

खिला प्रांत कार्यालय पर गये तो वहाँ की पुलिस ने उन्हें बुरी तरह से पीटा और 16 नवयुवकों को पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया। मेरा धाय से अनुरोध है कि धाय सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस की ज्यादातियों के खिलाफ हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए करें

(iv) Reported assault by anti-social elements on two M.L.A.s and a Chief Councillor in Barapeta (Assam).

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister about a news items published in all India newspapers regarding an assault on 2 MLAs and one Chief Councillor in Barapeta (Assam). It is a matter of serious nature. It seems now the anti-social elements have started their unlawful activities against the elected representatives of the people. More news about threats to the leaders of political organisations who have accepted 1971 as the cut-off year for detecting foreign infiltrators are coming to us.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs assure the House that leaders and elected public representatives of different political organisations would be given proper security by the Central Reserve Police and the government will take stern action against those elements who are responsible for this?

12.31 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The power of the Government to take private property for public use is a well-established fact. In justification of this power, two maxims namely, 'regard for public welfare is the highest law' and that 'public necessity is greater than private necessity', are generally cited.

It may be recalled that the power of the government to requisition and to acquire such requisitioned immovable property, has been in existence for about four decades in our country continuously. This power was first conferred on government under the Defence of India Act, 1939. On the lapse of that Act in September 1946, after the end of the Second World War, the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act continued to remain under requisition under the enactment of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947. Subsequently, Parliament enacted the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, which, in addition to conferring the power of requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property on Government, provided that the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1939 shall be deemed to be requisitioned under the Act of 1952. The Act, which came into force on the 14th March, 1952, was initially to remain in operation for a period of six years from that date but its duration was extended from time to time. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1970, which came into force on the 11th March, 1970, made it a permanent measure but restricted the period for which the requisitioned properties could be retained under requisition to three years from the commencement of the Amendment Act in the case of properties requisitioned before such commencement and in case of any property requisitioned after such

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.