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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER
THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITU-
TION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME- 1

No- 16

The 18 th March, 1968



सत्यमेव जयते

1968

PRINTED AT DAS PRINTERS
GOTANAGAR
GUWAHATI-33

(Budget Session 1965)

Volume - I

Part - II

15th March 1965

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Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Fourth General Elections
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong
at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 18 th March 1968.

PRESENT :

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B. A. (Cal.), M. A. (Cantab),
Barrister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, Five Ministers,
Six Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and
Fifty three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
STARRED QUESTIONS

Date : 18 March, 1968

(To which oral answers were given.)

[Starred Q. No. 97 not put as the hon. Member
was absent]

Re : Consumers' Co-operative Societies and Fair
Price Shops.

M. Shamsul Huda asked :—

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

(a) Whether consumers' Co-operative Societies are given preferences to individual Fair Price Retail Shops ?

(b) Whether the Government is aware of public Complaints regarding distribution of controlled commodities through the individual Fair Price Shops all over the State ?

(c) If so, whether the Government will abolish the individual Fair Price Retail Shops and introduce Consumers' Co-operatives in their place ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply) replied :

98. (a)— Yes.

(b)— Occasionally, public complaints are received.

(c)— Unless the Consumers' Co-operative movement is strengthened enough to replace all individual Fair Price Retail Shops, it is not possible to adopt a policy of wholesale replacement.

M. Shamsul Huda :— Whether Government will take any step to bring the Fair Price Shops under the control of the Consumers' Co-operatives ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— Sir, I have already replied to this that unless the Consumers' Co-operative movement is strengthened, it is not possible to replace all the Fair Price Shops. We have already asked the Deputy Commissioners and S.D.O.s to give preference to the Consumers' Co-operatives as far as possible.

M. Shamsul Huda :— Whether Government is aware that in cases where the public want to form the Consumers' Co-operatives, the Department refused the sanction ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— I am not aware whether the Department concerned refused the sanction ! That belongs to some other Department.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen :— Sir, the question is : without having the previous sanction from the Govt., the Department sometimes did not extend their help in forming the Consumers' Co-operatives. It is not that it is being rejected but the point is that the

Co-operatives do not get any impetus from the bottom because they had to wait for sanction and sanction is being delayed for an indefinite time ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— Government are giving all impetus to the Co-operative Movement.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether Govt. is aware of the fact that in Jorhat, in my area, the people have formed such consumers' Co-operatives and in spite of repeated requests, no allotment has been given by the D. C. till to-day. This Co-operative was formed on the Gaon-Panchayat basis.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— I have no knowledge of that particular place. Our Department had issued a circular as late as 1963 asking the D.Cs and S.D.Os to help the Consumers' Co-operative Societies by giving them supply of foodgrains wherever necessary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that on formation of these Co-operatives, requests have been repeatedly made by the Co-operative Department to give sufficient quota of the essential commodities to this Consumers'

Co-operative, till to-day nothing has been given to these Co-operatives.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— I have no information.

M. Shamsul Huda:— Whether Government is aware of the fact that the service Co-operatives instead of encouraging the Consumers' Co-operatives, they are discouraging them and they are encouraging the Retail Shops ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— I have no information. My information is that Government is helping the Co-operative movement.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— May I know from the Minister that even after formation of such Co-operative and when the Gaon Panchayat has recommended to abolish the Fair Price Shops, but instead of giving allotment to these Co-operatives, still the allotment is given to these Fair Price Shops. If so, whether Government consider it necessary to abolish these Fair Price Shops ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— I will request the hon. Member to give these particular cases to me so that I can make an enquiry.

Re : Scarcity of Sugar.

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

*99. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to State—

(a) When scarcity of sugar will be ceased in the state of Assam ?

(b) What steps have been taken by the Government to remove scarcity of sugar ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :—(Minister, Supply) replied :

99. (a)— If the overall production of sugar in India improves, the situation in Assam will also automatically improve.

(b)— To meet the partial demand of the state the Government of India release about 2,651 tonnes of sugar a month out of levy sugar. As 40 percent of the production of sugar mills are available for free sale, the sugar licencees of the State have been encouraged to bring as much free-sale sugar as they can manage.

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar :—May I know why the scarcity was caused ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— Because the over-all production of sugar has gone down. (Mr. Speaker—Yesterday it has appeared in the newspapers that production has gone up by 20 lakh tons). We hope to get the impact soon but we have not yet got it.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— What is the reason of 60% control and 40% decontrol ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— That is done by the Government of India. The reason is that as the price given to the sugarcane cultivators is not remunerative, 40% has been allowed as free-sale so that it may enable the sugarcane-growers to get higher price in the open market.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Does Government consider it proper to have some control over the price of sugar ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— There is already control over the levy sugar.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— In respect of the sugar sold in the open market ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— Government of India has allowed to make free sale.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether Government consider it necessary to have some control over the open-market sugar ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah — That is done by Government of India.

Shri Bisnuram Medhi :— Is there any regulation to regulate the price of sugar in the open market ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— This is done by Government of India.

Shri Deveswar Sarmah :— Whether the Government of Assam was consulted in this matter of regulation of Sugar Price ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— No. Sir.

Re : Political sufferers of Jorhat Subdivision.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah asked :

*100. Will the Minister-in-charge of Political Sufferers be pleased to refer to unstarred question No. 544 put and answered during the last budget Session, 1967 and state—

- (a) Total number of Political Sufferers, Pensioners in the Jorhat Subdivision as on 31st September 1967 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that most of the Political Sufferers, Pensioners had never in way did anything in connection with the Freedom Movements and never suffered in anyway whatsoever ?
- (c) Who recommended their cases ?
- (d) What is the basis of such recommendations ?
- (e) Whether police report in each case was taken into consideration before recommendation was given ?
- (f) If not, why ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— (Minister of State)
replied :

(ক) ৩৫৮

(খ) এনেকুৱা কোনো অভিযোগ পোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(গ) ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্য্যাতিত সদৰ উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ড, যোৰহাট।

(ঘ) ৰাজনৈতিক পেন্সনৰ কাৰণে ৰাজনৈতিক কৰ্মীসকলে দিয়া আবেদনবোৰ ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্য্যাতিত সদৰ উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ডে ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্য্যাতিত পেন্সনৰ নিয়মৰ ভিত্তিত পৰীক্ষা কৰি চায়। সদৰ উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ডৰ এই অনুমোদনাৱলী ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্য্যাতিত ৰাজ্যিক উপদেষ্টা

বোৰ্ডে' পিচত বিবেচনা কৰি চায় আৰু ৰাজ্যিক উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ডৰ অনুমোদনৰ ভিত্তিত চৰকাৰে ৰাজনৈতিক পেন্সন মঞ্জুৰ কৰে।

(ঙ) নহয়।

(চ) সদৰ ৰাজনৈতিক উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ডবিলাক এই ৰাজনৈতিক কৰ্মী সকলৰ নিৰ্ঘাতনৰ বিষয়ে সম্পূৰ্ণ অৱগত বুলিয়েই ধৰা হৈছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— চৰকাৰে এইটো সন্তোদ ৰাখিছে নে যোৰহাটৰ যিসকলে ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্ঘাতিত পেন্সন পায়, সেইসকলৰ অধিকাংশই ১৯৫০ চনৰ আগত কোনোদিন ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্ঘাতিত নাছিল আৰু কোনো কোনোৱে কংগ্ৰেছৰ বিৰোধিতাহে কৰিছিল ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এনেকুৱা আপত্তি চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— এই সদনৰ মজিয়াতে আপত্তি কৰা হৈছিল। সেই কথা চৰকাৰে পাহৰিছে নেকি ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— আপত্তি পালে আকৌ অনুসন্ধান কৰি ছোৱা হব।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— যোৰহাটৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সবহ সংখ্যক পেন্সন ভূগীয়েই ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্ঘাতিত নহয়। এই ভিত্তিত চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰাবনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— যোৰহাটৰ কথা অনুসন্ধান কৰি ছোৱা হব।

Shri Mohi Kanta Das :— মহকুমা পৰ্যায়ত উপদেষ্টা বোৰ্ড কি ধৰণে গঠন কৰা হয় ?

(এটা মাত্ৰ— যি কংগ্ৰেছত নাছিল সেইবিলাকক লৈ গঠন কৰা হয়)।

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— যিসকলে দেশৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত সক্ৰিয় ভাবে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল, এতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছ দলত থাকিবও পাৰে, নেতাকিবও পাৰে, আন্দোলনত আগভাগ লৈছিল বুলি ধৰি তেখেতসকলক লৈ এই বোৰ্ড গঠন কৰা হয়।

Shri Mohidhar Pegu :— ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাতিত পেন্সনৰ কাৰণে Recommend কৰিবৰ সময়ত সমসাময়িক লোক নাথাকিলে পুৰণি নথি পত্ৰ চাই দিয়া হয় নে নহয় ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এখন আবেদন Form আছে। সেই ফৰ্মতে কাৰ লগত জেল খাইছিল সেইটো দিব লাগে। এনে আবেদন ফৰ্মত দিয়াৰ পিচতো সেই আবেদন কৰা জনৰ আবেদন অনুসন্ধান কৰা হয় আচলতে ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাতিত হয় নে নহয় ভাল ভাৱে চোৱা হয়।

Shri Puspadhar Chaliha :— ১৯৪২ চনত Military ঠিকা কৰা কিছুমান লোকে চোৰ কৰি পিচত ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাতিত বুলি পেন্সন পাইছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে আৰু তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এনে আপত্তি পালে তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— বাৰ্জনৈতিক নিৰ্ঘাতিত সকলৰ বেজিষ্টাৰ চৰকাৰ নাই নেকি ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— যিসকলৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ বেজিষ্টাৰ থাকিব পাৰে ; কিন্তু সঠিক মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ ।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— যোৱাবাৰ মই প্ৰায় ১০০ মান লোকৰ লিষ্ট দিছিলো— নাম ঠিকনা সহ । সেইবিলাক মিনিষ্টাৰে চোৱা নাই নেকি ? সেইবিলাক বিপৰ্ট' বুলি নাভাবে নেকি ?

Mr. Speaker :— তালিকাখন দাখিল কৰিছিল নেকি ?

Shri Soneswar Bora :— হয় দিয়া হৈছিল । তাৰে কিছুমানৰ নাম মোৰ হাতত এতিয়াও আছে— লাগিলে দিব পাৰিম । ৪৮ জনৰ নাম, তেওঁলোকৰ গুণগতিমানে মই যোৱা বাৰ্জট অধিবেশনত এই সদনত পঢ়ি দিছিলো ।

Mr. Speaker :— তেনেহলে নালাগে ।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— এইটো যোৰহাটৰ কথা ; অনুসন্ধান কৰিলেই জানিব পাৰিব ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— যিবিলাক Subdivisional Advisory Board আৰু State Advisory Board আছে— সেইবিলাকত কিছুমান অহঁতা থকা লোকক বঞ্চিত কৰি— আনকি ১৯৪২ চনত মিলিটেৰী ঠিকা কৰি— ছাগলী চোৰ কৰা লোককো সোমোৱাই লোৱা

হৈছে। এই বোড' বিলাকত প্ৰায়বিলাক সদস্যই ক্ষমতাত অধিস্থিত
দলৰ সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকৰ স্বার্থ সিদ্ধিৰ বাবেই এইবিলাক কৰা
যেন লাগে। এইদৰে পাৰ্টিৰ ভিত্তিত সদস্য নলৈ সকলো পাৰ্টিৰে
মানুহ চৰকাৰে লবনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এইটো পাৰ্টিৰ ভিত্তিত নহয়। যি
সকলে দেশৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি নিৰ্য্যাতিত হৈছিল
তেনেকুৱা লোক লৈয়েই কৰা হৈছিল। মিলিটেৰীৰ ছাগলী চোৰক
লোৱা কথা সত্য নহয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— যোৰহাটৰ নামবিলাক মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়্যাই
জনাবনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— পিচত দিব পৰা হব।

Mr. Speaker :— এইটো যোৰহাট মহকুমাৰ সম্বন্ধে কৰা প্ৰশ্ন। ইয়াৰ
সবিশেষ থাকিব লাগিছিল অৱশ্যে পিছতো দিব পাৰে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— পলিটিকেল চাফাৰাৰৰ ভিতৰত কেইজন
কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্য ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— স্বাধীনতাৰ আন্দোলনৰ ৰাজনৈতিক
নিৰ্য্যাতিত সকল কংগ্ৰেছীয়েই নাছিল, তাত সকলো ধৰণৰ মানুহ
আছিল। সকলো পলিটিকেল পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহ লৈ এই বোড' বিলাক
গঠন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— ইয়াত বিভিন্ন দলৰ মানুহ থাকিব পাৰে আৰু নিৰ্ধাৰিত সকলক লৈয়ে কৰাৰ নিয়ম বাজাক বৰ্ডৰ যেতিয়া শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীপ্ৰসাদ গোস্বামী opposition ত আছিল, তেখেতো আছিল কিন্তু তেখেত তেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছত নাছিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sub-divisional Board ৰ পৰা State Board লৈকে সকলোতে কংগ্ৰেছী লোকেই আছে আনকি যোৱা মহাযুদ্ধৰ সময়ত মিলিটেৰী কনট্ৰেক্ট লৈ, ছাগলী চোৰ কৰি জেল খটাই লোকো যোবহাট বোৰ্ডত আছে। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে চাবনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এই কথা চৰকাৰে নাজানে।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— ১৯৪২ চনত, যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছে মিলিটেৰীক কোনো বস্তু বাহানি যোগান নধৰিবলৈ আন্দোলন চলাইছিল। তেনে স্থলত যিসকল লোকে মিলিটেৰী চাপ্লাই কৰিছিল, আৰু অন্য পথ লৈ ছাগলীও চোৰ কৰিছিল, সেইবিলাক লোক পিচত ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্ধাৰিত হব পাৰে নেকি ?

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen :— আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই বিধান সভাত যেতিয়াই প্ৰশ্ন কৰে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীসকলে কয়— অনুসন্ধান কৰিম। মই জানিব খুজিছো— এই বিধান সভাতেই ৫ বছৰৰ আগতে এই প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছিল— আৰু তাৰ অনুসন্ধানৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি চৰকাৰে দিছিল— অথচ অনুসন্ধান কৰা নাই— কিয় আৰু এনে কৰাত লাভ নাই বুলি ভাবে নেকি ?

(No Reply).

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— যোৰহাটৰ একে ঘৰতে মাতা-পুত্ৰ দুয়ো
ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাত্ত পেন্সন ভোগ কৰিছে— মাকৰ বয়স ৫৫ বছৰ
আৰু পুতেকৰ বয়স ১০ বছৰ। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— পলিটিকেল চাফাৰ হবলৈ
মাক-পুতেকৰ বাধা নাই। বয়সৰ কথাষাৰ মই নাজানো।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— সকলোবিলাক জানে— কেৱল মুখাহে
পিন্ধিছে।

Shri Nakul Chandra Das :— যোৰহাটৰ ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাত্তৰ কথা
ওলাইছে যদিও — অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ বহুটো লোক আছে— যি সা-সুবিধা
এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই তেওঁলোকৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Pramode Chandra Gogoi :— আবেদন কৰিও বছ তেনে লোকে
ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাত্ত সা-সুবিধা পোৱা নাই— সেইবিলাকৰ অনুসন্ধান
চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— এই কথা সচানে যে— যি ধৰণেৰে অনুসন্ধান
কৰিব লাগিছিল তেনে ধৰণেৰে নোহোৱাত বছ ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাত্ত
লোক পেন্সন পাবলৈ অসমৰ্থ হৈছে আৰু আজিও একো পোৱা নাই।

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— মই জনাত যিসকল উল্লেখযোগ্য
ব্যক্তি তেওঁলোক বঞ্চিত হোৱা নাই।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— মই জনাত যোৰহাটৰ যিবিলাক ছাৰ,
তিনিবাৰ জেল খাইছিল— তেওঁলোকে কোনো টকা পইচাৰ সুবিধা

পোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ দল পকাবলৈ যিখিনি মানুহ লাগে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰতেই এই সুবিধাবিলাক পাইছে।

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— দল পকোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে নাজানে। ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাত্তিত সকলে যি সা-সুবিধা পাব লাগে বিধি অনুযায়ী সেইসকলেই পাইছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— মই জানিব খুজিছো যোৱাবাৰৰ অধিবেশনত এনেকুৱা এখন ৪৮ জনৰ লিষ্ট দিয়া হৈছিল— তাৰ কিবা অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছিল নে? সদায় এইদৰেই চলিব নেকি? কোনো দিনেই এই প্ৰশ্নবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ নিদিয়ো। আমি মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ হস্তক্ষেপ বিচাৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker :— I have to remind the Member that there is a Committee of Government assurances and if any Minister or the Govt. donot live upto their assurances then the Committee of Assurances are to take them up.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ই যোৰহাটৰ কথাহে কৈছে— ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মহকুমা উপদেষ্টা বৰ্ডৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীগুণাবাম বৰুৱাই মোমায়েকৰ মূৰ ফালি ফাটেক খোৱাৰ পিছতো তেওঁ সভাপতি হৈ আছে।

Mr. Speaker :— আপুনি এই প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিব নেকি?

[No reply]

Shri Sailen Medhi :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এতিয়া নিৰ্ঘাতিত (Political Sufferer) লোকসকলক পেন্সন দিয়া হয় বুলি মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কলে। মই এতিয়া সুস্থিৰলৈ খোজো যে, কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ যিবিলাকে বৃটিচ সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যুদ্ধ কৰিছিল সেইবিলাকক পেন্সন দিয়াৰ কথাৰ লগে লগে অন্যান্য দলৰ যিসকলে স্বাধীনতাৰ কাৰণে বৃটিচৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যুজিছিল সেইবিলাকৰ কথাও বিবেচনা কৰা হয় নেকি ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— বৃটিচ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি সকলে স্বাধীনতাৰ আন্দোলনত যুজিছিল সেই সকলোবিলাককে পেন্সন দিয়া হয়।

Shri Sailen Medhi :— কংগ্ৰেছৰ বাহিৰে আন দলৰ মানুহও থাকে নেকি ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— কংগ্ৰেছ, অন্যান্য সকলো দল উপদলৰ লোকও যদি Confirmed Political Sufferer হয় তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় পাব।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— ইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ ফুকন বুলি এজন লোক যি কুশল কোঁৱৰৰ লগত সকলো পথৰত আন্দোলন কৰি দহ বছৰৰ কাৰণে জেলত যাব লগা হৈছিল আৰু পাছত খালাচ পাইছিল সেই মানুহজনে আবেদন কৰি কৰি হায়বান হৈছে। তাক পেন্সন দিবৰ বন্দবস্ত হৈছে নে ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি দিব পৰা হ'ব।

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— আগতে অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছে। মই যোৱা মাৰ্চৰ অধিবেশনৰ পৰা এই প্ৰশ্নটো কৰিছো। অনুসন্ধান কৰোঁতে

ইমান সময় লাগিলে কেনেকৈ নিৰ্ঘাতিত লোকসকলক সহায় কৰাত চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব।

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— তদন্ত কৰাটো জটিল কথা। কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে Subdivisional Pension Advisory Board এ Recommend কৰাৰ পাছতো অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লগা হয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অনুসন্ধান কৰোঁতে সময় লব। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে যিখিনি অনুসন্ধান হৈছে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি মই জনাম।

Shri Mohi Kanta Das :— State Advisory বোৰ্ডৰ মেম্বৰ কোন কোন ?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :—

- ১। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী
- ২। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী
- ৩। বাজহ মন্ত্ৰী
- ৪। মন্ত্ৰী (বাজনৈতিক নিৰ্ঘাতিত কৰ্মী সঙ্ঘ)
- ৫। ট্ৰাইবেলচ এফেয়াৰচ মন্ত্ৰী
- ৬। শ্ৰীমান প্ৰফুল্ল গোস্বামী
- ৭। মহানন্দ বড়া
- ৮। পুষ্পলতা দাস
- ৯। হৰধৰ ভূঞা
- ১০। নৰেশ্বৰ নাথ শৰ্মা
- ১১। ঋগেন্দ্ৰ নাথ নাথ
- ১২। সুবোধ চন্দ্ৰ দেৱ

১৩। শৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ

১৪। মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ প্ৰধান প্ৰাইভেট চেক্ৰেটাৰী

১৫। চেক্ৰেটাৰী সদৌ অসম নিৰ্ঘাতিত কৰ্মী সঙ্ঘ।

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen :— অনুসন্ধানৰ কামটো সোনকালে হোৱা কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক জিলাত তিনিজন পুৰণা নিৰ্ঘাতিত কৰ্মীক লৈ এটা কমিটি কৰিলে বোধকৰো তদন্তৰ কামটো তৰাঘিত হ'ব পাৰে।

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এইটো পৰামৰ্শ ভাল। পৰামৰ্শটো পৰীক্ষা কৰা যাব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— নিৰ্ঘাতিত কৰ্মীসকলক পেন্সন দিওঁতে প্ৰকৃত নিৰ্ঘাতনৰ ভেটিত দিয়া নহয়। ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ ভেটিত দিয়া হয়, কথাটো সচানে?

Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain :— এইটো সত্য নহয়।

Re: Tributaries in between Beki and Manas Rivers.

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar asked :

* 101. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

(a) How many Tributaries are there in between the Beki and the Manas Rivers ?

(b) What are their names ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that those tributaries are causing great damage to the cultivable lands nearby ?

(d) If so, what are the steps taken so far for protection of those lands ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

101. (a) & (b)— There are no tributaries as such in between the Beki and the Manas. There are, however, some channels, such as the Hakua, Naljorah, Dhir, Bhalukdoba, Kokila, etc., branching off from the main River.

(c) One of the channels, viz., Nalijorah is causing severe erosion in its right bank near Khamargaon as this channel is at present taking the greater share of the total flow of the Manas-Beki.

(d) Necessary survey and investigation are in progress to draw up a composite river training project for the whole Manas-Beki Basin with a view to correct the imbalance in the distribution of flow in the various channels of this river system which is the root cause of trouble in that area.

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar :— চাৰভে আৰু ইনভেষ্টিগেচনত কিমান
দেৰি হব ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— বেলেগ বিপোর্ট বনোৱা হৈছে। অনুসন্ধানত বেচ সময় লাগিব কাৰণ বহুত বছৰৰ হিচাব পত্ৰ নাথাকিলে স্কীম বনোৱা উচিত নহব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— কিমান দিন ধৰি অনুসন্ধান চলি আছে আৰু কিমান দিনলৈ চলি থাকিব ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— In order to undertake the survey and investigation of the Manas-Beki Basin an estimate of Rs. 27,20,000.00 was placed before the 12th meeting of Technical Committee held on 18-12-87 and subsequently approved in the 13th meeting of Assam Flood Control Board held on 19-12-67.

Shrimati Pranita Talukdar :— তাত Damage বছৰদিনৰ পৰা হৈছে তাক বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ আজিও কিয় ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— প্রজেক্ট বিপোর্ট এটা কৰি কাম নকৰিলে, হিচাব পত্ৰ ৰখা টান হৈ পৰে— প্রজেক্ট বিপোর্ট কৰোঁতে সময় লাগিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে Investigation কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Project Report টো final কৰি কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব কেতিয়া ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— River system এটা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাটো সহজ নহয়— ঠিকমতে Data সংগ্ৰহ নকৰিলে তাৰ কাম স্থায়ী নহয়।

Shri Mohi Kanta Das :— Data সংগ্রহ কৰোতে কিমান সময় লাগে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এইবিলাকৰ Data সংগ্রহ কৰিবলৈ কেইবাটাও বাৰিষাৰ দৰকাৰ— তেতিয়া পানীৰ বিভিন্ন গতি, তাৰ শ্রোত আদি নিৰ্ণয় কৰোতে সুবিধা হয় । আপোনালোকে জানে যে দামোদৰ প্ৰজেক্টৰ Data সংগ্রহ কৰোতে ৩০ বছৰৰো অধিক লাগিছিল ।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— স্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা লব নোৱাৰালৈ অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা লৈ গৰা খহনীয়া বন্ধ নকৰিলে কিয় ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এতিয়ালৈকে যিমানদূৰ দেখা গৈছে, Data সংগ্রহ কৰাৰ আগতে অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থাত অকল টকা খৰচ হয়, তাৰ পৰা একো কাম নহয় ।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— Data সংগ্রহৰ কাৰণে Investigation কৰাত ইমান পলম হৈছে, এই সময়খিনিত বহুত মাটি ধ্বংশ হব, তাৰ প্ৰতি-বোধৰ কাৰণে কিয় অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা নলয় ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— মই আগতেই কৈছো, এই নদীৰ লগত খেলা কৰা সহজ নহয়— এবাৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণত নিবলৈ হলে বহুত সময় লাগে— বৰষুণ কেতিয়াবা বেচি, কেতিয়াবা কম হয়— গতিকে Data সংগ্রহত যিমান সময় দীঘলীয়া হয়, সিমানেই উৎকৃষ্ট Data পাব পাৰি— Data নহলে অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাও টান ।

Shri Mohi Kanta Das :— প্ৰগীতা তালুকদাৰে প্ৰশ্ন দিলে ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহতে, তাৰ আগতে Investigation ৰ কাম হাতত লোৱা নহল কিয় ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : —সেই তারিখত ২৭ লাখ টকা লাগিব বুলি সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হৈছে— এনে সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হবলৈ, তাৰ আগৰে পৰা নিশ্চয় Investigation ৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছিল— অৱশ্যে মোৰ ভালকৈ জনা নাই।

(Starred Q. No.s 102 & 103 were not put as the hon. Members were absent)

Re : Baghbar Circle Office.

Shri Ataur Rahman asked :

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

(a) Whether the Baghbar Circle Office is located in the area of the Circle ?

(b) If not, where it is settled ?

(c) Whether the farthest localities are 30 to 40 miles away from Barpeta town ?

(d) Whether the reported site selected for the proposed Circle Office within the Circle area, viz., at Baghbar Hill is inaccessible during the whole year ?

(e) Whether the Brahmaputra erosion has been telling upon the area around Baghbar Hills ?

(f) Whether in view of the present position of

Baghbar Hill, Government are considering the necessity of selecting an alternative site for the purpose ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the public opinion in the area is for the establishment of the Circle Office at Kanara village which is more suitable from all considerations ?

(h) If so, whether Government propose to expedite shifting of the Baghbar Circle Office from Barpeta town to a place in the Circle itself ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

104. (a) — No.

(b) It is now housed in a rented building at Barpeta town.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. The Baghbar village where the Circle Office is proposed to be established is accessible through the whole year by Baghbar embankment. But in summer, difficulty of communication arises.

(e) At present no erosion of the Brahmaputra is threatening the Baghbar village.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No such demand was received from the public.

(h) Does not arise.

Shri Ataur Rahman :— Sir, may I know from the Minister that whether in a public meeting a demand was made to locate the Circle Office at Konora, when the Minister, Revenue visited that locality ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, I have no details about this with me. If a memorandum had been submitted at that time, it will be looked into.

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed :— বাগবর পাহাৰৰ দক্ষিণ পিনেদি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে ভাঙি আহি আছে। তেখেতে কৈছে তালৈ নদী অহা নাই— হয়তো তেখেতে জীৱনত তালৈ যোৱা নাই।

প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে, সেই ঠাই inaccessible গতিকে ইয়াত উল্লেখ কৰা বাঘবৰ গাৱত চাৰ্কেল অফিচটো স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিব নেলাগে। যদি স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে তেনেহলে সত্ৰ কনৰাত কৰিব লাগে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— মই কৈছো যে, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰত ওখ বান্ধ আছে— বাৰিষা তাৰ ওপৰেৰে অহা-যোৱা কৰিব পাৰে— অৱশ্যে কোনো কোনো ঠাই ডাৰি যোৱাত যাতায়তৰ অসুবিধা হব পাৰে— সেইটো ছোৱা হব— কিন্তু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ তাৰ পৰা এতিয়াও দূৰত আছে বুলি জানো।

Shri Ataur Rahman :— Sir, may I know whether Baghbar is connected with any P.W.D. Road ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I have not said that

it can be reached by road, I have said by an embankment'.

Shri Ataur Rahman :— Sir, is it a fact that this embankment about which the Minister has referred runs along the bank of the Brahmaputra River ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— I think so. Obviously embankments are meant for controlling the river and they must be running along the river.

Shri Ataur Rahman :— How can then people from different areas reach by the embankment ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— What happens, because of the embankment, the river does not overflow and therefore communication is possible by the embankment or by the land which is protected by the embankment. I have already stated that some difficulty in communication does arise and I have admitted it.

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed :— বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ কথা অসমীয়াতে কলে ভাল হয় ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এতিয়া ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দাঁতি বন্ধা হৈছে— সেই কাৰণে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পানী আহিব পৰা নাই । কোনো

ঠাই বহি নগলে বান্ধবে এতিয়া সুৰক্ষিত হৈছে। অৱশ্যে বাৰিষা সেই ফালে পানী হয়, তেতিয়া হয়তো বহি যোৱা ঠাইৰ উপৰেদি পানী কেতিয়াবা সোমাব পাৰে— তাৰ কাৰণে ইমান ভয় কৰাৰ কাৰণ নাই।

Shri Ataur Rahman :— Will the Govt. consider more accessible a place for the proposed Circle Office ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Triphathi :— I have already stated that this will be considered.

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed :— বাগবৰ চাৰ্কেল অফিচটো বৰপেটাৰ কীৰ্ত্তন ঘৰৰ ওচৰত থকা কাৰণে মুচলমানসকল তাৰ কাষেৰে যোৱাত বাধা আছে আৰু অফিচটো ভিতৰত থকা কাৰণে মুছলীমৰ ওপৰত জুলুম অত্যাচাৰ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পায়। এই অফিচটো সোনকালে বৰপেটাৰ পৰা তুলি নি যি ঠাইৰ অফিচ সেই ঠাইৰ মধ্যবৰ্ত্তী ঠাইত পতাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— কীৰ্ত্তন ঘৰটো এটা শান্তিৰ ঠাই— গতিকে কীৰ্ত্তন ঘৰ বা মজজিদৰ ওচৰেদি মানুহ যাবলৈ বেচি সাহসহে হব লাগে।

Shri Ataur Rahman :— Sir, how long it will take to shift the Circle Office from the town to the Circle ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, again the same question. The decision about shifting has not been made. As the hon. Member has suggested now it will be made.

Shri Azijur Rahman Choudhury :— বাগবৰ চাৰ্কেল অফিচটো ৰাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে নে অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে ? এতিয়া যি ঠাইত পাতিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে তালৈ অহা যোৱাৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই— তেনে ঠাইত সেইটো পতাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— সেই অফিচ বহু কালৰপৰা তাত আছে— কিন্তু কি যুক্তিত তাত অফিচ পাতিছিল সেইটো এতিয়া জানিবৰ উপায় নাই। আগতে হয়তো পৰিস্থিতি বেলেগ আছিল— এতিয়া পৰিস্থিতিৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে, তাত খাপ খোৱাকৈ কথাটো নতুনকৈ বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব পাৰে— তেনে কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হব।

Shri Azijur Rahman Choudhury :— এতিয়া আন এখন ঠাইত ঘৰ বান্ধি টকা খবছ কৰাতকৈ, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ মন্দিয়া ব্লকত বহুত ঘৰ আছে, তাত অফিচ হব পাৰে— মানুহৰো, কেন্দ্ৰীয় ঠাইত হোৱা কাৰণে সুবিধা হয়— তাত কিয় এই অফিচটো নাপাতে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ ঘৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই নেকি ?

Shri Azijur Rahman Choudhury :— চাব, আমাৰ যেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ পূজিত ধনৰ অভাব তেনে স্থলত বিভিন্ন অফিচ ঘৰ সাজোতে ইমান-বোৰ টকা খবছ কৰাতকৈ মন্দিয়া ব্লকত বিবিলাক ঘৰ আছে তাতেই অফিচ চলোৱাত কিবা আপত্তি আছে নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— অঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ কাৰণে

যদি পরি আছে কিবা কারণতঃ পরি আছে— কিন্তু যদি সেইবিলাক সচাক্ষেপে অলাগতিয়াল হৈ পরি আছে তেন্তে নিশ্চয় এইটো বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা হব।

(Starred Q. No. 105 was not put as the hon. Member was absent.)

Re : Compensation for Lands acquired in the construction of Dabandia— Langla Embankment.

Shri Ataur Rahman asked :

* 106, Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether compensation in respect of land utilised for the Dabandia-Langla Embankment and its retirement bund has been paid ?

(b) When were the lands requisitioned for the purpose ?

(c) At what stage and with whom the matter is pending so long ?

(d) Whether owners of the land so requisitioned have been given alternative lands ?

(e) If not, whether Government will fix up a deadline for payment of compensation ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (Minister, Revenue) :—
replied :

106. (a)—No.

(b)—The land involved in the portion of the embankment falling in Barpeta subdivision was requisitioned in the year 1964. And that falling in Goalpara subdivision was acquired during 1966.

The informal possession of the land involved in the retirement from Dabandia to Langla was taken over on 18th March 1967 pending formal acquisition of the land.

(c)—The acquisition proceedings in respect of land falling in Barpeta Subdivision is pending with the S.D.C. concerned for preparation of land acquisition papers and that falling in Goalpara Subdivision is pending with the acquiring authority i.e., P.W.D. due to change in the original alignment.

(d)—No alternative land is proposed to be given to the effected people as their entire lands have not been requisitioned or acquired.

(e)—No. Since land acquisition proceedings being by itself a lengthy procedure involving various formalities to be observed it is not possible to adhere

strictly to any deadline.

Shri Ataur Rahman :— Sir, may I know how long the matter has been lying pending with the Sub-Deputy Collector ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— It is true that the matter has been lying pending for quite a long time.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :— (In Assamese)

Mr. Speaker : The question relates to compensation for land acquired for the construction of the Dabandia-Langla Embankment. Afterall you must remember that it cannot be a Mela-Shikar. The supplementary must be with relation to the question put.

Re : Allegations of corruption against the Mandals and Kanungoes of Goalpara.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed asked :

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

(a) The total number of allegations of corruption

against Lot Mandals and Kanungoes received by the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara ?

(b) What steps have been taken in this regard ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

107. (a)— Since 1st January 1967 till to date, allegations of corruption were received by the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara against 27 Lot Mandals and 3 Supervisor Kanungoes.

(b)— One Lot Mandal has been dismissed from service, two have been punished with stoppage of increments, nine have been placed under suspension pending finalisation of departmental proceedings, two have been transferred and departmental proceeding has been drawn up against one of them. Allegation against two Mandals dropped after enquiry, allegations against the other eleven Mandals are under enquiry. Allegations against three supervisor Kanungoes also are under enquiry.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— তেওঁলোকে corruption চলাই আছে নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এইটো হোৱা উচিত নহয় ; কিন্তু এনে এটা আৱহাওৱাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা যেন লাগে ।

(Starred Q. No. 108 was not put as the hon. Member was absent.)

Re : Deep Tube-wells lying unutilised at other localities in Kamrup District.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a number of deep tube-wells at (Banekuchi), Barama, Tamulpur and Kamalpur in Kamrup District are lying unutilised for several years ?

(b) Whether these could be very profitably utilised for irrigating vast areas of paddy fields elsewhere where there is scarcity of water ?

(c) If so, whether the Government will be pleased to take steps for utilising the deep-tube-wells for immediate irrigation of some paddy fields ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

109. (a)— Yes.

(b)— If these are attempted to be removed that will

not only involve substantial expenditure, even the pipes and strainers may get stuck up and lost under the ground.

(e)—Steps have been taken to popularise cultivation of high-yielding varieties around these tube-wells in which case there is likelihood of proper utilisation of these wells.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Sir, may I know what effective steps have been taken to make these deep tube-wells useful ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, I have already stated in reply to (c) that steps have been taken to popularise cultivation of high-yielding varieties around these tube-wells. If the cultivators take up these schemes then water may be pumped and the deep tube-wells will be utilised.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Does the Minister know that the deep tube-well at Banekuchi went out of order long before and is lying idle for years together ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, I have no information that the tube-well is lying idle, or that it is not working.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Will the Minister please collect information and see that it is repaired and put to use ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Yes, Sir.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Sir, I want to know what definite measures have been taken for popularising the high yielding varieties of paddy in the particular area ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, the Panchayats of the area concerned are from time to time requested to select areas where the high yielding varieties could be grown, and the Officers of the Agriculture Department also offer them necessary advice in connection for growing the high-yielding varieties of paddy ; we also supply them with seeds.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Does the Minister know that no particular steps have been taken by the Panchayats in this particular area where the tube-wells have been sunk ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Sir, I know that water from the tube-wells has not been used. From this it is apparent that no steps have been taken.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the Minister has stated that the Anchalik Panchayats or the Gaon Panchayats are there to select areas for growing high-yielding varieties. Whether it is a fact that these schemes for agricultural development are generally prepared by the Agricultural Extension Officers and not by the Panchayats ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Agricultural Extension Officers are attached to the Panchayats, and as experts they are to give suggestions and advise to the Panchayats for selecting suitable sites also.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Sir, does the Minister know that the deep tube-well at Tamulpur had been handed over to the Military for the purpose of providing drinking water ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— It has not actually been handed over to the Military but water is being used by the Military for drinking purposes.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen :— Sir, the Minister has stated that from time to time the Panchayats have been requested to take cognizance of the sufferings of the people. Sir, may I know whether the Panchayats

have given heed to it ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami :— Yes Sir. Some Panchayats have taken up high-yielding varieties of paddy very seriously.

Re : Phulgurijan and Jaha Channels in
Nalbari Subdivision.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

* 110. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state.—

(a) The date of construction of Phulgurijan and that of Jaha Channel in Nalbari Subdivision ?

(b) Whether the Department has recorded a number of complaints in regard to functioning of Phulgurijan and Jaha Channels ?

(c) If so, whether the Department has taken any steps to improve the above projects ?

(d) Whether the Government is aware that the sluice gate at Phulgurijan is not working since construction resulting in menacing effect in cultivation of entire area for years together ?

(e) Whether Government propose to provide the gate at Phulgurijan forthwith to check the harm done to the large number of agriculturists of that vast area ?

(f) Whether Government is aware that Jaha Channel is doing great damage to a large cultivable area of Nalbari for want of proper sluice gate or boulder weirs ?

(g) What effective measures Government propose to take in this to the large number of peasants of the vast area ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

110. (a) — The Phulgurijan and Jaha Channels were constructed long ago during the pre-plan period.

(b) — Yes, complaints were recieved recently.

(c) — Yes.

(d) — It is to some extent correct.

(e) — For the present, repairs to Phulgurijan sluice has been taken up and will be completed soon.

(f) — The drainage has been more than actually

required as there are no controlling devices.

(g)—A scheme for providing controlling structures in the Jaha Channel is under investigation.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— How long it will take to provide these check structures in the Jaha Channel which the Minister has stated that it is doing more harm than good to the people ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— There is a rough estimate for these works ; it will be about Rs. 3,0,3003 and I don't think it will take more time.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury :— Will the Government expedite the construction of the check structures so that the people are saved from destruction of their paddy fields ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— We have already come to this that rough estimate has been available and the next step will follow.

Re : Cold Weather Bridge over Desang and Dikhow Rivers.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked :

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

(a)— What is the average annual cost of construction of cold weather Bridge over Desang and Dikhow rivers ?

(b)— What is the annual amount realised in auction of the said bridges ?

(c)— At what time the auction takes place annually ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder (Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) replied :

111. (a)— Approximately Rs. 12,500 in case of Desang and Rs. 13,700 for Dikhow river on an average during the last 3 years.

(b)— The amount of sale proceeds for the last 3 years for the two bridges are furnished below—

Year	Desang Rs.	Dikhow Rs.
1965	50	60
1966	525	87
1967	50	Nil, as it was washed away.

(c) Generally during the middle of May.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— এই দলবিলাক auction sale কৰাৰ সময়ত কোনবোৰ অফিচত জাননী দিয়া হয় ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— Notices are given in the offices of the Executive Engineer and Subdivisional Officers.

Shri Mohidhar Pegu :— দিখৌ আৰু দিহিঙৰ দলঙবোৰ বাঁহেৰে সাজে নে সাধাৰণ জঙ্ঘলী কাঠেৰে সাজে ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— Ordinary jungle timbers.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— কোন সময়ত Sale কৰা হয় ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— Generally in the month of May.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— বাৰিষা অহাৰ আগত নে পিচত ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— It is in the month of May.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— বাৰিষা অহাৰ আগতে Sale কৰিলে চৰকাৰী পুঁজিলৈ কিছু টকা আহিব। তাক চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— As a matter of fact, subject to publicity.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— দলং বিলাক যেতিয়া পানীৰে ভাঙ্গি লৈ যায়, তেতিয়া Sale কৰিলে প্রচাৰ কেতিয়া হব ?

Mr. Speaker— You get the impression as if these toll bridges are sold in auction.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— এই কাঠবোৰ যদি second week of April মানত sale কৰে, তেতিয়া ১৩ হাজাৰ খৰচ কৰা দলংবোৰত অন্ততঃ ৫ হাজাৰ পাব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ১৫ এপ্রিলৰ আগতে sale কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— In selling these bridges we generally keep in mind that these bridges can be used to the maximum period by the public.

Mr. Speaker— I don't think you have got the idea of the question. It is not the use of the bridges but the materials used on the bridges and they are sold and resold and that you can get first price for them.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :— I follow the question, Sir. Generally what we do is that if we keep them for a longer time, they can be used to the maximum possible period.

Shri Durgeswar Saikia :— চৰকাৰে এই কথা ভাবি চাবনে আজিকালি খৰিৰ বৰ টান হৈছে আৰু যদি এই কাঠবোৰ খৰিৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে তেনেহলে খৰিৰ অভাৱ বহুত কমি যাব ?

(No reply.)

Unstarred Questions

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Barielly-Amingaon P.W.D. Road

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury (Nalbari East) asked :

45. Will the Minister-in-charge, P.W.D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state —

(a) Whether Barielly Amingaon Public Works Department Road will be diverted along the Northern Boundary of Assam ?

(b) If not, what is the reason ?

(c) Whether the Government is aware that if it is diverted along the Bhutan Boundary, it will serve the defence purpose also ?

(d) Whether the Government will be pleased to stop construction of the road according to the present alignment ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder (Minister of State, P.W.D., R. & B.) replied :

45. (a) & (b)— No, there is no such proposal. The road has been aligned by the Government of India and is also financed by them. The alignment within Assam has followed the old N.T. Road in general from Kachugaon to West Bank of Aie River through Serfanguri, Sidli etc. They have termed it as Lateral Road and their idea was to build a road from Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam parallel to the Eastern Border of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam as far as possible. The alignment has been fixed so that, it benefits the North Bank of Brahmaputra as far as possible and at the same time to serve the purpose of a Lateral Road for which it is termed.

(c) & (d)— Do not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

Availability of liquor in the brothel quarters of Darrang Mela.

Shri Maneswar Boro (Tamulpur) asked :

46. Will the Minister, Excise be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that illegal liquor are avai-

lable in some adjoining brothel quarters in Darrang Mela ?

(b) If so, where from these are supplied ?

(c) Whether Government propose to enquire about the source of supply and stop such sale of liquor in a dry area like Darrang Mela ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah :— (Minister-in-charge, Excise) replied :

46. (a)— Government have received some information about this.

(b)— The source of supply is mainly Bhutan.

(c)— All possible steps are being taken to stop this.

Re : Fixation of rate for carrying passengers in public buses.

Shri Nameswar Pegu asked :

47. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a)— Whether any rate has been fixed in public buses for carrying passengers ?

(b) If so, the rates of fare for upper and lower class passengers per head per K.M. allowed in public bus service plying within North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji Subdivision and Majuli circle of Jorhat Subdivision ?

(c) The rates which the public bus services are actually charging from the public in these areas ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State, Transport) replied :

47. (a)— Yes.

(b)— The maximum rates of fare fixed by the Government in their notification No. TMV. 436-61, dated the 16th September 1965 are as follows—

(1) Upper Class— 4·7 paise per passenger per K.M.

(2) Lower Class— 3·5 paise per passenger per K.M.

(c)— The rates of fare as specified in the notification No. TMV. 436-61, dated 16th September 1965 are being charged by these operators.

Re : Dangargaon Irrigation Scheme

Shri Maneswar Boro (Tamulpur) asked :

48. Will the Minister-in-charge, P.W.D. (F.C. and I.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to undertake Dangargaon Irrigation schemes during the financial year 1968/69 ?

(b) Whether the Departmental overseer had surveyed the Dangargaon Irrigation Project during 1967 ?

(c) If so, what is his report ?

(d) When this project will be started ?

(e) What is the total acres of land that will be benefited by this Project ?

(f) What amount sanctioned for this Project ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister-in-charge, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

48. (a)—There is no such scheme called Dangargaon Irrigation scheme undertaken by this Department.

(b) to (f)—Do not arise in view of reply above.

Re : Italabil Mamudpur Irrigation Scheme
of Hailakandi Subdivision.

Shri Tazammul Ali Laskar (Katlichera) asked ;

৪৯। মাননীয় বত্থানিয়ন্ত্রন বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাইবেন কি ?

(ক) হাইলাকান্দি মহকুমার ইটালাকিল নামদপুর নামে যে Irrigation Scheme টি সরকার গত ১৯৫৮ ইং আরম্ভ করিয়াছিলেন তাহা এখনো সমাপ্ত হয় নাই। ইহার কারণ কি ?

(খ) অদূর ভবিষ্যতে এই স্কীমটি চালু করিবার কোন পরিকল্পনা সরকারের আছে কি না ?

(গ) থাকিলে কবে পর্য্যন্ত আরম্ভ হইবে ?

(ঘ) এই স্কীমটি সম্পূর্ণ না হওয়ার ফলে কত হাজার বিঘা জমি অনাবাদী পড়িয়া থাকে সরকার এই সম্বন্ধে অবগত আছেন কি না ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister-in-charge, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

৪৯। (ক) পরিকল্পনাটির জমি প্রয়োজনীয় ভূমির দখল না পাওয়ায় ও জনৈক ব্যক্তির দরখাস্তের ফলে উচ্চ আদালতের নির্দেশানুযায়ী কাজ স্থগিত রাখায় পরিকল্পনাটি সম্পূর্ণ হয় নাই।

(খ) ও (গ) বিষয়টি বর্তমানে সর্বোচ্চ আদালতের বিচারাধীন আছে। আদালতের নির্দেশ এবং প্রয়োজনীয় জমির দখল পাওয়ার পর পরিকল্পনাটির সমাপ্তি বিবেচনা করা হইবে।

(ঘ)—অনুমানিক ৫০০০ একর জমি।

Re : Allotment of land to some Institutions of Moran Town

Shri Durgeswar Saikia (Thowra) asked :

50. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact some land was granted to some institutions of Moran town by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee, Sibsagar from out of Chutiagaon V.G.R. ?

(b) If so, whether the land was settled and communicated to the parties ?

(c) If so, when it will be finalised ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue) replied :

50. (a)— Yes. 39 bighas lands were allotted from the Chutiagaon V.G.R. which comprised 72 bighas, 1 lessa.

(b) & (c)— Government order had already been communicated on 20th December, 1967 to Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar for allotment of land to the following Education and Social institutions of Moran Town.

(1) Moran College.

(2) Multipurpose Co-operative Society.

(3) Nagar Congress Office.

- (4) Sangeet Vidyalaya.
- (5) Commercial Institute.
- (6) Mahila Samittee.
- (7) Moran Town Congress Office godown, etc.
- (8) Public Hall and Park.
- (9) Harijan Colony.
- (10) Nehru Hindi Vidyalaya.

Re : Starting of Polytechnic School at Tezpur

Shri Mohikanta Das (Missamari) asked :

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

(a) Whether there is any proposal for starting a Polytechnic School at Tezpur ?

(b) If so, at what stage the proposal stands ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

51. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re : Number of Weaving Societies in the State

Shri Surendra Nath Das (Barpeta) asked :

52. Will the Minister of Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of registered Weaving Societies in the State ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that most of the Weaving Societies are not properly functioning ?

(c) What are the facilities that are given to the Weaving Societies from the Government side ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Co-operation) replied :

52. (a)— One thousand six hundred twenty-three.

(b)— No.

(c)— Depending upon availabilities of resources, Government give some financial assistance to Weaving Societies in the form of share capital and working capital loans, grants for consumers rebate and for setting up of new sales depots, and grants and loans for construction of weaving factories and for purchase of improved looms and accessories, etc. But having regard to annual plan provision for handloom schemes such assistance is restricted to a small number of societies. Due to limited resources most of the societies have not received financial assistance from Government and are dependent upon their own resources.

Re : Allotment of Sugar to Nalbari Subdivision

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman (Nalbari-West) asked :

53. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) What was the total quantity of sugar allotted to Nalbari Subdivision since the creation of the new Subdivision up till now ?

(b) What quantity was supplied through Fair Price Shops ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply) replied :

53. (a)—97 Wagons sugar was allotted to Nalbari Subdivision out of allotted sugar 85 wagons received till now.

(b)—10425 quintals distributed through Fair Price Shops.

Re : Bund along the left bank of Brahmaputra from Naharani to Bogibil Choulkhowa Miri Village.

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli (Dhemaji) asked :

54. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (F.C. and I.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the deteriorating and weak bund along the left bank of Brahmaputra from Naharani to Bogibil Choulkhowa Miri village under Dibrugarh E. and D. Division ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the said bund is threatened every year by the floods of Brahmaputra river ?

(c) If so, whether Government is taking steps for raising and strengthening the same this year ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury [Minister-in-charge, P.W.D. (Flood Control) etc.] replied :

54. (a)— Yes.

(b)— Yes.

(c)— Due to proximity of the river bank from the embankment, it is not technically advisable to spend money on raising and strengthening this bund, until the southern channels of the Brahmaputra are silted up and the course shifted towards north.

Re : Arrest of Saifuddin and Bachhu Mea of village Tupkhana Part I

Shri Motilal Kanoo (Patharkhndi) asked :

55. Will be Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Saifuddin and Bachhu Mea of village Tupkhana Part I of Silchar P.S., district Cachar were apprehended by the Military Security Personnel near steamerghat, Karimganj while they were returning from Pakistan ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that these persons were brought th the Military Headquarters, Mashimpur for recording their confessional statements and they were detained for two to three days ?

(c) Whether it is also a fact that some unauthorised articles were seized from their custody ?

(d) If so, what action Government has taken against these anti-State elements ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

55. (a)—Ycs.

(b)—On interrogation they had stated to Police that they were taken to Army Camp at Arunnachal for interrogation by Army and allowed to go home the following day.

(c)—No.

(d)—Both of them have been prosecuted under Indian Passport Act and the case is still subjudice in Karimganj Court.

Re : Hat at Sakati under Boko-bongaon A.P.

Shri Mathura Mohan Sinha (Bongaigaon) asked :

56. Will the Minister-in-charge, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that a new illegal Hat at Sakati under Boko-bongaon A.P. in Gauhati Subdivision has been established at a distance of only a mile from the existing Hat at Dhupdhara under Dudhnoi A.P. in Goalpara Subdivision ?

(b) Whether this violates the Rule 11(I) of the Hat and Sanitations Rules, 1964 of Assam Panchayat Act ?

(c) Whether Government had received several public representations from Dhupdhora area to stop that illegal Hat running on the same day (Monday) with Dhupdhora Hat ?

(d) If so, what actions Government have taken to stop that illegal Hat ?

(e) If not, why ?

Shri Debendra Nath Hazarika (Minister of State, Panchayat and C.D.) replied :

56. (a)— Yes.

(b)— There is a *prima-facie* evidence that Rule 11(I) has been violated.

(c)— Yes.

(d) & (e)— The matter is now under the cognizance of the Commissioner of Plains Division.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Short Notice Question No. 1 was not put as the hon. Member was absent)

Re : Sainik School, Goalpara

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi asked :

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

(a) Whether the attention of the Chief Minister has been drawn to a news item published in *Asom Batori* on 25th February 1968, under the caption “সৈনিক স্কুলৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ অন্তৰ্ধান” ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken in this behalf ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

2. (a)— Yes.

(b)— Two Students, namely, Yama Singh, a Manipuri and Pady Yohe from N.E.F.A., went away from the school in the afternoon of 3rd February 1968. Both of them had failed in the last annual examination held in December 1967 and retest held in January 1968 and they were warned by the Principal that they might lose Government Scholarship due to their failure and it might be due to this reason that they left the school in the afternoon of 3rd February 1968. Shri Anil Mishra, an Assamese student who failed twice and another Shri Ajit Barua, an Assamese student and Shri Vijit Changita, a Naga student, both of whom had failed in the last examination and also in retest had been warned by the Principal. These three students left the school in the morning of 7th February 1968. The Principal said that they came to know of the departure without permission of these school students shortly after their departure and took necessary steps to inform their guardians.

Principal has received necessary confirmation of safe arrival of four students on dates as shown below :—

- (a) Anil Mishra from Assam— 8th February 1968 (by telephone from parent).
- (b) Ajit Barua from Assam— 9th February 1968 (by telephone from parent).
- (c) Padi Yohe from N.E.F.A.— 9th February 1968 (by letter, dated 6th February 1968, from Director of Education N.E.F.A.).
- (d) Vijit Changita from Nagaland— 8th February 1968. About the other student from Manipur, Viz., Yama Singh, no confirmation has yet been received from his parent although he was informed by express telegram on 7th February 1968 and reminded by wire again on 2nd March 1968.

At present the Sainik School is functioning temporarily in buildings of other Departments as the construction of permanent building will take time. Naturally all amenities could not be provided in the temporary site although all attempts have been made to provide them as much as possible.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— May I know from the hon. Minister whether when the Principal came to know about their departure what definite steps Government have taken ? Whether this matter has been referred

to Govt. or whether this has been referred to police ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— Referring the matter to police does not arise. When the housemaster came to know about their departure he informed the Principal and accordingly the Principal sent a wire and contacted over telephone. Sir, in my reply I have said that on the 7th they left the school and on the 8th their arrival was confirmed by telephone.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether it is a fact that only after receiving the short notice question the Govt. have enquired and no information was received from the Principal to the fact ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— It is not a fact.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Whether Govt. are aware of the fact that the discipline in the Sainik School is deteriorating day by day ? If so, what steps have been taken to bring discipline in that particular institution for smooth functioning of the institution ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— If the hon. Member put a separate question I shall be able to reply.

Shri Phani Bora :— The Sainik School is running short of staff and that is one of the reasons. The staff

in the scientific Deptt. is only one teacher, but their necessity is 5 teachers. Is it a fact ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali :— We have no information. But I will enquire about it.

Adjournment Motion Re : police Lathi-charge on the Satyagrahis of Golaghat on 13th March 1968.

Mr. Speaker :— I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion. I am bound by rules. In the last session I said when voting on demands take place we cannot take up Adjournment motion. As I am bound by that ruling I cannot allow this Adjournment motion. The notice came from Shri Soneswar Bora. So far as the matter is concerned it can be taken up on various grounds that will come immediately.

Shri Soneswar Bora :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়টো সদনত আলোচনা হোৱা নাই— আৰু যোৱা ১৩ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে গোলাঘাটত পুলিচৰ লাঠি চালনা হৈছিল। সেই কাৰণে এই সভা স্থগিত প্ৰস্তাৱটো উত্থাপন কৰিবলৈ অনুমতি দিব লাগে।

Re : Three Starred Questions put by Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi, M.L.A.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ তিনিটা starred

questions pending কৰি থোৱা আছে—সেই কেইটা কেতিয়া হব জানিব
থুৰিছো ।

Mr. Speaker :— I will make an enquiry.

Regarding Adjournment motion I have always tried to accommodate them whenever possible but here we have also to follow the rules otherwise we will not be able to carry on the work of this House. So far rules are concerned when demands are taken up then we should not allow Adjournment Motions to be taken up.

Re : Resolution on the execution of Southern
Rhodersian Citizens.

Mr. Speaker :— Now, I have also another matter— the other day Shri Lakhyadhar Choudhury referred about the Rhodesian affair and wanted a resolution to be adopted in this House. I am told this resolution is an unanimous resolution and should be moved from the Chair. Am I right ? (Voice— Yes, yes). So, I move this resolution from the Chair. The Assam Legislative Assembly notes with shock and revulsion the execution of 5 Southern Rhodesians who are fighting for freedom against the White despotic minority rule of Ian Smith Govt. blatantly ignoring the Queen's reprieve. The Assam

Legislative Assembly holds that the minority despotic Government of Southern Rhodesia has no democratic right to rule over the vast coloured people by disenfranchising them. At least reasons of humanity as the Pope Poul said should have stayed their hands from this outrageous act of execution. It must not be forgotten that freedom fighters everywhere who may be outlaws to-day under unlawful laws are rulers of tomorrow. The House has no manner of doubt that this unlawful minority Govt. of Southern Rhodesia will to the way other such despotic Govt. have gone. The House condemns the Govt. of Southern Rhodesia for this barbarous act of execution in utter disregard of world opinion and mourns the death of 5 patriots of Southern Rhodesia and prayed that out of their ashes the Govt. of the real people of Southern Rhodesia may arise. I think it has the approval of the whole House. (Voice— Yes, yes).

(The resolution was adopted.)

Re : Calling Attention Notices.

Mr. Speaker :— Now so far as Calling Attention is concerned replies of these Calling Attentions will also be

laid on the table, because when we take up the voting on grants then nothing should interfere. Therefore, this will not be taken up.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— As per convention, Sir, it is generally taken up after 4.30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker :— After 4.30, yes this can be done.

Re : Recognition of the leaders of the opposition Groups.

Shri Phani Bora :— Mr. Speaker Sir, you are pleased to give your decision on the positions of the parties that are existing here. Although it was much delayed yet better late than never. Of course it is not yet circulated but I took the opportunity of hearing while you were reading your decision. Now I want to discuss that decision of yours. If the rules do not permit because as far as I can see.....

Mr. Speaker :— So far as that matter is concerned, the decision of the Speaker cannot be discussed in the House. But if you desire to discuss the matter with

me you are welcome in my Chamber. As I have already said in my ruling, in the Assam rules there is no provision regarding recognition of Opposition parties. Lok Sabha rules are also silent on this point. So far as the directions of the Speaker are concerned which I once took as the main guide, these are declared as obsolete both in the last conference at Delhi as well as in Bangalore conference. I would not like to discuss this matter in the House but if you have anything to discuss with me, you are always welcome to my Chamber.

Shri Phani Bora :— Some principles should be laid down on the basis of which people may be guided in future. Therefore, the point is that there are certain precedents and conventions practised in this House itself.

Mr. Speaker :— Mr. Bora, I would request you not to discuss this matter here. If you want any clarification on any point, I am prepared to give you that clarification. Although certain precedents are here but during the last year so many things have happened and our whole idea of Parliamentary Government has changed. Again on 27th May a small Committee will meet at Simla to discuss about

various conventions and till then we cannot decide this point.

Voting on Demands for Grants.

Demand No. 9—General Administration.

Mr. Speaker :— Now voting on grants. Demand No. 9— General Administration, Shri Tripathi.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 2,16,66,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, for the administration of the head "19—General Administration".

Mr. Speaker :— Motion moved. There are cut motions. Who will move cut motion ?

Shri Phani Bora :— I move the cut motion on behalf of the Opposition.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving the cut motion I want to make certain observations in respect of the General Administration. Sir, this is the 21st year of independence and the Administrative machinery which is meant for welfare and

development of the State and the country as a whole has not done anything for economic development of this frontier State during the last 21 years nor do we find that this administrative machinery can identify itself with the administrative machinery of the people, through which people can see the real thing and hope for a prosperous life. Now, Sir, before going to the technical matter I would like to point out certain things. This administrative machinery under the Congress regime has created ill-feeling and distrust among the various communities. If we go back to the history of pre-independent days, we will see that at that time everybody was thinking, including Mahamanab Mahatma Gandhi, that after achievement of independence this country will be one of the greatest democratic country in the world. But due to political differences and also on religious ground this country was divided into two parts, India and Pakistan and this partition has tremendous effect on this frontier State. After the hostility between India and Pakistan its effect was felt in this frontier State particularly and it had great effect on its population and economy. Mutual distrust and ill-feeling cropped up throughout the country, particularly in this State. Then Sir, the country was

also divided because of some language fanatics. After the S.R.C. came it had a tremendous effect on the social, economic and political status of the whole country including this State. Sir, when we are thinking of building a socialistic pattern of society and thinking for the welfare of the people, I want to ask a question to myself and to the Members of the Treasury Bench what we have actually given to our people so far through this administrative machinery. Nothing has so far been given and we have trained up our people only on the communal line and we have taught them to disbelieve each other. Sir, during my recent tour to Karimganj I have found that our people in the State are the best set of people and nice people in the whole world. But due to the selfish motive of our leaders we have injected in them the feeling of hatred and mutual distrust and we are training them on linguistic, religious and on racial basis to which the administration has connived. Sir, if you go to the root of this problem you will find that this administrative machinery has done nothing for the upliftment of the down-trodden people, rather we are utilising them for certain political end. Sir, from top to bottom we are playing political game on the

basis of religion, language, caste and what not, and it is for these reasons that fissiparous tendency is growing throughout the country for which our people are suffering a lot.

Now in this connection I want to refer, as I have already referred, to that painful incident in the history of our country, the division of Mother India into two parts on the basis of religion with a view to placate a particular brand of politicians to further their political ends. After that, the country is again being divided on the basis of language. On the one hand this Government professes in their lip a socialistic pattern of society, a classless and casteless society in our country, and on the other hand this Government under the aiges of the Congress Party during their twenty years' of misrule have left no stone unthrned to foster and encourage all sorts of divisive forces. Now as the last straw on the camel's back they are proposing to divide the country on the basis of what I should call the 'hight', on the basis of the hills and the plains. This is the creation of our leaders, our elder politicians. I am sorry to say, Sir, in our country to-day there is no great leadership, no true leadership not only in this Eastern region of the country but in the entire country as

well. Now, Sir, I am very sorry to hear the statement given by our Chief Minister in respect of the three-tyre system of administration proposed to be imposed on this country. He stated that he had heard nothing from the Government of India regarding this proposed three-tyre set-up. He denied that, but the Government of India has given no denial to this Press report. I need hardly repeat here that due to the wrong policy pursued by the Government that we have been made to suffer a lot. Therefore, Sir, to-day I want to sound a note of warning to the Government in respect of this proposed three - tyre system of administration. We have come to know that the Chief Minister, the Minister-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister for T.A.D. have left for New Delhi to discuss about the reorganisation of Assam on the basis of the demand of the A.P.H.L.C. I therefore want to caution them about the great mischief done to this State by the 13th January Communique of the Government of India. When I say this I am confident that I am voicing the wishes and the sentiments of the people of the whole state. If any decision is sought to be imposed on us—a decision to which we the people of Assam are not agreeable

to accept, the Government of India and this Government of Assam will only be responsible for any consequence that may follow from such an imposed decision. From our experiences so far we find that the Government is not going to solve, they are unable to solve any problem in its proper perspective. What we find is only that they can make only a stop-gap arrangement, a temporary device to allow matters to drift. They do not and cannot go deep into any problem. The administrative machinery has become totally ineffective. Why has it come to such a pass? Because those people at the helm of affairs, those who run the administration of this country think that the administrative machinery is not for the common people, but only for the people belonging to the party in power. The officers have been trained up in that line. Therefore all the tall talks of high idealism sound hollow in the ears of those for whom the administration is meant. The result is complete frustration, and now the people do not feel that this is their administration, this is their Government and they owe to it certain duties and obligations, that they have got something to contribute for the upliftment of the country. Now let us take the incidents of Gauhati or those

of Karimganj. In one case an enquiry committee has been set up to go into the causes of the incidents. Will these enquiry committees solve our problems? We have already instances of the reports of the enquiry committees being kept in cold storage, without seeing the light of the day. Until and unless the real cause or causes behind these ugly and undesirable incidents are found out and they are tackled with sympathy and understanding, problems are to remain where they are. It is time for all of us to make heart searching, I say for all of us—irrespective of our party affiliations, irrespective of the fact to which side of this House we belong, it is time for us to ask ourselves : are we true to our professions and practice? We indulge in all sorts of tall talks, moving among the common people as their leaders. But do we really represent them, their wishes and aspirations. I have already stated that the elections are the root cause of all these divisive forces. Why it is so? Because at the time of elections, we select the candidates on the basis of community and caste. If the voters of a particular community are in the majority, we invariably select for such a constituency a candidate belonging to that particular majority community. If a Muslim community is in majority in a particular

place, a Muslim candidate is selected, if the Hindus are in majority, a Hindu is selected. This is the greatest harm done by the party in power to our country. Because this is exactly the basis on which during the last twenty years the Congress candidates have been selected. I therefore humbly submit before the Hon. Finance Minister one question : where do you propose to lead the country by indulging in all these divisive and harmful tactics ? Whether you propose to uphold and act for maintaining the unity and homogeneity of the country, or you want to tear the country to bits ? Whether you propose to give us a forum to live as one common citizens of the country or fragment the country to pieces by introducing all sorts of dividing elements such as casteism, religion, hills and valleys and the like. I demand a forum for all of us—Hindus, & Muslims, the people from the valleys and the hills to live together and march hand in hand in unity and understanding so that my country may thrive and prosper. If you fail to give us that forum, I would demand of you to clear out when we will make our path open by dint of our own efforts by joining hands with our brothers and sisters irrespective of caste and creed or religion. Now the

most important thing, as I have already stated, is to distribute the economic benefits of the country to all the people equally. (Mr. Speaker—Mr. Barua, how much time you want me to give to each of the speakers ?)

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen :— Ten minutes to each of the speakers, I think will be sufficient.

Mr. Speaker :— I will be very glad if you would remember this when making the speech.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, as I have stated the root cause of our trouble is economic, and therefore it is incumbent on us to utilise the administrative machinery to remove the economic disparity of the country. Therefore I suggest that a most rational approach should be made in this respect and we should all join our heads together at this crucial stage of our country for this purpose. Therefore I suggest that economic measures either in the form of industries or agriculture should be taken up by the Government so that we can attract our people towards these lines. Unless we can do so, the fissiparous tendencies that have been raising their ugly heads during these twenty years of Congress

misrule cannot be removed. Now coming to the expenditure side I want to point out—I do not go into details but I must still say that in the last year we had an amount of over a crore under this particular head and for the year 1968-69 the amount has gone to Rs. 2,16,66,100 that is more than double. Sir, here in this respect if we take 1959 as the base year in that year under this particular head we had allotted only Rs. 86,15,300/- and in the year 1966-67 it had gone to Rs. 1,74,80,000/- Now again if I go in the same way we see that for other establishment of Ministers a sum of Rs. 22.4 lakhs has been spent in 66-67 and the need was actually 82.62 lakhs. But here under this head now, apart from the additional expenditure of the P.A.s for Ministers, State Ministers comes to Rs. 4.99.126. Therefore, Sir, when we are advocating the Socialistic Pattern of Society, when the Minister of Finance is advocating to minimise the expenditure in the Administrative set up, why can we not minimise the expenditure under certain head? As for instance we are to vote on supplementary demand under the head T.A. and D.A. of Ministers. We have 20 Ministers altogether. Now I have no objection if all the 71 members could be made Ministers of the State provided if it could

give some economic benefit to the State. In actual practice we are not getting such benefit. The Finance Minister while advocating curtailment of expenditure in his budget speech said that the major portion of the amount has been spent for giving D.A. and other allowances to the employees as granted by the Das Commission. Here also Sir, Parkison's theory can be applicable. Sir, when the question of giving some money to the low paid employees will come they will refer to this and that and will take this or that pleas and they consider that big amount has been spent for the low paid employees. They forget the expenditure they have incurred as Minister and Minister of State for their own benefit, own comfort and luxury. Therefore I say that only by increasing the D.A. etc. the problem of the employees will not be solved. We must set up certain machinery to make the Government administration efficient one. Sir, I want to pose a question to the Hon'ble Finance Minister. Now 21 years have passed and our Finance Minister has 3 terms as Minister of this Government. We are very glad that this time he has taken the responsibility of serving the State as Finance Minister. He was also the Planning Minister once. Can he say what achievement has been there by increasing the number of

officers on the top or by giving certain D.A. and other amount to the employees ? There cannot be any improvement in the efficiency of the administration. Unless they are dutiful, unless we can convince the officers that they are for public service and to identify with the interest of the people nothing can be done. We are only increasing the number of officers and increasing their pay and other things but no body is thinking in terms of national interest, for the betterment of the people. The leaders, the Ministers should give incentive to the workers, to the officers to sacrifice their maximum ability for the betterment of the people. But in actual practice they are not doing so. Now I must not be misunderstood to be parochial when I point out that we are very busy in bringing the I.A.S. officers from outside. For this reason I do not mean that we do not want I.A.S. officers. But these I.A.S. people are blocking the prosperity of A.C.S. cadre people. I want that some special quota should be fixed for A.C.S. cadre officers serving in the State for promotion to I.A.S. and there was a circular to this effect, But surprisingly enough that circular has been twisted in such way that it has not given any benefit to the A.C.S. officers (at this stage

the Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it). Now the whole responsibility has been passed in the Secretariat office for nominating the I.A.S. As for instance, some of the A.C.S. officers are there who are due to be nominated in the cadre of I.A.S. Now 8 years have passed nothing has so far been done for these people and we are busy in bringing the I.A.S. officers from outside. The cadre strength of the I.A.S. officers is now 124. 109 I.A.S. are already there blocking the prosperity of the A.C.S. officer who are practically the backbone of the State administration. I submit that at least 50 percent should be fixed for promotion of the A.C.S. to I.A.S. cadre.

Therefore, I submit, Sir, that atleast 50 percent should be fixed for the promotion of A.C.S. to I.A.S. immediately just to give them incentive to work. More particularly I.A.S. Officers, they have got no particular care for the development of the State. They donot think about the real development of the State. Therefore, Sir, I submit that proper incentive should be given to the local officers who are efficient and we can think for the betterment of our State. The dissatisfaction prevailing throughout the State, specially in administrative discontentment should be remo-

ved and proper remedy be given by promoting local officers by special quota basis. Special quota of promotion should be fixed for the A.C.S. to I.A.S. immediately. Apart from that, I submit that the Officers in A.C.S. II are deprived of their promotions. Recently, three persons have been promoted after about 20 to 30 years and they have been promoted to A.C.S. I from A.C.S. II but after such a long time, that is 20 years, these officers loose all incentives to work. Some percentage should be fixed for promotion of A.C.S. II officers to A.C.S. I and it should be raised atleast to 15% to 20%. Apart from that I submit, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister told in this August House in course of his Budget speech that they are going to reform the administrative set up, but I donot know when they will take up when uptil now, they have not taken up anything or has not done anything in respect of reforms of administration. Sir, I want to submit that the Administrative Reforms Committee has been set up but I donot hear any administrative reform. Apart from that, according to the suggestion, an Inquiry Commission was formed and an Inquiring Officer had been appointed to look after the cases of suspension, but nothing has been

done upto now, so many cases of suspension of officers are still pending. These cases of officers should be settled immediately. Therefore, I think, Sir, it is high time on the part of the Government to gear up the administrative machinery and curtail some of the expenses in the top. The department of Organisation & Method has totally failed, nothing has been done in respect of removing the anomalies. Unless and until the administrative machinery is geared up, nothing good can be expected.

We had suggested many things in the form of recommendation through the Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee but nothing has been done. Corruption is everywhere. I will not generalise or give any specific instance, but there is favouritism, nepotism, and red-tapeism in all departments in cases of appointments and transfers etc, and inordinate delay in disposing cases. These defects should be remedied immediately. The Govt. should reorganise the administrative machinery so that people will realise that the Govt. is for the welfare of the people. This machinery should not be converted into a political machinery. This machinery should be properly utilised for the real administration to

the common people. With these observations, Sir, I move the cut motion.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— উপাধীক্ষ মহোদয়, সাধাৰণ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাপ আনিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰি দুশাৰমান কব খুজিছো। এই প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে যদিও চৰকাৰক যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছিল তথাপি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিশেষ উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি, যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যিবিলাক ঘটনা ঘটিছিল সেই সংক্ৰান্তত প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থাই যি ভূমিকা লৈছিল তাৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসন সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। যোৱা ২৬ জানুৱাৰীত গুৱাহাটীত কিছুমান লোকে জাতীয় পতাকা পুৰিলে, ঘৰছুৱাৰ জলালে আৰু দোকান লুট-পাট কৰিলে। এইবোৰৰ পৰা স্পষ্ট বুজা যায় যে গুৱাহাটীত প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা নাছিল। কৰিমগঞ্জত দেখা গল গোটেই চহৰ খনত নিৰ্দিষ্ট সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকৰ দোকান লুট-পাট কৰিলে, ঘৰ জলালে আৰু এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ মাৰিলে। তেনে অৱস্থাতো প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাই একো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, যোৱা ২ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে প্ৰায় ১০ বজাতে ঘটনা আৰম্ভ হয় আৰু ২ বজালৈকে একো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাছিল যদিও ১২ বজাতে সাক্ষ্য আইন জাৰী কৰিলে। পুলিচ থানাত সকলো খবৰ দিয়া স্বত্বেও পুলিচে একো নকৰিলে, এই সকলোবোৰৰ পৰা পৰিস্কাৰ বুজা যায় যে প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছিল। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যেতিয়া কৃষক আন্দোলন হয়, শ্ৰমিক আন্দোলন হয়, সেই গণতান্ত্ৰিক আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰ সক্ৰিয় হোৱা দেখা যায়। যোৱা বছৰ নগাওঁত যেতিয়া শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে খাদ্য দাবী কৰি সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল তেতিয়া সত্যাগ্ৰহীৰ ওপৰত পুলিচে মাৰপিত কৰা আমি জানো। সিদিনা গোলাঘাটত মাটি

বিচাৰি যেতিয়া সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল তেতিয়াও সত্যাগ্ৰহীৰ ওপৰত পুলিচে মাৰ ধৰ কৰা দেখা পাইছে। যেতিয়া শান্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে আন্দোলন কৰিবলৈ যায় তেতিয়া পুলিচে অত্যাচাৰ কৰে। কিন্তু যেতিয়া সাম্প্ৰদায়িক উত্তেজনা দেখা দিয়ে তেতিয়া প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যৰ্থ হয়। সেই কাৰণে যেতিয়াই শ্ৰমিক বা কৃষকৰ জীৱন ধাৰণৰ বা মাটিৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলন হয়, তেতিয়াই এই চৰকাৰে ধনিক শ্ৰেণীৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সপক্ষে বৰ্বৰ দমননীতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰা আমি দেখিবলৈ পাবোঁ। আনফালে যেতিয়াই সাম্প্ৰদায়িক বা অন্যান্য উত্তেজনাপূৰ্ণ পৰিস্থিতি আহি পৰে তেতিয়াই চৰকাৰৰ চৰম ব্যৰ্থতা আহি পৰে। নানান সমস্যালৈ যিবিলাক আন্দোলন হৈ গ'ল—কি ভাষা, কি অৰ্থনৈতিক আন্দোলন এই সকলোবোৰ এই চৰকাৰৰ ভুল নীতিৰ কাৰণেই চৰকাৰৰ চৰম ব্যৰ্থতাৰ কাৰণেই হৈছে। যি ফালেই নাচাওক সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে চৰকাৰে ধনিক শ্ৰেণীৰ স্বার্থ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে সৰ্বসামান্যৰ স্বার্থ ক্ষুণ্ণ কৰি সৰ্বসামান্য ৰাইজৰ আন্দোলন কঠোৰ ভাবে দমন কৰি আহিছে। যোৱা কেইবছৰ ধৰি চৰকাৰে কৈ আহিছে প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ টকা নাই; অথচ উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে যি সকলৰ দৰ্শনাও বেচি আৰু ভ্ৰমণ-বানচ আদিও বেচি আৰু ভ্ৰমণে দেখুৱাই বেচি। আনহাতে তলৰ খাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বৰ্ষাস্তৰ নীতি অবলম্বন কৰা হৈছে আৰু বহু তেনে কৰ্মচাৰীক বৰ্ষাস্তৰ কৰা হৈছে। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ নিমাত।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—তলৰ খাপৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক কত বৰ্ষাস্ত কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—বৰ্ত্তমানে মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ টি, এ, ভ্ৰমণ আদি বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু পিচত মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ দৰ্শনাও বৃদ্ধি হ'ব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৰ্শন হোৱা নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—শিৱসাগৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট হাইস্কুলৰ ৫ (পাচ) জন চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰীয়ালক শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ ডিবেণ্টৰে দিয়া নিৰ্দেশমতে বৰ্ষান্ত নটিচ দিছে আৰু এজনক ২০ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰাৰ পিচত বৰ্ষান্ত কৰিছে। শ্ৰীমোলোক গগৈ— ২০ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰাৰ পিচত, শ্ৰীহৰেণ বৰ্মন— ১২ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰাৰ পিচত, শ্ৰীকমল বৰ্মন— ১২ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰাৰ পিচত, শ্ৰীভদ্ৰেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া— ৭ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰাৰ পিচত আৰু শ্ৰীবিশ্বেশ্বৰ গগৈ— ৪ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰাৰ পিচত—অৰ্থাৎ ৪ বছৰৰ পৰা ২০ বছৰলৈকে চাকৰী কৰা চাকৰীয়াল বিলাকক—চৰকাৰে টকা দিব নোৱাৰে বুলি বৰ্ষান্ত কৰা হৈছে। আনহাতে আমি দেখিছো—প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যয়ত দুৰ্নীতি আৰু অপব্যয়। শিৱসাগৰত চৰকাৰে এটা চৰকাৰী গুদাম পাতি Buffer Stock ৰ ঘেজ, তেল আদি ৰাখিছিল আৰু ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনত তাৰ পৰা ৬ হাজাৰ কুইণ্টল ঘেজ নাইকিয়া হৈ গ'ল। ইয়াৰ দাম কৰ্মকৈও ৩১ লাখ টকা হ'ব। এই কাৰণত কিবা এটা তদন্ত হ'ল—কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাৰ বাবে দায়ী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত কোনো বকমৰ শাস্তিৰ বিধান নহ'ল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ এই সম্পৰ্কত, যোগান বিভাগৰ উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰীও জড়িত আছে আৰু সেই কাৰণেই ৰাইজৰ দাবী আগ্ৰাহ কৰি, অনুসন্ধান হোৱা সত্ত্বেও কোনো বকম ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও লোৱা হোৱা নাই। অথচ সেই সময়ত এক কিলোগ্ৰাম আটাৰ কাৰণে মানুহে হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছিল আৰু সেই সময়তে এই কামৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰৰ ৩১ লাখ টকা লোকচান হৈছে। পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে, তদন্ত হ'ল কিন্তু—তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহ'ল। তদন্তত শাস্তি দিয়াৰ কথাও উঠিছিল বুলি শুনিছিলো কিন্তু এবছৰেও একো নহ'ল। কাষেই, ইয়াত উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ যে যোগ আছে তাত

সন্দেহ নাই। নতলে কয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নলয়—চৰকাৰে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই প্ৰমাণ হয়, চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে আৰু ছুৰীতিৰে তৰা।

তাৰ পিচত আমি লক্ষ্য কৰিছো—যোৱা ১৯৬৬ চনৰ খাদ্য আন্দোলনত শিৱসাগৰ, চিলং আদিত যি গুলিচালনা হৈ গল, তাৰ ফলত মানুহো মৰিল—সেই সম্পৰ্কত নিয়োগ কৰা কমিচনৰ ৰিপৰ্ট দাখিল কৰিলে যদিও তাৰ প্ৰতিবেদন প্ৰকাশ নহল, চৰকাৰৰ ফাইলত সোমাই বল। চৰকাৰে যদি প্ৰকৃততে গণতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থাত বিশ্বাস কৰে, আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ আশ্বাস ৰাখে তেন্তে অনতিপলমে এই ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিবেদন বিলাক প্ৰকাশ কৰিব লাগে। শিলচৰৰ তদন্ত সম্পৰ্কীয় প্ৰতি বেদনো প্ৰকাশ নহল। এই আটাই বিলাকৰ পৰা ধৰি লব লাগিব যে, এই প্ৰতিবেদন সমূহ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিকূলে গৈছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে প্ৰকাশ নকৰে। তদন্ত কমিচন যেতিয়া হল, প্ৰতিবেদন যেতিয়া চৰকাৰক দাখিল কৰিলে—তাৰ ফলাফল নজনোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত ৰাইজৰ আস্থা কমি গৈছে। এতিয়া গুৱাহাটীৰ ঘটনা সম্পৰ্কত কমিচনৰ তদন্ত প্ৰতিবেদন কি কৰে কব নোৱাৰো।

তাৰপৰা আমাৰ ধাৰণা হৈছে যিবিলাক ৰিপৰ্ট চৰকাৰৰ বিপক্ষে যায়, সেইবিলাক ৰিপৰ্ট চৰকাৰে প্ৰকাশ নকৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে আমি দেখিছো যে এনেকুৱা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী আছে যিসকলে ৫/৬ বছৰ আগতে চাকৰীৰ পৰা অবসৰ ললে কিন্তু আজিলৈকে পেন্সন পোৱা নাই। অসমত এনেকুৱা বহুতো চাকৰিয়াল ৫/৬ বছৰ ধৰি পেন্সন নোপোৱাকৈ কষ্ট কৰি আছে। মই যোৱা অধিবেশনত সদনত কৈছিল যে শিৱসাগৰৰ এজন P.W.D. মহৰী ৫/৬ বছৰ আগতে অবসৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰি আজিলৈকে পেন্সন পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰি দিয়া নাই। তেখেত সকলে কৈছিল যে তেখেতৰ চাকৰী confirm হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু

তাৰ পিছত প্ৰমাণ হল যে তেখেত confirm হৈছিল ; কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে পেন্‌চনৰ টকা পোৱা নাই । এইবিলাক চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে যদি পাঁচ বছৰেও পেন্‌চন নাপায় তেনেহলে তেখেত সকলে তেখেতসকলৰ পৰিয়াল কেনেকৈ পোহপাল দিব ? এই কাৰ্য্যবদ্ধাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক দুৰ্নীতিৰ ফালে ঠেলি দিয়া হয় । তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পেন্‌চন সোনকালে নাপায়, গতিকে তেওঁলোকে চাকৰীকালত অহা পহুৰে টকা উপাৰ্জনৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰে । সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ পেন্‌চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰা উচিত । মই আশা কৰো যিসকল চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কামৰ পৰা অবসৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে কিন্তু পেন্‌চন এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই, অসম চৰকাৰে এনে ব্যৱস্থা লব যাতে তেওঁলোকে সোনকালে পেন্‌চন পায় । তেওঁলোক দুই বেলা দুমুঠি ভাতৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে । এনেকুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত অবসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্মচাৰীবিলাকক বিপদৰ ফালে ঠেলি দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri Phani Bora :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cut motion moved on behalf of the Opposition is against the grant on "General Administration" because now we have come to a position where everybody in the country is convinced that our administration does not at all commensurate with the necessity of the time and circumstances in which we are today. Our administrative machinery is nothing but a repaired machine left out by the colonial rulers—the British Imperialists. Everybody expected that through the experience of more than 20 years the demands

of the people, the demands of the country will be fulfilled at least to some extent by amending the basic principles of our administration. We can understand that the foreign rulers were only interested in maintaining the rule of the British Imperialists, and for that they trained up cadres—I.C.S. cadre to man the different heads of administration. They also trained up people only for performing certain duties as clerks. But today we claim to be having a welfare State, and the machinery which is to run this welfare State is, as I said, nothing but the same Imperialist machinery and that machinery is totally obsolete today. We find everywhere, in every walk of life corruption, inefficiency and top-heaviness without any relation to the reality. It is because the whole machinery which is obsolete which was kept by the Britishers has not been radically changed. For example, many of the hon. Members, said in this House "What is the necessity of so many I.A.S. Officers." This question was correctly put. At least 50% of them can be done away with. Ours is not such a State that the strings of which have to be kept in the hands of a few who are sitting in London, and, that, therefore, certain trusted persons are to be put in here. It is not like

that. Again, our administration is top-heavy. If we analyse the expenditure, if we analyse the budget we find that this budget has got nothing to do with the creation of a self-generating economy. It is a sort of budget which is mostly to maintain certain paraphernalia to run an administration in a stereotyped manner. This machinery requires complete change. I have come to the conclusion that no amount of oiling or change of parts—nuts and bolts—is going to lead us anywhere. This is to be completely overhauled. We must break down the very basis of this administration, otherwise we cannot proceed. We must rely on decentralisation of power. We are talking of decentralisation—but where is decentralisation? Everything is being centralised. Even in the Panchayat system what do we find? More and more we see that officers are allowed to dominate the local bodies. It requires revolutionary and radical change. Without doing that we cannot really repair the machinery and go ahead with the requirements of the time. Today we find corruption rampant from the bottom of the administration to the top. I do not want to repeat the charges of corruption. In the last session of the Assembly so many instances of corruption were

brought to the notice of the Ministers and were discussed threadbare in the House but no redress is there. It is not that only the Opposition brought instances of corruption even Congress Members who are behind the Government and who are instrumental in running the Government brought in so many instances of corruption, lapses, inefficiency and the like. But where is the redress ? Seven years back there was firing at Silchar. There was an Enquiry Commission set up. When the people demand that this inhuman police action must be discussed, then the Ministers came forward and said that they have set up a high-powered Commission and let us wait for the Commission's Report. After spending lakhs of rupees on these Commissions, they have come out with a report and that report is lying on the table of the Ministers ; they have no courage to give out that report. What is the finding of this Commission ? What is this, even after seven long years, you cannot even release that report ? I do not want to dilate on this. But how can you expect the people to have faith on your Commission ? To-day, when we demand that a high-powered Commission should be appointed in order to enquire into the Gauhati incident, the people do not feel anything because

they know that even if the report comes out and is against the Government, the Government will do their utmost to see that the report does not see the light of the day. Then where is the faith of the people on this Government? How the people can rely on the administration? This is true to-day in the country that everything is reduced to a mockery. To-day I can cite one concrete example to show how the administrative machinery is functioning. I do not wish to repeat about everything of the past but I know so many things are committed by this administration. I do not want to repeat them here now. Only yesterday, I was attending the Land Advisory Committee meeting. In that Land Advisory Committee meeting we were supplied with a list of landless labourers. There was a scheme under which the Land Advisory Committee can give 10 bighas of land to landless agricultural labourers where the Government of India also will contribute towards it in order to provide lands to the landless agricultural labourers. The administrative machinery is there to enquire. They enquired about a number of landless cultivators and found one A.C.O. as landless cultivator, and another Gram Sevak, another clerk—all these people,

according to this administration machinery may be called landless agricultural labourers. But where are the actual landless agricultural labourers who have not an inch of land, not to speak of enough land for cultivation. For last 20 years these people have not got land and some of them have been loitering from one Mandal to another, from one M.L.A. to another and from one officer to another for land. But these unfortunate people do not find place in the list of landless agricultural labourers. After scrutinizing 15,000 applicants the administrative machinery has brought out 2,000, out of whom we find the A.C.O, the school teachers and all kinds of people but not the actual cultivators whereas those people whom we know to be the actual agricultural labourers, their names do not appear in the list. How this can happen ? It is very simple. If he can offer money then his name will appear as agricultural labourer. But if actual agricultural labourer does not possess money to pay to these officers i. e. Mandal, Kanungoes, then his name will never appear in the list of landless agricultural cultivators. This is the grossest type of corruption on the part of the administration to deprive land to a person who has not got land but who wants to till the land

in order to feed himself, to feed the country and to save the country's foreign exchange. These persons are subjected to the corruption of this administration. I do not want to elaborate the instances of corruption as there are hundreds and thousands of them. Nowhere one can go safely. When a person is killed by the dacoits and whoever is survived, goes to the policemen. But what the police do ? The policemen ask for money before they undertake any investigation into the case. Some fellows are injured, and if somebody survived and has money, then he can go to the police and they will undertake the investigation after taking money from him. This is the administration we are having at present. There are so many instances of corruption but I am not going to elaborate them. We are living in a jungle with these man-eaters surrounding us. We are surrounded by man-eaters and we sometimes feel like that. Not to speak of the common people, even we who are supposed to be big people, we ourselves sometimes feel that perhaps under the Congress Raj, we are living in a jungle where man-eaters from all sides are surrounding us. A time will come, I give a warning to the Government, that the people will not go on tolerating it.

The people will take up some other form to get remedies of the situation. Sir, I will not be surprised if I find some time—I do not want it to happen as it will be bad—that these man-eaters whether in the matter of land, in the matter of appointment, in the matter of transfer or in the matter of everything in the administrative set up, the people are getting completely demoralised, they are getting frustrated, and the demoralised and frustrated people can some-times go out of their way and beat these man-eaters. This will not be very good. Then the police may be alerted and certain people may be arrested. Then what will happen? The problem will not be solved; the problem will be more complicated. Therefore a time has come that the whole thing has got to be completely changed.

Sir, to-day I would say that the top-heaviness of our administration has to go. We must rely on the co-operation of the people. We will not have to depend on the galaxy of officers. We have to reduce the number of officers; reduce the number of I.A.S. officers and thereby reduce the expenditure. I should like to say that the Ministers themselves should bring reduction in expenditure. Our Finance Minister in his budget speech said there should be

sacrifice, there should be austerity to lay the foundation for future austerity. Well, let us see how the Ministers reduce the expenditure. I do not know how much one individual Minister has spent in a month. I have put this question asking for the travelling allowance drawn by different Ministers during the last one year. But the reply has not been given.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— A reply has been given ; it was a reply to Shri Debeswar Sarma's question.

Shri Phani Bora :— Was it laid on the table of the House ?

Sir, I think the travelling allowance has got to be cut down. I am fully convinced that 50 percent of these travellings are useless travellings. So these travelling allowances have to be drastically cut down.

Sir, officers who are entrusted with the job of inspetion of the educational institutions they never go. We the poor people want that pretty officers to go there and feel happy at his going. It is his duty to go. We are to hire a car for a little inspector because without his inspection report we cannot get that school recognised and get financial help at all. It is something strange. Do they not feel that it is his duty. They have become

nuts and bolts of a machine. If Govt. have surrendered 6 fate then of course it may be allowed to go on as it is. They are on the other hand drawing thousands of ruppees as T.A. Why the public money should be misused like this ? This expenditure will have to be reduced if necessary give them a fixed allowance and with these they should move. They are bound to move whenever necessary. They should not be allowed to move anywhere and everywhere they like on flimsy grounds. Sir, I demand the reduction of I.A.S. officer by 50 percent and also a reduction on travelling by another 50 percent immediately. Then I suggest that there should be everywhere Public Committees to see and intervene, in the matter of functioning of the admintstration there should be public committees then we will not have to depend on the high-officials' report. The Public Committees will have to be taken into confidence and there should be a change in the administrative machinery. With these I commend the cut motion.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, In support of the cut motion put forward by my friend I would like to say a few words in this

August-House. My friend Shri Dulal Chandra Barua has already.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— There are as many as 7 members more. I hope the honourable Members will make a short speech.

Shri Sainen Medhi :— Sir, Assam is a problem State both economically and politicaly. We have already discussed the political problem of our State. Now we are to discuss about the economic problem of our State. We have got a deficit budget by about 14 crores of rupees. In General Administration, my friend has already pointed out that instead of cutting and reducing heavy expenditure this amount on General Administration has been increased by double the expenditure incurred last year. To cut the expenditure the Government have appointed a Committee on Economy Cut, with the idea of curtailing some of the expenditure and to balance the budget. But we have seen that nothing has been done uptill now. Now, if we go through the budget Sir, we can see that in all the departments the expenditure is doubled or increased considerably. I am not going to discuss the details of the budget.

I will find out some of the relevant factors. There are three main functionaries of the Government and these functionaries are, legislature, executive and judiciary. They are like a motor machine, if the petrol, electricity or water line are well then the machine can run well. Here also in the Govt. if the executive, judiciary and legislature run together, co-ordinate each other then the Govt. can run smoothly. But we have seen during these 20 years there is no co-ordination between each other and therefore the whole machinery has broken down and we are in a danger of having a chaos in our State. Here in our General Administration a sizeable fund has been allotted. But from the recent incidents we came to know how the administration had failed in Gauhati and in Karimganj. There was no administration at all. If the administrative machinery were active then these incidence would not have taken place. The general administration of the State has hopelessly failed. There were no administration neither civil, nor police nor military upto a certain period. Therefore, here also we can see how the expenditure is increasing every year to cope with our requirement. They sent that amount but not in a position to solve our administrative problem. Here I

will point out not only the cases of Gauhati and Karimganj but also of other places like Kokrajhar. We have seen our Chief Minister giving a statement a few days back, that the Kokrajhar situation has become normal. But I would like to say—just two days back there was an incident ; some students were captured by some community and a shop keeper was assaulted and owing to these there was a great tension prevailing, but Govt. is doing nothing. The administration, police, and civil everything has failed in Kokrajhar.

These types of failures are available not only in the police or civil but are found even in the Secretariat itself. There are long pending cases. The question of fixing of seniority are still pending and they are yet to be disposed of. Not only that ; there are some incidents that the officers who are superannuated before their departure some proceedings are drawn up by the Government. These people could not be sent for retirement as their cases of disciplinary proceedings are pending with the Government and therefore, only for this reasons he is to be retained in Office.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Now that system is changed. The Govt. can draw up proceedings even after retirement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— Mr. Medhi, could you finish within 3 minutes ?

Shri Sailen Medhi :— I will continue afterwards.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

Shri Sailen Medhi :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time Government has earmarked an amount of Rs. 2,16,66,100 under the head "General Administration". Last year there was a provision of Rs. 1,83,14,800 under the same head but after the lapse of a few months Government came with an additional demand and withdrew a sum of Rs. 5,96,300 from the Consolidated Fund. This year also though Government has earmarked more than Rs. 2 crores, it will again come for an additional amount for re-appropriation from the Consolidated Fund. This shows that the expenditure of the Government is increasing day by day, year by year, though Government proposes to bring economy in the expenditure. Here in the administration-though the expenditure at the higher level, Ministers and Secretaries, is increasing, the

expenditure at the lower level is gradually decreasing. Here I would like to mention that there is a section of the Government servants in the Courts, copyists and typists, who are not considered as Government servants and they are kept separate from the other categories of Government servants. Recently Government issued a circular saying that the copyist are not to be accounted as Government servants and the question of giving them Dearness Allowance does not arise. I beg to submit Sir, that this is a great injustice done to the lower category of Government servants who are working very hard in the administration. But in the case of higher officers like Secretaries and others in the Secretariat and other offices their pay has been enhanced considerably. Sir, in the cabinet there are some Ministers who are not working at all and the Secretaries and other Officers are working for them. Therefore, these Ministers are serving no purpose and they should not be kept paying such a huge amount at the time of economic crisis of the State.

Sir, I would like to say that the Government has totally failed to solve the problem of the State. Sir, I have come across a news item that some students were sent abroad at Government cost

for study there and they came back after completing their study. According to the term they were to serve the Government for a certain period but instead of doing that two of them left Indian Union for Pakistan. I do not know whether Government has taken any action against the surety holders who stood as guarantors for those students who went abroad at Government cost.

Sir, last year you were kind enough to say that the M.L.As. should not indulge in going to the offices for petty thing relating to their constituencies and you were trying to evolve a code of conduct for the M.L.As. But Sir, unless the administration is efficient and sincere, going of M.L.As to different offices for petty things cannot be stopped. For transfer and posting of officers, for petty grants for schools etc., the M.L.As are to go to the different offices as otherwise nothing will come out. Therefore, unless administrative machinery becomes efficient and prompt and attends to the work properly these visits of the M.L.As cannot be stopped. I would like to emphasise that Government should try to pull up the whole administrative machinery so that it may run smoothly, and in that case M.L.As need not go to the different offices.

Sir, I have received a letter saying that on the 15th there was an accident at Simulguri in which several people died and the police came at night recovered the bodies, Next morning the local people saw some dead bodies on the boulder stack. On several occasions the local people objected to stacking of boulders on both sides of the road but nobody paid any heed to it and as a result the accident occurred and several people died. The Police did not try to find out the culprits.

Sir, the other day my friend Shri Bhupen Hazarika told the House a very interesting thing about cinema ticket. Here if you go in the morning for a cinema ticket they will give you a slip and in the evening if you go and produce the slip for a ticket they will say that a ticket is not necessary and you can go with that slip. This is how they are depriving the Government of the Sales Tax and Amusement Tax but still no action has been taken against them. So, my submission is that the whole administration has gone to dogs and unless it is improved and run efficiently, the entire expenditure on the general administration is a waste and it is a heavy loss to the public exchequer.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, to save time I would avoid repetition and keeping me in cent-percent agreement with what my leader Shri Dulal Barua has said, I would just generally discuss a few points on this cut motion on general administration. Sir, it goes without saying that the General Administration, rather the administration, is the pivot or backbone of democracy, and if democracy is at all to function and if we are at all to reach democratic socialism, we have got to gear up the administration as a whole. It is sad that our past and present experience does not reveal a good or a happy picture of the administration, particularly our own administration. There is no co-ordination whatsoever between the various Departments and as a result there is chaos and confusion everywhere. About district administration, it is better to speak less about it. When the Subdivisional authority decides to do something, there is intervention from the district and when the district authority wants to do something there is no co-operation from the Subdivision and that is why there is so much sufferings of the common people.

Everywhere there is frustration, in every corner of the State there is frustration, and you know, Sir, that when the people get extremely

frustrated they speak ill of the Govt. and commit unsocial things. This is in fact going on throughout the State and throughout the country. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua and two other friends on this side of the House, while discussing the Cut Motion, have made reference to the recent incident at Karimganj. Sir, I should like to say for the information of the Govt. and the members of this House that for the very unfortunate incident that happened in Karimganj we have been very much ashamed and it has brought a bad reputation to our State. But, Sir, what is surprising is that in the name of peace there has been some overzealousness and some sort of discrimination even from the administrative side. If this is not checked I apprehend the repercussion will be extremely bad and it is very difficult for both the communities to meet in a common platform and to live peacefully as they used to live for decades and generations, unless the Administrative machinery acts impartially.

Then again, Sir, there is the question of excesses in quelling the situation or in order to bring about peace. The excesses of the officers and the police are so much that a 15 member students delegation from the district of Cachar had to rush

to Shillong spending so much money, when they cannot keep faith upon the district administration. It is very unfortunate that some of the people of all communities have suffered equally due to this act of vandalism. But there should not be this sort of discrimination even from the administration side. Unless Govt. take strong measures and unless the district administration can be at par with the common people and cope with the situation and manage to behave not in a bureaucratic way but in a democratic way the administration is not likely to improve, and antisocial or antinational activities all around shall not cease. I hope the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister will please take a note of this. The Students Delegation from Cachar came here to meet when to their misfortune they have found hon Chief Minister and Dy Chief Minister are out— I hope the hon. Finance Minister Shri, Tripathi will please help the Student delegation and meet them with Chief Secretary and the Additional Chief Secretary and then advise them to leave Shillong as early as possible because at this moment their services in their own localities are very much necessary.

Again, Sir, there is a very unfortunate happening and I do not know who is the sponsor of this awful thing. There is a village named Ghugra Kona which is under south Karimganj Anchalik Panchayet, a Hindu populated village where on a small matter 41 people have been brutally assaulted while marketing in Raghurtuk and cherrarbazar and a few had to be given shelter in the local hospital with fatal injuries. They have been assaulted in a bazar, but unfortunately there is no case probably because no member from the minority community has been assaulted or victimised. It is for burning of a house of a member of the minority community the villagers of that village have been kept under police zulum. This is a thatched house which is fit for reconstruction. The half of the House falls in the Muslim populated area and the other half falls in the area of the Hindu population and that portion has some how not been burnt. This incident took place long after the Karimganj incident of 2nd March, i. e., on the 8th March night. But unfortunately the Deputy Commissioner has imposed punitive tax upon the villagers of Ghugrakona village for Rs. 10,000/-. Sir, why such a deterrent measure should be taken for burning the house of one family only, when there was as

well a case of burning of 5 houses of Hindu families on the 13th at Karimganj town itself for which there has been no claims from the Hindus that possibly that was sabotage although there is a Moslem village nearby. But unfortunately if that incident had taken place at night the burden would have been placed on the Moslem brethren who are living half a furlong away from there. Govt. should come forward with some deterrent measures when there are antisocial action and for that there should be some penal provision so that such antisocial activities can be avoided. But Govt. is to see that for trifling matters the poor villagers of one particular community are not penalised with 10 thousand of rupees. I hope the Finance Minister will take up this matter with the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar in order to see that the penalty is not imposed, otherwise we shall have to run to the High Court to get redress under Article 226 of the Constitution. I hope the Govt. will not compel the poor people to pay thousands of rupees and instead they should see that the district authorities render relief measures for the victims.

The hon. Finance Minister may kindly take note that the notification of the Deputy Commissioner

has been issued with the permission of the Chief Minister so that the punitive tax may be imposed. We understand that the order has been issued only on 8th March and it has been communicated on the 9th March, while Ghugrakona incident was of 8th March, but before doing so the Govt. ought to have made necessary investigation to bring the real guilty persons to book. We oppose the hasty action of the authority. If such an action would have been taken long ahead of recent Karimganj flareup we would never have made any objection. So, Govt. should come forward to punish the actual guilty persons, but to impose punitive tax on the poor people is really unkind and objectionable. We vehemently oppose it, and shall oppose it all through.

Last but not the least, I want to speak about setting up a Commission at the cost of huge money. As Mr. Bora has said, the Mehrotra Commission's Report on 19th May 1961 wanton police firing killing eleven Satyagrahis at Silchar has not been placed on the floor of the House as yet inspite of the Chief Minister's time and again assurances. If that Report is not made public now then I demand that the Chief Minister should be held responsible

for spending 3 lakhs of rupees for that Commission's report and to realise that amount of 3 lakhs from the Chief Minister because that involves the money of the poor people. Govt. has no authority to spend such an amount for the sake of the Commission, later to dupe the Tax payers.

I hope the Finance Minister will take up the matter with the district authority of Cachar and see that the punitive measure is not taken and the poor people are not harassed unnecessarily, at least at the present state of affairs that has already shaken the Communal security of that bordering District—Cachar.

Shri Shamsul Huda :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সাধাৰণ প্ৰশাসনী সিতানৰ ব্যয় মঞ্জুৰীত যি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে মই সেইটো সৰ্বাস্তকৰণেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ ।

আজি সাধাৰণ প্ৰশাসনৰ কথা কবলৈ হলে আমি অসমৰ প্ৰশাসন ক্ষেত্ৰত যি দেখিছোঁ এইটো হল দৰাচলতে মন্ত্ৰী সভাৰ কেইগৰাকী সদস্য আৰু বিষয়ববীয়া সকলৰ কাৰণেহে ব্যয় মঞ্জুৰী । গোটেই বাজেটৰ পৰা আমি দেখিছোঁ যে শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগ টকা মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ আৰু বিষয়ববীয়া সকলৰ দৰমহা, ভ্ৰমণ বানচ আৰু মৰগীয়া বানচ ইত্যাদিত খৰচ হৈছে আৰু বাইজৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা ২০ ভাগ খৰচ হয় । তদোপৰি কেনেকৈ টকা অপচয় কৰা হয় সেই সম্পৰ্কে উল্লেখ কৰিছে ১৯৬২ চনৰ অদিত ৰিপৰ্টত কোৱা হৈছে যে প্ৰায় ৯১ কোটি

টকাৰ অপচয় কৰিছে । আনফালে গোটেই প্ৰশাসনী ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা শিথিলতা, নিষ্ক্ৰিয়তা আৰু উদাসীনতা দেখা গৈছে । আজি চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি মন্ত্ৰী সভাৰ কাম বিলাক পৰ্যালোচনা কৰিলে দেখা যায় কামৰ প্ৰতি শৈথিল্য আৰু এটা চৰম উদাসীনতা । ইয়াৰ উপৰি আছে দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা ঘূচৰ কথা । মই সিদিনাখন কৈছিলো যে চৰকাৰৰ বিভাগীয় কিছুমান বিষয়া একেবাৰে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ হৈছে । আজি এওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে চাকৰীটো হৈছে এটা লাইচেঞ্চ আৰু তাৰ পৰা এওঁলোকে কমিচন পায় জনসাধাৰণৰ পৰা কাম আদায়ৰ মাৰফত । ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বিষয়ববীয়াৰ পৰা মণ্ডল-কাননগু ইত্যাদিয়ে গৰীৰ জন-সাধাৰণৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ পৰা এইদৰে ঘূচ আদায় কৰিয়েই আছে । যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত মই মাটিৰ দখলীস্বত্ব বিষয়ে কৈছিলো আৰু তাৰ তদন্ত হৈছিল । দখলীস্বত্বকাৰীসকলৰ পৰা ১০/১৫ টকাকৈ ঘূচ দাবী কৰিছিল । এইবিলাক পইচা তেওঁলোকক ঘূচ নিদিলে তাত নাম নাই বুলি কৈ দিয়ে । আনহাতে আমি দেখিছো গ্ৰাম সেৱক সকলে নানান কামত সেই বিলাকক সহায় কৰে যাৰ জুৰে জুৰে হালৰ বলদ আছে, দৌৰৰ নাও আছে । সেই ধৰণে প্ৰত্যেক ক্ষেত্ৰতে আজি শিথিলতা আৰু ঘূচৰ কথা সোমাই গৈছে । সেই শিথিলতা আৰু ঘূচৰ কথা চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ সকলো স্তৰতে দেখা যায় । চৰকাৰী বিভাগ বিলাকৰ অফিচাৰ সকলে আজি ভাবিছে যে তেওঁলোকে বছৰেকীয়া ইন্‌ক্ৰিমেণ্ট গতানুগতিক ভাবে পায় । তেওঁলোকে জানে বেয়া কাম কৰিলেও ইন্‌ক্ৰিমেণ্ট পাব সেই কাৰণে ভাল কাম কৰাৰ কাৰণে ভ্ৰক্ষেপ নকৰে । কোনোবাই যদি বেয়া কাম কৰে তেনেহলে আজি শাস্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই । অদিত ৰিপৰ্ট'ত যদি ধৰা হয় তেনেহলে কৈ দিয়া হয় Police report is awaited কিন্তু পুলিচৰ পৰা ৰিপৰ্ট' কেতিয়াও নাহে । এটা কেচ তদন্ত কৰোতে যিমান বিষয়ববীয়া আছে

যদি পইচা অৰ্জনৰ বাস্তা নাই সেই তদন্ত সোনকালে নহয়। প্ৰমোশন ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্ৰতো নানান বৈষম্য হয়। আজি কামৰ ভেটিত প্ৰমোশন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। চিকিৎসা বিভাগত প্ৰমোশন দিয়াৰ কাৰণে চিনিয়ৰিটি লিষ্ট থিক হোৱা নাই। পাব্লিক হেল্থ আৰু মেডিকেল বিভাগ লগলগাই এটা বিভাগ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু কোনটো পেৰেণ্ট অৰগেনাইজেচন সেইটোৱেই আজিলৈকে ঠিক হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত মেডিকেল বিভাগত দাকণ হতাশে দেখা দিছে আৰু বহুতে তাৰ পৰা কাম এৰি দি যাবলৈ ধৰিছে। আমাৰ নগাওঁ ডি.চি.ৰ অফিচত শুনিছো কোনো মানুহ ২৩-২৪ বছৰ কাম কৰি “কন্ফাৰম” হব পৰা নাই আৰু এজন কৰ্মচাৰী ২৩ বছৰ কাম কৰাৰ পাছত নগাওঁ চাপ্লাই অফিচত কামৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত হৈছে।

আজি আমাৰ অসমত দেখা গৈছে এম্পলয়মেণ্ট চৰকাৰে দিব পৰা নাই। আজি চৰকাৰে কৈছে এম্পলয়মেণ্ট কমাই খৰচ কমাবলৈ। সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিছো চৰকাৰে ওপৰত হাত দিয়া নাই অকল তলতহে হাত দি শ’ই শ’ই তৃতীয় আৰু চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰিয়ালক ৰিট্ৰেঞ্চমেণ্ট কৰি কামৰ পৰা খেদিছে। নগাওঁ চাপ্লাই অফিচত ৪২ জন চকিদাৰক কামৰ পৰা খেদিছে। টকা যদি বচাব লাগে মন্ত্ৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ভ্ৰমণ বানচ কৰ্ত্তন কৰক— আৰু ওপৰৰ বিষয়-ববীয়া সকলৰ ওপৰত হাত দিয়ক। আজি চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন বিভাগত যেনে চাপ্লাই, ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী, শিক্ষা ইত্যাদি যি কোটি কোটি টকা অপব্যয় হৈছে তাক বন্ধ কৰক। তেতিয়া হলে দেশৰ উন্নতি হব, ওয় আৰু ষৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক কামৰ পৰা খেদি দেশৰ উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে। আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰটো Top heavy হৈছে। আজি তেওঁলোকে চেক্ৰেটাৰী ৰাখিছে। ইমান চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে আমাৰ দেশত অভূতপূৰ্ব পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনি দিয়া নাই। আমি চেক্ৰেটাৰী নালাগে বুলি নকও।

প্রত্যেক বিভাগৰ ওপৰ গধুৰ— ভাঙি পৰাৰ উপক্ৰম— আমাৰ দেশৰ অভিপ্ৰেত কোনো পৰিবৰ্ত্তনেই আনি দিব পৰা নাই।

চৰকাৰক কিমান I.A.S. লাগে সেইটো আনিব লাগে দিল্লীৰ পৰা নাইবা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে কিয় ? সেইসকলক অসমৰ পৰা নলয় কিয় ? এই ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে কিমান I.A.S. লাগে তাৰ এটা আঁচনি, এনেধৰণৰ এটা বাস্তব দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker :— এনে কথা সদায় কৈছে— এতিয়া কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবত কি কবলগীয়া আছে কওক।

Shri Shamsul Huda :— ইমান অফিচাৰ আছে file ৰ এটা কাম ৰাতি-পূৱা ধৰিলে গধূলিলৈ নহয়— ইমান I.A.S. ৰাখি efficiency বঢ়োৱা হৈছে নেকি ? আজি অসমৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকাৰ Standard আন ৰাজ্যৰ লগত ৰিজালে নহব— যেনেকৈ ট্ৰাইবেল, অনুসূচীতৰ Standard আন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লগত ৰিজোৱা নহয়— বৃটিছৰ শাসন পদ্ধতি ভাৰতত চলি আছে। মনত ৰাখিব লাগিব যে ভাৰতত অন্যান্য ৰাজ্য বৃটিছৰ তললৈ ২০০ বছৰ আগতে গৈছে অসম যোৱাৰ মাত্ৰ ১০০ বছৰ হৈছে। গতিকে অসমৰ লোক ৫০% লৈহে বাহিৰৰ I.A.S. আনিব লাগে। আমাৰ ইয়াত A.P.S.C. ৰো উৎপাত হৈছে। চৰকাৰে কয় যে Public Service Commission এ দিলেহে আমি লব পাৰো। গতিকে A.P.S.C. ক লৈয়ে ষৰযন্ত্ৰ চলিছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— আমি A.P.S.C. ক লৈ ষৰযন্ত্ৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো— সেইটো ঠিক হোৱা নাই।

Shri Shamsul Huda :— অসমত আজি ৪টা মৰাপাটৰ কল হোৱা কথা কিন্তু এটাও হোৱা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— এইটো General Administration ত নপৰে।

Mr. Speaker :— আপোনাৰ বক্তৃতা General Administration বিষয়ত আবদ্ধ থাকিব লাগে।

Shri Shamsul Huda :— আজি ৰাজ্যত সাধাৰণ প্ৰশাসনৰ মাজেদি বিভিন্ন জাতিৰ মাজত বুজা-পৰা এই চৰকাৰে ধ্বংস কৰিছে। বামপন্থি দলে ৰাইজৰ হকৰ কাৰণে যদি সত্যগ্ৰহ কৰে, সেই শান্তিপূৰ্ণ সত্যগ্ৰহীৰ ওপৰত পুলিচে লাঠি লৈ জপিয়াই পৰে। আনফালে সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ঐক্য নষ্ট কৰিবলৈ সমাজবিৰোধী লোকে যেতিয়া আগবাঢ়ে, তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে নিষ্কৰ্মা হৈ বহি থাকে। অসমত অসমীয়া, বঙালী, মাৰোৱাৰীৰ মাজত সাম্প্ৰদায়িক অনৈক্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে আৰু উপযুক্ত সময়ত কঠোৰ ব্যবস্থা নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণে গোটেই সমাজৰ আবহাৱা নষ্ট কৰিছে।

আজি দেখা যায়, দুৰ্নীতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ শিথিলতাৰ দৃষ্টান্ত বহুত আছে। নগাওঁ জিলাত যেতিয়া যোৱা বছৰ বানপানী হয় তেতিয়া খেতিয়কক Cattle loan দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল কিন্তু আজিলৈ দিয়া নাই। মানুহে কয় যে কৃষিখন শতকৰা ১০ টকা ঘুচ দিলেহে পায়— এনেকুৱা দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়ণ লোকক ধৰা নাই— বিচাৰ নাই শাসন যেন ভাঙি পৰিছে।

প্ৰকৃত প্ৰশাসনৰ নামত অৰাজকতা। গতিকে মই প্ৰশাসনৰ শিতানত ধৰা দাবীৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো।

Shri Soneswor Bora :— মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি অসমত খাদ্য সমস্যা হৈছে। খাদ্য-দ্রব্যৰ চৰা মূল্যৰ, খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ আৰু বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থাকে ঘাইকৈ কৰ লাগিব। তছপৰি, সংগ্ৰহ নীতিৰ কথা আছে। আজি এইবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে দুটামান কথা আগবঢ়াব খুজিছো। আটাইটকৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয় কথা হৈছে যে উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে পথাৰ বহলাব লাগিব অৰু সেই পথাৰ বহলোৱাৰ লগতে আৰু যিখিনি পথাৰত ইতিমধ্যে খেতি হয় সেইখিনি পথাৰত বেছি উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। হিচাব কৰিলে দেখা যায়, চৰকাৰী হিচাব মতে অসমত প্ৰায় ৫ নিযুত একৰ মাটিত বৰ্তমানে খেতি হয়। এই ৫ নিযুত একৰ মাটিত খেতিৰ ফচলৰ হিচাব আমাৰ দেশত পোৱা হয় মাত্ৰ ৮ কোটি মোন ধান। কিন্তু এই হিচাবে দেখা যায় জাপানত যি হিচাবে খেতি হয় প্ৰতি একৰত ৬৫ মোনকৈ ধান হয়। স্পেনত ৭৫ মোনকৈ ধান হয়। সেই হিচাবে যদি খেতি কৰিব পৰা যায় বা জাপানে অসমৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেন্তে অসমৰ ৫ নিযুত একৰ মাটিত অতি কমেও ৩২২ কোটি মোন ধান পালেহেঁতেন আৰু স্পেনৰ প্ৰণালীৰে কৰা হলে ৩৭২ কোটি মোন পালেহেঁতেন। যেতিয়া অসমত ৮ কোটি মোন ধান হৈছে ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ হৈছে কি? তাৰ উৎঘাটন কৰাৰ সময় হৈছে। আজি অসমৰ খেতিত লোকচান হোৱাৰ কিছুমান কাৰণ হৈছে একালে খৰাং বতৰ আনফালে বানপানী আৰু সময়ে-অসময়ে হোৱা বৰষুণ, বানপানীৰ জল সিঞ্চনৰ অভাৱ। এই অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসমত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে সুবিধা থকা স্বত্বেও আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ২১ টা বছৰ এটা এটাকৈ পাৰ কৰি দিয়াৰ পাছতো এটা-দুটা কৰি ৪৭' পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা শেষ কৰাৰ সময় আহিছে। এই বিষয়বিলাক চিন্তা কৰি আজি অসমত অন্ততঃ ৩০ খন সৰু সৰু নৈ-উপনৈ পাহাৰৰ পৰা ওলাই আহি ভৈয়ামত য'ৰ পৰা

আবশ্য হৈছে অৰ্থাৎ পাহাৰৰ বুকুতে যদি এই নৈ কেইখনৰ আজি জল-
সিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থাবে উচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'লহেঁতেন তেতিয়া হলে গোটেই
অসমতে বাৰিষা খৰালি সকলো সময়তে খেতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'লহেঁতেন
আৰু তদুপৰি, অসমৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজক বিজ্ঞান সন্মত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি
কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দিয়া উচিত আছিল। আজি দেখা যায়
অসমৰ খেতিৰ লোকচান হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কেইটাৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ পথাৰ-
বোৰ বহল আৰু সমান নহয়, মাটিৰ গুণ বেলেগ বেলেগ ধৰণৰ।
সকলো মাটিত সমানে খেতি কৰাৰ পৰা নহয়।

তদুপৰি গৰু-ছাগলীৰ উদ্য ব্যৱস্থাবোৰ আজি লক্ষ্য কৰিব-
লগীয়া। আজি গৰু-ম'হৰ বেমাৰ বাদ দিব নোৱাৰি। আজি গৰু-
ম'হৰ বেমাৰ হোৱাৰ কাৰণ ভেটেনেৰীৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ চিকিৎসাৰ সু-পৰিকল্পিত
ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱাত এনেকুৱা আজি যিবিলাক ভেটেনেৰী চিকিৎসাৰ
কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হৈছে তাত অকনমান পঁচাত্ৰ, অকনমান আয়োড়িন বা
এনেকুৱা প্ৰাথমিক চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে বস্তু আজি চৰকাৰে যোগান দিব
নোৱাৰে। এনেকুৱা হৈছে গোলাঘাটৰ বৰপথাৰ মৌজাত এখন ভেটে-
নেৰী হস্পিটালৰ ঘৰ সঁজা হৈছে কিন্তু আজিলৈ তাত কোনোৰকমৰ।
সুবিধা হোৱা নাই। আজি চৰকাৰে তাত থাকিবলৈ দিছে সামৰিক
বিষয়ক। অথচ, ভেটেনেৰী চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা তাত মুকলি কৰিব
পৰা নাই। বহুতো ৰাইজ আজি আপত্তি কৰি থকা স্বত্বেও আমাৰ
চৰকাৰ কলা নে কাগা কি অৱস্থাত আছে আমি তাক নাজানো।
ঠিক সেই ধৰণে আজি আমাৰ অনেক পথাৰৰ মাটি আছে। তেনে-
কৈয়ে প্ৰয়োজনীয় কথা হৈছে পানীৰ যেতিয়ালৈকে জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা
কৰা নহয়, সাৰ দিয়াৰ পাছত পানী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহয় সেই
সময়ত “কেমিকেল” সাৰ প্ৰয়োগৰ কথা বহুতাৰ ফুলজাৰীৰ বাহিৰে
একো নহয়। মই নিজে খেতি কৰা মানুহ, মই এই কথা জানো।

য'ত “কেমিকেল” সাৰ দিয়ে তাত পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সেই সাৰ দিয়াৰ কোনো লাভ নাই। বৰঞ্চ খেতিৰ আৰু লোকচানহে হয়। খেতিৰ পুৰণা পদ্ধতিতো লোকচান হৈছিল। আজি উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে টাইচোং ধানৰ খেতি কৰা হৈছে। যোৱা বছৰ টাইচোং ধানৰ খেতিৰ প্ৰচাৰ হৈছিল বা এবাৰ টাইচোং ৰোৱা হলে আনকি ধান কাটি অনাৰ পাছতো নৰাৰ গুৰিৰ পৰা ওলোৱা পোখাৰ পৰা পুণৰ ধান ওলায় আৰু এনেকৈয়ে বহল প্ৰচাৰ হৈছে। আহিন মাহত যেতিয়া বানপানীৰ পাছত প্ৰপিড়ীত লোকসকলক টাইচোং খেতি কৰিবলৈ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে পৰামৰ্শ আৰু উৎসাহ দিয়ে হয়, কিন্তু মই নিজে জানো। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ একোখন খেতিয়কৰ বহুতে ঘিলাজাৰী মৌজাৰ বৰুৱা গাৱঁত আৰু কছাৰীহাট মৌজাৰ বকতীয়াল গাৱঁত আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত তেনে ধৰণৰ পানী বন্ধ হৈ ৬” লৈকে আছে আৰু ফলত টাইচোং খেতি হোৱা নাই। তাত যেতিয়া কেইমাহ মানৰ ভিতৰত টাইচোং ধান হোৱা এখন পথাৰ নাই কোনোৱে কয় বোৱতী পানীতে ধান ওলাব, কোনোৱে কয় বন্ধ পানীত ধান নোলাই বা ওলাব। এইবিলাক নতুন তথ্য আহিছে আৰু বহুতো এনে ধৰণৰ নানা কথাই আজি আহিছে। মূল কথা চৰকাৰে নাভাবে মূল কথা যেতিয়া কয় তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে কয়— কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কথা। আজি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত সৰ্ব্বচ সঁপি দি অসম চৰকাৰে অসমীয়া ৰাইজক কি কৰিব খুজিছে আমি কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা গৃহ মন্ত্ৰী, কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী, কেতিয়াবা ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰী বা কেতিয়াবা বিভিন্ন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দূৰ ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ যায় আৰু তেওঁলোকে ৰাইজৰ মাজত বক্তৃতা দিয়ে কৃষি বিপ্লৱৰ কথা। মই নাজানো কৃষি বিপ্লৱ মানে তেখেতসকলে কি বুজে নে তেখেতসকলে কৃষি বিপ্লৱ মানে ওঁটেঙা বা ৰবাৰ টেঙাৰ বক্তৃতাৰ কিবা বিপ্লৱ কৰিব খোজে। অসমৰ মানুহে যেতিয়া খেতি

কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িব খোজে তেতিয়াই মাটিৰ অভাৱ আৰু তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰা ছুবেলা ছুমুঠি ভাত উপাৰ্জন কৰিব পৰা নাই। হয়তো আৰু বিপ্লৱ বাঢ়িব। তেওঁলোকে বিপ্লৱত বক্তৃতা দিয়ে কিন্তু সেই বক্তৃতাত উন্নতিৰ কোনো কথাই নাই। কৃষি বিপ্লৱ মানে মই এইটো কথা বুজিছো যে অসম আটাইতকৈ সমস্যা বহুল ৰাজ্য। যি সমস্যা আদি প্ৰধান সমস্যা—সেইটো হৈছে কৃষক সমস্যা। খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰাব লাগিব। আজি শতকৰা ৪০ ভাগ মানুহৰে খেতি কৰিবলৈ মাটিৰ পুণৰ বন্দৱস্তৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। আজি আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অসমৰ ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ আইন প্ৰণয়নৰ কথাটো কয় ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে। মই নিজে বিশ্লেষণ কৰি চাইছো। আমাৰ দেশত সেই পৰিমাণে প্ৰত্যেক খেতিয়কৰ সমস্যা সমাধানত কাষেই চাপিব পৰা নাই বুলি কলে অত্যাধিক কৰা নহয় বুলি মই কওঁ। আজি কি হৈছে? অসমৰ সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যোৱা এবছৰে সদনত নানা কথা পাতিছে। আজি বহুতো বক্তৃতা শুনিছো। বিবৃতিত মন্ত্ৰীৰ কথাও শুনিছো। আজি শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ বিভিন্ন আৰু অসমৰ বিভিন্ন মাটি বিতৰণ কৰাৰ কথাত অসমৰ কিমান এম, এল, এ, কিমান Advisery Board মাটি বিতৰণ ঠিকমতে কৰিব পাৰিছেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ গোলাঘাটত আজি এবছৰে একঠা মাটিও বিতৰণ হোৱা নাই। আজি মই নগাৰাজ্যৰ সীমান্ত মানুহ। নগাৰাজ্যৰ সীমান্ত মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ লগত জড়িত। যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত আলোচ্য তুলিছিল তেখেতে কৈছিল ১১ হেজাৰ ৭৮০ একৰ মাটিত নগাৰাজ্য আৰু অসমৰ মাজত সেই মাটি শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ ভৈয়ামৰলোকে বেদখল কৰিছে। তাক উদ্ধাৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। নগাৰাজ্যৰ সীমান্তত মোৰ সমষ্টি গোলাঘাটত

আজি ৮ হেজাৰ পৰিয়ালে বেদখল কৰি আছে। যোৱা ১৯৫০ চনৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি সেই মাটি সেই লোকসকলৰ নামত ভূমি পট্টন দিয়া নহল আৰু সেইবিলাকত তেওঁলোকে ঘৰ বান্ধি তাত নাৰিকল, পান-তামোল, খেতিৰ পথাৰ আদি হৈ যোৱাৰ পাছতো আজি ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগে সেই মাটিৰ পট্টন দিয়া নাই আৰু সেইবিলাক মাটিত খেতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে। এই কথাটো আপোনালোকে জানে? এই সদনত সমষ্ট ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহৰে অসন্তুষ্টি আৰু যদি সেই অসন্তুষ্টি বাঢ়িবলৈ দিয়ে তেন্তে এইটো বৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্যজনক হৈ পৰিব। মই কব নোখোজো যে মোৰ সমষ্টিত মানুহ কিমান অসমত থাকিব আৰু কিমান নগা-ৰাজ্যলৈ যাব তাক দেখিলেহে বুজিব পাৰিব। আজি সেই সীমান্তত থকা মানুহে সেই সীমান্তৰ অনেক মানুহ মাটি বেদখল কৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে। মানুহে যে অসম চৰকাৰে মাটি দিলেও লম, নগা চৰকাৰেও মাটি দিলেও লম। নগাৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰে সীমান্ত নথকা এটা Commission ৰ কাৰণে দিল্লীৰ চৰকাৰক সদায় ধৰি আছে। সেই সময়ত অসম চৰকাৰে বাবে বাবে কৈছে আৰু যোৱা তিনিটা অধিবেশনত গোলাঘাটৰ পৰা এজন খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে এই কথা বাবে বাবে উত্থাপন কৰিছিল। কিন্তু অসমৰ ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বক্তৃতাৰে আশা দিলে। কিন্তু আজিও এই কথা কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু দৈয়াং বিজাৰ্ভত দখল কৰি থকা প্ৰায় ৪০০ জন কৃষকক সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰাত অনিবাৰ্য্য বশতঃ গোলাঘাট কছাৰীৰ সন্মুখত সত্যাগ্ৰহৰ জাননী দিছিল। সেই সত্যাগ্ৰহ ৭ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত কৰিছিল। যোৱা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে গোলাঘাট কছাৰীৰ সন্মুখত মাটি বিতৰণ উপদেষ্টা কমিটিৰ সৰ্ব্ব সন্মত ক্ৰমে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি সেই সকল খেতিয়কক যিসকল ন্যাৰ্য্য, সেইসকলক মাটি দিব লাগে, অৰ্থাৎ যিসকল পাবৰ যোগ্যতা আছে সেই সকলক দিব লাগে। আৰু যিসকলৰ যোগ্যতা

নাই সেই সকলে পাব নোৱাৰে। এই কথাটোত মই চৰকাৰৰ লগত একমত। যিসকল ভূমিহীন, যিসকলৰ একঠা মাটি নাই, যিসকলৰ মৰিলে কবৰ দিবলৈ মাটি নাই; সেই সম্পৰ্কত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি কথা কয় সেইবিলাক পৰিস্কাৰ হ'ব লাগে। যাৰ আজি এচমকা মাটি নাই, সেই সেই সকলৰহে আচল কৃষি বিপ্লৱ। সেই কাৰণে যিকোনো ধৰণে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰি ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰি প্ৰত্যেক খেতিয়ককে একঠা মাটিৰ মালিক কৰাকে জাতীয়তা বোধৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। এইদৰে খেতিয়কক একঠা মাটি দিয়াত জাতীয়তাবোধ ক'ত থাকিলে। যেতিয়া ১৯৪৫ চনত গান্ধীজীয়ে অসমত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ বিপদ কেনেকৈ সমাধান হ'ব তাৰ বাবে চিন্তা কৰিছিল।

সেই সময়ত আমাৰ মান-মৰ্যাদা ক'ত গ'ল। ১৯৬২ চনত যেতিয়া ২০, ২১ তাৰখে বমডিলাত বিভাগীয় উপায়ুক্তই কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী পণ্ডিত জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰুৰ ওচৰত এইবিলাক কৈছিল। আৰু এইবিলাক কথা বাখিব নোৱাৰাটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ বিষয়। যেতিয়া বাইজৰ মাজত আজি কোনোবা এফালৰ পৰা নহয় কোনোবা এফালৰ পৰা সমস্যা আছেই। এই সমস্যা হৈছে মাটি সমস্যা। আৰু তাৰ সামাধানৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো সদায়েই চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য। এই ফালৰ পৰা অন্ততঃ প্ৰত্যেক খেতিয়কক ২ বিঘাকৈ মাটি দিলে কৃষি সমস্যাটো কিছু সমাধানত আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব। মানুহে যাতে মাটি পায় তাৰ কাৰণে যেন চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি ৰাখে। কংগ্ৰেছৰ সদস্যই কয় যে চৰকাৰে যি আঁচনি লয় বিৰোধিদলে তাক সমৰ্থন নকৰে।

কিন্তু এইটো স'চা নহয়। আমি ভাল কথা সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ সদায়েই সাজু আছো। তাত আমাৰ কোনো আক্ষেপ নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কেইটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো। ১৯৫৫ চনত বৰপথাৰ মৌজাৰ নাহৰবাৰী আৰু বৰচাপৰি আদি অঞ্চলত গোলাঘাট

মহকুমাৰ S.D.O. মহোদয়ে কিছুমান মাটি, প্ৰতিটো প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালক মাটি পট্টন দিয়া হৈছিল। বিশেষকৈ কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ। ১৯৬৪ চনৰ আগৰ বছৰত অসম সমবায় চেনীকলে সেই খেতিয়ক সকলক কুঁহিয়াৰ খেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অগ্ৰিম ধন দিয়াৰ বন্দবস্ত আছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া দুৰ্ভাগ্য যে ১৯৬৪ চনৰে ১৮ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে সেই অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰায় ১০১ ঘৰ খেতিয়ক পৰিয়াল প্ৰায় ১০ হেক্টৰ ৪০ বিঘা মাটি গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ S.D.O. মহোদয়ে আৰু সমবায় চেনীকলৰ কৰ্মকৰ্তাসকলে সেই অভিযানত লিপ্ত হৈ খেতিয়কক উচ্ছেদ কৰিলে। সেই উচ্ছেদৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে বাইজৰ কুঁহিয়াৰ জব্দ কৰিলে। আৰু বাইজকো সেই কুঁহিয়াৰ কাটি আনিবলৈ অনুমতি নিদিলে আনহাতে সমবায় চেনীকলেও সেই কুঁহিয়াৰ আনিবলৈ সক্ষম নহল। সেই উচ্ছেদৰ ফলতে অসম সমবায় চেনীকলক সেই কুঁহিয়াৰ বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ দিয়া নহল। আৰু তাৰ ফলত বাইজে টকা পৰিশোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰাত প্ৰত্যেকৰে ৪২০ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত ধাৰ হ'ল। আৰু অসম সমবায় চেনীকলে খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মোকদ্দমা চলালে। আজি এই বিধস্ত বাইজৰ সমস্যাৰ আশু সমাধান যেন চৰকাৰে কৰে; তাকে কামনা কৰো। লগতে কব নোৱাৰো, আৰু কিছুমান সঁচা কথা কবলৈ গ'লে এটা কথা উল্লিখ্যাবলগা হয়, এই যে, বন বিভাগ বা গ্ৰেজিং বা চৰকাৰী ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ মাটিবিলাকক লৈ কিছুমান লোকে দালালি কৰি আছে বুলি উত্থাপন কৰিছিলো। দালালিসকলে সদায়েই চিলঙলৈ আহি মন্ত্ৰীসকলক দৰ্শন কৰি থাকে আৰু এনেকৈ কিছুমান মানুহ খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ টকা-পইচা খাই দুৰ্নীতি চলাইছে। এই বিষয়ত মই গোলাঘাটৰ বিষয়ে কব খোজো। অৱশ্যে এটা কথাত মই জোৰ দিওঁ সেইটো উচ্ছেদৰ কথা। গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ চুঙাজান আৰু নামবৰ-ফৰেষ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ভত আজি যোৱা ২ বছৰে যিসকলে বেদখল কৰি আছে

সেইসকল মানুহক যোৱা ৬ মাহৰ ভিতৰতে উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে। আৰু যোৱা ৬ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখ পৰ্য্যন্ত এই উচ্ছেদ চলিয়েই আছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যি ভয়াবহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে তাত যিসকল মানুহৰ টকা-পইচা আছে সেইসকলে মাটি পাইছে আৰু অৰ্থাৎ যিসকল আচল পাবলগীয়া সেইসকলে পোৱা নাই। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আজি এইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আজি ১০/১৫ দিনৰ আগৰ কথা। আচল কথাটো হৈছে, গোলাঘাট জিলা কংগ্ৰেছৰ নেতাসকলৰ লগত কিছুমান মানুহ চিলঙলৈ আহিছে আৰু সেইসকল এতিয়াও ইয়াতে আছে; ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত সেইসকলৰ নাম মই নকওঁ। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিশ্চয় নিজেই জানে। ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে কংগ্ৰেছে কাম কৰিছে। গতিকে কংগ্ৰেছৰ আজি এনে এটা অৱস্থা হৈছে বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিশ্চয় জানিব। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ সীমান্ত নিলমণি ফুকন আৰু ভদ্ৰ ফুকনৰ নিচিনা মানুহে এটা হালোৱা সংঘ কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকে প্ৰত্যেক মানুহৰ পৰা ১০ টকা, ১১ টকা, ১৫ টকা, ২১ টকাকৈ অংশ বেচিছে। এইদৰেই তেওঁলোকে টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে। সমবায় সংঘ কৰি বন বিভাগটো নগা সীমান্তত দিয়া হ'ব। সেই সীমান্তৰ মানুহক মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সঘনে দেখা দিয়ে। পঞ্চায়ত চেক্ৰেটৰী আৰু তাৰ বিষয়ববীয়াসকলে ঠিক তেনেকুৱাই কৰিছে। আজি তেওঁলোকে নানা প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে। মই আৰু এটা কথা ক'ব খোজো যে, আজি আমি সকলো কথাতে প্ৰগতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়িব খোজো। অসমৰ খেতিয়কক যদি সঁচাকৈয়ে আগবঢ়াব খোজে আৰু অসমীয়া মানুহক যদি উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবঢ়াব খোজে তেতিয়াহলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বাহিৰৰ পৰা ঋণ অনা বন্ধ কৰক। বাহিৰৰ পৰা ঋণ অনা বাদ দিলেই কৃষক সমস্যা আৰু লগে লগে ঋণ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব আৰু নানা বিক্ৰীকৰণৰ পৰা মুক্ত হ'ব। আজি আমাৰ গাৱলীয়া ৰাইজে S.D.O. ওচৰত বিচাৰে, S.D.O. ই বিচাৰে

ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আৰু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে বিচাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বিচাৰে বিদেশত। গান্ধীজীয়ে কৈছিল যে, “বিদেশী বস্তু বৰ্জ্জন কৰা, স্বাধীনতা অৰ্জন কৰা”। আৰু মই কৈছো— বিদেশী বস্তু বৰ্জ্জন কৰা কংগ্ৰেছৰ স্বাধীনতা পতন কৰা। আজি সকলোৱে খাঙ উৎপাদনৰ কথাই কয়। আৰু সকলোৱে সমানেই বক্তৃতা দিয়ে।

Speaker :— আপোনাৰ সময় হ’ল।

Shri Soneswar Bora :— অলপ সময় দিব। মই খাঙৰ কথা কৈছো। আমাৰ দেশৰ ৰজা আপোনালোকে জানে, বুৰঞ্জীৰ কথা, ৰজা জনকে হাল বাইছিল, স্বয়ং শিৱইও হাল বাইছিল, বহাগৰ সংক্ৰান্তিৰ দিনাই ৰজাই হাল বাই বছৰটোৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে পাতনি মেলিছিল। দুখৰ কথা তথাপি আমাৰ দেশৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নাই। এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব লাগিব।

(বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

খাঙ উৎপাদনকাৰী মানুহক ঘৃণা কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। হালোৱা সকলক ঘৃণা কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে আৰু তাৰ পৰাই এইকিলাক সমস্যা আহিছে। মই ভাবো ৰাজধানীত থকা চৰকাৰী বিষয়াসকলে অলপ ভাল ধৰণে বিজ্ঞানসন্মত ভাৱে কথা কোৱা, এখন খবৰ কাগজত পাইছো যে আমাৰ এজন মন্ত্ৰী চাৰকিট হাউছত আছিল তালৈকে কোনোবা এজন ডেকা ল’ৰাই তেওঁক দৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল। তেতিয়া তেওঁক সুধিছিল “বোপাই তুমি কি পঢ়া?” ডেকাজনে কৈছিল “মই পলিটিকেল চাইন্সত এম, এ, পঢ়ো” “অ’ ভাল কথা চাইন্সৰ দৰকাৰ”। (হাঁহি) এইটো ঠিক যে মন্ত্ৰীজনাই চাইন্সৰ কথা সিমানেই বুজিছে তেন্তে কথাটো ভাবি চাব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেট)

তাৰ পিচত আৰু এটা কথা আছে ১৮৬১ চনত ব্ৰিটিছৰ কল যি হৈছিল আমাৰ অসমত সেই একেৰে জৰিয়তে অসংখ্য মাটি সেই সময়ত বৃটিছ চাহ কোম্পানীয়ে জব্দ কৰি পেলাইছিল। এনে দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে স্বাধীনতাৰ ২১ বছৰ পাচতো সেই চাহ বাগানৰ মাটি পিয়ল হোৱা নাই। আজি ১-২ ফৰমুলা বা ওৱান-টু ফৰমুলা দিছে। মাটিৰ মূল্য আছে। এগুণ চাহখেতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এগুণৰ ঠাইত দুগুণ মাটি তেওঁলোকে ৰাখিব পাৰে কিন্তু এটা ফেক্টৰী কৰিবলৈ মাটি নাই। এটা কথা মোৰ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে চাহ খেতিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিমান সুবিধা দিয়া বুলি কৈছে সেই সকলোবোৰ আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভুৱা দিছে। চকুত ধূলি মাৰিছে। আজি আমাৰ খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়া কথা আহিছে। চৰকাৰে হয়তো মাটি দিব। পুঁজিপতিক ওফোৰাই হালোৱাক মাটি দিব। নতুন চৰকাৰে মাটি লব। সেই পুঁজিপতি সকলে, চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকসকলে বেদখল কৰি ধানখেতি আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। মোৰ তাত কোনো আপত্তি নাই। ধানখেতি আৰম্ভ কৰিছে কিন্তু এটা কথা হৈছে যে চাহ শিল্প আৰু কৃষিত উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। যিসকল চাহ বাগানৰ বনুৱা মজুৰ আজি ৫০ বছৰ ১০০ বছৰ চাৰিকুৰি বছৰ আগতে যি এগ্ৰিমেন্টত চাহ বাগানলৈ আহিছিল সেই এগ্ৰিমেন্টত কি আছিল? সেই এগ্ৰিমেন্ট মতে আমি এতিয়া সমস্তা দূৰীকৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগিব। সেইসকল মানুহ যি সকলক চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকসকলে খেতিৰ কাৰণে লৈ আহিছিল তেওঁলোক এতিয়া ভাষা কৃষ্টি-সংস্কৃতি সকলো ফালৰপৰা হাড়ে-হিমজুৰে অসমীয়া হৈ পৰিছে। তেওঁলোকক যিসকল মানুহে আনিছিল সেইসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো উপকাৰ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ

কোনো চৰ্তই আজি পূৰণ হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে কোনো সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। ১৮৬১ চনৰ ফ্ৰিচিম্পল এষ্টট সেই সুবিধাৰ কথা আছে। ৬ পইচাৰ খাজনা দি হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি ললে কিন্তু সেই মাটি আবাদীকৰণ কৰি চৰকাৰে নিজ হাতলৈ আনি খেতিয়কক বিলাই দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নহ'ল। কিন্তু এটা কথা আজি মানুহৰ, আমাৰ চকুৰ আগতে নিজৰ খাবলৈ নাই ঘৰ-বাৰী নাই আৰু আনফালে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি পৰি থাকে। সেই অতি উপযুক্ত মাটি এবাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰোঁতে তেখেতে কৈছিল কৰবাত কৰবাত মাটি আছে। কেৱল বক্তৃতা দিলেই নহব।

(ভইচ : কত কত মাটি আছে দেখুৱাই দিব পাৰিবনে ?)

(গোলমাল)

এইটো থিক যে অসমীয়া মানুহক অসমতেই মাটি লাগে। তেওঁলোকক যদি অসমেই মাটি নিদিয়ে তেন্তে বোম্বাই, বিহাৰ বা বিলাতত মাটি দিব জানো ? চাহ মালিকসকলে ১-২ ফৰমুলাত মাটি লৈ বহি আছে। চাহ বাগানৰ কাৰণে মাটি লাগে মইও জানো। কিন্তু ১-২ ফৰমুলাত নিদি ১-১ ফৰমুলা কৰক তাত মই ৰাজি আছো। সমস্ত মাটি জৰীপ কৰি আমাৰ ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ বিষয়াৰ জৰিয়তে জৰীপ কৰি আমাৰ খেতিয়কক বিলাই দিব লাগে। তাত আৰু এটা কথা আছে যে বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি নকৰি পুৰণি পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই আৰু এটা কথা যে ফৰেষ্ট-বিভাগৰ পৰা কৈছিল যে কাঠ এটা অমূল্য সম্পদ আৰু চৰকাৰেও কৈছে যে চাহ খেতিয়েই বিদেশী মুদ্ৰা আনিলে আৰু চাহ এটা অমূল্য সম্পদ। কিন্তু আজি কথা হৈছে চাহ খাই কাঠ খাই মানুহ জীয়াই থাকিব নোৱাৰে। মানুহ জীয়াই থাকিব তাত খাই, কল খাই, কুঁহিয়াৰ খাই, গুব খাই, গাখীৰ খাই, চেনী খাই আৰু মাহ দাইল

খাই। কিন্তু অকল চাহ খাই আক চাহ বিক্ৰী কৰি পইচা খাই মানুহ জীয়াই থাকিব নোৱাৰে। বিদেশী মুদ্রা কমকৈ আহক তাত আপত্তি নাই।

গতিকে খাণ্ড উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বেচি যোৰ দিব লাগিব। প্ৰথমতে সমবিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা এটা নকৰি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকক খাণ্ড বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ দিছে। তাৰ পৰা কি লাভ হৈছে? যেতিয়া সকলো যন্ত্ৰ-পাতি পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হৈছে তথাপিহে তাৰ দ্বাৰা পঞ্চায়তে কি কৰিছে? এখন গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ সমানে আন এখন গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তত হয়তো ২ খন সন্তীয়া দোকান আছে। কৰবাত ৩ খন, আৰু কৰবাত ৪ খন আৰু কৰবাত হয়তো নায়েই। কিন্তু চেনী দিয়া হৈছে মাত্ৰ এবস্তা। জনমুৰীৰ কথা নাই। হিচাব নাই। সকলোৱে এবস্তাহে পাব। সেই কাৰণে সমবিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি লাগতীয়াল বস্তু নিজেই উৎপন্ন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ খেতিয়কে নিজৰ উৎপন্ন বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰি দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত লাগতীয়াল বেজী সূতাৰ পৰা তেল তেঙালৈকে সকলো বস্তু কিনিবলগীয়া হৈছে। এইটো এটা মূল্যহীন কথা। এটা অবান্তৰ কথা। আজি কৃষকৰ ধনেৰে দুনিয়াত সমবায় গঠন হৈছে। সমবায় মন্ত্ৰী এজন বা দুজনও হব পাৰে আৰু বাঢ়িবও পাৰে। তাৰ পিচত সমবায় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ভ্ৰমণ কৰি কৰি লাগতীয়াল টকা সকলোখিনি শেষ কৰি দিবও পাৰে। গতিকে সমবায়ৰ সমস্যাসমূহ দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা হিচাবে লৈ আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব। অকল কৃষি উৎপাদনকাৰী খেতিয়ক নাউল কান্ধত লোৱা অৰুঁবা খেতিয়ক বুলি মুৰত কঠাল ভাঙিলে কোনেও চৰকাৰক ক্ষমা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। শেষত এইটোৰ উপৰিও মই এটা কথা লৈ এই

সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি কব খুজিছো যে আমাক কালি তুৰ্গেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে—

হাহাকাৰ (হাঁহি) (এই স্তবত গোলমাল)

আন এটা বিপ্লব আহিব লাগিছে । সেইটো হৈছে কৃষক বিপ্লব । আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীতুৰ্গেশ্বৰ শইকীয়াই যোৱা অধিবেশনত তেখেতে কৈছে যে খেতিয়কক উচ্ছেদ কৰিলে এইবোৰৰ মীমাংসা নহব । উচ্ছেদ কৰিলে খাব কি ? যিসকল মানুহ প্ৰকৃততে ধনী মানুহ যিসকলৰ যথেষ্ট মাটি আছে— যেনে অভয় কলিতাৰ নিচিনা এজন মানুহ । সেইজনৰ গোলাঘাটৰ, বোকাভানত কেইবাবিঘাও মাটি আছে । চিলিং ষ্টেৰ ১৩ হাজাৰ বিঘা, আজি আক তেওঁ সেই মাটি বেচি পেলাই লক্ষীমপুৰত মাটি লবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে । এইবিলাক কথালৈ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো । অৱশ্যে মানুহজন ডি-চি-চিৰ মেম্বাৰ । তেওঁ কেণ্ডিডেতও হব বিচাৰিছে আৰু ডি-চি-চিৰ কেণ্ডিডেত নাপালে চৰকাৰে তেওঁক দিব । গতিকে এইবোৰ সমস্যাই অভয় কলিতাৰ বিপ্লৱ আনিব নোৱাৰে । তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ভয় কৰিব নেলাগে । যিবিলাক মানুহে ছুবেলা ছুমুঠি ভাত খাবলৈ নেপায়, যাৰ এডোখৰ ককালত কাপোৰ পিন্ধাৰ সামৰ্থ্য নাই সেই মানুহৰহে বিপ্লৱ ।

চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিলেহে কাৰ্য্যপালন কৰা হব । গতিকে মই ভাবো আৰু আকৌ এবাৰ উল্লুকাব খোজো যে অহা ৪ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে গোলাঘাটত যি কৃষক আন্দোলন হব সেই আন্দোলন অসমৰ এটা চুকৰ নহয়, অসমৰ সমষ্ট খেতিয়কে সেই আন্দোলন কৰিব । সেই কাৰণে মই আগতীয়াকৈ সকীয়াই থলো ।

মই যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত কৈছিলো যে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কৃষকক ভূমীহাৰা কৰিব পাৰে। মই নিজে এই কথা বুজি পাওঁ যে অসমৰ সমগ্ৰ অঞ্চলতে মাটি দিলেই ঋণ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা যাব। গতিকে মই কওঁ যে অন্ততঃ ২ লাখ টা পৰিয়ালৰ ভূমীসংস্কাৰ কৰি দিলেহে কৃষি উৎপাদনত যথেষ্ট সমৰ্থবান হব। বৰ্তমানে ৰাজ্য পাৰ্লিয়ামেণ্টৰ মিটিঙত চৰনে লাচিত সেনা, চিলাৰায় সেনা আদি নাম দিছে। চৰনে আৰু ইন্দিৰাই বাই-ভনী, ককাই-ভাই বুলি খুৱাই বুৱাই সুবিধা দি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইবিলাকক বল প্ৰয়োগৰ দ্বাৰা দমন কৰিব পৰা নহব। তাত কাপোৰ আদি সকলোবোৰ সা-সুবিধা কৰি দিলেহে এইবিলাক সমস্যা দূৰ হব।

এইখিনিকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri Lakheswar Das :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোলাঘাটত হোৱা লাঠি চাৰ্জত মই ছখ পাইছো। কিন্তু এইটো কেনেকৈ হবলৈ পালে চাব লাগিব। কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলে নিৰিহ খেতিয়কক আগবঢ়াই দিয়াৰ কাৰণেহে এই ঘটনা ঘটিবলৈ পালে। নিৰিহ জন-গণে মাৰ খোৱাৰ কাৰণে ময়ো অন্তৰত আঘাত পাইছো। সেই বাবে দায়ী সংযুক্ত চৰিয়েলিষ্ট দল।

(চাৰিওফালে চিঞৰ-বাখৰ)

Mr. Speaker :— আপোনাৰ কবলগীয়া কৈ যাওঁক।

Shri Lakheswar Das :— মই কব খুজিছো যে বেদখল কৰিবলৈ সংযুক্ত চৰিয়েলিষ্ট দলে উচতাই দিছে আৰু আন হাতে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী কৰিছে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব নালাগে বুলি।

Shri Phani Bora :— তেখেতে কৈছে যে বেআইনীভাৱে মাটি দখল কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে মাৰ খাইছে, আমি জানিব খোজোঁ সত্যাগ্ৰহীসকলে মাটিত মাৰ খাইছে নে চৰকাৰৰ আদালতৰ ওচৰত বিক্ষোভ কৰিবলৈ গৈ পুলিচৰ মাৰ খাইছে।

(সদনত চিঞৰ বাখৰ)

Mr. Speaker :— এই সদনত সকলোৰে কথা কোৱা অধিকাৰ আছে। কাৰোবাৰ খং উঠিব পাৰে কিন্তু তাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে। কথাতে যদি খং কৰে তেনেহলে বাক স্বাধীনতাৰ অৰ্থই নাথাকে।

Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi :— মাননীয় সদস্যজন কংগ্ৰেছী চাহ বাগিছাৰ মালিকৰ দালাল নেকি ?

(সদনত চিঞৰ বাখৰ) (উঠাই লব লাগিব। Un-parliamentary কথা কৈছে)।

Mr. Speaker :— বক্তৃতা কোনেও নুশুনো যদি সেইটো বেলেগ কথা। বাক স্বাধীনতা সকলোৰে আছে কিন্তু সকলোৱে একেলগে কথা কলে কোনেও নুশুনো। এই সদনৰ প্ৰত্যেক জনেই মাননীয় সদস্য। এজনে যদি কয় অমুকৰ দালাল সেইটো শোভনীয় বুলি নেমানে। সেই কাৰণে মই ক্ৰীগগৈক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ সেই কথা যেন উঠাই লয়।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :— যদি Unparliamentary তেনেহলে উঠাই লৈছো বাক।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— সকলোৰে বাক স্বাধীনতা আছে সেইটো সজ কথা। তেখেতেও চৰকাৰী নীতি সমৰ্থন কৰি কব পাৰে। কিন্তু

ৰাজনৈতিক দল এটাক এইদৰে কয় দোষাকপ কৰিছে। তেজ লগা কাপোৰ দেখুৱাটো তেখেতে এই কথাটো সঁচা নহয় বুলি কব খোজে নেকি ? মাটি বিতৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলোৰে কবৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। আজি বিৰোধী দলে Organise কৰিছে কাৰণেই লাঠি চাৰ্জ হৈছে। দেশখন তেখেতৰো আমাৰো। গতিকে তেখেতে আচল কথা কওক।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাকো অনুৰোধ কৰো তেখেতে যেন নীতি সম্বন্ধে কয়। পিচে যি ধৰণে তেখেতে defend কৰিবলৈ আহিছে তাৰ পৰা অনুমান হয় যেন তেখেতক কোনোবাই বনাই পঠিয়াইছে।

Mr. Speaker :— আমি যদি ইমান উতপ্ত হওঁ তেনেহ'লে আচল কথাৰ আলোচনা নহব। নিজৰ মত সম্পূৰ্ণ ব্যক্ত কৰিবলৈ সকলোৰে অধিকাৰ আছে।

Shri Bhubanswar Barman :— সংযুক্ত চচিয়েলিষ্ট দলে মাটিহীন কৃষকক ফুচুলনি দিছে বুলি কৈছে। এইটো Unparliamentary শব্দ উঠাই লব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker :— এটা দিনৰ কথা কওঁতে দলে ফুচুলাই নিয়া বুলি কলে Unparliamentary নহয়। কিন্তু তেনে কথা নোকোৱাই ভাল।

ইয়াৰ পিচত শ্ৰীবৰ্মণেই কবলৈ পাব।

Shri Phani Bora :— আগতে ইংৰাজবিলাকে কংগ্ৰেছৰ কথা কৈছিল। ইংৰাজে, কোনো আন্দোলন হলেই কৈছিল— কংগ্ৰেছে উচিতাই দিলে। এতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছে কয়— opposition পাৰ্টিবিলাকে উচিতাই দিছে।

Mr. Speaker :— Order, Order.

ইংৰাজ গ'ল : অহাৱ সৰলোবিলাক ইংৰাজৰ পৰাই
লোৱা হৈছে ।

Shri Lakheswar Das :— কৃষকে মাটি পাব লাগে— সেইটো সকলোৱে
স্বীকাৰ কৰে ময়ো স্বীকাৰ কৰো । কিন্তু সেইটো বিধিমতে হ'ব লাগে ।
আইন শৃঙ্খলা ভঙ্গ কৰিব নালাগে ।

(গগুগোল)

পুলিচৰ লাঠি চালনাত যিসকল লোক আহত হ'ল সেই সম্বন্ধে কওঁ—
সেই ঘটনা হ'বলৈ পালে কিয় ? সংযুক্ত চৰ্চিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ লোকে
এই মানুহবিলাকক উচিতাই দি আগবঢ়াই দিছিল । যোৱা
৪-৩-৬৮ তাৰিখে গোলাঘাটৰ সংযুক্ত চৰ্চিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিয়ে আইন
ভঙ্গ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ৩৫০ জন এৰেষ্ট হৈছিল— তাৰ প্ৰতিশোধ ল'বৰ
কাৰণেই এই আয়োজন কৰা হৈছিল ।

(গগুগোলৰ ধ্বনি) (টিলিঙা)

(At about 3.05 P.M. the Speaker moved out
of the Chamber and the Deputy
Speaker took the Chair)

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য
শ্ৰীযুত ছুলাল বৰুৱাই যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে সেইটো মই
সমৰ্থন কৰি দুই-আষাৰ কথা কওঁ । বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসন
যে আছে সেইটো আমি দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নাই— নিজে নিজেই যেন
কোনোৰকম চলি আছে । চৰকাৰী বিভাগবিলাক নিজীয়, অচল আৰু
উদাৰ্শীন— এই বিভাগবিলাক লৈয়ে চৰকাৰ চলিছে— ৰাইজৰ কোনো
বকম চাহিদা চৰকাৰে পূৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই । আজি চৰকাৰ উপৰি
গধুৰ . তলৰ ফালে “ফিণ্ডৱৰ্ক” নাই— আজি আমাৰ শাসনৰ

বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ নামত নানান বেমেজালি আৰু শিথিলতাই দেখা দিছে। জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই— বাইজৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ চৰকাৰে শুনিবৰ সময় নাই—আবেদন নিবেদন চৰকাৰৰ কাণত নোসোমায় আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ বাইজে নাপায়। বাইজৰ দৰ্খাস্ত—ইটো অফিচৰ পৰা সিটো অফিচ, ইজন অফিচাৰৰ পৰা সিজন অফিচাৰ, ইখন টেবুলৰ পৰা সিখন টেবুল এইদৰেই—দিনৰ পিচত দিন, মাহৰ পিচত মাহ, বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰ পাৰহৈ কতযে নাইকিয়া হৈ পৰেগৈ— কব নোৱাৰি। আজিৰ প্ৰশাসনিক অৱস্থা এনেকুৱা হৈছেহি। চৰকাৰে টকাৰ অভাৱ বুলি ব্যয় সঙ্কোচৰ নামত চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰীয়াসকলক কামৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰিছে। আনফালে ওপৰ মহলাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহা বেচি, ভ্ৰমণ বেচি, ভ্ৰমণ বানচ বেচি, ব্যক্তিগত অৰ্ডাৰলী, নানাবকমৰ পদবী, কত দি, পি, আই, চেক্ৰেটাৰী—সীমা সংখ্যা নাই। ব্যয় সঙ্কোচৰ নামত উচ্চ পৰ্য্যায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা কমাব পাৰিব। চৰকাৰৰ এই প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ বৈপ্লৱিক পৰিবৰ্তন নকৰিলে, গণতন্ত্ৰ থাকিব নোৱাৰে। আমোলাতাত্ত্বিক ব্যৱস্থাবে চৰকাৰে গণতন্ত্ৰ চলাব নোৱাৰে। গণতন্ত্ৰৰ বক্তৃতাই গণতন্ত্ৰ ৰচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰে যদিহে তাক কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পৰা নাযায়। তলৰ পৰা ওপৰলৈ দুৰ্নীতিয়ে পুতি পেলাইছে। ঘোচ, উপৰালাৰ প্ৰভাব আৰু দুৰ্নীতিয়ে আজিৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থা পঙ্গু কৰি পেলাইছে। ১৯৬৬ (1966) চনৰ ঘটনা এটা কওঁ পাটাছাৰকুছি পুলিচে খাৰাধৰাত বহু পৰিমাণৰ ধান জব্দ কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰি তাৰ টকা খাই পেলালে। বাইজে পুলিচৰ ওপৰত অভিযোগ কৰিলে পুলিচ অফিচাৰ (ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত বিষয়া) জনৰ নাম ক্ৰীভাৰটোৰন নাথ কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো প্ৰতিকাৰ নহল। তেওঁ চাকৰি কৰিয়েই আছে। আনহাতে ২২ মৌন ধান খেতিয়ক মানুহ জনৰ গল, পইচাও নাপালে। পুলিচ থানাত চাহ আদি খাবলৈ দিলেহে, এজাহাৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত লোৱা হয় বুলি জনা যায়

সকলো অফিচতে ছুৰ্নীতি, এই ছুৰ্নীতিৰ শেষ কত তাকে ভাবি বাইজ পেপুৰা লাগিছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰ, আৰু এই চৰকাৰে অধিক বিলম্ব নকৰি— পদত্যাগ কৰিব লাগে— যদিহে এই কলঙ্ক আৰু কলুষিত শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। চৰকাৰী ট্ৰেজাৰী-বিলাকৰ হিচাপ পত্ৰ মাহে মাহে দিব নোৱাৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ ট্ৰেজাৰীত এনে হৈছে; আৰু একাউণ্টেট জেনেৰেলৰ মানুহে গৈ ট্ৰেজাৰীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক মাতি আনিব লাগে। ট্ৰেজাৰীৰ টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰা বুলি যদি কয় তেন্তে ভুল নহয় বুলি মই ভাবো। আমাৰ ডাঙৰ ধন ভৰাল য'ত তাত টকা পইচাৰ হিচাপৰ বিষয়ে নিচিন্ত হব নোৱাৰো। আনকি ট্ৰেজাৰী বিলাকত কামকাজ নহয় আমি জানিবলৈ পাওঁ। সেই কাৰণে হিচাপ নিকাচৰ সন্দেহ আহি পৰিছে Assam Apex Marketing Corporation এবছৰে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লাখ লাখ টকা লোকচান দি আহিছে। এৰি মুগা, তাঁতৰ কাপোৰ পোৱা নাজায়, লোকচান হৈছে। লোকচান হোৱা কৰ্পোৰেশ্যনটো ভাঙি দিয়া উচিত কাৰণ তাত টকা লোকচান হৈছে।

সাধাৰণ প্ৰশাসন ক্ষেত্ৰত যেনে পুলিচৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো। পুলিচ আছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। সাধাৰণ অৱস্থাত প্ৰশাসন চলি থাকে কিন্তু যেতিয়াই জৰুৰী আহে তেতিয়া বিকল হৈ পৰে, গুৱাহাটীত ২৬ তাৰিখে যেতিয়া বিপদ আহিলে তেতিয়া প্ৰশাসন নোহোৱা হৈ পৰিল। গতিকে তেনেকুৱা প্ৰশাসনৰ নামত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লাখ লাখ টকা খৰছ কৰি লাভ আছে কি? আমাৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ টকোবাৰীত পুলিচৰ বাসভৱন আছে যিটো মানুহৰ থকাৰ অনুপযুক্ত, তেওঁলোকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ আমাৰ দেখা উচিত। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ দেশৰ কাৰণে কৰিবলগীয়াখিনি যাতে কৰে তেনেকুৱা শক্তিশালী ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে গোটেই দেশখনতে অৰাজকতা সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত শিক্ষা বিভাগতো এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা হ'ল। গতিকে শিক্ষা বিভাগ সম্বন্ধে মই ২।১ টা কথা ক'ব খুজিছো। শিক্ষা বিভাগত যি টকা পইচাৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হয় সেই টকা পইচা ঠিকমতে খৰচ হৈছে নে নাই তাক চোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আজি নাই। বিজ্ঞানৰ নামত বহু হাজাৰ টকাৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হয় কিন্তু বিজ্ঞান বিষয়াৰ সেই টকাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে নে নাই দেখাৰ সময় নাই। যি বিলাক Inspector এ School চাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেই পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। আনফালে যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনতো কৈছিলো যে অন্ততঃ Directorate পৰ্যায়ৰ অফিচবিলাক গুৱাহাটীত লৈ যাব লাগিব। কাৰণ E & D, ইত্যাদি অফিচ— ভৈয়ামৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা ডিবেক্টৰেট পৰ্যায়লৈ গুৱাহাটীত লৈ যাব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহলে চৰকাৰী-বিভাগৰ লগত জন সাধাৰণৰ সম্বন্ধ স্থাপিত হ'ব। জন সাধাৰণৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা শিক্ষা বিভাগ, কৃষি বিভাগ E & D, পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগ থকা অফিচ ইয়াৰ পৰা প্ৰকৃততে জন সাধাৰণৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক ৰাখি কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেইটো কৰি পইচা বচাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আজি সদনত দাবী জনাইছো যে চৰকাৰে দেশখন যদি সুস্থ আৰু সবল কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা আছে তেনেহলে সোনকালে অফিচবোৰ ভৈয়ামলৈ লৈ যাওক। তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসন ব্যৱস্থা ভাল হ'ব। তাৰ বাহিৰেও বহুতো অফিচৰে তিবোতাৰ নামত বহুত ব্যৱসায় কৰে। তেওঁলোকে তিবোতাৰ নামত ইন্‌চিওৰৰ এজেন্সি কৰে আৰু প্ৰমোচন ট্ৰেঞ্চফাৰ ইত্যাদি কামৰ যোগেদি ইন্‌চিওৰ ইত্যাদি কৰাই লোৱা চকুত আহিছে। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান উদাহৰণ আমাৰ চকুত পৰিছে। মই যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনতো এই কথা কৈছিলো যে মন্ত্ৰী, এম, এল, এ আৰু চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলোৱে বছৰি বছৰি

তেওঁলোকৰ সম্পত্তিৰ হিচাপ দিব লাগিব। যদি কোনোবাই অতিবিক্ত সম্পত্তি অৰ্জন কৰিছে তেনেহলে সেই সম্পত্তিবিলাক চৰকাৰে বাজে-য়াপ্ত কৰিব লাগে। যদি দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কৰিবলৈ আগ্ৰহ আছে তেনেহলে সেইদৰে সকলোৱে আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। মই এতিয়া দেখিছো দুৰ্নীতি দমন বিভাগৰ ওপৰত দুৰ্নীতি দমন বিভাগ খুলিব লগীয়া হৈছে। দুৰ্নীতি তেওঁলোকৰ চকুত নপৰে কিন্তু বাইজৰ চকুত সদায় পৰে কেনেকৈ সমাজৰ একধৰণৰ মানুহ আলাউদ্দীনৰ চাকীৰ দৰে দিনে দিনে ধনী হৈ আছে। সেই কাৰণে আজি পঞ্চায়তৰ যোগেদি দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক পৰিবাৰৰ সম্পত্তিৰ হিচাপ ৰাখিব লাগে। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আজি সুস্পষ্ট মত দিব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে বুকুত হাত দি আহিব লাগিব যে দুৰ্নীতি বন্ধ কৰাৰ ইচ্ছা তেওঁলোকৰ আছে নে নাই। যদি আছে তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ পৰা উচ্চ বিষয়ালৈ এইটো ৰিপোৰ্ট লওক কাৰ কিমান টকাৰ সম্পত্তি আছে। যদি তেওঁলোকে সেই সিদ্ধান্ত লয় তেনেহলে দুৰ্নীতি কমিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। এইখিনি কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the cut motion, I would like to make a few observations regarding the administrative machinery of the State. At the outset, I would like to say that democracy depends on three pillars, as it is said, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. And that democracy will be successful only when the will of the people which is reflected through the legislature is executed by the Executive. So,

when we discuss about the administrative machinery of the State we are to say how far this machinery has been successful in implementing or enforcing the laws that are passed by this Legislature for the benefit of the people. It may so happen that the legislations might be defective or the policy of the Govt. that is being followed by the party in power is defective. This is a different question. But whenever an Act is passed, immediately it becomes the duty of the Executive to enforce it, but if the Executive does not do it we will say that the will of the Legislature is not honoured and that is what is happening Sir. As for example, there are certain laws, for instance the Prohibition Act and it is the duty of the Executive to enforce it. But what do we find in practice, when we are asking the people not to drink, it is alleged that some of the Ministers are notorious drunkards as reported in certain paper. I do not know whether it is true. Whatever it is, it shows that the persons in Govt. who are supposed to uphold law, to defend law are themselves law breakers. Sir, that is very dangerous and if this sort of omissions and commissions go on, I say

democracy will be in danger. There has been various maladjustments. There is no co-ordination between the Legislature and the Executive and there is conflict within the Executive itself. we have heard about the conflicts between the Minister and Secretary. Sometimes it is alleged the Secretaries or Officers do not obey the orders of the Ministers and this sort of complaints are made by many persons who know things. One of the Ex-Ministers with whom I had a talk complained that "I passed certain orders and the Secretary did not carry it out, I am helpless". Sir, if a Minister who is supposed to be the champion of the causes of the people feel such helplessness then how can we hope that democracy will be successful? Simply passing of laws will not do, there must be co-ordination between the Legislature and the Executive and between the departments of the Government. Then again Sir, it seems there is no administration at all. It is moving in its own motion. It is like a rudderless boat, nobody knows the direction it is moving. Various allegations have been made regarding corruption, regarding various lapses and regarding delay in execution of different works. I want to give one instance to show what sort of administration we have. That is a

very nice story, a romantic story and the romance was between the co-operative Deptt. and the Industries Deptt. This is very important Sir, as an instance I would like to say something. One Industrial Extension Officer fell in love with the wife of a Deputy Co-operative Officer.

(Voice : This is an individual case)

Then the Industrial Extension Officer fled away with the wife of the Deputy Co-operative Officer. Firstly, he was on leave, and the leave was not extended and nobody knew their whereabouts. He was granted neither leave nor was he suspended, nor was he dismissed, nor any explanation was sought for his long absence of more than two years. He is still in the pay roll of the Industries Department. Nobody knows his whereabouts where he is serving, where he is posted, but still he is in the pay roll.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— Does he draw salary ?

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :— May be I do not know whether he is drawing his salary or not, but when leave was not extended then something must be done by the Department either some explanation will have to be sought for or some

proceedings have to be drawn up against him. Sir, this is the sort of administration. Again we talk of democracy, socialism, secularism and all these noble words (Shri Thanglura : And also emotional integration) and we are very glad to hear these words. I want to say simply noble words will not help certain principles, certain words will not help unless these are executed in action. As for example the Adhlar Protection Act—I do not want to say anything about the merit of a certain policy— but we have the Adhlar Protection Act and it is said that it has been passed with a view to form socialistic society— we are moving towards the goal of socialism and therefore the Adhlar Protection Act. You will be surprised to hear Sir, what is the fate of the Adhlar Protection Act. Is it executed ? Is it enforced ? Who will enforce it ? On whom lies the responsibility of enforcing such an Act ? The administrative machinery has miserably failed. So, our talk of democracy, our talk of socialism will be in vain unless and until this administrative machinery is thoroughly repaired, thoroughly overhauled and replaced by a new one. There are many other instances. Go slow, go as you like and go as slowly as possible is the rule of the day. You

Submit an application you will never get a reply and it will remain in the secretariat or other offices for years together and that is why hundreds of people are coming here every day to meet the officers and the Ministers. The hon. Members of this House are also burdened with many works. I say, Sir, it is boring, it is humiliating to trot from one office to the other to meet the officers and Ministers for any petty matters. But we are helpless because we must do the work. From the side of the officials nothing is done to expedite matters so that people are not harassed. In short I would like to submit that there is scope for administrative reform. At the moment perhaps I cannot give concrete suggestions but something must be done to make a thorough reform of this administrative machinery if we really want that democracy should survive. Sir, here are some clothes tainted with blood of the tillers of the soil. It is a great shame that this has happened. This has happened because of the callousness and unsympathetic attitude of the administrative machinery, I should say. They do not know under what circumstances they are living. Sir, we are living in a democratic society, and we want to build a socialist society, a society

which is based on justice, equality and good conscience, rule of law. But if the administrative machinery which is to execute these things is so rotten, unsympathetic and inefficient then, of course, people will take their own course. These blood stained clothes indicate that we are perhaps leading to a revolution. Sir, here is a telegram from Golaghat saying that people have been evicted and assaulted from the Kachumari reserve forest. Here is another case of assault. So, these things are going on. Whenever the peasants or the workers come forward to get their demands fulfilled or get their grievances redressed, a democratic Government should always see that the problem is solved in a democratic way, in a peaceful way. What is the necessity of assault or lathi charge ? Of course, I do not say that lathi charge is not required or firing is not required. At times when circumstances demand the authorities concerned must resort to lathi charge or even firing. I do not say that Government should always be non-violent. But the authorities must be wise enough to take a right decision at the time moment, a right action at the right time. When there is the necessity of firing, let there be firing and when there is necessity of a lathi charge,

let there be lathi charge. But lathi charge on innocent people is intolerable. It is deplorable. Therefore, Sir, this administrative machinery should be replaced.

Shri Jogen Saikia :— Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this cut motion has been moved with an intention of raising a discussion on the General Administration of the State. Sir, in doing so the hon. Members of the other side have pointed out various lapses, omissions and commissions of the administration. I would not like to dilate upon them but I would like to dwell upon one point which has occurred to my mind. This administrative machinery has been imposed on us by the foreign rulers and since then nothing spectacular has been done to overhaul it or to reform it. This question is not of one State alone; toning up the administrative of the country is a question which is agitating the mind of the Government of India also, and very rightly recently the Administrative Reforms Committee has been set up and they are at work. We are yet to see what far reaching changes they will bring. We hope, however, that when this Commission, a National Commission, will come up this some tangible and

good suggestions, Government will implement them. So also in the case of Assam. I should say that this machinery has been inherited by us from the foreign rulers and we have been adding to it efficiency or inefficiency whatever they had and omissions and commissions whatever they had. By adding to it we are going to the point of saturation. The other day the Finance Minister has pointed out, and very rightly done, that out of the finances of the State 80% goes to the establishment and only 20% goes to the people who actually need it. Sir, if a head of a family engages so many persons and consumes Rs. 80/- of his earning for spending Rs. 20/- then he will be called a fool or a mad man. That has been the case with us. We are employing people at the cost of Rs. 80/- for spending Rs. 20/- which is an anachrony,and I should say that this has come not out of love for something by a particular party, but out of the process that we have been following since independence. So the productive activities of our society have not increased, rather we have been looking to the Government from all sides for solving the unemployment problem by creating more jobs in order to provide with jobs to all the unemployed people. This can lead us nowhere. On the contrary what

we ought to have done is to find out some measures to curtail the expenditure on Establishment Heads, and utilise the surplus in productive activities so that by a multiple complex we can solve the unemployment problem. We all suppose, why suppose, I actually personally feel that some of the departments of the Government are ornamental and are not at all necessary. For instance, we had great hopes, very high hopes when the Community Development Programme was brought into being. But what is the result ? The result is, if correctly assessed, will be found to be a zero or minus something. If, Sir, we have eyes to see, then we should raise a united voice that as this department has not been able to do anything for the country, it should be abolished, and I think this is the duty not only of those who are on the Government side but of the Opposition also. There are certain other departments also. Take for instance the Social Welfare Department. They have got in every district a District Welfare Officer and a host of subordinate officers below him. But how much money they spend ? Possibly the officers get more salary than the expenditure they have to make on actual work. Therefore the time has come when we should say : stop this sort of

infructuous expenditure, and in that I think the cooperation of the Opposition will be necessary. Because supposing that we raise a slogan : retrench all these unnecessary personnel, abolish this unwanted department, then the Opposition will come with procession, will come with all sorts of souts and will oppose us. But this question involves the future of the entire country, the future of the entire State, the future of the economy and also the future of the political set-up of the State. Therefore I should say that we should see this problem from a different angle of vision, from a national stand point. Of course, there are certain difficulties as have been rightly pointed out by some of the Hon. Members. I feel they are suffering from a feeling of compartmentalism, a sense of complacency or from want of an ideology or a common goal. What do we find in this administration ? This administration is bereft of any ideology, any real urge to do good to the people. The people manning this administration are doing their daily jobs bereft of any ideals or ideology. Due to the fault of Government possibly a rot has set in the administrative machinery. So also this administration is suffering from some complex, a complex in the sense as has been said in the

Upanishada, the 'Andhas', the blind men are leading the blind. Sir, the people in the administration in whatever line they may be are called upon to do their jobs without having any prior specialised knowledge. They are as blind as the common people, as unsuitable and untrained for the job as the others, and yet they are supposed to be the advisers of the Government. What do we see? An I.A.S. officer enters the Service as an Assistant Commissioner. In this post he is not to labour very hard for a long time so as to gather knowledge and experience. He need only wait for two years or so before he becomes the Deputy Commissioner. In the meantime he becomes an A.D.M. or some such officer. Then he becomes a Secretary. If such a man is to manage the entire Revenue Department, for example, of the State he is not likely to have a comprehensive view of the revenue problems of the State. Before he gets himself fully acquainted with the job, before he becomes conversant with the problems, he is again transferred to another department, say the Agriculture Department as its Secretary. Then he will become an expert in agriculture. This is the way we are having our workers to-day. To get out of this rot what is the way out? In order to get out

of this not far-reaching reforms of the administrative machinery will have to be carried out, and this can be done only after a thorough probe and thorough examination of the economy which is involved in the administration. To do this I hope and believe the Government will apply its best intention and the best of their knowledge. I would request the Government to think over this matter seriously whether that time has come and whether like that all-India body, we should also form a Committee or Commission to examine the different aspects of the administration. To suggest curtailment of the expenditure and to suggest improvement and efficiency of the administration, to suggest measures which may be taken to make this General Administration organisation efficient and at the same time to make it imbued with some spart of ideology. (Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—One Committee was constituted by the Government in 1962 but so far without any result.) In 1962 I had the misfortune of being outside this House, but whatever that may be, if such a committee was constituted it is good idea. (Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy, Minister Finance—Some Members lost in the elections and they have gone out.) Therefore I suggest

if that idea is there, it is indeed a good idea, and it should be revived and through examination should be made where and how to improve things. Then I want to point out one thing and this is regarding the goal of the administration. This administration not only in Assam but also in the whole of India is without a goal. Why ? because we have not been able to convince the steel frame so far as the problems aimed at the amelioration of the condition of the poor people are concerned. Sir, we have taken in hand to tackle so many problems with a view to improve the condition of the country. But these problems have foundered on the rock of implementation.

If the implementation could not be made efficient the programmes have no meaning. These are not worthy the paper on which they are written. Therefore I would suggest that it should be the endeavour from all of us, from all sides of the house to see that some ideology is followed by the administrative set up. What that ideology can be ? That ideology could be to do good to common people and that means in other words a socialistic society. Whatever we may aim at, we should do it efficiently and immediately. The other day one young man returned from Russia came to the Chief Minister with me. The Chief Minister asked him about the crimes in Russia. He said the urge for crimes is not localised in

nations or territory; they are in the mankind. If you make the laws such that by killing a man one has to go to jail for 3 or 4 years he will kill 3 people and then go to jail. I myself will kill. Because the people think that by shooting a man if you stand the risk of being hanged he does not kill a man. When he was asked about the administration there he said that it was very efficient. Because they are well paid there and at the same time the work expected of them is taken out of them without fail and there is no provision for appeal, there is no provision for notice and the whole work assigned to them must be accomplished otherwise they have got no future. Here also we pay some people and we do not pay some people but we do not see to the realisation of work from them and the work done by the people is not assessed. There is no system in our country. It has to be assessed that the money paid should be realised in terms of work otherwise we would be squandering away the people's money. We do not have the right to do so. We do not have the right to spend the 80% of the people's money in feeding about 10% of the people depriving 90% of the people of their revenue and giving them in return 20% and some part of this 20% in the process of implementation. Therefore I should suggest that both sides of the House instead of blaming and bickering against one another, finding faults

with each other, we should put our heads together and see how things can be improved. If necessary some drastic action is to be taken, that has to be taken. it has been stated in the Upanishada that nothing can be achieved by the weaker people. We shall have to be very strong and whatever is decided has to be implemented without having fear or favour and in good programmes like these, I hope the Opposition will always co-operate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker- We have got also two other cut Motions and the Minister will have to speak at least for 20 minutes or so. There may be a claim for division. Therefore Mr. Sarma may speak for 10 minutes (a voice from the Opposition : 5 minutes will do). All right, it will be to your advantage to speak something on other Motions also. Let Mr. Sarma speak for 5 minutes and conclude.

Sri Kamini Sarma : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই কাটমচন'টো সমর্থন কৰি কও যে- আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসনিক যন্ত্ৰটোৰ একেবাৰে বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে ৰাজধানীখন ভৈয়ামত বিচাৰে; কিন্তু প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাই সেই জনমত মানি নলয়। জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় অফিচবিলাক ভৈয়ামলৈ স্থানান্তৰ কেতিয়াবাই কৰিব লাগিছিল; কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও ইয়াতে ৰাখি আছে। গতিকে প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ যে বিশৃঙ্খল হৈ অচল অবস্থাপ্ৰাপ্ত হৈছে সেইটো জনসাধাৰণে বুজি পাইছে; চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত

বাইজৰ আস্থা নাই। তাৰ পিচত কামৰূপ জিলাখন এখন জনবহুল জিলা। ইয়াক প্ৰশাসনিক সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে দুভাগ কৰি উত্তৰ কামৰূপ আৰু দক্ষিণ কামৰূপ কৰিব লাগে। উত্তৰ কামৰূপ খন দীঘলীয়া জিলা হ'ব আৰু ভূটানৰ লগত ইয়াৰ সন্ধান আছে- আৰু বড়িয়া কলৈ এটি চাবদিভিজন কৰিব লাগে।

(জিলা নে মহকুমা কৰিব লাগে)

ইয়াত মিলিটেৰী 'ইনষ্টলেচন' আছে- আৰু ভূটানৰ লগত ইয়াৰ পৰা যোগাযোগ আছে। খাদ্য সম্ভাৰ আদিও সেই ফালে পাব হৈ যায়- অটৰ্কিতে। নানাবকম মানুহ দুহুহৰো যথেষ্ট সমাগম হয়। বড়িয়াত চাবদিভিজন কৰি- ইয়াত প্ৰশাসনিক যন্ত্ৰ ভালকৈ চলাব লাগে। বাইজে ইয়াত বহু দিনৰ পৰা চাৰট্ৰেজাৰী আৰু ষ্টেত বেঙ্ক মেজিষ্ট্ৰেট সহ বিচাৰি আহিছো অতি সোনকালে ইয়াক কাৰ্য্য কৰীকৰিব লাগে। নলবাৰী চাব- দিভিজন হোৱাৰ আগতে দেৱানি মকদ্দমা বিলাক ইয়াত চলোৱা হৈছিল- কিন্তু নলবাৰীত চাবদিভিজন হোৱাৰ পিচত- সেইবিলাক গুৱাহাটীলৈ ট্ৰানচফাৰ হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ অনুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। অতি সোনকালে বড়িয়া চাৰ্কেলৰ দেৱানী মকদ্দমাৰ নথি পত্ৰ গুৱাহাটীলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত হ'ব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত, ভেলামাৰী স্কুল খনৰ সম্পৰ্কত মই আগতেও কৈ আহিছো যে এই স্কুল নোহোৱাকৈয়ে হোৱা কৰি আছে- দৰ্শনা নোলোৱাই লৈ আছে। ইয়াতো শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বিশৃঙ্খলতা ধৰা পৰিছে। অতি দুখৰ কথা এবছৰ ধৰি ইয়াত বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। সেইদৰে গুৱাহাটী, কৰিমগঞ্জত যি ঘটনা হৈ গল সকলোতে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিশৃঙ্খল ঘটিছে। প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ ব্যৰ্থতা আমি দেখিছো। আনহাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত I.A.S কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসংখ্যানুপাতে ইমান বিলাক I.A.S. কৰ্মচাৰীৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। ইমানবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী থকা সত্ত্বেও বাইজৰ প্ৰান আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ নিৰাপত্তা নোহোৱা হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ

চৰম ব্যৰ্থতাই দেখা দিছে। তাৰলগতে এই কথাও কব খুজিছো যে যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা এম, ই, স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলে দৰ্শনা পোৱা নাই— চৰকাৰৰ খবৰো নাই। বঙিয়াৰ D.I. জন বদলি হল; তাৰ ঠাইত নতুন D.I. এতিয়াও যোৱা নাই; এই বিলাক বিশৃঙ্খল ঘটিছে— চৰকাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ কোনো উপায় নোহোৱা হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে ৰাজধানীখন গুৱাহাটীলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে।

(Mr. Speaker occupied the chair at 4.01 P.M)

Shri Kamakhya prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this notice of demand a very fundamental nature of discussion has taken place and I fully associate myself with the feelings of the Hon.Members regarding the points raised by them. Many departments were brought in, Industry, Finance, Co-operatives etc. and narrowing down the expenditure from top to bottom. Hon.Members have given many suggestions how to curtail the expenditures. Now, the questions of re-organising the general administration. The Govt. of Assam has set up a Committee to look after the administration. The Administrative Reforms Committee which had been set up, reported and these reports are in the process of implementation. No discussion on these points had been made. I hope, Sri Phoni Bora will agree with me that this Govt. has inherited the administrative system from the British people. It is true that we could not write on clean slate. If it was possible considering the volume of works

and the policy adopted, we would have done that. We were looking forward when the opposition i.e. the leftist came into power to see how they transform the administration. The Opposition Govt. also could not do this. One Chief Minister who tried very hard to reduce the number of officers in different departments was the Chief Minister, U.P. Shri Charan Sing wanted to reduce the number of employees but his colleagues opposed. The Chief Minister wanted to retrench many employees but could not due to opposition from his colleagues.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, the question is regarding the arrests of Govt. Employees Association leaders and putting them in jail and the point regarding the release of these Govt. Employees Association persons.

Mr. Speaker :— He has submitted ten points and out of these ten points one point is this, if I remember correctly.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— That is more relevant for discussion. Chief Minister of U. P. tried to reduce the number of employees by raising it in the National Development Council. The Chief Minister of U. P. could not reduce the number of officers because the opposition did not support him. The Hon. Members will appreciate and suggest how to reduce the number of officers in the top or below.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Sir, the question is, we are spending a lot in establishment of officers but the outcome is nil in comparison to the establishment. Our Govt. is increasing the number of high officers and opening new avenues as well. The present staff should be placed in a distributing way, all are concentrating in the Secretariat, they should be decentralised and put in a distributing way.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— Hon. Member should understand me and I probably understand his english. I was discussing the point of general reduction in administration. I agree hundred percent with the opposition members that we should reduce the number of officers from top to bottom because the expenditure should be reduced but how to reduce. The hon. Members are aware that 80 percent of the actual income of the Assam Govt. is spent on salary alone. If we take total income including subventions, then one-third will be for the staff salaries. Therefore staff has to be reduced but the Parkinsons Law comes into operation. Whenever, I want the department to have a scheme in the Fourth Plan, they submit the names of officers and staffs and clerks that is the scheme, they submit, they donot submit any proposal regarding the surplus of officers and how to reduce the number of officers and instead some more persons are appointed instead of reducing the number. Govt.

is trying to minimise the expenditure and open avenues in agriculture and industries so that our State should prosper and at the same time, nobody should be thrown out of employment. Take for instance, the chaprasis can be thrown out but they are appointed and attached to the officers and when the officer is thrown out, automatically the chaprasis will go and similarly regarding the clerks.

Therefore, integration of the services is such that if you tell me how many officers, I can tell how many clerks, how many chaprasis and so on. Therefore, they are not disintegrated. Therefore when you think in terms of reduction of cost, you shall have to think how to reduce the cost from top to bottom. Therefore, Shri Barua is right. You must consider reduction of cost from top to bottom. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do that. Then the Reforms Commission was set up. It has given a general idea, but nowhere it suggested any reduction of cost. This Reforms Commission did not take the problem to heart with the result that instead of savings expenditures increased. When this Reforms Commission was appointed, it was found that they had given request for so many Secretaries, so many Joint Secretaries, so many Deputy Secretaries, Stenographers, which was equivalent to one big department. Now obviously a question

arose, this Reforms Commission, instead of suggesting any reduction of cost went on to increase costs. So, I say, in these matters there is no conflict between the Opposition and ourselves. We intend the same thing. But what happens? We suspect each other. The Opposition suspects us and we suspect the Opposition, and when there is such suspicion, who survives, the administration survives. Therefore, let us have a pact on this question between us. Or let us conspire together in this matter, so that we can reduce the cost.

The second point obviously is that if we want to increase the efficiency, we shall have to reduce the people in an office. If there are many people, it will be less efficient. Efficiency is in direct proportion to the requirement having matched by personnel and inefficiency is in direct proportion to the surplus staff. When I went to Japan in 1953, I saw that they have appointed some persons who had no work inside and they were asked to play volley ball outside, because inside they were cluttering up, reducing efficiency. In the office, they had nothing to do so they were sent out. It is better to allow them to play rather than to keep them in the office for nothing, because this inaction was infectuous. It infects all the rest that they should not work.

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury—Here also they go for arrow shooting.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi— Yes, here they go for arrow shooting. Therefore I was thinking that the surplus staff has to be got rid of. We had one Commission under Assam Govt. which reported that there was a surplus of 7000 staff. I have calculated that the Assam Government can be managed with 40,000 persons provided we organise modern way. Say, as in the modern system, if we have one officer, one stenographer, who is also the clerk and who does the filing work under him then you will find that replies will go in quick succession. The letters will be immediately replied. There will be no arrears and there will not be too many persons running about to look to the things, with the result that the number of persons are cut down to an extent. But we cannot do this, because under the present situation if we do that, we will have to throw men to the street. Now we cannot go in for retrenchment. Large scale retrenchment will come only when the economic condition improves. I agree in our planning some change will have to be made. That the scheme to be drawn up in terms of number of workers is not correct. Now, it is true that there are some departments which have not two hours of work per day. Some persons of the department are not working even two hours, but that department has been made permanent and whenever there is a department, there is difficulty to remove it. This is one of the problems on which it may be necessary for the Hon. Members to apply their mind.

I do not know where, I was discussing with the Chief Minister. I think it is a good idea to revive the Reforms Committee, which is now defunct. It was functioning before the last election. Now perhaps it will be worthwhile to revive it particularly on the background of the economic hardship under which we are running. It is true that some Subdivisions have been opened, like one in Mizo Hills, i.e. Pawi-Lakher. We are thinking of another in North Cachar Hills. Kamrup has been divided into two with a new Subdivision at Nalbari. There is another suggestion from Shri Sarma to have a new district in the North with capital at Rangiya. This is a most central place and lots of economic activities are going on. Immediately, I think it will not be wise to launch upon so many Subdivisions, because after all administration can be multiplied and one of the ways in which we made wrong decision about multiplying administration is the decision about the Community Development Department. Now what we see, the Community Development expenditure starts from here and by the time it reaches the Gram Sevak, in the Village nothing is left—only the salary of the Gram Sevak is left. Only the salary of the Gram Sevak trickles down to the bottom. Obviously there was some mistake and the result has been that we have not been able to get adequate returns from this planning

and this planning was also imposed from America on ourselves. As Mr. Phoni Bora will agree, the American Planning was imposed on India and it was taken, without considering the result financial or otherwise. We took it and ultimately we found that so far as development is concerned no funds trickled down to the bottom. Therefore no result has followed. So I said that administrative arrangements are not the sine qua non or desideratum. They are a means, not the end. If the end itself fails means shall not be adopted. If ends succeed means may be adopted. From that point, the question of opening of further Subdivisions should preferably stagger on to a time when financial crisis is overcome.

The question of I.A.S. has been raised. Now the question is whether I.A.S. as a service should be discontinued. One Member pointed out that as a service I.A.S. should be discontinued. There should be Provincial Service and if necessary from the Provincial Service there should be recruitment to the I.A.S.. The other suggestion, which is accepted to-day, is that so far as India is concerned, there should be a All India Service. Formerly it was confined to I.A.S., I.P.S. and IFAS and now it has been extended to Forestry, Engineering also and at one time it has been suggested for Education also.

It may be seen, Sir, that the Constitution

makers at that time were between two ideas—whether to have a federation or whether to have a Unitary form of Government for India. They brought about a compromise. So far as the States are concerned they created a federation, but so far as the services are concerned a part of the services were treated with an unitary character. The other day there was an article in the newspaper which tried to discuss whether India is Federation or Unitary. It is neither federation nor unitary as understood in the world at large. It is a curious mixture. Just after the partition of India there was a great desire to have a sort of Unitary form of Government, but the unitary form did not find favour. Ultimately federation came, but in the matter of services I.A.S. was thought as an integrating factor. Obviously people think that this should be changed and the States should be permitted to have their services, but this is such a fundamental basic question of constitution that it cannot be decided on a freak decision on 'Demands on Grants'. This shall have to be taken on an All-India basis. The second question has been that the I.A.S. services have been expanded in Assam too fast, but the Hon'ble Members forget that work has also expanded too fast. The Assam budget was a very small amount when we became independent in 1947. I think Shri Medhi will be able to tell us what was the

total budget at that time. I think it was a very small budget indeed. Now it has run to 90 crores budget. Obviously this is a tremendous phenomenal expansion.

Shri Bishnuram Medhi : The value of the rupee was very high then.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi

The value of money has gone down indeed. But the phenomenal fall occurred only in 1963. But the budgetary provisions of Assam Government from 1947- 63 also had a tremendous jump. Because of this jump the services expanded and the Government not being a merely Police state became a welfare State and took upon its shoulders a lot of public sector activities. Obviously the services expanded. But I find that the charge that the I.A.S. Officers has blocked the promotion of A.C.S. (I) is not correct because I am told that according to percentage A.C.S. gets only 18 posts whereas now in the promotion cadre there are 38 or 39 .

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

Sir, may I intervene I think the whole issue of I.A.S. has been misunderstood by the Minister. Our point is that by bringing I.A.S. Officers from outside, do Government consider, that the economic development of Assam will be accelerated when we are having sufficiently qualified able personnel of our own ? The A.C.S. people can be easily promoted to the I.A.S.

cadre to fulfil this cadre ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi

I do not agree that all the I.A.S. Officers that have come are from outside. There are I.A.S. Officers directly recruited from Assam also—quite a few of them. Secondly, the theory still continues that I.A.S. continues to be the steel-frame and the administrative services will continue to depend to a very large extent on the I.A.S.. Therefore, so long this structure of services remains no other officer short of being an I.A.S. does get that stature—that psychological strength which gives the I.A.S. Officers to implement certain decisions. Therefore, I was saying that unless we make a basic structural change in the recruitment we shall have to continue it. The question has been whether I.A.S. Officers should be recruited or not. The basic question is whether the structure of service can be changed so that every State may have its own services without depending upon the Government of India. I may give you an example:- as soon as the question of a central service for the Engineering Department came all engineers of our State wanted to have that because the conditions of services are much better there than here. Therefore, our people did want to be included there, and ultimately we had to agree. (Then proceedings went on in vernacular).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :

I am answering this question. This is a relevant question put. The total strength of I.A.S. of Assam is 117 of which 98 are direct recruitment posts; 19 are promotion posts. The cadre strength includes 22 posts under the Government of India which we have to send to Government of India; 12 posts under deputation reserve; 8 posts leave reserve; 8 posts of training reserve and 12 junior posts. This is the lay out. (Then proceeding went on in vernacular)

Mr. Speaker : I think you will take some more time. Will you continue tomorrow?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister)

I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker : You will continue tomorrow because at 4.30 we have another business. How long will you take Mr. Tripathi?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I shall take another half an hour.

Mr. Speaker : That will be a bad precedent for the mover of the motion. Then we go to item No. 3.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.—
Antinational activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Mr. Speaker—We come to the next item—Item No. 3, Mr.

Promode Gogoi ?

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi—Sir, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Industries, Assam to the news item published in the “Asom Batori” dated the 18th February, 1968 under the caption “তেল আয়োগৰ জাতীয় স্বার্থবিৰোধী কাৰ্য্যকলাপ”।

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—Sir, I have got very little to say on this calling attention to motion because the point raised in that publication relates to matters which concern the Govt. of India undertaking. Now, the Govt. of India's view is that this matter should not be discussed on the floor of the legislature as the proper forum for it is the Parliament. In spite of that, I have deputed an officer to find out and collect as much information as possible through the various officers like the S. D. O., Sibsagar. The report of the officer was received which shows that out of the Class III and Grade IV posts, however, the percentage of employment of local people appeared to be 65 per cent. Other employments are made in the headquarters. But with regard to all these matters which were raised in this publication, the Chief Minister himself convened a meeting last year where the hon. Member was also present where all these matters were thoroughly discussed. Last time, when our Petroleum Minister came to Duliajan

we have discussed all these matters in connection with this publication. So far the Govt. of India has declined to give us the information and I am sorry I cannot give any more information. But I can assure the hon. Member that necessary steps are being taken to see that the problem raised in the publication is removed as early as possible.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, this is not a new question that we have raised in this august House. We have raised this question of employment potentiality from a pretty long time—employment in the projects. We have seen that a number of employments that have been made are not given to the local youths. Therefore, as the Minister has stated that as this is a Govt. of India undertaking and that the Govt. of India has not allowed us to discuss these things. I want to know whether any step can be taken although the Govt. of India may not allow us to take any step?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—We have taken all these matters in hand. The informations are not available because the Govt. of India feels that this matter can be discussed only in the Parliament and not in the State Legislature.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—I want to know what are the steps?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries)—I have already said that the Chief Minister himself has convened a meeting in the Secretariat last year with all the Opposition Members and we have also discussed in Duliajan with Oil India Limited.

Mr. Speaker— On 29th I have organised a seminar on 'Petroleum and Natural Gas' and have invited all the officers of the Oil India, Natural Gas Commission as well as the A. O. C. I believe we will get some more information from them in that forum. But so far as the Minister is concerned, he wrote to me that he is in a difficult position to give us this information as these informations are not with because these informations cannot be given from the Govt. of India. Therefore, I asked him to place that fact before the House, and, therefore, he has done so.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত যিবোৰ উদ্যোগ অসমত স্থাপিত হৈছে সেইবোৰৰ তথ্যপাতি সম্পৰ্কে এই বিধান সভাত আলোচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। তেতিয়া আমাৰ কাৰণে বৰ অস্থবিধা আৰু বিপদজনক হ'ব। এই কথা অকল অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতহে বোধকৰোঁ হৈছে। কাৰণ বিহাৰ বিধান সভাত বাৰাউনী শোধনাগাৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰিছিল। যদি আমি এই বিধান সভাত আলোচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ তেন্তে আমাৰ মতামত একো কথাতে নেথাকিব আৰু O. N. G. C. এ দিয়া তথ্যপাতিকে আপত্তি নকৰি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ কিছুমান স্থানীয় কথা, য'ত জড়িত আছোঁ, সেইবোৰ বাদ পৰি যাব। ধৰক মাটি অধিকগ্ৰহণ কৰা ৫ বছৰ হ'ল কিন্তু ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াই নাই। এইবোৰ

কথা আমি সংসদতো উত্থাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰো আৰু বিধান সভাতো যদি আলোচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰি তেনেহলে সমাধান হ'ব কেনেকৈ? এই উদ্যোগবোৰ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ যদি সেই মনোভাব লয় তেনেহ'লে আমাৰ যিবোৰ অধিকাৰ আছে তাত হাত দিয়া হৈছে বা দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma :—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ উদ্যোগ সম্পৰ্কে জানিব খুজিলে সংসদৰ পৰাই জানিব পাৰে। কাৰণ সংসদত অসমৰ সদস্য আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে উত্থাপন কৰি সকলো কথা জানিব পাৰে। ২নং কথাটো বিচাৰ বিধান সভাত বাৰাউনী শোধনাগাৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা যদি হয় তেনেহলে আমিও পাবো। সেই সম্পৰ্কে আমি তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি চাওঁ আৰু যদি পাৰি তেনেহলে details আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰিম আপুনিও যদি অনুমতি দিয়ে।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :—এই সদনতে O.N.G.C. সম্পৰ্কে এটা প্ৰশ্ন দিছিলো। কেইমাহমানৰ আগতে যদি অসম চৰকাৰে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰিছিল আজি নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? যদি নিদিয়ৈ তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় বুজিব লাগিব ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কিবা আছে।

Shri Biswadev Sarma :—ইয়াৰ যিবোৰ নিয়োগবোৰে সেই সম্পৰ্কে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰিম কিন্তু Headquarter ত নিয়োগ কৰা সম্পৰ্কে উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰিম।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় O.N.G.C. আৰু অন্যান্য Public sector উদ্যোগ সম্পৰ্কে আমি বহুত কথা জানিবৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে, কাৰণ আমাৰ যুৱকসকলে agitate কৰিছে যে এই উদ্যোগ বিলাকত স্থানীয় লোকক চাকৰী ক্ষেত্ৰত বঞ্চিত কৰিছে। যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ নিদিয়ৈ তেনেহলে আপোনিয়েই এটা এনে ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে যাতে আপোনাৰ যোগেদি আমি ৰাইজৰ আঁল কথাবোৰ জনাব পাৰো।

Mr. Speaker :—এই বিষয়ে ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব। যদি বিহাৰত আলোচনা কৰিছে তেনেহলে আমাৰ ইয়াত কৰিবলৈ নিদিয়া-
তোৰ কাৰণ নাই বুলি উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীয়েই কৈছে। এই এই বিষয়ে
বিচাৰ কৰিম ruling দিলে ভাল নহব।

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Accounts :

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State Parliamentary Affairs) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that
“This Assembly do elect seven Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from 1st April, 1968”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved I put the main question that
“This Assembly do elect seven Members in accordance with the provision of Rule 242 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts to function from 1st April, 1968”

(The motion was adopted)

The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary.

Motion for Election to the Committee Estimates :

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State Parliamentary Affairs) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that
“This Assembly do elect ten Members in accordance

with the provisions of Rule 244 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Estimates to function from 1st April, 1968”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved the question is that “This Assembly do elect ten Members in accordance with the provisions of Rule 244 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on Estimates to function from 1st April, 1968”.

(The motion was adopted)

The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary.

Motion for Election to the Assam Road Communication Board :

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar (Minister of Sate, P.W.D.) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that “This Assembly do elect four Members from amongst its Members to the Assam Road Communication Board, one representing each from the Subdivision of Lungleh, Tura, Jowai and Shillog and that the Members do hold office for the life-time of this Assembly”.-

(The motion was adopted)

The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1968.

Shillong
The 18 March, 1968.

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.