

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 15

The 21st March, 1959



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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9-30 A.M. on Saturday, the 21st March, 1959.

P R E S E N T

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, seven Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and sixty seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Wholesalers of Skimmed Milk in the State

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked:

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

- (a) Whether there are wholesalers of Skimmed Milk in the State of Assam?
- (b) If so, what are their names and addressess of those dealers?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that for some reason or other the first appointed wholesalers have been replaced?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied:

39. (a)—Yes.

(b)—(1) Messrs. Hindusthan Traders (1951) Private Ltd., Fancy Bazar, Gauhati.

(2) Messrs. Budhai Gaganchandra Rasikranjan Saha, Fancy Bazar, Gauhati.

(c)—Only one of the two parties appointed had to be replaced by Messrs. Budhai Gaganchandra Rasikranjan Saha as the former could not make proper financial arrangements within time.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): ইয়াত যিবিলাক whole saler ব কথ। কোৱা হৈছে তেওঁবিলাকক অসমৰ বিভিন্ন স্থানত দিয়া হৈছেনে নাই নে মাত্ৰ দুই এঠাইত দিয়া হৈছে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Sir the position is this: They are to lift the goods from the State Trading Organisation set up by the Government of India in Delhi.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is whether there are distributing centres all over the country ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Messrs. Budhai Gaganchandra Rasikranjan Saha of Fancy Bazar, Gauhati and Messrs. Hindusthan Traders are the only wholesalers but there are retail sellers in every district.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Whether these agents are appointed for a year only or the same set of people will continue indefinitely ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, State Trading is allotted from time to time but whether the same set of people will continue indefinitely or we will call for application afterwards that we have not decided as yet.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: May I know what quantity of skimmed milk was given to each of the two Agents mentioned by the hon. Minister ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I am not in a position to say exactly how much quantity was allotted to each one of them, but so far as I can remember Messrs. Hindustan Traders was given about 8 lakhs lbs. and the other concern was given about 3 lakhs lbs. These figures, however, may not be exactly accurate as I am speaking only from memory.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Are the Government aware that some of these traders were selling some Skimmed Milk not in accordance with the terms of the specification ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, we saw such a report in the "Natan Assamiya" but when both these parties gave notice on the paper, the Editor of the Natan Assamiya then expressed his regret stating that the allegation was not true.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা Whole Saler ব দোকানলৈ মাল নিবলৈ অহাটো কিমান অসুবিধাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: অসুবিধা হলেও উপায় নাই—কাৰণ whole saler আৰু সকলোতে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কেতিয়াবা Retailers বিলাকে কলিকতাৰ পৰা মাল আনিব লগা হয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে কৰিবৰ কি উপায় আছে।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অসমৰ কাৰণে কিমান 'ক'টা' কেতিয়াৰ পৰা দিছে আৰু whole saler কেতিয়াৰ পৰা নিযুক্ত হৈছে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): মাত্ৰ এই বছৰৰ পৰা। whole saler নিযুক্ত কৰাৰ আগতে Import restriction নাছিল। Import restriction হোৱাৰ পিচত—State Trading Corporation ৰ জৰিয়তে গাঁথীৰ আনিব লগা হৈছে আৰু whole saler appoint কৰি distribute কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA: Whole saler চৰকাৰে বি কেইজন নিযুক্ত কৰিছে—তেওঁলোকক প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমা বা জিলাত কৰাব কিবা বাধা আছে নেকি?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHODHURY: এইটো State Trading Corporation এ agree নকৰিব পাৰে। এইটো অসুবিধাজনকও। দুই এজন whole saler ৰ জৰিয়তে মাল Distribute কৰিলে ভাল হব।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA: whole saler বিলাকৰ পৰা সময় মতে গাঁথীৰ নোপোৱাত retail-saler বিলাক ২-৩ বাৰ ওৱাহাট্টলৈ আহিব লগা হয়। এই অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: M/S. Hindusthan Traders Private Ltd. কোম্পানীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এনেকুৱা আপত্তি আহিছে যে কেইবাবাৰো গাঁথীৰ যোগান ধৰা নাই। সেইটো enquiry কৰা হৈছে।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Whether any of these two Agents was allowed free sale of Skimmed Milk in Calcutta or in any other place, and if so, who is that Agent?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: No free sale was allowed outside the State to any of the dealers. But under the terms of the Contract if the allottees do not lift the goods in times, then in order to avoid deterioration the Agents have the right to sell them in the open market.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that one of the Agents sold about 3 hundred lbs. of Skimmed Milk in open market?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: That may be so under the circumstances I have already explained to the House.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Are not the permit-holders of each District required to report to the Deputy Commissioner that they have got the permits and then are they not required to fill up some forms furnishing certain requisite particulars regarding the selling price, etc.?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give you exactly the details of the terms and conditions imposed by the Deputy Commissioners, but these permit holders for Skimmed Milk are selected by the Deputy Commissioners themselves under the terms and conditions and the rates fixed by the Government.

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : Skimmed Milk का कारोबार करने के लिये किस साल केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओरसे Whole saler नियुक्त किया गया ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : क्या सरकार यह जानती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से Skimmed Milk का दाम तथा quota निर्धारित होनपर भी हमारे राज्यमें बहुत ज्यादा दामों में Skimmed Milk की बिक्री हो रही है ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : जी हाँ, Skimmed Milk का दाम केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओरसे निर्धारित किया हुआ है। किन्तु हमें इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि ज्यादा दामों में Skimmed Milk बेचा जा रहा है। अगर Member साहब को इसकी जानकारी हो, तो वे हमें बतायें ताकि हम enquiry तथा उचित कारवाई कर सकें !

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि Skimmed Milk बेचन के लिये सरकार की ओर से imposed किया गया है क्या ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Imposition की कोई बात नहीं है, हमारे State में इस चीज़की मांग है इसीलिये यह लाया जाता है।

Number of Factories and Factory Inspectors in Assam

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*40. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the number of different factories in Assam and what is the number of Factory Inspectors ?
- (b) Whether all the factories were inspected during the last year ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether the Chief Inspector of Factories has been appointed ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

40. (a)—Number of factories—1,163 including 9 registered in the year 1959.

Number of Inspectors—6 including Chief Inspector of Factories and the Medical Inspector of Factories.

(b)—No.

(c)—The inspection could not be completed for want of adequate staff.

(d)—A whole-time Chief Inspector of Factories has been appointed with effect from 1st March 1959. Prior to that the Labour Commissioner was functioning as the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোৱা বছৰ এই সদনতা শ্ৰীযুত হৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাজ্যত কিমান ফেক্টৰী Inspection হৈছে বুলি সোধা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত চৰকাৰে উত্তৰ দিছিল ৪২৪ টা বুলি। কিন্তু এতিয়া মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ফেক্টৰী বিলাকৰ Inspection ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব আৰু দুশ কেইটা মান Inspection কৰা হৈছে বুলিছে, বাকী বিলাকে বাবে নিয়মিত ভাবে Inspection হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে Inspector নিযুক্ত কৰিবনে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Actually the number of factories was 1535 and that shows that 628 factories were not inspected. If we take the rate of 135 factories per Inspector, and leave out the Chief Inspector and the Medical Inspector, that shows clearly that we require a much larger number of Inspectors so that all inspection can be completed. The second difficulty is lack of conveyance which is also one of the reasons why a larger number of inspections could not be undertaken. This matter has been taken up with Finance.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: বৰ্তমান কেইজন Factory Inspector আছে আৰু কেইজনে ইন্সপেক্টাৰ খোজা নাই?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already given the number of inspectors 6.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: মই জানিব খুজিছো কেইজনে কাম কৰি আছে। ছয় জনৰ ভিতৰত কেইজনে কাম কৰিব খোজা নাই?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is another question. So far as the number is concerned, the hon. Minister has given the no. 6. What is the next question?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: যোৱা পে' কমিটিয়ে Inspector বিলাকৰ পে' ২৫০ টকাৰ ঠাইত ২২৫ টকালৈ কমাই দিয়াৰ কাৰণেই নেকি এই বিভাগলৈ মানুহ আহিব নোখোজে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is true that unfortunately, the Pay Committee reduced the scales of certain officers of the Labour Department. This has been working as a great deterrent even in finding technical persons for this job and it is also working as a deterrent to the efficiency of the staff. This matter also is being taken up with Finance.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : How many Factory Inspectors are proposed to be appointed and when will they be appointed ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : That will depend on the numbers sanctioned by Finance.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Is there any allotment of inspection work for each Inspector of Factories ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : There is no allotment of work as such but the appointment and posting of officers is such that they are placed in particular areas and complete the inspection work.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : Factory বিলাক Regularly Inspection নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে এটা নেকি কাছাৰ জিলাৰ চাহ বাগিচা বিলাক un-Economic হৈ আছে ? কাৰণ এই চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকে অতি পুৰণা ধৰণৰ মেচিনেৰী বিলাক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আছে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, it is true that uneconomicalness in Cachar gardens is to some extent depend on the factories but there are many more causes than one as to why these have become uneconomical.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : In view of the accidents that have taken place in a large number of factories, will Government expedite to appoint the Factory Inspectors ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : We are taking urgent steps in the direction.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Regarding Question No. 40 (d), may I know who had been appointed as Chief Inspector of Factories and what is his pay scale ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Mr. Barua has been appointed as Chief Inspector of Factories and regarding his exact pay scale, I require a notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Can Government safeguard the safety of the workers from accidents by appointment of more Inspectors ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Yes Sir, because Inspectors take steps so that the dangers can be foreseen and prevented.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : Factory Inspector বিলাকৰ Technical qualification কি ? একে qualification থকা P.W.D. বা Electrical বিভাগত কাম কৰা কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকৰ দৰ্শন্য নিৰিখ কি ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants to know the qualification of the Factory Inspectors.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The qualification is Mechanical Engineering.

Mr. SPEAKER : Does their pay scale compares well with those Engineers working in the Public Works Department ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Unfortunately, the pay scale of Factory Inspectors has been reduced. The pay scale of the factory Inspectors should be equal, if not better than that of the Public Works Department because the chances of promotion in this Department are much less than in any other Departments.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): What is the work-load of the Factory Inspector in a year?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have said that 150 factories could be inspected by each. That shows that our staff is short.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Do they undergo any training?

Mr. SPEAKER: They are all trained engineers. He said that.

Rice Mills in the State

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that it is the decision of Government not to grant any more licence to establish Rice Mills in the State?

(b) If so, how Messrs. Khandawalal Rice and Flour Mills obtained a licence last year from this Government?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the application of Sree Seniram Sarma, P. O. Dhekial, Golaghat for a smaller Mill was rejected?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

41. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No licence was issued to Messrs. Khandawalal Rice and Flour Mills, Golaghat by the Government last year.

(c)—Yes.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) How did this rice mill is now running without licence ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : This rice mill was in existence during the de-control period. It required no license. Now after the imposition of control, the mill requires a license. Hence they filed a petition to the Government asking for license. And the matter is now under enquiry.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) Under what provision of the these licenses are required for starting rice mills ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, the Central Government passed an Act regulating the issue of licenses to these mills. We have the Assam food grain (licensing and Control) order.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Regarding Question 41(b) can I take it that without a license the mill is being run and that the mill has applied for a license now ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The party applied for a license after control order came into force.

Mr. SPEAKER : His question is whether the mill continues to run without a license.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The position is this. Upto 7th Janury, 1958, all mills were continued without license. From the next day they were required to have licenses. All Mills in the State had or have applied for lincenses some cases are] under enquiry and in some cases, licenses have already been issued. In so far as this particular case is concerned, a license would have been issued in normal course on the basis of the report of the local officer but this could not be done becuse a hon. Member of this House made certain grievances about this rice mill in a meeting of the Congress whereupon the issue of a license was with-held. The matter is now under enquiry.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : This mill was also in existence but why its production was prevented. The mill belongs to one Seniram Sarma.

Mr. SPEAKER : May I bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that no impression should be created in the House that any hon. Member is pushing a case of any individual person.

Shri SARBSWAR BORDOLOI : I am not trying to push the case on any individual through my question.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As far I remember this is a case which the person concerned applied to give him permission to start a new mill. No such will was in existence the Subdivisional Officer Golaghat did not mention about this mill in the list of those mills which were set up during the decontrol period.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : Sir, is there any provision of penalty for running a mill without a license ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Certainly, Sir, one is liable to prosecution.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhimpur): May I know, Sir, whether a mill with the license can be transferred from one place to another?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, a mill is transferrable under the Transfer of Property Act.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): The Minister has said that a mill can be transferrable from one place to another. May I know, Sir, whether at the time of issue of license the place is not fixed to start the mill?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The place is fixed, but the mill may be allowed to be transferred to another place under certain circumstances. Each and every case is decided on its own merit. A license is not transferrable as a matter of right.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it allowed to be transferred from one district to another district?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is no bar.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): May I know, Sir, in how many cases such penalty was imposed?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have not got the information at the moment. We have asked every Deputy Commissioner and Subdivisional Officer to be very vigilant and also to prosecute people who would be found running mills without license.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): जहाँ जहाँ धान का पदावर ज्यादा है और साथ ही नयी मिलों की आवश्यकता है उन स्थानों में नयी मिलें बैटाने के लिये सरकार सोच रही है क्या?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I do not know whether this can arise.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): चूंकि सरकार इस सिद्धान्त पर उपनीत हुई है कि हमारे राज्यमें ढ़ेंकी चावल का प्रचलन ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा हो इसलिए चावल मिलों की संख्या घटा देने के लिये सरकार सोच रही है क्या?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: जी हाँ, इसी लिए नयी मिल के लिए permission नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

Scarcity of papers in Assam

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-west) asked :

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

- (a) The reasons of scarcity of papers in Assam ?
- (b) Will this scarcity be overcome ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the prices of papers are too high for poor school boys ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that for want of papers, some of the press have practically stopped printing works ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

42. (a)—The control over the price of paper was withdrawn in July 1950 and since then the trade is carried purely on private trade account. For some time past, there have been reports regarding the scarcity of paper. The scarcity of paper has, of late, assumed an All-India character owing to the reduction in imports. India is said to be not self-sufficient in paper production.

(b)—Paper being a decontrolled commodity, the State Government cannot say if the shortage can be overcome. The matter has, however, been taken up with the Government of India for advice regarding the steps to be taken for ensuring proper distribution at prices fixed and their reply is awaited.

(c)—Reports have been received about high price of paper which is very likely to affect the poor school boys.

(d)—Government have no information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : May I know where there is any fixed price for paper ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is decontrolled commodity so there is no controlled price for this. But mills have their fixed prices, I understand. But when we called for the prices list, then most of the companies did not co-operate with the Government in the matter saying that this was their trade secret.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, may I know whether the Government would take up this matter with the Government of India to import paper at a cheaper rate for distribution amongst the students through the respective educational institutions so that the students cannot suffer for the price ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): We have no such proposal. Import is a central subject. We do not want to advise the Government of India to import paper from outside. However we took up the whole question with the Government of India requesting them rate to advise us as to how we can ensure available of paper at reasonable in this State.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know, Sir, when the Government took up this matter with the Government of India ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: On 24th January 1959.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): क्या सरकार यह सोच रही है कि जहाँ जहाँ hand made paper बनाना शुरू हुआ है उन संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय ताकि hand made paper को प्रोत्साहन मिल और कागज का अभाव दूर होने में सहायता पहुँचे ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice of this question as this matter is dealt with by the Cottage Industries Department.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Status and scales of pay of the employees of the acquired estates in the Goalpara District

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)
asked :

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

- (a) What is the status and scale of the pay of the employees of the acquired estates in the Goalpara District ?
- (b) Whether they have been recognised as Government employees ?
- (c) If so, whether they have been allowed to enjoy all privileges and benefits of a Government employee ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the recognised officers were offered the pay of the lower grade though they had been appointed at the higher cadre with higher pay-scale by the Government ?

- (e) Whether it is a fact that the managers and Assistant Managers were the first grade and second grade officers respectively under Court of Wards Estate ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the terms and conditions of their re-appointment by the Government after acquisition of the estate allowed them to hold their appointment at such rate and remuneration as they were enjoying just before vesting the estate in the State ?
- (g) If so, why the reply to (f) above is in the affirmative whether it is a fact that some privileges are being denied to them now ?
- (h) If so, why ?
- (i) Whether some services in the acquired estates are treated as foreign services ?
- (j) If not, why managers of the acquired estates are still being allowed to draw their foreign service allowances ?
- (k) Whether it is a fact that a new scheme is being drawn up for the employees of the acquired estates and if so, when the implementation of the new scheme is expected ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

114. (a)—Their status is under examination.

They have been retained by Government on their existing pay as well as existing allowances they enjoyed under the ex-proprietors pending refixation of their pay scales by Government. An interim relief of Rs.10 has been given to employees drawing less than Rs. 100.

In the case of forest employees, they have been taken over by the Forest Department and are being fitted in to the Departmental scales.

(b)—The question of recognition of these employees as regular Government servants is under examination of the Government.

(c)—They do not enjoy all such privileges.

(d)—Question is not clear. Employees of ex-proprietors were allowed to draw the same salary they were getting at the time of acquisition.

(e)—Managers under Court of Wards used to be appointed from Extra Assistant Commissioner or Sub-Deputy Collector. The Extra Assistant Commissioners were treated as first grade officer, and Sub-Deputy Collector were treated as second grade officers. Assistant Managers were not recruited from Government Offices and they were governed by Fundamental Rules and Subsidiary Rules. For Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance they were third grade officers upto Rs. 250 per month as salary and above that they become second grade officer.

(f)—As in (a) above.

(g)&(h)—Yes, some privileges such as grant of land for construction of their houses, free fuel and timber from forest, free medical treatment to the family members, agricultural land for maintenance of family, bonus on collection, occasional monetary help for marriage and sradha ceremony etc., are not given as these are not admissible under the terms of appointment.

(i)—No.

(j)—The Managers of the acquired estates draw no such allowance.

(k)—Yes. All efforts are being made for the finalisation of the scheme without delay.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Sir, in Answer (a) it is stated here: "They have been retained by Government on their existing pay as well as existing allowances" but again in Answer (e) it is stated that "For travelling allowance and dearness allowance they were third grade officers upto Rs. 250 per month as salary....." May I know the reason of curtailing the Travelling Allowance of the Assistant Managers who were drawing less than Rs. 250 per month?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Nothing has been reduced, they used to get according to that rate.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: Sir, are the Government aware that some Assistant Managers are not drawing their Travelling Allowance for more than one year?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: If individual cases are brought to my notice I can enquire into them.

Detection of Liquor Cases in Gossaigaon Thana Areas

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon) asked :

115. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise Department be pleased to state—

- (a) How many liquor cases were detected in the course of the last six months in the Gossaigaon Thana area ?
- (b) Whether all these cases have been tried in the Court ?
- (c) If not, how many cases are still pending ?
- (d) Whether Excise Police are empowered to enter in the house when the owner of the house is absent or when there are only women in the house ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied :

115. (a)—61 cases between 1st August 1958 and 31st January 1959.

(b)—No, only 33 cases have been tried so far.

(c)—28.

(d)—By “Excise Police” the member probably means “Excise peones”. If so, the reply is in the affirmative provided they do so under the orders of the officer on the spot.

Private land acquired at Gauhati for construction of the office of the District Transport Officer, Gauhati

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

116. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a plot of private land in Gauhati was acquired for construction of a departmental building for the office of the District Transport Officer, Kamrup ?
- (b) What was the area of the land acquired and what was the price paid for the acquisition ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that the plot of land was acquired at the initiative of a person who was not the real owner of the land ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the land was acquired and compensation paid without the knowledge of the real owner ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the value of the land to the tune of about Rs.46,000 was paid to the person sometime in 1956 without obtaining possession of the land ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Government now is to relinquish the land to the real owner ?
- (g) What amount has been realised from the person to whom the price of the land was paid ?
- (h) What steps Government have taken against those officers who were responsible for this deal ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that no plot of land has yet been provided for the office of the District Transport Officer and consequently the Budget allotment of Rs. 30,000 for construction of the departmental building is being lapsed every year?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

116. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Area of the land acquired was 2 Ks. 13 Ls. The cost of acquisition of land together with houses on it was Rs.43,040.25 N.P. and was paid to the claimant Sri Prabhat Chandra Deka.

(c)—No.

(d)—The land stands in the name of the son Shri P.C. Deka, but the houses stand in the name of the father Shri A.R. Deka in the Municipal Register and the latter is in occupation. But the entire matter is now subjudice before the Hon'ble High Court.

(e)—Rupees 43,040.25 N.P. was paid on 22nd August 1957 before obtaining possession.

(f), (g) & (h)—Order of requisition was set aside in appeal. The matter is now subjudice in Hon'ble High Court. So all action has been stayed in the matter.

(i)—Appellate order releasing the land having been passed on 5th December 1958, a new plot has not yet been found for construction of the office building and the Budget provisions are remaining unutilised.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Before obtaining possession of the land in question, may I ask why the amount was paid ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That was an anomaly. That was done by the local officer.

Mr. SPEAKER: Probably, before the present Minister was in charge of this department.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: No, Sir. I heard the appeal and allowed the appeal and the party has gone to the High Court.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): When the father was the owner of the house and the plot of land, why the cost was not paid to the owner and paid to the son, who was not the owner ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The father was the owner and in fact notice for acquisition was served on him but at the time of payment of compensation no information was given to him. As the father did not get the money he appealed to me and I allowed the appeal and now the son who took the money has gone to the High Court.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Regarding (b), what was the amount paid for the house and what was the amount paid for the land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: All these papers are now in the High Court, so I cannot give the information.

Mr. SPEAKER: For my clarification how the valuation of land is assessed for compensation ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: When a land is acquired the market value of the land as compensation *plus* 15 per cent of the same as additional compensation is given but if it is required the 15 per cent for additional compensation is now given.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): This is perhaps not subjudice. Is it a fact that the case was disposed of day-before yesterday ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: We have not been informed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Are the Government lawyers for this case not to inform the Government the result of the case ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Probably the information is on the way. The Minister is not a practising lawyer as the hon. Member putting the question so he has heard of it immediately after the decision of the High Court.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rambur): Is it a fact that when the land was requisitioned by the Deputy Commissioner then an appeal was pending before the Minister, which was filed by the father of the so called owner son ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is the appeal which I heard and in that appeal the father won the case.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: May I know whether that appeal was sent back to the Deputy Commissioner and for that reason the appeal was pending for a long time ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The appeal was first filed to the Transport Minister who wanted to call for a report from the Deputy Commissioner but in the fact that did not go. There was some delay in transfer of the case from the Minister, Transport to Minister, Revenue.

Total cost involved on Anti-Corruption Branch and the number of cases dealt with

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

117. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The total cost involved on the Anti-Corruption Branch during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?
- (b) The number of cases of corruption enquired into during these years and the number of cases in which chargeheets were submitted ?
- (c) In how many cases where chargesheets were given, ended in conviction and how many of the cases enquired into were dealt with departmentally ?
- (d) Who is the head of this branch and what are the outstanding achievements of this branch to justify its further continuance ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

117. (a)—The total cost involved on the Anti-Corruption Branch is as follows :—

1956-57	...	...	Rs. 1,49,951
1957-58	...	...	Rs. 1,43,901
1958-59	...	..	Rs. 1,53,068 (estimated).

(b) & (c)—The following statement gives the particulars asked for—

	1956	1957	1958
(i) Number of cases enquired into.	104	164	168
(ii) Number of cases in which chargesheets were submitted.	1	...	1
(iii) Convicted	1	...	...
(iv) Acquitted ... ..	...	...	...
(v) Pending in court ... ..	...	...	1
(vi) Pending enquiry ... ..	...	7	4
(vii) Number of cases departmentally dealt with.	24	36	20

(The figures are maintained according to calendar year).

(d)—Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., Assam is in-charge of Anti-Corruption Branch.

There is necessity to continue Anti-Corruption Branch and the achievement of the Branch is to be considered not merely by figures but also by taking into consideration the difficult circumstances under which the Branch has to function. The cases are reported at a stage which is late and evidentiary value of the cases is not of such type that cases may be taken to the court. Further the cases of bribery in which both giver and taker are equally liable are of peculiar nature and the direct evidence which is essential in a court prosecution is seldom available. However to make the Branch more effective the entire organisation is being re-organised and the Government have sanctioned a whole-time Special Superintendent of Police and some other staff. It is hoped that this will result in considerable improvement in its achievement.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): When the number of cases enquired into is in 1956—104, 1957—164 and 1958—168 and against these cases only in two cases chargesheets were submitted and in one case convicted, in 1957 and 1958 there no convictions, and this shows the department is doing nothing, do not the Government think of abolishing this Department altogether ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance for the Chief Minister): The hon. Member should see that in reply to (b) and (c) under column (vii) it has been stated that a considerable number of cases were departmentally dealt with. Further these cases are mostly enquired into on anonymous allegations and many of these cases could not be taken to the court because evidence was not forthcoming.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): So what is the use of involving such expenditure of more than 1½ lakhs for 1958-59 by keeping a department who is not doing sufficient work?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: There is necessity for keeping this department, although for want of sufficient evidence many cases could not be taken to the Court. This department is doing useful work and departmental actions have been taken in many cases when the allegations were found true.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): In reply to (d), it is stated "Further the cases of bribery in which giver and taker are equally liable are of peculiar nature and the direct evidence which is essential in a court prosecution is seldom available."

বেল বয়ায় ২ বজাত হাকিমেন দিন দিয়ে কান হয় ১২ বজাটই, দুপইছ নিদিলে ১টা ৫৮ মিনিটতো নোলায়, বাতি খুপিবলগা হয়—খবচ বাবে এই বিলাক চবকাৰে মন কৰিছেনে?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The Government is aware that we cannot do it unless and until some one comes forward to give positive information that such bribe is taken one.

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: এইবিলাক দুনীতি যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কৰে, তেওঁলোকৰ Anti-corruption বিভাগৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থাকে নেকি?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I am not aware of it.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Is it a fact that due to lack of effectiveness of the department, cases could not be initiated in the courts?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Not due to lack of effectiveness but, as I have already explained, these investigations are done generally on the basis of anonymous letters as at the time of giving evidence no one comes forward to give evidence.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): क्या हमारी सरकार यह महसूस कर रही है कि Anti-corruption विभाग में ही जो corruption चल रहा है उसपर विचार करनेके लिये तथा इस corruption को check करने के लिये और किसी department की जरूरत है?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: जी हां इस बारेमें हमारी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य जी की कोई जानकारी है तो हमें बतानेकी मेहरबानी करें ताकि हम इसपर कारवाई कर सकें।

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether those people who are becoming corrupt have any previous contact with the Anti-Corruption Department ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : I am not aware.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether Government is aware that it has become the order of the day to create situation in most of the district offices, for example Dibrugarh, to realize undue money from the poor people ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : As I have said this question of eradication of corruption can be effectively tackled only with the co-operation of the people. If people come forward and give evidence regarding corruption, we can take action. The hon. Members should help creating public opinion that those who have any grievance should have the strength to come forward and give evidence against these persons demanding bribe.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Is the Government satisfied with the type of co-operation that some people give now by giving some bribes or presents to the officers just to get the work done ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I have no personal knowledge of such cases, but, if my Friend has any personal knowledge that some persons are giving these presents let him give information and I shall have the matter enquired into.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : Reply (d) ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে Anti-corruption বিভাগৰ ভাৰ আগতে D.I.G. ৰ হাতত আছিল, এতিয়া গোটেই বিভাগটোৰ দায়িত্ব এজন S.S.P. ৰ হাতত দিছে—আমাৰ I. G. P. চাহাবে কৈছে যে আমাৰ গোটেই পুলিচ বিভাগটোয়েই corrupted—এতিয়া এই corruption দূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে এজন S.S.P. ৰ হাতত দিছে—কিন্তু, তেওঁৰ ওপৰালা corrupted হলে কি কৰিব, গতিকে Public Service Commission ৰ নিচিনা এটা independent Body ৰ হাতত দিয়া উচিত বুলি চৰকাৰে নাতাবেনে ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : This has been wrongly interpreted. I. G. P. did not say that the entire Police Department is corrupt. He said that in Police Department also like in many other departments there are cases of corruption and he will see that those persons are eliminated. Because this department is interested with this work, it has been considered necessary that some senior officers should be put in charge of this department.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Are Government satisfied that so far as eradication of corruption in lower rank of Government servants is concerned, the Anti-Corruption Department cannot be effective unless and until these lower grades are given the minimum subsistence payment ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : It all depends upon the individuals concerned. Even persons taking adequate salary are sometime found indulging in these activities.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): With regard to question 116, may I make one clarification? My Friend Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya said that the case was disposed by the High Court yesterday but that is not correct.

Mr. SPEAKER: When the Minister gives an incorrect information that would be corrected, but I do not know what to do when a private Member gives such an information?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): I accept it when the Minister has said.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): What the hon. Minister wanted to say is that the information at the disposal of the hon. Member is not correct. He has ascertained it from the Advocate General.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Regarding 117 (b) & (c). From the reply it appears that out of 168 cases in 1958, only in one case chargesheet was submitted. Will the Minister consider the advisability of placing the materials that have been found out after investigation, before the L. R. or such other legal authorities so that it can be found out whether there is a case for prosecution?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: All the reports submitted by the officers concerned will be scrutinised by the L.R.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Do Government hope as mentioned in their answer at (d) to make the Anti-Corruption Branch more effective after these appointments?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: We are trying all these methods to make the Branch effective and let us see what will be the result.

Stock of Medicines and Apparatus in certain Dispensaries in Nowgong District

Maulavi Md. NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) asked :

118. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that many of the Dispensaries, *viz.*, Nowgong Civil Hospital, Dhing, Nonoi, Jaluguti, Laharighat, Purnigudam, Silghat, Batadraba and such other dispensaries in the District of Nowgong are going without sufficient stock of medicines and apparatus?

(b) Whether Government is aware that most cases the poorer ailing people are given prescriptions to buy medicines elsewhere which they cannot afford and that the suffering people sometimes become reluctant to take medicines from the dispensary thinking that the medicine is not genuine?

- (c) Whether Government will provide required stock of medicine and apparatus to each dispensary ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

118. (a)—No.

(b)—No complaint has been received so far to the effect that the medicines distributed from the dispensaries are not genuine. In so far as prescriptions are concerned, such prescriptions may be given sometimes but for such medicines only which are not generally stocked in the Dispensaries.

(c)—Does not arise as Government provide medicine and apparatus to the State Dispensaries according to requirements. For Local Board dispensaries Government give grant-in-aid for medicine and equipment, etc., to the Local Boards which they distribute to the dispensaries concerned.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) : The answer to question 118(a) is "No", That means Government did not know. Will Government try to know whether.....

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : So far we are not aware of that.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM : Will they try to know ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Did Government make an inquiry whether there was any shortage of medicine ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : There was no such inquiry. I will look into the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER : When there is a question that should be treated as a complaint and enquiry should be made and when a question is put before the House and Government reply "We do not know", then the very purpose of the question is frustrated.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar) : Sir, my question is with regard to the medicines and apparatus. Whether Government give apparatus to the district and Local Board's hospitals.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : In so far as State Government dispensaries are concerned, we supply necessary apparatus and medicine. Here the question referred is to the dispensaries managed by the Local Board.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar): May I know whether any apparatus has been given to the Kuoritol dispensary?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): I require notice of this Sir.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know Sir, whether there is any Central Stock of Medicine in our State?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: We regularly submit indents Central Stores at Calcutta.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing): May I know whether Nowgong Civil Hospital is managed by a district committee?

Mr. SPEAKER: There is an amount of confusion in the minds of the hon. Members. The question is whether the Nowgong Civil Hospital is a Local Board Hospital or Government Hospital?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: This is a Government Hospital.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM: May I know whether there is any committee for the Nowgong Civil Hospital?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: There may be a committee. I shall enquire into it.

Location of the Court of the Magistrate and the Supply office at Nalbari in the two hired houses

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

119. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that the court of the Magistrate at Nalbari with the Supply office is at present located in the same house which is extremely on congested?

(b) Whether Government propose to construct a suitable court building at Nalbari which will accommodate the supply staff also?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

119. (a)—The court of the Magistrate, Nalbari and his office with the Supply office are accommodated in two hired houses at present.

(b)—Not at present as the construction of the court building depends on availability of funds.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari-East) : May I know whether there is actually some congestion in the court of the Magistrate at Nalbari ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : There may be some congestion.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think the question has been replied. The question is whether the court of the Magistrate at Nalbari and also the Supply office have been located in the same house and if so there has been any congestion ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Sir, it is fact that the Court of the Magistrate, Nalbari and his office with the supply office are accommodated in two hired houses and as such there may be actually some congestions.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY : May I know Sir, when the fund will be available ? Who is the authority to sanction the grant for the construction of the court building at Nalbari ?

Mr. SPEAKER : This question does not arise. Government is the authority.

Improvement of Poultry in the State

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) asked :

120. Will the Minister in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is taking any step for improvement of poultry in our State ?

(b) If so, whether there is any tangible improvement ?

(c) Whether there is any duck rearing Centre in our State managed either by Government or by any private concern.

(d) Whether Government is aware that there is prospect for duck rearing in our State which is very suitable for the purpose ?

(e) If so, what steps Government is taking for the improvement of duck rearing ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-Charge Veterinary) replied :

120. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, there has been tangible improvement.

(c)—Yes, there is a Government duck rearing farm at Barapeta.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Steps taken are:—

- (i) From the duck rearing Farm at Barapeta, ducks and drakes and eggs for hatching purpose are distributed to the intending duck rearers.
- (ii) 3 new poultry-cum-duck rearing Farms at Hailakandi, Sibsagar and Ghoongoor (Cachar) are being opened during remaining period of Second Five Year Plan.
- (iii) In order to encourage people to take up the duck rearing industry, the Government are issuing grants-in-aid either in cash or in kind.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Is it fact that the Government is opening 3 poultry farms in Hailakandi.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): It is yet to be opened.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): হাঁহ কুকুরা পালন কৰা কামটো প্ৰকৃততে তিবোতা মানুহৰ কাম তথাপি এই Poultry Farm বিলাকত দক্ষত আৰম্ভ মতা মানুহ বিলাকক নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে কিয়? (হাঁহি)

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: ইমান দিন মতা মানুহে খাটি আহিছে সেইকাৰণে এতিয়াও খাটি আছে।

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): In regard to question (iii) under (e) May I know whether aid was given in cash or in kind?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice, Sir.

Arrest of persons in certain Villages of Lahing Mouza Jorhat Subdivision by Teok police

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

121. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that on the 19th January, 1959, Teok Police with armed forces,

arrested and beaten some persons of the villages Lunpuria, Gakhirkhowa, Hindugaon, Kaliapani etc., in Lahing Mouza, Teok Circle, Jorhat Sub-division ?

(b) What are their offences and under what sections they were arrested and beaten ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that some other persons of the said villages were called to the police station, verbally by the Teok Police ?

(d) If so, why ?

(e) Whether there is any provision any where in the rules or law to call any person verbally to the police station on official matters ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

121. (a) & (b)—Raids with armed Constables were conducted at Lakhunakhown, Lonpuria, Hindugaon and Gakhirkhowa villages on 19th January, 1959 in connection with case Nos. 11 (11) 58, under Section 144/379 Indian Penal Code and 6 (1) 59, under Section 395, Indian Penal Code of Teok Police Station and 23 (1) 59, under Section 395, Indian Penal Code of Golaghat Police Station. Sarvashri Toseshwar Gogoi, Bhogeswar Gogoi, Sonaram Gogoi, Budheswar Gogoi, Padeswar Gogoi and Gangadhar Gogoi were arrested in connection with Teok Police Station case No. 11 (11) 58 and were released on bail. Nobody was beaten or ill-treated. Case No. 11 (11) 58 was lodged by Shri Muralichand Brahmin of Baishahabi Tea Estate alleging theft of paddy from his Lonpuria paddy land naming the accused persons.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Who are the persons accused under Adhiars Act and who are the persons entitled to get 4/5th share of the crop under the said Act ? Will the Government enquire whether some persons were actually beaten ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : We require notice, Sir. As regards the last question, we will enquire into the matter.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : It is very pertinent question, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister says he will enquire into the matter.

Steps taken to check the flood caused by the rivers Mara-Pagladiya and Laudingijan near Tihu

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

122. Will the Minister-in-charge of Embankment and Drainage Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Minister-in-charge visited the river Mara-pagladiya and Laudingijan near Tihu ?
- (b) If so, when ?
- (c) What steps have been taken by Government to check floods to protect crops and properties of the affected areas caused by the river Mara-Pagladiya and Laudingijan ?
- (d) Whether any steps have been taken to survey the above river ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) replied :

122. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In June, 1958.

(c)—The problems are under investigation. Flood water of Laudingijan a local drianage channel which becomes lively only during rains does more good than harm to the paddy fields through which the streamlet runs and its flood water spreads out. The area affected by Mara-Pagla-diya floods is a lowlying flood retention basin and as such its flood problems are rather complicated and interlinked with control of floods in the entire main Pagladiya basin. When funds become available and the upper reaches of main Pagladiya river are embanked for which widening of the bridge over Pagladiya on North Trunk Road is necessary, floods spills mainly responsible for floods in this low area will be stopped entering the area and its flood problems will be greatly minimised.

(d)—Hydrological survey of the river is being carried out for drawing up irrigation schemes in the area and the flood problems are also being studied along-with.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : In reply to (e) it has been said (The hon. Member started reading the reply).

Mr. SPEAKER : Hon. Member need not read the whole reply. He may state his supplementary.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS : May I know whether the Additional Director of Agriculture has forwarded a letter the Executive Engineer?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot say off-hand now. I shall look into it.

Damage done to Crops by the flood of the rivers Buradia and Tihu

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

123. Will the Minister-in-charge of Embankment and Drainage be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the flood of the rivers Buradia and Tihu have caused great harm to the crops of the area ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken to check the floods in the above mentioned areas ?

(c) If not, why not ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) replied :

123. (a)—No appreciable harm has caused to the crops of these areas as the flooding by these rivers are of a minor nature.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

Completion of Hazua-Bhuyapara Road, Anchali-Batabria Road, Nawsali-Rampur Road and Suderi-Sathisamka up to Maderghat Road

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

124. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that (1) Hazua-Bhuyapara Road, (2) Anchali-Batabari Road, (3) Nawsali-Rampur Road, (4) Saderi-Sathisamka up to Maderghat Road are not completed though the Roads were taken up during the First Five Year Plan Period ?
- (b) Whether these Roads are in the Tribal Areas?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that those Roads were sanctioned out of Article 275 Grants ?
- (d) Whether it is within the enunciated principle of the Government to develop roads and communication of Backward Tribal Areas ?
- (e) Why those roads have not yet been completed ?
- (f) Whether Government will specially consider to take steps to complete the roads stated above ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. and B.)] replied :

124. (a)—Nos. 1 and 4 have been taken up under Article 275. No. 2 has been taken up under Central Road Fund (Allocation) Petrol Tax Project. No. 3 has been taken up under 30 lakh Programme-State Revenue. All these Roads were taken up under Second Five Year Plan and will be completed during the Plan period.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Nos. 1 and 4 were sanctioned out of Article 275. No. 2 was sanctioned out of Central Road Fund (Allocation) and No. 3 was sanctioned out of State Revenue.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—These are Plan Projects. They are expected to be completed during the current plan period.

(f)—Yes. Government are taken steps to complete these roads according to the availability of funds.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi): ইয়াত

(d) ত কোৱা মতে টাইবেল অঞ্চলৰ বাতৰতৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে তৎপৰতাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাটো চৰকাৰৰ নীতি নহয়নে?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D.): হয়, চৰকাৰে তাকেই কৰি আছে।

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): May I know whether there was any complaint regarding change of alignment for the Hazua Bhuyapara Road ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Yes. On receipt of public complaint for changing of original alignment for the Hazua-Bhuyapara Road, report has been called for from the Executive Engineer and it appears from his report that no change is necessary as the road is to pass through all the villages concerned. Accordingly, a reply was given to Sri Tilok Ch. Sudhakar C/O. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar, Member, Legislative Assembly on 21st March 1958.

Regarding housing of the offices of the District Transport officers

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked:

125. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the State Transport Department has its own building for housing the Offices of the District Transport Officers and if so, in what places ?
- (b) What is the amount paid annually as rent for District Transport Officer's Offices District by District ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware of the unhealthy and insanitary condition of the District Transport Officer's Office at Gauhati ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware of the congestion of the District Transport Officer's Office at Gauhati and if so, what steps have been taken to remove this difficulty ?

(e) What is the present strength of staff in the Gauhati District Transport Officer's Office and what is the sanctioned strength (to be shown category-wise) ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

125. (a)—Silchar District Transport Officer's office is only located in a Departmental Building. The District Transport Officer's Offices at Dibrugarh and Tezpur are housed in Government buildings provided by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Offices in other places, e.g., Gauhati, Dhubri, Nowgong, Jorhat and Shillong are located in rented buildings.

(b)—The amount annually paid as rent is as under:—

	Rs.
1. District Transport Officer's Office, Kamrup ...	750
2. District Transport Officer's Office, Goalpara ..	1,060
3. District Transport Officer's Office, Nowgong ...	1,200
4. District Transport Officer's Office, Jorhat ...	2,400
5. District Transport Officer's Office, Shillong ...	3,924

(c)—No such complaint has been received, but complaint has been received about shortage of accommodation.

(d)—Steps have been taken to have a better and commodious rented building.

(e)—The present strength and sanctioned strength of the staff of District Transport Officer's office at Gauhati is as under:—

	Present strength	Sanctioned strength
Head Assistant	1	1
Cashier	1	1
Lower Division Assistants ...	5	5
Total	7	7

Public meeting held at Tihu in connection with the latest floods that occurred in Tihu area

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

126. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware of a public meeting held on the 16th October, 1958 at Tihu in connection with the latest floods that occurred in the Tihu area?
- (b) If so, what measures have been taken to combat the floods?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a Resolution was passed in that meeting urging Government to control floods and erosion from the rivers Mara-Pagladia, Laudingijan and Tihu ?
- (d) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to save crops and properties of the people from the floods and erosion caused by the above rivers?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied :

126. (a)—The Chief Engineer and the Executive Engineer received intimation about the meeting.

(b)—Preliminary investigations reveal that the nature and duration of the flooding is quite of minor nature and it will be rather harmful than good to the fields if the floods spills of Tihu are prevented from entering there. The matter can be further investigated only during floods in the coming flood season.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply against (b) above.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member says that in reply to a question put by him, the Hon'ble Revenue Minister informed him that there was extensive flood and now the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture says that there was no damage. How does the Hon'ble Minister reconcile these two contradictory statements ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (E. and D.)]: The question was with regard to a public meeting demand and the steps taken by the Department. Our reply is given at 126 (b). The enquiry regarding the flood was made after the 16th of October by the E. & D. Department long after the flood was over. After preliminary investigation it was found that the flooding in that area was generally minor in nature and the matter can be further investigated only during the coming flood season. So there is no contradiction.

Panic created in certain villages due to the erosion and back flow of rivers Mara-pagladia and Diring

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

127. Will the Minister-in-charge of Flood Control and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that the rivers Mara-pagladia and Diring have created panic in the villages like Dihira, Subankhata, Nikasi, Bhutan, Khati, etc., due to the erosion and back flow of the above rivers?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the villages mentioned above are covered with sands and stones caused by the erosion of these two rivers?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and take immediate step to stop further ravages?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied:

127. (a) & (b)—Government have no information regarding the reported erosion and deposition of sand and stones by these rivers and the extent thereof.

(c)—Government will enquire into the matter and take such steps as are feasible.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur): Sir, I want to speak a few words.

Mr. SPEAKER: I say that the question hour is over. The hon. Member would help me in this case.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] Sir, I think the hon. Member does not want to participate in the question that was put. He wants to speak something else.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may speak.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY Sir, this is not a question. I would like to know whether the Speaker would be pleased to give some time to those Members who could not participate in the Budget discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER: This question was discussed yesterday in detail. Now those Members who remained absent during the Budget discussion, the time allotted in their names got lapsed. It is not the fault of the House, but the fault is theirs.

Adjournment Motion

Mr. SPEAKER: I have got an Adjournment Motion. I will not go to the merit of the Motion. Under Rule 144 (2) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, under the head "Demands for grants".

"(2) On a day allotted under sub-rule (1) for the voting of demands for grants no other business shall be taken up before 4 P.M. or at 11-30 P.M. if it is a Friday except with the consent of the Speaker....."

In view of this, I am sure that the House will agree with me on this point.

Motion on allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the voting on Demands for Grants for 1959-60

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Deputy Speaker): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Voting on Demands for Grants for 1959-60."

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved:

"That this Assembly agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Voting on Demands for Grants for 1959-60."

(The Motion was put and adopted)

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, regarding allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Voting on Demands for Grants, as moved by Shri Barua, I find that there are as many as seven or eight Cut Motions standing in the names of different movers. How the Chair is going to allot time for each Cut Motion ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yesterday, in consultation with the Leader of the House as well as the Leader of the Opposition it was agreed that certain changes have to be made in the time table, *i. e.*, the working hours should be increased. Therefore, the time table also undergoes certain changes.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur): Sir, as during the Budget Discussion, some of the Members could not participate, I would request that some more time should be allotted to them.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is very difficult for me to explain it again and again. There is a specified time, during which the entire Budget has to be passed, *i. e.*, before 31st March. So, it is a matter over which the Speaker and the Business Advisory Committee have no control. The Business Advisory Committee is represented by the Leader of the Opposition as well as some of the Members of Treasury Benches. The Speaker only presides in this meeting.

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER: I think, all the Cut Motions under this grant No. 11 25.—General Administration can be taken together. I suggest that only one or two Cut Motions should be moved if the Cut Motions are of a general nature. But, if the Cut Motions are of a special nature, the discussions will have to be taken separately, *i. e.*, each mover will have to move one by one.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN AHMED (Finance Minister): I have gone through the list of Cut Motions. I find that except in case of No. 2 and No. 5, I think, the others can be taken up together.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, I think; everyone should stand up and move their Cut Motions one by one.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, as these Cut Motions are on General Administration, it is likely that more Members will participate. I therefore request that it would have been better if more time were allotted for discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER: As more Members want to speak, I will have to cut down time allotted to each Member in order to accommodate all of them.

(After a pause)

There is 3½ hours time for discussion. How long Government benches would require to reply ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I think ½ hour to 40 minutes will do.

Mr. SPEAKER: So, I will give 10 minutes to the Mover of the Cut Motion each and 20 minutes to the Minister in charge to reply.

It is not for me to suggest how the hon. Members transact the business in this House. But, may I suggest that Members who have participated in various debates, particularly in the Governor's Address and also in the Budget Estimates and that too adequately, will perhaps restrain themselves in order that those Members, who have been left out, might be given an opportunity to speak, because, there are certain Members in the Opposition, who have to place their points of view as far as Budget Estimates are concerned. So the hon. Members will have to think not only for themselves, but for the entire community of the House.

Demand for Grants "25.—General Administration"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 1,63,90,600 (Rupees one crore, sixty three lakhs, ninety thousand and six hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 1,63,90,600 (Rupees one crore, sixty three lakhs, ninety thousands and six hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs. 38,31,200 under grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", minor head—D.—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishment (total) at page 56 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticize the top heaviness of Secretariat administration)

That the provision of Rs. 3,60,860 under grant No. 11, Major head "25.—General Administration", minor head—D.—Secretariat and Headquarters Establishment—Sub-head (b)—Publicity Department (total) at page 56 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticize the Publicity Department)

The total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticize the demand)

That the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticize the mismanagement by the Deputy Commissioner and Subdivisional Officer)

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under the Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

[1. Administration is overshadowed by top heaviness, bureaucratism, centralisms, redtapism, corruptism, favouritism, lack of Co-ordination, etc.

2. Unnecessary expense in maintaining some offices such as Civil Secretariat (Administrative, size)].

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To express disapproval of the Administration policy of the Government)

That the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-East): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To discuss as to why the 3rd Civil Subdivision of Kamrup has not yet been established at Nalbari, even though people have demanding long since).

That the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion)

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari East): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs. 100, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To raise a general discussion for top-heaviness of the administration).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, Major head "25.—General Administration" at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion)

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(1) To criticize the grant under this demand.

(2) To criticize the increase of officers to the upper level without increasing numbers of field workers to the lower level.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: [Patharkandi Reserved for Scheduled Castes]: Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticize the demand)

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion)

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, I beg to move that total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion)

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): That the total provision of Rs. 1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,63,90,600 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a discussion to criticize the Government)

Mr. SPEAKER: All the Cut Motions are moved as above.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had enough of mutual compliments during the general discussion on the Budget, rather on the Speech of the Finance Minister. May I also submit that without criticism and self-criticism representative Government cannot grow. I am constrained to say that of late I have noticed at all levels of the administration there is a growing tendency of intolerance and hostility towards criticism. I did not know that they expected everybody to sit around and kiss each other. Whenever the criticism is sharp and pointed, it is branded as destructive criticism. I am not ashamed of being called a destructive force against laziness, complacency, tyranny and cynicism in high places. It is high time that determined fight is launched against political opportunism which places vote catching above public interest and national security. The administration cannot justify its existence if it fails to guarantee safety and security of lives and properties of the humblest citizen, particularly from the hands of foreign invaders. The other day the Finance Minister stated on the floor of the House that the houses of two Indian citizens of Assam inhabitants of village Ratanpur, District Cachar Shri Prahlad Namsudra and Shri Bharat Namasudra, were raided by Pakistani marauders. Their properties were looted, their pregnant wives were brutally molested. Let the hon. Finance Minister place himself in the position of Prahlad Namasudra and Bharat Namasudra and let him answer to himself whether a Government which pleads helplessness in such a situation, has any right to rule the country. It has become a fashion with the present administration to cover cowardice by a blank sheet of Pancha Sheel. Whoever advocates a strong and honourable national policy, is dubbed as going against the policy of peace and as a war monger. But short of war, are there no diplomatic and other ways and means whereby we can defend our national security and national integrity? Has our administration taken any step in this respect? My impression is, No. I shall therefore say that our Government is a Government of capitulation and surrender. This Government has failed to move the Central Government with regard to Assam—Pakistan border in general and Tukurgram and Ratanpur in particular, as the West Bengal Government has done with regard to Berubari and Murshidabad border.

In its internal administration also the present policy of the Government is a policy of appeasement towards separatism and centrifugal forces. The present Government is not a Congress Government; it is a Coalition Government. Sponsors of the Separate Hill State are in the Government without giving up an iota of their demand, and their Organisation—The Tribal Union—stands on a platform basically contrary to the platform of the Indian National Congress. The unity of purpose which is essential for functioning of an honest Government is completely lacking in the present administration. The only bond of unity which brought them together was their unprincipled hatred towards the Medhi Government; the only thread which still keeps them together is their greed for power. It is, therefore, no wonder that in the name of fighting provincialism, they are on the one hand spreading communalism and favouritism, while on the other hand they are wooing separatism. It is no doubt true, that some of the Ministers are quite honest and hard-working people. But how can they justify the maintenance of so many Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, when some of them have practically made their cars their Headquarters and scarcely deal with one file on the average per day. It will be an understatement, although I have said so in one of my cut motions if I say that this Government is top heavy. It is not only top heavy, but

swell headed. It thinks that it is easy to bluff people by something misleading facts and figures and at the same time taking a flight to Soviet Russia and China, making us forget our own worries and problems. I am not opposed to looking to other countries; I am always prepared to learn from the experience of other countries. I am quite prepared to go by all India generalisation, but I cannot forget—"মোব্লির দৌড় যচজিদ তক্"

We have to work under the Constitution, we have to work within the bounds of our State. The Finance Minister advised the people to tighten their belt. Now, let us see how the Heads of the Government themselves are tightening their own belts. Let me show a few figures in this regard. In (a) Heads of State and Ministers—the Actuals for 1957-58 is shown as expenditure of Rs.8 lakhs 17 thousand 701; in the Budget estimate of 1958-59 it was Rs.7 lakhs, 73,241; in the revised estimate it had come to Rs.10 lakhs, 30 thousand. Yet in the present Budget it has been shown as Rs.8 lakhs 70,366. Under a (7) Chief Minister and his staff a (8) the actual of 1957-58 were Rs. 8,17,701. Budget estimate for 1958-59 Rs.7 21, 941. Revised Budget rose to Rs.928,100 and the present figures is Rs.84, 000; Similarly we find in (a) Hospitality charges, which is a innovation in actual for 1957-58, it was nil. In the Budget Estimate for 1958-59, it was Rs.51,300, in the revised it went up to Rs.1 1,900. Then it is Rs.51,900. Now also we find that in (d) and (e) items under Secretariat Establishment the actuals of 1957-58—Rs.50 28,000. In the Budget of 1958-59,—Rs.59 lakhs 00,000 and in the revised budget it is Rs.54 55,853. In the budget of 1959-60, it has been shown as Rs.55,90,648. Now, in the Ministry's Allowances and Honoraria—A.7(3)—A.8(4), in the actuals of 1957-58, it was shown as Rs.3,26,027; in the Budget Estimates for 1958-59 it was Rs.2,71,707. In the Revised it went up to Rs.3,21,000. Even then, now, it has been shown as Rs. 3,707,747. In the Discretionary Allotment Grant, under H, the difference actuals of between 1958-59 and 1959-60 is so great. Without going into all the details I may generalise certain conclusions from this. The first conclusion that may be drawn is this: that the budget estimates are not made on the experience of actuals. Secondly, increasingly more money is being taken by the back door, as revealed by the difference between the budget estimates and the revised estimates. Thirdly, while the people are not getting the bare necessities of life, like food, cloth and shelter, wasteful expenditure on luxuries are increasing at the top as is seen in the figures under Hospitality Charges, in the Allowances and Honoraria, etc. of the Ministers. So, we find here that whatever may be the profession, in practice the people are suffering more and more those who are at the top are enjoying, 'While Rome is burning, Nero is fiddling'. The fourth conclusion which is reached is that while the volume of lectures in favour of decentralisation, is growing, the rate of expenditure on the district administration *vis-a-vis* the Headquarters Secretariat Establishment is falling. This is clear when we see (D) & (E) on the one side and (F) on the other. In (D) & (E) in the Secretariat Headquarters Establishment in the Budget, it has been shown as Rs. 55,90,658 and in (F).—District Administration, it has been shown less than that, only Rs. 55,27,128. Here the head is much bigger and heavier than the rest of the body. So many districts get less than the headquarters Secretariat Establishment. Can there be any decentralisation of power? Can there be real service to the people when the districts are neglected *vis-a-vis* the Secretariat Establishment and the Headquarters staff?

Now, in short, we have seen, that the practice is almost the opposite of profession. The wheels of administration have gone into rots and they need to be pulled up and set on a new path.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not offer some suggestions on this aspect. In the system of parliamentary democracy which we have adopted. The Ministry and the Services constituted the two important limbs of the administration, and, my suggestion is that in the working of the administration, these two limbs should have closer co-operation and better understanding heretofore than The Minister's function is not so much to run his Department as to see that it is run well. It is the duty of the Civil servant to give the Minister impartial advice and point out the pros and cons of the steps proposed by the Minister. He should be very frank and fearless in his advice and the Minister should encourage the Civil servants to give such advice.

Secondly, I appreciate that a Minister has several functions, and it is not always possible to place all these functions in watertight compartments. By virtue of his position, he is called upon to take part in several ceremonial functions also. He is to give a considerable portion of his time to the Party to which he belongs. All this I quite appreciate. Yet, it is the sight for the gods to see when a Minister goes on canvassing for a party candidate in a private car and the Minister's State car is running after him. Of course, that brings fruit at the time of election. Another interesting sight to see is when a Minister, while going to attend a Party meeting or a private call claims that his tour is on public purpose. It may be that the financial implications in these matters are rather small, but the psychological effect in the minds of the people is very great. That is why I take exception to these things.

My next suggestion is that recruitment to Service should be on merit and through the Public Service Commission. The use of Regulation 3 (e) of the Assam Public Service Commission Regulations should be a rare exception rather than a usual practice as heretofore. A course of training should be opened for all recruits to all administrative jobs. There should be a well planned system and the rules be statutory. Greater weightage should be seniority in the lower levels and to merit in the higher levels. But with the change of the Ministry, the fate of the Civil servants also change, for example, the Government has re-fixed the seniority of 231 Assistants who have been confirmed in the different batches since 1956. When the smaller Establishments of the Legal Remembrance and the Chief Minister's Secretariat were amalgamated with the Civil Secretariat, the seniority of 9 Secretariat Assistants was superseded. The matter of seniority which has already been fixed finally a few years back and approved by the previous Chief Minister should not come up for consideration now. If this system develops, it can be compared only with the spoils of America where, with the change of Government the fate of the permanent staff also changes. If that be the case, the administration cannot be efficient and cannot be free from favouritism and corruption, I would in this connection suggest that the Government Servants' Conduct Rules should be brought up-to-date in strict conformity with the Constitution of India. As between the political parties, a Government servant should act with demonstrable impartiality not giving an impression of favouring any. Up till now, however, that is not seen. I gave certain instances in the past and I shall have to give more instances in future. But for the time being I do not propose to take any more time of the House, on this.

***Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion moved by my Friend and I would like to suggest

that our Government should be alert about the problem of tea industry in the district of Cachar. As it is a burning problem of the tea industry I would request the Government to bring the tea industry under its control and if that is done then it will be a great help to the tea industry. This matter is dealt with by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India and so the taking over the control of tea industry of Cachar by this Government will have to be done with their approval. Now it is high time that the Industrial Act should be applied to save this industry. When the present Labour Minister took office we were happy to learn from him that the Assam Government decided to request the Government of India to bring the tea industry under its control. But unfortunately, Sir, although a year has gone by that decision has not materialised and the tea industry has not been brought under its control.

Mr. SPEAKER: When we are discussing the Demand on General Administration the hon. Member must make his observations confining to the subject under discussion. The subjected matter as dealt with by the hon. Member does not seem to be connected with matter under discussion and so it is irrelevant. Therefore, in accordance with the rules of this House I would like to suggest to him to speak on the subject under discussion.

***Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhimpur):** I wanted only to draw the attention of the Government to burning problem of the tea industry and labour in the district of Cachar. If the Government will not be alert about the situation now prevailing in this district then our tea industry will be ruined forever. So, Sir, I would like to request the Government to bring the tea industry under its control in order to save it. From a report we came to know that the Minister was suggesting for replantation of tea bushes in the interest of this tea industry.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not know how the hon. Member can connect his speech with the General Administration. His question can be discussed when the appropriate Demand comes under discussion. But now I find it extremely difficult to accommodate him.

***Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY:** All right, Sir, I will speak what I have to say when under the head 'Labour' when it comes before the House for discussion.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, I want to speak about the lack of co-operation among certain Departments. For instance, when the Weaving Handloom section has been placed under the Department of Co-operative it becomes difficult for the people to come in contact with the proper authority. When some people want certain help from Co-operative Department it appears that once they have to go to Weaving Department for the technical advice, but when a co-operative has got to be formed in that connection then they are to go to the Co-operative Department for the required help. Formerly rightly these matters went to the Weaving and Sericulture Department but now although taken to Co-operative and there is a Deputy Registrar Handloom Co-operative, unfortunately, things are not done as they should be. For registration of such a co-operative society if people go to Weaving and Sericulture Department they are referred to Co-operative Department and if they go to Co-operative they are referred back to Weaving and Sericulture.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the hon. Member talking about ?

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : I am speaking about general administration and in this connection about lack of co-ordination between different departments.

Similarly, I find that there is a complaint coming from Nalbari regarding allocation of a Flour Mill. That complaint petition was forwarded by myself and Shri Tarun Sen Deka, M.L.A. to the Chief Minister and the Local-Self Government Minister and we were hoping that necessary action would be taken by the Government on it but subsequently we learnt that our complaint was not forwarded to the Public Health Department or to Factory Department to see whether it was located in a locality where it was suitable or not. The complaint was regarding the congestion of that locality and that in such a locality it was harmful from point of view of health, sanitation, etc. to set up a factory there. It is really unfortunate, Sir, that neither the Chief Minister nor the Minister in charge of L.S.G. thought it desirable to ask the magistrate, who was detailed to enquire into the matter and submitted a report stating that it was not in a congested area, to consult the two M. L. As at on this very important matter, neither they sent reply to them. The enquiry was made by the Magistrate as he was requested by the Supply Department to do the same, but the matter was not referred by the Minister to the Supply Department. It cannot be understood that when it is a question of sanitation and public health instead of referring the matter for enquiry by the Public Health Officer or the Civil Surgeon, the matter should have been sent to the Supply Department. The Magistrate also made enquiry in the company and Millowner alone.

In course of my budget discussion, I raised the question regarding excessive control of the budget, but that pertinent point was not replied by the Minister, so I take this opportunity to place it again. There is inordinate delay inspite of the fact that the numbers of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries have been increased, in the Finance Department along with other Department the sanctions made in the budget do not reach the proper place for execution during the year in question. This budgetary system is not satisfactory. I know of an instance in which communication of the budget sanction reached the district office after a lapse of 10 months. I pointed out this matter that the grant given to dispensaries, public institutions, etc. are disbursed at the fag-end of the year but although there would be no time to finish the work the particular institution has got to give a certificate to the effect that the work has been completed and money was disbursed during the years. I know of a particular grant for this year which is yet to go to the institution but when it gets the same, this institution shall have to certify that the work was done during the year. I know of an instance in which the Director of Public Instruction sent the sanction in March 1958 and Inspector of Schools to the institution in October, 1958, whereas it was meant for 1957-58 thus it was sent after a lapse of about 6 months to the Inspector of Schools. My point is that in spite of increasing the number of heads of departments, Secretaries etc., why the sanctions should not reach in time and the money spent in time. This irregular procedure should come to an end so that in future such things do not occur.

I want to point out about the settlement operation which comes under general administration. So far as land settlement operation in Kamrup is concerned, now it is already 3 years that the work is going on but I am afraid, in this period even one third of the work has not been completed whereas the programme is to finish it within 5 years. Neither, Director of Land Records or any other high official look personally into these. We brought these facts and the difficulty our people are facing in this regard to the notice of the Director but the Director sent a two lined reply and said letter received, action will be taken. I pointed out to the Minister-in-charge that as far as this resettlement operation is concerned the progress is so slow that the people are feeling despondant. The settlement rules fixes the functions of the different officers, but in this case these rules are not strictly followed I believe, Government should take such steps as will ensure a better and expedition operation. The rate at which it is going will not complete in 5 years but will take 2 to 3 years more, which will mean unnecessarily extra heavy expenditure.

We discussed these things about functioning of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup regarding acquisition and requisition of lands. It has been found that for mutation and other such works that files remain lying with Deputy Commissioner sometime for 7 or 8 years. Regarding petition for partition, these are also delayed. My Friend, Shri Sarat Goswami made a definite allegation regarding waste of money in respect of compensation for lands taken for Pagladia and Puthimari Embankment and Drainage Projects.

In spite of all these things and instead of trying to remove the difficulties of the administration for Nalbari area convenient the question of making Nalbari a Subdivision has not as yet materialised. This is a long standing issue pending from 1937. The population of Nalbari area is more than that of Mangaldoi, Dibrugarh, Nowgong and some other towns.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): For information of the House I don't think population in Nalbari is more than Dibrugarh.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Yes, it is.

This being the case the people of Nalbari are not happy with the Government because since 1937 they have been moving to convert it into a Subdivision considering all these, the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister on several occasions gave assurance that this would be done but it is still lying pending. No only the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister was pleased to tell me one day that this will be done. The Cabinet also discussed the matter but later on I heard that the matter was dropped and I do not know whether it is for a political or any other reason. But when I find that it was unworkable and when the paraphernalia of a subdivision in Nalbari is already there like a Court with 2 Magistrates, a sub-treasury, a Circle Office of the Inspector of Police with a three units Police Station, one of the heaviest Registration Office, a fullfledged municipality, a separate Rural Development office, a separate Supply Division, 3 Colleges first grade Degree College, Sanskrit College and Basic College, 3 High Schools and several other educational institutions, Co-operative offices and institutions that are found in districts and subdivision, the Apex Bank Branch, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) Divisions, etc., I do not know why Nalbari should not be developed into a subdivision. On top of that, the place faces the greatest difficulty in regard to criminal and civil

cases. People are to first go to Nalbari for criminal and other cases and for the same set of things they are to go to Gauhati also. This is extremely difficult and which difficulty the Judicial Minister is also personally aware of. We have got the full confidence in him but these things have not materialised.

(At this stage the bell rang many times from the Chair and the hon. Member resumed his seat).

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North Salmara Reserved for Scheduled Castes) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot supported the Cut Motion moved by my friends due to the fact that only a description of the difficulties and many other things in the form of a criticism has been made without any concrete suggestions which will go to help Government in improving the administration of the State. In this connection, I would like to make some observations and put forth some suggestion for the consideration of Government. Firstly, in so far as the Medical Administration is concerned, I understand there is a proposal and some suggestions that this Department should be re-organised and that this Director of Health Services should be made the Medical Secretary. Sir, from the Address of the Finance Minister we have seen that there is a plan for developing this Department but actually the progress is not very satisfactory because only one hospital and two dispensaries have been established in a year and the information is that this has happened due to want of implementing staff. Also it has been found that in emergency, the Director have no hand posting any doctor because the Secretary is to make the posting of the gazetted officers of the Medical Department. But the Director being a technical man is competent enough to find out what doctor is to be placed where. Merely sending doctors randomly to any place is very misleading more over unusual delay is also seen in the Secretariat. Therefore, if this change is made and the improvement in the administration of the Medical Department. I do not like to dilate on this point but this question should be seriously considered.

Secondly, it has been reported that most of the Health Units could not be completed and also that Government has a proposal for taking over of the Local Board's dispensaries and I am afraid this will not materialise because the Public Works Department will say that they are overworked and will not be able to take up the building works. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be a separate Public Works Department Wing to be created even for a temporary period under the Public Health Department so that this development work can be taken up speedily. I do not blame the Public Works Department for this because they are really overworked and there is at the same time a great demand for development works. I would also like to suggest in this connection that instead of increasing the strength of the staff in the Secretariat, the working hours may be increased in such a way that there will be an improvement in the speedy disposal of work. The actual working hours now are only 4½ hours because the staff spend 1½ hours for their lunch. Therefore, working hours should be extended by half an hour either in the morning or afternoon. Another suggestion that I want to make is that Government should allot more money for this Medical Department because there are some sections which are earning revenue for the State. For instance, the vaccine Depot, I understand produce about 3 lakh of rupees as revenue. There is a great demand for the supply of vaccine lymph throughout the country

but the Depot has not been able to supply all the demand. If this Department is improved with additional hand I think it will not only improve the health condition of the State but also it will bring more money to the State. We also need an officer to start the work of a medical store in our State as this Department is to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees for purchasing medicine from outside and the profit goes to other parts of the country, therefore the proposal should be taken up at an early date. An appointment of an officer is very necessary for this particular work both for the interest of the Department and of the public.

Speaking about the other Departments, I want to say something about the Revenue and Settlement Department. I think the Revenue Department is a very important one. But the works on both the revenue and forest sides are on the increase especially with the addition of land reform matters. My suggestion is that these two branches of the Department should be separated entirely and Government may consider this suggestion. There should be Secretary for Revenue Department as one and a separate Secretary for the Forest Department.

Now, there is another very delicate question which is more or less a source of disappointment amongst the members of the scheduled castes community and the question is that there is no member of the scheduled castes in the Class I Service. I understand the Union Home Minister has made some suggestions in this regard and I hope our Government will take them into consideration. The suggestion is that there should be one member in the Public Service Commission representing them just to win their confidence or as a matter of goodwill. I hope Government will consider this. As the time is very limited I would suggest only one point more that is about the designation of Civil Surgeons in the State. This is misnomer and is an imperialistic design. I think it is advisable to change this designation to that of the District Medical Officer or District Health Officer, Asstt Surgeon should be designated as Medical Officer and so on. Some other designations should also be changed. These are in short Assistant Surgeon posted at the Subdivisions. They should be designated as Subdivisional Medical or Health Officer. I also suggested last year that some posts of Special Surgeons and Special Physicians should be posted in big hospitals like Gahauti, Jorhat and Silchar for the benefit of the public and for efficient running of the hospitals.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will Mr. Dwijesh Ch. Sarma speak now?

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): There is some cut motions. I think these Members should be given first chance.

Mr. SPEAKER: This right of the hon. Members will be determined by me.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEVSARMA (Digboi): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বিবোধীদলৰ পৰা এহা কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ মই বিবোধীতা কৰি মূল প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

অৱশ্যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ Administration ভাল কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নানা উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ সঠিক যত্নভিত্তিক নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই হওক বা আন কোনো পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণেই হওক Administration ত খুট বৈ গৈছে সেই খুট গুচাই শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো নিয়াবিকৈ পৰিচালনা কৰিবলৈ অন্যতি পলমে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে।

এই বিষয়ে মই কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছো।

ব্যক্তিগত হিচাপে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকল যিমানহে কাৰ্য্য দক্ষ বা বুদ্ধিমান নহওক লাগে আজি বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা পোৱা কেইটামান কথাৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণে আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ কাৰ্য্য দক্ষতাৰ প্ৰতি সন্দেহান হৈছে। এই কথাবোৰৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান কথা হ'ল Red Tapism। আজি প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাত Red Tapism ইমান বাঢ়িছে যে কোনো এটা কামেই নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ত নহয়, যিহৰ কাৰণে মানুহে নানা আহকাল ভোগ কৰিব লগিয়া হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই হ'ব লগা Digboi Town Committee ৰ কথাকে উল্লিখ্য। ডিগবৈত Town Committee এখন কৰিবলৈ আজি ছয় বছৰে চৰকাৰে আৰ্প আলোচনা কৰি আহিছে। তত্পূৰ্ব Local Self Government নক্সী মাননীয় আব্দুল মতলিব মজুমদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে গৈ প্ৰস্তাৱিত Digboi Town Area চাই কৈ আহিছিল যে তাত Town Committee কিয় একেবাৰে Municipality হোৱাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। আৰু অনতিপলমে তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব। কিন্তু Municipality নালাগে Town Committee যেই আজিলৈকে নহল।

বহুত চেষ্টাৰ মূৰত অৱশেষত চৰকাৰে আজি এবছৰৰো আগতে ডিগবৈত টাউন কমিটি গঠন কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰি objection call কৰি গেজেট notification দিলে। দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ সেই notification ভুল হোৱাত আকৌ আজি ৮৯ মাহৰ আগতে নতুনকৈ গেজেট notification দিলে। সেই notice ৰ পাছত মই জনাত স্থানীয় Sub-Deputy Collector য়ে objection সম্বন্ধে তদন্ত কৰি আজি বহু আগতে Deputy Commissionerৰ অফিচত Report দাখিল কৰিছে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে সেই Report চিফ অফিচ পোৱাহি নাই। মই নিজে এই বিষয়ে লাগি থাকিও কামত আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই।

সেইদৰে আন এটা উদাহৰণ হ'ল ডিগবৈৰ বৰবিল নলা। ডিগবৈৰ বৰবিল নলা সম্বন্ধে আজি ১০।১২ বছৰে নানা ধৰণৰ আলোচনা বিলোচনা আৰু অনুসন্ধান চলিছে। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা Mr. German Commission নিয়োগ কৰিও এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰোৱা হৈছিল। শেষত চৰকাৰে এই নলাটো কৰিব লাগে বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত কৰি Budget Provision কৰাবো আজি দুবছৰ হৈ গ'ল কিন্তু নলাৰ কাম আৰু আৰম্ভ নহ'ল।

Red Tapism ৰ আন এটা উদাহৰণ হ'ল যে যোৱা ১৯৫৭ চনৰ সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনতে ভোট গ্ৰহণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যিসকল কৰ্মচাৰীক পঠিয়াইছিল আজিও সেই সকলৰ বহুতেই বহুত লিখালিখি কৰিও তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাপ্য allowance ফেৰা পোৱা নাই। এনেধৰণৰ আৰু অসংখ্য কথা আছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহৰ মনত অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। এই অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব ওচাবলৈ হ'লে অতি সোনকালে Red Tapism ৰ কাৰণবোৰ আতৰুৱাব ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

চৰকাৰে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ সুখ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে নানা সময়ত বিবিধ ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিছে; কিন্তু কোনো এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট basis ৰ ওপৰত এই ব্যৱস্থাবোৰ নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আজি কোনো কৰ্মচাৰীকো আমি সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি তলৰ খাপৰ কথাই নাই আনকি চেফ্টেবলী, ডিবেক্টৰৰ খাপৰ লোকেও চৰকাৰক সমালোচনা কৰা কাণত পৰে।

চৰকাৰে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহাৰ নতুন হাৰ বান্ধি দিবলৈ Pay Committee গঠন কৰিলে। Pay Committeeৰ অনুমোদনক্ৰমে প্ৰায় সকলো কৰ্মচাৰীৰে দৰমহা কম বেছি পৰিমাণে বাঢ়িব। কিন্তু কোনোৱে তাত সন্তুষ্ট নহ'ল আৰু আনক

তেওঁলোকক অসন্তুষ্ট হৈ তু নাই বুলি কবলৈ কোনো যুক্তিযুক্ত উপায় নাই কিয়নো Pay Committee য়ে দৰমহাৰ বিবিধ হাৰ বান্ধোতে কোনো basis ব ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি বন্ধা নাছিল। মোৰ অনুমান হয় Pay Committee য়ে চলিত ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি কোনো Basis ব ওপৰত ভালদৰে তদন্ত নকৰাকৈয়ে দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখ বান্ধি দিলে। এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ ফলত যদিও সকলো কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কিছু নহয় কিছু উপকৃত হৈছে তথাপি কোনোৱে সন্তুষ্ট নহল বৰং অসন্তুষ্টৰ ভাৱে বেছি হল। এনেধৰণে আসোৱাই মাৰিবলৈ গৈ আসোৱাই বঢ়োৱাত কি সাৰ্থকতা আছে।

আমি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে ঠিকমতে কাম নকৰে বুলি অভিযোগ পাই আহিছে; আনফালে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে কয় যে তেওঁলোকৰ কামৰ হেচা অত্যন্ত বেছি হোৱাত সময় মতে কাম শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এনেবোৰ কথাৰ কেৱল এক পক্ষক দোষাৰোপ কৰি সমালোচনা কৰিলেই সমাধান নহয়। আমি বহু দিনৰ পৰাই সমালোচনা কৰি আহিছোঁহক কিন্তু Red Tapism ওচাৰ পৰা নাই। সেই দেখি ইয়াৰ এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। মোৰ মতে চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰৰ অভিজ্ঞ লোকৰ দ্বাৰা বা তেনেলোক নাথাকিলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনি হলেও Job Evaluation Committee এখন গঠন কৰি দিব লাগে। এই Committee ত কাম প্ৰধানতঃ দুটা হব:—

(১) বৰ্ত্তমানে যি official procedure ত কাম চলিছে যদি তাত কিবা খুঁট আছে তেনেহলে সেই খুঁট দেখুৱাই তাৰ সমাধানৰ উপায় নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

(২) তল খাপৰ পৰা ওপৰ মহলালৈকে সকলো অফিচ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কৰিব লগীয়া কামৰ বোজা আৰু দায়িত্বৰ এটা নিৰ্ভুল Assessment কৰা।

ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ অফিচ আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কোনে কিমান কাম কৰে, কাৰ কিমান দায়িত্ব, কাৰ ওপৰত কিমান কামৰ জেদা, কোনোবাই তেওঁ কৰিব পৰা কামতকৈ বেছি কাম কৰিছে নে কম কাম কৰি ফাঁকি দিছে, কোন বিভাগত বা কোন গুৰু কৰ্মচাৰী কম আছে নে বেছি আছে ইত্যাদি নানা প্ৰশ্নৰ বাস্তৱ আৰু প্ৰমাণ যোগ সমিধান এটা আমি পাম আৰু তেতিয়া তাকেই Basis কৰি লৈ প্ৰতি খাপৰ প্ৰতি পদবীৰ মান নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব পাৰিম লগতে সঠিক Assessment ব দ্বাৰা বিভাগ সমূহ Reorganisation কৰাতো সুবিধা হব। এনে ধৰণে কামৰ প্ৰকৃত মান নিৰ্ণয় কৰি লোৱাৰ পাছত যদি Pay Committee এখন গঠন কৰি সেই নিৰ্দিষ্ট মান অনুসৰি দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখ বান্ধি দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে মোৰ বিশ্বাস কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ আপত্তিৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাথাকিব আৰু আপত্তি কৰিলেও তাক খণ্ডন কৰাৰ যুক্তি আমাৰ থাকিব। এনে ধৰণৰ এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে সকলোৱে নিৰ্দিষ্ট কাম কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হব আৰু তেতিয়া কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে কাম নকৰি ফাঁকি দিয়াৰ বা আনহাতে কাম নকৰা বুলি কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক দোষাৰোপ কৰাৰ মৰ মৰিব। আমেৰিকা আদি পৃথিৱী বিভিন্ন দেশত এনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা আছে। আমাৰ ইয়াতো তেনে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে শাসনতান্ত্ৰিক বেমেজালিবোৰ আঁতৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বহু সময়ত আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থাৱলীৰ দিহা নকৰাকৈয়ে অতি দৰ্কাৰী আইন বা Act কিছুমান গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় আৰু প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হয়। কিন্তু Act গৃহীত হোৱাৰ পাছত কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহলে এই Act সমূহৰ প্ৰতি তথা চৰকাৰী ঘোষণাৰ প্ৰতি জনসাধাৰণৰ আস্থা কমি যায়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ—আমি Pure food Act কৰিলোঁ কিন্তু কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত Pure food Act এ কোনো কাম কৰিছেনে? আজি প্ৰত্যেকেই জানে যে আজি নিৰিখবান্ধে সকলো বস্ত্ৰৰেই বিশেষকৈ খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰ

ডেজাল হৈ বিক্রী হৈছে। Act অনুসৰি বিপ্লৱ খাদ্য বস্তু পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত আজি অকল Pure food Act ৱেই নহয় চৰকাৰৰ কোনো Act বা লকুম জাৰিৰ প্ৰতি মানুহে ব্ৰকেপ নকৰা হৈছে। যদি Act কাৰ্য্যকৰীয়েই নহয় তেনেহলে তেনে Act প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ কি প্ৰয়োজন?

চৰকাৰী বিভাগ সমূহ Reorganisation কৰাৰ চেষ্টা এটা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যে ওপৰ খাপত যেনে Secretary, Joint Director, Additional Secretary, Additional Director, Assistant Director আদি বহুত অফিচাৰৰ পদ বঢ়োৱা হৈছে। এই পদবোৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ পৰা মই দেখাওঁত প্ৰশাসনীয় দক্ষতাতো বঢ়াই নাই বৰং বেয়াৰ ফাললৈহে চাল খাইছে। কোনো Plan Programme আৰু Proper Assessment নোহোৱাকৈ এই পদবোৰৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা হ'ল। Director লোৱা হ'ল কিন্তু Director Office run কৰিবলৈ আৱশ্যকীয় কেবাগৰা-মহৰি, সাজ সবজীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহল। তাৰ ফলত কামৰ বেমেজালি ঘটিল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ কথাকেই ধৰক। শিক্ষা বিভাগত Additional Director, Assistant Director আদি কেইবাটাও পদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা হল কিন্তু স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ অতি আৱশ্যকীয় Sub-Inspector যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক দিব পৰা নাই। এনে ধৰণে তল খাপৰ আৰু দৰ্কাৰী কথাবোৰৰ সমাধানৰ উপায় নকৰি অকল Director বা ওপৰ খাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বঢ়ালেই শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি নহব। ঠিক সেইদৰে আজি আমি সময়মতে কাম নহয় বুলি আৰু Corrupted বুলি পুলিচৰ ওপৰত দোষাৰোপ কৰিছোঁ কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক কাম কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা কৰি দিব পাৰিছোঁ নে নাই তাৰ প্ৰতি আমি লক্ষ্য কৰা নাই। আজি আন সুবিধা অসুবিধাৰ কথাই নকওঁ পুলিচ থানা এখন চলিবলৈ যি কাগজ পত্ৰ বা অন্যান্য Contingency ব দৰ্কাৰ হয় তাৰ সঠিক ব্যৱস্থাও কৰা হোৱা নাই। ইত্যাদি ধৰণৰ নানা মূলগত বেমেজালি আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰত বৈ গৈছে। এই সকলো কথাৰ মূল কাৰণ হল আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতত কোনো এটা বিভাগৰে সকলো খুটি নাটি বিচাৰ কৰি বিজ্ঞান সম্মত ভিত্তিত লোৱা নিৰ্ধাৰিত Assessment নাই। সেই দেখি মোৰ এই পৰামৰ্শৰ প্ৰতি গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰি অনতিপৰমে এনে এখন Committee নিয়োগ কৰি বৰ্তমান শাসন যন্ত্ৰত থকা বেমেজালি Red Tapism আৰু Corruption গুচাবলৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এই কথাই কব খুজিছোঁ—যে আমি স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো চিলা হৈ গৈছে। আগৰ বৃটিচৰ দিনত শাসন কাৰ্য্য কটকটীয়া আছিল আৰু সেই কাৰণে তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকে গাফিলি আছিল। আজি আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে হয় পাৰ্টিৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকাৰ কাৰণে, নহয় এম, এল, এ, বা মিনিষ্টাৰৰ লগাভগা হোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকে বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত কামৰগাফিলি কৰি শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো চিলা কৰিছে। এনেকৈ শাসন যন্ত্ৰ চলিলে দেশৰ উপকাৰ নহয়।

ইয়াৰ পিচত বাজহ (Revenue) ৰ শাসন কাৰ্য্যও চিলা হৈছে। আজি যেনেকৈ একালে চোৰ ডকাইটৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়িছে—তেনেকৈ বাজহ বিভাগতো বিজাৰ্ড, ভি, জি, আৰ; থ্ৰেজিং আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল বেল্ট ব্লকৰ মূল্য নাইকীয়া হৈ গৈছে—যেন চৰকাৰৰ কৰি বহি গৈছে। এই বিলাক কিয় হয়? বিজাৰ্ড, ভি, জি, আৰ, থ্ৰেজিং আদি আইনৰ দ্বাৰা স্থাপিত হৈছে আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ আইনৰ দ্বাৰা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। যদি সেয়ে

নহয় তেন্তে মানুহ বিলাকে আজি বেদখল কৰিছে—কানিলৈ আনব ধন সম্পদ কাঢ়ি নিব। শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ এনে চিলা হোৱা কাৰণে চোৰ ডকাইটি—‘মাৰদাৰ’ আদি বেচি হৈছে। আমাৰ আগতে জনজাতীয় লোক সকল আৰু ইমিগ্ৰেণ্টৰ মাজত কন্দল হৈ এজন জনজাতীয় লোক আৰু তিনিজন ইমিগ্ৰেণ্টৰ মৃত্যু হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক শাসন কাৰ্য্য কটকটীয়া কৰিবলৈ কওঁ। ১

তাৰ পিচত Excise বিভাগ। এই বিভাগতো দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণৰ আৰণে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী আছে যদিও—মহল আদিৰ পৰা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ উপাৰ্জনৰহে পথ মুকলি হৈছে। আজি যিবিলাক চাহ বাগানৰ ওচৰত টাইবেল এৰিয়াত মদৰ মহল আছে—তাত মদ অতিৰিক্ত দামত বিক্ৰি হয় আৰু তাৰ পৰা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে লাভৰ অংশ পায়। সত্য কথাত কবলৈ হলে—তেওঁলোক বন্ধক হৈ ভৰুক হৈছে। বৃটিচৰ দিনত যিমান দুৰ্নীতি হৈছিল—এতিয়া তাৰ মাত্ৰা চৰিছে। মদৰ দাম তেতিয়া বটলত বাৰ অনা আছিল আৰু আজি তাৰ দাম দুটকাৰ ঠাইত অতিৰিক্ত ৫ টকা বটলত বিক্ৰি কৰিছে। কোনোবাই Complaint কৰিলেও তাৰ বিচাৰ কৰিবলৈ মানুহ নাই। Excise বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে বিচাৰ কৰাত কৈ—মহল বিলাকক সহায়হে কৰে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক অভিযোগ বিচাৰৰ কাৰণে Local Enquiry লৈ পঠাব।

ইয়াৰ পাচত Transport বিভাগৰ কথা কওঁ। ইয়াত ইমান ‘অভাৱলড’, হয় যে, এই বিলাক মানুহ নহয়—যেন মাল বস্তু। ভদ্ৰতা বোলা বস্তু, তাত নাই—লাজ নাই, শ্ৰম নাই, মানুহৰ ওপৰত মানুহ জাপি দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ মাজতে পুলিচো থাকে। তেওঁ বিলাকেও ‘অভাৱলড’ কৰি অহাযোৱা কৰে। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াতো কটকটীয়া শাসনৰ দৰ্কাৰ যাতে—যাতায়ত কৰা জনসাধাৰণে অসুবিধা নোহোৱাকৈ যাতায়ত কৰিব পাৰে। এইখিনিতে মই এই কথাও নকৈ নোৱাৰো যে—‘অভাৱলড’ ধৰি পুলিচে পয়চা খাই বাচ এৰি দিয়ে; যাত্ৰীৰ অসুবিধা দূৰ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ—যেন এই বেনেজালি বিলাক দূৰ হয় আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে স্বাধীনতাৰ মৰ্যাদা অক্ষুণ্ণ ৰাখে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই কওঁ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ সম্বন্ধে। দেখা যায় বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে ঘনাই ঘনাই ভ্ৰমণৰ কাৰণে যায়; তেখেত সকলে ‘নৰ্থ ট্ৰাঙ্কব’ৰ্ড’ বা ‘চাউথ ট্ৰাঙ্কব’ৰ্ড’দি ভ্ৰমণ কৰে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকক লগ পাবলৈ ৰাইজ ৬০।৭০ মাইল আতৰৰ পৰা আহিব লগা হয়। ইয়াৰ ফলত ৰাইজৰ আৰু এম, এল, এৰ যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা আৰু পয়চা খৰচ হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যেন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলে ভ্ৰমণৰ আগতে যি অঞ্চললৈ যায় তাক জনাই যাব লাগে। অলপতে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভ্ৰমণটোত আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ তেখেতক লগ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হৈছিল। তেখেতৰ দৰে আগতে জনাই ভ্ৰমণ কাৰ্য্য অন্যান্য মন্ত্ৰীসকলে কৰিলে, ৰাইজৰ সুবিধা হয়। নহলে ৰাইজৰ ভ্ৰানক অসুবিধা আৰু আনহাতে চৰকাৰৰ টকা এনেয়ে নষ্ট হয়, কাম একো নহয়। টাউনবিলাক ভ্ৰমণৰ কালত মন্ত্ৰী সকল ‘চাৰ্কাট’, ‘হাউচত’ থাকেগৈ আৰু তাত টাউন বাসী সকলে তেখেতসকলক লগ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সা-সুবিধা আদায় কৰি লয়। গাৰ্ৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণেও যাতে—ভবিষ্যতে মন্ত্ৰী সকলে যেন আগতে প্ৰথমে কৰিহে ভ্ৰমণ কৰে। সেয়ে হলে গাৰ্ৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰো অভাৱ অভিযোগ কৰিলে, দেখুৱাবলৈ সুবিধা হয়।

ইয়াৰ পিচত শিক্ষা বিষয়ে কবলৈ হলে বহুতো কবলগা হয়। মই চমুকৈ কিত্তি কওঁ; এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুটো টকা ধৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু এই টকা বিলাক কি হৈছে?

Mr. SPEAKER: শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে আপুনি নকৈ বিভাগৰ যদি কিবা বেমেজালি আছে কওক।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for scheduled Tribes)] : আজি চৰকাৰৰ নতুন নতুন বহুতো বিভাগ হৈছে আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ কাৰণে কৰ্মচাৰীও নিযুক্ত হৈ গৈছে তুং মটৰ যেনে 'হাৰা' খাই ফুৰিছে। আনহাতে স্কুল বিভাগৰ Deputy Inspector অথবা বাজহ বিভাগৰ Sub-Deputy Collector সকলে চাইকেল মাৰি কাম কৰিব লাগিছে। Deputy Inspector বিলাকে গোটেই মহকুমাৰ স্কুলবিলাক চাবৰ কাৰণে ভ্ৰমণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু Sub-Deputy Collector বিলাকেও ডাঙৰ একোটা 'চাৰ্কল' ঘূৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া হোৱা নতুন বিভাগ বিলাকতকৈ এই বিলাকৰ কাম বেচি, কাষেই Deputy Inspector আৰু Sub-Deputy Collector সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী জীপগাড়ী দিয়া উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো। আনহাতে Embankment and Drainage বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেও গাবীলৈ ঘূৰি ফুৰি কাম চায়, এইবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ ব্যতিচাৰ নহয় কি?

Mr. SPEAKER: 'ব্যতিচাৰ' শব্দটো unparliamentary আপুনি আন শব্দ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰক।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA: অবিচাৰ বুলিয়েই কলো। এইটো এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ অবিচাৰ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে Deputy Inspector সকলক একোখন গাড়ী দিয়া দৰকাৰ যাতে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিদৰ্শন কাম নিয়মিত ৰূপে কৰিব পাবে।

আজি Public Works Department বিভাগৰ ঠিকাদাৰ কিছুমানে খৰি মতে টকা পোৱা নাই; কাৰণ টকা পোৱাৰ বহুত নিয়ম আছে। গতিকে সেই নিয়মবোৰ হয় উঠায় দিব লাগে নহয় চিলা কৰি দিব লাগে যাতে সৰু সৰু ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে টকা পোৱাত অসুবিধা নহয়।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, I would like to say about one officer, named Shri Sashidhar Phukon of Salaguri Mouza, Village Belimukhia, who has been made compulsory retirement probably in the year 1951, put up petition after petition for pension without any effect, i. e., he did not get a single farthing.

Then, there is another case, viz., of Shri Janaki Ram Gogoi, Amguri Constituency, P.O. Dopduar. He was allotted a piece of work in Lowzan Bund, vide No. 619, dated 17th December 1957, by the Agricultural Inspector, Irrigation, Sibsagar. He did his part of the work. But up till now not a single pie has been paid to him.

Now let us come to the Sibsagar Subdivision. Sir, in Lakwa Tea Estate, there is one school master, named Shri Hem Chandra Saha. He was dismissed from service. Conciliation proceedings were initiated by the Labour Inspector, but it failed in the year 1956 (30th January). The matter was then had to be again sent for adjudication by the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal. Since then the matter got hushed up, and nothing came out.

Let me cite another example. In connection with registration of Hind Majdoor Parishad sent by one pleader of Jorhat. The pleader sent wire after wire and even sent reply-paid express telegrams, but the authority here did not pay any heed to it, *i. e.*, the Chief Secretary or the Labour Secretary at Shillong.

Mr. SPEAKER : At what time this had happened ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Last year, Sir.

Then again, there is another instance to cite. There is one cottage industries Demonstrator at Koliabar, (Shri Krishna Kumar Das). He was appointed on 20th September 1955. But he was not getting his pay since May, 1958.

Sir, let us come to another case of Nowgong. Shri J. N. Bhagawati, Secretary, Ex-Serviceman of Village Kuruabahi, P. O. Bebejia, Nowgong had applied for educational concession to the children of disabled ex-servicemen since 23rd January 1947. Another petition was forwarded to the Director of Public Instructions by the Inspector of Schools, Central Assam Circle, Nowgong, *vide* letter No.G.17/46/3.67, dated 26th February 1957 and simultaneously another petition was forwarded to the Education Minister on 18th February 1959. But, Sir, no reply has been received up till now.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is for educational concession of ex-servicemen. It is also known to me.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Now let me come to Shillong.

Sir, during the last session also, I placed the question as it is, as to why, when and how the Secretariat came into existence.

Mr. SPEAKER : Why have you left Gauhati ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Sir, there are thousands of such cases.

Sir, I think, the power should be decentralised. In every level a representative body should be constituted, say, district level, sub-divisional level. In that case, the proper purpose will be served. Sir, if the power is centralised the proper purpose will not be served. We find now, that the administration is top-heavy.

If we look to the Secretariat, we find there is Chief Secretary, Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Special Officers, Superintendents and so on and so forth.

On the Ministerial level, we find there are Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and above is the cabinet and then this Legislature. At the top of that there is Governor and his staff. It will be seen that there is a huge structure which explains itself top-heavy administration.

Mr. SPEAKER : I am glad that the hon. Member has given due weight to the Legislature.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, it appears that now there is one officer to supervise two dealing assistants. To my mind, this Secretariat is not at all necessary. Many a work of the Secretaries can be performed by the Heads of Departments. In other words, the Heads of Departments should be made *ex-officio* Secretaries. The present Secretariat is functioning like the house of Lords. The Secretariat is there for delaying matter.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : What about unemployment problem ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : If Government wants to solve the unemployment problem in this way, I have nothing to add. But, so far as principle and policy are concerned, they are framed by the Ministers. Rules and necessary laws and regulations are formulated by the Legislature at State level.

Sir, I want to say that so far as the implementation of the policies are concerned, it is the permanent officials from the top to the village level who are to execute them efficiently. Unless the permanent officials feel that they are the servants of the people, unless they are imbued with the spirit of serving the country to the best of their ability, it is not possible to bring about an improvement in our administration. At present we find most of our official are bureaucratic in their attitude and behaviour towards the people. They feel superior to the people and some of them indulge in corruption and most of them are inefficient. When they go to the people, they think they have gone there to lord over them. Sir, the other day, one very low ranking officer—one Mandal went to a village in connection with the division of a land in dispute and there he indicated in course of his discussion with the parties concerned that he wants some illegal gratification. He said—‘পকেট গরম করা’। Now what do you mean by this ? (laughter).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Will the hon. Member give the name of the officer in question ? He should also be prepared to substantiate this allegation.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : I can give the name Sir, but I am afraid, he might lose his job (laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER : As the hon. Member has made an allegation against the Mandal that he wanted bribe and when he has brought this before this House, it is the responsibility of the hon. Member to give the name and it is also the responsibility of the Government to take notice of this. If he is found guilty, serious consequence will follow. For that we must not show any leniency.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : I shall give the name, Sir.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : He will also give the evidence when the enquiry is held.

Mr. SPEAKER : His time is up. Since he leads a one-man party in the House, I will give five minutes more.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, unless the bureaucratic mentality is thrown off, unless the Officers take up the matters very seriously and very sincerely, I think the administration will go on in this way without showing any improvement. For this also our political leaders are also to blame to some extent. The ruling party seem to be complacent. When people are panicky, when people are hungry, when corruption is rampant, autocracy or Dictatorship is bound to come and for that our ruling party must be responsible. I hope the Government will pay heed to this and try to make the administrative machinery efficient and free from corruption. Either they must do this or they must resign.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katoni gaon) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ সমস্যা বহুল অসমৰ আউলীয়া সমস্যাবোৰ সন্মুখীন কৰিবলৈ হলে বিবিধ আঁচনিৰ যে আৱশ্যক আৰু সেই আঁচনিবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে শাসনৰ শিতানত যে সবহ টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেই কথা কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই বাবেই মই আজিৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন জনাবলৈ থিয় হৈছো আৰু বিৰোধী দলৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা জনাইছো।

কিন্তু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দুআমাৰ অপ্ৰিয় হলেও মই কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো যে আমাৰ গোটেই শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো কিছু কেৰোণে ধৰিছে, আৰু এই কেৰোণ অতি সোনকালে আতৰাবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। নহলে আমাৰ যি সমাজবাদী গণতান্ত্ৰিক বাহুৰ প্ৰতিস্থাপন পৰিকল্পনা সি আৰু কাহানিও বাস্তবত পৰিণত নহবগৈ। এই কেৰোণ শুছাবৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ। আজি অফিচ অফিচৰ আমাৰ বিমান বাঢ়িছে বঙ। ফিটাৰ মেৰ পাৰ সিনানেই কটকটীয়া হৈ পৰিছে। আজি প্ৰায় সকলো বিভাগৰ কোনো এটা বিষয়ত সিদ্ধান্তলৈ আহোতে ভালেমান দিন লাগি যায়। সম্ভাৱণতে কোনো কাৰ্য্য পত্ৰ ভৈয়াৰৰ পৰা আহি ছিলং পাবলৈ আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা বিবিধ বিষয়ৰ মাজত ঘূৰি ফুৰি পুনৰ নামি যাওতে বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰ বাগৰে। এনেকুৱা সময়ৰ অপচয় হলে বাইজৰ কি অৱস্থা হয় সেইটো সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। তাৰোপৰি বিষয়া সকলৰ noting ইমান বেচি হয়গৈ যে আচল কথাটো কৰবাত থাকেগৈ— ফলত বাইজৰ মাজত হতাশাই দেখা দিয়ে কোনো কামৰ প্ৰতি আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ হেপাহ নোহোৱাত পৰেগৈ। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন অতি সোনকালে কৰে তাকে মই আশা কৰিছো। আমি আমাৰ অসম্পূৰ্ণ ৰাজনৈতিক স্বাধীনতাক সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক স্বাধীনতাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে জাতীয় চৰকাৰে লোৱা বহুমুখী গঠনমূলক আঁচনি বোৰৰ কথা বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি স্বৰূপে যেতিয়া বাইজৰ আগত কওঁ তেতিয়া আমি বাইজৰ যথেষ্ট আগ্ৰহ উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনাৰ সহাৰি পাওঁ। বাইজে এই আঁচনি সমূহৰ বৰঙনি যোগাবৰ কাৰণে আগ্ৰহ আৰু আশা লৈ কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আগ বাঢ়ি আহে, কিন্তু যেতিয়াই district অফিচ বিলাকত কৰ্মচাৰী বোৰৰ হেমাৰি আৰু গাফিলিৰ সন্মুখীন হয়হি তেতিয়াই তেওঁলোকৰ সকলো আশা ভৰষা ভাঙি চৰমাৰ হৈ যায়। ফলত গঠনমূলক আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত বাধা পৰে। এইটো কোনো এটা বিভাগৰ কথা নহয়— কম বেচি পৰিমানে সকলো বিভাগতে প্ৰযোজ্য।

আৰু এটা মন কৰিব লাগিবা কথা হৈছে বাইজৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ জনাই কোনো চিঠি পত্ৰ চৰকাৰলৈ দিলে বাইজেতো তাৰ উত্তৰ নাপায়েই, আমি প্ৰতিনিধি সকলেও নাপাও—আমি সদায় Public Accounts Committee ত দেখো যে প্ৰত্যেক

বিভাগৰে নিজৰ বিভাগৰ খৰচৰ ওপৰত শাসন নকৰাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা জমা হৈ থাকে আৰু বহুৰৰ শেষত Surrender কৰা হয়, আন হাতে মাৰ্চ মাহতো তেওঁলোকে Supplementary Demand বিচাৰি আনে। কিন্তু আজি দুবছৰতে মই এই কমিটিৰ সভা হিচাবে নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা দেখিছো যে এইটো চিনাক্ত কৰা হৈ আহিছে। Public Accounts Committee ৰ প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগৰ বৰখৰীয়া সকলে সদায় প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়ে যে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ বিভাগৰ শাসন আৰু খৰচৰ ওপৰত চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব। কিন্তু সেই দিনাৰ পিচত সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি ৰখাৰ বাবে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰে নৈ নকৰে মোৰ সন্দেহ হয়। টকাৰ নাটনি হয় অথচ বছৰৰ শেষত ইমান টকা Surrender হৈছে বলি কাগজৰ পিঠিত যেতিয়া প্ৰকাশ হয় তেতিয়া আমি বাইজৰ জবাবদিহি হব লগাত পৰে। ইয়াৰ আশু সমাধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহলে শাসন প্ৰণালীৰ উদগতি যে নহয় তাক ন দি কব পাৰি।

আজি আমাৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ বিভাগৰ নানা কামত কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰা সম্পৰ্কত মই এবাৰ কওঁ। কিছুমান বিভাগত দেখা যায় যে কামৰ Advertise কৰাৰ সময়ত এটা দৰ্শনা দিয়াৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি থাকে আৰু নিয়োগ কৰাৰ সময়ত বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দৰ্শনাৰ তাৰতম্য ৰটে। এই সম্পৰ্কে যোৱা অধিবেশনত মোৰ প্ৰশ্নও আছিল। এনেবিলাক সালসলনি অশোভনীয় আৰু অনুচিত বুলি আমি বিবেচনা কৰো।

আমি জানো যে সাধাৰণতে চৰকাৰে Public Service Commission ৰ জৰিয়তে নিয়োগৰ কাম কৰিব লাগে। দুই এটা Emergency ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত Regulation ত এটা নিদিষ্ট সময়ৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰি তাক Public Service Commission, জৰিয়তে Advertise কৰি Regularise কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু দেখা যায়, Regulation ৰ মতে নিয়োগ কৰা মানুহৰ কাম বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰ চলি আছে। এনে কৰাৰ ফলত বাইজৰ মাজত বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ উঠি অহা যুৱক সকলৰ মাজত এটা হতাশৰ ভাব পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। আমিও এই ব্যৱস্থা সন্তোষজনক বুলি নাভাবো।

আমি বিভিন্ন জিলাৰ, ন্যায়ালয়বোৰক ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ কেন্দ্ৰৰ ৰূপত পাবলৈ আশা কৰো। কিন্তু আজি তাত ন্যায়ৰ সলনি অন্যায় আৰু দুৰ্নীতিবেহে পৰিপূৰ্ণতা দেখা যায়। কাচাৰীত চৰকাৰী Force এখন পাবলৈ নাই চৰকাৰী Force Type কৰি একোজন মানুহে যথেষ্ট টকা উপাৰ্জন কৰি আছে। যিবোৰ Form বিনামূলীয়াকৈ পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইবোৰ বিক্ৰি কৰি বাইজক জুলুমত পেলোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। মই এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে মন দিব বুলি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

বৰ্তমান আৰু এটা কথা মই দুখৰে জনাবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। আমি বুজো যে মানুহ মাত্ৰেই ভুল কৰ্তা হয়। চৰকাৰৰো কেতিয়াবা ভুল হোৱাতো স্বাভাৱিক, ভুল ক্ৰমেই হয়তো বাইজে পাবলগীয়া প্ৰকৃত সহায় সহানুভূতি বহুত সময়ত নাপায়। আমি সদস্যসকলে চৰকাৰৰ অনিচ্ছাকৃত সেই ভুলবিলাক চকুত পৰিলে শুধৰাই দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰাটো উচিত বুলি ভাবো। কিন্তু যদি তাৰ শুধৰণী নহয় তেন্তে ই বৰ দুখ আৰু পৰিতাপৰ কথা হৈ পৰে। এই সম্পৰ্কে মই এটা উদাহৰণেৰে কথাষাৰ বুজাবলৈ যত্ন কৰো। যোৱা বছৰৰ এটা ঘটনাৰ বিষয়ে কও। সেই ঘটনা হৈছিল শিক্ষা বিভাগত। যোৱা মাৰ্চ মাহত শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানবোৰৰ মাজত কিছুমান টকা বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। কিছুমান স্কুলে একোটা শতাব্দীৰ পৰা দুটা দুটা অনুদান পালে। এই অভিযোগটো মই প্ৰথমতে যোৰহাট জিলা মজলীয়া স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সন্মিলনীত শুনো, কথাষাৰ শুনি মই বাইজক কৈছিলো যে যদি এনেকুৱা কিবা হৈছে তেন্তে তাক শুধৰাবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব। সেইমতেই মই পিচ-দনা ইন্সপেক্টৰৰ অফিচত List খন চাবলৈ গৈ দেখো যে কিছুমান অস্তিত্ব নোহোৱা

স্কুলৰ নামত মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰুণ্ডিত M. E. School আৰু সৰ্বোজনী ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল নামৰ দুখন স্কুল আছে; সেই স্কুল grant পাইছে, তাৰোপৰি সেই একেটা শিতানতে কেন্দ্ৰুণ্ডাৰ ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল আৰু কেন্দ্ৰুণ্ডাৰ এম, ই, স্কুলৰ নামতেও টকা আহিছে যদিও সেই অঞ্চলত এই দুটা নামৰ কোনো স্কুল নাই। মই তেতিয়া Inspector ৰ লিখিত ভাবে জনালো যে যেহেতু এই অস্তিত্ব নোহোৱা স্কুল দুখনৰ নামত অহা টকাতে যোবহাট মহকুমাকে দিছে সেইবাবে সেইটো আন দুখন deserving School কে দিয়ক। মই দুখন স্কুলৰ নাম লেখি দিলো। ছিলঙৰ পৰা সেইদৰে দুনাই Approval আহিলে সেইদৰে দিব বুলি তেখেতে মোক আশ্বাস দিলে বহুদিনলৈকে একো নোহোৱা দেখি ময়ো ছিলঙলৈ এখন চিঠি লেখিলো। মোৰ চিঠিৰ উত্তৰটো আজিলৈকে নেপালোৱেই। কিছুদিনৰ পিচত Inspector ৰ অফিচত আকৌ খবৰ কৰি জানিব পাৰিলো যে ছিলঙৰ পৰা আগৰ সেই নাম নথকা স্কুল দুখনৰ টকাতে বেৰাকান্ত এম্, ই স্কুল আৰু সৰ্বোজনী ছোৱালী হাই স্কুলকে দিবলৈ হুকুম ছোৱাত সেইমতে দিয়া হ'ল। অৰ্থাৎ এই দুখন স্কুলে একে শিতানৰ পৰা দুটা দুটা grant পালে।

মহোদয়, গ্ৰাণ্ট পোৱাত মোৰ অকনো আক্ষেপ নাই। মই চৰকাৰে স্কুলক আৰু টকা দিয়াটো কামনা কৰো; কিন্তু খেনোক দেখি বান্ধে বাঢ়ে খেনোক দেখি দুৱাৰ মৰা নীতি ললে আমাৰ নিচিনা প্ৰতিনিধি বোৰৰ আস্থা দুঃসহ হৈ পৰে। এনেকৈয়ে বাইজৰ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি এটা অসন্তোষৰ ভাব ঘনীভূত হৈ পৰে। এইবোৰৰ যাতে পুনৰাবৃত্তি নহয়, তাকেহে আমি বিচাৰো।

বৰ্তমান আমি যি এখন সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক কল্যাণকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঢ়াৰ পৰিকল্পনা লৈছো তাক বাস্তবত ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিবলৈ অকল কাগজ কলম আৰু মিঠা প্ৰাঞ্জল বক্তৃতাৰ জোৰেৰে যে নহ'ব তাক সকলোৱে বুজিছে। সেইবাবে শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো বাইজৰ সেৱাৰ অভিমুখী কৰি ৰাখিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ বাবে কৰ্মচাৰী বন্ধুসকলক মই সেৱাৰ মনোবৃত্তিৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

অৱশেষত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সকলোৰে সহায় সহানুভূতি আৰু সহযোগীতাত শাসন যন্ত্ৰটোৰ শিথিলতা আৰু ঘূৰণবোৰ আতৰাই এখন সুস্থ সবল ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঢ়াৰ পথত যাতে আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰে তাৰে কামনা কৰি অনুদানৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি বিৰোধী দলৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰোঁ।

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি যিকালেই চকু ফুৰাও সেই ফালেই দেখো যে আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো ঘূৰে ঘূৰি একেবাবে অচল অবস্থাত পৰিণত কৰিছে। এইধৰণে আমাৰ মনে ৰচা সমাজ তন্ত্ৰৰ বিনিময়ে লাহে লাহে চূড়ান্ত অন্যায় তন্ত্ৰতহে পৰিণত হ'ব যেন লাগিছে। আজি আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো অন্যায় অধৰ্ম্মৰ প্ৰহেলিকা হৈছে তাত Corruption nepotism ৰে ভৰপূৰ।

আমাৰ Civil Secretariat Administration যিটো আছে তাতে আমি দেখিছো যে কিছুমান Assistant নীতিগত খামখেয়ালৰ ফলত অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছে। কিছুমান Assistant বা যোৱা ১০।১২ বছৰ পূৰ্বেই প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছিল। বৰ্তমান তেওলোকক সেই উচ্চ পদৰ পৰা পদচ্যুত কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? ই এটা ভয়ঙ্কৰ অন্যায় নহয়নে? চৰকাৰে জনাইছে যে তেওঁলোকক Revert কৰা হৈছে, তেওঁলোকৰ আবেদন নিবেদনো আনকি চৰকাৰে শুনা নাই। এনে এটা আকস্মিক Reorganisation কৰাৰ আগতে চৰকাৰে Legal Remembrancer ৰও কোনো মতামত লোৱা নাই। যদি এনে অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাবেই সৃষ্টি হয় তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ কাম

যে আজি সূচাকৰূপে চলিব তাত মোৰ সন্দেহ হয়। চৰকাৰে এই কথাটো ভাল দৰে ভাবি চোৱা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ আবেদন শুনি তেওঁলোকৰ আপত্তি নিষ্পত্তি কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য।

ইয়াৰ পৰাই অনুমান কৰা যায় যে নানা বিভাগত নানা দুৰ্নীতিয়ে স্থান লৈছে যিহেতু মই এই মঞ্জুৰীৰ বিপক্ষে দিয়া কৰ্ত্তন প্রস্তাব কেইটা সমৰ্থন নকৰিলে অন্যায় কৰা হ'ব বুলি ভাবি সকলো কেইটা কৰ্ত্তন প্রস্তাব সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, may I ask the hon. Member to give me the names of those few assistants to whom injustice is said to have been done? Unless few instances are given proper inquiry cannot be made.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : It is not the case of few assistants only. As a result of revision of the previous policy of the Government there has been a general dissatisfaction among a very large number of Secretariat assistants. That is his objection.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : এতিয়া মই নাম দিব নোৱাৰিম, পিচত দিব পাৰিম।

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ সদনত শাসন.....

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should confine his observation to the General Administration.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ সদনত শাসন প্রশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে যি অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰী দাবী অনা হৈছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি বিৰোধীদলে তাৰ বিপক্ষে অনা কৰ্ত্তন প্রস্তাব বিৰোধীতা কৰিবলৈ চিয় দিছে। তেখেতে সকলে অভিযোগ কৰিছিল আজিৰ প্রশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ বাবে উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মই কওঁ—আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীনতা ১২ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আগতকৈ ১২ গুণ কাম বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ বিশ্বাস ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই মঙ্গলময় ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখন গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায়ক হৈছে আৰু আনহাতে ৰাইজ সৰ্বতো প্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতিৰ পথেদি আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। এই নীতিত দেশৰ সামূহিক উন্নয়ন ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা অতিৰিক্ত দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰাটো বাঞ্ছনীয় হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জনহিতকৰ দেশৰ কল্যাণ মূলক কাৰ্য্যত—বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত ১৯৪৭ চনৰ আগতে মাত্ৰ কেইশ মান স্কুল লৈ Deputy Inspector ৰ অধিক গোলা হৈছিল; তেতিয়া স্কুলবৰ্ড নাছিল। এতিয়া গোহাটী মহকুমাত দুহেজাৰ স্কুল প্রতিষ্ঠিত হৈছে আৰু সেইদৰে গোটেই অসমৰ গাঁৱে ভূঞা এনে স্কুল প্রতিষ্ঠিত হৈছে—আনকি কোনো কোনো একোখন গাঁৱতেই দুখন পৰ্য্যন্ত স্কুল হৈছে। এই স্কুলবিলাকৰ পৰিপূৰ্ত্তিৰ কাৰণে বহু টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে আমি তাক সমৰ্থন কৰাটো উচিত। আজি যেতিয়া শিক্ষা বৰ্ডৰ জৰিয়তে জনশিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰতা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে, সেই ক্ষেত্ৰতো উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ শিক্ষাবিদ আৰু তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু তেওঁবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীসকল দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ লৰাছোৱালীয়ে আজি শিক্ষাৰ জৰিয়তে

স্বাধীন দেশৰ মৰ্যাদা অক্ষুণ্ণ ৰাখিবলৈ শিক্ষাৰ লাগিব আৰু নিজৰ জীৱন যাত্ৰাৰ পথত নিজৰ ভৱিষ্যত উপৰত ঠিয় দিবলৈ শিক্ষাৰ লাগিব। এই শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট টকা ব্যয় কৰিব লাগিব, তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ লৰাছোৱালী বিলাকক পাঠশালাৰে পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দিব পৰা হ'ব। গাঁও অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বহু পাঠশালা স্কুলত আৱশ্যকীয় সাজ সজুলি নাই। যেনে— মেপ, থ্ৰুৱ আদিৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যোগান ধৰিলেহে স্কুলবিলাকৰ শিক্ষা ভাল হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰিছে।

আমাৰ দেশত শত কৰা ১০ জনে নাম মাত্ৰ লিখা পঢ়া জানে। চৰকাৰে সকলো স্কুল বুনিয়াদী স্তৰত ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। ইয়াৰ লগতে বুনিয়াদী সম্পৰ্কেও এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব লগা হৈছে যে এই স্কুলবিলাকত—কেৱল ৰূপাহ—জঁতৰ দিলেই বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা নহয় উপযুক্ত প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰিলেহে প্ৰকৃত ৰূপ দিব পৰা যাব। অন্যথাই শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নহ'ব। বুনিয়াদী আৰু আন আন স্কুলৰ চিলেবাচ বিলাকৰ যদি সামঞ্জস্যতা নাথাকে তেতিয়া হলে জনসাধাৰণৰ মনত এনে প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হ'ব যি এহাতে বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাই আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি থাকিবলৈ শিক্ষাৰ আৰু আনহাতে ইবিলাক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষাই বুদ্ধি জীবি কৰি তুলিব যদি দুই শ্ৰেণীৰ স্কুলৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম ঠিক কৰা নহয় তেতিয়া হলে তিতাবৰৰ জনতা কলেজৰ উদ্দেশ্য সফল নহ'ব। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত যাতে জনসাধাৰণৰ মনোভাৱ এনে বিভেদ প্ৰণালীলৈ যাতে নাযায় তাৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো আৰু সকলো স্কুলকে বুনিয়াদী স্কুলত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have not seen any reorientation in the administration policy of the Government. People were expecting that the policy would change with the taking over of administration by our own people, but unfortunately nothing in this direction is visible except increasing of some more appointments, and incurring more expenditures. I would not have mind such increases provided the efficiency of the administration would have been made better.

Sir, one thing strikes me most is that, the new generation which has been employed in the administrative departments, now-a-days, do not have any markable initiative. My feeling is, this is because of gulf of disparity in their pay scales. While some draw the highest pay and some draw the lowest although they are equally qualified. On the floor of this House, there were discussions repeatedly about measure to be adopted and policies to be pursued to improve the standard of administration of our State. But it appears the Government is complacent to this. We also complained about the behaviours of the higher officers towards the low ranking officers. It is so bad that the low ranking officers do not get incentive to render good services. For all these things Government is mainly responsible. Sir, if our present generation have such attitude because of frustration, I warn the Government that this is a sign for the worst. Government should take prompt actions to redress them.

Today, in almost all the branches of administration, we find, bribery, nepotism and corruption. Regarding bribery my Friends have mentioned but I would draw the attention of the House particularly to the Relief and Rehabilitation Department and Officers in the State where bribery is so rampant. These officers have become dens of bribery. Even at Shillong, the headquarters of Assam, the same state of affairs is prevailing in these offices. Is it not strange that on the very eye of the Government where so many high officials are sitting such acts bribery can take place and how this can be tolerated. But no action has been taken yet to mitigate them.

Similar is the case of the department of Public Works Department. Not to speak of other places even in this district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills we find that the roads of strategic importance in the borders which are meant for security and safety of the State, have not been properly inspected. High officials are not vigilant. They do not keep close touch and they do not go for inspection. The fate of such roads are, either they remain incomplete or not done according to the specifications and plans.

Further more, our Government is partisan to the directive principle of the Constitutions that powers should be decentralised. Here we find that instead of decentralisation our powers there is an attempt and tendency on the part of the Government to centralise it. This is not a good sign. I must use a word of caution that thus they are violating the fundamental principle of the Constitution.

Regarding creation of Nalbari as a Subdivision, my Friend Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury already spoke about it. My constituency falls under Nalbari so I would also speak about this. The people of Nalbari have been pressing since 1937 that Nalbari should be a Subdivisional headquarters by creation of a Nalbari Subdivision for speedy and expeditious disposal of work in all spheres of administration as it is found very inconvenient for the people to go to Gauhati for even petty matters bearing unnecessary expenditure of money. Government having been alive to the situation gave assurances that this would be done, but nothing has been done. If that be the very mode of our administration, I feel that decentralisation of the administration is meaningless. Such are the reasons why our people do not feel the administration as their own. They think it as a separate entity. So long this feeling is allowed to remain it is very bad to the State. I do not blame anybody because we have been pursuing the same policy as a legacy from the British administration. We cannot desire to have a welfare State with such administration. Circumstances should be created in such a manner that people can feel that the Government is theirs and that alone will give them incentive to co-operate sincerely with the Government in their effort for betterment of the State.

Sir, this morning in reply to a question we have seen that the number of cases sent to court are practically none and the number of cases on which departmental actions have been taken are few by the Anti-Corruption Department. The very purpose of anti-corruption becomes negative when it is known that corruption and bribery are in big numbers in the State, but the number for investigation, departmental action, etc. is small. In this way, we have seen the apathy of Government in reply to other questions with, "no information," being looked into, "information is being collected." is this not inefficiency? The Ministers may say that their subordinate officers are inefficient and they want to throw all the responsibilities on them, but I would say this inefficiency is for the failure of

Government to pursue a policy by which the officers would work with full heart and soul and in such a way that they have the urge, the feeling for bettering the condition of the people and the State. Therefore I demand to the Government to change their present policy and to improve it.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not for the first time that we are discussing General Administration and raising a general discussion on it. To-day, however, the administrative set-up has become very important because we want to establish a society wherein everybody will get equal opportunity and there will be no case of exploitation, and for that purpose, it may be necessary to change the administrative set up. So far as broad principles are concerned, there is not so much difference. We on this side also believe in socialism and from that side they say that they also believe in socialism, and so far as the fundamental policies are concerned, here also the scope for difference is not much. But from what we have seen in the actual working and implementation of our policies will show what we are to the people at large. Therefore, the agencies through which we are to implement our policies become very important, and it is necessary to discuss how far the present set up is adequate enough to fulfill the tasks that we have before us. In this connection, I may give a quotation of a very great saying. It runs thus: 'It is not the sentiment of men which makes history but their actions.' In the same way, the Government is made good or bad not by words but by the deeds or misdeeds of those power. Therefore, even if we express sympathy with the down trodden that will not make this Government a very good Government. People will judge by our deeds and in so doing, two factors which are very important *viz.* (1) integrity of the men at the helm of affairs and (2) the moral sense of the administration as well as the citizens. So far as integrity of those at the helm of affairs is concerned, this is a very important factor in a country like India where people speak too much of character and put so much faith in character. The integrity of the people at the helm of affairs matters much, and if people find that the integrity is not of as high standard as they want then it leads to a demoralisation. These two factors, integrity of those at the helm of affairs and moral sense of our people, inter-act on each other. Although the saying is there, yet the people at the helm of affairs can do a lot for bringing about moral upliftment in our people. So, I would like to impress that those who are looked upon by the people as their leaders or as leaders of the Government, should behave in a very cautious manner and that they are always above board.

Now, what are those impediments which stand in our way of realising our cherished goal? The first is our concern with small things merely speaking big words will not make us big. We have to pay attention to small things. One such small thing which concerns the people is the delay in the execution of matters. Whenever people apply for something, they do not get the reply immediately whether in the affirmative or in the negative. The people have to come so many times from the interior villages to the towns to enquire about their applications. The applications may be for C. I. sheets, loans, etc. or for something else. The result does not come out. The people have to spend a lot in coming and going just to enquire about their applications. Unless we can devise ways and means to avoid this unreasonable delay, however big words we may say, we cannot enthuse the people. The delay is at various levels, sometimes at the ministerial level also, files are lying with the Ministers for more than a week or a fortnight and even a month and therefore they are not disposed of quickly. Very

*Speech not corrected.

often files are not disposed of because the Ministers do not want to take a decision less it may offend somebody or may not be welcomed by somebody. This delay whether in the ministerial level or downward is a complimentary factor to corruption. Even in the Cabinet level sometimes it so happens that unanimity cannot be effected and major decision cannot be taken. And whenever there is delay, there is always a tendency for encouraging corruption. This delay creates an impression in the mind of the people that unless they give something to the Civil servants, perhaps the files may not be disposed of. According to Gorwala's nice book in which he has discussed this matter, this delay is the main cause of corruption. How to get rid of corruption? We find that in the district level or in the Secretariat level there is no priority to the disposal of the files. There should be inspection at various levels; there should be something like auditing of the efficiency to find out how a file has been disposed of by a particular office. This is very important. We find that today the number of personnel in the Secretariat level has increased. At page 69 of the Budget you will find that in the Secretariat level in 1958-59 we had 12 Secretaries and now we are going to have 16 Secretaries. Similarly, instead of 9 Under Secretaries, we are going to have 16 Under Secretaries. Then again, Editor of Debates, instead of 8 we are going to have 14. Superintendents, instead of 31, we are going to have 42 and Assistants, instead of 328, we are going to have 366. So we find that not only the money spent has increased but the number of officers has also increased. We want to know whether to that extent the efficiency in dealing with a particular matter has increased or not. Until we can avoid this delay which is very important, my feeling is we shall not be able to enthuse the people, we shall not be able to tell the people that things have changed, that we are getting a better Government, that things should be executed quickly. So my suggestion will be that in the matter of dealing with a particular matter, whether it is an application or a file or whatever it might be, we should see that unnecessary delays are avoided. Even for a file to go from one room to another room, in place of 15 minutes it takes 15 days. This redtapism has to be eradicated. Now we have got three Commissioners and these three Commissioners are expected to go round the districts and make inspection of the offices there. I do not know whether there is the practice of, after inspection, submitting an inspection report or not, and if an inspection report is submitted, whether there is the practice of looking into it and whether the defects pointed out in the inspection report have been removed or not and whether the suggestions made have been carried out or not. In this my feeling is that uptill now we have seen our officers just going to a place and then returning to their headquarters simply giving some verbal instructions to the officers concerned and it is never known whether these instructions are at all carried out. At every stage you will find there are delays and it seems that these delays will never be removed, delays will always remain, delays will act as damper on the spirit of the people.

Regarding our top-heaviness of the administration, we see that the district officer who is the head of the district always remains busy with so many matters and particularly becoming just a receptionist of the V. I. Ps. He has very little time to devote to other important matters, he has been made President or Secretary of about 20 to 30 Committees in the District. We very often find that he is just an ornament whether it is the Supply Advisory Board or Land Settlement Advisory Board and therefore so much

time is taken for him for attending these meetings. So he has very little time to devote to urgent duties. The Deputy Commissioner in the district should go to various centres to see how these centres are working, but he has very little time to do the touring and give proper attention to the work done by the local officers because he has to be busy otherwise. If we want streamline the administration whether in the district level or Secretariat level, we have to see that these officers do their main duties and are not taken away for some other duties which can be left to others. At Gauhati another post of Additional Deputy Commissioner has been created. I have come to know that his main duty will be to look after the Circuit House and another officer has been appointed in the rank of a Nazir whose main duty would be to look after the Circuit House. I do not know whether it is a correct information or not, but the information has come from a reliable source and I think this is the state of affairs. Why should we have an Additional Deputy Commissioner whose main functions will be to see to the Circuit House how people come and how do they stay there? And then when we see what was the amount of money that was spent in 1958-59 for the entertainment of the V.I.Ps then we find that also that we are giving more attention to certain extra things and not giving proper attention to the pressing problems of the people and the pressing demands of the people. My suggestion is so far General Administration is concerned that unless we can tone up the administration, unless we can make people feel that we have a new administration to carry out new tasks, to build up new society, we shall not be able to progress much and also enthuse the people. It should also be inculcated in the minds of the officers that whatever they do they must do that on merit. Today there is a feeling that if the officer does something which is to the liking of the people who belong to the party in power then he will not be taken to task if he does a wrong thing. So a sense has to be inculcated in them that whether it is a Congress Government or a Socialist Government or a Communist Government, this administration is going to stay. This is the main foundation of our administration, this administration will always remain and this administration will have to carry out the assignments given to it and therefore, what the officers are to do is to look to the implementation of things on merit. They are not to care for anybody's favour. Similarly, there is also a spirit in them very often, as my Friend Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya has stated, whenever Ministers change, the Secretariat is also changed. I have seen these changes in the Secretariat from time to time. The Secretary, as soon as he is appointed and before he gets time to know about the intricacies of his own Department he is immediately changed to other Department. This procedure greatly affects the administration. He must know his own work and his own officers and he must be allowed to remain there for some time. But what happens actually is this that if I don't like a particular Secretary not because that he is unfit for the task but for some other reason, he is immediately changed. This practice should be discouraged. Similarly, an officer should not be kept under the impression that his promotion depends only if he comes in the good book of a Minister. In the Gorwala Committee Report so many things have been stated. In certain cases officers are provided with vehicles. If an officer gets a salary of only Rs. 500 then to give him a vehicle is a wrong procedure because we encourage corruption in that way. He has suggested that we must see whether the officer will have the means to run the vehicle properly. If he is to run the vehicle always at the Government's cost, then there is always a tendency for corruption.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour etc.)** But if the nature of the work justifies that then what should be done.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : That will be an exception. But what happens actually is that we do not see to the nature of the work and we should also not see to that only. We should see whether he will be in a position to run the vehicle without leading himself to corruption. Such things have to be seen while allotting vehicles to officers. Similarly, in the matter of housing, what we find is that big officers are given housing allowance or houses. Even in the districts today a very bad thing is happening where houses are given for some officers and no houses are given for the magistrates, and for the district judge. This has led to such a situation that people always speak of corruption now. I know of a particular case in a particular place at Golaghat where a case against one subordinate judge had to be instituted because he did not vacate the house. Now if we want these people to remain above corruption and to be honest, then it is necessary that their primary wants be provided. Instead, today we are more concerned in providing houses to big officers and not caring to do the same to the small officers who have not the means to have houses in towns like Gauhati. This has definitely led to some amount of corruption. So if we want to remove the problems of corruption, nepotism and inefficiency, these things have to be viewed as a compact whole. We cannot stop this by shouting "you should not indulge in corruption, etc." Conditions have to be created where these corruptions will not be indulged and the basic needs of the Government servants have to look into and these basic needs have to fulfill and then only can we expect better work from them. This honesty is not only their personal honesty. Sometimes we find that a man gives a bribe to an officer. That is bad no doubt but that is the concern of that man and that officer only. But when Government indulge in extravagance that is the worst thing because that money does not belong to a particular man but it belongs to the whole people. It goes out from the State exchequer. Therefore, we should see that while trying to maintain the prestige of certain persons, we should also see that we don't indulge in extravagance because extravagance in one officer leads to an extravagance on a other. In supporting my Cut Motion and the Cut Motions of my Friends, I want to tell the Government that time has come when we have to look into this problem properly and unless and until we can re-orient and re-organise the agency through which we want to carry out our plans, these will always remain simply as paper plans. However humble that sentiment that we express to the people may be, the people will not take this humble and noble sentiment as sentiment if we are not able to show it in our work. We must be able to carry that sentiment in our work in the same way as we expressed it on the platform. These are the defects in the administration and these defects have to be removed. With these words I support my Cut Motion and the Cut Motions moved by my Friends.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to support the demand and oppose the Cut Motions. So far as supporting the Demand is concerned, I like to speak a few words on the administration. It is not a fact that the people do not admit that during these long 15 years something has not been done. But the people are tired of favouritism, nepotism and corruption in the society. No doubt, the people at the helm of the Government are treated like a father of the common people. But there are two definitions of a father. One is to protect the people and the other is a real father. So

*Speech not corrected.

the people who are at the helm of the society are one kind of a father. They should be ideal and free from all sorts of corruption. But what do we see in the society now? What we see is that the people are lacking in these qualities. Sir people of our district of Goalpara are rather dissatisfied for the partiality in treatment of Assam Government. So, in our place, the people say

“যমুনা উজান বৈছিল কৃষকৰ সুৰত
ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰ উজান বয় চৰকাৰৰ কোৰত”

Here চৰকাৰ means Assam Government. During these long 12 years nothing from Assam Government flows down to the Brahmapura river beyond Kamrup. Everything flows upwards, *i. e.* anything substance goes up towards upper Assam. Only liquid is going upwards. Every one knows that Goalpara district is famous for jute production but the jute mill is going to be installed somewhere in Amingaon or somewhere else evading the demand of the people of Dhubri. For so long whenever the people tried to have a textile mill in the district Government do not give the favour to the people.

Besides these there are many instances which I can cite to show that the Assam Government is not at all in favour of this unfortunate district, Goalpara. Sir, there are two schools in my constituency—one is Halakwar and the other is Satrasal. Any body who has ever been to this place has passed the remark that nowhere he has seen such a backward place and such a dilapidated school. These two schools, therefore, deserve every sympathy from the Government. I have been trying for the last four long years to bring home to the Government the necessity of allowing to the teachers of these two schools the present model scale of pay but so far without any effective result. Whenever I approach anybody here in this connection, he would say, “Well, Pradhani, please put in a petition and we will see that something is done.”

Mr. SPEAKER: Who says that?

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Anybody whenever I approach, Minister, Deputy Minister, Secretary, Director of Public Instructions or Additional Director of Public Instructions and who not?

So this is the fate of the district of Goalpara. I, therefore, request Government to extend some special favour to the district of Goalpara, particularly to the border areas.

Sir, a huge amount has been allotted for General Administration but even inspite of that everybody will admit that the General administration in the country is progressively deteriorating gradually. The other happening in the very eye of the Police—one at the Circus performance and another at the Basanta Talkie Hael. All the innocent spectators were mortified to see such bad situations being created by certain gonda element in the town, and yet no action has been taken by the Police. My Friend, Shri Tamizuddin Pradhani sent a telegram to the Chief Minister and also perhaps to the Inspector General of Police. But no action appears to have been taken so far such is the situation in our district. So I request Government, those who are at the helm of affairs, to take particular care for improvement of the General Administration in this border district.

As regards the food situation, I have noticed that the Plain districts are facing much difficulties. Our district is just on the border of West Bengal and I know what a huge quantity of rice went out of this district to Cooch Behar from Fakiragram and Gossaigaon Rice Mills during the time of last scarcity. If this state of affairs is allowed to go unchecked, then I am sure, we shall have to face acute food scarcity although our district is, as you all know, a surplus district. Sir, I had been to Cooch Behar the other day and availed the opportunity to attend a meeting of the Congress workers there. My friends there requested me to be more liberal in the matter of allowing rice being sent to Cooch Behar and told me that it was for our generosity and liberal mindedness that they were getting rice there being carried on blackmarketing. On the other hand, our Government is loud in their proclamation that not even a single seer of rice has been going out there. Sir, at that time the price of rice per maund was Rs.45 in West Bengal while that in Assam is Rs.27 or Rs.28. If that is so, why should rice not go there? It is possible to go rice in such huge quantities out of State due to the inefficiency of our administrative machinery. I request Government to put a check to it immediately if they don't want that our people should face starvation.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): So support the cut motions).

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): No, so I would request our Government to keep proper vigilance over the officers' activity there.

With these few words, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motions and support the demand for Grant.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARKIA (Saikhowa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demand and oppose the Cut Motions. Sir, it has been stated by many of our Friends here that the number of high-salaried officers in the Government are daily on the increase. If we see the figures, we find that the number of employees in higher categories of service are increasing whereas there is no corresponding increase in the lower cadres. Whenever any paper is sent to any office, generally we find that these papers are actually disposed of by the clerks in the lower strata of the service, i. e., the Lower Division Assistants. If we create more officers in the higher categories of service and still then the paper are to be disposed by members of the clerical staff, I fail to see any reason why should there be an increase in the number of fat-salaried officers and there should not be any increase in the clerical staff. Sir, we generally hear complaints that matters are delayed in almost all the departments. For example, if we refer any matter to the Revenue Minister, we find that the matter is promptly forwarded to the Secretary of the department and we are accordingly informed. But there after the paper passing through a lengthy process of hand-change will ultimately reach the Mandal who will dispose of it. In this way we find that, so far as the Revenue department is concerned, the Mandal is the real disposing authority and therefore the matter fails to receive the attention it actually deserves. Therefore my suggestion here is that we should not increase the number of fat-salaried officers and we should try to increase the remuneration of the low paid employees and try to increase their efficiency, if necessary, having them properly trained.

Sir, I also would like to mention here that attempts should be made to instill in all categories of employees a sense of patriotism. Generally we see that when any allegation of corruption comes against

any officer there is a departure from such patriotic feeling. Although actually the two hands work we need also the heart to inspire us to work and if this heart is not filled with patriotic favour, then I feel that the hands will not work as efficiently as we desire them to work. I therefore urge on the Government to enthuse our officers of all categories right from the bottom to the top so that they will have some friendly feeling towards our countrymen and they will try to rebuild the nation as we aim at. Sir, sometimes it is argued that efficiency comes with salary. But I humbly beg to differ with any such notion. I feel Sir, that efficiency cannot be brought by simply fat salary. On the other day during the question hour we found that the salary of one officer who was drawing Rs.300 previously was raised to Rs.900. I do not know whether the efficiency thereby has increased proportionately to his increased salary. Of course, I do not object that we should give any impetus to the officer. We should give them due encouragement and impetus. But if we give impetus in the manner just as I have illustrated then naturally there will be dissatisfaction among the other officers who could not get such equitable encouragement. If we not encourage our officers equitably then I fear there might be clamour and dissatisfaction which will ultimately hamper efficient working of the Government machinery. For our efficient administration we generally depend on the officers. The Ministers may come and go, because they are for five years or so in office, but it is the officers only who are to execute the policy of the Ministers who take over the Government to speak the voice of the people. Therefore, Sir, it is time for enthusing our officers with patriotic feeling and to remove the undue dissatisfaction or clamour from them and to give them all necessary facilities to do their work properly.

It has also been alleged sometimes that there is corruption even in the judiciary. If such a suspicion arises I fear the efficient functioning of the judiciary may be hampered. My humble suggestion is that the judiciary should always be above any suspicion. It is a danger to suspect the judiciary. We should have full faith in its impartiality.

I do not like to take longer time of the House and with these words, Sir, I would like to support the Government Motion and oppose the Cut Motions.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in speaking on my Cut Motion I like to say that today we have got a huge Secretariat. Even though we have got such a huge Secretariat the administrative efficiency of our Secretariat has gone down day by day. Sir, we expected, after independence, we would have an efficient administration. The bureaucratic mentality which the Britishers had are still to be found amongst our officers. But there is one difference and that is that along with British bureaucracy there was efficiency, but today we find that amongst our officers bureaucracy remains minus efficiency. In our Secretariat we are going to spend about Rs. 38,31,200. This is a huge amount to be spent on the State Secretariat. The amount has increased, but the efficiency in the administration has not increased at all. There is more frustration amongst the people due to the administrative delay. If a petition goes to the Secretariat then it will take years together to get any action done. The Secretariat even do not care the Ministers. I can give you one instance. the Deputy Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government was trying to get the reports about the proposed 27 Town Committees. But the Commissioner of the Plains Division

has not yet submitted the reports up till now. The Minister rang many a times to the Secretary, Local Self-Government and the Commissioner of Plains Division, but with no effect whatsoever.

The Secretariat in Shillong does not reply to the letters or petitions sent by the people. On the other hand they do not express their inability that they cannot do a particular work. The Secretaries under the Government are too inefficient and cannot discharge their responsibilities. Even some of the Secretaries do not know how to behave with people. Let me point out one case of the Supply Secretary. I do not know why the Government has kept him in office as Supply Secretary since he does not know how to deal with people. He gets angry if somebody approaches him. He does not know even how to talk with people. We know how efficient he is. We have seen it in kerosene muddle case and in cases of other controlled commodities. This Department is full of corruption.

Let me say, Sir, about corruption in other Departments also. In the Revenue Department the Director of Land Record is paid Rs. 14,900 as his pay annually and allowances about Rs.4,254. Altogether he gets Rs.19,154. The total amount spent in his Department is Rs.1,00,328. Even then, Sir, the administrative efficiency has not increased. Everybody in this House knows how corrupt is the Revenue Department. But the Director could not root out corruption from them. He has not been able to discharge his duties properly and therefore his post should be abolished. From the Secretariat level up to the District level no proper service could be rendered to the people whatsoever.

We all know that the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup remains very busy in receiving the high dignitaries at the Borjhar aerodrome. He gets very little time to manage his official duties. On many occasions he authorises his A. D. M. to conduct official duties on his behalf. I would like to give one instance. Some time back there was a meeting of the Project Advisory Committee at Rangia. The Deputy Commissioner authorised the Addl. Deputy Magistrate to go and preside over the meeting. The Addl. Deputy Magistrate was late and at once he sat in the presidential chair and began conducting the meeting. Then some members objected to his being the president since he was not a member of the P. A. C. Then dispute arose. Rules were consulted and he had to vacate his chair and one of the hon. Members of this House was proposed as President and he conducted the meeting. The Additional Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup even did not know the ordinary rules and procedure and moreover he was late in coming to attend the meeting. In such circumstances how can we expect efficiency. We have seen that the Deputy Commissioners hardly go to the interior.

The Subdivisional Officers are also not discharging their duties properly. They do not have the full idea of their subdivisions. Let me tell you about the Subdivisional Officer of Barpeta. He has not yet gone to the interior parts of the Barpeta subdivision. Of course in his tour diaries he might show his tours. He is a great bureaucrat. He thinks that he is somebody. He even threatened that he would arrest Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed and Sri Madhusudan Das of Barpeta P. S. P. Secretary for no fault of theirs. In his office there are many thousands of pending petitions, but he does not dispose of them. We do not know what are the intentions behind him. He is a very inefficient officer having no idea whatsoever.

Coming to the Publicity Department we see that there is utter waste of money in this Department. In the Publicity Department an amount of Rs. 3,60,860 is provided. Out of this Rs.2,30,060 is provided for the pay of the officers, their travelling allowances and the establishment charges. This is a very huge amount. Again an amount of Rs.4,90,000 has been provided for development schemes of the Publicity Department. But, Sir, we know what the Publicity Department is. The common people do not know that there is a publicity department. It has not been able to change the psychology of the people. These Publicity vans move about in Shillong town and in the towns of Gauhati and Dibrugarh. They do not go to the villages. Many a times I have seen the Publicity Department give a programme of Cinema show at a particular time, but in practice we find they do not turn up in time. People come and wait for long hours to go away disappointed. If necessary, and if the Minister wants I can give him the names of such Officers and also the details of such incidents. With regard to the installation of the radio sets in the villages very often we find very bad sets are given which do not work, neither any technicians from the Publicity Department go and repair them. I can give the instance of one such case in Masalpur. Publicity Department ordered for the supply of a radio set and this department last six months, but uptill now it has not been provided. But Sir, uptill now no radio has been installed and yet this department asking for monthly reports. This is what we find going on in this Department. Then what is the use of spending such a huge amount of money. If our Government really want to give any good service to the people, the Department should be reorganised thoroughly. The Publicity activities should be there in the rural areas, to teach the people, to change the psychology of the people, otherwise it is no use spending such a huge amount after this inefficient Department which at present it is. Sir, we find only when the Ministers visit a place the Publicity Department become very active, they give some shows to the people and the Ministers think that they are doing their job very well (*laughter*). That is why I urge upon the Government that if they want to make this Department really useful, they should reorganise it thoroughly.

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Maulavi TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of my cut motion is to raise a general discussion. I say, Sir, this Government is top heavy and it is suffering from red-tapism and corruption. There is favouritism, there is lack of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the officers and even amongst the Ministers. I say it is top heavy, because at the top there are so many officers who get a far greater amount of money than those at the bottom. Sir, we have accepted our goal as a Socialistic pattern of Society. But we find, that is in the mind, in the paper and in the newspapers and in the platforms only. It should be put in practice. It should be in the actual field also. We are aspiring after Socialism, but is this the way to usher in such a Socialistic pattern of society when an Officer at the top get thousands of rupees and a man at the bottom get only Rs.40, 50 or 60 per month? So I say, our country is being ruled by red tape and red caps.

MR SPEAKER: Red cap?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Red turban, he means.

Maulavi TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Yes Sir, I mean red turban. The people cannot express their sorrow before the Officers or the Ministers. They are prevented from doing it. They are stopped. We have seen, Sir, a few days ago some people came to Shillong to express their sorrows, but they were not allowed to meet the Ministers. So I say this country is being ruled by red taps and red caps. *(Loud laughter)* Sir, in the files we see there are so many red 'taps' Priority, Urgent, Immediate, etc., but still the files do not move for months and years. About corruption, I need not say much in this House, because everyone everywhere in the State knows about it. The Government is not taking any steps to stop this. Regarding favouritism I need not go far; here even in the Secretariat also something is going on. Supersessions of the Ministerial Officers are going on. Those who are connected with the Ministers and high Officials they are superseding.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Finance) : I would request the hon. Member to cite a single instance where persons connected with the Ministers, as he said, superseded others.

Maulavi TAZUDUIN AHMED : I have some petitions, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member said that on account of his relationship he has superseded others. Now the hon. Minister requests the hon. Member to substantiate the charge.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : I can volunteer to give some specific instances, and that is apart from Secretariat.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, even on a point of clarification, he can mention it. So far as I am concerned, I am here to see that the rule of fair-play is established here. Even if he has already made a submission, I will allow him on a point of information to speak on this.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I shall discuss this with the Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Finance Minister has requested the hon. Member to substantiate the charge, and if he cannot substantiate the charge the only natural consequence is that he will withdraw it. The usual procedure is that whenever an hon. Member wants to make any such charges they are to bring it to my notice, so that I can bring it to the notice of the Government. He can give it even now. I have no objection, I can give him the permission even now, if he wants to do so.

Maulavi TAZUDDIN AHMED : I cannot give the names now, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Then what is the natural consequence? He will have to withdraw it.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Sir, I shall give the names afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER : When the hon. Member is making a special charge on this particular point, he should give the name here in the House.

Maulavi TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Sir, the name is in the petition, and I shall be able to give it afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER : When the Minister himself wants that the charge should be submitted, it is for the hon. Member to place the facts before the House in order that the entire question may be gone into and justice may be done.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Sir, I cannot give the name just now.

Mr. SPEAKER : Then the hon. Member will have to withdraw it.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Sir, I withdraw the charge. Sir, there is no co-ordination and co-operation so far as Ministers are concerned. For better administration, they should do so. As for example, I may cite an instance. When the Ministers go on tour, they do so on some motive.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, I think, the word "motive" is unparliamentary.

Mr. SPEAKER : his word should not be used, but in this particular case, I think, the hon. Member did not mean it.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Sir, When the Ministers go to a certain constituency, they should take along with him the local M. L. A. and also hear the grievances of the local people. But it so happens Minister go to a certain constituency with his Party people in his car without leaving any scope for the local representative to accompany in order to place the grievances of the people before the Minister in their proper perspective.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) : Sir, I think, when I went to Barpeta, the hon. Member got opportunity to meet me and discussed matters with me.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Sir, we use to get intimation of Ministers' arrival in our part of the country, only when they leave the place.

Manlavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Therefore, Sir, I would like to say that for better administration, the Ministers should circulate their tour programmes well ahead to the local M. L. As. and representatives of the people. If the Minister goes to the interior he (Minister) should take along with him, i.e., if possible in his car or jeep, local M. L. A. irrespective of his Party alliance whether he is a Congress M. L. A. or non-Congress M. L. A.) But, it appears that the Minister, if he happens to visit a certain constituency, he generally takes along with Party (Congress) members along with him without taking the local M. L. A. if he happens to be a member other than Congress. So, the grievances of the local people are left unheeded to.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is over, because, the Minister-in-charge will give to reply at 3-10 P.M.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I should like to point out one thing. The hon. Members will see that under the head "Editor of Debates" at page 69 of the Budget, there is no provision for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(A Voice—Was he given an honorarium ?)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, there were eight stenographers, and during the time Assembly was in Session, they were called Reporters. One of them was called Editor of Debates, and he was appointed against that post. He was given a special pay of Rs.100 p. m.

Mr. SPEAKER : This post was created by the previous Government. But I did not allow that officer to join here because, I thought that that post, viz., Editor of Debates needs a more qualified person and he should not be a mere stenographer.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : So, provision for the Editor of Debates was made in the 1957-58 budget, but there is no provision in the current year's budget or in the next year's budget.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, I have not understood what the matter is. It appears that in the year 1958-59, 8 were shown as Editor of Debates and in the year 1959-60, 14 were shown. Why should it be so ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think, this is a mistake.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, it appears that there is a mistake. The figures 8 and 14 should not have been shown like that. Yes, Sir, under columns 8 and 14, it is a mistake, but I do not know what the hon. Member wants to make out of this.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a printer's devil. I am sorry, for this time of the House was taken unnecessarily.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, we were told that we are not tolerant. I think, this is not a fair charge. I have always welcomed criticisms from my hon. Friends and we shall always provide opportunity for oppressing such criticisms as on facts to but this should be based because then only they can be helpful in improving the administration. When our Members offer any criticism, I never interrupt then so it is really very uncharitable on the part of my Friend to allege that we are intolerant.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) : I said that at different levels of administration we find that the tendency of intolerance at criticism is growing. I did not mean by this only the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : This sort of remark does not help unless specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government.

Then my Friend the Leader of the Opposition, gave us a sermon on the principle of integrity. I was waiting to hear from him specific cases of persons whom he found wanting in integrity among Ministers or officers so that we may take necessary action. I have no dispute with him with regards to the fact that integrity is essential and necessary for proper discharge of our officer's duty and we shall not hesitate to take action against any person provided definite and specific instances are supplied to us.

Similarly, I heard general observations made by some hon. Members that there was nepotism, corruption, bribery and inefficiency in the administration. With the expression of all these words, the hon. Members feel that they have discharged their responsibility and done their duty. Before, the Recess, my Friend, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed told me that he would supply me the names of those officers against whom he made charges of corruption in course of his speech, but, Sir, now he told me that he was afraid to do so because if he gave the names, proceedings would be drawn against them. This shows, there is no specific instance in their possession of my Friends to substantiate the allegations made by them but they make allegations of wide and general nature. I think, this is too serious a matter to be dealt in this way. If we are serious about wiping out the corruption, bribery, etc., from our State, it is the duty of everyone of us to supply necessary information to the Government so that guilty person may be brought to book.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, the difficulty is that when the Inspector General of Police goes out and make press statements and addresses public meetings alleging a corruption in the police and other departments, no proofs are called for but when hon. Members say about the same, the Minister cannot tolerate.

Mr. SPEAKER : The difficulty is the I. G. P. is not here.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : This is not a supplementary demand on which we are speaking, we are discussing the general administration and in this we are entitled to speak on general policy and give sermons also, if necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister says that when allegations are made he should be supplied with specific instances in support of those so that Government can take appropriate action to stop such malpractices.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : I said that there is a growing tendency in our officers.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Integrity is a relative word, one having same strive integrity may strive to have more integrity. So even when a sermon is given on integrity that can be given.

Mr. SPEAKER : I do not think there is hardly any occasion for this. Whenever a charge is made of a general nature if the Minister asks for specific instances that is not objectionable.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Sir, if we would have said that a Minister's relation has done such and such thing, then of course, we have to give him details, but in speaking about the general policy on general administration this sort of answer is not good.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I do not know why the hon. Members are trying to evade this issue. I have never said that so far as the question of efficiency is concerned, the members need go into the details when suggesting improvement in efficiency. Efficiency is not an absolute term. But when a reference is made questioning the integrity, it is something different from efficiency or inefficiency. What I was saying is this. To-day we are as much concerned with insisting upon integrity in administration as the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition. I want specific instances from them so that when it is found wanting some action may be taken. But if they refuse to furnish particular instances on the question of lack of integrity, we cannot do

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : At times it is necessary to preach this sermon.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : If that is so, I would again repeat my offer to hon. Members that if they give me instances of lack of integrity, I shall take necessary action and I shall be too pleased to have the names from them. And if they do not want to mention the names here, let them give me the information outside the Assembly and I shall do the needful.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Whether the Minister considers this a breach of integrity or not. When a Minister went on public tour, he became the guest of somebody who might be the applicant of a permit or something else.

Mr. SPEAKER : This is a hypothetical question.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : If my Friends had specifically such cases whose Minister stayed with a person who was an applicant for a permit, the House would have appreciated it but when he chooses to indulge in hypothetical question. I have nothing to say. Sir, my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya also spoke about some people not feeling secure and protected. He has stated that it was not constitutional and legal for the Government to take such steps as resulted in effecting the present posts and benefits enjoyed by certain Assistants in the Secretariat. I do not know what was in his mind. Reduction in rank is entirely different from the grievances that seniority is denied or a person is not given recognition though I have not connected with work in High Court for about a year, I have no hesitation in saying that the hon. Members contention that we have committed illegality is entirely erroneous and incorrect. I would ask the hon. Member to refer to the division of the Bombay High Court in the case of Shri Sanjiva Rao vs. the State of Bombay. If Government servant is not promoted because of seniority it does not mean that he is reduced in rank as contemplated under the provisions of Article 311 (2) of the Constitution. Now recognition in seniority may result in lower expectation or effect future prospects but it does not result in reduction to

a lower grade service or post, nor does it amount to inflicting any punishment. There are no service rules to show that seniority is a matter of right and that once seniority is fixed it is unalterable. Article 311 (2) provides that no Government servant shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause. My Friend's contention that because we have taken certain actions in giving seniority some persons have been reduced in rank is erroneous.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Sir, excuse for the intervention. May I be permitted to say that, curiously enough on 27th January 1959 Government refixed the seniority of the Secretariat Assistants superseding all relevant statutory rules or orders under the Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules. This is my first complaint. My second complaint is that this action of Government has brought an element of insecurity in service, particularly in respect of those who held higher posts on merit and were now required to go down for no fault of theirs.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) : So far as the legal position is concerned, I have explained it to my hon. Friends. The second question which has been raised by my hon. Friend is that Government should state the circumstances under which this action has been taken. The action ought to have been taken much earlier. During the war reservations of posts in various cadres and grades were made for War Service personnel, but after the formation of the Congress Government in 1946, these reservations were withdrawn by Government in August 1946. Some temporary Lower Division Assistants were confirmed against the so-called War Service reservation and given higher position in order of seniority some time after the new policy decision was made and circulated.

Although determination of seniority is to be made on the basis of the Public Service Commission merit list, during the period 1947-51 deviation was made in individual cases. Apart from individual preferences weightage was given for War Service, Graduation, length of temporary service, etc., contrary to the general principles and policies of Government.

Sub-grade Assistants when promoted to Lower Division Assistants were usually placed below regular Lower Division Assistants confirmed in the same batch and promoted typists and Routine clerks were graded below the promoted Sub-grade respectively. There was deviation on one occasion from this principle also.

To meet the shortage caused by the Pak opted officers two batches of Assistants were brought with the concurrence of the Public Service Commission from other offices and placed on probation for six months, the second batch was placed on probation for three months only rather whimsically and confirmed one month earlier than the first batch. Accordingly the second batch was placed above the first in order of seniority.

There are some Assistants who came to the Secretariat from other offices on their own initiative, against purely temporary vacancies one of these was confirmed as Upper Division Assistant and the rest as Lower Division Assistants without the approval of the Public Service Commission.

The Governor's Secretariat was amalgamated with the main Secretariat with effect from 1st March 1951. The Legal Remembrancer's Establishment and the Chief Minister's Secretariat were amalgamated with the main Secretariat with effect from 1st April 1953.

In some of the above cases various issues were mixed together clouding the principle which were involved and often facts were not correctly represented. Apart from those cases, the amalgamation of three smaller establishments mentioned above raised certain other problems of fixation of inter-seniority given rise to numerous representations and counter representations. In 1952 the then Chief Minister passed certain orders regarding fixation of seniority but the orders could not be fully implemented as in the meantime the question of drafting of the service rules was taken up. After the finalisation of the service rules, one provisional seniority list was brought out in April, 1957. Various representations regarding fixation of seniority began to pour in and the then Chief Minister passed order in May 1957 as follows :—

"I would like to know how many persons are likely to be affected in case the matter is reopened more than 8 years after. What are the special reasons for reopening the matter after an age? Is there any rule giving guidance or laying down principles for reopening the matter?"

In the light of the above order the whole matter was thoroughly examined and the matter was ultimately submitted to the Cabinet on 3rd November 1958 and the Cabinet in its meeting on 11th November 1958 accepted the proposals on the basis of which seniority has been fixed. So Sir, this has not been done piecemeal. Along with the refixation of seniority it has also been decided to give some relief to the assistants abruptly affected. Those, who lose their positions as they stand according to the provisional seniority list, will also be considered in the matter of promotion on merit in view of their experience. As per service rules promotions to higher posts are required to be made strictly on merit, any loss of seniority should not stand as a bar to their cases being considered for promotion by Government.

So this is the whole position. I submit that action taken now is equitable and will remove all those anomalies which is now existing for so many years. This has been done after a thorough enquiry, and no one should have any grievances because all cases have been considered for fixation. According to the rules laid down when these orders were passed, full consideration to all these cases were personally examined by a senior officer of the Secretariat.

Then charges have been made that the administration is top-heavy and that we are paying fat salaries to the Secretaries and other high officials at the cost of the poor people. Again, unfortunately, no figures were quoted and no instances were cited to show the exact state of affairs. I feel it my duty to place before the House the actual position with regard to the expenditure incurred on Government employees and I hope the House, after I have done so, will then be satisfied and realise that the administration is not top-heavy as it has been proclaimed by some if the hon. Members will just take these figures, from the Budget of 1958-59, they will find that the expenditure incurred on pay of officers was Rs. 1,29,19,000 and the pay of Establishment is Rs. 4,72,95,000. Similarly, from the figures available for I have worked out the percentage of expenditure on different categories of Government Employees, on the basis of these figures the expenditure

incurred on Government employees drawing below Rs. 61 and above Rs. 31 was 52 per cent in 1954, 50 per cent in 1955 and 52 per cent in 1956, on those drawing between 60 to 100 wage 13.4 per cent in 1954, 17 per cent in 1955, and 14 per cent in 1956, on those drawing between Rs. 100 and 150 wage 6.6 per cent in 1954, 6.4 per cent in 1955 and 6.6 per cent in 1956 on those drawing between Rs. 151-200 was 3.1 per cent in 1954, 3.7 per cent in 1955 and 3 per cent in 1956. And on those drawing over Rs. 1,000 was 1 per cent in 1954 and .1 per cent in 1955. So the hon. Members will find that persons drawing high salary is only .1 per cent of the entire emoluments is paid to such Government employees.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): In that case 0.1 per cent of the employees get 25 per cent of the total pay bill and 99.9 per cent get 75 per cent. Is that so?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I have explained that act of the amount spent for the Establishment and pay of the officers what percentage of such amount is spent on various categories. I was then pointing out to the hon. Members that officers drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above is only 0.1 per cent of the entire expenditure on emoluments of the Government employees.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What is the pay.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: What I am saying here is not about any individual cases. One of the grievances of My Friends was that the administration is top-heavy because we fitter away a big amount on fat salary that I am focussing that out of expenditure of Rs. 100 incurred for this purpose we pay only 1 Rupee towards the salary of Secretaries and other high officials. Now I will ask the hon. Members to examine this from a different point of views. In 1957-58 we spent only 25.18 per cent out of the entire expenditure on the salaries of all categories of officers, 24.86 per cent in 1958-59 and it will be 25.12 per cent in 1959-60. Now I shall just ask the hon. Members to compare these percentages with the percentage spent of other States. I find that the State run by the Communist party spent 37.8 per cent of the total expenditure on salaries of Government employees.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Not on the same categories.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I have just said that we are spending on all categories of officers only 25.12 per cent of our total budget but in Kerala it worked out 37.8 per cent.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That is because the pay scales of the Class III and Class IV services in Kerala have been raised to Rs. 100 and therefore the total pay bill has gone up. But here, the pay scales of the Class III and Class IV services have not been increased. Their pay is Rs. 61 and below therefore the total pay bill is less. This very fact shows that while in Kerala the pay of these categories is Rs. 100 here it is only Rs. 41 to 61 per month.

Mr. SPEAKER: One should not be very sensitive about Assam or about Kerala either.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The point is that even Prime Minister Disraeli said that there are three types of life.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sorry to have to contradict the hon. Member because it is not Disraeli who said that but John Bright.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: But I have just consulted this morning.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): When my Friend was making his observation figures were not given. He ought to have looked at these figures before making sweeping and general charges. It is unfortunate that he gets irritated as my returning his charges with facts and figures.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I have got the Kerala figures with me.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: So I have pointed out these figures and stand by them. The hon. Member can compare them with those available with him. While in Kerala 37.8 per cent is spent on officers, we are spending only 25.12 per cent I wish to say this much that if we look at these figures we shall find that more funds are spent on other things than towards the salaries of Government employees. We pay more than 50 per cent to such employees who are drawing less than Rs. 100. So, I submit that there is no justification whatsoever to say that our administration is top-heavy. I also wish to place before the house one more fact. We have 14 Secretaries, full-fledged Secretaries in addition to the Chief Secretary. Of course, there are a number of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries in the Secretariat.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Not 9 but 16 as shown at page 69 of the Detailed Estimates and Demands for Grants for the year 1959-60.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: 9 in Kerala, perhaps.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: If 16 is shown there, that may be correct because this figure includes the Chief Secretary and also the Development Commissioner who is also in the category of the Secretaries.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, I cited one instance about another things. He has not given any reply to that.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not possible for the hon. Finance Minister or any body else to touch upon every single point raised here. We are racing against time and have already cut into the time of other grants.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: We must, therefore, realise that whichever party may run the Government, whether the Congress or the party led by my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition or the leader of the Communist group.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : There may be independent Government also *(laughter)*.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Or even by my Friend who complaints about ignoring him, we cannot but depend on our permanent employees. We must realise further that with the increase of our activities, we must increase the number of officers to deal with these increased activities. To-day some of my Friends have urged that the post of the Secretaries should be amalgamated with those of departmental head such as the Director of various departments. My Friends may have different opinion about this matter. But I strongly feel that a person, who has technical knowledge and practical experience of a technical or special subject should not be taken away from his field work of supervision and kept occupied with file works as the Secretary of the department. Technical men in a particular department should be left free to supervise the work in the districts. I do not know how it can be possible for a person to find out what time to do both kinds of work, particularly when we are going to increase our activities in every sphere. We should not grudge the appointment of officers for the purpose of doing secretarial work and it will be a mistake to get this work done by districts. The hon. Members may have realised that every year we are having more and more work. Next year our expenditure on different activities will increase by about 18 crores of rupees. If this fact is taken into consideration the appointments made here and there for the purpose of implementing our programme, should not lead to the conclusion that our administration is becoming top-heavy. But I entirely agree with the hon. Member's criticism and observations that a change in the outlook of the public servants to whatever category of service they belong to is necessary. I agree Sir, that they should consider themselves as servants of the people and not as their masters. The creation of such an atmosphere such spirit of service and such respect for the people of the country are the crying need of the time. These can be brought about by all round efforts, not only by the Ministers or by the member of the ruling party but also by those sitting opposite to us. I also feel that efforts should also be made to guide by our people to develop contacts and internal respect with the public servants. This alone can create a feeling of mutual trust and fellow feeling between the officers and the people. I do not know why we should become so suspicious or doubtful of our officers. After all, these officers are also the children of the soil. Whatever they do in their official capacity, it can not be imagined for a moment that these officers are oblivious of interest in their own kith and kin, and their own children. It is a mistake to feel that for the mere fact of their drawing high salary, they can be different from us or they are not interested in the welfare of our State. It will, indeed, be highly uncharitable to hold a view like that. So, Sir, I can not but repeat that so far as we are concerned, we shall continue to make efforts to see that our officers realise their real proper role and work accordingly in a welfare State. Now, Sir, as I have already pointed out the criticism of top-heaviness is so vague that it takes us nowhere. We have not been guided where economy is needed and expenditure should be stopped. The manner in which such criticism has been made indicates that it is uninformed. So far as the question of efficiency is concerned it is a relative term but I can only say this much that we shall make every efforts to make our officers realise its activity in any activity. I frankly admit that criticism of delay in disposing of matters made by my hon. Friends is to a great extent correct. This is to be dealt with all seriousness. Because if action is not taken in time and if undue delay occurs, it affects efficiency and time. I have noted all the observations made by hon. Members, so far as this particular criticism is concerned, and I shall convey these observations to our officers and we shall also see how

these delays can be removed. I hope our officers will take over note of this criticism become worthy of the charge and duty entrusted to them and discharge their responsibility by taking early action. Sir, my Friend Shri Hareswar Goswami complained that sometime files are kept or purposely delayed by the Ministers for months.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : I did not say so. I said that sometimes there is delay in passing orders in the files, because they can not come to a decision (*Interruption*)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : May be due to some difficulties—due to inefficiency.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : I do not know where from the hon. Member has got this information. I can say about myself. Sometime I start work as early as at 3 A. M. in the morning and try to dispose of as many of them as possible by 7 A. M. before I attend to other works (*Interruption*). My colleagues who informed me that the files are not unduly delayed. Sometimes it so happens when they go out on tour, then disposal of some files may take a little time. (*Interruption*) (*Voices*—So it is necessary—they should curtail their tours).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sometimes 21 days in a month.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Our Ministers who are required to deal with many files should not undertake such frequent and long tours (*A voice*—there are some Touring Minister) (*Laughter*).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I have shown, Sir, from the facts and figures that the charges levelled against Government about top-heaviness is not correct. Now, so far as the charge of corruption is concerned, I do not deny there is no corruption, and it is our earnest endeavour to root it out. This can be done not only by our efforts but also effective co-operation and help from hon. Members of public. Apart from mere allegations, apart from saying that such state of affairs exist, is necessary, that we are provided with specific cases. I am also prepared to discuss together and find out by what means help each other in eradicating this corruption. (*A voice*—By circumstantial evidence). In that case we shall have to change our law of evidence and many of these matters can be considered and for my friends may offer suggestions. Hon. Members may know that in every 6 months of a year, our officers are to give information regarding their assets and bank balances.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Not only this declaration is sufficient. They should account for expending—say, one person has spent about 50,000 rupees on a house, wherefrom did he get it ?

Mr. SPEAKER : According to Kautilya's Arthashastra—properties of these officers found guilty of corruption should be confiscated.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, so far as we are concerned, we are too anxious to get whatever assistance our Friends can give us in this matter. We leave that matter here.

Now, Sir, charges have been made that the Ministers when they go out on tour, they do not meet the hon. Members of the Opposition

I think, all of us, when we go out on tour, send our tour programme to the hon. Members (*Voice*:—only the Chief Minister, Food Ministers and Finance Minister) I agree that the hon. Member, whether belonging to the Congress Party or to the Opposition should get the information about a Minister's tour since he has certain duties towards his Constituency. When a Minister visits a particular area, the hon. Members concerned should be informed so that matters concerning their Constituencies may be brought to the notice of the Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Pakhirai Dekka said there should be planned tour programmes.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): That is also being done. Sir, so far as the Chief Minister's programme is concerned they said it was all right. Whenever I go to a particular district I try to stay for 2 or 3 days. I shall convey this filling to my other colleagues. I hope they will also follow suit.

Now, so far as the expenditure on visitors and State Guests are concerned, I may inform the House that this expenditure has become necessary and had increased because we have several Conferences in our State we have this year the meeting of Eastern Zonal Council a few months back. Then we also had the meeting of the All-India Medical Council, besides other meetings and Conferences. It is a good thing that people from other parts of our country are coming here and our State is having an opportunity of meeting experts and other friends from other States. Therefore increase in expenditure on this account is inevitable and we should not grudge it.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): We should give them our love.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Knowing kind of hospitality given to visitors the Government expenditure incurred in Soviet Russia. hon. Member's observation appears to be out of these. If we extend the similar hospitality and incur some expenditure, we shall be justified so far as his party is concerned but we have not gone to that extent. We have been economical and only incurred such expenditure as is essential.

Sir, I may inform the House that so far as Soviet hospitality is concerned, it is really very expensive. I was given a room when I visited Soviet Union fitted with telephone, piano, radiograms, etc., apart from being well furnished with all kinds of furniture and expensive carpets befitting the parlour of a prince.

Mr. SPEAKER: I thing, all kinds of thinks, which Mr. Patwary will not touch.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I happened to be present at a banquet, where tables were looked with all kinds of sumptuous food, and variety of drinks which Mr. Patwari would not have touched. When I looked at that, and I felt amazed to be criticised by that

my Friends for an expenditure of Rs.80,000 incurred in connection with entertainment of State Guests, and for holding such as expensive in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER : In those countries, the tables were flooded with sumptuous dishes.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): In those countries the tables were flooded with wines and champagne, but in Shillong water does not flow.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir if we give such banquet to State Guests, the Ministers will be chased out of office.

Sir, some names have been given by Shri Khogendranath Barboruah in connection with delay caused for granting pension and educational facilities to the children of *ex-servicemen*, etc. Shri Borboruah also complained that some one did not get the scholarship from the Government. Sir, I have been able to collect the information about some of the complaints reported by him so far as Bhagabati is concerned, his service was terminated and therefore some difficulty has arisen. Anyway, the whole matter will be placed before the Board (*Ex-Servicemen Sailors and Soldiers Board*), as soon as the Board meets.

With regard to the case of school teacher, I have been informed by the Deputy Minister, Education that the School Teacher of Tea Estate cannot claim the privilege of reference of his case to Labour Tribunal. So, if his service was terminated by the Tea Estate authorities, nothing can be done from the Government side.

So far the other cases are concerned, it has not been possible within the short time to collect information as to how these matters stand. Anyway, I shall make necessary enquiry and see that the matters are disposed as quickly as possible.

As regards the question of delay in Departments, I am really very sorry for this. It is time that all our officers should be alive to the necessity of dealing with these matters as quickly as possible. I also request that the hon. Members that they should have been controlled that they do not get any response from the Government departments, whatever they write about anything. I shall look into their complaints. I can assure the House that after the Session, I shall try to issue a general circular to all Government Departments to this effect that hereforward correspondence received not only from M.L.As. but from all representatives and institutions should be replied to as early as possible. If some reply should be sent to the parties concerned. So, in future all possible steps will be taken to avoid delays and to start with matters in such away as it will give satisfaction not only to the House but to the public outside.

As regards points *re*: Education, they will be dealt with by the Minister in-charge, under those Grants when they come for discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a point to be replied to in connection with co-ordination.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister): Sir, complaints have been made regarding absence of co-operation and co-ordination. My Friend, Shri Choudhury cited a case of Nalbari, where he felt that due to absence of co-operation and co-ordination the mill was set up. I have looked into the matter, I find that, as soon as the report was received, Government sent the same to the Deputy Commissioner, Ganhati for making necessary enquiry. The Deputy Commissioner sent the report to the Municipal Authority, Nalbari. The Municipal Authorities submitted the report stating that there was no justification in the objection raised by the hon. Member. So, Sir; I do not find any absence of co-ordination between Supply Department and the Local Self-Government Department so far as this particular case is concerned.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, the contention was not that. The Public Health Department was referred to in this particular case. The Deputy Commissioner did not take the matter into consideration.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, when the report was received by the Deputy Commissioner he at once sent it to the Municipal authorities for necessary enquiry. When he got the report from the Municipal Authorities, he had reported on the basis of the information received from Municipal authorities.

So, from this point of view, the Deputy Commissioner was right. He did not consider it necessary to invite the local M.L.A. at the time of enquiry. As far as possible, I feel in such cases, participation by local M. L. A., should be avoided.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): Sir, what about Publicity ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, my Friend, Shri Das has complained about Publicity Department. He said that the function of the publicity is only to show cinema. I do not know whether it is true. I do not know, wherefrom he has got that impression.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS: Sir, it is a fact. In any case, when I approach the Publicity Department for a cinema show, they have refused.

Shri FAKHURIDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, but so far as the working of the Publicity Department is concerned, I can straight way say that we are not ourselves satisfied. It needs re-organisation, and we are thinking about it. In this connection, we are consulting the Director of Information and Publicity, and we shall see how the working of the Department can be improved, so that it may serve the people.

With these words, I request the hon. Members, to withdraw their cut motions, and accept the demand as placed before the House.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, we have got so many cut motions and we want to press one, viz. No. 4.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is in the name of Mr. Bhattacharyya. What about the other cut motions? Are they withdrawn?

Shri GURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, the leave of the House will have to be taken first.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have the hon. Members' except Mr. Bhattacharyya's cut motion No. 4, leave of the House to withdraw their Cut Motions?

(The Cut Motions were, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

I will put the cut motion No. 4 before the House. The question is :

That the total provision of Rs.1,63,90,600 under Grant No. 11, Major head "25.—General Administration", at page 54 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,63,90,600, do stand reduced by Re.1.

The House divided

Ayes—16

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Birendra Kumar Das. | 9. Shri Mathias Tudu. |
| 2. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya. | 10. Md. Matlebuiddin. |
| 3. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. | 11. Shri Pakhirai Deka. |
| 4. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar. | 12. Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury. |
| 5. Shri Gopesh Namasudra. | 13. Kumar Prokritish Chandra Barua. |
| 6. Shri Harewar Goswami. | 14. Maulavi Sahadat Ali. |
| 7. Shri Hiralal Patwary. | 15. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed. |
| 8. Maulavi Jahanuddin Ahmed. | 16. Shri Tarun Sen Deka. |

Nocs—46

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| 1. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma. | 24. Shri Indeswar Khound. |
| 2. Shri Fakhuruddin Ali Ahmed. | 25. Mrs. Jyotsna Chandra. |
| 3. Shri Rup Nath Brahma. | 26. Shri Karka Chandra Doley. |
| 4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi. | 27. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua |
| 5. Shri Hareswar Das. | 28. Shri Lila Kanta Barah. |
| 6. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury. | 29. Shri Mahadev Das. |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika. | 30. Maulavi Mahmmd Idrish. |
| 8. Shri Biswadev Sarma. | 31. Shri Manik Chandra Das. |
| 9. Shri Radhika Ram Das. | 32. Shri Mahananda Bora. |
| 10. Shri Larsing Khyriem. | 33. Shri Mahidhar Pegoo. |
| 11. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi. | 34. Shri Mohi Kanta Das. |
| 12. Shri A. Thanglura. | 35. Shri Molia Tati. |
| 13. Shri Lolit Kumar Doley. | 36. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain. |
| 14. Shri Sai Sai Terang. | 37. Shri Radha Kishan Khemka. |
| 15. Shri Bhuvan Chandra Prodhani. | 38. Maulavi Rahimuddin Ahmed. |
| 16. Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya. | 39. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua. |
| 17. Shri C. Thuamluaia. | 40. Shri Ram Nath Das. |
| 18. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika. | 41. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey. |
| 19. Shri Dhir Singh Deuri. | 42. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. |
| 20. Shri Durgeswar Saikia. | 43. Shri Siddhi Nath Sarma. |
| 21. Shri Dwijesh Chandra Dev Sarma. | 44. Shri Surendra Nath Das. |
| 22. Dr. Ghanashyam Das. | 45. Shri Tamijuddin Prodhani. |
| 23. Dr. Gauri Sankar Roy. | 46. Mrs. Usha Barthakur. |

(The question was negatived)

Mr. SPEAKER: Now the main grant. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,63,90,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "25—General Administration".

(The question was adopted)

Mr. SPEAKER: Then we have Grants No. 36, 41, 45 and 57. We had allotted one hour for each of them, but the Grant No. 11 which is the general head under which General Administration demand is voted 4½ hours. So there is one hour for the rest of the grants, but it is already 4:35 P.M. I would like to know from the hon. Members of the Opposition, particularly those who have moved cut motions whether they would like to discuss them. Here I have first of all to decide whether the House is in a mood to sit beyond 4:35.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): So far as sitting is concerned, I am agreeable to sit half an hour more. So far as grants are concerned we would like to discuss Grant No. 36 and cut motions Nos. 2 and 4 and Grant No. 41, and cut motion No. 2 and so far as Grants No. 45 and 57 are concerned, we do not want to move them.

Mr. SPEAKER: How much time hon. Members would require to deal with these ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): They will take three minutes each.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: We can take them up next day.

Shri FAHURUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): We are already too tired.

Mr. SPEAKER: As both Government and Opposition agree on this point, I have no option but to do it on Monday.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9-30 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd March, 1959.

Shillong :
5th November, 1960.

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