



Assam  
Legislative Assembly  
Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No.5

The 5th March, 1959



सत्यमेव जयते

1961

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS  
SHILLONG

*Price 10 annas.*

THE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LEGAL EDUCATION SOCIETY  
(1904-1905)

W. J. MOY

COMMISSIONER

The 2nd Year 1905

Page

387-388

389-390

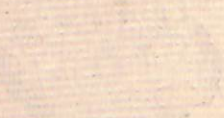
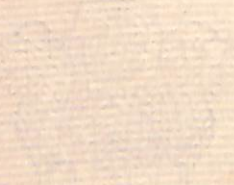
391-392

... and ...  
...  
...

AMERICAN

1905

...



...

...

...

...

...

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

---

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,  
at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 5th March, 1959.

**P R E S E N T**

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua B.L., Deputy Speaker in the  
Chair, eight Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-  
four Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

---

(To which oral answers were given)

**Inclusion of Scheduled Tribes persons in Advisory  
Committees for settlement of Excise shops in  
certain Subdivisions**

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur  
(Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :**

\*10. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to  
state—

- (a) Whether persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes  
Communities of Assam had been taken in as  
members of the Advisory Committees for  
settlement of Excise shops during the years 1957  
and 1958 in the Subdivisions of Jorhat, Gola-  
ghat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and North Lakhim-  
pur ?
- (b) If so, who are they ?
- (c) If not, why not ?

(d) Whether any gentleman was continuously taken in as member of the said Advisory Committee at Jorhat consecutively for the years 1957 and 1958 ?

(e) If so, who is that gentleman ?

(f) Whether Government would stop the practice of including any person from being a member of such Committee in consecutive years ?

\*11. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any circular has been issued to the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers of the State to treat the Plains Tribal Communities as one of the principal Communities of the Districts and Subdivisions at the time when the Excise Advisory Committees for settlement of Excise shops are constituted by the respective Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers ?

(b) If not, whether Government propose to issue such a circular ?

(c) What are the communities which have been directed to be treated as principal Communities at the time of constituting Excise Advisory Committees for Jorhat and Golaghat Subdivisions ?

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

10. (a)—Yes, except in North Lakhimpur and Golaghat in 1957.

(b)—

	1957	1958
<i>Dibrugarh—</i>		
Shri Chowken Gohain	... ..	Shri M. C. Das.
<i>North Lakhimpur—</i>		
Nil	... ..	Shri Lakhya Ch. Doley.
<i>Jorhat—</i>		
Shri Cheni Ram Saikia	... ..	Shri Dehiram Doley.+
<i>Sibsagar—</i>		
Shri Hem Kanta Basumatari	... ..	Shri Bhuban Ch. Pegu.
<i>Golaghat—</i>		
Nil	... ..	Shri D. R. Sangma.

+Shri Dehiram Doley was invited but he was not available at that time.

(c)—No suitable person was available for North Lakhimpur and Golaghat in 1957.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Shri Paramananda Bar Gohain.

(f)—Selection of a member of an Advisory Committee is a discretion given by law to a District Officer. Normally, District Officers do not select the same member in consecutive years. Government have no objection to issue such instruction.

11. (a)—Plains Tribals have not been declared a principal Communities but a circular was issued that subject to the conditions laid down in instructions 105 and 106 of the Assam Excise Manual Vol. 1, due consideration should be given to the members of the Plains Tribal Community in selecting the personnel of the Excise Advisory Committee.

(b)—There is no such proposal.

(c)—No such direction was issued from Government.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)**: What is the function of the Advisory Committee, whether they settle shops or just give advice ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise)**: The functions of the Advisory Committee are laid down in instructions 105 and 106 of the Assam Excise Manual Volume I to which I refer the hon. Member to read.

**Shri DEVENDRA HATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: What are the numbers of members in these Advisory Committees ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS**: That is also laid down in the Excise Manual—it is not exceeding five.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA**: What are the qualifications of a person to be entitled for selection to the Advisory Committee ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS**: That is also laid down in section 105 of the Excise Manual.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA**: Whether copy of these Rules will be placed on the Table of the House ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS**: These are printed Rules and there is no question of laying them on the Table of the House.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই মোৰ ১১ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে Excise Manual ত Plains Tribal Community ক Principal Community হিচাবে ধৰা নাই। এতিয়া মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে Plains Tribal Community ক Principal Community বুলি ধৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) :** Excise Manual ত Plains Tribal ক Principal Community হিচাবে ধৰিব নানাগে বুলি কোনো কথা নাই। কথা হৈছে কোনো District বা Sub-division ত Principal Community নহবও পাৰে।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY :** Excise Manual ত ধৰা হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** ধৰা হয়, কোনো Subdivision ত Principal Community নহবও পাৰে।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY :** Principal Community বুলি মেনুৱেলত নধৰাৰ কাৰণেই Excise Department ত গওগোল হোৱাৰ কথা সঁচানে ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** এই খবৰ সঁচা নহয়।

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** What is the qualification of the members of the Advisory Committee ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) :** That is also laid down in instructions 105 and 106 of the Excise Manual.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Who picks up these members at the time of settlement ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** It is the District Officer who conducts the sale.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS :** Is it the Deputy Commissioner ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** The Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer as the case may be.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) :** ১৯৫৮ চনৰ Settlement দিবৰ সময়ত দলে বুলি যি জন মানুহৰ নাম কোৱা হৈছে তেনে নামৰ কোনো মানুহ আনি জনাত নাই। এই কথা চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে। সেইজন মানুহক বিচাৰি নোপোৱাত আন মানুহ দিয়া হৈছে।

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Maternity Ward in the Dispensaries of Kamalpur Circle**

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**  
asked:

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

(a) Whether there is any Maternity Ward in any of the Dispensaries of Kamalpur Circle ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to extend the Schemes of Maternity Welfare to Kamalpur, Bihdia, and Changsari Dispensaries ?

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

9. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes, as soon as possible.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)**: The answer to Question 9 (b) is—Yes, as soon as possible—what is the approximate length of time that this possibility will be converted into action?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: Sir, we have got definite scheme for extending Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for the whole State and the question of extending these Centres to these areas will be taken into consideration soon but I cannot give the exact time.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)**: Sir, what is the distinction between a Maternity Ward and Maternity Centre ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA**: A Maternity Ward means that a number of beds must be there, but in Maternity Centre only the staff are kept for helping and advising the people.



### Tenders for Sapekhati Country Spirit Shop

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

10. Will the Minister of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that for 1958-59 on the order of the Excise Commissioner, Assam, fresh tenders were called for Sapekhati Country Spirit Shop ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that before the tenders were called, the said Country Spirit Shop was settled to the previous lessee ?

(c) If so, why Government has not yet refunded the tender money to those tenderers ?

(d) Whether Government will refund their money at an early date ?

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

10. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Does not arise.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH:** May I know whether the Sapekhati Country Spirit Shop has been settled now ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** The matter stands like this. The Subdivisional Officer settled the shop with Shri Sidheswar Hazarika. Appeal against the settlement order of the Subdivisional Officer was made to the Commissioner of Excise by Shri Sumeswar Das and other and the E. C. ordered for re-settlement of the shop by calling fresh tenders. On the basis of the fresh tender, Shri Champeswar Das got the settlement on the shop. Appeal was then made to the Excise Appellate Authority by Shri Sumeswar Das, Shri Sidheswar Hazarika and others and the Excise Appellate Authority passed order for settlement of the shop with Shri Sumeswar Das who is the previous lessee of 1957-58.

### Private Members' Resolutions

**Further discussion on the pending resolution of Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika urging the Government of Assam to take immediate steps to establish one technical school in the Lakhimpur District.**

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a resolution was moved by me in the August-September Session of the last Assembly. In that resolution I requested the Government of Assam to take immediate steps to establish a technical school in the district of Lakhimpur, in view of the fact that the district is of industrial nature and facilities for technical education are lacking. You know, Sir, that the district of Lakhimpur is a major district of the State and the Members representing this district constitute one-eighth of the membership of this House. This strength of Members in this House will speak of the strength of the population of the district. About the contribution to the State revenue, Government figures indicate that nearly one-third of the State revenue is contributed by the district of Lakhimpur. It is known to you all that the district is one of the most industrially developed districts of the State. On one hand the industries are expanding and on the other hand the local people of the district have been rapidly losing ground in different spheres. If I am correct, the number of local people that was absorbed in different industries in pre-Independence days has gone down after the Independence. Now the local people are gradually feeling that industrialization is not a blessing for them. There are many factors which are almost closing the doors of benefit to the local people. One of those factors is the lack of technical education. Sir, the want of a technical institute has been felt there since a long time. Although several technical institutes have grown here and there in the State after Independence the case of my district is yet to be considered. This was not taken into consideration during the First Five Year Plan period. We could not find provision in the Second Five Year Plan also. Sir, I fail to understand the reason why the most industrial district with one-eighth of the total population of Assam could not catch attention of our respectable planners. This is the reason why I had to come with a resolution to get support of the hon. Members of this House so that special provision would be made by the Government to establish a Technical Institute in the district of Lakhimpur.

Sir, while I spoke in the last Session I referred to the growing unemployment problem of the district among the local youths, specially those who could not cross the Matriculation

barrier. Unless we can provide suitable facilities for giving them proper education such as technical training, I am afraid they will be nothing but menace to the society. In my opinion it is the responsibility of the Government to train our young generation in such a way so that they might get their occupation in life. It would be an irony of fate if they find themselves fish out of water. In fact I came across a large number of non-Matrices and Matrics among the youths who are mostly unemployed. In pre-Independence days the non-Matrices also could get appointments in the tea industry but now it became almost difficult for them to get employment there because the minimum qualification has been raised to Matriculation. Sir, the Matric passed youths have been also complaining that they are not getting employment as atmospheres gradually becoming averse to them in different industries in the district. I am not going to discuss the unsympathetic atmosphere that is growing in the different industries in the district with regard to the local people, as I fear it may not come within the scope of the resolution. However I would draw sharp attention of the Government to the growing unemployment problem of my district nay the unemployment problem of the State as a whole. During last few years some industries have grown in our district, as for instance in the Makum-Tinsukia area where I find doors of the local industries are closed to our youths perhaps for the fact that they have no technical training. Similarly I find in other places of the district such as Dibrugarh Town that our local youths who have little scope to get employment perhaps for lack of technical education. Local people are not welcomed by those industries perhaps for lack of technical training. Although there are scopes of employment in different industries in my district there is no facility for technical education. Sir, I find here very strong argument that a technical institute should be immediately started at Dibrugarh to offer training facility to the youths in the district so that they may earn their livelihood. Any delay in the matter would make the local youths fish out of water. Therefore, I request you and the hon. Members of the House to adopt this resolution.

Thanking you.

**Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) :**

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! अभी सदन में हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री देवेन्द्र ना हाजरिका जी ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ तथा उसके समर्थन में दो चार बातें बोलना चाहता हूँ।

डिब्रुगढ़ जिला जिस तरह पिछले कई वर्षों से उद्योग के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रहा है तथा हमारे प्रान्त के विकास में सक्रिय अंश ग्रहण कर रहा है उसे देखते हुवे वहां एक Technical School की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं ऐसा महसूस कर रहा हूं कि इस तरह का एक स्कूल बहुत पहले ही हो जाना चाहिये था इस जिलेमें एक Technical School खुल जाय तो इस अंचल के नवयुवकों को Technical शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का मौका मिलेगा तथा वे जिले के उद्योगों के विकास में सहयोग कर सकेंगे। तिनसुकिया माकूम जैसे इलाकों में वर्तमान जो उद्योग है उसमें से कुछ कारखानों में मालीकों की तरफ से युवकों को शिक्षा देने की कुछ व्यवस्था कर रखी है जिससे कुछ युवक शिक्षा प्राप्त भी करते है लेकिन कारखाने के मालीकों द्वारा जो व्यवस्था है वह बहुत मामूली है। इसलिये बहुत से इच्छुक नवयुवकों को वहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। बहुत से नवयुवक वहाँ आकर भी वापस चले जाते हैं क्यों कि उन कारखानो में उनकी शिक्षा के लिये पूर्ण समय व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से ही एक Technical School खोलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिस से हमारे नवयुवक आवश्यक Technical शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें और हमारे बढ़ते हुये उद्योग के विकास में सक्रिय रूपसे सहयोग कर सकें। इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हादिक समर्थन करता हूं और साथ ही माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिये जो मौका दिया है उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose this resolution. Dibrugarh is a Subdivision having 8½ lakhs of people according to the 1951 census. With the addition of transferred area and increase during these eight years, the population might have gone up to 11 lakhs by now. The people of Dibrugarh alone contribute 1/3rd of the State revenue apart from the central revenue. Regarding donation, Dibrugarh subscribe the largest amount, but it has not a High School Building of its own even now in Dibrugarh. There was a Muslim Boarding House which has become international and it has now 15 students. The High School is in a Hospital. I do not know after how long it will be out of the Hospital. There was a proposal for Jalandhar Government High School but the Dibrugarh people were bad enough not to relish the idea. There is a College which is mostly being run out of money donated by a rich man. Industries are growing in Dibrugarh but they are mostly being managed by non-Assamese. Even the labourers are non-Assamese. Even if there is a technical school, the students passing out of this institution will not be absorbed in those industries. So what is the need of establishing a technical school there? If at all it is necessary to establish such a technical institution they should approach the rich people for money instead of disturbing our Government (*Laughter*).

**\*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchala):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution moved by my Friend Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika. The importance of the resolution goes without much saying. Sir, for a district like Lakhimpur, a technical institution is of indispensable necessity and as was said by my Friend Shri Hazarika growing unemployment of the youth may be so stupendous that it may go out of control. Therefore, Government should take the earliest opportunity to provide employment to those unemployed youth in technical education. From that wider point of view this resolution is a very sound one in as much as Lakhimpur is one of the biggest districts of Assam and Dibrugarh is one of the biggest Subdivisions of the State and so it must have one technical institution. This is a modest demand I should say. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the resolution and I hope that Government will extend all its support to establish the same, so that the resolution may be implemented.

With these few words, Sir, I support the resolution of my Friend Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীহাজারিকার প্রস্তাবত কৈছে যে লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত এটা Technical স্কুল চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে। তাত ইতিপূৰ্বে প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হোৱা উদ্যোগসমূহলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে এটা Technical School প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা যে নিতান্ত দৰকাৰ তাক নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। ময়ো চৰকাৰৰ আৰু সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। কিন্তু লগতে মই এটা দৰকাৰী কথা উত্থাপন নকৰি নোৱাৰো। সেইটো হ'ল এইবিলাক কামত অধ্যাস হোৱাৰ আগতে ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ ফালে নজৰ দিয়া নিতান্ত দৰকাৰ। দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কিছুমান উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠিছে আৰু আমাৰ যিবিলাক ডেকা ল'ৰাই টেকনিকেল স্কুলত কিছুমান ট্ৰেড'ৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি পাচ কৰি আহিছে আমি পাইছো যে তেওঁলোকে পাচ কৰি অহা শিক্ষা আৰু গঢ়ি উঠা শিল্পৰ মাজত কোনো সামঞ্জস্য নাই। ফলত এফালে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বাহিৰৰ পৰা বোণ্য কৰ্মী আনিব লগা হয় আৰু আনফালে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত কাৰিগৰ লৰা বিলাকৰ শিক্ষা খাপ নোখোৱাৰ কাৰণে নিবনুৱাৰ সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। পৰহি এই মৰ্শে এই সদনতে আলোচনাও হৈছে যে বহুতো ল'ৰা কাৰিগৰী পাচ কৰি ৰহি আছে। গতিকে আমাৰ দৰকাৰ অনুসাৰেহে শিক্ষা দিব লাগে নহলে নতুন নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰহে সৃষ্টি কৰা হব। গতিকে ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰয়োজন তদন্ত আৰু বিবেচনা কৰিছে এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী আঁচনি লৈ আমি কামত আগবঢ়া দৰকাৰ। যদি আমি ভৱিষ্যতলৈ টেকনিকেল স্কুলৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াও তেনেহলে অসমত গঢ়ি উঠা ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় বিষয়ৰ শিক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে Technical Training লোৱা লৰা বিলাক নিবনুৱা হৈ পৰিব আৰু বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ আমদানি হব। সেই কাৰণে অসমত কোন ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিৰ বাবে কিমান ছাত্ৰ লাগিব তাৰ এটা হিচাব লৈ সেই অনুপাতেহে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক টেকনিকেল শিক্ষা দিয়া উচিত হব।

লগতে আৰু এটা কথা মই জনাব খোজো যে টেকনিকেল শিক্ষাৰ লগত জড়িত আৰু এটা শিক্ষা আছে সেইটো হৈছে Vocational Training। টেকনিকেল

শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ লগে লগে Vocational Education ৰ বিষয়েও চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। অসমত উষা চিনাই মেচিন কোম্পানীয়ে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কিছুমান ট্ৰেনিং চেণ্টাৰ খুলি দিছে। মই নিজে দেখিছো এইবোৰ ট্ৰেনিং চেণ্টাৰত ছাত্ৰাৰ অভাৱ হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু যোৰহাটৰ Industrial Training Institution অত এই শাখাটোত ছাত্ৰৰ অভাৱ। শাখাটো প্ৰায় বন্ধ হৈ যাবলগীয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? ইয়াৰ নিশ্চয় কিবা এটা কাৰণ আছে। নহলে উষা কোম্পানীৰ ট্ৰেনিং চেণ্টাৰত ইমান ছাত্ৰীয়ে টকা খৰচ কৰিও শিক্ষা লৈছে অথচ Jorhat Technical School ত কিয় শিক্ষা নহয়? এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি চোৱা উচিত। Technical Education ৰ লগত Short hand, Type Writing, চিনাই ইত্যাদি অসমত প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। এই প্ৰয়োজন মিটাৰৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো আৰু টেকনিকেল আৰু ভোকেশ্বনেল ট্ৰেনিং ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ Requirement লৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি কিমান সংখ্যক ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক শিক্ষা দিয়া উচিত হব সেইটো বিবেচনা কৰি চৰকাৰ কামত অগ্ৰসৰ হোৱা সমীচীন হব বুলি মই ভাবো। মই শ্ৰীহাজৰীকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীকাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মই নু-আমাৰ কথা সদনত আগবঢ়াব খোজো। আমাৰ অসমৰ ভিতৰত লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাকে ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল বুলি কব পাৰো। যি অলপ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি অসমত আছে তাৰ বেচি ভাগেই এই জিলাৰ ভিতৰতে আছে। গতিকে ভিৰুগড়ত এটা industrial atmosphere থকাতে অতি স্বাভাৱিক। আমাৰ অসমীয়াত এটা কথা আছে যে “গায়নৰ ঘৰৰ কুকুৰেও বাও দিয়ে”। গতিকে Industrial Atmosphere ত থকা লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ উঠি অহা ল’ৰা বিলাকৰ Industry ৰ প্ৰতি এটা ধাউতি আছে। গতিকে Technical School ৰ বাবে ভিৰুগড় উপযুক্ত ঠাই হব বুলি নিসন্দেহে কব পাৰি। শ্ৰীযুত বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এটা কথাত মই একমত হব নোৱাৰিলো। সেইটো হৈছে তেখেতে কৈছে যে Technical শিক্ষা পোৱা ল’ৰা ছোৱালীয়ে যাতে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি চাকৰি পাব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে এটা হিচাব উলিয়াইহে সেই অনুপাতে শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। কিন্তু মই কও Technical Education ৰ দ্বাৰা চাকৰি মনোৰত্তি দূৰ কৰাহে উদ্দেশ্য হব লাগে। তাতকৈ বৰং আমি যিমান পাৰো সিমান ছাত্ৰউলিয়াই তেওঁলোকক কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষা দিয়াহে উচিত আৰু Technical সদক্ষীয় শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকে যাতে নিজেই একেটা সৰু ডাঙৰ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি কৰি আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীল হব পাৰে তাৰ বাবেহে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ সাহায্য তেওঁলোকক দিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে চাকৰি দিয়াতকৈ এই বিষয়ে সন্নিবিধা দিব পাৰিলেহে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ বেচি সমাধান হব।

তাৰ পিচত প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি শ্ৰীযুত বৰুৱাই কৈছে যে ধনী মানুহৰ পৰা সাহায্য লোৱা অনুচিত। এই কথাৰ বাবে মই সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। আমি যিমান পাৰো ধনী মানুহৰ পৰা টকা আমি ৰাজহুৱা কামৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ মাজত বিলাই দি ৰাজহুৱা অনুষ্ঠানবোৰ গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগে। যেনে ধৰক অসমত আমি যিখন zoo তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছো তাৰ চাল-কৰব পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি সকলো খৰচ চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিব লাগিব; কিন্তু অন্যান্য ঠাইত আমি দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ কলিকতা আদি ঠাই বোৰত একো একোটা বিৰাট বিৰাট ঘৰ ধনী মানুহে সাজি দিছে। অন্যান্য University ৰ বহুত বহুত ঘৰ ধনী ৰজা জমিদাৰ সকলে সাজি দিয়ে। গতিকে আজি আমাৰ Technical School ৰ কাৰণে এটা বিৰাট ঘৰ যদি ধনী মানুহে সাজি দিয়ে তাত আপত্তি থকাৰ কাৰণ কি থাকিব পাৰে? গতিকে শ্ৰীযুত যোগ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কেইটা কথাৰ দ্বাৰা বিৰোধীতা জনাইছে মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো।

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important resolution and, I am sure, all the Members of the House will support this resolution. Now-a-days we have seen in our State sufficient number of schools for general education which only prepares administrative officers and clerks. But unfortunately in the matter of technical education the State of Assam as a whole is far lagging behind. We have got sufficient number of trades but still we are not in a position to supply personnel qualified enough for employment in these trades. As for instance, we have got a very large number of tea gardens in our State but we do not have adequate number of technically qualified persons for employment there. Now we have got a railway workshop at Bongaigaon where within two years' time about 15,000 people will be engaged. But from the side of the State of ours no facilities are there for giving technical education to our children. We are going to have a oil refinery in our State and besides we have sufficient number of other Industries also, but we are not taking keen interest to establish a technical institute in which our people can be technically educated. If we can train our young people in the technical lines then we can employ them in various trades within the State, not for their own benefit alone but for the prosperity of the whole State.

The present resolution indicates to establish one technical school in the district of Lakhimpur. It is a very good gesture. Some of our Members who have spoken on this motion want to put the burden of establishing the institute on private individuals. I for myself have nothing to speak in this respect. Whatever may be the contributions from the side of the Government and from the private individuals in this regard, it is our intention after all to have technical personnel in our State and to train our people to have such technical schools. So, Sir, I think Government should come forward not only to establish one technical school in the district of Lakhimpur but Government should think over the matter to establish more such institutions for giving more and more technical education to our people.

With these words, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is really a matter which deserves serious

consideration. Even though it is now 12 years since our independence we have not gone ahead in having more technical schools and colleges. It shows that the Government has no actual plan to that effect and that is why from all the corners of the State there is a demand that there should be more technical schools or colleges in the State. We all know that when any question of dearth of technical personnel arises we generally bring such personnel from outside the State. When there is any dearth of technical personnel arises then of course nobody will object to bringing such people from outside the State. But at the same time we should know that if we are always to import such technical personnel from outside the State then future of our next generations will be dark. Such is the case in the Public Works Department also. Many a time the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department used to say in reply to questions that due to dearth of technical personnel he had to import many overseers from outside. We have at our disposal about 2 to 3 hundred third grade overseers, but there is no attempt to upgrade them by giving them facilities for more training so that they can work efficiently with greater responsibility. This is only one of the examples in our State.

Assam being a State of so many industries we all, either from the Opposition or from the Members from the ruling party who are sincere for the cause and development of the State support that the technical school should be started in a suitable place. Mr. Hazarika has brought this resolution for having a technical school in the district of Lakhimpur. I not only support this but also I would like to add that there should be a college of technical nature, because this is the only district in the State which has so many industries and which is technically advanced. So, not only there should be a technical school but there should be also a technical college there so that all kinds of jobs in the tea, coal and oil industry and in other industries there can be led by the trainees of those institutions. At the same time I should like to point out that if there be a school or college there or elsewhere in the State regarding allotment of seats in those institutions there should be proper consideration regardless of the fact whether the candidates come from the town or village. We know what is happening in regard to allotment of seats in the Gauhati Engineering College. When a boy comes from a poor family and approaches the authority for a seat then it is very difficult for him to get it. It is our experience that the boys belonging to the ruling party easily get seats in the Engineering



College, but boys from the poor families even though they are more meritorious and deserving do not get consideration. Similar is the case in the matter of obtaining stipends also. This should not be allowed. Another thing I have noticed is about localism. When some people demand some sort of institution on a particular area many of them, though not all think from the point of view of their own locality and due to that the selection of site also does not get due consideration. If that be the ideas in the minds of the Members of the ruling party then I think the future of Assam will be dark. We should consider these points for the general interest of the people of the State. So, Sir, I like to suggest to the Members of the ruling party particularly to the Minister-incharge that in future whenever there is question of selection of site for a technical school or college consideration should be given not from the point of localism but from the broader point of view, that is, for the interest of the whole State.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : Now, Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika can reply if he likes.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** : I think, Sir, the Minister will reply first.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : The practice is that the hon. Member replies after the Minister speaks.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : I read the Rule No. 283 (3) "A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied."

From this rule it is clear that the mover should speak if he likes to give a reply after which the Minister will speak.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : The difficulty in allowing the mover to speak first is that the Minister in his speech may raise some points which may be required to be replied by the Mover, so my submission is that the Minister should be allowed to speak first and after him the mover may be allowed to reply.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Then, let the Minister speak and after him the mover will reply.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education) :** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion on this resolution has extended far beyond the ambit and personally I welcome it more than a question of a technical institute at Dibrugarh. The discussion has assumed a proportion of a policy discussion and I am happy to find that generally speaking the level of discussion is broad and high.

Now, Sir, I would start the reply with Shri Tarun Sen Deka, lest I forget the points he made. He started saying that although 12 years since we attained freedom not much has been done by way of expanding general as well as technical educations. Sir, I do not claim that we have been able to do very much or we have been able to do very satisfactorily, but I do claim that we have done as much as we could under the circumstances. Let me not give my personal view but let the figures I will quote speak themselves. With your permission, I am quoting the figures in respect of total budget provisions for primary, secondary and collegiate education for the year 1947-48, 1950-51 and 1958-59. I have taken three years to give a comparison to what extent we have been increasing the expenditures.

Total education budget for :—

	Rs.
1947-48     ...     ...     ...     ...     ..	80,69,600
1950-51     ...     ...     ...     ...     ..	1,46,79,800
1958-59     ...     ...     ...     ...     ..	4,78,16,000.

The figures of 1947-48 became almost double in 1950-51 and about five times more in 1958-59.

Total budget on Primary Education:—

	Rs.
1947-48     ..     ..     ..     ..     ..	24,30,016
1950-51     ..     ..     ..     ..     ..	63,88,315
1958-59     ..     ..     ..     ..     ..	1,28,62,400.

The figures of 1947-48 rose to about two times more in 1950-51 and more than four times in 1958-59.

Total budget on Secondary Education:—					Rs.
1947-48	..	..	..	..	23,73,782
1950-51	..	..	..	..	38,95,348
1958-59	..	..	..	..	65,58,400.

The figures show that budget in 1947-48 rose to more than half time and in 1958-59 to about two times more.

Total budget on Collegiate Education:—

1947-48	..	..	..	..	9,99,401
1950-51	..	...	..	..	7,21,026
1958-59	..	..	..	..	16,83,500.

From these it appears that the budget of 1947-48 was raised to almost double in 1958-59 and the budget of 1950-51 was raised to more than double in 1958-59.

The following figures reveal how the expansion is taking place in the number of institutions, pupils, teachers, budget etc. :—

	1948	1958
Colleges .. .. .	18	29
High Schools .. .. .	210	480
Middle English Schools .. .. .	450	1,006
Middle Vernacular Schools .. .. .	328	585
Lower Primary Schools .. .. .	9,140	13,561
Special Schools (Tols and Madrassas)	640	950
Number of pupils .. .. .	7,44,000	11,64,592
Number of teachers .. .. .	18,837	36,000
Budget .. .. .	Rs. 99,07,921	Rs. 4,78,16,000.

In respect of technical schools the Prince of Wales Technical School, which was started through the munificence of the late lamented B. Barooah, was the only institution imparting technical education in Assam for long time but recently institutions have come into being. These are, the Industrial Training School at Jorhat, a Technical School each at Nowgong, Tezpur, Srikuna and Meherpur. From this it is clear that the advancement made in technical education is no mean. I think, that any State can be proud of such an achievement. Sir, we want do more but we have handicaps, as my Friend, Shri Tarun Sen Deka said that we are short of Overseers and Engineers, that we have got III Grade Overseers whom we do not give promotion, that we do not give advantage for further training of these Overseers, etc. Let us take up these points. Even today, I, as a Minister for P. W. D. an having shortage of 60 engineers and 1939 overseers for running the normal administration, not to speak about the proposed scheme of Rs. 2½ crores for border security and other such schemes. We had many engineers and overseers from outside the State, recruited from other States, especially from Mysore, but they are slowly leaving the State and now very few people come to our State, as we all know that there has been development work in every State in India and they are in need of Engineers and Overseers. In these circumstances, with great difficulty we had to recruit III Grade Overseers. They are ill-trained and ill-equipped for the work for which they are drafted, not to speak of upgrading them. If I could I would just release them.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-west):** Is there any bar in retraining them ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** Sir, I have tried to be as soft as I could be. We employ men for service and not for training. Government as an employer expect service from its engineers and overseers. Government Department is not a training centre. What would happen if I send all my overseers for further training ? During the British period no engineer was qualified for entertainment in regular service without one year's probation. But what do we do now ? We keep information about students appearing for examination. If the examination is over we draft them into service those who fail go back to the college. In the face of such acute shortage how can we send the overseers for further training ; how we shall run the Department ? The next suggestion may be "why not send the road muharirs for further training". I send my overseers for further training, I send my

engineers for one year's probation and I send my road muharrirs also for further training. The only thing left for me would be to close the Department. I am sorry, Sir, I cannot oblige my Friend.

Then, Sir, I am glad my Friend raised the question of admission into the Engineering College. Perhaps there were some talented boys from the villages who could not get admission. I have every sympathy for them, but I cannot help them, because admission to the Engineering College is given after a test examination. This test examination is a reasonable one and the Governing Body of the Engineering College at Gauhati conducts the test examination.

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

Is there any prescribed syllabus ?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There must be.

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

Sir, do we expect too much from our Members that they should first instruct themselves about a matter and then come to speak ?

Sir, I was dealing with the question of admission into the Engineering College. The Governing Body are very jealous about it. In a previous year perhaps at the instance of some friends two or three students were admitted who might or might not have sat for the examination or failed in it. The Governing Body took exception to that and asked why should there be interference from outside when there is a test examination. This year the Governing Body adopted a resolution and forwarded it to Government that no outside influence should be brought to bear in the matter of admission. A friend of mine from Barpeta told me that there was a graduate in Science who appeared in the test examination held by the Governing Body of the Engineering College and he failed. He asked me why should this boy, who passed B. Sc. with merit from the Gauhati University, failed in the test examination. What sort of test this was ? Naturally, Sir, I had to look into the matter and I requested the Principal of the Engineering College to forward his examination papers to me and to send a report how this boy failed and why he could not be admitted. The Principal sent me the papers and I found that although he was a B. Sc. he got a Zero in Mathematics ! The Principal of the Engineering College asked me "Sir, do you expect me to admit this boy ?" I did not reply anything. I said "All right, I do not want to interfere with the decision of the Governing Body, made after the test examination". There were two or three other boys, who were also B. Sc. One could not sit for the test

examination due to loss of parents at that time; another was down with small-pox and the third was suffering from dysentery. They all made a representation that due to these circumstances they could not sit for the test examination. Only one special case was made and he was a qualified candidate from the Miri community. This was a solitary exception and perhaps no other student has been admitted and the Governing Body's resolution has been respected. The same question was raised in our Regional Council for Technical Education where Dr. Triguna Sen and others attended and also some of my friends who are members of that Council. A question was raised whether the test examination for admission into the Engineering College should not be done away with. Soon after their University examination if the boys have to come to Gauhati for a test examination they have to undergo a great hardship, specially due to lack of residential facilities because about two to three hundred boys come for the test examination. The matter was thrashed out in all its pros and cons and the Council ultimately decided to continue the examination. So, the Minister, and for the matter of that the Government, is quite helpless in doing anything else that what is being done, *viz.*, a test examination for admission into the Engineering College. Every one has to sit for this examination and pass if he wants to get admission into the College. Sir, I have explained the position at length in order to remove any misapprehension resting in anybody's mind.

Now as regards stipends also, my Friend said that there was some sort of leanings towards somebody from the ruling Party (Mr. Deputy Speaker :—He meant favouritism). I submit, Sir, there is no such thing. It is done on merit, but weightage is given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the matter of admission also merit is the one criterion. If my Friend points out any cases where this has not been done I shall be only too glad to look into them and satisfy him on that score, because as I said the other day, I consider our educational institutions are our places of worship. There should be purity, a high standard of impartiality and discipline in them.

The only other point he talked of is localism. Sir, it has become a habit with some persons to talk about localism. I do not know whether it would be proper or not, but just a small couplet of the late lamented Lakshinath Bezbarua comes to my mind,

চালনিয়ে বোলে বেজি ভাই ভোমাব কিয় ফুটা  
হাঁহি হাঁহি হাঁহি, হাঁহি উঠা।

But all the same I agree with him that this consideration should not be there.

Now, Sir, coming to the wider question of employment and technical institutes which was raised by Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi and touched upon by Shri Deven Hazarika and others, the position is this: I believe that we ought to have a Technical Institute not only for every District headquarters but also for Subdivisional headquarters and during the coming Third Five Year Plan, we must be able to have one fullfledged Technical Institute in every District headquarter so that our young people can have facilities in eking out their livelihood and at the same time have a useful life for the best interest of the country as a whole. Sir, I have my own misgivings and I would submit in all humility that in the matter of Education, I do not claim any very high place. I am not an educationist and I have not been able to consider myself to be competent to give a very high standard of lead in such matters. But other leaders of India including the higher class both in administration as well as in education are giving their thoughts to this matter. There is of course some friendly diversions of opinion. Can we give employment only by agriculture? Can we give employment only by industrialisation? If we multiply the technical institutes and train them up, can we find occupation and employment for all the products of the technical institutes. These are the questions which are agitating the minds of the leaders in this country both in the sphere of administration because it concerns employment and also in the sphere of education with a view to a proper and adequate lead. Sir, if we refer to the thought expressed by Mahatma Gandhi—the Father of the Nation—what do we find and what sort of a society did he emphasise? Surely he did oppose to basic industries but I think I am not far from the point if I say that the society that he visualised was one of self-sufficiency, contentment and of peace. Can we attain that society by industrialisation and by the technical institutions alone? And again can we by agriculture alone attain self-sufficiency and contentment? These are extreme views no doubt. But in a country like ours which is by and large agricultural, and where the population is very great, industries are necessary. In fact basic industries are the *sine qua non* of progress. We have therefore given agricultural bias to our students side by side the industries, and if we have plenty to eat and if we develop these industries side by side then only this country will prosper and have the desired contentment and peace. Instances are shown in Denmark and Holland. They are not highly industrialised countries in that sense. Norway and Sweden are not as industrialised as are Germany

and Russia. Then again in Australia, agriculture has taken the level of industry also. If we look to Holland, Denmark and such by and large agricultural countries, don't we find that people there are equally prosperous, if not more, and equally or more happy than the people in this country? Then what is the policy we should follow in our education which alone will make proper citizens and which ultimately ensure industrialisation, prosperity and all that sorts of things for the country as a whole. I submit, Sir, in Assam certainly we are lacking in technical institutes but we are also to apply our mind as to how to employ the best of our products from the technical institutes. Shri Bordoloi was right when he said some boys coming from the institute are roaming about and have no employment. That is right. At the same time it is also correct to say that those who learnt, say, masonry, do not take up masonry. If pupils go to the institute to learn something for three or four years and then pursue another subject, then what is the use of giving the education. This is the thought which must incite our mind and we have to plan our education in that way. Sir, I hope and trust that by the combined wisdom of the hon'ble Members and others outside we will be able to evolve a healthy plan for our education and we are all thinking about the coming Third Five Year Plan wherein we must be able to put up a very well thought out Plan for the advancement and development of education. If we can have in such a Plan, the whole picture of the country, what we are going to have and what is the place of education to be fitted into the schemes can we have a prosperous Assam developed in a balanced way. That is what we have to do and that is what is in the mind of the Government and Government welcomes the suggestions from the hon'ble Members and persons from outside.

Coming to the resolution itself, I would submit that the resolution is timely and I do understand the expression of my Friend, Shri Jogakanta Barua also. I am happy to be able to say that Shri Barua's thoughts are also fitted into the scheme of technical school which is going to come in Dibrugarh. Lately, Sir, at my request the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur District called a quasi-informal conference of the leading citizens of that place including M. L. As, Industrialists and others and the necessity of a technical institute in that subdivision was explained there. I explained the whole position and it was decided that a technical institute should be expanded there with vocational trades and crafts with scope for further development in course of time. But the technical



institute should be established as soon as possible, and for that purpose, what would be the course of studies should be decided in consultation with (if I remember aright) the Regional Council of Technical Education keeping in view the requirements of the district and the State as a whole because the requirements of the district and the State are the foremost consideration in our revising the course for that institute. As was mentioned by some of my Friends, Shri Jalan an industrialist wanted to give a High School there after the original High School became unsuitable and perhaps washed away by the Brahmaputra. Sir, I may say one word just by way of a reply. In fact, I am hesitating whether I will say it or not but I must say it. When Mr. Barua said there is no High School and they are sitting in a Hospital building, a thought at once thrashed across my mind. It is unfortunate that the beautiful town of Dibrugarh has been swallowed up by the Brahmaputra. When I first went to Dibrugarh, I saw the beautiful town by the river side with Clubs and other buildings. These have gone down into the Brahmaputra river now. It is very unfortunate, we all deplore it. But we cannot overlook the fact also that lately over round about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees have been spent to save what remained of Dibrugarh. So if we remember that there is no High School but that it is sitting in a hospital, we also see the beautiful spurs which cost the Indian rate payers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees that was spent to save Dibrugarh.

Now Sir, reverting to the old point that the offer of Shri Jalan was not accepted at that time as I learnt from my friends there, because the name was not very welcome and naturally as there was a Government High School at about a 100 yards distance ... ..

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :**  
But the Government accepted the offer !

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education) :**  
Sir, if Shri Borthakur enjoys thrusting in at the Government, I will not disturb his enjoyment. Sir, opposition from the local people, and perhaps with rightful sentiments too, came with regard to the name—Dibrugarh Jalan Government High School and the juxtaposition of these two High Schools. But when the question of establishment of a Technical School was broached to Mr. Jalan, that family came with good grace and offered to give us 25 bighas of land in Dibrugarh and also  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees for construction of the building. It was said in the meeting recently held in this connection that

if a little more land is found necessary, Mr. Jalan would give 5 or 6 bighas more and if the building can be constructed for less than 2½ lakhs of rupees the balance money would go to purchasing equipments. And if a little more money is required to complete the building, Shri Jalan agreed to give a little more money for completion of the building. Sir, in that conference of leading citizens of Dibrugarh subdivision the offer of Shri Jalan was accepted and the members present extended their grateful thanks to Shri Jalan for his kind offer. Sir, it should be recollected that in India as well as elsewhere many technical and other institutions grew to considerable extent by the munificence of private gentlemen. So is the Calcutta University—we remember Shri Tarasankar Banerjee in this connection. So also the one at Annamalai which was possible through the munificence of the Chettiar family. The other day I was told by the Union Minister Sardar Swaran Singhji that there were two private Engineering institutions in the Punjab also. So, considering all these things the friends there at Dibrugarh were pleased to accept this kind offer of Shri Jalan of course with only one condition, that is, that there will be a Trust for this and they will give the name to this Technical Institution there and that name will be accepted. So Sir, the only thing now remains is to give a plan and design of the building for the proposed technical institution and when these things are done the institution will be run by the Government as a fullfleged Government institution. I think Sir, when the institution is going to come there, my Friend Shri Hazarika whom we thank for rising this matter and giving me the opportunity to explain many things, will be pleased to withdraw his resolution.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Hazarika, are you willing to withdraw the resolution ?

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Sir, I have heard the hon'ble Education Minister and also other Friends who spoke in support of my resolution, I simply want to say that the assurances that came from the Education Minister are welcome although I am not binding myself to accept any name that may be given. Sir, I welcome the decision of the people that a technical institution will be established in Dibrugarh and I would like to refer to one point raised by the hon. Member Shri Tarun Sen Deka when he accidentally referred to the question of localism. Sir, my resolution was not the outcome of any spirit of localism. If he studies the figures and if he studies the facts perhaps he will

be convinced that it is not for love of localism that I move this resolution but love of the entire State. Now, in view of the assurance from the hon'ble the Education Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution ?

(Voices—yes, yes)

(The resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.)

The next resolution is standing in the name of Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon):** I am not moving it, Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Resolution No. 2.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golakganj):** I am not moving it, Sir.

**Resolution to take necessary steps for bringing into end the Adhi System by giving adequate rehabilitation compensation to petty Adhiardars, widow, minor and infirm Adhiardars.**

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to move that—

“This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps for bringing into end the Adhi system by giving adequate rehabilitation compensation to petty Adhiardars, widow, minor and infirm Adhiardars”.

Sir, in moving this resolution I am only trying to reach a radical end of the developments that have taken place regarding regulation of the Adhi system. Sir, Adhi system is a relationship—a relationship between owners of land and the actual cultivators where the consideration is a share of the crop. The first Act that was passed in this House was the Act of 1948 and we have to amend that Act in successive years. The first one came in 1952 and the second in 1955 and the last in 1957.

Sir, if hon. Members look into the first parent Act of 1948 and also look into the last Act they will find what amount of progress has been made in this direction. How much we have traversed to meet the immediate needs of the State to do social justice to the people who want them and also to make it equitable. Sir, there is no scope for amending the Act. Amendments will only mean more complications and relationship as such either we do away with relationship or we cannot progress far. We have reached the peak, and I want the hon. Member to consider seriously the situation which exists to-day and consider not only the case of the cultivators—the actual cultivators—whose interest we must have surely in our hearts, but also of those people whom we cannot liquidate if I can use that word, whom we have accepted as a necessary part of our society and have to do some amount of social justice. It is in that spirit, Sir, I feel that it has become incumbent to do away with the system so as to reach the logical end and put an end to all complications, to all litigations and tension that it is growing every day in our society. When we passed the Act of 1948, we defined Adhiar as—“a person who under the system generally known, as Adhi (whether Guchi-adhi or Guti-adhi), бага, chukti, bhag or chukani cultivates the land of another person on condition of delivering a share or quantity of the produce of such land to that person. Then by Section 5 we enacted to have power to order adhiar to cease to cultivate adhi land and to evict on certain grounds and one of the grounds is if the land is *bonafide* required by the landlord for residential or horticulture or piscicultural or poultry farming or dairy farming or similar other purposes or for cultivation either by himself or with the members of his family or by hired labourers or decendants (ii) if the adhiar has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of cultivation or (iii) that an adhiar has failed to deliver within prescribed time to a landlord such share or quantity of the produce as he is bound, subject to the provisions of this Act, by any express or implied agreement with the landlord to deliver, (iv) if the Adhiar kept the land fallow for one year and in Section 6, we find the share of produce payable to the landlord. Where he supplies plough cattle and cultivation is done with their help—one-third will be given. Where he does not supply plough cattle, the share will be one-fourth. This is the limit and I am glad we in this House we feel that in a matter of land legislation we are always far advance than many other States of our country. The difficulty is not with regard to legislation. The difficulty is on actual implementation of the Acts we have passed in this House. It is not necessary for me to deal with that subject here, but here also in the matter of

Adhiar we are far advance than many other States. When the Tebhaga Andalan was going on, the share was one-third ; we brought it to one-fourth. That was what it ought to have been. Then in 1952 we amended the Act and inserted a clause *viz* : Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force or in any contract or agreement, express or implied, any person who during the agricultural year immediately preceding the agricultural year immediately preceding the date on which the Provincial Government extend the provision of this Act to any district, local area or class of estates, cultivates any land as adhiar shall have the right to remain in occupation and cultivate the land until he either voluntarily relinquishes the land or is ordered by a Revenue Officer under Section 5 to cease to cultivate and vacate the land or is evicted there from in execution of valid order of the Revenue Officer. I am not pointing out the restrictions we have imposed. I am not here to say that those restrictions were not necessary. I am only trying to place before this House how through these legislations we have almost limited the scope of amendment. We have almost reached a stage where there is no scope for amendment. We have to consider the situation concerning those people whose interest we must have in our hearts.

Here in the Act also we also said that every landlord must give printed receipt. We have made a procedure that even for a landlord who has 3 or 4 bighas of land and if he has given his land for adhi he shall give a printed receipt to the adhiar. It is like this Section 7—"Every adhiar, on delivery to the landlord, the latter's share of the crop shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord as written receipt for the quantity of the crop delivered by him, signed by the landlord or his duly authorised agent. The (ii) the landlord should prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt signed by the adhiar or his duly authorised agent (ii). The receipt and the counterfoil shall contain a description of the land for which crop is delivered, the total quantity of the crop due from the adhiar, the quantity delivered and the year for which the crop is delivered. Then there is a penal section-Section 8, which says—"When a landlord or his agent, without reasonable cause, fails to deliver to the adhiar a receipt as required by section 7, a Revenue Officer, on proceedings under this section, after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, order the landlord to pay as penalty a sum not exceeding fifty rupees for each default, and may, in his discretion award to be adhiar as compensation such portion of the penalty as he thinks fit."

This applies equally to a man who unfortunately owns 3 or 5 bighas of land who may be an illiterate person also. I am drawing the attention of the House that what was once a happy relation has now become very strained. Then in the Act of 1955 we have established Adhi Conciliation Board and the Boards have been given power that whenever there is any dispute then we can approach the Board. In the same Act an Adhiar can be evicted under Section 5 of Sub-section (ii). It says—"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) below, an Adhi Conciliation Board may, on application of a landlord and after due notice and enquiry as prescribed order an Adhiar, on one or more of the grounds mentioned below, to cease to cultivate an Adhi land to be evicted therefrom in the manner prescribed :—

(i) that the land is *bonafide* required by the landlord for personal cultivation either by himself or by member of his family or by servants or hired labourers". Here I want to emphasise one point *i.e.*, 'servant' or by 'hired labour'. Here it is said—"Provided that if the area of the cultivable land held by the landlord in the aggregate amounts to only thirty bighas, he shall be entitled to resume for personal cultivation the entire land, but if it exceeds thirty bighas, then he shall be entitled to resume only two-thirds of the total area held by him or thirty bighas, whichever is higher, subject to an overall maximum of one cultivation at the time of resumption. Provided further that if the landlord does not cultivate the land within one year or sublets it to others within two years from the date he gets possession of the land by virtue of this clause, the evicted Adhiar shall be restored to possession in the manner prescribed. We find here 'Servants and hired labourers' mean persons working for a fixed remuneration either in cash or in kind....." If he gets paddy, then it is all right. But if he says that he will get only a part of the paddy, one fifth or whatever it is, then he will be guilty of violation of the rules. Then there are fixed rules. They are :

"That an adhiar has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of cultivation ;

that an adhiar has failed to deliver within the prescribed time to a landlord such a share or quantity of the produce as he is bound, subject to the provision of this Act, by an express or implied agreement with the landlord to deliver."

Then in section 6 in the amendment we find that even in spite of there being "one-third" in the original Act, "one-fifth"

is introduced and then again for the word "one-fourth" against item (b), the word "one-fifth" shall be substituted. Even if the land is used for two crops, the landlord is entitled to get "one-fifth" or whatever it may be, for the major crop.

"Provided further that when more than one crop are grown on a particular plot of land within the same agricultural year, the landlord or the person under whom the adhiar holds land shall get his stipulated share only of the major crop."

And what is the major crop has to be decided by a Conciliation Board or the Local Revenue officer under Section 6(a) and (b). After that comes the limit according to the act 1948 where personal cultivation is defined. Even in spite of all these definitions, Sir, I confess, we fail to define these things, and that is the great difficulty. Even if we use the whole Chambers Dictionary, it will be very difficult to regulate this point after it reaches a certain point.

Now regarding "personal cultivation", "personal cultivation" means cultivation by the person himself or by any member of his family or by his servants or hired labourers on fixed remuneration payable in cash or kind but not in crop share, under personal supervision of the person himself or any member of his family provided it is accompanied by the bearing of risk of cultivation by the owner and by residence in the village in which the land is situated or in a nearby village with a distance of five miles during the greater part of the agricultural season."

Sir, I am not objecting these provisions. What I want to say is that by such provisions, like that he should be resident within five miles of that village, etc., we are trying to restrict the whole thing. I am not disputing these things, I am only saying that the whole ambit of the Act is sought to be narrowed down leaving no scope for amendment.

Then again the eviction clause, "If the aggregate area of lands in actual occupation of an adhiar does not exceed 10 bighas, then he shall not be evicted therefrom. That means that at no time he shall be evicted. He will be evicted therefrom only when he has been provided with land of equivalent value in the locality. It further means that an adhiar who has even more than 10 bighas of land, he will also not be evicted until he has been provided with alternative land of equivalent

value. Then again, "If the aggregate area of lands in actual occupation of an adhiar exceeds 10 bighas, then the adhiar shall not be evicted from a minimum area of 10 bighas as selected by him (adhiar), until he has been provided with land of equivalent value in the locality, but the landlord shall be entitled to resume for his personal cultivation any area in excess of these 10 bighas... "That is for an area of 10 bighas he will get 11 bighas. "In no case, however, the aggregate area of lands so resumed from all his adhiars taken together, along with any other land already held under personal cultivation by the landlord or any member of his family on the date of resumption, shall exceed an overall limit of 100 bighas.

Then again, "If the landlord is a minor, or a widow, or a person subjected to any physical or mental disability or a member of the Military, Naval or Air Forces of the Union, then it shall not be obligatory on him to leave a minimum area with the adhiar as provided for in (a) or (b) above."

Now, Sir, my submission is that we have passed this legislation in this House. So far as big adhiars are concerned, I have no complaint but even in regard to small adhiars, the whole trend is to give to the big adhiars what is due to the small adhiars. But my submission is that the Act should operate in a uniform manner. But unfortunately due to the operation of this Act, the small adhiars, the small landowners who have given their lands on adhi will be put to great difficulty. After all, these small land-owners are also not so insignificant. They grow not very negligible crops. These people are quite big in number. Now even the Brahmins also in certain places have taken to the plough. I do not mean to say that it is undesirable or bad. In this big country, India, the Vedas are interpreted in different places in a different way. Not to speak of ploughing, Brahmins are allowed to take chickens even in some places. It shows that our religious scriptures can be interpreted in many ways. In our State, however, the usual practice was so far not to take to the plough. Now the Brahmins also have become attached to the plough, there is apprehension in some minds that this  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the crop share even will not be available. Therefore in certain places some non-Brahmins have also taken exception to the Brahmins taking to the plough. Brahmins now coming forward to take up the plough has therefore created some uproar in Assam. Not only the Brahmins have, by this, become Brahmins but some adhiars have also opposed this. I have received certain letters about this. They do not want to amend the Adhiars Act. I have



considered the whole series of legislation in this connection. I want to fit in my resolution. But I find it is almost impossible and what an amendment will seek to do to-day will be a restriction tomorrow. But we have to go with the time. We have to read the situation as it is and when we do that, we find, there is no other alternative then to put an end to the adhiar system.

Sir, we have been saying that the land must belong to the tillers and the Congress Party in power have accepted it as a vital principle. So we have to see how far we can give effect to this important principle of making the land a possession or property of the actual tillers. I for one have been considering these days how to solve the problem, whether individual proprietorship should remain or no while the pressure on land is progressively increasing. Even by abolition of individual proprietorship, it will not be possible to record the growing pressure on land. We have to shift a part of our population to other vocations of life. Even then it will be found very soon that the land available in the country may not be sufficient to go round.

The village will be the owner of the land, the village will cultivate the land in a co-operative manner. Everybody in the village will enjoy the ownership of the land. That is the point at issue today. That is the ultimate object which, I am convinced, is coming and it will be better for us all to educate the people on that line. I can tell this House that after attending several meetings recently I found the response very encouraging. The people have realised their difficulties and now they are thinking on the line of village ownership of the land and that cultivation in co-operative system can only solve the land problem. To-day we want to give land to the tiller actual tiller. When the Adhiars have become tired of Adhi system and when the Adhi system is no more practical and when this system is not becoming popular and is liked here is an opportunity for giving good bye to this system. What is the use of this Adhi system when there is uncertainty about having the quantity of paddy after a year? What is the use of having litigation on this account with perhaps the next door neighbours. Therefore, why should we not think of other things. I have some amount of mass contact and I have been telling the people like this. What is this? It is that you are killing us with a sword inch by inch or strangling us. Tomorrow if the demand comes it may be that instead of 1/5th we will have to fix it at 1/8th or 1/10th. So, Sir, all these things will

have to be considered. Before that demand comes let us put an end to the whole thing. I am always ready to remain with the Adhiars. But to them also I will say that they should note the change that is coming within our society. It is the logic that is driving us to that stage. Now-a-days what is the sense or use for giving the name as 'Zamindar'? After all it is very difficult to collect the paddy or rent from Adhi land and it is very difficult to control that tenants. It is an stigma of having a Zamindar in the society. Why should they not relinquish this title and mix with the ordinary people. I will make an appeal to them that instead of creating a conflict and complication they should look at the trend of the society today, they should look at the logic and become good citizens in the country. What the zamindars will do in this respect I do not know. But so far as Adhidars are concerned, I feel that it is possible for them to make the Adhiars the actual owner of the land and at the same time let the Adhiars give them their due share. The whole Adhi system should be brought to an end. It has outlived its utility and there is no sacrisanct in it. We should do away with this system if we want to increase our production. Let my Friend Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury say how production has gone down because of the reteation of the Adhiar system. This system has not at all contributed to the production to the extent we desire. So, the system which is not liked by the people, by the growing generations, the system which has not benefited the landowners as well as the Adhiars, the system which does not lead to more production must be done away with. Why should we have it any more? It has become an anarchism in our society. Therefore, Sir, we should bid a good bye to it so that it may not come back again. When the whole system is to go away how are we to give relief to the Adhiars. I suggest that rehabilitation and compensation should be given to them. We have been giving rehabilitation loan to the refugees to rehabilitate themselves. We shall now have to rehabilitate those Adhiars. When this involves some financial implication I am certain that the State will not be able to bear the whole expenditure. I want that the man who is in possession of the land and who has been cultivating the land should be the legal owner of the land provided he pays its price; and I am sure that many people are ready to pay the price, instead of keeping the matter hanging in the air. Even before the passing of the Land Ceiling measure the people used to say that they would not purchase the land because they assumed that the land would naturally come to them. On the other hand those people who are ready to purchase the land

desire that Government should give them some financial help to become the owner. I wish to speak more about this matter. When we want to build up a socialistic society we must build up a moral value of the people. Now, take Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, in operation of which I have seen with my own eyes the case of a widow, who owns one bigha of land in a town. Another man comes to her and bows down and says to give him one Katha of land to construct a temporary building on it with some rents. The old woman agrees. But after some time this man becomes a permanent settler having constructed a permanent building. She cannot sell this land as her neighbour can sell at Rs.5,000 or Rs.6,000 per Katha. I do not like to allow people to indulge in land speculation but I want to see how social justice has been meted out to different sections of people. Here also, this problem comes. Those people who are Adhiars who cannot plough land themselves yet they are land owners and being compelled have got to give land for cultivation to Adhiars, they should not be deprived of their legitimate price for lands, if any, they have to part with to be given to the landless tillers. In this, I am speaking particularly for petty land owners and petty Adhiars. I have no objection to give land to the tillers and therefore I want to do away with the system of Adhi good bye. To do equal justice, these Adhiardhars should get compensation, which is not as is prescribed in the Urban Area Land Ceiling Act or in the Embankment and Drainage Act. Any bigha of Urban Land in Assam is worth at least Rs.100. My suggestion is that those people who have got land below ten bighas, which cannot be resumed according to this Act, but so far as petty Adhiardars are concerned they should be given compensation of Rs.150 per bigha of land, that is, those people who have land between 10 and 30 bighas. Adhiardars having land of 30 to 100 bighas should be given Rs.100 per bigha and Adhiardars having from 100 to 150 bighas should be given Rs.50 per bigha and those having land over 150 bighas should be given a nominal compensation. I do not say that these figures should not be altered. I would request the hon. Minister who will reply that he will take my suggestion into consideration. In my resolution, I have said that 'the Government of Assam do take steps for bringing into end the Adhi system by giving adequate rehabilitation compensation to petty Adhiardars, widow, minor and inform Adhiardars.' By way of illustration, I have given these figures. Therefore, it is not only the duty of the Government and for us but it is the duty of the whole country to see from all aspects that this class of people should get their due compensation

You will have to engage your mind and find out the remedy I have suggested a remedy which may not be adequate or sufficient. I have not claimed monopoly of wisdom. I want to share the responsibility with other Members of this House and also of members of the public outside the House. I make it clear again that on the one hand, we want that land should be given to tillers but on the other hand, there is a section of the people, who are going to part with their land, who are also petty Adhiardars, their cases deserve sympathetic consideration.

**\*Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Parliamentary Secretary):** I think, Sir, the Adhiars Act itself is perfectly capable of rendering the lands to the actual tillers and that is the contention of the Government and society. Now, what necessity arises for the Leader of the Opposition to move a resolution in a new form which itself will bring more complicity and problems of which the Leader of the Opposition himself is opposed of. If any reaction or problem arises of the Adhiar Act, let us face it courageously and why shall we escape ?

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I think, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is roaming on touring in his mind as he used to do during recess of this Assembly. This is a problem which one is to understand. This resolution is not the end. This resolution makes the House and the Government alive to a situation and to meet that situation. I am ready to offer my whole-hearted co-operation. I thought, the Parliamentary Secretary would be more cautious in making remarks.

Sir, I have suggested these things because, I have felt that every hon. Member should understand that there is a demand for this as we are not sitting here solitarily but we have got to recognise the problem which is tormenting the minds of some people. This financial commitment need not be paid within a year. it can be done in say two or three years also. I have been speaking about Adhi system not from now but from 1952, when the Member, who is a Parliamentary Secretary now, was not a Member of this House. What I say that we have got to bring measures by which we completely do away with Adhi system but in doing so we must do social justice and give the legitimate due to the land owners.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The resolution moved is: "This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam to take necessary steps for bringing into end the Adhi system by giving adequate rehabilitation compensation to Petty Adhiardars, widow, minor and infirm Adhiardars."

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in discussing this resolution, I should like to bring to the notice of this House that the implementation of the Adhiar's Act was not done properly by the Government. Though the Act was passed in 1948, *i.e.*, 11 years before, and though there were many amendments in 1952-55, what we have seen in practice? Instead of implementing the Act properly the Government have shown an apathetic attitude. From all peoples' organisations like the Kisan Sabha, the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party and also from some genuine and sincere members of the Congress Party the demand was made for proper and full implementation of the Act. But the Government are practically hesitant. Of course the Government said that they were implementing the Act properly, but what have we found? We have found that Government have allowed improper and illegal eviction on an unprecedented scale, eviction of real adhiars. We also found that the Police force of the Government was with the adhidars when the adhiars are united and tried to follow the principles of the Adhiars Protection Act. If Government are really sincere about implementation of this Act, it is the duty of Government not to give improper privilege to the adhidars, who are out to suppress the real cause of the adhiars. For example, in my area I found that in some mouzas like Bahajani and Uppar Borbhag, the real tillers of the soil became united, the local political parties also encouraged them to be united for the implementation of the Act and in some places when the adhiars offered one-fifth of their produce, as provided in the Act, the adhiars and the other reactionary people of the locality became united, took police help and instituted false cases under section 145, Cr. P. C. and Section 477, Indian Penal Code, etc., and attempted to suppress the genuine movement of the adhiars. Only the other day I remember when I raised the point of implementation of the Act, the hon'ble Revenue Minister said "We have enacted the Act, but if the real tillers do not unite and try for the proper implementation of the Act, what can we do?" Yes, Sir, I understand the implication of this statement. Unity of the adhiars is essentially necessary for the implementation of the Act. But it should also be remembered that the organisation of adhiars should be encouraged and helped by Government if they are to be successful at all.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member's speech is irrelevant. We are not discussing the Adhiars Protection Act.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** My Friend may not see the relevancy of necessity of what I am saying, but I shall show how it is relevant to the resolution under discussion.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I only wanted that the hon. Member should be relevant and confine himself to the resolution.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yes, the hon. Member should confine himself to the resolution.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA:** Yes, Sir, I am speaking on the resolution.

My Friend the mover has raised a new point about the protection of petty adhidars, particularly the Brahmin and Kayastha adhidars, who do not generally plough themselves, and who now find themselves in a difficult position. Of course, after the enactment and implementation of this Act a feeling has grown in some of the Brahmin adhidars that they should plough. In my constituency particularly in Bahajani Mouza, some of the Brahmin families have started ploughing. I welcome this move and hail the Brahmins who have come forward to plough, brushing aside their old superstitions. But along with them we should also think about the poor adhiars, the tenants, who have no other land except a few plots of these Brahmin families held on adhi system. Regarding the compensation to be paid to the adhidars, I am afraid I cannot fully agree with my Friend. Not only land under their possession but also other properties, of the adhidars should also be taken into consideration. If a person has a small holding he is not necessarily a petty adhidar who is to be given compensation. He may have other properties, movable and immovable. In such cases the compensation suggested by my Friend will not be fair. If, however, he is not well-to-do person and has got to depend entirely on his adhi-land, his case should be considered for compensation. In the name of widows, minor and orphans a tremendous propaganda is being waged in villages to frustrate the adhiars' movement. Some big landlords are out to thwart the purpose of this Act in the name of widows, orphans and disabled persons. If one widow is a big landlord, the implementation of the Act should not be withheld in her case simply because she is a widow.

One minor may be there. He may lose his parents but if he has big amount of landed property, then only under the name of a minor, it should not be said that his interest is spoiled by the Act. If a person is disabled by diseases or other accidents and if he possesses a huge amount of landed property will it mean that by this Act he will lose his interest? I think not. If it is a minor or a widow or a disabled person who owns a huge plots of landed property under the name of a widow or a minor, there should not be a cry that by this Act their interest is lost. Of course, the interest of poor minors who have no land or possess only a small parcels of land, the interest of poor widow who has only a small parcel of land and the interest of disabled persons who have only small areas of land, should be seen by the State and it is the responsibility of the State to look into the matter. In this respect, we on behalf of the Communist Party also would render all such help to the State Government if they come forward to save the interest of the poor widows and minors and disabled persons. Of course, some of them may be employees as school teachers and petty clerks. They also have small plot of land. Their interest should be looked into considering the other properties in their possession. But Sir, only giving them some amount of money and other compensatory allowances will not solve the problem. It cannot rehabilitate them properly. Rehabilitation does not mean, as I understand, merely giving a few hundreds of rupees to persons. It means that the means of resistance of that person is such that he can maintain himself and his family. If rehabilitation means maintenance of person and their families for the future, then only giving few hundreds of rupees will not do. So I think these persons who were ousted from the land or who will be out of the land after taking over of their lands by the Government rehabilitation of these persons should be in the type of employment in some industries or elsewhere or to offer some job to them so that they can run their life properly. So, Sir, I do not think that this will solve the problem. For example, as my Friend has suggested, if a person has less than 10 bighas of land which cannot be resumed by Adhidars if he is given Rs.150 per bigha as compensatory allowance what can he do with this for his future. He cannot run a business himself. So I do not think that by only giving a compensatory allowance to the Adhidars will solve the problem. Rather, I demand that persons who are going to be ousted from the land should be rehabilitated in the sense that proper job should be given to them by the Government and I think this is the responsibility of the Government.

Well, we saw in the newspapers that the Nagpur Session of the All-India Congress passed a Resolution on Agrarian reforms stating that the middle men and intermediaries should not be there. We welcome the Resolution. We welcome the spirit of the Resolution. If we desire the progress of the country in respect of agriculture and its economy, these exploiters and intermediaries should not be allowed to remain. We welcome the sense of the Resolution and though the Resolution has to face many obstacles from the landed property owners and zamindars, still a progressive section of the Congress support it and we also support it. But in the name of abolition of intermediaries, Sir, I do not like that a class of people who are named as intermediaries should be rehabilitated as industrialists by giving them some unreasonable amount of allowance. I demand that as the tillers of the soil and particularly the adhiars are the actual occupants of the soil and as in almost all cases the adhiars cleared jungles and spent, huge amount of labour for improvement of the land, reason and justice also demand that they should get the full right over the land.

But unfortunately, in our Adhiar Protection Act, 1948, though the Act has been termed as Adhiar Protection Act, there is nothing in the Act about the right of adhiars over the piece of land they possess. Only in the sphere of giving share of paddy to the landlords there is a reference. To that extent, the right has been sanctioned or recognised by that Act but regarding the right over the land and regarding occupation of the land there is no clear right and protection given to the adhiars.

And also, Sir, everybody knows that in our State prior to the implementation of this Act and till now also, the system of issue of receipts is defective though in the Rules and sections 7 and 8 of the original Act, it has been stated that receipts should be issued to the adhiars. But everybody knows that in 99 per cent cases the receipts are not issued to the adhiars. So whenever Adhiars are to face the Conciliation Board and when receipts are demanded by the Board in support of their possession over the land, they cannot show any receipt to the Board and in many cases, the cases of adhiars failed in absence of receipts.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I hope you are concluding.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Sir, I want to speak about half an hour more.

#### Adjournment

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



### After Lunch

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, my Friend has said that innumerable cases are pending with the Adhi Conciliation Boards and so far my experience goes I know that in some areas in the North Kamrup district particularly in Tihu Circle, Nalbari Circle, Rangiya Circle and Kamalpur Circle hundred of cases in between Adhiardars and Adhiars are pending for disposal. Of course, the Act says that as far as practicable these cases should be disposed up within the period of two months. But for the lack of proper supervision from the side of Government the Adhi Conciliation Boards are not sincere in trying to dispose those cases quickly with the result that on the self-same plot of land not only one case is pending but also many cases come up. That is so because of the lack of proper supervision on the part of Government. For this lack of proper supervision from the side of Government these Boards are either working whimsically or they are not working at all or even if they work, they work half-heartedly. On the other hand some of the members in these Boards nay, almost all members of these Board are selected by Government in such a way that they do not represent the cause of the adhiars. Although the Act says that in constituting Adhi Conciliation Boards there should be a member from the side of the adhidars, one from the Adhiars and another should be the revenue officer who will preside over the deliberations of the Board. These three persons will constitute the Board. So if Government is sincere for the proper functioning of these Boards, it is the duty of the Government to select such persons from amongst the adhiars who can represent the interest of the Adhiars. But so far I know the members in these Boards who are expected to represent the interest of the adhiars are not actually adhiars but some one who does not care to see the interest of the Adhiars. Perhaps the Revenue Minister will remember the speech I made in the first Budget Session of this Assembly where I stated for example, in Nalbari Circle that the representative of the Adhiars in the Nalbari Adhiar Conciliation Board was not actually an Adhiar but some person who own big plot of land or in other words, some rich peasant. So if a man is not actually an Adhiar himself why should he look into the matter whether the cases are disposed up properly or not, since he has got no interest all. Another fact is that there was no proper thought on the part of the Government to pay the allowances due to these members of the

Adhi Conciliation Board. That is why in most of cases they do not feel inclined to attend meetings. So Sir, my intention to bring these points is to bring home the fact because the Government is not sincere for the implementation of this Act, the selection of members of the Adhiar Conciliation Boards is not proper and just.

Sir, it is striking to me, not only to me but also to all concerned that pending cases between Adhiardars and adhiars are many. We do not like to see cases between poor Adhidars and poor Adhiars. We want a peaceful atmosphere so that the poor classes of people whether he is Adhidar or Adhiar can live in peace and not go to legal proceedings. But actually what is happening? The poor Adhidar when he sees that he is getting only 1/5th of the produce from the adhiar whereas before enactment of this act he gets more it is natural on his part to try to plough the land by himself or by hired labour. Those Adhiar who want to keep land in possession without cultivation if it is resumed by the Adhiardar we have no objection but when the poor adhiars who are keen to plough the land if the Adhidar wanted to resume that plot of land then naturally the two interests will clash resulting in legal proceedings. With a view to lessen litigation this portion of the resolution as stated by my Friend Shri Goswami that rehabilitation of Adhiardar should be made, I support that portion and.....

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding)**: You support one portion and oppose another? *(laughter)*

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)**: What I support and what I do not support is my concern. So, Sir, when everybody is thinking of a radical land reform not to speak of the ruling party but also the opposition.....

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)**: The resolution is speaking of poor Adhidars, whereas the hon. Member is speaking of petty Adhidars. But a petty Adhidar may not be poor.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA**: I think, the hon. Member should confine within the resolution.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** That is the lookout of the Chair.

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** In the Governor's speech also it was said that Government has almost finished the enactment of Acts regarding land reforms except on, *i. e.*, Consolidation of Land Holdings. It is of course true that a few pieces of legislation have been enacted and in some cases parts these laws can be termed as progressive while in some cases those laws can be termed as reactionary, which serve the interests of the landlords. In the Adhiar Act we admit that the major part of the legislation is progressive. Though there are many major loopholes in it, still we want that quick and proper implementation should be given so that real Adhiars can reap the benefit of this Act. Simply speaking that we have enacted so many Acts, that we have done this, we have done that—all this will not do. I admit that some of our Congress leaders including the President Mr. Choudhury are publicly propagating that they are for full implementation of the Adhiar Act, but in practice what is happening? If you visit some of the villages you will find that almost all Secretaries and Presidents of various Congress Committees who are owning lands are opposing the implementation. We have also brought this fact to the notice of the Congress High Command, but no action seems to have been taken. I again bring it to their notice so that a proper implementation of the Act may be possible. We give our full support for implementation if Government is at all sincere.

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department, etc.):** The hon. Member said about Presidents and Secretaries. Of what organization?

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA:** Of Congress.

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** May we know from the hon. Member whether Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury, President of A.P.C.C. is opposing the implementation?

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA:** He is speaking for implementation in the public forums but his assistants are opposing. Here we find that on one side the party in power are praising the Act but in actual field some of their assistants are violating its provisions and no steps are taken against them.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** That is extraneous. You can confine to the resolution itself.

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** Sir, I am just referring how this Act is frustrated.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Hailakandi):** The mover of the resolution wants to abolish the Act where as the supporters are following the Act.

**Shri TARUNSEN DAKA:** Whether I am supporting or opposing how my Friends know without hearing me? I am submitting one point. Just to show how the implementation of the Act is frustrated by another department of the Government, namely the Home Department and how Police are taking the side of the Adhidars to nullify the real demands of the Adhiars.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** It is irrelevant. We are not discussing the Adhiar Act.

**Shri TARUNSEN DAKA:** My Friends are so impatient that they do not wait to hear what may be out from my mouth in the conclusion. Though my Friend Mr. Goswami, Leader of the Opposition suggested Rs. 150 per bigha as compensation to the Adhiar who has land less than 10 bighas and though I could not render support to his suggestion so far as the other part of the resolution is concerned, I lend my support which states that the poor Adhiar who has no other means of livelihood, poor minors or poor widows proper safeguard should be given by the Government for them and for their rehabilitation whether it is in the form of money or work by which the poor fellows can get their two mortasses rice a day. I want that this aspect of the matter may be given stress by the Government and that may be considered by the House and the Government. I support this portion of the resolution and so far as I understand the spirit of the resolution is this. With this I conclude my speech.

**\*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** At the outset I am sorry to learn from the statement and speech made by Shri Deka who spoke before me that he has made a sweeping remark that except the Provincial Congress President, his assistants *viz.*, office bearers of other District Congress Committees and Mondal Congress Committees are not sincere about implementation of

this Adhiar Act. I do not know on what facts he has based this sweeping remark. Moreover he could not cite any instance of any Mandal Congress Committee or of any District Congress Committee who did any act which purported to thwart the implementation of the Adhiar act. On the other hand you will find that every District Congress Committee is issuing appeals in printed forms which have been published and propagated in different Mandal Congress Committees. Various meetings have been held throughout the whole State by the Mandal Congress Committees and Congress workers and Members, Legislative Assembly, in order to apprise the people specially the Adhiars about the significance and benefit which may accrue to the Adhiars from the Adhiars Act. Various meetings have been held throughout the State by the Mandal Congress Committees and Congress workers and M. L. As. in order to apprise the public about these, especially about the significance and benefit that may accrue to the Adhiars through the Adhiar Act. I am therefore surprised to hear from my Friend that the Congress organisation or the Madal Congress Committees were not sincere about the implementation, of the Adhiar Act. This is absolutely incorrect. Moreover he has not been able to cite any instance in this House about the conduct of any Congress worker or any Congress Committee in the State which did speak anything against the implementation of the Adhiar Act. Therefore, Sir, if I may say so as some of my Friends bear a *febre*—a fearful mentality against the Congress, therefore, Sir, one will find in their speeches there are words like—'ruling party', 'Government in power', 'Government Bench' and the like (*Laughter*). As if the Congress organisation, the Congress worker these have become the dream of their dreams (*Laughter*). Again I cannot find out from their statements what is the basis for which such reckless remarks against the Congress organisation which is the greatest political organisation of India is justified. We do what we mean. We pass measures to implement them. If anybody goes to my side he will learn that no member of the Communist organisation or of any other political party ever held any meeting with regard to the implementation of any measures of the Government since they were elected to this House (*Interruptions*). On the other hand there is non-co-operation supreme, in place of co-operation. The other day one of my friends underrated the value of establishing a Sugar Mill at Dergaon. This is the attitude adopted by some of our Friends here, who bear a different ideology from us. They have passed a measure in this House, but now they do not like to implement it—(*interruptions*). I simply express my regret for this attitude of theirs.

Now, coming to the resolution, on the face of it, it is not tenable. It is vague. It is not definite. First of all, Sir, my Friend seeks to divide the Adhiar Act in two classes. One big Adhiars and the other petty Adhiars. There is classification like widow adhiars, minor Adhiars, infirm adhiars etc. (*laughter.*) He wants to fix slab of compensation to petty adhiars, widow Adhiars, minor Adhiars infirm Adhiars but he is absolutely silent about the big Adhiars. It is not known whether he wants to give compensation to big adhiars. Secondly he does not give a limit from which the petty Adhiars begin and upto which he may give the big Adhiars. This is another difficulty. Now he wants end of the Adhiar Act to-day. Suppose we want to do so automatically land will go to the owners of the land. Let us forget the other portion that there should be an end of the Adhiar Act. Then what will be the *status quo*? How will it be maintained? For that purpose he suggests that there should be provision for compensation to the petty Adhiars, minor Adhiars, widow adhiars, infirm adhiars. By abolishing the adhiar the land will go to the owners. It will receive the *status quo*. If we apply his formula of rehabilitation compensation to the petty Adhiars and other Adhiars and give rehabilitation compensation to say one Ramani Mohan Das, who is a petty Adhiar. He gets the compensation and retains the land. There is no instrument or suggestion that the land will go from him to the Adhidar. If we accept the contention of my Friend then the land will automatically vest in the Adhiars. This is against the fundamental principle of the Constitution, which says that private property cannot vest to anybody without any compensation. So far as the big Adhiars are concerned the resolution is absolutely silent about compensation.

In view of all these facts, the resolution is defective from the point of view of Constitutional propriety and also from the point of view of vagueness. Therefore I would request my Friend to withdraw the resolution and bring forward a resolution in some other form which should be more legal and Constitutional. In that case the House may consider it.

With these words, Sir, I request my Friend to withdraw his resolution.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the resolution may be divided into two parts according to the contents of the resolution. First, to end of the adhiar system and in the second part to give adequate rehabilitation compensation to the petty adhiars. Before independence

we had no hand in our administration and in land reform. This is why, to throw off the painful shackles of the foreign domination, to drive out the alien rule, the people of India fought so bravely, sacrificed their lives so boldly. After independence the people of India, *i. e.*, the present Government of India, have now the hand over this subject. Now they can do and undo things. They are in a position to introduce necessary land reforms and they can, if they like, immediately bring to an end this adhi system which is remnant of the feudal system. Sir, before independence our political leaders used to tell our people that after independence milk and honey will overflow our land; the people would be treated equally in all matters, social, political, and economic. In short, all exploitations would be brought to an end. If we just open the pages of political history just after independence we will find that all their tall and lofty professions have been relegated to the background; they have not cared a fig to translate their lofty promises into action. But fortunately enough a tit-bit has been done here and there. They are doing this not out of any regard to their past professions but due to the great pressure put upon them by public opinion. We know very well that before and after independence a very vigorous movement was launched by the Kisans to bring to an end this adhi system in certain places in Assam in Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagar, Kamrup, in Beltala near Gauhati and some other places. We also very vividly remember how the people during this movement were mercilessly suppressed and victimized. They were not only arrested and sent to jails in large numbers but they were also very cruelly and inhumanly bitten by the Police on many occasions and even to death. This had brought to the realisation of the people that from the ruling Congress Party they had no hope. The Congress has also on the other hand gradually but very slowly began to realise that unless some measures of legislation were taken to improve the existing system of land tenure, people could not be kept satisfied by tall talk. This piece of legislation is the product of that realisation. I can boldly say that the Government is bound to pay heed to the demand of the people. But we learnt in our school day—we were taught that নহবা গৰুৰ দৰে খুচিলেহে খোজ ধৰে।” But this Government unless goaded into action, would not move (*laughter*).

Sir, this adhi system must be brought to an end. The exploiters should no longer be allowed to exploit the people. In the society that is emerging out to-day in the path of progressing march of democracy there is no place of these exploiters. We know very well that there should be no privileged class in to-day's society—exploitation of man by man.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS** [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: আপোনাৰ মাটি খিনি এৰি দিলে জানো।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARUAH (Amguri):**

Take away every inch of my land. There should be no privileged class in society. The other day I told the House that I am in favour of collective farming. Make room for collective farming and take away all individual lands of the State simultaneously. Sir, in our society some people are having enough lands, while the others have none though the world is composed with earth and soil. One man at Titabar named Shri Gonesh Sarma has 18 hundred puras of land. But here in the rural areas of Assam there are hundreds and thousands of men who have no land at all. Therefore, I gave a warning to the Government at proper time that with the change of time we should change our outlook. We should be progressive in our thinking. Therefore I suggested that all the landed property should be brought to an end and the system of collective farming or State farming be taken recourse to in place of individual ownership. Sir, under this Adhi system adhidars are gradually becoming unhappy and I also fully learnt that our kisan people are also equally not happy. Sir, the adhiars are not happy because no one would like to keep a man on his head. The Kisans do not like to have some landlords on their heads. The adhidars are not happy because they know now the people are quite conscious and they do not behave as their tools. If they now dare to go to villages, their lives are in risk. So what they are doing? They are taking the help of the Government to give them full protection. The other day at Teok one adhidar took the help of the local police force and they fully armed, went with the adhidar and reaped the harvest for the man, and collected the same on behalf of the adhidar. This was reported by the people to the Deputy Commissioner but without any effect. So we see how the Government machinery is moving in favour of the interests of the adhidars as against the wishes of the people. These adhidars cannot go to the villages and collect harvest. That is why they are also becoming unhappy.

Sir, we are always facing shortage of food. This land of ours was known as the land of plenty a land of gold (সোনার ভূমি) Assam had a splendid past. Now our Government has got to go abegging to the Centre for food and the Centre is also going abegging to the foreign countries—Burma, China, etc. They are bringing Burma rice to feed our people. Why this has happened? Because our Government is quite callous to the demand of the people, to the necessities of the peasants. This is the reason why a land of scarcity is emerging from the land of plenty. People are suffering, going abegging from door to door. Men, women—some with children on their backs, are begging from house to house—every house is visited by beggars, every street is



experienced with the footprints of the beggars and every town and village is infested with beggars—and even with different shapes. The absence of proper and timely land reform measures is the reason why this predominantly agricultural country is now facing such acute scarcity of food.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : He is irrelevant, Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : The subject is how to bring the adhiar system to an end. That is the subject matter of the resolution to which the speech of the hon. Member should remain confined.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** : Sir, enthusiasm must be created in the bosom of the people and to create an impetus in the hearts of the peasants, this adhi system should go. If this is done, the peasants will no doubt feel that they are the owner of the land and then with great happiness in the mind they early in the morning *i. e.* when the skylark is up in the air, will rise up and will take the plough with greater interest to grow more. So, Sir, for more production of food this system should go and immediately the land should be transferred to the tillers. When the system is abolished the question arises whether compensation should be paid or not. There are two classes of Adhidars one is the rich class and the other the poor class. The rich class does not deserve any compensation. From the very beginning I am against giving compensation to this class of Adhidars as they do not deserve it, having huge bank balance and precious metals in their chest. I do not want that the hard-earned money collected from the poor people should be paid to those who have enough. But if that is done then it will mean carrying coal to New Castle. My Friend Shri Das has said of a resolution all the details is not here. In the shape of a principle is accepted then other necessary details should be given later on. The poor Adhidars should get compensation to some extent. Among such Adhidars there are minors and widows and they should get compensation and if necessary Government should stand as guardian of those minors and widows. Government must stand as guardian or father of those who are helpless and financially ruined and afford assistance to them in every stage—if and when necessary. I say again that this question of bringing to an end of Adhi system should be taken up immediately. Otherwise dilling-dallying time-killing policy will certainly dig its grave to the ruling party in no distant date.

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Titabar):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসমীয়াত এটা কথা আছে বোলে —

“বহাৰ বহুদৈ টিপানৰ ভাট্টে, শলগুৰিৰ আৰোণীৰাই ।  
তিনিওৰ ডিঙিত ধৰি তিনিওৰে কান্দিলে,  
সম্বন্ধত একোৱেই নাই ॥”

এতিয়া গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলৰ কথাত তেনেকুৱাই হৈছে । এজনৰ কথাৰ লগত আন এজনৰ সম্বন্ধ নষটাতহে আচৰিত হৈছে ।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** আপোনালোকৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ভিতৰতো নষটে ।

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH:** মই বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতে কথা কোৱাৰ সময়ত আমনি নকৰোঁ । কাজেই তেখেতে মোক আমনি নিদিলে ভাল পাম । ১৯৪৮ চনত যেতিয়া প্ৰথমে আধিয়াৰ আইন প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আধিয়াৰ আইনখন এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছিল তেতিয়াই তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য আছিল যে আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ লগত মাটিৰ মালিক সকলৰ কেনেকৈ এটা মধুৰ সম্বন্ধ স্থাপন কৰিব পৰা যায় আৰু আধিয়াৰ সকলক কি প্ৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিব পাৰি । তেতিয়া ঠু ভাগ হিচাবে চৰকাৰে শস্যৰ অংশ নিৰ্ণয় কৰে । তাৰ পিচত সেই আধিয়াৰ আইন খনৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰয়োজন হোৱাত সেই আধিয়াৰ আইন খনৰ সংশোধন কৰিলে । এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই প্ৰথমৰ পৰাই দুখীয়া, বিধৱা, শিক্ষক বা কেৰাণী-মহৰি আদি আৰু নিজে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা লোক সকলক ১০ বিঘা মাটিটলৈকে বেহাই দিবৰ বাবে কৈ আহিছিলো । আজিও মই সেই মতকেই পোষণ কৰো । কিন্তু আজি সমবায় ভিত্তিত খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে মানুহৰ মাজত যি এটা মনোভাৱ জাগি উঠিছে আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেও সমবায় ভিত্তিত খেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছে সেই অৱস্থাত আধিয়াৰ আইনৰ ভৱিষ্যত ৰূপ কি হব সেই কথা কোৱা টান । গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যত্ন কৰিছে দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণক বন্ধা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু মাটিৰ মালিকৰ লগত দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ এটা সম্পৰ্ক বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে । আজি এই অৱস্থাটোৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন কৰিবলৈ সকলোবিলাক কথাই যেতিয়ালৈকে বিবেচনা কৰা নহয় তেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ এই আইন গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে উঠাই লোৱাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিব নোৱাৰে । আমি চাব লাগিব যে এই আইনৰ ভিতৰত কেনেকুৱা নীতি অৱলম্বন কৰিলে এই আইনৰ মৰ্য্যদা বন্ধা কৰিব পাৰিম আৰু লগে লগে দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ স্বাৰ্থ-বন্ধা কৰিব পাৰিম ।

আমি যদি এক কথাতে কৈ দিওঁ যে ইয়াত Rehabilitation আৰু Compensation দিয়াৰহে বন্দোৱস্ত কৰিব লাগে তেতিয়াও ভাবি চাব লাগিব যে ইয়াৰ ভৱিষ্যত ফলাফল কি হব পাৰে । মই ভাবো তেখেতসকলে কোৱাৰ দৰে যিবিলাক Petty Adhidar আছে তেওঁলোকৰ মালিকনা স্বত্ব উঠাই দিলে পৰিয়াল বিলাকৰ সৰ্বনাশ হব । গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যেনেকৈ প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে যে আধিয়াৰ সকলক মাটিৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে ৫০ টকা, ১০০ টকা আৰু ১৫০ টকা Compensation দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । মই গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াক সুধিব খুজিছো সেইটো প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে এই Petty Adhidar সকলৰ অৱস্থা কি হব? ভাবি চাইছনে? আজি হয়তো এজন আধিয়াৰৰ ৬ বিঘা মাটি আছে; তেওঁক এই মাটিৰ Compensation যদি বিয়াত ১৫০ টকা দিয়া হয় তেন্তে তেওঁ সৰ্বমোট ৯০০ টকা পাব । এতিয়া বিবেচনা কৰক এই টকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনৰ কালছোৱাত লৰা-ছাৱালী লৈ জীয়াই থাকিব পাৰিবনে? নিশ্চয় নোৱাৰে ।

গতিকে দেখা যায় সেই নীতি যদি আমি গৃহণ কৰো তেন্তে এনে ধৰণৰ বিবিধ প্ৰকাৰৰ নতুন নতুন সমস্যাৰহে সন্মুখীন হ'ব লাগিব। সেইটো এনে প্ৰকাৰৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ পথ হ'ব নোৱাৰে। মালিক স্বত্ব কাঢ়ি আনিলে পৰিয়াল বৰ্গৰ ভাল হ'ব নে বেয়া হ'ব—সিয়ো বিবেশ্য বিষয়। Rehabilitation আৰু Compensation ৰ কথাটো আমাৰ বন্ধু দুজনে কিয় সমৰ্থন কৰিব খুজিছে মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। কাৰণ এই প্ৰস্তাবে ব্যক্তি কিম্বা সমাজক কেতিয়াও সহায় কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই Rehabilitation আৰু Compensation ৰ কথা দুটা প্ৰস্তাৱত থকা কাৰণেই মোৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিবৰ ইচ্ছা থকা স্বত্বেও মই সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো। মই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াকেই কওঁ যে গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সি কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহয়।

দেখা যায় যে আজি গঁচাইক এই আধিয়াৰ আইন লৈ দেশত এটা গুৰুত্বৰ অৱস্থা সৃষ্টি হৈছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত কাৰণ হল যে কিছুমান ৰাজনৈতিক দলে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট আৰু কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্য সকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আন ঠাইৰ কথা নক'ও আমাৰ উজনি অসমত ব'ব বেয়াইকৈ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে। কোনো কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে মিটিং পাতি ৰাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এখন নতুন আধিয়াৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে। সেইমতে প্ৰথমতে ৩ আধি তাৰ পিচত ৪ আধি শেহত ৫ আধিৰ অংশ দিয়াৰ নীতি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি দিছে। কিন্তু কংগ্ৰেছ সদস্য সকলে সেইখন আইন লুকাই ৰাখিছে। আমাৰ কমিউনিষ্ট বন্ধু সকলেহে এই আইন খন ৰাইজৰ মাজত উলিয়াই দিছে। এতিয়া মাটিৰ মালিকক  $\frac{1}{2}$  এভাগহে দিব লাগে; ইত্যাদি।

গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যেও এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰেই সমৰ্থক। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত হয়তো কিছু প্ৰচাৰৰ এটা বিশেষ স্তৰিহা হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণ কেতিয়াও উপকৃত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। যি উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা গুৱাহাটীৰ বা কোনো অঞ্চল বিশেষৰহে উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধি হ'ব পাৰে; অন্যন্য ঠাইত কিন্তু অন্যায় কৰাৰ বাহিৰে এই প্ৰস্তাৱে কোনো সহায় নকৰিব। কাৰণ বৰ্তমান সময়লৈকে মানুহে মালিকী স্বত্ব এৰি দিয়াৰ মনোভাৱ গঢ়ি ল'ব পৰা নাই।

এই কাৰণেই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ আলোচনা গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই চিন্তা কৰিলে আমি সহজেই উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিম যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱে সৰ্বসাধাৰণক সহায় কৰক চাৰি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত বেমেজালীৰহে সৃষ্টি কৰিব। এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে যদি গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই এখন নতুন সংশোধনী আধিয়াৰ বিল এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিলেহেঁতেন তেন্তে আমি ভাল পালোহেঁতেন আৰু আমাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰাটো আপত্তি নাথাকিলেহেঁতেন কাৰণ আধিয়াৰ আইন খন পৰিৱৰ্ত্তিত অৱস্থা অনুসাৰে পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন কৰাটো যে প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে তাক নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

(A voice from the opposition—আপুনিয়েই সোনকালে এখন বিল আনক।)

বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন হলে নিশ্চয় অনা উচিত হ'ব। বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে কয় যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই অনাৰ কাৰণেই আমি সমৰ্থন নকৰো। প্ৰকৃততে সেইটো নহয় গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ চিন্তা ধাৰাৰ লগতহে আমি খাপ খাব পৰা নাই।

মই আগৰে পৰা এই সদনত বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলক এটা বিশেষ অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছো যে আমাৰ দেশৰ সমস্যাৱলী সমাধান কৰি দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণক সহায় কৰিবলৈ হলে আমি সকলোৱে একমত আৰু ত্ৰৈক্যতাৱদ্ধ হৈ কাম কৰিব লাগিব। মানুহৰ দুখ দৈন্যক যদি ৰাজনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে খেলাৰ পুতলাৰ দৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়

তেন্তে জনসাধাৰণৰ দুঃখ কেতিয়াও গুচাব নোৱাৰে । আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যি আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা, গৰীৱ-দুখীয়াৰ অনু-বস্ত্ৰৰ যি হাহাকাৰ তাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে দল নিৰ্বিশেষে একত্ৰিত হৈ কাম কৰিব লাগিব । তেতিয়াহে এই শব্দটু মুহূৰ্ত্তত আমি জনসাধাৰণক সহায় কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব । আজি যি ধৰণেই আইন নানক বা সংশোধনী নকৰক ইয়াক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ যদি সকলো দলে সহযোগীতা নকৰে তেন্তে সি কেতিয়াও ফলৱতী হ'ব নোৱাৰে ।

সেই কাৰণে আগেয়ে মোৰ আৰু কাৰা মনত পৰে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণক কষ্ট, দুখ-দৈন্য আওকাণ কৰি ৰাজনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধি কৰাই আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয়—আমাৰ প্ৰধান উদ্দেশ্য হল—বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত জনসাধাৰণক কেনেকৈ সহায় কৰিব পাৰো সেইটোহে চিন্তাৰ বিষয় ।

ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই বৰ্ত্তমান প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ spirit সমৰ্থন কৰাত মই ধন্যবাদ দিছো । অৱশ্যে তেখেতে কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু লক্ষ্যৰ কথাহে কৈছে । তেখেতে কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ হৈ কৈছে যে তেখেত সকলে কম দৰমহা পোৱা লোকসকল যেনে—শিক্ষক, কেবেণী আদি, কম মাটি থকা নাৰালক, বিধৱা আদি লোকসকলক এই আইনৰ পৰা বেহাই দিব লাগে । ই অতি উত্তম কথা । মই সেই কথাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন কৰো । কিন্তু তেখেতৰ সহকৰ্মী সকলে গাৱঁত তেনেভাৱে কাম নকৰে । আশা কৰো সহকৰ্মী সকলক তেনেভাৱে চলিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিব ।

বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে টিয়কৰ কোনো এখন ঠাইত মাটিৰ মালিকে পুলিচৰ সহায় লৈ মাটিৰ ধান কাটি আনিছে । হ'ব পাৰে । কোনো ঠাইত মাটিৰ মালিকে কিবা কাৰণত আইনৰ সহায় লৈ কিবা কাম কৰিছে ; কিন্তু সেইটো প্ৰচাৰৰ অভাৱত যে কৰিব পাৰিছে এনে নহয় । আৰ্থি আইন সম্পৰ্কে গাৱঁত যথেষ্ট প্ৰচাৰ হৈছে । তেখেত সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে যে ব্যক্তিগত আক্ৰমণ কৰা মোৰ নিজৰ অভ্যাস নাই । তথাপি এনেবিলাক সমস্যাৰ কথা তেখেত সকলৰ ফালৰ পৰা গাওঁসমূহত কি ভাৱে প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাইছে আৰু তেখেত সকলে সদনৰ ভিতৰত এই বিষয়ে কি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী লৈ আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাৰেই দুই এটা কথা উনুকিয়াই দিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে । মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টি বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সমষ্টিৰ লগতে লগা । তেখেতে নিশ্চয় শুনিছে যে যিবিলাক ধনী মানুহৰ মাটি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত আৰিয়াৰ আইনৰ প্ৰকৃত সাৰাংশ উপলব্ধিৰ কাৰণে আৰু তাৰ প্ৰয়োগ বাতে আইনসাপেক্ষ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে মই নিজে বহুত ঠাইত মিটিং পাতি দুখীয়া খেতিয়কক সহায় কৰিছো আৰু দুই এক ক্ষেত্ৰত কেতিয়াবা মাটিৰ মালিকে মাটি আৰু খেতিৰ আশাত আইনৰ সহায় লোৱাও দেখিছো । আমাৰ যোৰহাট অঞ্চলত আৰিয়াৰ আইনৰ প্ৰচলনৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট প্ৰচাৰ হৈছে আৰু য'ত হোৱা নাই তাত কোনেও প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যই কৰা নাই । চৰকাৰে খেতিয়কৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে “কনচিলিয়েচন” বৰ্ডৰ জৰিয়তে দুখীয়া ৰাইজক বিচাৰ কৰি আইনৰ সহায় ল'ব পৰা সুবিধা দিছে । কাছাৰীলৈ নাহি তাতেই বিচাৰ নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব পাৰে ।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অন্যান্য জিলাত যদি আৰিয়াৰ আইন মতে কাৰ্য্য চলা নাই—তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপ কৰিব নোখোজো । যিবিলাক অঞ্চলত ৰাইজৰ মাজত এই আইন কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই বা আইনৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম ঘটিছে তাৰ বাবে ৰাইজৰ নেতা সকলেই দায়ী । নেতাসকলে যদি জনসাধাৰণক সজ পথ পুৰ্ণদৰ্শনৰ কাৰণে জোৰ অভিযান নচলাই কেৱল চৰকাৰকেই দোষাৰোপ কৰে তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস—বিভিন্ন দলৰ নেতাসকলৰ কৰ্ত্তব্যৰ সমাধা নহয় আৰু তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰো দায়ী নহয় । চৰকাৰে আইন কৰি দিছে কনচিলিয়েচন বৰ্ড গঠন কৰিছিলে, ইমানতো যদি জনসাধাৰণে সুযোগ ল'ব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ কেতিয়াও দায়ী নহয় । সমাজৰ নেতা সকলেহে ইয়াৰ প্ৰচাৰ দায়ী হ'বলৈ উচিত । এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে গাৱঁ গাৱে, ঘৰে ঘৰে গৈ ৰাইজক সুবিধা কৰি দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহয় ।

(A voice—ভোটৰ সময়ত গাৱেঁ গাৱেঁ, যবে যবে যাব পাৰে, এতিয়া নোৱাৰে ।)

নোহোৱা সকলে যাবলৈ যত্ন কৰাই ভাল । শ্ৰীযুত খগেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰবৰুৱাই যেনেকৈ সমবায় ভিত্তিত খেতি কৰাৰ নীতি বিশ্বাস কৰে সেইদৰে আমিও সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰে জন-সাধাৰণৰ মাজত প্ৰচেষ্টা চলোৱাটো সমৰ্থন কৰো । কাৰণ আজি আমি যি সময়ৰ সন্মুখীন হবলগা হৈছো তাৰ সমাধান কৰিবলৈ একমাত্ৰ সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰ বাহিৰে অন্য দ্বিতীয় উপায় নাই । কাষেই আজি যি পদ্ধতিৰে আমি কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িবলৈ সমৰ্থন গৈ পদ্ধতিক কেনেকৈ অধিক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা যায় তালৈহে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগে । ইয়াকে নকৰি অন্য পথ লোৱা বা অৱলম্বন কৰা উচিত নহয়—যেহেতু আধিয়াৰ আইন আকৌ পুনৰ কিভাৱে সংশোধিত হব লাগে তাৰ স্বীকাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াও সময় আছে । কাৰণ সমবায় ভিত্তিত যদি খেতি কৰা হয় তেতিয়া আমি আইনৰো প্ৰয়োজন নহব পাৰে । সেই কাৰণেও এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ এতিয়া উপযুক্ত সময় নহয় বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো । শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেতে তেখেতৰ আধিয়াৰ আইন সংক্ৰান্ত সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লয় । আমি বিশ্বাস কৰিছো যে তেখেতে সজ্জ উদ্দেশ্য লৈয়েই এই সদনত এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে ।

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution moved by my Friend Mr. Goswami. In doing so I would like to mention that in the resolution itself it is evident from the wording that we want to abolish the Adhi system altogether. We do not want to have any Adhi system anywhere. That means there will be no adhidars and no adhiars. All land should be possessed only by the actual cultivators, the tillers of the soil. That is the spirit of the resolution and not that we want to give some protection by means of some Act keeping the Adhi system as it is. We want to be more progressive; we want that our cultivators should possess land themselves and help us in growing more food and make our country, if not surplus, a self-sufficient one. That is the intention of the resolution. I do not understand, Sir, how all these questions arose that if the Adhi system is abolished the land-owner will be the owner of the land. We do not want to keep all these big landowners. If they want to keep land, let them cultivate it themselves. Otherwise they should go. That is why we want to give some sort of compensation to those who do not want to keep the land and cultivate themselves. Let them go elsewhere and take to some other avocation of life giving the land to the actual cultivators. They will receive some compensation for their land. That is the spirit of the resolution. It is upto the man whether he wants to keep the land or not. If he wants to keep the land

he will have to cultivate it himself. If he does not want to keep the land and if he likes to take to some other avocation let him go and have some compensation for it. That is the intention of the resolution. I think some Members have taken the spirit of the resolution in some other way.

Sir, the question of rehabilitation will surely come if we want to abolish that Adhi system. How are we going to rehabilitate those whose land we are going to take away by abolishing the Adhi system? Therefore, the rehabilitation question will surely come. Without rehabilitating those people who will be deprived of the land, it would not be fair for us to abolish the Adhi system. We have a responsibility to rehabilitate them. They should, therefore, get some compensation, in order to start some other avocation in life. I think, Sir, I am clear in my views. The hon. Members should seriously think whether time has not come to abolish the Adhi system altogether, instead of giving protection to adhiars by this Act or that Act. We on this side give our clear opinion that *i.e.* Adhi system should be abolished with the progress of the country, so that we may have our country self-sufficient in food. With these few words, I will seriously request the hon. Members to sit together and discuss seriously whether we should not abolish this system.

From our side we consider that it should be abolished and there should not be any delay. The constitution of this Board is also a defective one. The real adhiars are not having the protection and some of them have not got the means. Some of them are at a distance of 30 to 40 miles away. These adhiars cannot afford to come to this Board. Some have not the means to come and I like to inform this House that our village life is being deteriorated by the introduction of this Adhiar Act. Not to speak of going to a Conciliation Board, but there are some criminal cases going on and murder even and such things are happening in every village and I do not know, Sir, whether it is really beneficial to our village life and peace to our village community. Sir, it would have been better if this Conciliation Board would have been a real Conciliation Board. But I find it is not a Conciliation Board but an Arbitration Board, or something like that or something like a decision of the Court. There is a provision of appeal even. If this is really a Conciliation Board, it must conciliate every disputes. There should not be further disputes and the people should not be allowed to proceed with further litigation. That should have been the spirit and at least the

rural Panchayat should have been made the Conciliation Board because some of these people cannot go far away and have their grievances represented in the far off place because they have not the means and cannot afford. That is the idea of this resolution, Sir. I will request this House to consider it seriously whether to keep the Adhi system or not. With these words, Sir, I hope the hon'ble Members and also the Minister himself will give serious thought whether it is possible for them to accept the resolution for the abolition of Adhi System altogether once for all.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I am unable to accept this resolution as it stands. So far as it goes in giving relief to the poorer section of the people, I am one with the hon'ble mover but acceptance of the resolution will not bring that result. This resolution has got 2 aspects—one to stop the Adhi system and the other to give rehabilitation compensation to small owners including widows, minors and infirm persons. I shall take them one by one.

The first is that the Adhi system should be stopped. How the Adhi System can be stopped? Government by an executive order cannot stop it. It must be stopped by legislation. If it is to be stopped by legislation the legislation is there and my Friend, the mover, and Shri Deka also said that the law is there and what is wanted is implementation of the law. I agree with them that implementation is the question. This being so, the discussion on the merits and demerits of the Adhiar Act and of the Urban Areas Tenancy Act and the function of the Adhi Conciliation Board are totally irrelevant for the purpose of this resolution. The resolution suggests that the Adhi system should be stopped. How? The system has grown after several centuries practice. Social economy is based on it. By a stroke of a pen it cannot be done away with. So we are doing it by legislation according to a phased programme. As my Friend has said that if the Ceiling Act is implemented—the period of which is 5 years and one year has already passed—if it is implemented then in 4 years this Adhi system will cease to be a major problem in the State. But so long as the individual proprietary right continues—call it Adhi or call it sub-tenancy—in some way or other the system will crop up in some shape in future. Say a cultivator falls ill just at the time of transplanting season, or say he dies leaving behind a widow and minors, what will be done? The land will be given to an

adhiar or a sub-tenant. Otherwise the land will remain fallow and there will be fall in production. This may be for a short period but so long as the individual proprietary right continues, this system will crop up now and then. Then the resolution says that the Adhi system should come to an end and by what means? By giving adequate rehabilitation Compensation to petty adhiardars, widows, minors and infirm persons. Very good. By implication, possibly it means that the land from petty Adhiardars, widows and minors should be taken away and given to the adhiars. But the Adhi system can also be stopped by taking away the land from the Adhiardars. If the land is taken away from the Adhiardars then also the Adhi system ends. The hon'ble mover has asked me to read the resolution carefully. I have read it carefully and therefore I am scanning it. The Adhi system can be stopped in two ways, *viz.*, by taking away the land from the Adhiardars, or, by making him the owner of the land. In which way, the resolution is silent. In so far as it concerns with giving redress to the poorer section, I agree, but acceptance of this resolution will not bring that result. What is wanted by the resolution is that the Adhi system is to come to an end. Now if we take away the land from the Adhiardars system will end. Actually, does the resolution mean that the entire land should be taken away from the Adhiardars? If we want to take away the land from the Adhiardars, that we cannot do by an executive order but by legislation. If we want to make the Adhiars owners, that too we can do only by legislation regarding this legislation exists and upto date amendments covering. This resolution is not for the benefit of the Adhiars. The intent of the resolution is to benefit certain class of owners. My Friends went beyond the purport of the resolution. They went on speaking about how the Adhiars in some places were disturbed by the owners and what are the difficulties in the Conciliation Boards. These things do not come within the scope of this resolution.

Now, the last portion of this resolution says that the Adhi system be dispensed with by giving adequate rehabilitation compensation to the petty adhiardars, widows, minors of infirm persons. Let us take one by one. The Adhiardar may be a rich merchant, he may have, say 10 bighas of land, he leases that land on Adhi because he himself is not a cultivator. He is a petty Adhiardar, but a rich mahajan. Again, take the case of a widow, wido may not be poor, but she may be rich. We know that there are many rich widows, persons, who have connections with big industrial concern. Besides that, widowhood is not a permanent status. A woman may



be a widow to-day but tomorrow she can remarry and so she may not remain a widow permanently. Then take the case of a minor. He may be a minor now but after two years he may attain majority; or an infirm person, he may be infirm now as he may be suffering from some disease, but as we all know to-day medical science has so much progressed that people suffering from incurable diseases are cured. So a person may be infirm today but after some time he may be cured. What will happen to that person if we deprive him of his land. Similarly when we deprive a minor, who belongs to a family of cultivators, what will happen when he comes of age and wants to do cultivation himself? The same argument applies to widows, or infirm persons. To meet these exigencies we have made special provisions in the ceiling and Adhjar Acts that such persons can resume their entire land when they are petty land owner owning say 10 or 15 bighas of land, they need not leave 10 bighas to the Adhjar. If they come of a cultivating family they can resume the entire land and do cultivation themselves. Now, if we take the widow and the minor referred to in the resolution to be poor persons, if they have got say, 10 bighas of land, even 1/5th of the crop from their land will mean 15 or 20 maunds of paddy per year--this is a good income, his is a recurring income too. This the widow or minor will get. At the same time the widow can engage herself in some other cottage industries like spinning, weaving or paddy husking, and thus maintain herself; but here this resolution seeks to deprive her of her permanent income. Again, if we take away land from a person and give him cash money for that, that cash money will be spent in a few days or a few months and then what will happen to that person? He will be a permanent liability on Government. If from a minor or an infirm person we take away his land and give him rehabilitation compensation, say one thousand rupees at the rate of Rs.100 or Rs.150 and so on as calculated by my Friend, that person gets this one thousand rupees; it is true he can carry on with it for one or two years but after that money is spent, what will happen? He will have to be given a life pension. In other words, that person will have to be maintained by the Government till he or she dies, which is impossible. The spirit of this resolution is to take away lands from the petty owners and by implication means giving the same to Adhjaris but it is silent as to what will happen in the case of big land owners who own say, 100 or more bighas of land? Will they remain? If so, there will be discrimination, why this discrimination? From this it will be seen that the resolution itself self-contradictory.

Therefore Sir, I say that so far as it comes to give relief to the poorer section of the people, I am at one with the mover of the resolution but acceptance of this resolution will not and does not bring the desired result. Therefore, I am unable to accept this resolution. If he thinks that some provision of the Adhiar Protection Act or the Ceiling Act is necessary to be amended, this resolution is not the correct procedure to effect that purpose. The principle of compensation is also laid down in the Ceiling Act. If my Friend wants to amend the Ceiling Act, I say again this resolution is not the correct procedure. You cannot amend an Act by a resolution. If my Friend is of the opinion that the amount of compensation is small and it should be raised then he may come with an Amending Bill.

So, in view of all these things I request my Friend to withdraw his resolution.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I am not in a position to withdraw my resolution because after listening to the various speeches made by hon. Members here I find that their arguments for withdrawing are not convincing. My learned Friend the Revenue Minister himself has based his arguments mainly on the resolution, that the resolution is not comprehensive, that it does not contain so many things.

When a resolution is moved from that side of the House and when we see that these things are not there, the reply is that you cannot have everything in the resolution. We have only the outline of the basic principle and the resolution has to be expanded and the resolution when it will come in a Bill form will give all these information. Now because the resolution unfortunately has been moved from this side of the House, the resolution perhaps is as bad as I am and must contain everything. It is not possible to give everything in resolution and therefore we have to look at the underlying principle of the resolution and see how far these underlying principles can be accepted. After all if the resolution is properly scanned, it will be found we have asked the Government to take steps for ending the adhiar system and for taking step for that if it involves bringing a piece of legislation in this House. It is also included in the wording-taking steps-and I think that will have to be done through a piece of legislation. Legislation will be a complicated

matter and it may not be possible for us to draft a Bill. Therefore we want the Government to draft the Bill with the help of their advisers and technical experts, taking into consideration all the old Bills how those Bills can be repealed or modified and take everything into consideration. If they accept the underlying principle of the resolution, they can surely come forward by introducing a Bill. The Minister, Revenue has appreciated that this resolution has two aspects: one is that when I say that the adhiar system should be put an end to it does not mean that the adhiars so far as it relates to petty adhiardars should be put an end to. So far as the big ones are concerned there also it should not be put an end to.....

**\*Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, formerly so far as I know after the reply given by the Minister, the Members were not allowed to speak.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** After the hon. Member has finished his speech, you will have your chance to speak again.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, when we say that the system should be put an end to, it is meant for every body, whether he is a big or small adhiardars. I made it clear in my speech. I do not know why it has escaped the notice of the Minister, Revenue. Secondly, I have made a distinction between the small and big adhiardar. When I suggested for compensation I said that those who have more than 150 bighas of land they should be given only a nominal compensation and that we would be satisfied if they are given compensation at the rate which we have prescribed in the Embankment and Drainage Bill or in the Ceiling on Land Holding Act. So far as the small and petty adhiardars are concerned, there I have suggested looking at their condition and also realising the necessity of rehabilitation that they should be given compensation at a higher rate and also I made it clear that these suggestions are not sacrosanct that those are to be incorporated. Only the principles are to be accepted. If that is done, I will be satisfied. I agree that once a minor, once a widow, will not remain so for ever. The minor will become major and the widow may marry again. The point is that we cannot take an unlimited period of time into consideration. We have to take a limited span of time and on that basis we have to formulate our policy and legislate on those principles. After all we cannot say, neither the Minister, Revenue can say that the

Adhiar system will remain for ever. The forces released by us may compel it to go much earlier than one may think. If such condition is created, I would not blame like Shri Harinarayan Barua the political parties alone. After all we are responsible for releasing that force and you may not able to control the situation that has been created to-day. Here we find it is better to put an end to the adhiar system, and at the same time give some relief to the petty adhiars who have nothing to fall back upon so that they may have an honest living. Therefore it is not considered whether a minor will always remain a minor or a widow will always remain a widow. It is necessary to consider about the accelerated force, the force that has been generated, it has a tremendous speed. It is moving the whole society so swiftly that we cannot wait for long. When we have accepted the principle that land must belong to the tillers, we should take steps towards that end. My Friend Shri Tarun Sen Deka has criticised. That is good. I am glad. I have stated at the beginning that I do not claim the monopoly of wisdom. I want to share it. Sir this is a problem which has confronted us. When we do out we shall have to face the music. Therefore, I wanted to say that when this problem is there, by amending the resolution, bring another piece of resolution. It is necessary to do something. I feel convinced that the only way to do away with the Adhiar system, make the tiller the owner of the land and at the same time give something to these petty adhiardar who may be deprived of their possession, so that they may not find themselves in a miserable plight. Therefore I want that it should be a rehabilitation compensation and in order to minimise the burden of the State exchequer I suggest that all these may be obtained from the actual tillers and the State's burden will be less to that extent. Therefore when we have accepted the principle that every able bodied person should be given employment, we want these people who will be deprived of their earning to be rehabilitated. Therefore, I consider that this resolution is an important one in view of the situation prevailing in our country to-day and in view of what we have said that land must go to the actual tillers. In view of the fact that those people who will be deprived of their land should not suffer we must give them rehabilitation compensation. Therefore, I am not in a position to withdraw the resolution. I hope the Minister, Revenue will consider the resolution.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to observe that my Friend, as it appears from his speech, did not listen to what I said.

Because he seemed to have repeated the very points which I had refused. My point was that everybody must confine himself within the scope of the resolution but unfortunately my Friend has digressed a good deal. Considerable portion of his speech is beyond the scope of the resolution. I, therefore, do not propose to give any reply to that portion of my Friend's speech. He had stated that he cannot wait *ad infinitum* for the adhi system to go. But I made it quite clear that the Ceiling Act was passed with the definite stipulation that it would be implemented within five years and now that one year has already elapsed with its impending ammendments. If the Act is fully imlemented in course of the next four years, then the Adhi system would cease to be a major problem in our State. But that point has been totally missed by my Friend.

My Friend Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed hinted that nobody had correctly understood the spirit of the resolution. But he himself began to speak on the Adhi Conciliation Board thus speaking beyond the scope of the resolution. Then my Friend said that the tillers must be made owners of the soil. He is perfectly right. But this resolution has sought to make many tillers lose their land. Many tillers wil lose their lands if the resolution is accepted. He referred to minors and widows of cultivating families. If a cultivator dies leaving behind a minor, after two years that minor may become major and may take to cultivation. Now, today if we deprive him of his land, what will happen to him when he becomes major? Similarly if we accept his resolution, a widow adhidar will be deprived of her proprietorial right. This point is also missed. I, therefore, cannot accept the resolution as it is, because if it is accepted it will defeat the very purpose for which it has been brought before the House. I, therefore, ask my Friend to reconsider. Of course, if another resolution in some orher form is brought, it will surely be cosidered.

(The resolution was then put to vote and lost.)

**Resolution to constitute one National Extension Service-Block comprising Kharija, Bijni, Damkachabansi and Ruposi, Mouzas of Barpeta Subdivision**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that; This Assembly is of opinion

that a National Extension Service Block be constituted comprising Kharija, Bijni, Damkachabasi and Ruposi Mauzas of Barpeta Subdivision.

Sir, the intention of my bringing this resolution is that in the Barpeta Subdivision an National Extension Service Block is proposed to be constituted with the name of Gobordhan National Extension Service Block and in that National Extension Service Block there are three mauzas, *i. e.* Gobardhana, Howli and Kherija Bijni Mauzas. Out of these three Mauzas Kherija-Bijni Mauza which is cut off by the river Beki from the rest of the mauzas which are on the eastern part of the river and as a result the officials of the National Extension Service Block cannot come over this side of the villages of Kherija Bijni Mauza and discharge their official duties properly. If the Project Officer has to come to Kharija he has to come from Barpeta Road up to Howli and then to Sorbhog to Kumargaon which is about 15 miles. As a result the Project Officer and other officers cannot fulfil their duties properly and the people also cannot submit their grievances to the Project Officer. I therefore want to say that the Gobordhan National Extension Service Block when it was originally constituted, was so done against the wishes of the people of Kharija Bijni. But Sir, if the National Extension Service Block is constituted comprising the three mauzas of Kharija Bijni, Damkachabasi and Ruposi, this will be a contiguous Block with facilities of contact amongst the officers and the people. These three Mauzas have easy communication facilities with Baranganagar which has a very old history. It was the capital of the Koch King Bijoy Singh. In this Baranganagar was born the reputed religious leader of Assam, Bhattadev. This Baranganagar was the home of Chandi Bornar and Monomati. This Baranganagar was the centre of great political activities during the struggle for independence and had contributed much towards the freedom struggle and if this Baranganagar is tagged with the Kharija, Bijni Mauza then this will serve the sentiment of the people to a great extent. The people of Baranganagar want that the proposed National Extension Service Block that is going to be constituted should comprise of the Kharija, Damkachabansi and Ruposi Mauzas of Barpeta, Subdivision.

At present a proposed National Extension Service Block is constituted comprising Damkachabasi, Ruposi and Tippori Mauzas. Titapori Mauzas belongs to Baghbar Circle and Baghbar

Police Station where as Kherija Bijni Mauza and Ruposi Mauza belong to Sorbhog Thana and Sorbhog Police Station.

Sir, on the 26th February, 1958 we the 16 Members, Legislative Assembly of this House submitted a representation to the Chief Minister of Assam stating that there should be an National Extension Service Block comprising the Kherja Bijni, Damkachakabansi and Ruposi Mauzas of BARPETA Subdivision. The Chief Minister gave us the interview and said that he had no objection to the constitution of an National Extension Service Block comprising these three Mouzas. He referred the case to the Subdivisional Development Board of BARPETA. But in that Subdivisional Board it was opposed because in that Board out of the 32 members 16 belonged to the BARPETA constituency and only one member excepting me belonged to my constituency. There is no member from the constituency of our Community Project Minister *i. e.*, Ruposi. In that Development Board most of the members were Congress men and if we bring any proposal they reject it. When the Minister-in-charge of Community Blocks visited Sorbhog area we gave him a representation. He said after that there would be no change in the present position of the blocks whatsoever in the BARPETA subdivision. But, Sir, I am sorry to inform you that a couple of months ago we have come to know that there has been change in the present areas of the BARPETA National Extension Service Block. This BARPETA National Extension Service Block was constituted 1½ years ago and a Project Officer was appointed and a plot of area was selected for construction of buildings. But now there has been a sudden change. If there had been no change in the BARPETA block then, Sir, I would not have come forward with this resolution. But now I am compelled to bring this resolution today, because the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects has not kept his words. I have brought this resolution in order to satisfy the sentiments of the people. Sir, I know that even though I have brought this resolution it will not be accepted by the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects because I do not belong to the Congress party, because I belong to the Opposition party and because I bring an unhappy resolution before the Assembly, and so it will be rejected. But even then I must express my sentiment and express the sentiments of the people. You may do, Sir, whatever you like with this. But we have got some moral duty to our people. To satisfy some bigguns, some National Extension Service Blocks have been constituted in the BARPETA Subdivision, but as we have no such big guns in our side we do not get favour in this respect. The creed of the Congress

party is to do justice and equity to all, but I am sorry to inform you that there is no justice and equity. While there is some change in the Barpeta National Extension Service Block there is no change in the other Blocks *i. e.*, Raha Block of the Barpeta subdivision. The people of Bhabanipur Blocks and Jolikhata Block and other proposed Blocks are quite dis-satisfied due to the irregular delimitation of boundaries of these Blocks. I can say again on the floor of this House that what you have done with regard to the delimitation of the boundaries in respect of the National Extension Service Blocks in the Barpeta subdivision will bring total downfall to the Congress position in the Barpeta subdivision in the future elections. You may not believe it, but it is a fact. You will realise it later on. You have wounded the sentiments of the people of the Bapeta town and elsewhere in the Subdivision. You may do whatever you like, Sir, because you have got the power in your hand. But, Sir, time will come when the people will decide to take their own course and will not go to co-operate in any development work. I am only expressing the sentiment of the people and that is why I bring this resolution before the House and it is up to the House and up to the Government to decide its fate. Not only once but on many occasions the people of Barnagar area have submitted representations. Many meetings were held at Barnagar in which resolutions were passed and sent to the Government. But, Sir, I am sorry to inform you that we did not get any reply thereto. It is because we do not belong to the Congress party and because we belong to the Opposition group. But, Sir, if there is democracy and if our Government believes in the principle of democracy then our Government should take into account the sentiments of the people and if this Government do not take into account the sentiment of the people then I may say that this Government is not professing democracy but on the other hand it is killing democracy. It is not acting according to the wishes of the people. That is what I have got to say. If our Government wants to respect democracy and sentiments of the people then, Sir, I appeal to them and to the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects to agree to the wishes of the people and constitute a National Extension Service Block comprising the Kherja, and two other Mouzas of the Barpeta subdivision *i. e.*, Damkachabansi and Ruposi Mauzas. If this is done, Sir, then I will say that this Government is doing what it professes, this Government is respecting the wishes of the people. This is too a local resolution and a small one.

**Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Talukdar, it is already 4 P.M., are your concluding ?



**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :** Yes Sir.

But even though it may be opposed to, I have to bring this resolution. With these words, I resume my seat with the hope that my resolution will be accepted by the House.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The resolution moved is

“This Assembly is of opinion that a National Extension Service Block be constituted comprising Kharija, Bijni, Damkachabansi and Ruposi Mauzas of Barpeta Subdivision.”

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Friday, the 6th March, 1959.

Shillong.  
The 28th July, 1960.

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

*A. Jewri*  
12/8/60

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1913

1. James H. Thompson, Secretary

2. James H. Thompson, Secretary

3. James H. Thompson, Secretary

4. James H. Thompson, Secretary

5. James H. Thompson, Secretary

6. James H. Thompson, Secretary

7. James H. Thompson, Secretary

8. James H. Thompson, Secretary

9. James H. Thompson, Secretary

10. James H. Thompson, Secretary

11. James H. Thompson, Secretary

12. James H. Thompson, Secretary

13. James H. Thompson, Secretary

14. James H. Thompson, Secretary

15. James H. Thompson, Secretary

16. James H. Thompson, Secretary

17. James H. Thompson, Secretary

18. James H. Thompson, Secretary

19. James H. Thompson, Secretary

20. James H. Thompson, Secretary

21. James H. Thompson, Secretary

22. James H. Thompson, Secretary

23. James H. Thompson, Secretary

24. James H. Thompson, Secretary

25. James H. Thompson, Secretary