



भारत सरकार

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LONDON: H.M.S.O. 1954

**Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
Assembled after the Third General Election under the
Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of
India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M.
on Thursday, the 14th March, 1963.

P. ESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B. L., Speaker, in the
Chair, nine Ministers, two Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers
and sixty Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given.)

Re: Toll of Pahumara Bridge

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled
Castes)] asked :

*20. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads
and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the people are very much
dissatisfied for realisation of Toll from the persons who pass
over the Pahumara Bridge near Bhubanipur on the North
Trunk Road ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that repeated representations have been
given by the people against the realisation of this Toll ?
- (c) If so, whether Government propose to enquire into the
matter ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, Public
Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

20. (a)—Government have no information.

(b)—It is not a fact.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: চাৰ, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে এই পহুমা দলং খন কোম চনত তৈয়াৰ কৰিছিল আৰু তাত কিমান টকা ব্যয় কৰিছিল ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.): এই খন দলং ১৯৫২।৫৩ চনৰ ভিত্তত তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছিল, আৰু খৰচ পৰিছিল ১,৭৫,১৭৭ টকা ।

Shri MAHADEB DAS: এই দলঙৰ পৰা কোম চনত কিমান Toll পাইছিল :

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:—

১।	১৯৫৩-৫৪	চনত	.....	টকা ২,২৫০:০০	ন: প: ।
২।	১৯৫৪-৫৫	চনত	.....	টকা ৭,৫০০:০০	ন: প: ।
৩।	১৯৫৫-৫৬	চনত	.....	টকা ১০,৬০০:০০	ন: প: ।
৪।	১৯৫৬-৫৭	চনত	.....	টকা ১৫,০০০:০০	ন: প: ।
৫।	১৯৫৭-৫৮	চনত	.....	টকা ১৪,৫০০:০০	ন: প: ।
৬।	১৯৫৮-৫৯	চনত	.....	টকা ১৫,০০০:০০	ন: প: ।
৭।	১৯৫৯-৬০	চনত	.....	টকা ১৩,৭০০:০০	ন: প: ।
৮।	১৯৬০-৬১	চনত	.....	টকা ১৩,৮৫০:০০	ন: প: ।
৯।	১৯৬১-৬২	চনত	.....	টকা ১৪,৮০০:০০	ন: প: ।
১০।	১৯৬২-৬৩	চনত	.....	টকা ১৬,২০০:০০	ন: প: ।

মুঠ টকা ১,২৩,৪০০:০০ ন: প:

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Have not the Government realised as tolls more than what they have spent on the bridges ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI No.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS: Whether Government are prepared to make this bridge a toll free bridge ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS : What is the reason ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.) : It is the decision of the cabinet that after such an amount has been expended the bridge cannot be made a toll free one.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : Will the Minister press the Cabinet to make this bridge a toll free bridge ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a question of policy and so this question cannot be allowed.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Has this bridge been made for earning money ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : In some cases money has to be realised from the people. Huge amount of money has been spent on the bridge and unless people are made to pay something how can the bridge be maintained ?

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Costes)] : সত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে পল্লমা দলঙৰ দৰে নেচনেল হাইৱে'ৰ ওপৰত থকা আন বিলাক দলং বিক্ৰী কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : This is a new question.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : Has not the people already made good the loss ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Sir, it is a question of policy. To that effect if a question is put, I shall reply.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Whether the revenue spent on the bridge has since been realised ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.) : The amount spent on the bridge is Rs. 1,75,177 and the amount so far realised as tolls is Rs. 1,63,400.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Will the Government consider the question of making this bridge a toll free one ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I have already replied to this question. If a question to this effect is put, I shall reply.

(Starred Question No. 21 standing in the name of Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent.)

Re: Supply of Electricity in Aijal

Shri R. THANGHLIRA [Aijal East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

*22. Will the Minister for Power be pleased to state—

(a) The capacity of the electricity now supplied in Aijal and whether there is a scheme to increase its power ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

22. (a)—The installed capacity of the Aijal Power Station is 75 K.W. Due to acute shortage of foreign exchange for importing Diesel Generating sets there is no scheme at present to increase the installed capacity at Aijal.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : (Dhubri) When was the power Station at Aijal established ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : (Minister, Electricity) : I donot have the date with me.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Was any survey made before the establishment of the Station about the possible present and future requirements of the Station ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : A rural electrification scheme was taken up and as a result certain estimates were made for all the areas, and on the basis of that Stations were established. The progress with regard to consumption of power has been enormous in the State. Therefore, in every rural station the power requirement has jumped up and as a result there is scarcity of power in the whole of the State.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Is the Minister aware that out of the installed capacity of 75 K.W. no supply of power can be made available for industrial consumption ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Quite true.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Then what is the object of establishment of these power Stations? Is it for providing amenities or for industrial development ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Amenities plus for supplying power to the small and cottage industries whose requirement of power is less.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : How much power was supplied for industrial purposes in Aijal ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I do not think any industry is using power there for industrial purposes.

Re: Settlement of Borbheta Chapari

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

*23. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of the persons who had been given settlement of land at Borbheta Chapari near Jorhat for homestead purposes ?
- (b) Whether the allottees have taken possession of the lands allotted to them ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to allot the un-occupied plots of lands to deserving persons ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

23. (a)—The names of the persons are —(1) Aghnu Kurmi, (2) Nagen Borua, (3) Rameswar Borthakur, (4) Bangshi Kataki, (5) Indreswar Borua, (6) Dadhiram Barik, (7) Manick Borthakur, (8) Tarini Debi, (9) Thagi Bhuyan, (10) Muhidhar Pegu.

(b) & (c)—Allottees Nos. (1) to (5) above have taken possession of their lands. The other allottees have not been given possession as their lands are under encroachment. Action is being taken by the local officer to evict the encroachers.

(d)—Total land available in the area is 31B-3K-OL of which 23 bighas have already been allotted. 6B-2K-8L has been kept for pattas. Question of further allotment of land does not arise.

The reply to 23(d) was modified as follows ?

“Total land available in the area is 31B—3K—OL of which 23 bighas have already been allotted. 6B—2K 8L has been kept for pattas. The balance of 2B—OK—12L are in the process of settlement.”

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Who are the encroachers ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): There are lots of encroachers.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: How many ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I have not got the figure with me, but there are lots of encroachers.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Whether it is a fact that the case of Shri Manik Borthakur who has been allotted land was not put up before the Land Settlement Advisory Board for its recommendation ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Some cases may be recommended by the Land Settlement Advisory Board, but D.C. can give settlement of some cases other or recommended other deserving cases, because the D.C. can revise the recommendation of the Land Settlement Advisory Board.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: My question is whether it is a fact that the case of Shri Manik Borhakur was not put up before the Land Settlement Advisory Board for its recommendation?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It may be so because as I have already stated, the D.C. can revise the recommendation of the Land Settlement Advisory Board and recommend settlement of land with deserving persons.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: I want to know the special circumstances under which the case of Manik Borthakur was not placed before the Land Settlement Advisory Board for recommendation and land was settled with him without the recommendation.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Settlement was made on the recommendation of the D.C.

Mr. SPEAKER: His question is that why the case of Manik Borthakur was not placed before the Land Settlement Advisory Board for recommendation. All other cases are put up to the Board for recommendation.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): A number of applications were placed before the Deputy Commissioner and amongst them some were recommended by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. But the D.C. himself has included some names also.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Will Government enquire why the name of Shri Manik Borthakur allotted land by the Government without his case being put up before the Land Settlement Advisory Committee for its recommendation?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Because his case was deserving.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Whether any enquiry will be made?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I don't think any enquiry is necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER: In course of questions you cannot press the Minister for taking certain action.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Is D.C. competent to make settlement of land without recommendation of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Do Government allow the D.C. to make settlement of this nature without having the matter placed before to Land Settlement Advisory Committee?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes. The Land Settlement Advisory Committee is only an advisory committee. If the D. C. does not agree with the recommendation of this Committee in any particular case, he can send his recommendation direct to the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: In this case, no question of agreement or disagreement is involved. The point is that the matter was not brought before the Land Settlement Advisory Committee at all.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Is D.C. competent to recommend any case direct to Government without consulting the Land Settlement Advisory Committee?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Yes, Sir.

Shri MAHADEB DAS: [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: ডিপুটি কমিচনারেই Land Settlement Advisory কমিটির চেয়ারমেন নহয় জানো?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The Land Settlement Advisory Committee is to advise the D.C.

Mr. SPEAKER: His question was whether D.C. is the Chairman of the Land Settlement Advisory Committee?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir.

Shri MADADEB DAS: যদি হয়, তেনেহলে মিটিঙতে সেইবোৰ discuss করা উচিত নহয়নে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Individual cases are not discussed by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee. They discuss the policy only

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I am not satisfied with the reply.

Mr. SPEAKER: You may not be satisfied with all the replies that are given.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): May I know when the order for settlement was made?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: In March 1962.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What is the principle adopted by Government for such settlement?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The persons should be landless and deserving.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know whether allotment is made to landless persons only?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)]: May I know whether this land is town land?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): No, outside the town.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: I can say that it is within the town.
Mr. SPEAKER: That information will be taken by the Hon'ble Minister.

Re: New roads for South Karimganj Constituency

Shri ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked:

*24. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) How many roads recommended by the M. L. A., South Karimganj have been taken up by the Government in the South Karimganj Constituency ?
- (b) What are those roads ?
- (c) Whether Government proposes to consider for taking up all the roads as suggested in view of public demands and flood-affected one ?

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

24. (a)—Four new roads have been taken up under the Third Five-Year Plan.

(b) (1)—Diversion road from Dasgram Ferry to Mahisashan—

	Rs.
Part I.—Dasgram Ferry to Maijgram <i>via</i> Rahatpur, Sohpur, Supnargul 2.50 miles.	}
Part II.—Mahisashan to Maijgram <i>via</i> Pathubazar, Prakashpur and Sojpur 2.25 miles.		1,84,500

(2)—Panaragar on S. T. Road to meet Dasgram-Mahisashan road at Supnargul village 1.10 miles. 54,000

(3)—Kaliganj Bazar to Eraligul *via* Choykut L. P. School and Chapghat 2.63 miles. 95,500

(4)—Kayesthagram to Singaria 3.00 miles 86,000

11.48 miles 4,20,000

(c)—Due to paucity of fund all the roads recommended could not be taken up.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D] : Sirs
In question 24 (a), the word "new" should be inserted between the word,
"many" and "roads"?

Mr. SPEAKER—But the questioner is not correcting it. The Hon'ble
Minister may give his replies.

(Printed replies were then read out by the Minister.)

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : May I know
whether any road is taken up on the recommendation of individual
M.L.A. ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Formerly these things were
sent to the Development Committee. When the Development Committees
were disbanded and Mahkuma Parishads came into being, this was done by
the M.L.As., with one convener, who sent recommendations in consulta-
tion with the M.L.As. of the subdivision concerned.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : May I know whether
these roads are to be built out of the funds allotted by the award of the
3rd Finance Commission.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : No Sir, it is out of 3rd plan

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) : What is the total alloca-
tion for the Karimganj subdivision ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Rs. 10,33,000.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Do Govern-
ment accept the recommendation of the Mahkuma Parishad in respect of
road alignment ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : No, Sir.

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA : What is the total number of constitu-
encies in the Karimganj subdivision ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Five.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re: Unani treatment

Shri ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked :

13. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government had decided to open classes in the Medical Colleges for Unani treatment (Hakimi) for the development for Unani treatment in Third Five Year Plan ?

(b) If so, when the said scheme would be materialised and when the Medical Colleges will be started ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied :

13. (a)—It is not a fact.

(b)—Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Re: National Highway

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

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

(a) The amount given by the Centre for construction and repairs of National Highways in Assam during 1960-61 and 1961-62 ?

(b) Whether the amount were fully utilised ?

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

14. (a) & (b)—The amount given by the Government for construction and repairs of National Highways in Assam during 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the actual expenditure incurred during these periods against these amounts are shown below.—

(1) Amount given by the Government of India during 1960-61.

Original Works	Repairs
Rs.	Rs.
60,00,000	37,00,000
	Expenditure
58,59,008	36,10,350

(2) Amount given by the Government of India during 1961-62.

Original Works	Repairs
Rs.	Rs.
60,73,700	35,00,000
	Expenditure
59,88,163	35,44,051

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what amount will be spent out of this total amount for the portion of the road which falls within the district of Kamrup ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, (P.W.D.)] want notice.

Certain correction of Starred Question No. 15

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister Education) :

Sir, I want to make a correction to the reply given to a supplementary question asked by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami in respect of starred question No.15 which came up on 13th March, 1963.

It was stated that the ministerial staff of the School Boards and Basic Training Centre were not in receipt of cash allowance before 1st April 1961. After subsequent enquiry it was found that they had been enjoying cash allowance of Rs 6 and Rs.3 for married and unmarried employees respectively.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : In view of this statement that they had been enjoying cash allowance of Rs. 6 and Rs.3 per month for married and unmarried employees respectively along with the employees who were serving under the State Board, will Government be pleased to extend the benefit of the cash allowance of Rs. 13.50 np. to these employees who had been deprived from it for that period ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : This is a matter which deserves consideration.

Governor's Reply on Motion of Thanks

Mr. SPEAKER : There is a message from the Governor, which reads thus :

“My dear Mr. Speaker,

Thank you for your letter No. 4731—L.A. date 12th March 1962, in which you have informed me that the motion moved by Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwalla, M.L.A. on my address to the Ass-embly has been unanimously adopted.

I wish to express through you my deep appreciation of the keen interest shown by members of all sections of the House who participated in the debate in regard to the matters mentioned in my Address.

I am confident that all times, and particularly so in the present emergency, the deliberations of the House will strengthen the purpose of the Nation.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- VISHNU SAHEY.”

Calling Attention under Assembly Rule 54 Re: a matter of public importance.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Now item No. 2. Shri Santiranjan Das Gupta

Shri SANTIRANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) :

Mr. SPEAKER : Sir. I am very much thankful to you for your kindly giving me a scope to tell the hon. Members of this August House the pitiable condition with which the Rice Mills of the State particularly of Nowgong have been faced. The Mills are lying closed since the second week of January, 1963. You are all aware that the monopoly purchase of paddy being given to Apex Marketing Society the millers are debarred from making any individual purchases. This system had been introduced in the District of Nowgong from 1st January 1959.

To adjust with the changed situation the Millers of Nowgong came forward with a spirit of co-operation and rendered great services towards the development of the co-operative movement in the Assam State. Their services also were acknowledged in this floor of this House by the then Supply Minister, Mr Moinul Haque Choudhury; hon. Member Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharjee, the study group appointed by the hon. Speaker of this House. Those acknowledgements are there in records for your information I am quoting some portion of their observations in the floor of this Assembly and published in the Assembly Debate of 26th October, 1960. At page 347, Sri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee said —“I think it will be proper if I quote a few lines from what Sri Tripathi had said in the conference in the Secretariat on the 19th June, 1960, I mean the Tripartite conference with regard to the rice milling industry in the State and labour employed therein. There Shri Tripathi reminded the officials present that monopoly was a dangerous thing and that it can easily lead to corrupt practices. The Secretary of Supply said that there was reason why the arrangement in Nowgong was working smoothly and why there was difficulty in Kamrup District and other areas

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, calling attention motion under Rule 54 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. According to this Rule you, detailed a statement about what is going on regarding rice mills in the district of Nowgong. But you have already given a written notice wherein you have stated the point. There is no provision in the Rule that a member may make a brief statement and in detail. Therefore, I have allowed to make a statement, but that statement should be very brief. You cannot go away from that point.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I want to show that the Millers of Nowgong district cooperated with the Government and Government also acknowledged the same.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have raised three points that (1) the mills are lying idle in Nowgong District, (2) the position has deteriorated and (3) there is labour unemployment. You have raised all these three points what more you want to say ?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, my point is that rice mills in the district of Nowgong are lying idle since January 1963. The mill owners cannot purchase paddy from the open market. Because monopoly is there and Government is responsible to introduce monopoly. Another point is that, it is the duty of the Government to feed the rice mills, but if they wanted to close the Mills that is to be stated in clear terms. Sir, I was President of the Association when monopoly was introduced and my Association co-operative with the Government last year also mills suffered. Government did not supply adequate quantity of paddy to the mill owners. In Kharif year beginning from November, 1961 and ending on October, 1962, a miller of A class status like myself only crushed 16000 maunds of paddy, whereas the average milling capacity is 1,50,000 maunds of paddy in a year and where the minimum establishment expenses for an A class Mill is 1,20,000 a year. Besides, depreciation and interest on capital. So, Sir this is a very serious matter. Only 5 lakhs maunds of paddy were allotted to the district of Nowgong from November, 1962 till date and the resultant price were sent to Gauhati and Tinsukia to ease the markets there. Now from the second week of January, 1963, again mills are lying idle. I bring this matter before the Hon. members of this August House. to consider what the millers will do under the circumstances, or will they declare a lock out ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not prepared to accept the statement made by the honourable mover of this Calling Attention Motion, Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta, that the mills in the district of Nowgong are lying idle for want of paddy. From the very statement of the honourable mover of the motion it is evident that the mills are getting allotment of paddy from time to time.

Mr. Speaker: No; Shri Das Gupta has said that from January, 1963 the mills in Nowgong district are not getting supply of paddy.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Now, Sir, allotment of paddy to different mills entirely depends on the marketed surplus of paddy in the State. As I stated, the other day, when we were discussing on another calling attention motion, this year due to the successive floods erosions, pests and drought there was a shortfall in the production to the

tune of 1.50 lakh maunds in the form of rice. Sir, consequently there has been a shortfall in the marketable surplus and also the quantity which would be the marketed surplus, on which the allotment to different mill depends has gone down. Now Sir, I may inform the hon. Members that before the enactment of the Rice Milling Industries Regulation Act, 1958, a large number of mills were set up in our State. With a view to encourage the paddy husking industry Under the Khadi and Village Industries schemes on repeated demands of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission we decided not to allow any new license for installing mills. So, practically, since the enactment of the Act in 1958 no new rice mill has been started in our State. Before that period, I mean before the enactment of the Act in 1958 as many as 425 mills were set up in our State. Now, Sir, according to the figures supplied to me it appears that annually installed milling capacity of the existing rice mills now amounts to 9,65,480 tons, and according to the figures supplied by the Director of Statistics it appears that marketed surplus of paddy would be only 2,11,074 tons. Sir, it is seen that the requirement of the mills according to the capacity is 9,65,480 tons.

So, Sir, it is obvious that it will not be possible to allot the entire requirement of the mills according to their capacity.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): What is the capacity.....

Mr. SPEAKER; When the hon'ble Minister is making a statement, he should not be disturbed.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): So far as the district of Nowgong is concerned I shall convince the hon. Member that maximum allotment of paddy has been made to the mills in the district in comparison with the other mills of other districts. Now, Sir, the total procurement of paddy in the State comes to 87310.5 tons. Out of this 87310.5 tons of paddy procured upto now, 51,700.89 tons have been delivered to the Government Godown. Of these total procured paddy, 30,963 tons have already been allotted to the different mills. So far as the district of Nowgong is concerned, the total procurement was 33190.1 tons of paddy and out of this 17,253.2 tons have already been allotted to the different mills in the district of Nowgong. From this it appears that the Nowgong district is getting the maximum allotment of paddy. Shri Das is a Mill owner and he has a mill at Hojai. The total capacity of his mill is 4000 tons and this mill has received 386 tons as a first allotment and in the second allotment he has got 257.4 tons of paddy.

Sir, I have already stated in this House that so far as the allotment of paddy to the different mills is concerned, we have already appointed Committees in the district and subdivisional level with the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer as the Chairmen. These Committees will distribute paddy to the different Mills on equitable basis. Therefore, I do not think there has been any lapses on the part of the supply department in the matter of distributing paddy on equitable basis. We have issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners and to the Sub-Divisional Officers to allot paddy on equitable basis. So, the hon. Member will appreciate that we are trying our level best to make the allotment on equitable basis. This, of course, depends on the progress of procurement. We are trying to do justice to the Mills according to the paddy available in our hands. If the procurement is poor we cannot allot sufficient quantity of paddy to feed the Mills according to their capacity.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, on a point of information. May I know from the hon'ble Minister the number of mills in the district of Nowgong, the number of mills received allotment ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Sir, according to the list supplied to me there are 37 rice mills and 32 paddy husking mills. I have not figures relating to allotment made to the different mills in the district of Nowgong and I shall supply this information to the hon. Member later on.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, on a point of information. How much paddy has been allotted to my mills ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): In the first allotment it was 386 tons and in the second allotment 257.4 tons.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): But the capacity of my mills is much more than this.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that allotment was made on the basis of marketable surplus and not on the basis of the capacity of the mills.

Motion on Third Five Year Plan

Mr. SPEAKER: How long will you take, Mr. Tripathi ? You have already taken 4 hours 15 minutes.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, give me one hour.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will get 45 minutes which will complete five hours.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The approach to the plan, I think, is known to the Hon. members. To refresh their memory I may say that the total plan was for 11,600 crores out of which 7,500 crores is in public sector and 4,100 crores in the private sector. Out of this the State Sector has 3800 crores. The allocation for the state under the Second plan was only 2043 crores. Thus there is an increase in the State plans by 96 per cent as against the Assam's allocation of 107 per cent. The increased allocation is obviously due to certain items in which Assam is very backward for instance electricity. They agreed to increase to make allocation for Assam particularly on one or two items such as this and Technical Education. We had drawn up a plan of 150 crores as a result of discussion and the Government of India reduced it to 120 crores. The Central Contribution is about 87 crores and our contribution is to be about 33 crores. This Central allocation works out about 72 per cent. In the Second Plan the total allocation was 57.9 crores and the Government of India's contribution is 35.6 crores. As regards allocation they work out like this: Agriculture and allied subjects—in 1951-56 that is in the First Plan 5.85 crores; in the Second Plan 15.02 crores and Third Plan 24.37 crores. Irrigation and Flood Control—First Plan 3.39 crores, in the Second Plan 9.7 crores and in the Third Plan it was 7.28 crores; Power, and in the First Plan it was 27.50 crores; industries, in the First Plan it was .01 crore, in the Second Plan it was 4.38 crores and Third Plan it was 9.75 crores. In transport and communication it was 3.49 crores in the First Plan, 6.55 crores in the Second Plan and 10.15 crores in the Third Plan. Social Services and allied subjects—in the First Plan it was 7.46 crores, 21.71 crores in the Second Plan and 40.95 crores in the Third Plan. Thus the total works out in the First Plan to 20.50 crores, in the Second Plan to 54.48 crores, (This is what we could perform about the Second Plan) and 120 crores in the Third Plan.

Now, in power and industries we are very backward. Therefore, some increased allocation was made with regard to these. As it would be seen in comparison with other States, power allocation in the First, Second and Third Plans the amounts were very insignificant. This is one of the reasons why the State has been running short of power all the time so much so that the tempo of agricultural and industrial progress is arrested. This is because we neglected power production in the First Plan as well as in the Second Plan. Before the Plan started, that is in the pre-independence days, there was very little power in the State.

Now, with regard to social services, the percentage in all the Plans was fairly high; it was 36 per cent of the total expenditure. But it jumped up to 42 per cent during the Second Plan. In an under-developed economy, there is a tendency to spend more for social services. But social services are supported by the productive services like agriculture, industries and such other development schemes. If the development of agriculture and industries is not commensurate then the burden of supporting the social service becomes so great that the economy may break down. Therefore, the Second Plan allocation of 42 per cent was rather lop-sided without any support of industrial or agricultural production base. In the Third Plan, we have tried to reduce it; we have brought it down to 33 per cent. The average in India is far less.

Now, in the matter of decreasing the imbalances in our allocation, the other day we have very extensively discussed this matter and I would not go into that again excepting for indicating our power potential as envisaged. From the Umiam Project, First Stage it is expected to generate 36,000 KWs., from the Naharkatia Gas Project 69,000 KWs, from the Garo Hills Thermal Station 5,000 KWs, and from Umiam Project Second Stage 15,000 KWs. Now, Sir, so far as industries are concerned, for the Third Plan a provision of 5.40 crores has been made. Now, we feel this amount is so small that we have not been able to take up any big industries. We have taken up the Spun Silk Mill which is entirely owned by the State. The mill has gone into production. The Natural Gas distribution scheme was to be undertaken by the Assam Gas Company. The Company has been formed but the gas distribution scheme could not be undertaken by the Gas Company. So, for the time being we have permitted the Tingrai Tea Circle to lay down pipes for the purpose of gas distribution and after five years this distribution scheme could be taken over by the Gas Company. The Gas Company was also expected to supply gas to the thermal projects at Namrup and the fertilizer project. We have asked the Electricity Board to construct the gas-supply pipelines which will also ultimately devolve on the Gas Supply Company.

Now, the Electricity Board is going forward with this construction. Now, so far as other industries based on gas are concerned, they have not come up except the Fertilizer Corporation and it is coming up with construction and I hope they have placed order for the plants. So far as other industries based on gas are concerned, the Synthetic Rubber..... have not come up.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): On a point of information, Sir, may I know from hon'ble Minister that in view of the private capitalists being shy to come up for these industries, how Government expect to keep up the tempo of industrial development?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : Now, obviously as I talked the other day, I do not expect the private capitalists to continue to be shy throughout the Third Five Year Plan period. I hope the terror into the minds of the industrialists as a result of Chinese threat will wear off very quickly particularly when our Indian Defence preparations have come up in this part of the country. Our techno-economic report will give broad and clear indications of the industrial potential of this State. I have no doubt that Assam is one of the States which is considered to be industrially unexplored. Therefore, looking from this point of view the industrialists in India would certainly try to come up with the development of industries of Assam. Therefore, I am not deterred by the present situation and through the present mist I look to the sunshine of the future.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope it will do well if you kindly enlighten the House on those points which you have noted.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir as a matter of fact we had a long discussion the other day on this point. I am given to-day only 45 minutes. I am trying to speak on the allocation for the benefit of the hon. Members. And if there is any time left out of this, I will try to speak on the points, if possible.

Now, with regard to the private sector industries which have come up, the Associated Company has come into production of cotton, the textile, Phosphatic fertilizer and sulphur dioxide are also coming forward. They have been delayed in the matter of sulphur dioxide which was required by the refineries.

I hope the production of sulphur dioxide will be expedited. With the phosphate plant the sulphuric acid plant. Assam will get started in chemical industry. Now the India Carbon, which is based on petroleum coke of Gauhati Refinery, as well as that of the Digboi Refinery, has also come into production. Their production has been intermittent because of the difficulties that the Gauhati Refinery has been facing; because it has not been functioning continually due to various factors like transport etc. Therefore, the industries based on raw material supplied by the Refinery are naturally finding some difficulty. But this India Carbon has already gone into production. The Assam Hard Board has floated this company. The Spinning Mill which was to come up in Charduar has not been able to start production as originally scheduled due to defence difficulties, but now it is expected that it will go into production by April next. With regard to the Paper Pulp Mill, I am sorry that it has not been possible for it to go into production. The party which wanted to start production in Lamsakhang has now disappeared and it has now been substituted by another party. But in the meantime, the bamboos having flowered—they will be again available by 1967, because that is the period of regeneration. So we recommended to the Government of India to grant a license to this party immediately so that it may set up the mill by 1968. With regard to the other party, they have not been able to go into production, or even finalise the deal because the Government of India has not given them the foreign exchange. Unless the foreign exchange is allotted, they are not in a position to finalise their programme. So the agreement about the various resources is also pending consideration at our end.

Now, so far as the other item which we give importance in this Plan is Technical Education. We have already one Engineering College at Gauhati; another has started functioning at Jorhat, and now we are thinking of a third Engineering College. So far Medical Education is concerned, besides the Medical College at Dibrugarh, we have programmed two other Medical Colleges—one at Gauhati and another at Silchar for which land has since been finalised. So far as Polytechnics are concerned, we propose to increase their number from 4 to 6 with both about 180 seats. Industrial Training Institutes will be raised to 13 from the present number which is now 6. One of these will be for girls. We have also set up a Commercial Institute. Over and above, we have provided a large number of scholarships. 98 boys are now having Apprentice Course Training in the Nangal Fertiliser Plant and some more have been sent to Madras for training in cycle manufacture and such other important items.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : May I know, Sir, whether the locations of these technical institutes are determined by the Education Department or in consultation with the Industries Department?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : The technical institutions are determined entirely by the Education Department. If they consult we give our opinion.

Now, so far as agriculture is concerned, we have provided some money for medium irrigation projects and power irrigation projects. For power irrigation, we have provided Rs.50 lakhs. The idea in Delhi continues to be that Assam is flooded by water and so there is no necessity for water for irrigation. We tried hard to dispel this myth because the 2nd crop is entirely dependent on irrigation. The type of rain which we used to get previously is no longer there. We are beginning to get more and more shower type of rain which is not suitable for the purpose of cultivation. Besides this, we have here the occasional droughts. Therefore, we have provided some funds for the purpose of irrigation. In Assam we have large tracts of fallow lands. Naturally, water is necessary to be provided by means of irrigation. Of course, the amount of money we have been able to provide is only infinitesimal compared to our requirements. Our tea industry which is naturally very much dependent on rains is now facing difficulty because of recurring droughts. I am however glad that some of the tea gardens have come forward to provide their own irrigation. I have also asked the other tea planters to do the same and not to be dependent on rains. I have no doubt in this matter a great deal of thought will have to be applied if our production is to be raised. In the 3rd Plan we have set our tea production target at 900 million pounds out of which at least half will have to be provided by Assam. Therefore, irrigation has a great role to play in the matter of stepping up tea production. For the Backward Classes there was a provision of 10.3 crores.

Now, with regard to employment potential. We had till the end of the 2nd Plan 1.2 lakhs unemployed. During the 3rd Plan, there will be 4.6 lakhs persons who will join the labour force. Therefore, the number of persons for whom we have to plan is 5.8 lakhs. Now, as against this our Plan would generate about 3.9 lakhs employments leaving a back-log of 1.9 lakhs. It would be seen that the unemployment at the beginning of the 3rd Plan would be less than that at the end of the 3rd Plan. It

is not the picture with regard to Assam alone ; this is the picture of India as a whole in the sense that for some time the unemployment would go on increasing in the country till our industrial tempo catches up. When the industries come up, then the unemployment figure would go on declining and by about 1980 or so, we will have crossed the barrier, i. e., we would have square up.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : But the Hon'ble Minister said the other day that by 1975 the unemployment problem would be solved and now he says, by 1980. I am not in a position to understand the Hon'ble Minister.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : Quite true, that was the thinking. 1975 was the time originally determined for the purpose of coming to a stage of full employment.

But in the meantime, the population increase also has jumped up from 15 to 21 per cent and in Assam our population jumped by 34 per cent. Therefore, this population figure has been behaving very capriciously. It is for this that difficulty is there to give exact date. By five year plans we can determine whether unemployment is wiped up. On the basis of development programme, now it seems that unemployment problem may be solved by about 1980 or so.

Similarly, Sir, our national income increased in the Second plan from 224 to 296.6 crores. This figure is according to 1948-49 prices. Now this should have shown some increase in the *per capita* income about which our honourable leader of the opposition was speaking. Now reflection in the *per capita* income was not there because we know that increase in production in the first ten years was of the order of 42 per cent in the whole of India ; in Assam it was only 34 per cent or so and the increase in population was also of the same order. Therefore, what we gained by right hand we lost by the left hand. Therefore, it is not much reflected in the *per capita* income so far as Assam is concerned.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : The increased population of Assam remained unemployed, I mean they are not employed for productive purposes.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries etc.) : By *per capita* income it does not mean that everybody has got income of Rs.254. If we divide total production of the State by the total number of men then we can estimate so much is the figure of income per head and these are helpful only to determine whether the society is registering a march over a period of time. So when figure of *per capita* income is worked out, that does not mean that every man has got the equal income. Now, since the population has increased by that percentage, the *per capita* income was reduced.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : Sir, will the hon'ble Minister be pleased to state what was the State's national income at the beginning of the Second Plan and what was the rate of growth and what was the target in Second Plan and its actual achievement ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries, etc.) : I will give it. So far as India is concerned the total production according to the 1948-49 prices, was 10,480 crores in 1955-56 and in 1960-61 it was 12,750 crores and in 1965-66 it would be 16,418 crores. In Assam in 1955-56 it was 261 crores, in 1960-61 it was 296.6 crores and in 1965-66 it would be 403.93 crores.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : But I was asking for the target and the actual achievement.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries, etc.) : At present I have not got that. I will give you later on.

Now, the rate of growth for India in 1956-61 was 21.7 per cent and for Assam it was 10.7 per cent. During 1961-66, that is during the Third Plan, the rate of growth for India is 28.8 per cent and for Assam it is 36.2 per cent. For India the *per capita* income in 1955-56 was Rs.268, in 1960-61 it was Rs.294 and in 1965-66 it would be Rs.333. For Assam in 1955-56 it was Rs.268, in 1960-61 it was Rs.254 and in 1965-66 it would be Rs.308.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Then the *per capita* income became less during the 1960-61.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries, etc.) : Yes, it became less because of the extraordinary increase in population.

Now the rate of growth for India, as the hon. Member was asking, was 9.7 during 1956-61 and during 1965-66 it is projected as 13.7. But for Assam, rate of growth of *per capita* income from 1956-61 was minus; it was (—) 5.2. But it is expected that in 1965-66 it would be 21.3.

Sir, now I am coming to the physical target of the plan. It is expected that the production of food grains would increase from 16.81 lakh tons to 21.93 lakh tons by 1965-66.

Veterinary Dispensaries will increase from 139 to 182; the number of veterinary hospitals will increase from 16 to 85.

Short and medium term loans will increase from 298 lakhs for 1955-56 to 800 lakhs in 1965-66.

The total number of Service Co-operatives will increase to 4560. The number of Community Development Blocks will increase from 84 by the end of the Second Plan to 160 by the end of the Third Plan, covering the entire State. 2584 Gaon Panchayats, 120 Anchalik Panchayats and 16 Mahkuma Parishad have already been started functioning covering the entire Plains District.

Mileage of motorable roads will increase by 1600 miles from 9822 at the end of the Second Plan to 11,422 miles besides metalling, black-topping over a considerable length of the existing roads.

General Education.— There will be free and compulsory primary education for the age group of 6-11 and the percentage will increase from 60.6 to 83 against an all India figure of 76.4 per cent. The enrolment in the age group of 11-14 years will increase from 28.6 per cent. Enrolment in the age groups for 14-17 years will increase from 30.6 per cent against the all India figure of 15.6 per cent.

In this way we are not very backward as you see. Two more Medical Colleges and a Cancer Hospital, a Malaria and Small-pox Eradication Programme we are having. The number of hospitals will increase from 686 at the end of the Second Plan to 775 at the end of the Third Plan. Family Planning Clinic will increase from 60 to 160. Rural Health Units from 71 to 160 during the period.

Cultivation of vegetables will be intensified and that under Forestry will be extended by 500 square miles. Soil conservation will be carried out in a planned basis for which purpose a Directorate of Soil Conservation has been established.

Departmental Fishery Development schemes will be undertaken. Fishermen's Co-operatives will be assisted.

Housing 159 lakhs have been provided for Social Welfare. A Vagrant Home, a Borstal school, Home for Destitute Women, Home for rescued women have been provided for. Rs. 43 lakhs have been provided for labour and labour welfare.

Fifty lakhs have been provided for grants to municipalities and town committees for urban development. For a Drainage and Sewage Scheme at Gauhati, 40 lakhs have been provided.

So far as plan co-ordination is concerned, it is being regularly done through the State Development Committee. We have set up a Man-power Committee to assist us from time to time to assess the man-power, particularly technical man-power. I have already, the other day, said that for the purpose of drawing up the plan, we have a State Planning Committee and that it should be permanent.

With regard to holding of the price line, efforts are going on all the time. The policy with regard to price obviously is no complete control and no complete de-control. That was the policy in the Second Plan and this is also the policy in the Third Plan.

Removal of regional disparity -- We are looking into this. We introduced this Package Programme as no development project in Cachar could be undertaken at Goalpara. We have agreed to a jute mill and one cotton yard mill at Goalpara and I hope with these two industries picture of Goalpara will begin to change.

So far as other things are concerned, take for instance, Mizo Hills, hardly any industry is possible there unless the road is developed. Therefore, concentrated attention is being given to develop the road there. Particular attention for particular development point of view is being given for various areas.

With regard to the Cachar area, we have already taken up again with the Government of India to allocate foreign exchange for the two rayon and pulp mills. I hope the Government of India will find their way to sanction the foreign exchange for the purpose. Recently, there was a communication from Government of India as to whether we would agree for one, not two. I have strongly written that we would need foreign exchange for them. Even if one comes in a start is made.

Now, I was speaking, the other day, about the impact of the emergency on the Third Plan. In the current year our provision was Rs.17.40 crores which was approved by the Planning Commission. Out of this Rs.12.50 crores was central assistance and Rs.4.90 crores, the State's share. The whole amount will be spent during the year. For 1962-63 the total outlay, originally approved, by the Planning Commission was Rs. 20.40 crores. Out of this Rs. 14.40 crores was to be Central Assistance and Rs. 6 crores the State's contribution. Rs. 3 crores was given additionally for power development and I think we would be able to spend the amount by the end of the year.

As a result of the Chinese threat, we had to slightly adjust the Plan, the annual Plan I mean. Rs. 54.08 lakhs have to be provided by adjustment in the State plan ceiling for emergency schemes. This included intensification of agricultural production plan—Rs. 10.3 lakhs, Poultry Development Rs. 5.96 lakhs. Medical Department (Blood Bank and other things) Rs. 14.39 lakhs, accelerated training of craftsmen 3.85 lakhs, Publicity Department Rs. 7.50 lakhs and construction of two strategic roads Rs. 12 lakhs. That is how we had to adjust the amount provided (Rs. 54.08 lakhs) for the purpose of this emergency.

Now, in 1963 the Planning Commission have approved a Plan of Rs. 20.3 crores of which Rs 6 crores is to be our share and Centre's share will be 14.3 crores. In addition to this, they have given about Rs. 9.2 crores which consists of Rs, 30 lakhs for additional agricultural programme; 150 lakhs for additional flood control programme and Rs. 7.40 lakhs for additional power programme. This annual programme will become of the order of Rs. 29.5 crores.

That is about the provisions of the Plan. It will be seen Sir, the Government of India have understood what the provisions for the Plan in Assam are and have been trying to assist us in the matter. The result of this will be by the end of this coming year 1963-64 the entire provision of electricity will be spent. Rs. 27.50 crores was the provision for electricity for five years and this entire provision will be consumed in three years. Therefore, we have requested the Government of India to consider and let us have further sums over and above the Plan allocations for taking up of power development programmes in the State.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries, etc.): Thank you very much. I will just conclude in one or two sentences. The power programme has to be carried on side by side and therefore, we have asked the Government of India to sanction the Kapili Valley Scheme quickly.

If our existing power programme is completed by the middle of 1964 then our Board will become free for the purpose of taking up additional work of Kapili Project. Therefore, we have great hope that the project report of Kapili will be finalised in course of this year. There has been some doubt cast in the nature of the dam required for the Kapili project. We have agreed to this and now the C. W. P. C. should be

able to determine the nature of the dam. As soon as this is done, I am told the project would be finalised. Once this project is finalised we would be given the authority to go ahead with the project of Kapili and with the project of Kapili, we will be taking a bold venture for solving the power problem of the state.

Thank you, Sir,

Motion *Re: General Administration of the State*

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to move a very important motion which is seriously concerned with the future development of this backward State.

The motion reads like this—"This House do now take into consideration the General Administration of the State of Assam."

Sir, development of a particular State entirely depends upon the set up of the general administration. Sir, our administration is not only meant for collection of revenues and to look for the maintenance of law and order but also to promote welfare of the entire population of the State. Sir, these things have rightly been emphasised by the Father of the Nation, Shri He attached importance to peoples participation even at the lowest level by which he meant village population. He wanted to say that people must feel that there is administration and it is their administration. It is, therefore, very essential on the part of the present Government to have co-operation from the people and co-ordination in all measures, so that the entire population of this State can feel that it is their Government and it is their administration and they are to co-operate with it. What we have seen that the administrative centre being at Shillong stands as an alien barrier between the administration and the people. It is clearly evident to the hon. Members of his august House and to yourself also, as you are very much experienced, that during the Assembly session, so many people come to us here just to put up their cases before the hon. Members and to push up the same to Government. This will show that people are not getting sufficient scope to fulfil their grievances or have their demands fulfilled in the lower level. Therefore, Sir, it is high time for the Government as well as the Members of this august House to gear up the entire administration, the entire Government machinery, so that we can go ahead with the development in a proper way. Sir, it is needless to mention that the recent Chinese aggression brought about a vast change in behaviour conduct and in the spirit and minds of the country people. The Chinese have left us for the time being, but the horror of aggression is still haunting the minds of the people. It is, of course, a blessing in disguise that it has made common people conscious Sir, though we are spending lots of sum in the name of emergency, it could not make and has not made the Government conscious. We must feel that any complacency arising in our minds will greatly harm the cause of the country at present. We should not allow any fissiparous tendency to grow up in such a critical time. It will eat into the vital of the country so essential for the cause of the country. So I appeal to the Government to look to the administration with a broader outlook not only from their party angle but from an angle concerning at large. Sir, even at this emergency situation slackness, lack of dynamism seem to have become prominent in the sphere of general administration. The pace of administration is retarded by lethargy, corruption, nepotism and mal-practices and moral degeneration of the top officials.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Where from you are speaking.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : I am giving some references. Befuddled Nero is the moral and myth for the administration because Nero was befuddled in an alcoholic haze when Rome was burning. Nero was fiddling when Rome was burning. This is the tendency now in the minds of the officials. I am going to cite one instance only. At the time of last Emergency a top Government official was given Rs.2,000 as advance and also a new car, the No. being ASA. 3395. What he did is that after a few days he changed two of the tyres of his car and fitted them in his own car and wanted to requisition the tyres saying that the tyres of the car have gone out of order. The Director of State Transport who is an intelligent fellow did not give the tyres. This is the mentality of the top officials.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : What is the number of the car?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : It is ASA. 3395. Sir, another instance, when the Eastern Zonal Council was held here in Shillong, during last month and an important topic was discussed concerning this frontier State, the head of the Government machinery was absent. He was playing golf. This is the kind of administration we are having.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) : Was he in Shillong ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Yes Sir, He is one of the big guns.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.) : Sir, on a point of information, he is quoting one instance only. Does it affect the whole administration. One swallow does not make a summer.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : It is not possible to vomit everything. Simply I am giving one or two instances. Sir, though we are all like brothers and sisters, some officers coming from outside the State do not like to identify themselves as the people of the State and they do not work for the greater interest of the people and the State. On the contrary, they work with a colonial mentality. It is really very disheartening and painful. Sir, if our present administration allows such things to continue, I am afraid, our frontier State will be in danger. Therefore, I want to bring this matter to the notice of this august House and to the hon. Members of this House. We cannot allow any political experiment here. This state of affairs has greatly hampered our cause. Sir, with due apology to the Members of the Treasury bench I want to say that the party in power is just trying to break the solidarity of the people and the State. Sir, we cannot allow Assam to be a field for political experimentation and diplomatic research. These silly affairs have already hampered the progress of the administration for which this backward frontier State is confronted with various problems, one after another. Sir, important factor which needs consideration is nothing but the mushroom growth of group politics within the party in power which has destroyed the solidarity, integrity of this sacred administrative organisation. Sir, the so-

called leaders seem to have resorted to some sort of fissiparous tendencies even at critical moments. They are carrying on their activities under the camouflage of the party. In order to cover up their failures and incompetency they have gone to the extent of crushing the aspirations of many sincere young workers. Sir, instances are not rare as to how the sincere and honest responsible public workers and leaders have to face the whims of the party bosses. Sir, here I want to say a personal experience of mine. We respect our Ministers and we want to be guided by them. We seek their guidance with an honest motive, though we are here in the opposition to criticise the policy of the Government. Sir, during the emergency time I came to an hon. Minister for guidance. Sir, that day, *i.e.*, 12th November 1962 is a red letter day for me. I entered the chamber of a Minister and I asked for his advice; but you will be sorry to hear Sir, that the Minister told me that "you are not a man of my party, how can I advise you." Sir, for this Minister we had a great respect and we considered him to be one of the most qualified persons in the State. If this is the attitude of the Ministers, how can you expect co-operation from the people? Even during the great emergency this Party in power has not given up its political bungling which greatly harms the national cause. If such things are allowed to be continued before long the present Government will have to see its Dooms Day. Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Chief Minister who said the other day that as a party in power they have great responsibility. Therefore, I humbly submit that unless the administration is run in such a way that people can feel that their interests are safeguarded, Government cannot expect any co-operation from the people and therefore, cannot go ahead with their development and other works. During the emergency time also the party in power has thrown out a net of political bungling and wanted to grab the entire population. This net is eating into the vital of the whole Nation instead of creating health atmosphere where the public can enjoy the fruit of the popular democracy. This Government has simply made wide publicity of establishing a Socialistic Pattern of Society, but in practice they have given undue weightage to party politics. Not to speak of the Members of the Opposition, even the Congress members are not treated well by the administrators. I can cite one example here. Sir, the other day members of a most important Committee of this House, *Viz*: the Estimates Committee went to Jorhat, but I am sorry to say that in spite of the information given by the Assembly Secretariat not a single person was found present in the Circuit House. Not to speak of the D.C. or A.D.C.: even the Nazir was not found present in the Circuit House to make necessary arrangements for the Member's stay. I personally tried to contact the high officers including the S.D.O. but none was available. They were possibly engaged in dancing in the Club and the Members of the Committee could not get any accommodation in the Circuit House. Now, Sir, if the big officers and the I.A.S. Officers are like this and they do not know how to respect the Members of the Estimates Committee, how can we expect a better administration?

Sir, there is always inordinate delay in the matter of disposal of files. There is still red-tapism. Movement of files from one Department to another takes a lot of time. Sir, I know the difficulties from my personal experience, because, I served the Government as an Assistant for about 8 years. There is no proper co-ordination between the various department. Our Government has increased the number of Ministers and

Deputy Ministers. I can boldly say that the Ministers have been increased only to serve the party interest and not to increase the efficiency of the administration. The increase has been made just to patch up the rift in the party. Sir, I do admit that after independence the growth of democratic spirit has been greatly fostered by various political organisations towards exercising the fundamental rights of the people. But, in response for the betterment of the people, to meet their immediate demands, powers of administration of different stages have not yet been decentralized fully. Therefore, Sir, proper co-ordination is very necessary. Co-ordination does not mean between the different Government Departments, this should be extended to the ranks of the non-officials because in the matters of development the efforts of these people are always regarded to be a great contributory factor. In this connection, I fully agree with the views expressed by Mrs. Lily Sen Gupta. I brought this matter to the notice of the Government but they did not pay any heed to it, because I belong to no party. Therefore, these things are happening in the matter of development, in the district level. In fact, no development scheme is taken in the right earnest.

Sir, to increase the efficiency of the entire Administration, I am simply summing up the points after which I shall speak about some of the specific Departments. These are—

1. To decentralise greater and greater authority be delegated to lower units of administration keeping consistence with the necessity for centralisation in respect of policy matters.
2. To associate the elected elements at every level of policy.
3. To ensure co-ordination of the activities of officials at all levels.
4. To improve the morale of the people and the officials.
5. To effect proper adjustment between officials and non-officials.

In this connection, Sir, I want to refer what I have observed, in the Second Five Year Plan :— “As development goes forward the expression ‘administration’ steadily assumes a broader context. It includes within its scope the building up of personnel, training the men; running the administrative machine, seeking the co-operation and participation of the people, informing and educating the public and finally, organising a sound system of planning based as much on the participation of people at each level as on the best technical, economic and statistical information available.” That is why, Sir, I want to say that participation of common people is essential. Otherwise there is no use of taking such a pain by our Finance Minister. I fully agree with the views of Mr. Sarat Chandra Goswami that at least some departments should be shifted to plains. I do not mean, all should go to Gauhati. Some of them may go to other places of Assam. In that case, at least, people will feel that it is their administration. So, I appeal to the Government to take such action immediately. I recently came to know that Commissioner of the Plains Division is going to be shifted to Gauhati. Similarly, Sir, the Sericulture and Weaving and other departments may be shifted to plains.

Sir, about the departments beginning from the Secretariat down to the Panchayat, I suggest the following points. Although the Secretariat work is supposed to be confined to the framing of policies, laying down rules and procedures and financial control, etc. etc. I should say that the Secretariat is functioning as a forwarding agent only. In fact, as has now happened every piece of work and most the decisions have been done by the Heads of the Departments, and not by the other officials in the Secretariat. Instances are plenty. By U. O. letters almost all the Secretaries get their decisions from the Heads of Departments. Even instances are not rare to show that some of the letters are drafted by the Heads of the Departments and the Secretaries simply forward them with signatories. Thus, it seems to me that our Government's maintenance of so many departments is meaningless. For efficient administration, I feel, Sir, there should be only 9 departments. They are :—

1. Public Department, including Public Home Planning, and Development Social Welfare, Director of Tourism and Publicity, Anti Corruption, and Organisation and Method)

2. The Revenue Department, including local administration.

3. Finance Department.

4. Agricultural Department.

5. Industries Department.

6. Public Works Department

7. W ith & Labour Department.

8. Education Department.

9. Law Department.

Some of the Departments have practically no work at all. For example the Publicity Department. Actually this department is only taking some snaps of the Ministers and issuing some pamphlets and booklets. They are practically doing nothing. There is a funny thing. In last emergency, they drew a picture of a dragon and some Liliputes representing Chinese, the Dragon and the Assamese people as those Liliputes, which our people hate. These are the things which our Publicity Department is doing. Sir, if we want to speed up our work, our Directors should also be given more power. Deputy Secretaries should be given more power. For Public Works Department also Deputy Secretaries should be given more sanctioning power to speed up works in that Department. I find, Sir, the functions of the Secretaries and the Under Secretaries are not clearly defined. The functions and the powers of different officials in the Secretariat as well as Heads of Departments should be clearly defined, since about three-fourth of the Under Secretaries are sitting idle for mal-distributinos of works. While some Under Secretaries sleep with files due to heavy workload some are found loitering. Therefore, there should be some sort of equitable distribution of works and power.

In some of the Heads of Departments, there is less staff though they are overburdened with works. Therefore, some proper scrutiny and observation should be made by a particular Committee or by the

Chief Minister who can have the information from his Special Secretaries or someone else. Yesterday, also Sir, I criticised the Government for non-collection of revenues and taxes. This Tax Department is not rendering their duties properly and therefore, the Government is losing a considerable sum of money which could otherwise be used for our development purposes. You need not go to other places, just look to the District offices, then you will find how they are overworked. For want of staff the employees of the District Offices have to work from morning till night. There is no rest. I do not know what is the yardstick of the Commissioner of Division. They have just adopted a principle of that yardstick, that they would work from 9 to 5. But I think it is only in name.

Therefore, I request the Chief Minister to look into this matter and to co-ordinate things in such way as to ensure equal distribution of staff right from the district level to the Secretariat level.

Sir, I have also observed that due to emergency the Government has increased the working hours without considering the corresponding effect on the health of the low paid government servants. I do not understand why the Government is taking this advantage in the name of emergency without paying any heed to the fates of the poor employees. What I feel is this the Government must bear in mind that if the working hour is increased without increasing other necessities, the health and the ability of the people will be affected. If the working hour is increased the emolument should be increased to keep up their health. If this is done the people will not grudge for increasing the working hours. The other day, I saw one lady stenographer came to office and roamed about for some time then left away. I can say with all the force at my command that the present work load does not justify in any way the increase in the working hours. What is essential is proper supervision and co-ordination among the officials and to maintain a stricter administrative discipline among the office assistants and officers. Sir, now I come to another important point. Sir, we met the Chief minister the other day to open one Central Information Centre so that the people coming from outside may know about the location of different offices from this Information Centre.

Sir, regarding recruitment of official now the Government is adopting a good principle by referring to the A. P. S. C. in case of the higher posts. I also suggest that in the matter of appointment of Under Secretary and also in case of lower level appointment, seniority should be counted; but in case of the posts of higher level, efficiency should be counted. Sir, regarding the conditions of Services, all hon. Members will agree with me that the conditions of services of the low paid employees are extremely unsatisfactory. It is needless to explain in this august House how these people are suffering. We are extracting revenue from them; we are going to have more taxes from these people but we are not considering their position. We should think seriously about their condition. They have represented many times to the hon. Chief Minister as well as the Finance Minister and I think it is high time that the Government should consider the position and grievances especially of the low-paid Government servants. These low-paid Government servants should be provided with quarter; they should be given housing facilities and provision should be made for free education of

their children. Only then the people will be contended and the administration can be expected to function to a satisfactory standard. If it is not done, I am afraid, the whole administrative machinery will collapse. I am very happy that the Government have already set up a Pay Committee. The Pay Committee should expedite its deliberations and submit report as early as possible and pending recommendations of the Pay Committee, Government should consider giving the Interim Relief. I appeal to the Chief Minister to consider these suggestions and give relief to the distressed employees. Sir, conditions of service rules should be made uniform and there should not be discrepancy.

Sir, having regard to the prevailing system of the disposal of proceeding cases against Government Servants, I would say that it is not at all satisfactory. This general feature of undue delay is not only a loss to the individual but it tantamounts to great social cost. Sir, you will be astonished to hear that the case of one Akshoy Dev of Veterinary Department is pending for 12 years. Government have not been able to come to any decision during this long 12 years. I also request the Hon. Chief Minister to finalise the proceedings pending against some officers in connection with the July disturbance. Although the Chief Minister has given assurances several times, actually these proceedings have been kept pending up to date.

Sir, there has been some discrimination in the matter of promotion in the Civil Secretariat. The basis on which the promotion is given should be uniform and well-planned and the rules governing it should be statutory. In matter of promotion greater weightage should be given to the seniority at lower levels and merit and efficiency at higher levels. There are some people who have been recruited from the Heads of the Department, but up till now their position and seniority have not been determined. Their future is very uncertain. So, I appeal to the Chief Minister to look into this matter. Sir, the Governmental machinery should be made efficient at all costs. Its success to a great extent depends upon the kind of attitude on the part of the Chief Minister being the head of Government.

As regards making some Department, I find that some Departments like Rural Development and Community Development Department were created almost for the same purpose. But, surprisingly enough one is made permanent and the other is not. The Rural Development Department has since been made permanent whereas the Community Development Department is still temporary. The post of the Head Assistant in the office of the Public Health Engineering Department is yet to be redesignated as Superintendent. There are offices which are more than 5 to 10 years old are not made permanent. Certain amount of sympathy should be shown to them. They should be treated in accordance with the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and their services should be confirmed so that they can work with proper incentive.

Now, Sir, I am coming to the position prevailing in the district offices. Of course, formerly, I was not experienced about the internal administration of the district. But, now, Sir, I have seen that the people working in these district offices are practically overburdened with work. Moreover, when that old system of the British regime is still prevalent corruption and bribery are there. This is a big problem. I have, therefore, suggested many times to our Deputy Commissioner there that there should be some sort

of co-ordination and supervision. When this is not done, there is bound to be unnecessary harassment to the people. I am not complaining against the magistrates. I am only expressing my feeling and nobody should take it otherwise. Sir, what happens, generally the magistrates are coming to court not at 10 A.M. but at 11 A.M. and at 1 P.M. they go for lunch. After lunch whoever may be there in court, they will have tea, sometimes for two hours without caring for the people coming from distance places with the hope that their cases would be disposed of. In this way, the people are unnecessarily harassed. I request Government to consider these things and proper investigation be made. It appears that without spending money in the shape of bribery, nobody can expect to get justice in a district court. I, therefore, suggest that Bench clerks who sometimes behave like magistrates and are dangerous to the people, should be transferred at least at every two year's gap. Their posts should be made transferable, they should not be allowed to remain in the same post for many years. Apart from that, one thing more is to be considered in respect of the district administration. I am rather happy that Government have made necessary arrangement this time by appointing Commissioners in the districts. I feel this system should be continued and seniormost and experienced officers should be posted in the districts. In many district headquarters, I have found that the officers are inexperienced. I am not complaining against them as almost all of them are friends of mine. They are so inexperienced that if somebody happen to write "Someone should be hanged", the officers concerned are liable to put his initials to it. Therefore, I want to bring to the notice of Government that the Deputy Commissioner at Jorhat is a new man and other magistrates are also new there. Therefore, efficient and senior administrative officers should be posted in case of Tezpur and other district headquarters also. From my personal experience I want to say, formerly we used to get guidance and advice from the D.Cs. They acted like guide and could extract more work from the Assistants. Therefore, we want at least senior administrative heads in every district.

Sir, apart from these things, I want to say a few things more. These are regarding effective measures for detection and investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption. The present Anti-Corruption Department of the Government of India has not been able to check corruption and more corruption is going on. This should be properly investigated. Recruitment to the Anti-Corruption Department is to be made from men of high integrity.

Sir, regarding the function of the Special Judges appointed in the Enquiry Commission, I want to say a word or two. These judges are sending their judgment to the Government for approval. But I submit Sir, that the Commission should be given free and full power and Government should not interfere with their work.

Sir, having regard to the measures taken for maintaining proper accounts, it is, of course gratifying to note, that the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are doing a lot to find out the defects and suggest ways and means for different development schemes and for gearing up the administrative machinery in certain respects. But I am sorry that these recommendations are not accepted by Government, they are only in paper. If the Government do not pay any heed to these recommendations,

it is useless to spend so much money on tour by the members of the Committees. I quite appreciate the idea of Appointing Accounts Officers. But some departments are without any Accounts Officers. Therefore, to look after the accounts properly and to give proper guidance regarding maintenance of accounts of the Heads of Departments, these Accounts Officers should be posted in every Department and they should be borne in one cadre.

Sir, in framing the policy matter the Minister concerned is to take the advice of the Civil servants. But it is observed that sometimes the Minister acts against the advice of the officials and acts according to his whims. Sometimes it is found that the officials do not like to carry on the work because they differ with the Minister in the discussion. The result is that the development work suffers. I feel that the Ministers as well as the officials should consider this keeping in view the development and increase of efficiency of the administration. They should be bold enough if they really want to be public servants. Sir, I have already referred to many things. I appeal to the Chief Minister to look into the administrative affairs not from the point of view of the party in power, but, these things should be considered from a broader angle, that is, from the point of view of the greater benefit of the people at large.

In this connection, I want to suggest one thing, Sir, that Government servants, specially high-ranking Government servants like the Deputy Commissioners, Subdivisional Officers, Secretaries in the State Headquarters and various Heads of Departments, etc., should keep some time fixed for giving interviews to the members of the public coming from distant places to represent their grievances. Many of the Officers, no doubt, follow similar procedure even now but in the absence of a fixed procedure with regard to this matter, many people have got to go back with their hopes unfulfilled and as a result they are put to great inconvenience. Therefore, I beg to suggest that some time should be kept specially allotted for meeting the public. Besides this, I think all letters addressed to the different Ministers and the Government officials should be invariably acknowledged giving some idea as to the position of their petitions or applications. I am glad to notice that our Chief Minister passes some very helpful and valuable orders on some of the petitions directly addressed to him, so is the case with certain hon. Ministers and high Government officers. But the snag lies in the fact that these orders are not regularly and timely pursued and no efforts are made subsequently to see that these orders passed on papers are correctly and timely carried out. So my humble suggestion, specially to the Ministers; because all of them have one or more Private Secretaries, is that steps should be taken to see that their orders are regularly pursued with a view to ascertain that they are correctly carried out by the subordinate officials. It has been noticed on various cases that the orders passed are not carried out. This is indeed very unfortunate. For that purpose Sir, I suggest that the O. and M. Department should be entrusted with this responsibility of looking into this matter. At present, Sir, I do not know what functions are performed by this department. In my opinion this department may be fruitfully utilised for this purpose. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Chief Minister to the efficient functioning of the Budget Department. In my opinion, that department can be taken as an ideal department so far its efficiency in discharging the duties entrusted to it is concerned. You will be surprised to hear that even in spite of the extraordinary heavy

work entailed upon it because of the Budget session of the Assembly in the month of February, not only did it finish all the additional work connected with the Budget, but also completely finished other normal and routine works, and at the end of the month, not a single receipt was left pending. The credit for this goes to the Superintendent and to his other able and efficient assistants. We should consider this, indeed, to be really very ideal.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is regarding the visit of the Government officers in the interior of the villages. In my opinion, our Government officers should make it a point to come in close contact with our village people so that there may develop an atmosphere of homeliness between the officers and the people. This will facilitate better administration. Better administration cannot be expected unless attempts are made to develop from the base which is our people in the villages. Therefore a feeling of friendliness amongst the officers and the people, a feeling of mutual co-operation and understanding is of utmost necessity.

Then I would like to say a few words about the matter of punctuality in attendance in our various Government officers. In my opinion, punctuality in attendance should be rigorously observed. I am glad to say that our present Chief Secretary is very meticulous in this regard. Not only does he himself observe strict punctuality in his personal conduct, but he tries his level best to see that punctuality is maintained by his office staff equally rigorously and strictly. For this purpose, sometimes even in spite of his high responsibilities in regard to other very important matters, he snatches away time to pay casual visits to different offices with a view to see how his office staffs are emulating him. But Sir, notwithstanding his best efforts I am sorry to observe that punctuality in our Government offices is far from what it should be. Only recently, I had an occasion to go to the Secretariat in connection with a certain public duty and I was sorry to observe that many of the rooms in the Secretariat were almost empty. I happened to meet some of my friends working in some of the offices and I jokingly accosted them saying, 'Are you observing emergency punctuality?'—and they laughed. In my opinion, such a state of affairs should not be allowed to go unnoticed and strict disciplinary action should be taken against the habitual late comers. The sooner this state of affairs comes to an end, the better it is for all concerned.

The next thing that I want to say is about the financial and other powers to the Heads of the different departments. These powers should be clearly demarcated, and they should be allowed to exercise their powers unfettered by any sort of interference from the higher quarters, and the misuse of any of the powers given to them strictly should be the responsibility of the officer or officers concerned. It is noticed that exercise of these powers are arrogated very often by the Ministers of the concerning departments. This has given rise to a very unhealthy atmosphere. I therefore say that we should develop a proper attitude towards exercising these powers. Our Chief Minister or the Finance Minister, and some other Ministers are veteran administrators, and they know their limits. But I would request the Deputy Ministers and the State Ministers to see that the powers given to them are not abused in any manner. Heads of the departments should also ensure that the powers given to their subordinate are properly exercised and send regular reports to Government in case of any violation in the proper use of the powers given to them. O. and M.

Department should be asked to evolve a method appropriate for the purpose. In this connection, I would like to suggest that an Expert Committee be formed to go into the details of the drawbacks of administrative Machinery and suggest recommendations for overcoming such drawbacks. They should also see that the orders passed by higher authorities are properly enforced and carried out. Heads of the departments also in their turn should submit periodically inspection reports to the Government which should be strictly and regularly scrutinised and they should also discuss about the progress or delay or set-back in the matter of implementation of our developmental programmes with the Secretaries concerned.

While I speak on this matter of general administration, I would like to refer to one particular point, and this is with regard to the creation of some more subdivisions. I am glad to know that for the purpose of better administration, Government is going to create one more subdivision in Nowgong District. I also feel that one more subdivision at Dhakuakhana should be created. I myself come from that place and know from my personal experience as to what a tremendous amount of inconvenience the people of Dhakuakhana have been put to due to this place being tagged to Dibrugarh on the other side of the Brahmaputra. I hope, Government will be pleased to give some consideration to this very important matter, and for the sake of better administration of the place an early decision for a separate Subdivision is highly desirable.

Sir, we do not have a library here in Shillong for keeping important documents. I, therefore, suggest that one big library should be established here for preserving important documents.

With a view to tone up the administration and also to see that the Government machinery is functioning properly, surprised visits should be given by higher officers in the offices. Ministers should also be able to make some time for this purpose.

Sir, Panchayats are the basic units of administration. This idea of panchayatraj was the original conception of the Father of the Nation and he used to lay great emphasis on it during his life time. But, unfortunately, these panchayats are developing to be hot-beds of power politics. Unless and until we revitalise the panchayats in a proper way, we cannot expect proper development of the country. The panchayats are supposed to be the back-bone of the country's general administration. But, unfortunately, we now see some members of the Panchayats become 'Napata Phukan'—a gang of self-seekers forming themselves into coteries trying to monopolise the panchayat and bring in all sort of corruptions and nepotism. This degenerates the Panchayats and the real purpose for which they were formed are set at naught. I therefore request the Government to see that the lofty ideal for the implementation of which these panchayats were ushered in is not degenerated and they are utilized as the most useful machinery for betterment of the conditions of our country. Sir, we are committed to a socialistic pattern of society about which the members of the party in power in our country speak so loudly off and on. Unless and until this machinery, this basic unit of administration can be put on the proper footing, there cannot be any real development of the country, and all our tall talks about the socialistic pattern of society will only be a cry in the wilderness.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion before the House that we are now discussing is regarding the general administration of the State, and I am thankful to Mr. Barua who has brought this Motion before the House.

Now, Sir, we are having a democratic type of administration. Democracy is not only a type of administration but it is also a way of life. If democracy is to be successful we must have also democratic way of life or philosophy and so unless we have got that democratic outlook then democracy may not be successful. All the evils of administration with which we are faced today in our different walks of life are due to the fact that we have adopted democracy as a type of administration, but we have not been able to shake off the undemocratic way of life and we do not link up administration with democratic ideals. We have brought before the House so many allegations saying that there is corruption, nepotism, favouritism, negligence of duty, etc., and for these evils our official machinery cannot work smoothly. It is not due to the defect of the type of administration, if I may be permitted to say so, but it is due to the fact that our human material has deteriorated and if that human material is not toned up then we cannot achieve the object of having progress in democracy. Therefore, the first thing that we are to do is to imbibe that ideal and according to that ideal, to my mind, we are to remain loyal to dictates of conscience, to the country, to the service and also loyal to our community conscience. If an ideal consisting of these things can be imbibed then I am sure our administration can be toned up. It is very often remarked that all the officers are corrupt and negligent in their duties. Sir, such a sweeping remark will do more harm than good. We have some officers who have done their duties very honestly and sincerely and we must give them credit for that. There are corrupt officers and they must be taken to task by iron hands. At the same time, sometimes, we speak ill of a certain officer saying that he is negligent of his duty and it is because he does not come to my service. Such personal considerations must not vitiate our judgment. At the beginning, I have said that we have taken up the democratic way of administration, but we have not been able to take up the democratic way of life, we have not been able to shake off our undemocratic way of life and with such a mind we generally approach the officer and if he is unfavourable for some reason and does not come to my help then he is criticised and condemned. I have only given an instance that for such reasons we generally try to make sweeping remarks against the officer which do more harm than good. Thereby I do not say that there are no officers who are not negligent to their duties or not corrupt, and for that the authorities are to take proper action against them. Now, Sir, how are we to tone up the administration. We cannot change the human material overnight, and we cannot make it as we desire, but within the limits and possibilities we shall have to do so to tone up the administration. There is no gain saying that the administration has become very slack and even during the emergency period we have not been able to tone up the administration. This is a fact. So what remedy can we suggest so that this administration can be toned up to some extent. I think Sir, the way in which our offices are set up requires some change. As for instance, the present practice in the Secretariat in Shillong is that the Heads of Department or the Secretaries, or Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries or such officers sit aloof from their subordinate ministerial staff. So, what I want to suggest is that let there be a big hall and at the end of it let there be rooms for Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under Secre-

tary or Superintendent or Head Assistant of the Department and I feel that if the Secretary or Deputy Secretary and such officers are there sitting with the ministerial or subordinate staff in the same room or hall then the administration will be toned up to a great extent and this will also minimise the cost of administration and in that case the lower staff will feel that they are part and parcel of the whole administration, and in this way, I think, there will be promptness in execution of duties.

Then, Sir, another factor I think is about complaint for delay in administration and I feel that this can be avoided to a certain extent if the present method of noting on files and papers from the subordinate and ministerial sides to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary is changed. For instance, what I suggest is let the Secretary, or Deputy Secretary note on the file first and then to leave it to the dealing assistant or whoever he may be to finish up the matter. I think, Sir, by this way much of the delay can be avoided.

Another, factor Sir, is that some times some files are not to be easily traced and it is probably because in the files there are no instructions that such files should be put up to the top officers on certain dates. I am not sure whether such an arrangement can be made by noting on the files with instructions to submit them on certain dates and again after taking proper action on the final orders on the files whether such files can be sent back to prove that action has accordingly been taken. In this way, Sir, I think much of the delay can be minimised.

Now-a-days people are more concerned about administration. First of all, people are concerned with Revenue Department, Police Department, Supply Department, etc., as these are the important Departments with which necessities of life are mainly connected. If administration regarding revenue matters can be toned up then, I feel, that administration can be toned up to a great extent. With revenue administration every person is connected. For instance, payment of revenue.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much more time do you want to take to finish your speech ?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : About half an hour more, Sir.

Adjournment

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

(After Lunch)

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying about the administration of revenue. I was saying that the collection of the revenue of the State has fallen so short and there are so many cases of arrears that it has now become more or less a headache to the department. But if we analyse the causes we will find that it is not something which cannot be remedied. In every circle there is an Sub-Deputy Collector and the Sub-Deputy Collectors are to regularly inspect the Mouzas and see that the collection is done and sent up. But this has not been followed for a long time and thereby the arrears have come up, sometimes such arrears in a particular Mouza exceeds Rs. 1 lakh.

Then, again, Sir, due to the indecision of the Government in matters of policy as regards the Revenue Department, a complex situation has been created, say for instance, at Gauhati. The wasteland of Gauhati has not been settled for a long time and there are persons who are applying for this settlement of land. Finding no other place to go to, these persons are forcibly occupying these wastelands and have constructed houses. It has now created a serious problem—how to evict all these persons and how to proceed with planned settlement at the Gauhati town.

Similarly in the case of P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. these are under encroachments. These matters should be expedited and Government should stick to a policy once it has taken. We have the rule of Law in our democracy. This means that a policy which is settled by the Government should be scrupulously followed and it should not be relaxed at any time.

Then, another matter which has resulted in more delay in the administration is due to the power which is delegated to the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers. The Subdivisional Officers have limited powers and they have to send their papers through the Deputy Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners to the Secretary and in this way, administrative matters are delayed. I suggest that in order to expedite developmental work the Subdivisional Officers should be given more power and they should be allowed to send their correspondence directly to the Government.

Then, as regards the Police Administration, here we find that the people who are more or less directly connected with the Police are extremely dissatisfied with the Police Department in that they find that the Police instead of coming to their help, they often harrass the people. The Police Officers should be trained in such a way that they can change their outlook and they become real servants of the people.

As regards the Supply Department, I have already stated that the Revenue, Police and Supply, these three departments are more or less connected with the every day administration of our life. For instance, during the period of emergency, the Supply Department, of course, owing to the scarcity of various commodities, was standing in such a way that we had to approach the Supply Department times without number. This matter should be also looked into so that people do not have to go to the Supply offices too often for meeting their needs.

Then, as regards decentralisation of power and delegation of power. Well, if power has to be decentralised in a rational way, the Heads of Departments who are saddled with many responsibilities should be relieved to some extent by delegating some of their responsibilities to their subordinate officers. For instances, take the Education Department—I do not know much about other departments. If the Inspectorates are allowed to award scholarships at the district level, in that case possibly accumulation of work in the Director of Public Instruction's office can be lessened to a great extent and the students will also benefit by it as they could contact the Inspectorate direct. As regards delegation of authorities also, there should be similar relaxations. Now, for instance, the financial rules and procedure are at times so stringent that people suffer as a result. In certain matters these financial rules should also be relaxed and more powers should be given to the departmental heads so that sanction could be accorded direct from their offices without having the need to go to the highest authority.

Then, Sir, I come to the Development department. The Panchayats have been given administrative power and it is often said that the Panchayat is the lowest Strata of the administration. The Panchayats have been entrusted with certain responsibilities. But the follow-up is not done and the Panchayats have not been able to function properly due to lack of guidance. It is essential that the Panchayats should be guided properly from the Directorate so that the schemes entrusted to the Panchayats could be executed properly.

Then, about the co-ordination of the different departments. For instance, Panchayats have been given certain funds for construction of their godowns and offices. Again the Co-operative Department has extended certain funds to the Panchayats for construction of their godowns. Now a clash has arisen between the Panchayats department and the Co-operative department in that the Co-operative Department does not like the Panchayat to help its offices. In this way, by way of example, I have said that due to lack of co-ordination the functioning has been made more complex at the lowest strata. There should surely be guidance and proper co-ordination of the different departments.

Another matter which has caused dissatisfaction is that, of late, some of the departments have been divided into Major and Minor departments. I am told that the Major Heads of Departments have got certain facilities which the Minor Heads of Departments do not have. So, I beg to suggest that instead of creating Major and Minor Heads of Departments the number of departments should be minimised. Different Minor departments should be amalgamated with allied subjects.

We often say that there has been much corruption or corruption is rampant at every stage of the administration. For this, I think, the Heads of Departments should be more strict and if the Heads of Departments are sincere, loyal and persons of integrity, it should be certainly possible to root out corruption to a great extent. In this way, the administration of the departments too could be toned and geared up to a great extent.

Last of all, Sir, I beg to suggest that the administration can be geared up only if we can avoid delay in administration and delay in administration is the root cause of all troubles. It is this delay that has led to indecision and such other allied vices in the administration and, therefore, my humble request is that we must try our utmost so that the delay in administration is avoided. For instance, even in the Judicial Department we find that some cases are pending for a long time and the parties to the suit have lost interest. It is some sort of "zid" which enables them to follow up the subject matter. Sir, justice delayed is justice denied. Because of this delay the parties are harrassed and a great amount of money is squandered away. We are not getting justice. Therefore, justice should be made speedy and prompt. If, in all the different stages of our administration, we can tone up things, this delay can be avoided and matters will improve.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, General Administration (সাধারণ প্রশাসন) বিষয়ে কেবাজনো সদস্যই আগতে সদনত-কৈছে দোষ-গুণ দুয়োফালৰ পৰা আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। অভিজ্ঞতা নাথাকিলে এই সদনৰ সদস্য হলেই প্রশাসনীয় দোষ-গুণ আলোচনা কৰা টান। আমি স্বাধীনতা পাবৰ ১৫ বছৰ হল। কিন্তু প্রশাসন বিভাগৰ সংৰূপৰ উন্নতি সাধন বিষয়ে যে বৰ বিশেষ আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা গৈছে সেইটো নহয়। এইবোৰ কহিঁয়াই চাবৰ নিমিত্তে বহুতদিন আগতে এখন কমিটি বহুওৱা উচিত আছিল। তেতিয়াহলে কোন কালে কি দোষ হৈছে আৰু কোনটো ভাল হৈছে এই কথা বুজিব পৰা গল হয়। সদনত এঘণ্টা আধাঘণ্টাৰ বহুতাব ভিতৰত সেইবোৰ বিষয়ে বিয়দ আলোচনা কৰা টান। আৰু আমাৰ কথা lay men (অনাভিজ্ঞলোক) বুলি মন্ত্ৰী সকলে গ্ৰহণো নকৰিব। মই নিজেও এই বিষয়ত বিশেষজ্ঞ নহয়। মই চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে চৰকাৰে যেন এটি কমিচন বহুৱাই এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰি প্রশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰটো উন্নত কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। তথাপি এই বিষয়ে যেতিয়া আলোচনা চলি আছে নয়ো তাৰ লগতে দু-আঘাৰ মান কৰ খোজো।

মোৰ বন্ধু, শৰৎচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে যিহেতু আমাৰ সমাজত অৰনতি ঘটিছে যেতিয়া প্রশাসনতো সেই অৰনতিৰ প্ৰভাব নপৰিব সেইটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কথাটো সচা। সমাজৰ সকলো মানুহেই যদি অৰনতিৰ কাললৈ চাল খাব ধৰিছে তেনেহলে সজ কৰ্মচাৰী ক'ৰ পৰা ওলাব। মই ভাবো প্রশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ দ্বাৰা সমাজৰ সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে প্ৰভাবান্বিত হয়। আমি ইতিহাসতো দেখিছো ভাল বজাৰ ৰাজত্ব কালত বা তেওঁৰ দিনত দেশৰ চুৰি ডকাইটি নাছিল, কিন্তু তেওঁৰ মৰাৰ পিচত তেওঁৰ পুতেকৰ দিনত আকৌ চুৰি-ডকাইটি চলিবলৈ ধৰে। গতিকে বুজা যায় প্রশাসনৰ দ্বাৰায়ো সমাজ প্ৰভাবান্বিত হয়। সেই কালৰ পৰা মই কব খজিছো যে ওপৰৰ শাসক সকল ভাল হলে সমাজকো ভাল কৰিব পাৰি; আৰু শাসন যন্ত্ৰও ভাল কৰিব পাৰি। অৱশ্যে ওপৰৰ মানুহ সকল ভাল হৈ থকাও নহ'জ নহয়। কাৰণ মানুহ মাজেই দুৰ্বলতা আছে। মই নিজৰ কথা কৈ কওঁ। মই বহুদিনৰ পৰা দেশ আৰু সমাজৰ সেৱাকৰি আহিছো—আৰু বহুদিন আগতেই বোম্বয় এই সদনৰ সদস্য হব লাগিছিল কিন্তু চেপ্টা কৰিও হব পৰা নাছিলো; কিন্তু মোৰ দিন চলিছিল। এইবোৰ সদনৰ সদস্য নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছো—আৰু এইবোৰো নহলেও মোৰ দিন চলিল হেঁতেন। কিন্তু এইবোৰ নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱাৰ পিছৰ পৰাই এই পদটো কেনেকৈ কায়েমি কৰি ৰাখিব পৰা যায়; তাৰ চিন্তাই আহি মনত ঠাই লৈছে। সকলো সদস্যৰে একে কথা সকলোৱে ভৱিষ্যত নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাবে কাম কৰিব ধৰিছে। এই স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত বেয়া কামো কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু স্বাৰ্থৰ প্ৰকোপ বহু বেচি, তেওঁলোকে গান্ধীৰ স্মৃতি এৰি দিব নোখোজে। সেই কাৰণে কৈছো ওপৰৰ মানুহ খিনিও ভাল হবলৈ বৰ সহজ নহয়—ভাল হবলৈ হলে নিজৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কথা ভাবিব নালাগিব। কিন্তু আমি যদি ওপৰৰ মানুহ খিনিয়ে পদ আৰু গান্ধীৰ মোহ এৰি কেবল নীতিকেহে অনুসৰণ কৰি চলো তেনেহলে প্রশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰৰ নিশ্চয় ভাল হব। মুঠতে এইটো দুই বিগ্ৰহ যে ওপৰৰ শাসক সকল ভাল হলে প্ৰশাসন ভাল হবলৈ বাধ্য। আকৌ প্রশাসনৰ ওপৰত সদনৰ সভা, পঞ্চায়তৰ বৰমূৰীয়া আৰু ক্ষমতাত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত দলৰ অনুষ্ঠানৰ বৰমূৰীয়া ধৰণৰ মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাও চাকৰীয়াসকল প্ৰভাবান্বিত হব লগা হয়। কাৰণ সেই সকল লোকৰ প্ৰিয়পাত্ৰ হব পাৰিলে কিবা উন্নতি হওক বা নহওক অন্ততঃ চাকৰীটি বজায় থাকিব। এইবোৰ নানা কথাৰ কাৰণে মইহলে প্রশাসন যন্ত্ৰতো ভাল হোৱাৰ আশা দেখা নাই। আৰু এইবোৰ কাৰণত প্রশাসনত দুৰ্নীতি সোমায় পৰিছে; আৰু

প্ৰশাসন যন্ত্ৰ বৰ মন্ত্ৰৰ গামী, আৰু ওপৰ ভাৰি হৈছে। যেই কোনো এটা কথা চৰকাৰৰ বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে গলে ৩৪ বছৰৰ অপেক্ষা কৰি থাকিও মানুহ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো সমিধান নাপায়। Proceeding draw কৰা কিছুমান কেচ ১২ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত বিচাৰ হোৱা নাই। এনেকৈ বিচাৰ নোহোৱাকৈ পৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ বহুত টকা লোকচান হয়। কাৰণ সেই মানুহজনৰ ঠাইত নতুন মানুহ এজনো কামকৰি থাকে, আকৌ - Suspension ত থকা মানুহ জনকো চৰকাৰে allowance দি থাকিব লাগে আকৌ যদি সেই মানুহজনকে reinstate কৰিব লগা হয় তেন্তে সেই গোটেই খিনি টকা চৰকাৰে ভৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই ক'ওঁ চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ বিচাৰত ইমান দ্বেষী কৰাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। তদুপৰি ইংৰাজীত একাধাৰ কথা আছে যে, "Justice delayed is Justice denied" সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ কাম যাতে অতি সোনকালে কৰিব পাৰে অন্ততঃ ২।১ মাহৰ ভিতৰত শেষ কৰিব পৰাৰ যাতে ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। আকৌ এখন দৰখাস্ত কৰি মানুহে বহুত দিন কোনো সমিধান নাপায় DC বা অন্য officer ৰ ওচৰলৈ বহুত বছৰৰ পৰা অহাযোৱা কৰোতে বহুতো টকা তেওঁলোকে খৰছ কৰিব লগা হয়। জিলা চাপুই অফিচত দুটা হলৰৰ কেচ পৰি আছে—আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা। সেই মানুহ দুজন ইয়াতলৈ অহাযোৱা কৰিয়েই আছে। এবাৰ মই তেওঁলোকক স্মৃতিছিলো যে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰখাস্তৰ কি হৈছে; তেওঁলোকে কলে inquiry চলি আছে বুলি; ইমানদিন দৰখাস্তৰ তদন্তৰ বাবে লাগে নে? গতিকে সন্দেহ হয় যে প্ৰশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰটো আছে নে নাই। আজি প্ৰশাসনীয় যন্ত্ৰটোৰ ওপৰত মানুহে একে-বাৰে আস্থা হেৰুৱাইছে। দুৰ্নীতিটো সকলো বিভাগত আছেই—কিন্তু আটাইতকৈ বেচি দুৰ্নীতি হৈছে ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ নিম্ন স্তৰত, এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী সকলেও জানে। কিন্তু দুৰ্নীতি গুচাব পৰা নাই।

প্ৰচলিত পদ্ধতিৰ দ্বাৰা যদি দুৰ্নীতি গুচাব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে অন্য ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে, কিন্তু তাকো কৰিব পৰা নাই। আনৰ ইয়াত ৫।৬ লাখ পাকিস্তানী লোক অনাৱৰ্ত্তাৰে আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে মাটিও পাইছে খেতি-বাতি কৰিবৰ বাবে। আগেয়ে এই লোক সকল ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক হয় নে নহয় তাৰ বিচাৰৰ ভাৰ আছিল মেজিষ্ট্ৰেটৰ হাতত, কিন্তু এতিয়া মণ্ডল-কাননগুৰ হাততে পৰিল; ফলত দুৰ্নীতি বাঢ়ি গৈছে।

পুলিচ বিভাগে দেশত শান্তি বক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। সেইবাবে এই বিভাগটো কাৰ্য্যদক্ষ কৰিবৰ বাবে ইংৰাজ থকা দিনৰে পৰা সদনত আলোচনা কৰি অহা হৈছে যদিও বিশেষ একো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। কৰ পৰা যায় যে আনৰ সমাজখনেই দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ হৈছে আৰু পুলিচ বিভাগটো কেনেকৈ বাদ পৰিব। কিন্তু যদি ভালকৈ মনযোগ দিয়ে তেন্তে নিশ্চয় কিছু উন্নত কৰিব পাৰে। এই বিভাগটো কাৰ্য্যদক্ষ হলে ভোটখোৱা দস্তৰটো বহুত কমি যাব। এই বিভাগটো নিৰ্মল হলে শাসন বিভাগীয় আন আন দপ্তৰবোৰে দুৰ্নীতি মুক্ত হব—কাৰণ ন্যাৱ ও ধৰ্ম বক্ষাৰ ভাৰ প্ৰধানতঃ পুলিচ বিভাগৰ ওপৰতহে। গতিকে পুলিচ বিভাগটো ভাল কৰা একান্ত আৱশ্যক।

চৰকাৰে মদ নিৰাৱৰণ কৰিলে আৰু মদৰ দোকানবোৰ উঠি গল। কিন্তু তাৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে Private মদৰ দোকান বহুত হল আৰু কোনো ঠাইত প্ৰায় ধৰে ধৰে মদ বেচে। কাৰণ মদ কৰা বিদ্যাও কৌশল এতিয়া সাধাৰণ মানুহেও শিকিলে। ফলত মদ নিৰাৱৰণো হোৱা নাই আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজহো হানি

হৈছে। মদ নিৰাবণী নাতিৰ পৰা এয়েহে লাভ হোৱা দেখা গৈছে। এই বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে কি কৰিছে? Prohibition হোৱা স্বত্বেও মদৰ প্ৰচলন কেনেকৈ চলি থাকিব পাৰে? বৰপেটাত কংগ্ৰেছ অফিচৰ সন্মুখত, কাছাৰি ঘৰৰ নিচেই ওচৰতে আৰু খানাব পৰা আশ্ব ফাৰ্মিং মানব ভিতৰতে মদ বিক্ৰি চলি আছে। এই কথা সকলোৱে জানে। এইটো কেনেকৈ হ'ব পাৰিছে তাক চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ চকু দিব লাগে।

যোগান বিভাগত এটা কথা মন কৰিছো যে যিমানেই কণ্ট্ৰল বেচি হয় সিমানেই এই বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পোচাক ভাল হয় আৰু একোটা নতন হ'ব হয়। কিন্তু বাইজৰ অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে বেয়াৰ ফালে গৈছে। কাৰণ যোগান বিভাগে যিবোৰ কণ্ট্ৰলৰ বস্তু দিব নোৱাৰে সেইবোৰ বস্তুৰ বেচি দাম দিলে বজাৰত পায়। গতিকে চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া উচিত এইটো কিয় হ'ব পাৰিছে। চাকৰিত নিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ সম্পূৰ্ণদায় কেইটামানক সুবিধা দিয়ে হয় তেওঁলোকে আনৰ তুলনাত পিচপৰা বুলি। এনে কৰাত প্ৰশাসন বস্তুত অধনুত হোৱা যেন মনে ধৰে। নিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰত এনেকৈ সম্পূৰ্ণদায়িক সুবিধা দিলে কাৰ্যদক্ষতা হ্রাস হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক। কাৰ্যদক্ষতা আটুটী ৰাখিবলৈ হলে মানুহ নিয়োগ গুণানুসাৰে কৰিব লাগে নহলে শাসন বস্তু এদিন ভাঙি পৰিব।

সম্পূৰ্ণদায়িক ভিত্তিত নিয়োগ কৰা হেতুকে প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগতে কেৰোণ সোমাইছে। এনে কৰাৰ বাবে কিছুমান সম্পূৰ্ণদায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়েও দোষ কৰিও তেওঁৰ ওপৰত আন সম্পূৰ্ণদায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক খোলা-খুলি কৈ দিয়ে যে আমাক কি কৰিব "বৰ-তুমিহে সাৱধান হোৱা, আমি অনুগ্ৰহ প্ৰাপ্ত সম্পূৰ্ণদায়ৰ লোক" এনেকৈ ক'ব পৰা মানুহৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ ভাল কাম আশা কৰিব পাৰি? প্ৰশাসনীয় বেজেজি হোৱাৰ পৰা ভুল প্ৰচাৰ আৰু অপব্যয়ও হৈছে, যেনে প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগে পঠাৰ আঁকিছে চীন আক্ৰমণৰ কথা বাইজক বজাৰৰ বাবে এটা ডাঙৰ ড্ৰেণ আঁকি ডাঙৰ চকু দিছে আৰু লগতে মানুহ এটা নিচেই সৰুকৈ আঁকিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা মানুহে চীনাৰ কথা জনাতকৈ বেচিকৈহে ভয় খাব। এইদৰে ভয়লগা কৰি দিব লাগে কিয় এই বিভাগে কেইখন মান journal প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ বক্তৃত্ব দাঁৰি-কমা সহ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে আৰু তাকে নকৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰীৰে টনা-টনি। গতিকে এইদৰে অপচয় কৰি বাইজক ভুৱা দিয়াৰ পৰা একালে কাৰ্যদক্ষতা হেৰাইছে আৰু আনফালে দুৰ্নীতিৰ সুবিধা হৈছে।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : ত্ৰিপাঠী চাহাবৰ কথা উঠিছে যেতিয়া তাৰ লগত মোৰ আৰু এটা কথা মনত পৰিছে। সেইটো হৈছে শিক্ষা উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰশাসনীয় কথা জড়িত কৰি মানুহৰ উপকাৰৰ ঠাইত অপকাৰহে হৈছে। "চেনিকল" আৰু 'পাতসূতা কল' (Spun Silk Mill) ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি অপব্যয় হৈছে সেই কথা মই আগতে কৈছোঁৱেই এতিয়া আৰু পুনৰউক্ত নকৰো। 'তেজপুৰ' ইভাকুৰেচনৰ কাৰণ আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ হুকুম বুলি সদনত কৈছে, আমি হলে অসম চৰকাৰ-মন্ত্ৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে মিছাতে অতঙ্ক-গ্ৰস্ত হৈ তাৰ পৰা পলাই আহিছিলহে, তাৰ পৰা আন বে-সামৰিক মানুহবোৰ পলাই পত্ৰং দিলে বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰিছিলো; কিন্তু সদনৰ শিঠাচাৰ মতে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলে কোৱা কথা সত্য বুলি ধৰিব লাগে বাবে, আমাৰ ধাৰণাৰ কথা এৰি

দিনো। কিন্তু যদিহে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কোৱাৰ দৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশতে তেজপুৰৰ লোক অপসৰণ কৰা হ'ল, তেনেহলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ভুল বজিহে তেনে কৰিছিল আৰু সেই ভুলৰ বাবে যদি বাইজে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হয়, তাক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে পূৰ্বাই দিবলৈ বাধ্য। এই ইভাকুৱেচন অৰ্জীবৰ দ্বাৰা তেজপুৰৰ বাইজে অযথা অপবনীয়াভাৱে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'ল—গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা তেওঁ-লোকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ আদায় কৰি দিবলৈকে যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব।

আমাৰ এই কেইবছৰে যিবোৰ শিল্প-উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠিছে, তাৰ পৰা অসমীয়া মানুহৰ বা বাইজৰ কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই; আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় বিধি ব্যৱস্থাই অন্য ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহকহে ইয়াত উদ্যোগ শিল্প গঢ়ি তুলিবৰ সন্মুখত দিছে। আমি অসমীয়া মানুহে কেৱল বাহিৰাগত এই লোকসকলক খেতি-বাতি কৰি খুৱাই খুৱাই ৰাখিব লগা হৈছে। গতিকে এতিয়া কোনো শিল্প যোগ এনেকুৱা ধৰণে অসমত গঢ়ি তোলাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই যেতিয়া আমাৰ মানুহে এই কাম কৰিবলৈকে সক্ষম হ'ব, তেতিয়াহে আমি ইয়াত শিল্প উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি তোলাত চকুদিৱা উচিত হ'ব। চৰকাৰে যেন এই বিষয়ে সজাগ হয়।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Mover for moving this motion and thereby giving us a chance to discuss this matter. Of course, I shall not speak on this subject in details. I shall only narrate my experiences by citing certain instances; and show how the administration failed from the top to the bottom. I shall first speak about the Police Administration. Sir, in July, 1961, I was arrested at Hojai and I was taken to Nowgong all the way in an open truck. It was raining the whole way of 33 miles. At Nowgong, I was locked up in a cell in the Police Court. The room in which I was locked up was 16' x 12', and in that room there were about 70 persons. In one open corner of the room, some buckets were placed in which the arrested persons had to pass urine and stool. Sir, I was arrested before the independence also but at that time the dealings of the authorities with this type of prisoners, or even with the criminals were not like that. After all, nature's call will have to be attended but unfortunately such an arrangement, as I have just mentioned, was not made for those prisoners.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In which year?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: In 1961. Still this arrangement is continuing.

Then, Sir, about the Education Department, I put some questions in the last June session to the Hon. Education Minister, but unfortunately, at that time, I was absent from this House because I was sick. The hon. Speaker then put a question which the Minister replied. I read out here the exact wordings of the question and answer.

Mr. SPEAKER: Certain allegations were brought against the Secretary, but instead of enquiring this the Managing Committee has been dissolved and the Secretary has been retained.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir whether any allegation is made, the allegation has to be enquired into and proved. Government can take action against anybody whether it is Secretary or Headmaster. But only bringing of an allegation is not a proof that the man is guilty. I have made an enquiry this morning and I have found that an enquiry has been ordered."

The enquiry against the Secretary was ordered in June, 1962 and still the enquiry is going on. I put several questions to the Education Department but they did not care to reply. Even now also some questions are lying pending. Again on 10th August last I put some questions about the policy of the Government, regarding the appointment of the Secretary of the schools. I asked:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Ramesh Chandra Saraswati is Secretary, Gauhati Bengali High School?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Shri Kaliprasanna Dass is the Secretary, National High School, Lumding?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sorkar is the Secretary, Desabandhu Bidyapith, Hojai.

The Minister replied "Yes."

Then I asked: "How far it is a fact that Government generally nominate a man as a Secretary of an Aided High School who belongs to the Congress Party."

The Minister replied: "It is not a fact. In most cases, the Headmasters are appointed Secretaries in the Managing Committee of Aided High Schools." So, Sir, if the Minister himself does not take thing seriously, how can we expect good work from the Department? This is about Education Department.

Now, about Revenue Department, I want to say something. Sir, there are several village grazing reserves which have not yet been declared as such. As a result, during the cultivation season, some people come and occupy this side and some people that side. There are many such reserves. This matter was referred to the D.C. Nowgong, but no action was taken. This causes serious troubles and head breakings. Again, Sir there are several bodies like the Land Settlement Advisory Body in the district level with several distinguished persons. But these bodies do not meet regularly. For example, the Land Settlement Advisory Board at Nowgong Convened its meeting after about 3½ years. If the meetings are not held regularly, how the administration continues? Then again, there is delay in the disposal of the applications submitted to various departments. My Hon. friend Shri Das has already referred to the Supply Department. I, being a businessman, am naturally interested in the Supply Department. There is always delay in that Department, in disposing petitions,

When there was shortage of food staff, Government supplies rice through fair price shops. It is very difficult to get rice from the fair price shops. Common people are harrassed like anyhting. Today, if a shop owner submits petition, he will be asked to come tomorrow. Tomorrow he may be advised to deposit the money to the treasury for the goods and on the 5th day get the chalan. In this way, the public are unnecessarily harrassed for nothing. These are the things going on in our administration. Again, Sir, I want to mention here about a matter of public importance that is Hojai should be made a Sub-division. I am sorry to mention here that this matter is still pending, no decision has yet been taken. So, is the case of Lumding Town Committee also. More than 20,000 people are there outside the Railway areas. There are neither any Anchalik Panchayat nor any Gram Panchayat. There people are suffering for want of doctor. There is no doctor to look after them. Sir, regarding Panchayats, I have got very sad experience.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Das Gupta, you are only citing instances. You are not giving any constructive suggestions. Please try to give some constructive suggestions.

Shri SANTIRANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, regarding Panchayat, one President was arrested long time ago, but still that post remains vacant. In this way, Sir, in every departments, there is so much delay even in replying and disposing a letter. Sir, in times of emergency, when our State is under political strain, if this is the position of our administrative machinery, how can we expect proper running of administration? Administration must be there without any bias. As regards suggestions, I can only say that our people suffer due to lack of feelings in the administrative machinery. We want that there should not be any delay in disposing matters, officers and Ministers should not bring politics in running day to day Administration. With these suggestions, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বন্ধু শ্রীদুলাল বরুয়া আজকে যে বিষয়টির আলোচনা আরম্ভ করেছেন, সেটি বড় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়। আজকে বেখানে যাই সেখানেই কয়েকটি লোকের মধ্যে আলোচনা হচ্ছে যে প্রশাসনের আর্গাগোড়া কেবল দুর্নীতি চলছে। অন্যখানে গুনি টাকা-পয়সা ছাড়া আজকাল কোন কাজ হয়না। অর্থাৎ Administration নিরুৎসাহী হয়েছে।

যাই হউক, এ বিষয়ে আলোচনা করা সহজ, সমালোচনা করাতে বাধা নাই, কিন্তু এই সমস্যা সমাধান করতে গেলে মূল থেকে কিছু অভিজ্ঞতা থাকা দরকার। আমরা ১৯৪৭ সন থেকে স্বাধীন হয়েছি; কিন্তু ব্রিটিশ যুগে আমাদের প্রশাসনীয় বিভাগে যে Red tapism ছিল, সেটা এখনও পূর্ণোদ্যমে চলেছে। বরং তার মাত্রা বৃদ্ধি হয়েছে। সেটা তোলার সুবিধা এখনও হয়নি।

দেশ স্বাধীন হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে আমাদের দেশের লোক আমাদের শাসনকার্য চালাচ্ছে। একই লোক দেশ শাসন করছে। কিন্তু দিন দিন শৃঙ্খলার পরিবর্তে বিশৃঙ্খলা বেড়ে যাচ্ছে এরই বা কারণ কি? শাসনের মূল উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছে দেশের লোককে সামাজিক, নৈতিক, অর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে উন্নত করে দেশকে সমৃদ্ধিশালী করা, কিন্তু এর পরিবর্তে আমাদের হয়েছে বিশৃঙ্খলা, অধোনাতি। আমাদের গলদ কোথায়? ইতিপূর্বে আমাদের শাসনকার্য জানা ছিলনা কিন্তু স্বাধীনতার ১৫ বছর পরে আর আমাদের পরিস্থিতি সম্পূর্ণ পৃথক। এখন সে কথা বলা শোভা পায় না।

আগেয়ে আমরা দেখেছি যে যদি একজন লোকের কোনও অসুবিধা হয়েছে তখন সে একখানা দখাস্ত নিয়ে Deputy Commissioner-র কাছে গেল এবং সেখানেই সব শেষ হয়েছে। কিন্তু ১৯৪৭ এর পর মানুষের ভিতরে নুতন জাগরণ হল—একজন যে Deputy Commissioner-র কাছে লোক কথা ভুলে গেল।

এখন মানুষের মনে হয়েছে যে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী কাছে না গেলে কোন কাম হবে না। অফিসারের কোন কাজ করার ক্ষমতা নাই। অফিসারের কাছে গেলেও বলে যে মন্ত্রী কি বলছেন? কাজেই মানুষও বাবে মন্ত্রীর নিকট। যদি মন্ত্রী না থাকেন তাহলে দরখাস্ত পড়ে থাকে ফলে সমস্ত বিষয়টি দেরি হয়ে যায়। আমার বন্ধু দুলাল বড়ুয়া বলছেন যে একখানা দখাস্ত কোন সিদ্ধান্ত হতে বছর লেগেছে। এর মূল কারণ কি? আমার মনে হয়, District level এ যে কাজ হতে পারে সে আমরা নিজের হাতে এনেছি। D. C. র হাতে কোন ক্ষমতা রাখি নাই। সকল সিদ্ধান্তই এখন মন্ত্রী পর্যায় এসেছে। সেজন্য আমরা দেখছি, আজ মন্ত্রীর ফাইলের ভেতরে ডুবে থাকে। ফাইলের বোঝা মন্ত্রীর কাছে দিন দিন বৃদ্ধি হতে পারে। যখন মন্ত্রীর ফাইলের বোঝা দেখে তখন মন খারাপ হয়ে যায়। মন্ত্রীর আর কোন কথা চিন্তা করার সময় নাই। শুধু তাই নয় Secretary, Under Secretary সকলেরই ফাইল হয়েছে বেশী।

মহোদয়, এখন কাজের চেয়েও ফাইল হয়েছে বেশী। এই ফাইলরূপা রাই গ্রহ গ্রাস করেছে, এই ফাইলের সংখ্যা হ্রাস করা প্রয়োজন হয়ে পড়েছে। যদি ফাইল কম হয়, আমাদের কাজ বেশী হবে। এবং সকল ফাইল যেন মন্ত্রী পর্যায় না আসে তারও ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। ক্ষমতা বাস্তব ক্ষেত্রে বিকেন্দ্রীকরণ করা নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন, এই ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করলে সকল কার্যই ঠিক হয়ে যাবে।

এই ধরণে কাজ না করলে পূর্বের redtapism দূর করা আর কোন দিনে সম্ভব হবে না। জনসাধারণের দুর্দশারও কোন পরিবর্তন ঘটবে না। কাজেই আমি বলতে চাই সাধারণ শাসনের আমূল পরিবর্তন করা প্রয়োজন।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যের প্রশাসনীয় ব্যবস্থার বিষয়ে আলোচনা কবিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ার বাবে মই জয় জয়তে শ্রীবরকরাক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। প্রশাসন যন্ত্র দূর্নীতি আক শিখিলতা যে ভবি পবিছে এইটো সকলোরে জানে। এই দূর্নীতি আক শিখিলতা যদি চলি থাকিবলৈ হয় তেনেহলে রাজ্যের ভবিষ্যত কি হব সেইটো সন্দেহর কথা। এই প্রশাসন যন্ত্র ইমান তললৈ গৈছে যে তাক সহজে ভাল কবা কঠিন। সেইবাবে আমি সকলোরে চিন্তা কবা উচিত কি বকমে এই শাসন যন্ত্র সংশোধন কবিবলৈ দেশের উন্নতি হব।

মই পবামশ আগবঢ়াব খোজো যিটো আমাৰ সদস্য এজনেও আগতে উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে প্রশাসন যন্ত্র শক্তিশালী আৰু ন্যায় পৰায়ণ কৰিবৰ উপায় উলিয়াবৰ বাবে কেবলোত যেনেকৈ কমিচন গঠন কৰিছে, সেইদৰে আমাৰ ইয়াতো এটা কমিচন গঠন কৰিব লাগে। আজি বাটে-বাটে শুনিবলৈ পোৱা যায় প্রশাসন বৰ বেয়া হৈছে আজিৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰতো ওপৰৰ পৰা তললৈকে কয় যে দেশৰ শাসন দিনে দিনে বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। এজন অফিচাৰে ইমান পৰ্যন্ত কৈছে যে ময় “দৰমহাৰ কথাহে চিন্তা কৰিছো কিন্তু পেঞ্চনৰ কথা ভবাই নাই। কাৰণ চৰকাৰ কিমান দিন থাকে ঠিক নাই। দেশৰ শাসন কেতিয়া Collapse কৰে কোৱা টান।” এজন উচ্চ-খাপৰ অফিচাৰে যেতিয়া এইদৰে কৈছে তেন্তে নিশ্চয় প্রশাসন বৰ বেয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এটা কমিচন বহুৱাব অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যক হৈছে।

শিখিলতাৰ কথাও সকলোৱে জানে। সকলোৱে কয় যে অফিচাৰ নিয়োগৰ সময়ত কিছুমানক জাতি বা ধৰ্মৰ নামত নিয়োগ কৰা হয় যোগ্যতালৈ চোৱা নহয়, মইও তাৰো সেইটো ঠিক হোৱা নাই। উপযুক্ত আৰু বুদ্ধিয়ক লোকক বাদ দি জাতি বা ধৰ্মৰ ভিত্তিত অনুপযুক্ত লোকক নিয়োগ কৰিলে প্ৰশাসন নিশ্চয় বেয়া হব।

কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় বিশ্ব বিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ প্ৰথম হেঁচ শিক্ষাদানত দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ শিক্ষকতকৈ ভাল লোকচাৰ' দিব নোৱাৰে। সেইদৰে অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্ৰতো বিফলতা আৰু সফলতা আছে। গতিকে সকল 'একাডেমিক' কুৱালিফিকেচন'ৰ ওপৰতো সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে কাম নহয়। তাৰোপৰি, চৰকাৰী বিষয়-বস্তুত জাতি ধৰ্মৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তিকৰি মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰাটো অতি বেয়া কথা হৈছে। যি মানুহ ব'ত খাপখাব লগীয়া, এই ভিত্তিত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ হেতু সেই মানুহ খাপ নোখোৱা অৱস্থাত পৰি, আজিৰ প্ৰশাসনীয়া যন্ত্ৰত কেনা লগাইছে আৰু সকলো প্ৰকাৰে শিখিলতা আহি জুৰি দি উঠিছে। জাতি-ধৰ্মৰ ভিত্তিত নিয়োগ কৰা প্ৰণালী তুলি দি শিখিলতা বিলাক নিৰ্মূল কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত 'প্ৰমোচন'ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো লোকক অন্যায়া কৰা হৈছে। কিছুমানক efficient ব নামত বহুত efficient আৰু Senior মানুহৰ ওপৰলৈ উঠাই দিয়া প্ৰথাই আজি কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ অন্তৰত অশান্তিৰ বোজা বঢ়াইছে। প্ৰমোচনৰ বেলাত, যি যেনেকৈ সময়মতে পাব লাগে তেনেকৈয়ে দিব লাগে তেতিয়াহলে, কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে, নিজৰ দায়িত্ব নিয়ম মতে পালন কৰি, দিনকদিনে আন্তৰিকতাৰে কৰি যাব। নহলে, তেওঁ বিলাকৰ অন্তৰ ভাঙি যাব আৰু অন্যায়া আচৰণৰ কাৰণে, তেওঁলোকে কোনো কামেই আন্তৰিকতাৰে নকৰিব। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে মনোবোৰ্গ দি কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ এই অশান্তি দূৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। তাৰ পিচত আন এটা কাললৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে, চৰকাৰে কিছুমান অৱশ্যৰ প্ৰাপ্ত লোকক হয় এবছৰ, নহয় ছমাহ এইদৰে চাকৰীৰ ম্যাদ বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে, অথবা পুনৰ নিয়োগ কৰি শাসন যন্ত্ৰ আৰু নিজীয় আৰু অলস কৰি তুলিছে। প্ৰকৃততে এই ধৰণৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ কোনো কাম নহয় বৰং তাৰ দ্বাৰাই শাসন যন্ত্ৰ অচলহে কৰে আৰু চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে বেচি টকা দিব লগা হয়। কাৰণ নতুন মানুহ সেই ঠাইত প্ৰমোচন ললে সেই পদ বিলাকৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰে যি কম টকা দিব লাগে এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে চকু নিদিয়াটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা।

তাৰ পিচত, চৰকাৰী অফিচ বিলাকত যে, চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্ত পাওঁতে ইমান দৰি লাগে তাৰিলে আচৰিত হব লাগে। কাছাৰী ঘৰত বিশেষকৈ, বহুতো কেচ আছে যি বিলাক, দিন বা মাহৰ কথা নাই বছৰকৈ বছৰ পাব হৈছে তাৰ শেষ হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত জনসাধাৰণৰ কিমান যে অসুবিধা আৰু অশ্ৰয় হৈছে অনুমান কৰিব নোৱাৰি। জনসাধাৰণৰ দুৰৱস্থা কুলাই-পাচিয়ে নধৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, এই বিলাক শিখিলতা দূৰকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা অনতি-পলমে হাতত লয় আৰু বাইজৰ কাম বিলাক সোনকালে কৰি দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰি, নতুন আহি দাঙি ধৰিব লাগে। নহলে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি বাইজৰ অনাস্থাৰ ভাব দিনকদিনে পুৰল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা চলৰ দৰে খলকনী লগাইছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত উল্লেখ কৰো যে, ১৯৬০ চনত হোৱা ভাষা সম্বন্ধীয় উত্তেজনা মূলক বিক্ষোভৰ সময়ত 'চচপেণ্ড' হোৱা কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰীৰ 'কেচ' এতিয়াও শেষ হোৱা নাই। কিয় ইমান পলম হৈছে বুজি নাপাওঁ। এই বিলাক কেচত ইমান দিন কিয় লাগে! বহুত অধৰ্মে শেষ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিছিল। যদি এয়েই হয়, তেন্তে বাইজ আৰু আন কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কি আস্থা চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত থাকিব।

মই জনাত তলৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাক বৰ্ত্তমানে বেচ গজাগ হৈ আহিছে। কিন্তু প্ৰথমতে সকলো কথাৰে আহিটো ওপৰ খাপৰ পৰা যাব লাগিব। গতিকে চৰকাৰে যদি কাম নকৰি গুই থাকে তেন্তে তলৰ বিলাকো গুই থাকিব।

গতিকে মই কৈছো যে শীৰ্ষস্থানীয় লোকসকলে কামবিলাক কৰোতে দ্ৰুত গতিত কৰিলে সেই আহি তলৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে নিশ্চয় অনুকৰণ কৰিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে ওপৰৰ সকলৰ অনিয়মানুবৃত্তিৰ কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰশাসন যন্ত্ৰটোত শিথিলতা আহি পৰিছে, বেচিভাগ কৰ্মচাৰীয়েই সাহসেৰে কাম কৰে বা সুদক্ষ। কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰীক দৰমহা বেচি দিব লাগে, গৃহ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে টকা দিব লাগে, তেওঁলোকে যাতে খাদ্য বস্তু বাসস্থানৰ অভাৱত নাথাকে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচতো যদি ঠিকমতে কাম নকৰে তেন্তে শাস্তি দিব লাগে। মই নকও যে আমাৰ কিছুমান কৰ্মচাৰীৰ শিথিলতা, দুৰ্বলতা, অপৰিপক্কতা মনোবলহীনতা আৰু দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণতা নাই তেনে কৰ্মচাৰীও ওলাব। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ Confidential Report কথা আছে; সেই সকলকৰ বিপোট আনি যথাবিহিত শাস্তি দিব লাগে।

কিন্তু আজি সেইটো কৰা নহয়। তাৰে স্ত্ৰযোগ লৈ আজি সকলোবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী অকৰ্মণ্য হৈ গৈছে। তেনেকৈ দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণতাই শিপা মেলিছে। গতিকে প্ৰথমতে ওপৰত ঠিক হ'ব লাগিব। তাৰ পিচত যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অকৰ্মাণ্যতা প্ৰমাণ হয় তেওঁক দোষৰ কাৰণে শাস্তি দিব লাগিব।

দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা সকলোৱে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। মই জনাত দুৰ্নীতিৰ মাত্ৰা হ্রাস নহলেও বেচি হোৱা নাই। ক'ব লাগিব আজি-কালি হ্রাস হোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে ৰাজহ বিভাগক দুৰ্নীতিয়ে চাটি পেলাইছিল কিন্তু সুখৰ বিষয় যেন আজি কেইবছৰ মানৰ পৰা ক্ৰমে হ্রাস হৈ আহিছে। দুৰ্নীতি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে নিম্ন স্তৰৰ অফিচাৰ সকল আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰাই বেচি দুৰ্নীতি হয়। তাৰ ওপৰৰ S. D. C. আদিৰ ভিতৰত দুৰ্নীতি নাই বুলিলেই হয়। অৱশ্যে মণ্ডলৰো যে দুই এটা ভাল নহয় সেইটো কোৱা টান কিন্তু সৰহ ভাগেই দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ। মই ক'ব পাৰো যে বৰ্ত্তমানে ভালৰ পিনেই ঢাল খাইছে।

আজি সকলো দুৰ্নীতিৰ মূলত একচনীয়া মাটি; আৰু খাচ মাটি ব'ত আছে-তো কথাই নাই। হাজাৰ কটকটীয়া আইন কৰিও, তাৰ দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ কৰা টান হ'ব। যি সৰিয়হেৰে ভূত খেদিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে, সেই সৰিয়হতে ভূত সোমাই থাকিব। খাচ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ হ্রাস হলে দুৰ্নীতিও হ্রাস হ'ব। নহলে দুৰ্নীতিৰ প্ৰকোপত মোৰ নিজৰ পক্ষেই চলা টান হ'ব। একচনীয়া মাটি ম্যাডি কৰিলেও দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ হ'ব।

বৰ্ত্তমানে চৰকাৰে একচনীয়া মাটি দিয়া বন্ধ কৰিব ধৰিছে। মানুহক ম্যাডি পাট্টাৰ দখল কৰাৰ লগে লগে প্ৰিমিয়ামৰ টকা দিব লাগিব, বিষাই ৫ টকা হিচাবে। যদি কোনোবা দুখীয়া মানুহে ৫ টকা একেবাৰে দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে সি ৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত দিব লাগিব বৰ্ত্তমানে এই আইন কৰিছে। এই আইনটো ভাল আইন হৈছে; কিন্তু মণ্ডলক ঠিক কৰি বখাতো টান হৈছে। মোটৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ মানুহৰ মনোবল না থাকিলে দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ কৰাটো টান হ'ব। এইটো বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ এটা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগিব যে দৰ্খাস্ত দিয়াৰ ১৫।২০ দিনৰ পিচতে হয় ম্যাডি হ'ব নহলে নহ'ব। যি হয় এটা বিপোট দিব। এনে ধৰণৰ নিৰ্দ্দেশ দিব লাগিব। তেতিয়া মণ্ডলৰ পৰ্বটো চুটি হ'ব। বিপোটৰ সীমা এটা বান্ধি দিব লাগে। এই দিনৰ ভিতৰতে বিপোট নিদিলে যথেষ্ট কৈফিয়ৎ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া দুৰ্নীতি কমি যাব। এই বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা নকৰি অকল আইন কৰি একো ফল নাই।

মই কওঁ পুলিচৰ ভিতৰত দুৰ্নীতি বেচি আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া কমি আহিছে। কিন্তু মই কব পাৰোঁ যে বৰপেটাৰ দুটা ক্ষেত্ৰত দুৰ্নীতি কাম কৰাৰ কোনো চেষ্টাই কৰা নাই। বৰং বেচিহে কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে বুলি বিশ্বাস।

মই বিবোধী দলৰ মানুহ হলেও কম যে, অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্ৰত দুৰ্নীতি বহুত কমিছে কিন্তু বৰপেটাৰ 'হাজত' খানাত যি ব্যৱস্থা চলিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা তাত পৃথিবীৰ দোজখ বা নৰকত পৰিণত হৈছে। তাত ৩০ জন মানুহৰ থকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে বাঞ্ছ ৯০ জন কেতিয়াবা ১৩০ জনতকৈ বেচিও; তাৰ উপৰি বাতি কেইজনমান পগলা স্ফুৰাই দি সেই লোক সকলক অত্যাচাৰ কৰে; শুব নিদিয়ৈ। মই দেখাত আজি ১৫ বছৰে এই ৰীতি চলি আহিছে। আমি মন কৰিব লাগিব যে, এই হাজতত থকা লোকসকলৰ সকলোৱে দোষী নহয়। সেই লোকসকলক পগলা চপাই দি সাৰা বাতি মাৰপিট কৰি অত্যাচাৰ কৰাটো নীতি বিগহিত কাম। তাৰ পিচত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বালিট আনি দুবৰ পৰা পানী আনিবলৈ দিয়ে। হাজতৰ ভিতৰত থকা পানীৰ "হাউজ" পানীৰে ভৰ্ত্তি হলে সেই পানী পেলাই আকৌ অনায়। যদি কোনোবাই ঘৰৰ পৰাও টকা আনি ভেটি নিদিয়ৈ তেন্তে তাৰ দুৰ্দৃশ্যৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হয়। তেওঁলোকৰ ককালত শিকলীৰে বান্ধে আৰু সদায় বাস্তাৰ সিপাৰে থকা নদীৰ পৰা পানী আনিব লাগে।

মই নিজেই S. D. O. ক কৈছিলো যে, যদি টকা নাই, মই দিম জেল নকৰালৈ হাজতটোৰে এটা কুৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এনেকৈ মানুহৰ পৰা ভেটি খাইছে আৰু এখন নবকৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

(Voice আপনি protest নকৰে কিয়?)

মই বহুত বাৰ কৰিছো, জেল বান্ধিবলৈ কিমান দিন কৈছো—কিন্তু একো হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ বৰপেটাৰ under trial prisoner ৰ ওপৰত যি অত্যাচাৰ হৈছে সেইটো বৰ্ণনাতীত।

অন্য এটা কথা, যিবিলাক মানুহৰ জামিনৰ হুকুম হয় সেই বিলাক জামিন পোৱাৰ আগতে যি খিনি দুৰ্নীতি চলে সেইখিনি আৰু নকওঁ কিন্তু জামিনৰ হুকুম হৈ যোৱাৰ পাচত কি হয় আৰু কেনেকৈ টকা লয় সেইটো কওঁ। জামিন লোৱা মানুহজনে হাকিমৰ আগত যিমান টকাৰ জামিন হয় সেই অনুপাতে সম্পত্তিৰ লিষ্টি দি একিদ্বেবিট দিব লাগে। একিদ্বেবিটত চহী কৰি পিচত হাকিমৈ সেই একিদ্বেবিটত দিয়ে P.S.I. "to checkup" কি আৰু checkup কৰা হয়? P.S.I. ৰ কানে কানে মানুহে কথা কলেই তৎক্ষণাত জামিনৰ কাগজত checkup হোৱা চহী পায় যায়। এই কথাৰ মাজতে বন্দৰস্বৰ্টো হৈ যায় আৰু যি কানে কানে কথা নাপাতে তাৰ জামিনৰ কাগজত checkup শব্দ লিখা কেতিয়া পৰে কোৱা টান। এই চলিছে দুৰ্নীতি। সেই কথা হাকিমৈ checkup কৰিবৰ বাবে কিয় P. S. I. ক দিব লাগে? একিদ্বেবিটত সকলো কথা লিখাই আছে। যদি সম্পত্তি থকা বিশ্বাস নহয় তদন্ত দিব লাগে। দুৰ্নীতি দমনৰ বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালে ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে, এইটো ভাল কথা। এই কাম ভালদৰে কৰিবলৈ হলে anti-corruption বিভাগটো বিশেষ ৰকমে ভাল কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু আমি কি দেখিছো? এই বিভাগটোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে একো গুৰুত্ব দিয়া নাই। কোনো পুৰাণ O. C. বা Inspector ৰ কিবা কাৰণত বৰমুৰীয়াৰ অপ্ৰিয় হলে তেওঁলোকক শাস্তি হিচাবে এই বিভাগলৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়ে। কিন্তু এই বিভাগটোত উৎকৃষ্ট বিষয়া দিব লাগে। গতিকে এই বিভাগটো এতিয়া চৰকাৰে এটা নতুন বং দিব লাগিব। ভাল ভাল অফিচাৰ এই বিভাগলৈ পঠাই দিব লাগে। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াই দিব লাগে। ভাল ভাল কেচ ধৰিব পাৰিলে পুৰস্কাৰ দিব লাগে।

দুর্নীতি দমন কৰিব পৰা আৰু এটা বাস্তৱ আছে। আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো জিলাবোৰত কেবাণী বা অফিচাৰ একে ঠাইতে কেবা বছৰো থাকিবলৈ পায়—বহুত দিন থাকিবলৈ পোৱাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে দুৰ্নীতিৰ বাস্তৱটো ঠিক কৰি নবলৈ সুবিধা পায়। এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চিলঙৰ পৰা বানপ্ৰপীড়িত লোকৰ কাৰণে ঋণ আৰু সাহায্য বৰপেটালৈ পঠাইছিল। সেই টকা বিতৰণৰ কাম তাৰে বহুত পূৰ্বপি কেজনমান কেবাণীয়ে চলাইছিল। যিজন কেবাণী এই কামৰ কাৰণে তাত বহি থাকে তেওঁক যদি সোধো ঋণৰ কিবা টকা আহিছে নেকি? তেতিয়া তেওঁ কয় নাই অলপ টকা আহিছিল শেষ হৈ গ'ল। কিন্তু পিচত সেই মানুহ জনেই আকৌ মানুহ মাটি আনি ভিতৰুৱা বন্দবস্তত টকা দিয়ে। তেওঁৰ ওচৰত বহুত মানুহে বহি থাকে তেওঁলোকক যদি শোধে কিবা loan নিবলৈ আহিছোনে? তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকেও একো নজনাৰ ভাও ধৰে। এইদৰে দুৰ্নীতি চলি আছে। সেইজন চাকৰীৱালে তেওঁৰ জীৱনৰ এই কাল ছোৱাত আটাইতকৈ বেচি টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰিছে। পিচত এই কথা বৰ্ত্তমান S. D. O. ই গম পাই টকা পইছাৰ হিচাবলৈ মানুহক টকাটো disburse কৰি দিছে। গুৱাহাটীতে সেই একে কথাকে চলি আছে। তাৰ তৌজীনাৰিচ জন আজি বহুত বছৰৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীত একে ঠাইতে আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ এ বছৰৰ ওপৰ এজন চাকৰীৱালক একে ঠাইতে ৰাখিব নালাগে। মই এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰদৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এটা অফিচৰে আন আৰ্শনত দিলেও বহুত ভাল হ'ব।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ahmed, I invite your attention to Rule 279A of the Rules of Procedure And Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly according to which you cannot make any allegation against any person unless you give in writing the name of that person to the Minister concerned.

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabaxi): I am not mentioning the name of the person in the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is better if you give the name of the person to the Minister.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: Yes, Sir, I shall give the name of the person to the Minister.

এটা কথা দেখা যায় যে, বৰ্ত্তমান যিটো দল গাৰ্দ্দীত বহি আছে তেওঁলোকক প্ৰাৱৰ্ণ্যৰ অফিচাৰে ভয় কৰে, ভয় কৰে বুলিলে বেয়া শুল্কি বেচি সন্মান কৰে বুলিয়ে কোৱা যাওক। এই সন্মান কৰাৰ সুবিধালৈ তেওঁলোকে শাসন কাৰ্য্যত বাধা দিয়ে আৰু ফলত শাসন যন্ত্ৰত কেণা লাগিছে। শাসক দলে যদি এইদৰে হকা বাধা কৰাটো এৰি দিয়ে তেন্তে শাসন নিশ্চয় ভাল হ'ব।

শেষত কওঁ যে চৰকাৰে যি আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰে সেই আইন আৰু আৰু পালন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া বাইজে ভয় খাব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাস জন্মিব। কিন্তু সেইটো কাম হোৱা নাই। কেই বছৰ মানৰ আগতে বৰপেটাত কাছাৰী ঘৰৰ বেৰত এটা বাকচ খৈছিল আৰু তাৰ নাম দুৰ্নীতি দমন বাকচ। এতিয়াও সেই বাকচ তাতে আছে।

Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA ক'ত আছে? দেখা নাই।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : আপুনি বৰপেটালৈ গলে দেখিব। বাকচটো দিয়াত বহুতে ভাল পাইছিল যে “সিঁহত নৰিব”। বাকচৰ ওপৰত লিখা আছিল যে, “যিবোৰ অফিচাৰৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা জানে সেইবোৰ লিখি এই বাকচত ভবাই থব আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰা হব”। সেই সময়ত সঁচাকৈ কিছুমানে ভয় কৰিছিল আৰু জনসাধাৰণে আনন্দ পাইছিল। কিন্তু সেই বাকচটো এতিয়ালৈকে খোলা নহল। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত মানুহৰ আস্থা একেবাৰে নোহোৱা হ'ল। এতিয়া সেই বাকচত যি কোনো কাগজ ভবাই থয়। সেইবোৰৰ পৰা কতিহে হ'ল। কাৰণ ভৱিষ্যতে চৰকাৰে কোনো আঁচনি ললে তাক কোনেও বিশ্বাস নকৰিব গতিকে চৰকাৰে যিটো কাম হাতত লয় তাক ঠিকমতে কৰিব নাৰ্ণে। নহলে হাঁহিয়াতৰ পাত্ৰ হ'ব।

ইয়াকে কৈ সামৰণি নৰাব আৰ্গতে আকৌ প্ৰথমে কোৱা কথাটো কওঁ যে, দুৰ্নীতি দমন কৰিবৰ বাবে এটা কমিচন কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেই কমিচনে পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া মতে চৰকাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have taken a very serious and complicated subject for discussion on the floor of this House. Instances of corruption and inefficiency in general administration are so many and so many can be added to the list that it will create a volume of to-day's proceedings. Many of the hon. Members have cited some illustrations while explaining and stating their anxiety over the administrative inefficiency in the State. Success of democracy depends on securing closer co-operation of the public in general in administration not only in securing votes from the majority of the people. If we are to get closer co-operation of the public, the responsibility remains with the Government to create a condition, so that people have that confidence in their minds that if they approach the Government for their difficulties their difficulties will be removed or redressed, or at least sympathetic consideration would be received. In our State, unfortunately, the Government and the top officials have miserably failed to create this confidence in the minds of the people and that is why, I feel and many of the hon. Members have also expressed that people's co-operation is lacking, and keeping in view of the emergent situation, particularly of this State. I am not going to speak about whole of India, it is right time that we the hon. Members from both sides of this House should put our heads together to find out ways how to bring this confidence in the minds of the people that this Government exists for the benefit of the people; this Government exists for meeting the difficulties of the people of our State. Unless this confidence is created, patriotism cannot grow, because they want the country for their own interest and that the country exists for them has to be proved by action of the Government, because the State and Government are identified together by our people. Unless we create this sense of patriotism in the minds of the people all talks of patriotism and all talks of preparing for emergency will have no meaning. Sir, without going to give instances, as I have already stated that there is no end of the instance and hon. Members of both sides of this House do not disagree on the issue, I would like to say that there is deterioration in the administrative efficiency in different departments of the Government. I should like to bring to the notice of the Chief Minister the actions of the Cabinet members. I mostly find that Minister fix four programmes in one district simultaneously at a time, and it is also known to the Ministers that when

a particular Minister visits a particular district, officer of that particular department with his assistants are to follow his Minister. He is to look after the Minister's personal comfort as well as he is to conduct the Minister's tour to the mofussil areas. I have some tour programmes of some of the Hon'ble Ministers. This is the tour programme of our Minister, Shri Hazarika. The intimation was February 1963.

"Minister Shri Hazarika, arriving Nowgong on twenty-fourth and staying upto twenty-eighth. Twenty-fifth inaugurating Roha Gur Khandesari centre. On twenty sixth visiting Kuma Kacharigaon and Charaibari. On twenty-seventh presiding over inaugural meeting of Gram Swechha Sevak Bahini Training camp at Laopani. Request arrange jeep for interior tour on twenty-seventh and direct publicity officer to attend meeting. Kindly inform all concerned. Addressed to Deputy Commissioner repeated district Congress Committee Nowgong."

Now there is another tour programme of the Minister T.A. & W.B.C., L. S.-G., etc; for the months of February and March, 1963. The intimation was sent to us on 25th February, 1963, 27th February, 1963.—7 A.M. leave Shillong, 11-30 A.M. Arrive Nowgong (Lunch) 1 P.M. Preside over the Swechha Sevak Bahini Training Camp at Laopani and halt at Nowgong. 28th February, 1963—8 A.M. Leave Nowgong—Noon arrive Diphu and halt. 1st March 1963—Halt. Tour in the interiors." Now our Minister for Cottage Industries and the Minister T.A.D., etc., both attended the Laopani camp on the same day. Now, just imagine, Sir, that the officers of these Departments had to remain busy during all these days and their activities were centred round the Ministers, and their day to day administrative work collapsed. Then there is another Minister's tour programme, and that is the tour programme of the Minister, Supply. This intimation was given to us on the 22th February, 1963.

"28th—Leave Tezpur. Arrive-Nowgong and halt March, 1963. 1st Leave Nowgong—Arrive Shillong."

During all these days when there was no session all these Ministers went round the districts and their department heads were all busy in conducting the tours of their Ministers. Not only that, one Magistrate is always put in charge of the Circuit House, because the communication of the Minister's tour programme is made to the D.C. and the D.C. has to keep his representative in the Circuit House to look to the comforts of the Ministers and for arranging rooms for them. Then Sir, during the last month there was a Social Education Mela at Dhing. The Mela was held for three days and as many as four Ministers, including State Ministers and Deputy Ministers were present there. The Minister, Education, Dy. Minister, Education, Minister for State, Revenue, and Dy. Minister, Development were there. All these Ministers went to Dhing and all their Departmental heads and other assistants had to move with their respective Ministers. Their offices had no work during all these days, as if these departments were meant for the Ministers. Sir, I had no intention to speak on this subject to-day but since it has come up for discussion to-day, I am speaking on this subject. Sir, when we talk of emergency and curtailment of expenditure, is it the way to

set examples before the administrative heads and other subordinate officials by the Ministers? Is it the way to follow economy? It affects not only the administrative efficiency but also the economy of the State. This is way, I have drawn the attention of the House to this aspect. Now, Sir, in the Budget Session of 1962 also I referred to this matter. I remember to have stated in that session that the Government has fully identified with the political party. I went to the extent of saying that the district administrative machinery has shifted from the D.C.s. office to the Congress Office. I went to the extent of saying that the responsibility of the district administration was no longer with the D.C., but with the district Congress President. In support of my contention I want to read out a tour programme of Shri D.K. Borooah, Minister, Education, Cooperation and Tourism, Assam. This was his tour programme :

"December, 1962. 31st December 1962.

Leave Shillong 4.45 A.M. Arrive Gauhati 7.30 A.M.
Arrive Dudhnoi 12 Noon and Visit Dudhnoi N.C.C. camp.
Leave Dudhnoi 4.00 P.M. Arrive Gauhati 6.50 P.M. Leave
Gauhati or stay.

January, 1963.

3.1.63

Leave Shillong—Arrive Nowgong—Attend Local programme drawn up by the President D.C.C.

4.1.63 }
5.1.63 }

Attend local programme drawn up by the President D.C.C.
Nowgong.

6.1.63

Leave Nowgong—Arrive Shillong."

Sir, the Ministers' tour programme is to be conducted by the D.C., when the tour is an official one. I do not understand how a Minister's tour programme can be drawn up by head of a Political Party. This is the copy of the tour programme and I request the Chief Minister to make an enquiry whether my statement is correct. Therefore, when we say that the district administrative headquarter has shifted from the Court to the Congress office, are we not correct? I also request the Chief Minister to see that such things are not repeated in future. When a Minister visits a particular district and his tour programme is not drawn up by the D.C., the head of the District Administration, but by the President of the Congress Party, is it not sufficient to bring frustration and disappointment give rise to supisin in the mind of the D.C.? This is about the top level.

Sir, there is lack of coordination. I am going to refer the incident of 20th November, that very crucial day of 1962. On the 10th November, we heard about fall of Bamdila at Nowgong. The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang sent a telephone message to the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong to arrange vehicles for escorting people from Silghat to Nowgong and other parts of the district., Now, in the morning of 26th some College Professors came to me. They wanted to meet the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong. I accompanied them and went to the Deputy Commissioner. When all were talking with the Deputy Commissioner, another message came from the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang. The face of the Deputy Commissioner seemed somewhat changed. he just reproduced the contents of the telephone from the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang. The Deputy Commissioner said that so far we were concerned everything was over. He then wanted to go to Bhurbandha Ghat to supervise escort of people from Tezpur. He also wanted me to accompany him. Sri Aaur Rahman, D. I. G. also wanted to go with us and when we were about to start, the driver of the vehicle told us that the D. I. G. might be at Circuit House, as there was a meeting at the Circuit House. Any how we went to the Circuit House and there we came to know that a meeting was going on in the upper floor of the Circuit House. We were informed that Sri D. K. Barua, Minister of Education was holding the meeting. Any how the Deputy Commissioner of the district was not informed of the meeting. The Minister was holding the meeting with some Congressmen, officials and head master of schools. After attending the meeting for a couple of minutes, we came down and, asked the Deputy Commissioner whether he had any knowledge of the meeting. The Deputy Commissioner told us that he did not know that there would be a meeting with the the Minister at the Circuit House. Sir, perhaps you know what is the distance from the Circuit House to the Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow. Sir, it is amazing that being the head of the administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner did not know that a meeting was held in the Circuit House with a Minister. Sir, these things are happening in our State. Everybody should realise that these things must be avoided, because it creates suspencion and frustration in the mind of the head of the Department.

Sir, another thing I have seen is that most of the time of the Deputy Commissioner, A. D. M. and the S. D. O. is taken by the Committee meetings. There are innumerable meetings. In absence of the D. C., the A. D. M., or when the A. D. M. is absent the S. D. O. takes the responsibility of the meetings and in this way their much valuable times are wasted. We even sometimes refuse to attend meetings. Therefore, if the district administrative heads have to spend so much time in meetings, naturally they cannot find time to go into the details of the day to day administration and function properly in discharging their office duties.

The next thing is that there are innumerable paper correspondences. Honourable friend, Sri Tajuddin Ahmed has referred about these correspondence and dealing of heaps of files. Actually, we find this is the case in every office. Even our Ministers are surrounded by files when they are in offices. When we go to offices, we find that officers are busy with heap of files and they are not in a position to raise their heads even. Sir, I think, these paper correspondences must be minimised. Government is a permanent machinery. So, Deputy Commissioners or other heads of Departments should know what particulars they have to send to the

Secretariat at Shillong. Why should they be asked to supply information of any and every sort of things. Valuable time is wasted by writing letters and supplying various particulars. Sir, that is why, I am saying that the present day administration is nothing but a paper administration.

Another thing for which I want to draw the attention of the Government (and the same thing was also raised by me during the last Session) is about unnecessary journeys to Shillong which our common people have to undertake very frequently for very small and petty matters, which could easily be disposed of at the district level. Say, for grant of money to a L. P. School. For a petty order for a plot of land, or for such other minor things, we find, people from remote corners of the State are coming to the Capital by incurring heavy expenditure which they can ill afford. Sir, this is because people have lost faith on the district administration. They feel that they cannot get justice in the district and think that Deputy Commissioner and other Departmental heads do not have sufficient time to go into these things. So, they come to Shillong where they feel that they may get justice. If our Ministers and Secretaries have to attend to all these petty matter, which can very easily be disposed of by the district heads, they cannot go for bigger things.

Another thing we have seen, Sir, is about petitions. When petition moves from top to bottom, one must, one must have to go on pursuing to the lowest level and again, in return journey to the highest level. Unless one is very particular in pursuing the petition, the petition disappears somewhere and the petitioner, not to speak of getting the redress he sought for, will not be able to find out the link of the petition even which way it went and in which way it disappeared. Sir, these are the things which are going on in our administration. But nobody knows what is to be done. Sir, the disease is at the very root. It cannot be cured very easily. After independence it has reached its peak, because everyone in this State thought that independence came not only to the country, but to the person also and therefore, they can do anything and everything they like. This has taken a serious turn now and has come to its last stage. Now, we have really to face that crisis. We must remove it and if we cannot do so, we will never be able to gain the confidence of our common people. If Government fails to secure the confidence of the common people at this critical juncture of our country, then this will not only mean ruin to the Government but it will mean the ruin of the entire nation.

Sir, the separation of judiciary from the executive is very essential, because most of the Magistrates is to keep engaged in extra judicial work. In eviction operation the Magistrate is to go, in relief work the magistrate is to go, for distribution of loan, the Magistrate is to go, for sale of ghats, hats etc and such other things the magistrate is to go. Some of my friends talked about the delay in judicial matter. So that side is also there. The magistrates are to remain out for 15 days in a month; they have to keep themselves engaged in non-judicial works. So I feel that there must be separation of Executive from the judiciary. This should be considered as very important.

Sir, so far as Shillong is concerned, here the state of affairs is very peculiar in offices. The new recruits I mean the young men in the Ministerial Staff they come here not with the intention of serving under the Government. They come here for the purpose of getting education in Colleges and they take the job for meeting their educational expenses and so when

examination comes these students cum clerks they take long leave or they attend office only for a fraction of an hour and for the rest of the day they go for preparing for examination. It is really a very difficult problem. If these boys are thrown out of employment they cannot get expenses for education. The purpose is very good no doubt. Now how to do away with this. This is a very important problem. We do not want that these young men be deprived of getting better education or higher education and at the same time the Government cannot give them money to meet their high educational expenses. I think the Government must find out some solution, either Government shall have to make arrangement for giving loan to these people or Government shall have to give stipend to these young people who could not get themselves educated. This is actually a very important thing which we must realise because the administration cannot be allowed to suffer. This is certainly an important matter because hundreds of young boys are getting benefit of education in this way. I do not want to say that they should be driven out when they have come here for jobs only to meet their educational expenses. I want that the Government see that the administration does not suffer and these people also get proper education.

Sir, I have already stated that the General Administration is very complicated subject and the improvement of efficiency in general administration is rather most difficult matter. Some of my friends have given suggestions that Commission should be formed or appointed to make a thorough enquiry into all these matters and suggest ways and means to improve the administrative efficiency in this state; but I think if all of us do not politicalise the administrative machinery; if we do not politicalise the officers and the office assistants and if we take pledge to behave in a way so that there cannot be any room for suspicion of our sincerity then I think many of the dangers with which we are faced today will be removed.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার প্রশাসন সম্পর্কে আজি ইয়াত আলোচনা চলিছে, সেইটো বব দরকাৰী কথা, কিন্তু আজিব আলোচনাৰ সকলো বোৰ কথাকে মই সমর্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। কাৰণ বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য এগৰাকীয়ে কৈছিল মণ্ডল সকলে ঘোচ খায়। এই কথাটোহে কৈ গ'ল, তেওঁ তাৰ নাম আদি দিব নোৱাৰি সকলো মণ্ডলক দোষী কৰাত কিছু বেয়া বোধ কৰিছে যদি তেওঁ সঠিক কব পাৰিলেহেতেন তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেইলোক জনৰ প্ৰতি বিচাৰ কৰি দোষী হলে নিশ্চয় শাস্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন। লগতে যদি দুৰ্নীতিও বন্ধ কৰাৰ কিছু যুক্তি আগবঢ়ালেও গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিছু তেওঁৰা যুক্তিকো মনিলে হেতেন কিন্তু তাকে নকৈ খালি দেশত দুৰ্নীতি হৈছে এই কথাত মই মান্তি হব নোৱাৰো। যি হওক তেওঁ যিহেতুকে যুক্তি দিব নোৱাৰিলে তেওঁৰ কথাকে মইয়ে এই যুক্তি আগবঢ়ালো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিশ্চয় চিন্তা কৰি চাব। সকলো চাকৰীৰে লাট বদল হল মণ্ডলৰ নোহোৱাত নিগৰ্জী ভাৱে একে লাটতে থকাত তেওঁৰ দৰে দোষ আনে নজবত পেলাই দিয়াৰ ভয় নথকাত কিছুমানে বেয়া কাম কৰিব পাৰে। এই বেয়া কাম বন্ধ কৰিবৰ হলে যন্ত্ৰটোৰো বদলী হব লাগে যাতে তেওঁ বুজিব পাৰে যে মোৰ পিচত বদলী হৈ অহাজনে যাতে তেওঁৰ বেয়া কাম আঙুলিয়াই দিব নোৱাৰে এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰথা থাকিলে কিছু পৰিমাণে বেয়া কামৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই ৰখা হব।

আন এজন সদস্যই কৈছে যে আমাৰ চাকৰী বোৰ জাতি আদিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তিকৰি দিব নোলাগে, যোগ্যতাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তিকৰি দিলে ভাল হয়। মই তেওঁক সুবিধা পাবোনে? আমাৰ দেশত যি আইনৰ দ্বাৰা শাসিত হৈছে সেই আইনৰ ভিতৰতে ধৰি দিয়া কিছুমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক আছে, তেওঁলোকৰো যি সা-সুবিধা দি পিচপৰি থকা অৱস্থাৰ পৰা উন্নতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা দিছে, সেই আইনৰ প্ৰতি অৱমাননা কৰা নহব নে? যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে আমি তেওঁৰ সেই বৃদ্ধি মানিব নোৱাৰো। আমি জনাত কোনো লোককে যোগ্যতা প্ৰকাশ নকৰাকৈ চাকৰী নিদিয়া মাত্ৰ অনুসূচী, জনজাতি, আৰু পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলক চাকৰীৰ বেলা আন উচ্চজাতৰ লোকতকৈ কিছু আগভাগ দিয়ে সিও আইনৰ দ্বাৰা মতেহে আন নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁ বেয়া পোৱাৰ একো যুক্তি নাই।

Shri DULDAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বোধকৰো তাজুদ্দিন চাহাবে উপযুক্ততাৰ ওপৰতহে জোৰ দিছে। জাতিৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : যদি তেখেত সকলে সংবিধানৰ এই ধাৰাটো বেয়া পাইছে তেনেহলে সংবিধানৰ সংশোধনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। তাকে এই বিধান সভাত নহয় লোক সভাতহে। গতিকে যি পৰিষদত আমি সংবিধান অদল-বদল কৰিব নোৱাৰো সেই ব্যখ্যা ইয়াত অলোচনা কৰাৰ মোৰ বোধে কোনো যুক্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্যৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত মন্ত্ৰী মণ্ডলীৰ শাসনৰ ওপৰত দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে আৰু কৈছে যে ঠাই বুজি কংগ্ৰেছী সকলে কিছু দৰ্শনাত্মিক আশ্ৰয় দিয়ে। কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত শাসন যন্ত্ৰ ধিলা হোৱাত কংগ্ৰেছৰ অণ্ডহী-বণ্ডনী, যৰৰ চাকৰীয়াল সকলে সুবিধা পাইছে। মই হলে এই ফাকি ব্যখ্যা মানি লব নোৱাৰো। হয় পৰিলোহেতেন যদি সকলো বোৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্য সকলৰ অণ্ডহী-বণ্ডনী হ'ল হেতেন। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ভিতৰত সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ অণ্ডহী-বণ্ডনী আছে আৰু থকাটো স্বাভাৱিক।

মনত ৰখা উচিত হ'ব চাকৰী বিলাক ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ লোকৰ অণ্ডহী-বণ্ডনীৰ দ্বাৰা দিয়া নহয় যোগ্যতাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিহে পায়। গতিকে ৰাজনৈতিকচালৰ যোগে কংগ্ৰেছী সকলক দোষীকৰি ৰাজ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক নিন্দা কৰিলে শাসন যন্ত্ৰ তনকীয়াল নহয়। দোষী জনৰ দোষ ঠিক ধৰণে কৈ প্ৰমাণিত কৰি শাস্তি বিধান কৰিব পাৰিলেহে শাসন যন্ত্ৰ ঠিক হ'ব। গতিকে ঠিক প্ৰমাণিত কথাবোৰ কোৱাটোৱে ৰাষ্ট্ৰনীয়।

শিক্ষাই মানৱ জীৱনৰ চৰিত্ৰ গঠনত সহায় কৰে সেই শিক্ষা গুণ থকা লোকৰ সংখ্যা আমাৰ দেশত কম। সেই কাৰণে বহুতে নজনাকৈয়ে কিছুমান দোষ কৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই ক'ব খোজো যে দৰ্শনাত্মিক দমনত শিক্ষাই বহু সহায় কৰে। গতিকে আমাৰ দেশত শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচলন ইয়াতকৈও বঢ়াই দিব লাগে, যাতে শিক্ষা পাই আমি আটাইয়ে চৰিত্ৰবান হ'ব পাৰো। নহলে দৰ্শনাত্মিক মুখেৰে কৈ দমন কৰিব নোৱাৰিম।

আজি ৰাইজে কংগ্ৰেছৰ ওপৰত শাসনৰ দায়িত্ব দিছে। কিন্তু অফিচাৰবোৰটো আটয়ে কংগ্ৰেছৰ যৰৰ মানুহ নহয়। আন আন ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰো লোক আছে গতিকে কংগ্ৰেছৰ গাত দোষ দিলে নহয়।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : সেইটো কথা কোৱা নাই যে অফিচাৰবোৰ কংগ্ৰেছৰ ঘৰৰ মানহ। কংগ্ৰেছক অফিচাৰবোৰে হয় ভয় কৰে নহয় বেচি সন্মান কৰে আৰু সেই সুবিধাকেই কংগ্ৰেছী সকলে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে।

Shri MAHADEB DAS ; যদি গণতন্ত্ৰ মানে তেনেহলে কংগ্ৰেছৰ কথা মানিবই লাগিব। নিজৰ সন্তানে যদি নোমানে পৰৰ সন্তানে মানিবনে ? এইটো সংবিধানিক কথা যেতিয়া Ruling Partyৰ কথা মানিবই লাগিব।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA · উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেখেতে কথা নুবুজাকৈ এইদৰে অভিযোগ কৰা ভাল নহয়।

Shri MAHADEB DAS : কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ভিতৰত দুৰ্নীতি থাকিব পাৰে। এই দেশখনত নানা ধৰণৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আছে, তাকে সদনত কোন কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কি দোষ কৰিলে তাৰ ঠিক ধৰণে, বাখ্যা কৰি কলেহে তাৰ ওপৰত বিচাৰ কাৰ্য্য ছলাব পাৰে। আমি অপ্ৰমাণিত কথা সদনৰ ভিতৰত নতু বাহিৰতে কোৱা যুগুত নহয়।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : নুবুজি সেইদৰে কথা কোৱা ঠিক নহয়। সদনৰ বাহিৰত কোৱা কথা সদনত উল্লেখ কৰা বুদ্ধি সঙ্গত হোৱা নাই।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : সদনত যিবোৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছিল সেইবোৰ কব। বাহিৰত কোৱা কথা নকব।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : কোৱা জন সভাই কৈছে যে আমাৰ শাসন কাম অতিপাত লোহম গতিত গৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে শাসনকাৰী দলটোৰ ওপৰত মিন্দা কৰিছে। আমিও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছো কিছু ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু পলম হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক কাৰণ গণতন্ত্ৰ মানে পলম হোৱা। যেনে এই দেশত সকলো লোকৰে সমান অধিকাৰ আছে। কোনো কথা এটি Final হব খুজিছে ঠিক সেই সময়তে যদি কোনোবাই আপত্তি কৰে সেইটো প্ৰমাণৰ কাৰণে আকৌ সময় লাগে। এনে ধৰণে পলম হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক তাৰ কাৰণে দোষ নহয়।

আমাৰ প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থাত দোষ ক্ৰটি নোহোৱা নহয়। সেইবোৰ কেনেকৈ ভাল কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ চিন্তা সকলোৱে কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ কাৰোবাৰ অঙহি-বঙহি থাকে আৰু কিবা দোষ ক্ৰটি হলে কোনো আৱীয় সদস্যই হয়টো নীতিৰ ভিতৰত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে তাত তেওঁৰ বিশেষ অপৰাধ নহয়।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED ; আমি অঙহি-বঙহিৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

Shri MAHADEB Das · মধু বাবুৱে কৈছে।

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sorbhog) : Sir, on a point of order Can any single member represent a group specially if he does not happen to be the leader of a group? Mr. Ahmed is repeating the word "Ami", "Ami" is plural, I believe.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : যদি কোনো মন্ত্রীৰ স্বজন প্ৰীতিৰ কথা প্ৰমাণিত কৰিব পাৰে তেন্তে আমিও তেওঁক কব পাৰো যে "দেশতকৈ মোমাই ডাঙৰ নহয়" । আপুনি অন্যায় কাম কৰিছে গতিকে বাহিৰত থাকক ।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday the 15th March, 1963.

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