate of the Administrative building, Maligaon by shouting slogans on the same set of demands. During the demonstration a deputation (6) led by Indibor Konwar (N.F.Rly. M.U.), Chitta Mukharjee, Manik Sengupta met the G.M. in his office room (up stairs) and put forth their grievances before him for redress. The G.M. gave a patient hearing and expressed his inability to meet their demands. He, however, advised them to submit a memorandum incorporating all their demands so that he could forward the same to the Rly. Board for necessary action. The G.M. also came down and addressed the demonstrators on the same time.

A section of the demonstrators led by some members of the Co-ordination committee then proceeded in procession (30) which paraded from H. Qrs. premises Gol Park shouting similar slogans. At Gol Park a public meeting was held (200) from 2 P.M. to 2-45 P.M. with Lalit Sarma (Rly. employee) in the chair. It adopted resolutions demanding dismissal of the Dy. C.P.O. Judicial Inquiry, release of all arrested Rly. employees and withdrawal of all orders of arrest pending against Rly. employees. Mohanlal Mukharjee (CPT-R) advocated for a stronger agitation on this issue and assured all help and co-operation from AITUC (CPI-R). Other speakers, namely Ajit Chattarjee, Subhash Karmakar, Harmohan Das (CPM-Rly) also urged upon Rly. workers for unity for a broad based agitation.

A public meeting (150) organised by N.F.Rly. employees Union (I.N.T.U.C.) was held on 15.11.70 evening at Gol Park, Maligaon with Sarat Ch. Singha (APCC) in chair. J. N. Chaki (General Secretary), Samsul Huda (clerk) and the president delivered speeches expressing concern over indiscriminate arrest of Rly. employees by the Police for incident of 12.11.70 at Maligaon and urging upon Govt. to issue directives to the Police to discontinue such arrest and to release all arrested persons unconditionally.

On 16.11.70 from 1 P.M. to 1-30 P.M. a demonstration (15) was staged at entrance gate of the Administrative Building under the leadership of Harmohan Das (CPM) and Dilip Mukharjee. They shouted same set of slogans. During demonstration a deputation (4) led by Harmohan Das met the C.P.O. and submitted a memorandum demanding withdrawal of R.P.F. from Rly. H. Qrs. release of arrested persons, compensation to all injured Rly. employees, dismissal of the Dy. C.P.O. etc. It is learnt that they will stage similar demonstration, on November 17 &

18, 1970 also. If no favourable decision is taken within 18.11.70 they will go for bigger agitational activities including picketting and gherao."

Sir, in this connection, as I said yesterday, receive the memorandum from the N.F Rly. Employees Union. It was addressed to me by the President Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha and the General Secretary Shri J. N. Chaki.

"Respected Sir,

Respectfully we invite your kind attention to the resolutions, adopted at the emergent meeting of the workers of the Unoin on 14.11.70 and the telegraphic request made to you on the said date. The copies of the resolutions and telegram are enclosed for your kind perusal

To recapitulate, we submit as under :

- (a) that some Railway employees demonstrated in the Maligaon Rly. head-quarters offices campus on 12.11.70 against the simultaneous recoveries on account of the Festival and Flood advances granted in their favour, to avoid financial difficulties on account of the heavy recoveries.
- (b) that all on a sudden the armed Police and R.P.F. personnel were mobilised, presumably, at the request of the Officers of the Railway administration. Police started the wanton and random Lathi-charge on the Railway employees inside the offices campus and at one of the entrances to the Office buildings approximately during the lunch period. Consequently a good number of employees sustained injuries.
- (c) that as a sequel to the Lathi-charge the Railway employees in the head-quarters offices got gravely shocked and aggrieved, and it almost shaped as a pandemic. The situation got aggravated.

- (d) that the police have started indiscriminate arrests of innocent people under the grab of the follow-up action. This has put a premium on the already forced sad and grave state of affairs.

In view of the above, we strongly feel that a Judicial Inquiry into the whole affairs of 12.11.70 in and around the Maligaon Railway Headquarters offices together with the events thereafter may kindly be instituted immediately to bring the guilty to books so as to put a stop to the recurrence.

We earnestly hope that your exalted office will very kindly accede to our above request to grant justice and peace to the Railway employees in the area.

With the kindest regards.

Sir, for the information of the House I may submit that all the arrested persons have been released on bail in the meanwhile. Sir, I have also got the injury report of the injured persons. It is a long list and I do not want to take the time of the House. I am placing it on the table of the House for the perusal of the hon Members. Regarding the demands of the Employees Union the matters is being considered.

The Asaam Fixation of Ciling on Land Holding (Amendment) Bill 1970

The 17th November, 1970

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সিদিনাখন এই বিল সম্পর্কত যিবিলাক সংশোধনী আহিছিল সেই সংশোধনী সন্দর্ভত ক'বলৈ আবন্ত কৰিছিলোঁ আৰু প্ৰথম সংশোধনীটো ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ আছিল। Provided that the lands used for ancillary purpose shall not exceed 25% under the bushes.

চাব, এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ যিখন বিল আছে সেই বিলত ৪ নম্বৰ 'clause Provided'ত দিয়া আছে : Provided that the State Government may allow more lands to be held for ancillary purposes and any increase in area under special cultivation of tea is accordance with the rule as may be prescribed.

চাব, এই clause টো ইয়াত দিয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল যে, আমাৰ যিবিলাক বাগিচা আছে সেইবিলাকত সকলোতে সমান মাটি নাই। কিছুমান সৰু বাগিচা আছে যাৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ৩০০ একৰতকৈও কম আৰু কিছুমান বেচি মাটি থকা বাগান আছে— যিবিলাকত ৪ হাজাৰ একৰতকৈও বেচি মাটি আছে। চাব, আমি যদি এই সংশোধনীটো গ্ৰহণ কৰোঁ আৰু যদি সকলোবিলাক বাগানৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণৰ কথা বিবেচনা নকৰি ২৫ শতাংশ কৰি দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া'হলে ডাঙৰ বাগানবিলাকে বেছি সুবিধা পাব আৰু সৰুবিলাকে মাটি নাপাবই। এইটো এই বিল মতে Slab System কৰিব লাগে। এইটো কৰিলে ডাঙৰ আৰু সৰু বাগানবিলাকে সমানে মাটি পাব। আৰু এইটো এনে কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰা হৈছে।

চাব, এই Rule কৰাৰ সংক্ৰান্তত, এই Rule খন কৰাৰ পিচত এই Rule আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ Subordinate Legislation Committee এ পৰীক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। যিহেতুকে এইখন এখন অতি আৱশ্যকীয়, দৰকাৰী আৰু এখন গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিল। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ যিবিলাক Rule Subordinate Legislation Committee এ পাচ কৰে সেই মতে কাম কৰিব

লাগিব। সেই বিষয়ে সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যৰে পৰামৰ্শ লম বুলি ভাবিছোঁ। গতিকে মই ভাবো যে, এইটোৰ উদ্দেশ্য এইটো নহয় যে, ডাঙৰ বাগিচা-বিলাকক বেচি মাটি দিয়া হ'ব। সেই কাৰণেই এই ২৫% টো যদি ধৰা হয় তেনেহ'লে বহুত সুবিধা হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই এই বিষয়টোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছোঁ।

তাৰপাচত চাব, আমাৰ যিবিলাক সংশোধনী আহিছে সেই বিলাকৰ সম্পৰ্কত বিশেষকৈ Ancillary Purpose, আমাৰ Clause (4)ত যিখিনি ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে তাৰ সংশোধনী আহিছে। এই সংশোধনীবিলাকৰ বিষয়ে এটা এটাকৈ ক'ব খুজিছোঁ। চাব আমাৰ যিবিলাক Exception ধৰা হৈছে, সেইবিলাক Ancillary Purposeত ঘোষণা কৰিছে। এইবিলাক বাগানৰ লগত সন্মত নাই। এখন চাহবাগিচা চলাবলৈ হ'লে সেই বাগানখনক কিছু পৰিমাণৰ মাটি Ancillary Purposeৰ কাৰণে দিয়া নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। সেই প্ৰয়োজন অনুসৰি আমি ইয়াতে ৮টা lands used for Manager's, Assistant Manager's and other officials Bungalows; lands lying within boundaries of the actual planted areas, lands used for nurseries including shade trees.... lands used for any other building built by management as a statutory requirement under any law for the time being in force, lands used for seed bari, land used as may be needed for rotational plantation to maintain the planted areas as on appointed day but not exceeding 5 percent of the planted area.....

এইখিনি ধৰা হৈছে। এইখিনিৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰথম এটা সংশোধনী Clause (8)ত দিয়া হৈছে 'Rule IIত এটা Providedৰ প্ৰশ্ন ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰয়াই উত্থাপন কৰিছে। সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ ১৫০ বিঘাৰ পৰা ৭৫ বিঘালৈ মাটিৰ চিলিং লৈ নমাই আনি 'Provided' লগাই দিব লাগে Clause (4)ৰ Providedৰ লগত। এইটো দ্বিতীয় পৃষ্ঠাত দিয়া আছে Provided further that this land will not be applicable in case of traditional joint family of the Scheduled Tribes.

চাব, এইটো ঠিক যে, আমাৰ মিসি সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মিসকল লোক আছে সেই সকলে খোঁথ পৰিয়াল হিচাবে একেলগে বসবাস কৰে। যদি তেওঁলোকক এই সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে কোনো আঁচনি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ নকৰে তেনেহ'লে

Confusion ৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব ; আৰু সেই Confusion বন্ধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কেনেকৈ সমন্বয় ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে তাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছো। আজি যিবিলাক Traditional Joint Family আছে সেই অনুসূচীত জাতিসকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই আইনখন প্ৰয়োগ নকৰিলে কাৰ কিমান মাটি আছে কোৱা টান হৈ পৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ Tribal মানুহবিলাকক বেছি মাটি বখাত সহায় কৰিম আৰু মই চিন্তা কৰি পাইছো যে, আমাৰ যিবিলাক পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা বেছি বা Joint Family ৰ যি সংখ্যা আছে সেইমতে Joint Family means a family of which the members are descendants from a common ancestor and have a common mess, shall include wife or husband, as the case may be, but shall exclude married daughters and their children.

চাৰ, আমাৰ যিখন Select Committee আছে সেই Committee য়ে family সম্পৰ্কে এটা সংজ্ঞা দিছে যদি এইবোৰ বিলত সুমুৱাই দিয়া হয় তেনেহ'লে আমাৰ যিটো ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই সংশোধনীৰ কথা কৈছে Family includes husband and wife and unmarried children.

এইটো যদি পৰিয়ালৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় তেনেহ'লে আমাৰ যিটো সংশয় সেই পৰিয়ালবিলাকক বেছি মাটি দিয়া সম্পৰ্কে সন্দেহ দূৰ হৈ যাব। আমাৰ গিৰিয়েক, বৈদ্যিক আৰু অবিবাহিত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে এটা পৰিয়াল হয়, মাটি পাব। বিবাহ হোৱাৰ পিছত বেলেগ পৰিয়াল বুলি গণ্য কৰা হ'ব। যদি সদনে সন্মতি দিয়ে তেনেহ'লে মই সংশোধনী গ্ৰহণ কৰিম।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :— তেনেহ'লে ১২।১৩।১৪ বছৰীয়া ল'ৰাক বিয়া কৰাই দিলে বেলেগ পৰিয়াল হ'ব নেকি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury :— ১-৪-১৯৭০ তাৰিখৰ পিচৰ পৰা এইটো প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব। অবিবাহিত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক একে পৰিয়ালৰ বুলি ধৰা হয়। তাৰপিচত, চাৰ, শ্ৰীঅতুল গোস্বামী, লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী আৰু বিনয়কৃষ্ণ বোষে যিটো Amendment আনিছে, In clause 4, sub-section 2, the words 'purpose and ancillary thereto' occurring between the words 'be' and 'on' shall be deleted.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law, custom and agreement no person shall be entitled as owner or tenant of lands for special cultivation of tea in

excess of such land as has been used for special cultivation of tea and purposes ancillary thereto on the appointed day.

ইয়াতে এটা কথা আছে যে, চাহ খেতিৰ বাহিৰে অন্য মাটি তেওঁলোকক দিব নালাগে বুলি কৈছে। যেনেকৈ ধানৰ বাবে ভৰাল, গৰুৰ বাবে গোহালী, অন্যান্য শিল্পৰ বাবে আনুসংগিক মাটি ৰাখিব লাগিব।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— চাৰ, মই এটা স্পষ্টীকৰণ বিচাৰিছো।

Notwithstanding anythig to the contrary in any law, custom or agreement no person shall be entitled as owner or tenant lands for special cultivation of tea in excess of such land as has been used for special cultivation of tea and purposes ancillary thereto on the appointed date.

চাৰ, ইয়াতে Provided বুলি, Repetition কৰিছে। ফলত দুটা সূত্রত মাটি ল'ব পৰা হৈছে। Provided that the State Government may allow more lands to be held for ancillary purposes and for increase in area under special cultivation of tea in accordance with the rules as may be prescribed.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : যদিও এইটো কিছু পৰিমাণে হৈছে এইটো আইনত থকাটো উচিত নহয়। এইটো স্পষ্ট কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই clause টো পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব যাতে মূল বিন্যাসত effect নকৰে।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Ancillary Purpose কে ধৰি Double meaning কৰে Sub-section ২ মতে, চাহৰ কাৰণে মাটি ল'ব আকৌ Ancillary Purpose ৰ কাৰণেও মাটি ল'ব Sub-section ২ মতে। গতিকে This may be misinterpreted in that way.

Mr. Speaker : The house stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

After Lunch

(The House re-assembled with the Hon'ble Speaker in the Chair at 2 P.M. today the 17 November, 1970).

Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker : I convened a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee under Rule 230 of the Rules of procedure & Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly today at 12.30 P.M.

It was decided in the meeting as follows :

- i) That the House may re-assemble for the second part of the Session on 4th December 1970 instead of on 28th December as decided earlier.
- ii) The House may sit on 5th December also which is a Saturday. On both these days (4th and 5th December) Government business will be taken up.
- iii) The detailed programme of business to be taken up during the second part of the Session will be decided in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

I hope this has the approval of the House ?

(The House indicated approval)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : How long it will take Sir ?

Mr. Speaker : It will depend on the nature of the business.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, at least just to make up these things a few days should be specially allotted for the Private Members' Business.

Nomination of Members to the Employment Review Committee

Mr. Speaker : I shall now announce the names of Members nominated by me to the Employment Review

Committee to fill the vacancies caused due to resignation of some Members.

1. Shri Manik Chandra Das, M.L.A.

2. Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya, M.L.A.

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) :

I take the Amendment No. 12. It is the same as the Amendment of Shri Huda and this cannot be accepted. I then take amendment No. 13. That amendment has already been accepted by the house. It was decided to give effect to the Bill from 1st April 1970. Therefore, Sir, this amendment is redundant. No. 14. As the House has already accepted, that Bill should also come into effect from 1st April 1970.

No. 15. The amendment moved by Shri Giasuddin Ahmed is not acceptable to us. No. 16. That point has been discussed in amendment No. 12. I cannot accept the amendment.

No. 17. Our intention is to give tenancy rights to these people. They will get independent right over the land they are in occupation and, therefore, this amendment cannot be accepted.

No. 18. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya wants to insert an item, *viz*, land used for religious institution, burial or cremation ground and grazing ground. The Government's intention is to reserve an area for use as grazing, which will be the village common. Therefore "grazing ground" may be excluded. Without this portion I accept the amendment. The subsequent clauses may be renumbered accordingly.

Amendment No. 19 of Shri Jogen Saikia is covered by "land used for staff building including labour lines" (item) (ii). If there is any vagueness this may be accepted. But my idea is that "staff" includes all these. With regard to the second part, *viz.*, "lands lying within the boundaries of the actual planted areas", that cannot be accepted in toto. It may be acceptable if tenanted khet land is excluded.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : May I know whether the persons working in the gardens and cultivating land for years together will be considered as tenants ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Yes, they will come under the definition of "tenant". Then amendment No 20.

Shri Phani Bora : এটা কথা হৈছে— এইটো "lands lying within the boundaries of the actual planted areas"—what does it mean ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Suppose there is a plantation and between the plantation there are 4, 5 or 6 bighas of land lying fallow. To maintain the compactness of the garden we want that area to be excluded, so that the compactness of the planted area may be maintained.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The compactness of the garden has to be maintained no doubt. But what if, in the name of compactness, the tea garden owners plant something only to cover up that particular area of land ? Where is the portection ? How this can be checked ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : As I have already said, this consideration will be made only in relation to the existing conditions. There are some island circled by plantations. In such cases, excluding the tenanted khet lands, those areas may be left out for the gardens to maintain the compactness of the garden.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : So far as I know, there are some tea gardens in the Jorhat subdivision where in some areas there was no plantation. But with a view to cover up these areas they have planted some kinds of plants in and around the tea gardens. My point is that even under the existing conditions these areas should not be left out for the sake of compactness.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Suppose an area forms an island inside the planted area of a tea garden. If that area is not left to the gardens there will be difficulty. That is why I propose to accept that amendment but with the exclusion of tenanted khet land so that the interest of the tenants does not suffer.

Shri Phani Bora : That will mean nothing since there is no record of rights. Say, there is an area of 50 bighas of land within a tea garden which is being cultivated by the tenants. But since there is no record of rights the owners may say there is no tenant and so this should be included within the garden.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : There are some records of rights prepared by tea garden owners also, but in some cases, as Mr. Bora says, there may not be any record of rights. But those will be governed by physical verification. I shall ascertain physical possession by verification and giving hearing to the tenants.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : There are some areas which are under the cultivation of tea garden labour or ex-tea garden labour. Suppose, in the name of compactness the tea garden owners evict them from those areas. In what way this is to be checked ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : As I have already said, the tenants will never be displaced. We are going

to give them independent rights, they will become landlords themselves after the Act comes into force. Since this Act will come into force from 1st April 1970, the right is already there and, therefore, the provision 'excluding the tenanted khetland' has been made. No tenant will be disturbed from their possession. All possible care will be taken so that none of them is disturbed.

Then I come to amendment No. 20 of Shri Debeswar Sarmah. Regarding bamboo bari, there has been a great controversy. It is also a fact that many tea gardens maintain bamboo baris. From the labour representatives also I have come to know of this. While some bamboo plantations may be included in the list of ancillary purposes, but 'bamboo bari' as such cannot be accepted.

In plantation of bamboos the management invest labour and capital and therefore there is some force in including bamboo bari but that may not exceed 50 bighas.

Thatch bari cannot be accepted and landing strips for light air craft cannot be accepted. Grazing ground cannot be accepted but the labourers in the tea gardens may use the Government grazing ground undisturbed.

Then land for conal work. I oppose but provision for burial ground I accept. The land for mulch growing and land for Grow More Food project I oppose. Then Khet land for working Labourers I oppose but they will be given priority in settlement of land. Land for local bazars I oppose.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, there are some Godholi bazars. Every evening there is some kind of bazar. What will happen to these bazars ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Whatever land is required for bazars will be reserved by Government for that purpose as in the case of village. Then land for Puja fields ; there is already a provision for land for religious purposes. Land for brick fields I oppose.

Then I come to the amendments of Shri Sanatan. These thing are already there in the Bill upto amendment XVI Grazing ground I oppose, burial ground accepted, land for local bazar opposed, land for puja field accepted, khet land opposed. About existing bamboo bari I have already said that I accept it upto 50 bighas but thatch bari cannot be accepted. Then land for Consumers' Co-operative store and other shops I oppose but if there is any co-operative store Government may give land which will not form part of ancillary purposes. Land for Manag rial staff buildings, it is already there, Land for cattle pound is opposed but that will be given by Government. Land for school buildings, the provision is already there.

Then I come to the amendment of Shri Bhattacharjee and others. Seed bari is a part of tea plantation and therefore we have already decided to accept that.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : We are for deletion of this provision.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I oppose the deletion.

Then I come to the amendment of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, 'in item (viii)' the figure '5' shall be substituted by the figure '7'. As far as I have calculated, five percent is quite sufficient for rotational plantation and therefore I accept five percent and not seven percent. Then about his next amendment.

I have already explained that I have accepted the amendment of Shri Jogen Saikia. Then land for firewood

I oppose it. Then about land for any other purpose which, in the opinion of Government, is considered essential for the compactness and development of tea estate. I have already explained that.

Then about amendment No. 23, I have already said that this Bill will come into force from 1st April 1970, Then about Shri Govinda Kalita's amendment

Shri Govinda Kalita : আমাৰ সংশোধনী আছে— Provided that for special reason to be recorded in writing, the Collector may permit transfer or partition of the land or any portion thereof.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : That right has been reserved by Government and, therefore, there will be no misuse of land, and so this permission is not necessary.

*Shri Govinda Kalita : মই ভাবো এইটোৰ দ্বাৰা Loop hole হ'লে বেনামী Transfer কৰিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণে মই delete কৰাটোকে বিচাৰো। এই সম্পৰ্কে মোৰ ক'বলগীয়া আছে। এইটো Amendment ত মই ক'ব খুজো যে, 'No person who, on or after the appointed day, uses land for purposes other than that for which the land was granted as F.S., 30 years' lease, 45 years' lease or as N.L.R. (New lease rules) for special cultivation under various Acts and Rules as provided under the Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886, shall hold the land under the said Rules and such land shall automatically revert to Government'.

চাৰ, চাহ বাগানৰ কাৰণে যি মাটি দিয়া হৈছে তাত চাহ গছ নাই। চাহ বাগিচাৰ বাবে মাটি দিছে— কিন্তু তাত গছ নাই। গতিকে দেখা যায় যি উদ্দেশ্যে মাটি দিছে সেই উদ্দেশ্যত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই। সেই মাটিতো চৰকাৰী হব লাগিব। চাৰ, এই সংক্ৰান্তত মই কেইটামান উদাহৰণ দিব খুজিছো। কাৰণ সমস্যাটো জটিল সমস্যা। অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ চাহ বাগানত বহুতো খেৰ, বাঁহৰ বাবে মাটি আছে। মই মাত্ৰ আমাৰ গুৱাহাটী চহৰত যিবিলাক চাহ বাগান আছে তাৰ কথাহে আলোচনা কৰিম। আমাৰ

গুৱাহাটী মিউনিসিপালিটীৰ ভিতৰত আৰু বাহিৰত প্ৰায় ৪০ খন চাহ বাগান আছে আৰু এই মাটিবিলাক Fee simple grantৰ ভিতৰত আছে। চম্ভুপুৰ গ্ৰাণ্টতো পানবাৰী মৌজাৰ ভিতৰত আৰু চুনচালি Mr. J. S. H. Gilman এ Settlement পাইছিল ১২০ বিঘা ২ কঠা ১৩ লোচা মাটিত ২৯-৩-১৮৭৬ চনত। চম্ভুপুৰ চৌধুৰী পাৰাত Mr. D. Bruce য়ে ৪৭ বিঘা ১২ লোচা মাটি ৩-৫-১৮৭২ চনত পায়। ফটাশিলত পুলিন ফুকনে ১৫৪ বিঘা ২ কঠা ৫ লোচা মাটি পায় ৩-৬-১৮৭৫ চনত।

Fee simple Grant :

		বিঘা/কঠা/লোচা	
(১) গোচালা গ্ৰেণ্ট	fee simple	২৬০	১৫
(২) ফটাশিল গ্ৰেণ্ট	তৰফ বৰুৱা	১৫৪	২ ৫
(৩) প্ৰিগউদ গ্ৰেণ্ট	গিৰিজা চৌধুৰী	৭৫৬	১ ৫
(৪) ওদালবাকাৰ Grant	গিৰিজা চৌধুৰী	১৫১	১ ৫
(৫) লটাশিল	চৰকাৰে কিনি লয়। Settlement অনুমান ১৯৫৫-৫৬ ৪৫ চন grant —ৰাধিকানন্দ চৌধুৰী।	১১১	১ ৫

(৬) ইনডিপেণ্ডেণ্ট grant fee simple নৰেণ বৰুৱা— ১২১

	জান বৰুৱা		
(৭) বাম চাহিল Grant fee simple	মাণিক চৌধুৰী	১৩৭৪	২ ৮
(৮) চুনচালি Grant „ „	দমৰেং	১২০২	২ ৩
(৮) (ক) চৌধুৰীজন Grant „ „	দমৰেং	৪০০	১২
(৯) হাণ্ডুৱাঘুলি একচনা Grant	দমৰেং	৬৬১	৩ ৮
(১০) বৰাতি বৰখাট „ „	দমৰেং	৬১৭	২ ৩
(১১) নুনমাটি Grant fee simple	দমৰেং	১৩৫৭	১ ৯
(১২) ক্লিথাৰেস „ „ „	মাণিক চৌধুৰী	১৫১২	২ ১০
(১৩) ৰাজাবাৰী „ „ „	মাণিক চৌধুৰী	৬২৯	১
(১৪) ১নং বন্দা „ „ „	আবুলখৈয়াৰ	২০৮	২
(১৫) ২নং বন্দা „ „ „	আৰতি ৰায়	২৯৩	২ ২
(১৬) পানী খাইটি „ „ „	অসম হাইকোট	১০৪৮	১১
(১৭) ভেবোৰ গাওঁ „ „ „	গিৰিজা চৌধুৰী	১৯	১৫
(১৮) বশিষ্ঠ „ „ „	সত্যেন লাহিৰী	১৮৪৭	৩ ১০
		৩১৬	৩ ১
(১৯) বামুনি মৈদান „ „	সৰোজ বৰদলৈ	২০	১৭

১. ৩৯১ ৩ ১৪

		Special Bisekh Mudai		বিঘা/কঠা/লোচা	
(১) Phatasil		Pulin Phukan		১১৯২	৩ ৬
(২) Kashim Jalukbari		Sailen Phukan		৩৮২	২ ১৩
(৩) Phatasil Nanke		Gosala (বিশেষ ন্যাতি)		৯০	৩ ১৮
Chandrapur Sat- pukhoria Pan bari	Owner, Mrs. R.N. M.W. Robertson Bainbridge H. G. L/24th December Bainbridge 12th 1887 June 1873.			900'00	Converted to fee simple.
Sunsali and Ramsa.	Mr. I.H.S. Gil- man at 29th Mar- ch 1876	Mr. J.H.S. Gil- man		572'00	Do
Chandmari Para Bausa.	Mr. D. Bruce 3rd May 1872	Basu Gapal Ch- andra Banerjee		119'00	Do
Chandmari Rau- sa.	Mr. T. E. Pinto 16th April 1874	Basu Dhauraj and Kaluram Agarwala		500'00	Do
Phatasil Beltala	Basu Balaram Phukan 3rd Jan- uary 1865	Baba Balaram Phukan		58'00	Do
GatanagarBausa	Mr. S.R.N. Phi- lipse 3rd July 1865	Basu Jainarayan 11th December 1882		86'00	Fee Simple
Green wood Bel- tala	Lower Assam Co. 6th March 1873	Munsi Jarmunna- ddin Ahmed 20th April '88		250'00	Converted to fee simple.
Gumaria Khan- jia Dimoria	Mr. G. D. Nash 2nd May 1864	Mr. J H S. Gil- man		750'00	Fee simple

এই হ'ল বৃহত্তম গুৱাহাটী চহৰৰ কথা। এনে ধৰণেই চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকসকলে মাটি লৈ আছে। আৰু তেনেকৈয়ে শ শ বিঘা মাটি লৈ বিঘাত ৫১০ হাজাৰকৈ বিক্ৰী অৰি আছে। অকল গুৱাহাটী চহৰৰ ভিতৰতে নহয় Studio ৰ ওচৰতো Deaf and Dumb স্কুলৰ নামতো মাটি লৈছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ক'ত কোটি কোটি টকা গৈছে তাৰ কোনো হিচাপ নাই।

চাব, আমাৰ ভাৱ হৈছে যে বৃহত্তম গুৱাহাটী চহৰত চৰকাৰে জমিদাৰী ব্যৱস্থাহে যেন চলাইছে। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু কৰ্তাসকলে পাইচা লৈ

সকলো কামকে কৰে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে গুৱাহাটী চহৰৰ Fee simple grant নামত হাজাৰ হাজাৰে মাটি লৈছে। মই জনাব ভিতৰত গুৱাহাটী চহৰতে ৭জন মানে বে-আইনীভাবে Fee simple grant ৰ মাটি লৈছে আৰু বাজহুৱা সম্পত্তি এনেভাবে হস্তগত কৰা সকলৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰথম শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা প্ৰবন্ধ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী, দ্বিতীয় গণেশ ফুকন Ex-Secretary, তৃতীয় খনিৰ বৰুৱা, Ex-Secretary, চতুৰ্থ কমলেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা Ex-Engineer ইত্যাদি।

(গোলমাল)

বৰ্তমান মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী তেতিয়া বাজহ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল। চেক্ৰেটাৰী জিভেন দাসকে আদি কৰি সেই কেইজনে যি খৰণৰ মড়মুত্ৰ কৰি বাইজৰ লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। আৰু চলিহাকে আদি কৰি আটাই কেইজনে মাটি ললে।

(গোলমাল)

“The Deed of Relinquishment made on the 16th day of August, 1967 between (1) Shri Radhicananda Choudhury, s/o Late Chidananda Choudhury (2) Shri Bhaskarananda Choudhury (3) Sri Kirananda Choudhury s/o Shri Radhicananda Choudhury (4) Srimati Chinmavee Adhikary w/o Shri Pendra Deb Adhikary executants No. (2), (3) and (4) being represented through their constituted Attorney Executant No. (1) Shri Radhicananda Choudhury resident of Gopinath Nagar c/o Smti Chinmayee Adhikary Gauhati (hereinafter called the first party which expression should include its executors, administrators and assigns of the one part and the Governor of Assam (hereinafter called the Governor) of the other part. And whereas the executants No. (2), (3) and (4) of the first party have by executing general power of attorney No. 229 dated 21st September 1948, No. 768 dated 27th September 1966 and No. 769 dated 27th September, 1966 and registered the office of Sub-Registrar at Allahabad on the 21st September, 1948 and Sub-Registrar, Gauhati on 27th April 1966 respectively

constituted and appointed Shri Radhicananda Choudhury as their attorney to enter into this agreement amongst other things in course of the general management of property. And whereas the first party is the full and absolute owner of the property specifically described in the schedule here into Sd/- Radhicananda Choudhury for self and as Attorney for Bashkarananda Choudhury Kirananda Choudhury for self and as Attorney for Bhaskarananda Choudhury Kirananda Choudhury Smti Chinmoyee Adhikari (P.T.O) (page No. 2) (2) and whereas the Governor taking it to be a Sarkari property setteled the same to the different persons on receipt of a premium of Rs. 6929 (Rupees six thousand nine hundred and nine) only on account of land revenue and local rate. And whereas the Governor agreed to pay the aforesaid sum of Rs. 6929 (Rupees six thousand nine hundred and twenty nine) only received on account of the aforesaid property to the first party. And wheres the first party agreed by a Deed of agreement executed on 21st July, 1967 to relinquish the right title and interest over the said property in favour of the Governor on receipt of the aforesaid sum. And whereas the first party received the said sum now by way of adjustment against a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs paid by the Governor to the first party an advance payment for acquisition of some other land. Now this Deed witnesses as follows :— (1) That the first party hereby relinquishes in favour of the Governor the right title and interest in respect of the property described in the schedule hereunto (2) That on such relinquishment the property of the schedule absolutely vests in the Governor (3) That the first party shall not dispute or raise only objection regarding the relinquishment as hereby made and any objection if raised in future will be null and void. In witness thereof the parties have hereunto set their hands on the

day and year first above me tioned schedule a plot of land measuring 1 Bigha 4 Kathas 4 Lessas including in original dag No. 3651 of the Latasil fee simple grant No. 34 recorded in the general Register of Revenue Free fee simple grants and at present covered by Dag No. 4096, 4097, 4098, 4099, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4105, 4108 and 3651 of the said grant No. 34 sd/- Radhicananda Choudhury for self and attorney for Bhaskarananda Choudhury, Kirananda Choudhury Smti Chinmoyee Adhikari witnesses (1) Sd/- Mahesh Chandra Deka of Gauhati (2) Sd/- Daya Ram Das of Bharalumukh Santipur.

চাৰ, মাটিখিনি এই ধৰণে দিছে। এইটো হ'ল ৩৬৫১ দাগ নং ৪ কঠা মাটি উকীল শ্ৰীৰমেশ দাসৰ পুতেক প্ৰদ্যুৎ দাসক দিছে। ৪০৯৬ দাগ নং ১ বিঘা, ৪ কঠা, ৪ লোচা মাটি মেজৰ কমলেশ্বৰ বৰুৱাক দিছে। ৪০৯৭ নং দাগ ২ বিঘা ১ কঠা মাটি শ্ৰীখনি বৰুৱাক দিছে। ৪০৯৮ নং দাগ, ২ বিঘা, ৭ লোচা মাটি শ্ৰীগুণানন্দ দত্তক দিছে। ৪১৯৭ নং দাগ ১ বিঘা, ২ কঠা, ৭ লোচা মাটি শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহাক দিছে। ৪১০৭ নং দাগ ১ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ২ লোচা মাটি শ্ৰীসুৰেন বৰুৱাক দিছে। ৪১০৩ নং দাগ ইন্সপেক্টৰেচ শ্ৰীমতী প্ৰিয়লতা কাকতিয়ে পাইছে। ৪১০৫ নং দাগ ২ কঠা ১০ লোচা মাটি শ্ৰীগণেশ ফুকনে পাইছে। ৪১০৮ নং দাগ শ্ৰীলক্ষী গোস্বামীৰ ককায়েক শ্ৰীগকুল গোস্বামীয়ে পাইছে। এই ধৰণে আমাৰ উক্ত কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে মন্ত্ৰীসকললৈ লিখাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে বৰ্তমান গুৱাহাটীত মাটি দিয়াৰ আৰু formality আছে। এই কথাটো কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হ'ল। এই কাৰণে কৈছো এইখন original কাগজ। এইখন জবানবন্দী। তাৰ পিচত চতুৰ্থ বাৰ Revenue Secretary শ্ৰীজিতেন দাস নিজে গুৱাহাটীলৈ গৈছিল আৰু Circuit Houseত আছিল। মণ্ডল কাননগু আৰু S.D.C. ক মাতি আনি কলে যে, তোমালোকে draft কৰিছা নে নাই? তাৰ পিচত চালে যে হিচাব নিমিলে, সকলো ভুল হ'ল। তাৰ পিচত তেওঁ নিজে কাটি লিখিলে, এইবিলাক শ্ৰীজিতেন দাসৰ হাতৰ আখৰ।

(গণ্ডগোল)

এইবিলাক Jiten Das য়ে লিখিছে— তেখেতৰেই আখৰ; এইবিলাক তেখেতেই কাটি দিছে আৰু আকৌ ইয়াত লিখি দিছে :—

(বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

এই হ'ল কাণ্ড এতিয়া মাটি খিনি পালে এওঁলোকে আমাৰ বাইজৰ ৪ লাখ টকা গ'ল ই হ'ল ঘোৰ বহস্যৰ কথা, মাটি খিনি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা ৪ লাখ টকাত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে লৈ তেওঁলোকেই ৯৬ হাজাৰ টকাত দিলে; এইদৰে লাখ লাখ টকা অপচৰ হৈ আছে; নেতাসকলে চক্ৰান্ত কৰি Gauhati চহৰত এই ধৰণৰ এটা সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। চাহ বাগানৰ নামত গোশালা কৰিলে; এইটো কথা যদিও উল্লেখ কৰা ভুল হৈছে। গুৱাহাটী গোশালাতেই whole Assam ৰ Black Market চলিছে। এই গুৱাহাটীতেই Black Market আটাইতকৈ বেচি। মোৰ যদি ১ লাখ টকা white money থাকে কিয় গোশালাৰ পৰা ২ লাখ টকা ধৰে নোৱা নাম কৰি ৩ লাখ টকা জমাৰ নোৱাৰো। এইদৰে লাখে লাখে টকা অপচৰ হৈ আছে। অথচ চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ কোনো প্ৰতিষোধক ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা নাই। গুৱাহাটীত ২৬০ বিঘা Fee simple ৰ চাহ বাগানৰ মাটিত ৫৭ হাজাৰকৈ নাম দলীল হৈছে, garden ৰ নামত শিলৰ quarry ৰ নামত; তাত এতিয়া কোনো কোনো ঠাইত অট্টালিকা হৈছে, গতিকে মই কব খুজিছো চিলিং আইন কৰাৰ আগতে চৰকাৰে দিয়া মাটি বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'ব? মই কওঁ এই আইনখন amendment হ'ব লাগে আৰু অতি সোনকালে এই Amendment কৰি মাটিবিলাক চৰকাৰে ল'ব লাগে। নহলে চৰকাৰেই বিপদ হ'ব।

গুৱাহাটীত হিচাব কৰি চোৱা হৈছে Fee simple grant মাটি আৰু বিভিন্ন বৰকমৰ মাটি আবাদ কৰাৰ কাৰণে মৌজাদৰকৈ খাজনা সেই সকলে দিয়া নাই। চৰকাৰক ১/২ টকা মানকৈ কিবা এটা দিছে ফলত কেৱল Gauhati চহৰতেই গড়ে প্ৰায় ৫০/৪০ লাখ টকা চৰকাৰৰ লোকচান হৈ গৈছে। ফাটী বজাৰতেই বেচি।

গুৱাহাটী চহৰত সাধাৰণ চাকৰীয়াল কেৰাণী, মহৰী আদিয়ে মাটি পাইছে কিন্তু পট্টা এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই আৰু পট্টা নোহোৱাকৈ মাটি কিনিছে। Gauhati চহৰতেই একমাত্ৰ পট্টা থকা মানুহ হ'ল ব্ৰিটিছ চৰকাৰ অহাৰ সময়ত ফাটী বজাৰত কেইজনমান Scheduled Casteৰ মানুহ আৰু মাছখোৱাৰ কেইজনমান মুচলমান লোকৰ হৈ ম্যাদী পট্টা আছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে বাকীবিলাকে পট্টা নোহোৱাকৈ কিনিছে। এই অৱস্থাটো কেৱল গুৱাহাটীতেই নহয় মজলদৈতো এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা হৈছে গোটেই অসমতে হৈছে বুলি কলেও বঢ়াই কোৱা নহ'ব। গতিকে মোৰ মতে Amendment টো গ্ৰহণযোগ্য।

*Shri A. N. Akram Hussain : এই মাটিখিনি ১৯৬৬ চনৰ আগৰে কথা, চিলিং গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ আগৰ কথা। এতিয়া আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আশ্বাস দিব লাগিব— এই Grant ৰ মাটিখিনি ৪।৫ জন মানুহক খাচ কৰি দিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নামত বিনা পইচাতে কৰি দিছে; চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক ৪ লাখ টকা দি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা ৫ হাজাৰ কম দি ৯৬ হাজাৰত কিনিিলে। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে price limitation লৈ মাটি নোৱা বুলি কৈছে : গতিকে এইবিলাক cancel কৰিব লাগে।

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Fee simple grant ৩৫।৪০ Rulesৰ মাটি Gauhati ত বিক্ৰী হোৱা বুলি কৈছে।

*Shri Maneswar Boro : আমাৰ শ্ৰীগোবিন্দ কলিতাই যিটো amendment আনিছে সেইটো কিমান দূৰ সত্য জনাব নে?

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সেই কাৰণে মই বৰ্তমান কৈছিলো যে Industry কেনে ভাৱে নষ্ট কৰিছে সেই সংক্ৰান্তত যি উদ্দেশ্যে মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই উদ্দেশ্য বাৰ্থ হৈছে। এইদৰে মাটি পটুন দিয়াৰ ফলত Industryৰ অকল্যাণ হৈছে। এইবিলাক Grant ৰ যিবিলাক মাটি পটুন দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাক মাটিৰ কিছুমান মৌলিক স্বত্ব আছে আৰু তদন্ত কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰাৰও ব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু সেই ব্যৱস্থা অনুসৰি কোনোবাই যদি মাটি বিক্ৰী কৰে চৰকাৰে তাত একো নকৰে কাৰণ এইবিলাক মৌলিক স্বত্ব ইয়াৰ ওপৰত কোনেও হাত দিব নোৱাৰে। এইবিলাক অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিলে Urban ceiling লৈ গোলমাল হব পাৰে। খেতি নকৰা মাটিত সেইবিলাক আছে নে নাই সেই বিষয়ে Land Revenue য়ে amendment আনিব।

কিন্তু খেতিৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক মাটি, তেনেকুৱা মাটি ল'ব নোৱাৰে; কিন্তু চাহ গছ য'ত নাই, এই আইন পাচ হোৱাৰ পিচতো তাত এই আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলেও ৭৫ বিঘাতকৈ অধিক মাটিত কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Govinda Kalita : ৭৫ বিঘাতকৈ তলত যিবিলাক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে তাত কি হ'ব?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : এইখন আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে ৭৫ বিঘাৰ অতিৰিক্ত মাটি আৰু.....

Shri Govinda Kalita : ৭৫ বিঘাৰ তলৰ যিবিলাক Grant আছে সেই বিলাকৰ কি হ'ব ?

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সেইবিলাকত যদি বায়ত আছে তেতিয়াহ'লে সেই বিলাক Tenant চলিয়েই থাকিব। এতিয়া যিখিনি কথা আমাৰ Kalita ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে সেইখিনি কথা আগেয়ে জনা হ'লে এই সম্পৰ্কত আমি সকলো fact সদনৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰিলোহেঁতেন। কিন্তু আজি এই বিষয়টো নিয়মমতে উত্থাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই ইয়াৰ উত্তৰটো ভালদৰে দিব নোৱাৰো। সদস্যসকলে যিখিনি কথা কৈ আছে বা সংশোধনী হৈ গৈছে তাত কোনেও এই কথাটো Move কৰা নাই আৰু সেই কাৰণেই মই এই বিষয়ত বিতংভাৱে উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰিলো। কিন্তু এটা কথা মই কৈছো যে, এই মাটিবিলাক বিক্ৰী কৰোতে আইন মতেই বিক্ৰী কৰা হৈছে বা আইনমতেই হস্তান্তৰিত হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ এতিয়া যিটো সংশোধনী আহিছে সেই সংশোধনী মতে যিমান বিলাক মাটি ইতিমধ্যে বিক্ৰী হৈ গৈছে বা Fee simple grant ত ৩০ বছৰ ৪৫ বছৰ হৈ গৈছে সেই মাটি ঘূৰাই অনা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Shri Govinda Kalita : কি হ'ব ?

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সম্ভৱ নহয়। যি কিনিছে সেইটো আৰু ঘূৰাই অনা সম্ভৱ নহয়। আমাৰ এই আইন বাহাল হয় ১৯৭০ চনৰ পহিলা এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা। গতিকে ১৯৭০ চনৰ আগতে যিবিলাক মাটি লোৱা হৈ গৈছে সেইবিলাকত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

*Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথাখিনি স্পষ্ট হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ কলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি এটা সংশোধনী দিছে সেই সংশোধনীত এটা গুৰুতৰ অভিযোগ আনিছে। কথাটো হৈছে যিবিলাক মাটি Fee simple grant ত দিয়া হয় সেই মাটি এটা বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থাৎ চাহ খেতিৰ কাৰণে, মই এইটো original আইনখনৰ মতেহে কৈছো।

এই বিলাক মাটিত এই চিলিং আইন প্ৰযোজ্য নহয়। এই original আইন খনৰ শেষত কৈছে— (c) (i) land held for special cultivation of tea or purposes ancillary thereto.

চাহ খেতিৰ কাৰণে যিমান মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই মাটিখিনি যদি চাহ খেতিত প্ৰয়োগ নকৰি বেলেগ কামত প্ৰয়োগ কৰে তেতিয়াহ'লে এই আইন প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব অৰ্থাৎ চাহ খেতি নথকাৰ কাৰণে ১৫০ বিঘাৰ ওপৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিব। Original আইনখনত এইটো বহলাই কোৱা হৈছে

যে, যি বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যৰ কাৰণে এই মাটি Fee simple grant ত দিয়া হৈছে সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰে যদি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা নাই— এই মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে গুৱাহাটীত চাহ খেতিৰ কাৰণে Fee simple grant ত মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল সেইখিনিৰ চাহ খেতি কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই চৰকাৰে সেই মাটি খিনি revert কৰি চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে। আজি শ্ৰীকলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো সংশোধনী আনিছে তাক যদি গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় তেতিয়াহ'লে গুৱাহাটী মহা নগৰীত এনেকৈ মাটি এটা বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যৰ কাৰণে লৈ সেই উদ্দেশ্যত ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰাকৈ থাকিব নোৱাৰিব। গতিকে এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সংশোধনীটো চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhary : চাব, মই কৈছো যে, যিবিলাক মাটি fee simple grant ত দিয়া হ'ল আৰু যিবিলাক মাটি ৩০।৪০ বছৰ হৈ তাত পট্টা পৰ্য্যন্ত দিয়া হ'ল সেই মাটি other than tea আদি উদ্দেশ্যৰে বিক্ৰী কৰা হৈছিল। এতিয়া গিলাচউদ্দিন চাহাবে যিটো কথা কৈছে— সেইটোৰ বিষয়ে আমিও চেষ্টা কৰিছিলো যে, যিখিনি মাটিত চাহ খেতি নাই, সেই খিনি মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ হুকুম দিছিলো। এতিয়া শ্ৰীকলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি খন বাগানৰ কথা কৈছে তাত তিনিজন অংশীদাৰ আছে আৰু প্ৰত্যেকৰে ১৫০ বিঘাকৈ ৪৫০ বিঘা মাটি আছে। ইয়াৰ উদ্ভূত যিখিনি মাটি আছে সেইখিনি মাটি লবৰ কাৰণে আমি হুকুম দিছিলো; কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে High Court ত Appeal কৰিলে আৰু এতিয়া এই বিষয়টো বিচাৰাধীন হৈ আছে। সেই কাৰণে এই আইন এই বিষয়ত প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। কাছাৰৰ বিষয়ে শ্ৰীকলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি অভিযোগ আনিছে সেইটো শ্ৰীবিষ্ণু উপাধ্যায় ডাঙৰীয়াই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছিল। এই Gap টোত এই খিনি খেলি-মেলি আছিল। আমাৰ যি ancillary purpose ৰ কথা আহিছে এইটো ইয়াত define কৰা নাই। এই চিলিং বিলখন এই ancillary purpose টো define কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনা হৈছে। এইটো define নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে interpretation ও বেলেগ বেলেগ হৈ আছে। সেই কাৰণে এইটো দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই আইন অনা হৈছে। মই ভাবো এই আইন সতৰ্কভাৱে প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে এনে ধৰণৰ হস্তান্তৰ ভৱিষ্যতে আৰু নহ'ব।

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, অকল গুৱাহাটীত নহয়, গোটেই অসমৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ ঠাইতে এনে ধৰণৰ মাটি বিক্ৰী হৈ আছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে, নীতিগত ভাৱে চৰকাৰে এই কথা ভাৱে নে যে, এনে ধৰণৰ বেচা-কিনা হৈ থাকিলে ভৱিষ্যতে এটা বেয়া পৰিবেশৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব! আজি মানিক-

বিলাকে যি উদ্দেশ্যৰে মাটি লয় সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰে কাম নকৰে। গতিকে শ্ৰীকলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো সংশোধনী আনিছে এই সংশোধনীটো চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। আজি এটুকুৰা মাটি বেচাৰ পিছত এলাহাবাদৰ পৰা মাটিৰ মালিক আহি সেই মাটি দাবী কৰিলে। ফলত চৰকাৰে তেওঁক ক্ষতি-পূৰণ দিবলগীয়া হ'ল। গতিকে শ্ৰীকলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সংশোধনীটো গ্ৰহণ যোগ্য বুলি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। আজি যদি এই আইন নীতি-গতভাৱে প্ৰণয়ন কৰে তেতিয়া তাৰ কাৰণে কৃষক বাইজৰ আমাৰ আগৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু এতিয়াৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এইখিনি আসোৱাহৰ প্ৰতি চকু দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

সেইবিলাক কাৰণতে Comprehensive বিলখন উত্থাপন কৰিলে ভাল হ'লহেঁতেন। গুৱাহাটী চহৰত কোনে কেনেকৈ লাখ লাখ টকা ঘটিছে সেই কথা কোনেও নজনা নহয়। গতিকে এই সংক্ৰান্তত এটা Committee কৰি দিব নে কি সেইটো মই জানিব বিচাৰিছো।

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, মই আটাইখিনি কথা স্পষ্টভাৱে কৈছো। কিন্তু মই মোৰ অন্তৰৰ কথাখিনি ঠিকমতে দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰিছো নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। এই সম্পৰ্কত যিখিনি কথা ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে সেই কথা মই বিশ্বাস কৰিছো। আজি যিখন আইন ইয়াত অনা হৈছে সেইখন যদি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা যায়, আৰু মই আশা কৰো মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে বিলখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত সহায় কৰিব। এই মাটি কিনা-বেচা গণ্ডগোলটো ঘোৱা বহুৰ ঘটিল। মাটি কমলেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা আৰু খনিৰ বৰুৱাক Premium লৈ পট্টন দিয়া হৈছিল। তাৰ পিচত Survey কৰি পোৱা হ'ল যে, সেই মাটি বাধিকামোহন চৌধুৰীৰ, তেওঁ কলে যে, তেওঁৰ মাটি চৰকাৰে অন্যক দি দিলে। কিন্তু যিখিনি Premium চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা আদায় কৰা হৈছিল, সেইখিনি ঘূৰাই দিয়া হৈছে। কলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱামতে এই মাটিখিনি কমলেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা, খনিৰ বৰুৱা আৰু চলিহাই কিনিছে। এইখিনিযে গোলমালীয়া মাটি।

Shri Govinda Kalita : আপুনি ভুল কৈছে। মই সত্য কথা কৈছো। মই challenge কৰিব পাৰো।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মই full facts লৈ আহিলো জনালোহেঁতেন।

*Speech not corrected.

Shri Govinda Kalita : মই জানি কৈছো। আপুনি নজনাকৈ কিয় কয় ?

Mr. Speaker : উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ সময়ত Clarification হৈ বিচাৰিব যদি দৰকাৰ যেন পায়।

*Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : এই ক্ষেত্ৰত শুদ্ধ Record হোৱাটোৱেই আশা কৰো। এইখিনি মাটি চৰকাৰী মাটি। সেই হিচাবে কেইজন মান মানুহে Private এ লৈ পট্টন লৈছে। এইটো তুলকৈ পট্টন দিছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকে মকদ্দমা কৰিব বুলি হমকি দিলে, তাৰ পিছত কথা বেয়া হয় বুলি কথাটো Party ৰ লগত আপোচ কৰিলে। এনে ধৰণেৰে যিবিলাক Fee simple grant ৰ মাটিৰ কাৰণে তিনি লাখকৈ টকা দিলে সেইবিলাক Relinquish কৰি দিছে। তিনিলাখ টকা Payment কৰি Relinquish deed কৰি লৈছে। তেনেদৰেই settlement regularise কৰিছে। এতিয়া কথা হ'ল তিনি লাখ টকা Payment দিয়ে Private Party ক আৰু চৰকাৰে পালে ৪১৫ হাজাৰ টকা।

(গোলমাল)

Shri Govinda Kalita : এইটো হ'ল চলিহাৰ কথা। মোৰ হাতত চিটা পৰ্য্যন্ত আছে— ইয়াতে নতুন নম্বৰ হ'ল ৭৪০ পিতা কালুপ্ৰসাদ, দাগ নং ৩৬৫১।

Mr. Speaker : Refer কৰাখন পঢ়ি দিলেই হ'ব।

Shri Govinda Kalita : এইখন ১৮-১১-১৯৫০ তাৰিখৰ।

(গোলমাল)

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : মই Memory ৰ পৰা কৈছো সেই কাৰণে ঠিক নহবও পাৰে। গতিকে তেখেতে কোৱা কথাখিনি মই গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো।

*Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই 22nd Amendment ৰ ওপৰত দুম্বাৰমান ক'বলৈ ওলাইছো। চাব, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে 5% বুলি কৈছে মোৰ অনুপস্থিতিত কিন্তু মই কৈছিলো 7% বুলি। তেখেতে কি Basis ত 5% বুলি কৈছে মই বুজা নাই। যিহেতু ৪১৫ বছৰ পিছত উঘালি আকৌ ক'বলৈ 12½% লাগে কাৰণ ২ বছৰৰ পাছত ক'বলৈ কোনেও কোৱা নাই। আৰু সেই বাবে কেনেকৈ 5% বুলি কৈছে, মোক বুজাই ক'ব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : চাৰ, এই সম্পৰ্কত এটা Note কৰা আছিল বিচাৰি পোৱা নাই।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : আপুনি যে 5% admit কৰিলে মোৰ 7½% টো কি ভুল হ'ল বুজাই কওঁক।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সদনে ইচ্ছা কৰিলে 5% টো 7½% কৰক তাত আপত্তি নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আপোনালোকৰ অংকবিলাক শুনি আমি বিব্রান্ত হৈছো।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika : তাৰ মানে আপুনি বিৰোধিতা কৰা নাই।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : সদনে গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে 7½% কৰিম।

*Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Of course, I have not got certain clarifications. What is the good of going for clarifications when the Government has said that they are not going to accept it. But I insist on my amendment. I insist on 25 percent. The reason is very simple. From the clarification first of all, this has the discretion delegated legislation and that will fall within the mischief of excessive delegated legislation. I have only given the maximum, *i.e.*, 25 percent. The Minister has not done justice in saying that I have given blankety 25 percent. I have said maximum 25 percent including 5 percent ; it may be 20 percent, 15 percent or even 10 percent. If somebody comes forward with a proposal and can convince that 10 percent is sufficient I am prepared to accept it. According to the suggestion here, it is limitless and I want that there should be a limit. If somebody says that 25 percent is too high, I am prepared to accept 15 percent or 20 percent but there should be limit and it cannot be limitless. This delegated legislation which is sought to be given to the officers, that is an excessive legislation. Second thing it is not doing justice when it is said that I have given

a blanket 25 percent ; I have said maximum 25 percent. That should be the limit but it may be less than that.

Mr. Speaker : I put the amendment : that after the provision of sub-section 2 of Clause 4 of the Bill, the following shall be inserted : provided further that the land used for ancillary purposes shall not exceed 25 percent of the land under cultivation of tea.

(Division)

Mr. Speaker : The result of the Division is as follows :

Noes	...	...	44
Ayes	...	...	21

The Amendment is lost

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : Amendment No. 11. Sir, in that connection I would suggest that the purpose would be better served if the explanation of section 3 of the principal Act slightly amended. I would move that "Joint family" means a family of which the members are descendants from a common ancestor and have a common mess, and shall include wife or husband, as the case may be, but shall exclude married daughters and their sons. That definition has been accepted by the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker : In view of the new definition of 'family' this amendment is redundant.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : In the explanation in section 3 after the word "married daughters, sons and their children" should be inserted for the purpose of definition of the joint family.

Sir I beg to move that in Section 3 of the principal Act, in the explanation occurring under clause (d) a comma

*Speech not corrected.

followed by the words "married sons" shall be inserted between the words "daughters" and "and".

Mr. Speaker : Amendment move : the question is that in section 3 of the principal Act, in the explanation occurring under clause (d), a comma followed by the words "married son" shall be inserted between the words "daughters" and "and".

(The motion was adopted).

Amendment No. 12

Mr. Speaker : The question if that in Clause 4, in sub-clause (2) in the proposed sub-section (2) the words "and purposes ancillary thereto" occurring between the words "tea" and "on" shall be deleted.

(The Amendment was lost)

Mr. Speaker : Amendment No. 13, 14, 15 and are 16 redundant. Now, amendment No. 17. The question is that in Clause 4, in sub-clause (2) in proposed sub-section (2) after the first proviso the following proviso shall be added as second proviso, namely—

"Provided futher that lands held by tenants (other than tea garden labourers) within estates settled for cultivation of tea shall be deemed to be excess lands for the purpose of this Act."

(The amendment is lost)

Amendment No. 18.

Mr. Speaker : In Clause 4, in sub-clause (2) in proposed sub-section (2) in the Explanation after item No. (v), (1) the following item (vi) shall be inserted, namely—

"(vi) land used for religious institution and burial or cremation ground".

(The amendment was accepted)

(2) Items (vi), (vii) and (viii) shall be renumbered as items (vii), (viii) and (ix) respectively.

(The amendment was accepted)

Amendment No. 19.

Mr. Speaker : The question is that in Clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in Explanation, after item (viii) the following shall be inserted as new item namely—

(ix) lands lying within the boundaries of the actual planted areas ; excluding tenanted khet land.”

(The amendment was accepted)

Amendment No. 20.

Mr. Speaker : The question is that in Clause 4, in sub-clause 2), proposed sub-section (2) in Explanation after item (viii) the following items shall be inserted nemely—

“(ix) bamboo bari not exceeding 50 bighas”

(The House divided)

The results of Division—

Ayes	...	...	41
Noes	...	...	16

The amendment is accepted.

The other items are rejected.

Mr. Speaker : Item No. 21. The amendment stand in the name of Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan. I put the amendment that in clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in the Explanation after item (vii), the item Nos (ix), to (xxviii) shall be inested.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, may I submit one-thing ? My submission is that after all this is their party matter and when the amendment is not accepted the mover has to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Sanatan, are you withdrawing it ?

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker : Has the House granted leave to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment ?

(Voice : yes)

The amendment standing in the name of Shri Sanatan stands withdrawn Now item No. 22. I put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and others that in clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2) in the "Explanation" item (vii) shall be deleted and the following items shall be renumbered accordingly.

(The motion was negative and the amendment was lost
Now ite No. 22 A.

There are two amendment. I put the first question that in clause 4, in sub clause (2), in the proposed sub-section (2) of Section 4, the figure '5' shall be substituted by figure '7½'.

(The motion was adopted and the amendment was passed).

Now I put the second part of the item (22A) that after item (viii), the items Nos. (ix) to (xiii) shall be inserted.

(The motion was negatived and the amendment was lost).

Now I put the item No. 23, that in clause 4, in sub-clause (4), in the proposed sub-section (5). the words 'on or after the appointed day' appearing in between the words 'who' and 'holds' and the words 'on or after that day' appearing in between the words 'shall and 'transfer' shall be deleted.

[The motion was negatived by standing vote (Ayes 20—Noes 42) and the amendment was lost].

Mr. Speaker : Now item No. 24 I put question that in clause 4, in sub-clause (4) in the proposed sub-section (5), the words 'appointed day' occurring in between the words 'the' and 'holds' shall be substituted by the words 'commencement of this Act'.

Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya : Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker : Has the House granted leave to the hon. Member to withdraw the amendment?

(Voice : yes)

(By leave of the House the amendment was withdrawn).

Now I put the amendments under item No. 25 and 25 A standing in the name of Shri Govinda Kalita that in clause 4, in the sub-clause (4), in the proposed sub-section (5), the provision shall be deleted; and in clause 4, Sub-clause (6) be renumbered as sub-clause (7) and the following be inserted as sub-clause (6), namely :—

“(6) No person who, on or after the appointed day uses land for purpose other than that for which the land was granted as F.S., 30 years' lease, 45 years' lease or as N.L.R. (New Lease Rules) for special cultivation under various Acts and Rules as provided under the Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886, shall hold the land under the said Rules and such land shall automatically revert to Government.”

(The motion was negatived and the amendments were lost).

Mr. Speaker : Item (2) (B); put the amendment.

In clause 4, sub-clause (6) shall be substituted by the following :

“(6) If any person, transfers or partitions in contravention of the provisions of sub-clause (5), or transfers or partition any land after the 1st day of April, 1970, i.e. the day on which this amending Bill was introduced in Assam Legislative Assembly, but before the commencement of this Act, in anticipation of, or in order to avoid or defeat the objects of this Act, then the area so transferred or partitioned shall be taken into account in calculating the areas which that person is entitled to hold, and land exceeding the area so calculated shall be deemed to be in excess of the limit fixed under section 4 notwithstanding that the land remaining with him may not, in fact be in excess of such limit.

If by reason of such transfer or partition the holding of that person is less than the area so calculated to be in excess of such limit, then all his land shall be deemed to be surplus land, and out of the land so transferred or partitioned and in possession of his transferred land to the extent of such deficiency shall subject to rules made in that behalf also be deemed to be surplus land notwithstanding that the holding of the transferred may not in fact, be in excess of the limit fixed under section 4.

All transfers and partitions made after the 1st day of April, 1970 but before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been made in anticipation of, or in order to avoid or defeat the objects of this Act”.

(The amendment was passed).

Mr. Speaker : Now, Clause 4,

The question is that Clause 4 of the Bill as amended do form part of the Bill.

(The motion adopted).

The question is that Clause 5, 6, 7 of the Bill do form part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted).

The question is that the short title, preamble, the enacting formula and clauses 1 to 7, as amended ; do form part of the Bill. (The motion was adopted).

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I beg to move that the Assam Fixation of Ceilings on Landholdings (Amendment) Bill as amended be passed.

*Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill Fixation of Ceilings on Landholdings is a Bill in a correct direction and we, from this side of the House also landed our support for passing such a Bill and this Bill is now passed but while passing this Bill I have seen that the ideas of socialism, the ideas of revolutionary changes in the land relationship that were propounded by the leadership of the Congress Party seem to be a bluff and the Government is not very serious as to implement this kind of a Bill. They are for taking advantage out of a propaganda among the masses of our people to show that they have become prograssive. Why I say this ? I say this because some of the amendments moved by the Government itself, the Chief Minister himself, appear to me without any shadow of doubt, as the result of after-thought. After assuming the Chief Ministership of the State he has turned towards more and more compromise with the landlord elements and the planters, big planters.

*Speech not corrected.

That is why he has, on his own, accepted at least one amendment *i.e.*, 50 bighas of bamboo bari. To me it is a king of reflection of the mind of the Chief Minister and as such the mind of the Government party. How it is working? It is not working in the direction of more and more progressive policies but more and more mutilation of the progressive utterances, prograssive proposition.

I would ask the Governmen what is the amount of land that is going to be left out from the orbit of land legislation we have. 50 bighas for each and every tea garden, maximum is going to be the minimum. I know the Government's intention how the Government have been working for the last 20 years. But there was direction. I can assure them that in no time this bill will be scrapped and a new bill will have to be brought into such use if really we want a revolutionary change in rural areas. We do not want to put it. If we want to put it we must stick to the principle which we are supposed to have accepted. Now, Sir, with regard to implementation even whatever is being passed, I am afraid, it is not going to be implemented. I am afraid that this bill is going to be kept in the statute book. Even if it is so tried to be implemented practically no land is going to be available for distribution among the landless *ex-tea* garden labourers and the landless people of the State of Assam, if this is the direction. I will ask the Government to show at least in the next 4, 5 months time to disprove my apprehension. Last Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House but I would only say that even though in principle this bill can be called a progressive bill in progressive direction, by accepting certain amendments its progressive direction is halted. I would call upon the Government if they are really keen to prove

that they are really progressive, I will call upon the Government in on time this Government must come out with a similar bill by declaring ceiling on the town property three lakhs of rupees would be the maximum of ceiling in the town property. If they are to come out with such a bill they will get the support but not with any loop-hole. It is necessary for the purpose of development of the State, for the development of our people. I would hope that the Government will take this criticism of mine with seriousness and try to implement it accordingly so that our State can proceed in the direction which all of us desire.

*Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now this bill is in the passing stage. I am sorry to tell before the House we the members of the opposition were entrapped by this Government, because we thought that this bill will serve the real purpose of the common people especially peasants who are practically facing starvation in the remotest villages including tea gardens. But the amendments which were brought by the Government were formally accepted though we opposed it. It has practically frustrated the entire aims and objects of the bill. I am surprised on the other day when the Hon'ble Chief Minister who was the Revenue Minister, was so keen to have such kind of reformatory bill which is to bring a reorientation in land policy and land reforms in the State of Assam. We welcomed it.

After occupying this exalted position I do not know why he has lost and became practically less farsighted in respect of seeing things in proper perspective and this amendment has been brought for the reservation of land, may be 53 bighas minimum of maximum I am not going

to question it. But it is a dangerous proposition: that amendment will be frustrate the entire aims and objects of the bill. We have pointed out that this bill in respect of implementation they are practically not upto the mark till to day we have seen during the last 20 years our land revenue machinery is not functioning well in respect of settling problems instead of giving relief to the people they are creating problems and they are doing lot of harms to the common peasants and this Government can say they are the followers of socialistic pattern of society and I thought only this piece of legislation will be the thing which has been demonstrated before the Government. We will be happy, if we find this Government has brought majority of the interest. But this will simply be on election propaganda. I know that we can state in what way the Hon'ble Chief Minister is working when has given his speech at the time of addressing the Officers about this election business. It might be his intention to give benefit to the common people for election business and this 50 bighas of land is a dangerous proposition and that will do a lot of harm to the common people and the entire purpose of the bill will be frustrated. Sir, another point we lodged about amendment is in respect of reservation of 25 percent of land for ancillary purposes. But this law which has been given here we have pointed out repeatedly that you may be honest, but not your Officer. You may be honest in thinking but in execution there will be difficulty; you may pass rules and regulations and that will not be enough. From our experience we have seen that no help has been given to the common people. This Government is only meant just to help the capitalists more and more and at the same time putting the town people in difficulty. Every time there are so many legis-

lators. But it seems that law has been meant in the name of the welfare of the people. They are doing lot of harm and they are doing against the interest of the common people. This sort of power belong to a bureaucratic machinery. The Chief Minister with his past long political and social working can he say that this bureaucracy will be achieving independence. They have changed their outlook and they consider that this machinery is for the benefit of the common people ; certainly not, Sir. They do not want or like to work for the interest of the people. Therefore, this very amendment from our side was not accepted by the Government. They are committing the greatest blunder. This ministry will continue and we hope that this Chief Minister will also continue as the Chief Minister. But, Sir, my question is has he not experience after having long experience in political life and administrative life ? Does he not guess in what way the Officers are functioning ?

It is practically a dangerous proposition and the main objects of the bill will be frustrated. Last point Sir, here in the ancillary purposes the Government have accepted that there will be a provision for land but there is no hint in the bill. In the name of Golf Club, Gymkhana Club, Moran Club and Dhansiri Club big plots of land are lying. Can we not use it for broad gauge railways ? If such a question arise then they will say that land is not available. Therefore, Sir, it clearly proves how socialist our Government is. At the time of the election they will go from house to house and say that we are commoners as you are and you are the backbone of the nation. But, Sir, the backbone of the society is completely broken due to the autocratic mentality of the Government. I fully agree

with the contention expressed by hon. Mr. Bora. Sir, in the next session the Government should apprise the house what way they are going to prepare the rules and how much land is available for the tea gardens. It should also be placed before the House earlier so that we may know how they are going to implement it. I would like to say that we are being entrapped by the Government very tactfully. It may be unparliamentary to say that due to the cunning policy of the Hon. Chief Minister he was able to entrap Hon. Members of the opposition in the name of progressive force which is actually not progressive but oppressive.

*M. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি এই বিলখন পাচ কৰাৰ সময়ত অতি দুখেৰে সৈতে কব লগা হৈছে যে, আমাৰ বৰ্তমানৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ১৯৬৭ চনৰ পৰাই গোটেই অসম জুৰি অহোবাৰী জয়ধ্বনি কোবাই আছিল অসমৰ ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিপ্লৱৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব। কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিছো যে এই বিলখনৰ জৰিয়তে এটা মত বিৰোধি কাম কৰিছে। এই বিলখনৰ জৰিয়তে দেখা যায় যে নতুনকৈ আকৌ এবাৰ চাহ বাগিচাৰ মালিক আৰু দেশৰ জমিদাৰৰ কাৰণে দালালী কৰা হৈছে। যোৱা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ পিচত বাইজে অন্ততঃ আশা কৰিছিল যে, অসমত ভূমি আইন নতুনকৈ সৃষ্টি কৰি গৰীব আৰু মাটিহীন খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে কিছু মাটি বাহী কৰি উলিয়াই তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত দিব। কিন্তু বিলখন গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ পিচত আমাৰ দেশৰ জমিদাৰ আৰু চাহ বাগিচাৰ মালিকে মাটি কেনেকৈ আৱদ্ধ কৰি ৰাখিব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে নতুনকৈ ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ জাল তৈয়াৰ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু কটকটীয়া কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। অতি আচৰিত কথা যে, যি দেশত বাঁহবাৰী নালাগে ঘৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে, এঘৰ মানুহৰ দুই লোচা মাটি পৰ্য্যন্ত নাই, যি দেশত মানুহক জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ কাৰণে মাটি ১০ বিঘা দিব পৰা নাই, সেই দেশত আজি এই নিৰ্নজ্জ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে চাহ বাগিচাৰ মালিকসকলক বাঁহবাৰীৰ কাৰণে ৫০ বিঘা মাটি দিছে। আজি দেখিছো অসমত চাহ শিল্পৰ ওপৰত পণ্ডিতসকলে research কৰি ৫% rotation cultivation ৰ কাৰণে দিছে য'ত ৪% তকৈ বেছিৰ দৰকাৰ নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে ৭½% rotation cultivation ৰ কাৰণে দিছে।

গতিকে এইবিলাকৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে, এই বিলৰ জৰিয়তে কোনো মাটি চৰকাৰে দেশৰ গৰীব জনসাধাৰণক উলিয়াই দিব নোৱাৰে। এই কথা মই পৰিষ্কাৰকৈ দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে, পৰিণতি হিচাবে এইটোৱে হৈছে যে, বাইজে নিজৰ শক্তিৰ দ্বাৰা, নিজৰ সংগঠনৰ দ্বাৰা মাটি দখল কৰিব লাগিব। এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে গান্ধীবাদৰ উপাসনা কৰে। মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ পথ অনুসৰণ কৰা বন্ধুসকলে কৈছিল যে, জমিদাৰ, জোতদাৰ সকলৰ পৰা মাটি উলিয়াই আনি দুখীয়া খেতিয়কক দিব। নহলে আমাৰ দেশতো বক্তৃপাতৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব। কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে এই বক্তৃপাত বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব নে? ইয়াকে মই কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

*Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি কিছুদিন আগৰে পৰা এই অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছ নেতাসকলে কৈ আছে যে, আমি সমাজবাদ পাতিম। এই বিধান সভাতে আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীফণী বৰাই পৰিষ্কাৰ কৈ কৈছে যে, তেখেতৰ পাৰ্টি অকণো সন্দেহ নাই যে, ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীয়েও সমাজবাদ কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে সমাজবাদ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ পিচত ঢোল কোবাই কৈছে যে, কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিয়েও সমাজবাদ লৈছে। কিছুদিন আগতে কলিয়াবৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত সভাত সেই সময়ৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল যে, ১৯৭০ চনৰ আগষ্ট মাহৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ মাটিহীন সমস্যা সমাধান কৰি দিব। তেতিয়া এজন বন্ধুৱে কৈছিল যে সেই সময়ত যদি আপুনি মন্ত্ৰী হৈ নাথাকে।

তেতিয়া তেখেতে কৈছিল মই মন্ত্ৰী সভাত থাকো বা নাথাকো, ১৯৭০ চনৰ ভিতৰত মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব। ১৯৭০ চনৰ নবেম্বৰ মাহৰ ১৭ তাৰিখে যিখন বিল পাছ হ'ল, এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান নহয়। যি সকলে ইমান দিনে মাটিৰ ওপৰত শোষণ চলাই আছে তেওঁলোকক আৰু মাটিত শোষণ চলাবৰ কাৰণে কটকটীয়া কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। ancillary purpose ৰ কাৰণে কোনো limit নিদিয়াৰ ফলত অফিচাৰ সকলক ব্যৱসায় কৰিবলৈ ফাঁক ৰাখি দিছে। এতিয়া ৫০ বিঘা মাটিৰ বাঁহবাৰীৰ যিটো সংশোধনী গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু আমি বিৰোধিতা কৰা স্বত্বেও, যিবোৰ বাগিচাত বাঁহবাৰী নাই সেইবিলাকত ৫০ বিঘা বাঁহবাৰীৰ মাটি বদ কৰিব নোৱাৰে যিবিলাক ৫০ বিঘাৰ ওপৰত বাঁহবাৰী আছে সেই-বিলাকো আনিব নোৱাৰে।

চাহ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱাই বাঁহবাৰীৰ পৰা কোনো সুবিধা নাপাব; এনে ধৰণৰ আইন পাছ কৰাৰ পিছত অসমৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়কসকলে জানো মাটি পাব; এইটো পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাৱে দেখা যায় যে, অসমত যিসকল ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক আছে তেওঁলোকে মাটি নাপায়; ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জমীদাৰসকলৰ স্বার্থহে বক্ষা পৰিব। গতিকে এই বিল পাচ কৰোতে আমি যিমান আগ্ৰহ লৈ আহিছিলো যে, এই বিলৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ ভূমিহীন গৰীৱ জনসাধাৰণৰ কিছু নহয় কিছু উপকাৰ হ'ব; কিন্তু দেখা গ'ল যে, এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা এক শ্ৰেণী ন্যস্ত স্বার্থ থকা লোক যেনে জমীদাৰ সকলৰ আশা আকাংক্ষাহে পূৰণ কৰিলে এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে।

*Shri Hira Lal Patwary : মই এই বিষয়ে ২টা মান কথালৈহে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে, এই বিল পাচ হোৱাৰ পিচত যি পৰিমাণে মাটি ওলাব সেই মাটি দিয়াৰ আগতে চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰাই হওক ত্যাগৰ ফালৰ পৰাই হওক বা ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ফালৰ পৰাই হওক আমাৰ বাগানৰ যি সকল শ্ৰমিক আছে সেই সকলক Home Land ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে। আজি ১৯৬৪ চনৰ পৰাই এই সকল শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীয়ে ইয়াতেই বনুৱা হিচাবে কাম কৰি আহিছে, বহু বছৰ ধৰি ইয়াতেই কৰ্মচাৰী হৈ আছে; ইয়াতেই তেওঁলোকৰ জন্ম আৰু ইয়াতেই মৰিব লাগিব; কিন্তু আজি পৰ্যন্ত তেওঁলোকৰ Home Land ৰ সুব্যৱস্থা নহ'ল, গতিকে সমাজবাদী সমাজ স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ হ'লে এই সকল শ্ৰমিকক Home Land দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও Urban ceiling আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। অকল ওপৰৰ ফালৰ মানুহখিনিৰ ফালেই চালেই নহব লগতে তলতাপৰ মানুহলৈ চাব লাগিব। চহৰৰ মানুহৰ যদি কিবা Expansion কৰে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰো Expansion কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ চিলিং আইন যেনেকৈ ১৫০ বিঘাৰ পৰা ৭৫ বিঘালৈ নমাই আনিলে তেনেকৈয়ে চহৰত ৭ টা কৰ্মৰ বেচি থকা ঘৰ মানুহৰ মাজত ভাগ কৰি দিব লাগে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

আজি যদি এই চিলিং আইন Article ৩১-২ ধাৰাত থাকে তেতিয়া-হ'লে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সমস্যা সমাধান নহ'ব পাৰে, গতিকে আমাৰ ৪ লাখ ৫০ হাজাৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ কাৰণে Home Land ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

*Speech not corrected.

*Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : এই বিলখন পাচ হোৱাৰ পিচত আমি আশা কৰিছিলো আমি যিটো সংশোধনী আগ বঢ়াইছিলো আজি শাসন অধিষ্ঠিত দলৰ সংখ্যা গৰিষ্ঠতাত আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সফল নহ'ল তথাপি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতি যথেষ্ট বিশ্বাস আছে, আজি চৰকাৰে সমাজবাদ আদৰ্শৰ Slogan দি গাঁৱৰ বাইজক প্ৰলোভন দি বিভ্ৰান্ত কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে যদিও অসমৰ বাইজে এইটো মানি মলব। আজি কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে নিজৰ চৰকাৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে যি ধৰণৰ Slogan দি জনসাধাৰণক বিভ্ৰান্ত কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে ঠিক সেই ধৰণেই আজি গান্ধী-বাদ সমাজবাদৰ নামত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে নিজকে অধিষ্ঠিত কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আজি ইন্দিৰা গান্ধীৰ নেতৃত্বতেই হওক বা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী চৌধুৰীৰ নেতৃত্বতেই হওক সমাজ বাদৰ নামত চিলিং Act Patwary ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে গাঁৱ আৰু আৰু চহৰৰ পাৰ্থক্য নৰখাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

এতিয়া আমাৰ All India Congress Committee ত তেনেকুৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ বাবে বাবে লৈ আহিছে; এই উদ্দেশ্যে চিলিং আইন কৰি ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে বহুতো প্ৰস্তাৱ দলসমূহে ভূমি সমস্যা দূৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে জনমত গঢ়ি তুলিছে যদিও এই ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধানত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পৰা নাই।

মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণ আৰু বিৰোধী দলৰ মনোভাৱৰ দৰেই কাম কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰকৃততে সেই আইন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকসকলৰ স্বাৰ্থ পূজিপতি সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ আগত নাথাকি ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক, Ex-Tea Garden Labour ক মাটি দি এটা পৰিস্কাৰ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক আহ্বান জনালো। এনেকৈ হ'লে বিৰোধী দলে কেতিয়াও বিৰোধিতা নকৰে। সেই কাৰণে এই সংক্ৰান্তত চৰকাৰক সতৰ্ক হ'বলৈ পুনৰ অনুৰোধ জনাই শেষ কৰিলো।

*Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি চাহ বাগানৰ মাটিৰ যিটো আইন আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পাচ কৰিলে মই তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই কাৰণেই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো, চাহ বাগানৰ মাটিৰ ওপৰত Industry হৈছে। এই Industry মালিক শব্দটোৰ বিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে ভানকৈ বুজা নাই, সেইটো হ'ল চাহ বাগানৰ মাটিৰ মালিক হ'ল মজদুৰসকল গতিকে চাহ বাগানৰ নামত যি ৫০/৬০ বিঘা মাটি বাঁহবাৰীৰ বাবে ৰাখিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হৈছে। সেই

মাটি বাগানৰ মজদুৰসকলৰ কাৰণেহে অইন কাৰো কাৰণে নহয় কাৰণ বাগানৰ যিসকল মেনেজাৰ বা অফিচ আছে তেওঁলোক এদিন নহয় গুচি যাব কিন্তু মজদুৰ সকল তাতেই থাকিব। গতিকে এই বাঁহবাৰীৰ খেৰ-বাঁহ আদি মজদুৰ সকলেই বেচা বা অইন অইন লাগতিয়াল কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰিব। গতিকে এই বাগানৰ মালিক শব্দটোৰ কথা সদস্যসকলে বুজাত ভুল কৰিছে।

বাগানৰ মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে বাঁহবাৰী, খেৰবাৰী এটা বাখি দিব লাগে। বন্ধুসকলে বুজিবলৈ অলপ টান পাইছে। মই ক'ব খুজিছো মালিক কোন? বাগানৰ মালিক হৈছে মজদুৰসকল। সেই কাৰণে ৫০ বিঘা মাটি দিব লাগিব; নহ'লে যুদ্ধ হ'ব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : বাগানৰ মালিকে কেতিয়াবা খৰি এডাল কাটিবলৈ দিয়ে নে কি?

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : বাগানৰ কাৰণে বাঁহবাৰী, খেৰ-বাৰী নিদিলে মজদুৰৰ অন্যাগ্ন কৰা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : তেখেত বনুৱাৰ নেতা। গতিকে তেখেতে আমাতকৈ বেছি বুজে। বাগানৰ বনুৱাসকলক গোটেই বাগান-খনকে দিবলৈ এই সদন সাজু আছে। মই তেখেতৰ পৰা এটা স্পষ্টীকৰণ বিচাৰিছো যে, মালিকসকলেই বনুৱা হোৱা হ'লে মালিক বনুৱাৰ ওপৰত শোষণ চলালেহেঁতেন কেনেকৈ? বনুৱাক মালিকে খৰি এডালো কাটিবলৈ দিয়ে?

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : নিশ্চয় দিয়ে।

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am greaful to the Hon. Members for passing this bill, and I congratulate them. Some criticisms have been levelled against acceptance of some amendments to the bill Sir, I accept the criticisms in the sense they have been made. From our side we shall leave no stone unturned to implement the bill as early as possible, and whatever surplus land we can get we shall try our best to settle them with the landless tillers of our State

*Speech not corrected

with particular emphasis on the settlement of tea garden lands. Sir, on the score of implementation of the bill, the other day I gave an assurance to the house that we are going to open a special cell in the Revenue Department for speedy implementation of the bill and we shall lose no time to implement the bill. The rules are under preparation and the set of rules so prepared will be placed before the house, and we shall take the opinion of the hon'ble Members on the rules. Sir, some criticisms have been made that the bill has been partial to the tea industry. Sir, I deny this. From the Industry's side the accusation has been that attempts have been made to kill the Industry, the sole industry of the State of Assam where about 15 lakhs of people are getting employment. It is a fact, of course, that while preparing the bill we have kept our eyes on both sides, on one side we have tried to take away as much land as possible, on the other side we want to give sufficient land to the industry so that the industry is in on way adversely affected. Sir, there has been the question of having a ceiling on urban properties. That question is engaging the attention of the people of India. In the Lok Sabha also assurances have been given to bring a bill limiting the ceiling on urban properties as soon as possible, and for the information of the hon'ble Members I can say that a model bill has been circulated to the States and by taking into consideration the special circumstances of the State of Assam that bill will be brought before the Assembly as soon as it is ready. Sir, there is no point in making a speech. The bill has been discussed threadbare during the last 2/3 days and all probable points and doubts have been raised and cleared. Therefore, I wise hon. Members will pass the bill and give us strength and encouragement

to go with the implementation of the ahead bill.

*Shri Hiralal Patwary : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the urban properties Ceiling Act, I think, the Chief Minister knows that the Government of India has consulted experts from Russia and various other countries. Some have suggested that the ceiling should be done at the bottom-level. Some have suggested that it should be done at the top. It is question of imparting justice. So may I know from the Chief Minister whether the Chief Minister has in his mind that our ceiling should be done in bottom as well as on the top?

*Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I do not know whether the Government of India has prepared the model bill on the advice of Russian, Chinese or American experts. I have not gone through the bill as yet. When the bill comes before the House the House will get ample opportunity to discuss the provisions. It is too early now to speculate on it.

Mr. Speaker : I put the question : That the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1970 as amended be passed.

(The motion was adopted).

*Speech not corrected

The Assam Game and Betting Bill 1970

Shri Sainen Medhi : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the title of the Bill shall be submitted by the following, namely—

‘The Assam Gambling Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1970’.

Sir, about the title of the Bill, we have seen some other criminal law amendments in the past has been amended and like that way the income tax Act also has been amended. Sir, why I brought this amendment I want to clarify. Because this Bill which has been brought by the Finance Minister seeks to amend 2 other Acts by one Bill. By one single Bill the Finance Minister wants to amend other Acts which are prevalent in our State. In that case, our litigant public, the lawyers and the prosecutors will find difficulty. If it is amended by an Act namely Assam Game and Betting Act, then the people will say—let us see the Act, which are connected with the gambling in the State. In that case they will see that there is no amendment and then they again will see the Amusement and Betting Act. When we say Gambling Laws (Amendment) Bill that means we can clearly find out that by gambling laws we are amending all the gambling laws which are in existence in the State. So the title of the Bill should be Assam Gambling Laws (Amendment) Act.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :
বিবোধীপক্ষ আৰু আমাৰ মাজত এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো পাৰ্থক্য নাই। আমি
মাত্ৰ ‘টাইটুল’টো বদলাব পাৰোনে নোৱাৰোঁ, সেই কথাটো আলোচনা কৰোঁ।

Shri Sainen Medhi : We shall have some observation on it. The House can take into consideration some aspect of the matter. In presumption Clause it has been mentioned that the police officers can go anywhere prevent

betting and in that case the police officers will get free access to oppress the people. The general principal of law is that the people must be considered as innocent unless otherwise proved in the court of law.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : This point was not raised during the consideration stage. Now we are at the amendment stage and during the course of amendment, this point has not been raised at all ; there is no amendment on this.

Shri Sailen Medhi : If time permits what is the difficulty in discussing it.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It was passed out of the demand from the people. Pending কবিলে ভাল নহ'ব। পঞ্চায়তৰ লগত ইয়াৰ কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই এইটো non-controversial Bill. Amendments are not there. All amendment is with regard to the title of the Bill. গতিকে ইয়াত difference নাবাখি পাচ কৰিব লাগে। We discussed the question of title of the Bill with the Advocate General. We want that this should be passed today. As there is no amendment, we can easily pass it today. The only amendment is with regard to the title of the Bill.

Shri Dulal Chendra Barua : ৪ তাৰিখলৈকে থাকিব লাগে। আমি কথা-বতৰাবিলাক নিশ্চয় observe কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Sailen Medhi : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তীব্ৰ খেলখন বন্ধ কৰাটো আমিও ইচ্ছা কৰো। কিন্তু High Court ত challenge কৰি কলিকতাৰপৰা সিদ্ধার্থ শংকৰ বয়স্ক অনা কথাও আমাৰ মনত আছে। গতিকে এখন Notification কৰি হ'লেও এইটো বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। Town বা ফেৰীঘাটকো Include কৰা কাৰণে এই বিলখন আনিব লগীয়া হৈছে। গতিকে Bill খন আলোচনা নকৰাকৈ পাচ কৰি দিয়াটো In principle ঠিক নহয়। তাচ খেলাও ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত পৰে।

Mr. Speaker : There is only six weeks for the presentation in the Assembly. The ordinance will lapse.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : ইয়াত objection থকা হ'লে বেলেগ কথা ।

All these are not in the amendment. There may be so many reasons why the Assembly may not be called. The consideration stage is passed. Now we are at (b) only. Therefore, no new amendment can be moved.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : We cannot allow this Bill to be passed without discussion.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : If there is any valid difference I could agree. But there is no difference. We have both agreed and on the basis of this agreement the Bill has been passed.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : The Assembly may not sit on the 4th of December. We have got many thing to say which is relating to the affairs of the State of Assam. As regards the procurement of paddy. I think the hon' Finance Minister should agree that we have got full sympathy about the Bill.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We are speaking on the background of the ordinance. Because it has got a limited period. Because within the limited period if the law is not issued will lapse. This is not a controversial bill. I do not want to pass a bill against the wishes of the House. This is a non-controversial bill. There are certain things which are rigorous. The Bill in which there is no difference between us and there is no difference with us in future intention also. I am not saying to pre-judge or do something which will ultimately prevent those who are talking in terms of Ordinance. That is why I am requesting the hon' Members to agree to it. If any hon' Member say that this amendment is not sufficient then we can amend it later on. This is not

a party thing. From that point of view I want to pass it only agreed thing.

Shri Sailen Medhi : এই বিলখন আলোচনা নকৰাকৈ পাচ হ'বলৈ দিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : যদি এনেকুৱা কথা হয় তাত objection আছে। Title of the bill ত কোনো সংশোধনী আনিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : আমাৰ অভিমত নিদিয়াকৈ পাচ কৰিব দিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয় সদস্যই বুজা নাই।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : এই বিলখন সম্পৰ্কে মাননীয় বিভূ মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ.....

Nomination of Members to the (i) Committee on Subordinate Legislation (ii) Committee on Government Assurance (iii) Study-Team to study the Post-Flood measures taken by Governments :

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, it is already passed 5. You did not take the sense of the House. We submit that we do not like to sit any more.

Mr. Speaker : It is passed 5.15. If the both sides of the House is not agreeable for extension of time and without the leave of House I cannot extend the House any longer. Therefore the matter will be kept pending till next Session of the Assembly. Before we break up I have got some announcement to make.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now announce the names of members nominated by me to the following Committees to fill the vacancies caused due to resignation or ceasation of membership on appointment of certain members as Ministers.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

(Under Rule 251)

1. Shri J. F. Manliana, M.L.A.
2. Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, M.L.A.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE

(Under Rule 257)

1. Shri Nakul Chandra Das, M.L.A.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(Under Rule 239)

1. Shri Tilok Chandra Gogoi, M.L.A.

STUDY TEAM TO STUDY THE POST-FLOOD MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

1. Shri Puspadhar Chaliha, M.L.A.

I also appoint Shri Chaliha to be the Leader of the Study Team.

Presentation of a Petition on behalf of the Assam Extra Writers Association, Gauhati Branch :

Mr. Speaker : In modification of the Daily list Business circulated already, I allow Shri S. Medhi, M.L.A. to present a petition submitted by Shri Jogendranath Bhattacharyya on behalf of the All Assam Extra Writers Association Gauhati Branch.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 a.m. Friday, the 4th of December, 1970.

U. Tahbildar

Shillong

The 17 November, 1970

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam

APPENDIX I**Amendments to the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on
Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1970****CLAUSE I**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya | } to move : |
| Shri Mohidhar Pegu | |
| Shri Premadhor Bora | |
| Shri Moneswar Boro | |
| Shri Hiralal Patwary | |

In clause I, sub-clause (3) shall be substituted by the following—

“(3) It shall come into force at once.”

2. M. Shamsul Huda to move :

In clause 1, sub-clause (3) shall be substituted by the following—

“(3) It shall come into force forthwith.”

3. Shri Govinda Kalita to move :

In clause 1, sub-clause (3) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (4) and the following shall be inserted as sub-clause (3), namely—

“(3) The provisions of Section 4 of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the date of coming into force of the principal Act”.

4. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya to move :

In clause 1, in sub-clause (3) the words “on such date as that State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint.” shall substituted by the words “at once.”

CLAUSE 2

5. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya }
 Shri Mohidhar Pegu }
 Shri Premadhar Bora } to move :
 Shri Moneswar Boro }
 Shri Hiralal Patwary }

(1) In clause 2, in sub-clause (1), at the end of proposed clause (c) (i) the following *proviso* shall be inserted—

“provided that the lands used for ancillary purposes shall not exceed 25 percent of the lands under tea bushes.”

(2) In clause 2, after sub-clause (1), a new sub-clause (2) shall be interested as follows—

“(2) In clause (c) (ii) the figure and word “150 bighas” shall be substituted by the figure and word “75 bighas”.

5A. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika to move :

In clause 2, in sub-clause (i) in proposed clause (c) (ii), between the words “utilized” and “for” the words “or to be utilised” shall be inserted.

6. Shri Jogen Saikia to move :

In clause 2, after sub-clause (1), the following shall be inserted as sub-clause (2), namely—

“(2) in sub-clause (2), after item (v), the following shall be inserted as new item, namely—

(vi) lands used for Ayurvedic harbarium.”

CLAUSE 3

7. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya }
 Shri Mohidhar Pegu }
 Shri Premadhar Bora } to move :
 Shri Maneswar Boro }
 Shri Hiralal Patwary }

Clause 3 of the Bill shall be deleted.

8. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya to move :

Clause 3 of the Bill shall be deleted and subsequent clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall be renumbered as 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

CLAUSE 4

9. M. Shamsul Huda to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (1) the figure "75" shall be substituted by the words and figures "50 in case of single crop lands or 30 in case of double or multiple crop lands including homestead lands."

10. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed }
Shri Govinda Kalita } to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (1), figure "75" occurring at the end shall be substituted by the figure "60".

11. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya }
Shri Mohidhar Pegu }
Shri Premodhar Bora } to move :
Shri Maneswar Boro }
Shri Hiralal Patwary }

In clause 4, after clause (1), the following shall be added as clause (1A), namely :—

(1A) at the end of the proviso to sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted :

"Provided further that this limit will not be applicable in case of traditional joint families of the Scheduled Tribes".

12. Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose }
Shri Atul Chandra Goswami } to move :
Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury }

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in the proposed sub-section (2) the words "and purposes ancillary thereto" occurring between the words 'tea' and 'on' shall be deleted.

13. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
 Shri Mohidhar Pegu
 Shri Premadhar Bora
 Shri Maneswar Boro
 Shri Hiralal Patwary
- } to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2), the words "on the appointed day" appearing after the words "ancillary thereto" and the proviso to proposed sub-section (2) shall be deleted and the colon ':' appearing after the word "day" in proposed sub-section (2) shall be substituted by a full stop '.'.

14. Shri Govinda Kalita to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2), for the words "on the appointed day" the words "on the date on which the principal Act come into force" shall be substituted.

15. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2) the proviso be deleted.

16. Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose
 Shri Atul Chandra Goswami
 Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury
- } to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2) in the proviso, the words "for ancillary purposed and" occurring between the words "held" and "for" shall be deleted.

17. Shri Benoy Krishna Ghose
 Shri Atul Chandra Goswami
 Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury
- } to move :

In Clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2), after the first proviso the following proviso shall be

added as second proviso namely :—

“Provided further that lands held by tenants (other than tea garden labourers) within estates settled for cultivation of tea shall be deemed to be excess lands for the purposes of this Act”.

18. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2), in the Explanation after item (v) (1) the following item (vi) shall be inserted, namely :

“(vi) land used for religious institution, burial or cremation ground and grazing ground”.

(2) items (vi), (vii) and (viii) shall be renumbered as items (vii), (viii) and (ix) respectively.

19. Shri Jogen Saikia to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in the Explanation, after item (viii), the following shall be inserted as new item, namely :—

“(ix) land used for Manager’s Assistant Manager’s and other officials bungalows compounds ;

(x) lands lying within the boundaries of the actual planted areas”.

20. Shri Debeswar Sarmah to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in proposed sub-section (2), in Explanation, after item (viii) the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

“(ix) bamboo bari ;

(x) thatch bari ;

(xi) fuel bari or jungle land for firewood or replantation of trees for firewood ;

(xii) landing strips for light aircraft to take off and land ;

- (xiii) grazing ground ;
- (xiv) land for clonal work (soil recovery) ;
- (xv) burial ground ;
- (xvi) ground for mulch geowing ;
- (xvii) land for Grow More Food project ;
- (xviii) khet land for working labourers ;
- (xix) land for local bazars ;
- (xx) land for Puja fields ;
- (xxi) land for brick fields ;

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in the Explanation, after item (viii), the following shall be inserted as new items, namely :—

- “(ix) land used for factor buildings ;
- (x) land used for staff buildings including labour line ;
- (xi) land usen for roads, bridges and drains within the Tea Estate ;
- (xii) land used for nurseries, including shade trees ;
- (xiii) land used for hospitals, dispensaries, creches, recreation centre and football playgrounds ;
- (xiv) land used for any other building built by managment as a statutory requitements under any law for the time being in force ;
- (xv) land used for seed bari ;
- (vvi) land used as may be needed for rotational plantations to maintain the planted area as on the appointed day but not exceeding 5 percent of the planted area ;
- (xvii) grazing ground ;
- (xviii) burial or cremation ground ;

- (xix) land for local bazars ;
- (xx) land for Puja field ;
- (xxi) khet land (Hula land inside plantation small holding) for working labourere ;
- (xxii) existing bamboo bari ;
existing thatch bari ;
fuel bari or jungle land for firewood on replantation of trees for firewood ;
- (xxiii) land for Namghar or Temple ;
- (xxiv) for consumers' Co-operative Stores and other shops ;
- (xxv) land for Managerial staff buildings ;
- (xxvi) land for cattle pound ;
- (xxvii) land for buildings for staff and labour clubs ;
- (xxviii) land for school buildings.

For the purposes of these items buildings shall be deemed to include land necessary for the compounds of the buildings and for the purposes of their extension and development works.

- 2. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
Shri Mohidhar Pegu
Shri Premadhar Bora
Shri Manswar Boro
Shri Hiralal Patwary

} to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in the proposed sub-section (2) In the "Explanation", item (vii) shall be deleted and the following items shall be renumbered accordingly.

22A. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (2), in the proposed sub-section (2) of section 4, in the Explanation—

(1) in item (viii), the figure "5" shall be substituted by figure "7½".

(2) after item (viii), the following shall be inserted as items, namely—

- “(ix) all lands within tea areas, to ensure the compactness of the tea estate ;
- (x) all lands brought under cultivation of cereals for issue to labour ;
- (xi) land for bamboo and thatch baries ;
- (xii) land for growing firewood for issue to the workers ;
- (xiii) land for any other purpose which, in the opinion of Government, is considered essential for the compactness and development of a tea estate.”

23. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
Shri Mohidhar Pegu
Shri Premadhor Bora
Shri Maneswar Bora
Shri Hiralal Patwary
- } to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (4), in proposed sub-section (5) the words “on or after the appointed day” appearing in between the words “who” and “holds” and the words “on or after that day” appearing in between the words “shall” and “transfer” shall be deleted.

24. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (4), in proposed sub-section (5), the words “appointed day” occurring in between the words “the” and “holds” shall be substituted by the words “commencement of this Act.”

25. Shri Govinda Kalita to move :

In clause 4, in sub-clause (4), in proposed sub-section (5), the proviso shall be deleted.

25A. Shri Givinda Kalita to move :

In clause 4, sub-clause (6) be renumbered as sub-clause (7), and the following be inserted as sub-clause (6), namely—

“(6) No person who, on or after the appointed day, land for purposes other than that for which the land was granted as F.S., 30 years lease, 45 years lease or as N.L.R (New Lease Rules) for special cultivation under various Acts & Rules as provided under the Assam Land Revenue Regulation 1816, shall hold the land under the said Rules and such land shall automatically revert to Government.”

25B. Shri Nakul Chandra Das
Shri Narayan Chandra Bhuyan } to move :

In clause 4, sub-clause (6) shall be substituted by the following—

“(6) If any person, transfers or partitions in contravention of the provisions of sub-clause (5), or

transfers or partitions any land after the 20th day of January, 1968, but before the commencement of this Act, in anticipation of or in order to avoid or defeat the objects of this Act, then the area so transferred or partitioned shall be taken into account in calculating the area which that person is entitled to hold, and land exceeding the area so calculated shall be deemed to be in excess of the limit fixed under Section 4 notwithstanding that the land remaining with him may not, in fact be in excess of such limit.

If by reason of such transfer or partition the holding of that person is less than the area so calculated to be in excess of such limit, then all his land shall be deemed to be surplus land, and out of the land so transferred or

partitioned and in possession of his transferee land to the extent of such deficiency shall subject to rules made in that behalf also be deemed to be surplus land notwithstanding that the holding of the transferee may not in fact, be in excess of the limit fixed under Section 4.

All transfers and partitions made after the 20th day of January, 1968 but before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to been made in anticipation of, or in order to avoid or defeat the objects of this Act."