DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 12th December, 2006

The House met at 9.00 A.M. of the clock in the Assembly Chamber at Dispur with Shri Tanka Bahadur Rai, Speaker in the Chair.

STARRED

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(TO WHICH ORAL REPLIES WERE GIVEN)

Mr. Speaker : Starred question No. 21, Hon'ble Member, Dr. Alaka Sarma.

Sub : Construction of Fencing.

Dr. Aloka Sarma asked :

* 21. Will the Minister of Assam Accord be plased to state :

a) What percentage of Indo-Bangladesh Border is yet to be covered by barbed wire fencing ?

b) By what period, the work of construction of barbed wire fencing is expected to be completed ?

c) What was the outcome of the latest round of tripartite talks with AASU ?

d) What is the progress in implementing the decisions taken at the talks ? (please give details, clause by clause)

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman (Minister, Implementation of Assam Accord Department) : replied :

a) 17.80% of border length under the Assam PWD is yet to be covered by barbed wire fencing.

b) March 2007.

c) Minutes of the latest Tripartite Meeting held on 29-7-2006 at Guwahati between the Government of India, Government of Assam and AASU are enclosed at Annexure-I. (See Annexure-I)

d) The Clause-wise progress in implementing the decisions taken in the latest round of tripartite talks on 29-7-2006 is indicated below :

Clause 5.2

Preliminary works for updation of NRC 1951 have started from 1-9-2005. The scanning of Electoral Rolls in the verge of completion and the work of data entry has been outsourced to AMTRON. The Government of India has provided Rs. 102 Lakhs for puchase of computers and has given 'in principle' approval for Rs. 200 lakhs for data entry works. To ensure that the updated NRC has a sound legal basis, reference has been made to the Goverment of India and their respose is waited.

Clause 6

The Government of Assam has constituted a 'Committee of Ministers' to examine all issues relating to the implementation of the clause 6 of the Assam Accord including the definition of 'Assamese people'. This

Comittee held its first meeting on 13-11-2006.

Clause 7

i) The matter regarding increase of the allocation form Rs. 81 crores to Rs. 288 crores for flood control in Assam has been taken up with the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India on 19-8-2006 and their response is awaited.

ii) The North East Water Resources Authority (NEWRA) is yet to be constituted.

iii) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has been requested on 1-11-2006 to arrange a top-level bankers meeting in Assam for considering ways and means to improve the C/D Ratio in Assam with special reference to self-employment schemes. They have requested the Banking Division, Ministry of Finance, Governmet of India to arrange a top-Level Bankers meeting in Assam.

iv) Dr. Jayanta Madhav has been appointed on 31-10-2006 as advisor to the Chief Minister, Assam for Employment Generation Programme and the process of constitution of a Registered Society to implement the Employment Generation Programme on a Mission Mode is under process. AASU has been requested to give a copy of its report on employment generation.

v) The Government of Assam has decided to constitute a Committee to examine the legal aspects regarding reservation of posts in Grade 'C' and 'D' in all offices

of Government of India and Central Public Sector Undertakings located in Assam.

vi) For the purpose of developing human resources required for downstream industries of the Gas Craker Project a course of Plastic Processing Trade has been introduced in ITI Jorhat and Dibrugarh.

vii) The Government of India vide their letter dated 20-11-2006 have informed that necessary funds for engagement of consultants for preparation of DPR etc, for the revival of the Ashok Paper Mill would be provided. Sanction of funds from the Government of India is awaited. The matter of payment of past salaries to employee of APM in under examination.

viii) As no provision has been made in the budget of the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for the construction of the Bogibeel Bridge so far, a request has been made on 16-11-2006 by the Minister, Transport Department, Government of Assam to the Union Minister for Shipping, Road Transport & Highwas for provisionof sufficient funds during the current year to expedite the implementation of the Project.

ix) Chief Minister, Assam has on 28-11-2006 requested the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Human Resource Development for establishment of an Indian Institute of Science Education and Research in Assam during 2007.

x) The Planning Commission has in principle approved

a proposal at an estimate cost of Rs. 119.95 crores of the government of Assam for upgradationof the Gauhati Medical College & Hospital as a Super Speciality Hospital at the level of AIIMS. New Delhi. The Mission Steering Group of the National Rural Health Mission under The Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare has also approved the proposal in its meeting on 22-6-2006.

Clause 9.1

The Government of Assam has already submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for sanction of two IR Battalions for manning the second line of defence. Their sanction is awaited.

Clause 9.2

The position regarding fencing and construction of roads by Assam PWD along the Assam portion of the Indo-Bangladesh border is given phase-wise in the table below :

Phase I-Roads	Phase I-Fencing
Sanctioned – 153.133 kms	Sanctioned – 150.553 kms
Completed – 145.748 kms	Completed – 144.300 kms
In progress – 3.585 kms	Land Dispurt – 2.874 kms
Not required – 3,800 kms	Not required – 3,380 kms

Phase II-Roads		Phase II-Fencing	
Total – 77.500 kms		Total –71.500 kms	
Sanctioned – 53.625 kms		Sanctioned – 32.682 kms	
Completed –	36.454 kms	Completed –	6.307 kms
In progress – 14.425 kms		In progress – 23.881 kms	
Land yet to be Acquired	2,359 kms	Land yet to be Acquired	2,359 kms

Clause 14

Government of Assam has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 4-11-2006 for providing an additional sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs to each nest of kin of martyrs of the Assam agitation so that the tatal ex-gratia increases from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 2.00 lakhs the matter is presently under examination of the Government of India.

* ড° অলকা শর্মা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাংলাদেশৰ আন্তর্জাতিক বোর্ডাৰত ৰাস্তাৰ কাষে কাষে ফ্লাড লাইট দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল এই সংক্রান্তত চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে? আনহাতে, ক্লজ ফৰটিন বিত পুনঃসংস্থাপন দিয়াৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান পৰিয়ালক পুনঃসংস্থাপন দিলে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে? যদি দিয়া নাই কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত দিব জনাব। ক্লজ ৭ত ইকনোমিক ডেভেলপমেণ্টৰ কথা আছে অর্থাৎ এম্পলয়মেণ্ট জেনেৰেচন। ৩১-১০-২০০৬ তাৰিখে জয়ন্ত মাধৱৰ নেতৃত্বত যি কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিছিল তেওঁ প্রতিবেদন দিছে তাক কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত কার্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব তাৰ এটা টাইম ফ্রেম

* Speech not corrected

কৰি দিব নে?

* **ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ফ্লাড লাইটৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, পুনঃসংস্থাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি বহুত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছো আমি আছুৰ লগতো আলোচনা কৰিছো বাকী কামখিনিৰ কাৰণেও আমি অধিক যত্ন লৈছো। জয়ন্ত মাধৱে দিয়া প্ৰতিবেদনৰ ওপৰত বৰ্তমান পৰীক্ষা নিৰীক্ষা চলি আছে। সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

* **শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটা কথাৰ স্পষ্টিকৰণ বিচাৰিছো এই প্ৰশ্নটো অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। আমি যেতিয়া সদনত এটা প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰো তাক গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে ৰাইজৰ স্বাৰ্থত প্ৰশ্ন কৰো আৰু মন্ত্ৰীসকলেও যেতিয়া উত্তৰ দিয়ে তেওঁলোকে তথ্যপাতিৰ ভিত্তিত গুৰুত্ব বুজিয়ে উত্তৰ দিয়া বুলি ভাবো। ইন্দো-বাংলাদেশ বোৰ্ডাৰ সংক্ৰান্তত যোৱা ২৬ জুলাই তাৰিখে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী প্ৰণৱ কলিতাৰ এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অসমৰ মাটি বাংলাদেশৰ বেদখলত আছে বুলি তথ্য সহকাৰে কৈছিল কিন্তু তাৰ পাছত সদনৰ নেতা মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বাংলাদেশে অসমৰ মাটি বেদখল কৰা নাই বুলি কৈছে। গতিকে কোনটো সত্য সদনত কোৱা কথাটো সত্য নে বাহিৰত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কোৱা কথাটো সত্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে?

* **শ্ৰী ভৰত চন্দ্ৰ নৰহ (সংসদী পৰিক্ৰমা মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ** এইটো এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ লগত ৰিলেটেড নহয়।

* **শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সদনক বিপথে পৰিচালনা কৰিছে। (কেবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'ব উঠে, হুলস্থুল, একো শুনা নাযায়)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ এইটো প্ৰশ্নটোৰ লগত ৰিলেটেড নহয়।

* **শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** কিয় ৰিলেটেড নহ'ব, যিখিনি ঠাইত বেদখল হৈছে তাত ফেন্সিং কেনেকৈ দিব, ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনক বিপথে পৰিচালনা কৰিছে।

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* Speech not corrected

(বিৰাট হাহাকাৰ একো শুনা নাযায়)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ প্রশ্নটোত বাংলাদেশে বেদখল কৰা মাটিৰ কথা নাই।

* **ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** এইটো এটা জটিল সমস্যা, এই ক্ষেত্রত আমি আপোনালোকৰো সহযোগিতা কামনা কৰিছো।

* **শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** বাংলাদেশে মাটি বেদখল কৰা সঁচা নে মিছা?

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** এইটো ৰিলেটেড কথা যিখিনি টাইত বেদখল হৈছে তাত ফেন্সিং কেনেকৈ দিব, ফেন্সিং নহ'লে ফ্লাড নাইটৰ প্রশ্ন নাহে, ইয়াৰ একেবাৰে প্রশ্নটোৰ লগত সম্পর্ক আছে। (বিৰাট হাহাকাৰ)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ The Question is – What percentage of India-Bangladesh Border is yet to be completed and reply is 17.80% of work is yet to be completed. ইয়াত শতকৰা হাৰৰ কথা কৈছে, মাটি বেদখলৰ কথা নাই।

Mr. Speaker : Please raise Supplementary. ইয়াত খালি পার্চেন্টেজৰ কথাটো কৈছে। কাৰ মাটি দখল কৰিছে এইবিলাক কথা হোৱা নাই।

(সদনত একেলগে কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'বলৈ থিয় হেৱাত হুলস্থূল)

* **শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** চাৰ, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে বাংলাদেশে আমাৰ মাটি দখল কৰাটো সঁচা। তাত গুলিয়াগুলীত মানুহ মৰিছিল।

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (সংসদীয় পৰিক্রমা মন্ত্রী) ঃ পইণ্ট অব অর্ডাৰ চাৰ, আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে মাটি দখল কৰাৰ বিষয়ে যিটো এনচাৰ দিছিল আৰু সেই সম্পর্কত মাননীয় সদস্য বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো পৰিপূৰক প্রশ্ন সুধিছে সেই সম্পর্কত মই ৰুল ৪৯ৰ কথাটো ক'ব বিচাৰিছো। যদি আপুনি এইটো বিষয়ে ইলাবোৰেটলি জানিব খোজে তেতিয়াহ'লে

আপুনি ৰুল ৪৯ত আলোচনা কৰিলে ৩০ মিনিটমান সময় পাব। এতিয়া ৰুল ৩০ চলি আছে। ৰুল ৩০ত এই সুবিধাটো নাই। ৰুল ৪৯ত হে এই সুবিধাটো আছে।

* শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ চাৰ, এইটো ৰিলিভেন্ট পৰিপূৰ্বক প্রশ্ন।

Mr. Speaker : No, I will not allow.

* শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ চাৰ ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে পলায়নবাদী মনোভাব লৈছে।

* শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (সংসদী পৰিক্রমা মন্ত্রী) ঃ চাৰ, পলায়নবাদী মনোভাব লোৱা নাই।

* শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ চাৰ, মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই অশুদ্ধ বিবৃতি দিছে। সদনক বিপথে পৰিচালিত কৰিছে।

* শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (সংসদী পৰিক্রমা মন্ত্রী) ঃ আপুনি উত্তেজিত হৈ জোৰ দি ক'লেই নহয়।

* শ্রী ৰাণা গোস্বামী ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিধায়কসকলক আপুনি ট্রেইনিং দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।

(একেলগে কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'বলৈ থিয় হোৱাত সদনত হুলস্থূল)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ I have received letter for orientation training.

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (মন্ত্রী) ঃ চাৰ, ট্রেইনিং দিয়া কথাটো আন পার্লিয়ামেণ্টাৰী নহয়।

(সদনত একেলগে কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'বলৈ থিয় হোৱাত হুলস্থূল)

* ডাঃ কমলা কলিতা ঃ চাৰ, কার্যবিৱৰণীৰ পৰা ট্রেইনিং দিয়া শব্দটো এক্সপাঞ্জ কৰা হৈছে নে নাই সেইটো লাগে।

(সদনত একেলগে কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'বলৈ থিয় হোৱাত হুলস্থূল)

* ড° হিমন্ত বিশ্ব শর্মা (মন্ত্রী) ঃ আমাৰ জ্যেষ্ঠ সদস্য, দ্রুপদ বৰগোহাঁই ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ আছে তেখেতক সন্মান কৰিব লাগে।

* ডাঃ কমলা কলিতা ঃ চাৰ, প্রচিডিংছৰ পৰা ট্রেইনিং দিয়া কথাটো এক্সপাঞ্জ কৰা হৈছে নে নাই?

* **শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ** চাৰ, অপোজিচনৰ মেম্বাৰসকলক ট্রেইনিং দিয়াৰ যিটো কথা কৈছে সেইটো উইথড্র কৰিব লাগে।

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** চাৰ, পৰিপূৰক প্রশ্ন কৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্রত তেখেতে যিটো ট্রেইনিং লোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো উঠাই ল'ব লাগে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ পার্লিয়ামেণ্টতো সকলোকে অৰিয়েণ্টেল কোর্চ কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে।

(সদনত একেলগে কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'বলৈ থিয় হোৱাত হুলস্থূল)

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** চাৰ, ট্রেইনিং দিব লাগে বুলি উপলুঙা কৰিব সেইটো কেতিয়াও নহ'ব।

* **শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (সংসদী পৰিক্রমা মন্ত্রী) ঃ** চাৰ, ট্রেইনিংটো আনপার্লিয়ামেণ্টৰী ৰার্ড নহয়।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ I have already asked to raise supplementary question.

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** চাৰ, পৰিপূৰক প্রশ্ন কৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাক ট্রেইনিং দিব। বাংলাদেশে মাটি দখল কৰিছে আৰু সেই কথাটো সুধিলে কাৰণেই ট্রেইনিং দিব নেকি?

(সদনত একেলগে কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্যই ক'বলৈ থিয় হোৱাত হুলস্থূল)

* **শ্রী ৰকিবুল হুছেইন (বন মন্ত্রী) ঃ** চাৰ, ইমান জোৰে কথা ক'ব নেলাগে। সেই কাৰণে ট্রেইনিং দিয়াৰ প্রয়োজন আছে।

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** চাৰ, পৰিপূৰক প্রশ্ন কৰিলেই ট্রেইনিং ল'ব লাগিব নেকি?

* **শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপুনি যিটো কথা কৈছে সেইটোত মই একমত। কিন্তু যেতিয়া চাপলিমেণ্টাৰী কুৰেশ্চন কৰিছে তেতিয়া ইনচালটিং সুৰত এই কথাটো কৈছে। গতিকে এইটো এক্সপাঞ্জ কৰিব লাগে।

শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোটেই বিৰোধীপক্ষক নেগলেক্ট কৰিছে।

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* Speech not corrected

শ্রী দ্রুপদ বৰগোহাঁই ঃ ইয়াত চিনিয়ৰ মেম্বাৰৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে, মেম্বাৰ ইজ মেম্বাৰ। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যিটো কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো, আৰু মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা ক্লিয়েৰ হ'ব বিচাৰিছো ষষ্ঠ লজত যিখিনি কথা কোৱা হৈছে তাৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে Government of Assam has constituted of Committee of Ministers relating to the issue of clause 6 of the Assam Accord. আচলতে এইটো আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে ১৯৮৫ চনৰ অসম চুক্তিত আছিল। কিন্তু আজি পর্যন্ত অসমীয়া জনগণৰ সাংবিধানিক সুৰক্ষা প্রদান কার্যকৰী কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়টো ১৩ তাৰিখে এখন মিটিং হোৱা বুলি কৈছিল। সেয়েহে এই কথাটো স্পষ্ট কৰি দিয়াটো আমি বিচাৰিছো।

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়। অসম সাহিত্য সভা, বিভিন্ন বুদ্ধিজীৰী আৰু অন্যান্য বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিসকলৰ মতামত লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু এই ক্লজটো ইমপ্লিমেণ্ট কৰিব লাগে বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু এইটো আছুৰ লগতো আলোচনা হৈছে। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী আৰু অন্যান্য মন্ত্রীসকলক লৈ এখন চাব কমিটী বহিব আৰু সেই কমিটীত প্রশাসনিক বিষয়া, সাহিত্য সভাৰ বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বিভিন্ন সংগঠন, ছাত্র সংগঠন, বুদ্ধি জীৱীসকলক লৈ আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব। এই কমিটী হোৱাৰ পিছতে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হ'ব। তেতিয়া আমি আগবাঢ়ি যাম।

*** শ্রী দ্রুপদ বৰগোহাঁই ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সাংবিধানিক সুবিধাখিনি আগতে ৰচনা কৰা হৈছে।

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কমিটীখনত সকলোৰে লগত আলোচনা হোৱাৰ পিছত যিটো পৰামর্শ দিব সেইটোৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়ে আমি কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰক জনাম।

*** শ্রী কৰেন্দ্র বসুমতাৰী ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰত মই সন্তুষ্ট নহ'লো।

*** শ্রী কেশৰ মহন্ত ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰতবর্ষৰ প্রধানমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ সিদ্ধান্ত আছিল যে অহা ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰৰ ভিতৰত গোটেই বাউণ্ডাৰী

ফেনচিং দি শেষ কৰা হ'ব আৰু সদনত জনাইছে যে মার্চ মাহৰ ভিতৰত আদায় হ'ব। মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীৰ লগত চাব-ত্রিপাৰটিট চাব-কমিটী হোৱাৰ পিছত অসমত কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। সেইদিনা সিদ্ধান্ত সালসলনি হোৱা নাই। আজি কৈছে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্ত আসাম একর্ড সলনি কৰি ২০০৬ চনৰ ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰৰ ঠাইত ২০০৭ চনৰ ৩১ মার্চ কৰিলে। ২০০৫ চনত যিটো সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছিল আসাম একর্ড ষষ্ঠ ক্লজ ট্রিপার্টিৰ একচন বেলেগ হ'ল ২০০৫ চনটো ২০০৭ চনত কৰা হ'ব। আজি ডেৰ বছৰ কৰা নহ'ল। ১৯৯০ চনত ক্লজ ষষ্ঠ আসাম একর্ডত ত্রিপাৰটিৰ চাব-কমিটীত শিৰোমণি শর্মা আছিল। ১০ বছৰৰ পিছত ভাৰতবর্ষৰ প্রধানমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যিটো ইমপ্লিমেণ্ট কৰা কথা কৈছে সেইটো কেতিয়া কৰিব এইটো মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ জৰিয়তে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানব বিচাৰিছো।

* **ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, হয়, গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে কৈছে যে ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰৰ ভিতৰত কৰা হ'ব।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে অসম বিধান সভাত মবাইল ফোন অফ কৰি ৰাখিলে ভাল হয়।

* **ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ যিটো সংস্থাই কাম কৰিছে সেই কাম ভাল হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে কৈছে কাম কৰাত কিছু দিগদাৰি পাইছে। তেওঁলোকে কৈছে মাটি অধিগ্রহণ হৈ গৈছে পইচাও দিছে। মাটি অধিগ্রহণ কৰাৰ পিছত তাত থকা মানুহবিলাকে কৈছে আমি ক'ত যাম? আমাৰ যাবলৈ কতো ঠাই নাই। এইবাৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ পানী নাই।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৰিমগঞ্জ, কাছাৰ বর্ডাৰলৈ গৈছো। তাত গৈ জানিব পাৰিছো যে ৩১ মার্চৰ ভিতৰত হ'ব। মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীয়ে এইটো tripartite talk তাৰ পিছত আসাম একর্ডৰ কামখিনি দ্রুতগতিত চলিছে। আপোনালোকে যদি বাউণ্ডাৰী চাবলৈ যায় তেতিয়া কৰা হয়, কাম কৰিছে। আমি দেখিছো তেওঁলোকে যোৱাৰ পিছত ৩১ মার্চলৈকে অন্ততঃ লাগিব। আমি ৩১ মার্চৰ কথাটো ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰত হোৱা বুলি

কম। সঁচা কথা ক'লে আপোনালেকে আপত্তি কৰে।

* শ্রী কেশৱ মহন্ত ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে যিটো প্রস্তাৱ গ্রহণ কৰিছে আপোনাৰ নির্দেশ হ'লে আমি যাব পাৰো।

* ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মাননীয় সদ্যসগৰাকীয়ে যিটো কৈছে মোৰ আপত্তি নাই।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ আধাঘণ্টা হৈ গ'ল বাকী আৰু প্রশ্ন আছে।

* শ্রী কেশৱ মহন্ত ঃ একচন প্লেন ডেৰ বছৰ আগতে আৰম্ভ হৈছে এতিয়ালৈ কেনেধৰণে কি হৈছে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানিব দিলে ভাল হয়।

* ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ সেইটো আছুৰ লগত কথা হৈ আছে। ভাল মিলামিচাৰে আমি আগবাঢ়িছো।

* শ্রী কৰেন্দ্র বসুমতাৰী ঃ আমাৰ আসাম একর্ডত যিটো ডেফিনেচন আসামিচ পিপুলছ লোৱা হৈছে সেইটো ড্রপ হ'ব লাগে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ No, We cannot drop it. The dicision was taken in the tripartite talk.

* শ্রী কৰেন্দ্র বসুমতাৰী ঃ এচামিচ পিপুল বুলি যদি এক্ট কৰা হয় তেতিয়াহ'লে ভৱিষ্যতে আমাৰ আপত্তি আছে। যিহেতু মই বড়ো কমিনিটিৰ পৰা অহা। আজি সদনৰ জৰিয়তে আছুক অনুৰোধ কৰো সেই বিষয়টো ক্লিয়াৰ কৰিব লাগে।

* শ্রী আতাউৰ রহমান মাজারভূইঞা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার প্রশ্ন হলো যে বর্ডার ফেন্সিংয়ের বাইরে অনেক ভারতীয় জমি পরেছে এবং সেখানে অনেক লোক বসতি করছে। তাদেরে ভারতীয় এলাকায় পুনর্বাসনের চেষ্টা মন্ত্রী মহোদয় করবেন কি?

* ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ আমি চেষ্টা করবো।

Mr. Speaker : Now, starred Question No. 22, Hon'ble Member, Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita.

বিষয় ঃ ছাহাৰাক মাটি আবণ্টন।

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* Speech not corrected

শ্রী ৰমেন্দ্র নাৰায়ণ কলিতাই সুধিছে ঃ

* ২২। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) কামৰূপ জিলাৰ পামহী আৰু পূব বড়াগাঁৱত বৃহৎ উদ্যোগ প্রতিষ্ঠান ছাহাৰাক ফ্লেট নির্মাণৰ বাবে ৩৮০ বিঘা মাটি আবণ্টন দিয়া কথাটো সঁচা নে?

(খ) ছাহাৰাক ফ্লেট নির্মাণৰ বাবে দিয়া মাটিখিনি গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ অধীনত পৰে নে?

(গ) যদি পৰে, চৰকাৰী বিধি অনুযায়ী গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ মাটিত উদ্যোগ, কাৰখানা, কংক্রিটৰ অট্টালিকা আদি নির্মাণ কৰিব পাৰে নে?

(ঘ) যদি নোৱাৰে, তেনেহ'লে চৰকাৰে ফ্লেট নির্মাণৰ বাবে চাহাৰা নামৰ বৃহৎ প্রতিষ্ঠানক আবণ্টন দিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) সঁচা নহয়।

(খ) পামহী গাঁওখন গ্রীণ বেল্টত নপৰে। পূব বড়াগাঁওখনৰ একাংশ গ্রীণ বেল্টত পাৰে।

(গ) গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষৰ মাওলিক বিধি অনুসৰি বাধা নিষেধ আছে।

(ঘ) প্রশ্ন নুঠে।

শ্রী ৰমেন্দ্র নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যোৱা বিধান সভাত এই বিষয়টো মই উত্থাপন কৰিছিলো আৰু মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰিম বুলি কৈছিল প্রকৃতার্থত আমি দেখিছো তাত এখন চাইন বোর্ডহে পুতি থোৱা আছে। মানুহৰ পৰা টকা লৈছে, মাটি লৈছে, কিন্তু একো গম পোৱা নাযায় কি হৈ আছে। এইটো এটা ষড়যন্ত্র থকা বুলি অনুমান হয়। যোৱা বিধান সভাত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰিব বুলি কৈছিল গতিকে এতিয়া মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ৰিপ'র্ট জনাব নেকি?

* **ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** আমি তদন্ত কৰিছো কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে মাটিটো

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* Speech not corrected

পট্টাদাৰৰ পৰা লৈছে। পট্টাদাৰে নিয়ম অনুসৰি মাটিটো চাহাৰাক বিক্রী কৰিছে। তাত গ্রীণবেল্ট অলপ আছে কনস্টাকচনৰ সময়ত জি, এম, ডিয়ে তেওঁলোকক ৰোল বান্ধি দিব যদি ৰোল ভায়োলেট কৰে বিচাৰ হ'ব। আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা আমি পাৰমিচন দিব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ কৰিবলগীয়া একো নাই। যিহেতু একো বেআইনী হোৱা নাই আমাৰ ক'বলগীয়াও একো নাই।

শ্রী ৰমেন্দ্র নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই অঞ্চলটো জনজাতীয় খেতি-বাতি হোৱা অঞ্চল। কৃষকসকল সম্পূর্ণ কৃষিৰ লগত জড়িত হৈ আছে। বহুত দালালে জালচহীৰে চক্রান্ত কৰি মাটি বিক্রী কৰি আছে। মই যিহেতু তাৰে বিধায়ক বহুত অভিযোগ দাখিল কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণেই মই এই প্রশ্নটো বাৰে বাৰে উত্থাপন কৰি আছো। ম্যাদী মাটি বিক্রী কৰিব পাৰে সেইটো মই জানো কিন্তু খেতিৰ মাটিত অর্থাৎ গ্রীণ বেল্টত অট্টালিকা নির্মাণ কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাৰে। গতিকে মাটি কিনিলেও যিহেতু গ্রীণ বেল্টত অট্টালিকা ও ফ্লেট নির্মাণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে গতিকে উক্ত অনুস্থানক মাটিৰ ৰেজিষ্ট্রেচন দিয়া বন্ধ কৰিব নেকি?

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** গুৱাহাটীত এটা দুষ্ট চক্র থকাটো হয়। তেওঁলোকে সাধাৰণ জনসাধাৰণৰ কিছুমান অঞ্চলত আনকি চৰকাৰী মাটিও কিছুমান পট্টা লৈ পুঁজিপতিৰ হাতত দিয়ে। মাননীয় সদস্যই জানে যে পাঁচ বছৰৰ পাছতে চৰকাৰী মাটি বিক্রী কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু বর্তমান আমি দহ বছৰ কৰিছো। দহ বছৰৰ আগত কোনো চৰকাৰী মাটি বিক্রী কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এতিয়া এই চাহাৰাৰ মাটিটো আমি ডি, চি অফিচৰ পৰাও ৰিপোর্ট লৈছো। কোনো খেলিমেলি নাই সকলো আইন মতে হৈছে। মই এইটো বিচাৰ কৰিছিলো আমাৰ কোনোবা বিষয়াই পাৰমিচন দিব নলগা ঠাইত পাৰমিচন দিছে নেকি? কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে আমাৰ বিষয়াৰ কোনো ভুল নাই। সকলো আইন-মতে হৈছে। জি, এম, ডিএ কণ্ডিচনেলি দিছে। বাকী জি, এম, ডিএৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ কথা।

*** শ্রী ৰমেন্দ্র নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ঃ** তাত ১৭৫ বিঘা চৰকাৰী মাটি দিয়া হৈছে।

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* Speech not corrected

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এইটো মই বাৰে বাৰে চাইছো তাত চৰকাৰী মাটি নহয় পট্টাৰ মাটি।

শ্রী ৰমেন্দ্র নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ত হয়তো অৱগত নহ'বও পাৰে, এটা লেভেলত দুর্নীতি চলাটো সত্য। যদি মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়া এই সম্পর্কত জ্ঞাত তেন্তে এই সম্পর্কত কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছে। দুখীয়া জনজাতি লোকসকলৰ মাটিবিলাক যে জাল চহীৰে বিক্রী কৰি আছে, কিন্তু তাত এটা তদন্ত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে?

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ আপোনাৰ আৰু কিবা আছে যদি বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়ালৈ এটা নোট দিয়ক।

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** চাৰ, কোনোবাই যদি মাটিৰ মালিকসকলক ঠগিছে, বেআইনীভাৱে মাটি বিক্রী কৰি আছে, তেন্তে আমাক জনাব লাগে। আমি ব্যৱস্থা ল'ম।

শ্রী ৰমেন্দ্র নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জাল চহীৰে এই কামবিলাক যে কৰি আছে, ই এশ শতাংশই সত্য।

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** চাৰ, আপোনাৰ যদি আৰু কিবা আছে নোট এটা দিলে আমি ব্যৱস্থা ল'ম।

শ্রী অকন ৰবা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যগৰাকীয়ে যিটো প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই প্রসঙ্গত দুটা কথা মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক জনাব বিচাৰিছো। প্রত্যেকৰে মাটি বিক্রী কৰাৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। কিন্তু এই বিষয়ত চলি থকা এটা অন্যায়ৰ কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো। মোৰ সমষ্টি দিছপুৰৰ ভি আই পি বাইপাছ ৰাষ্ট্রীয় ঘাইপথৰ আশেপাশে আৰু ৰাস্তাৰ কাষতে চৰকাৰী মাটিবিলাক এলটমেণ্ট Settlement দি থকা হৈছে। যদি নীতি নিয়মৰ মাজেৰে দিছে কোনো কথা নাই। বহুতো চৰকাৰী কার্য্যালয় ভাড়া ঘৰত চলি আছে। যেতিয়া সেই কার্য্যালয়বিলাকে নিজা ঘৰ সাজি তাত অফিচ স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব বিচাৰিব তেতিয়া বহুতো মাটিৰ প্রয়োজন হ'ব। দেখা গৈছে যে চৰকাৰী মাটিবিলাক বেআইনীভাৱে কোনোবাই ২০/৩০/৪০

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* Speech not corrected

বিঘা বাঁহৰ খুঁটা পুতি বিক্রী কৰি আছে। এনেদৰে চলি থাকিলে চৰকাৰী মাটি নোহোৱা হ'ব। গতিকে মই মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যাতে চৰকাৰী মাটিবিলাক ভালধৰণেৰে নিৰীক্ষণ কৰি সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু এনেধৰণৰ অবৈধ দখল আৰু বিক্রী বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে।

* ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনালোকৰ পৰামর্শসমূহ বিবেচনা কৰিম।

* শ্রী প্রদীপ হাজৰিকা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিটো বিষয় উত্থাপন কৰা হৈছে সি অতি গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ। গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ মাটি যদি এনেদৰে বিক্রী হৈ থাকে বহুত বিপদ হ'ব। এই মাটিবিলাক সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগে। এইবিলাক কাৰণতে ইকল'জিকেল বেলেন্স নোহোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে এই এলেকাবিলাকক গ্রীণ বেল্ট হিচাপে নামাকৰণ কৰা হৈছে। যিমান সোনকালে পৰা যায় ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে।

* ড° হিমন্তবিশ্ব শর্মা (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাহিৰৰ মানুহে যাতে গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ মাটি কিনিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে আমি সজাগ। কাৰণ গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ কোনো মাটিকে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া নহয়। এই বিষয়ে মাননীয় বিধায়কসকলৰ লগত মই আলোচনা কৰিম।

(সদনত হাত চাপৰি)

শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যগৰাকীয়ে উত্থাপন কৰা বিষয়টোৰ প্রসঙ্গত মই দুটামান কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো। কোনো নীতি নিয়ম নোহোৱাকৈ মাটি বিক্রী হৈয়ে আছে। কোনো ডি, চি/এচ, ডি, চিৰ লগত যোগযোগ নকৰে, ৰাইজে আপত্তি কৰিলেও এটা চক্রই কামবোৰ কৰি আছে। ৰঙিয়া টাউনৰ ৯নং ওৱার্ডত এইদৰে চলি আছে। কেৱল ৰঙিয়াতে নহয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ যিমান সম্পত্তি আছে বেআইনীভাৱে বিক্রী কৰি আছে। গতিকে বিষয়টোৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱস্থা ল'বৰ বাবে মই মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

* ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ চাৰ, যদি তেনেকৈয়ে চলি আছে তেন্তে মোক এটা

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* Speech not corrected

নোট দিয়ক মই ব্যৱস্থা ল'ম।

Mr. Speaker : Now, Starred Question No. 23, Hon'ble Member, Shri Girindra Kumar Baruah.

বিষয় ঃ সমিতিৰ সংখ্যা।

শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱাই সুধিছে ঃ

* ২৩। মাননীয় চহৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ৰাজ্যখনত বৰ্তমান কিমানখন পৌৰ নিগম, পৌৰ সভা আৰু নগৰ সমিতি আছে?

(খ) উক্ত পৌৰ নিগম, পৌৰ সভা আৰু নগৰ সমিতিসমূহৰ বিপৰীতে প্ৰতি এলেকাত কিমান কিমান পৰিমাণৰ জনসংখ্যা আছে?

(গ) উক্ত অনুষ্ঠানসমূহৰ এলেকাৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে বিভাগৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোন কোন শিতানৰ বিপৰীতে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য আগবঢ়ায়?

(ঘ) উক্ত শিতানসমূহৰ বিপৰীতে কিমান কিমান টকা আগবঢ়ায়?

(ঙ) উল্লেখ কৰা পৌৰ নিগম, পৌৰ সভা আৰু নগৰ সমিতিসমূহত সৰ্বমুঠ কিমানজন কৰ্মচাৰী আছে?

(চ) উক্ত কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ মাহিলি দৰমহা দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব কাৰ?

(ছ) উক্ত অনুষ্ঠানসমূহে দ্বাদশ বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ সাহায্য লাভ কৰিছে নে?

(জ) যদিহে বৰ্তমানেও বিত্তীয় সাহায্য লাভ কৰা নাই, তেন্তে ইয়াৰ কাৰণসমূহ কি কি?

শ্ৰী দীনেশ প্ৰসাদ গোৱালা (চহৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ) মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) বৰ্তমান ৰাজ্যখনত এখন পৌৰ নিগম, ২৯ খন পৌৰ সভা আৰু ৫৮ খন নগৰ সমিতি আছে।

(খ) ২০০১ চনৰ লোকপিয়লৰ তথ্য মতে পৌৰ নিগম, পৌৰ সভা ও নগৰ সমিতিসমূহৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যাৰ এখন তালিকা 'ক'ত গাঠি দিয়া হৈছে। (See Annexure-II)

(গ) উক্ত অনুষ্ঠানসমূহৰ এলেকাৰ উন্নয়নৰ বিভাগীয়ভাৱে স্বল্পায়ত।

চহৰী ৰোজগাৰ যোজনা, বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ অনুদান, মটৰ পৰিবহণ কৰ অনুদান, ৰাষ্ট্রীয় বস্তি উন্নয়ন আঁচনি (NSDP), সৰু আৰু মজলীয়া চহৰ সংহত উন্নয়ন আঁচনি (IDSMT), ১০ শতাংশ Pool Fund ও Non Lapsable Central Pool Resources (NLCPR) আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে আর্থিক সাহায্য দিয়া হয়।

(ঘ) দ্বাদশ বিত্ত আয়োগৰ বাহিৰে বাকীবোৰ আঁচনিৰ ধনৰ পৰিমাণৰ নির্দিষ্ট নিৰিখ নাই।

(ঙ) এই সংক্রান্ত সঠিক তথ্যৰ সংগ্রহ কৰি থকা হৈছে।

(চ) সংশ্লিষ্ট পৌৰ নিগম, পৌৰ সভা ও নগৰ সমিতিসমূহৰ।

(ছ) এই ধনেৰে ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো অনুষ্ঠানকে সামৰি লোৱা হৈছে।

(জ) প্রশ্ন নুঠে।

*** শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত যিবিলাক পৌৰ নিগম, পৌৰ সভা, নগৰ সমিতি আছে তাত কাম কৰা কর্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহা কোনে আদায় দিয়ে। এই বিষয়টোৰ প্রতি মই মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যে বিশেষকৈ পৌৰ সভা আৰু নগৰ সমিতিবিলাকৰ কর্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহা দিওঁতে শেষ হয়, অন্য কাম কৰিব পৰা নাযায়। প্রায়বিলাক নগৰ চহৰৰ নাগৰিকে আপত্তি কৰি আহিছে যে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কিছু অনুদান দিয়া হয়। পৌৰ সভাৰ কর্মচাৰীসকলৰ এটা দাবী আছে চৰকাৰী বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ অধীনলৈ অনা হয়। তেওঁলোকে উন্নয়নৰ কাম কৰিব পাৰিব। তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰি চৰকাৰীকৰণ কৰিব পৰা যাব নেকি, আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে আবণ্টিত হোৱা বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ ধন মুকলি কৰি দিয়া হ'ল নে নাই মই মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো।

শ্রী দীনেশ প্রসাদ গোৱালা (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পৌৰসভা আৰু নগৰ সমিতিসমূহৰ অধ্যক্ষ আৰু কর্মচাৰী প্রতিনিধিবর্গৰ লগত এই বিষয়ে মোৰ আলোচনা হৈছে। বিষয়টোক লৈ আগৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগতো বহুবাৰ আলোচনা হৈছিল। কর্মচাৰীসকলৰ চাকৰি চৰকাৰীকৰণৰ প্রস্তাৱ ৩য়

* Speech not corrected

ৰাজ্যিক বিত্ত আয়োগৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে। বিত্ত আয়োগৰ প্ৰতিবেদন পোৱাৰ পিছত চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিব।

বিত্ত বিভাগে দ্বাদশ বিত্ত আয়োগৰ ৫ কোটি ৫০ লাখ টকা ২০০৫ চনৰ জুন মাহতে মোকলাই দিছে। আৰু ইতিমধ্যে কেৱল GMC তেই ১ কোটি ১৭ লাখ ৭৬ হাজাৰ টকা মোকলাই দিয়া হৈছে। অন্যান্য পৌৰ সভা আৰু নগৰ সমিতিক লৈ মুঠ ২ কোটি ৭৪ লাখ ৩ হাজাৰ টকা মোকলাই দিয়া হৈছে। বাকী থকা টকা পৰ্য্যায়ক্ৰমে মোকলাই দি থকা হৈছে।

শ্ৰী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটা কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ মিনিচিপালিটিসমূহৰ যি অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয়, পৌৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে ২০-২২ মাহ ধৰি দৰমহাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আছে। মই ভাবো আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰখনে পৌৰ সভা, টাউন কমিটি, নগৰ উন্নয়ন, আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহাৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰিব লাগে। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কথাবিলাক চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে নে নাই। পৌৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে যদি ২২ মাহ দৰমহা নাপায় তেতিয়াহ'লে কি হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে আপোনালোকে চিন্তা কৰিছেনে নাই?

*** শ্ৰী দীনেশ প্ৰসাদ গোৱালা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা-চৰ্চা কৰি আছে। পৌৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহাৰ কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

*** শ্ৰী হীৰেন দাস ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, একাদশ বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ ৭ লাখ টকাৰ হৰলুকি হোৱাৰ কথাটো মই আজি পৱিত্ৰ সদনত চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। এই বিষয়ে মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে এই ৭ লাখ টকাৰ হৰলুকি কেনেকৈ হ'ল। এই সংক্ৰান্তত দিশপুৰ থানাত এটা কেচ ৰুজু হৈ আছে। কেচ নং হ'ল ১১৮৪-০৫। এই সম্পৰ্কত মই জানিব বিচাৰিছো। এই সম্পৰ্কে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব বুলি কৈছিল যদিও ২-৩ মাহ পাৰ হৈ গ'ল কিন্তু

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* Speech not corrected

কিয় কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নহ'ল?

* **শ্ৰী কমল সিং নাৰ্জাৰী** ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে যে আমাৰ পৌৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দা-দৰমহাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিবা খৰতকীয় ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে নে নাই। আমাৰ যি পৌৰ সভা আৰু টাউন কমিটি আছে তেওঁলোকে ৰেভিনিউ কালেকশ্যন কৰি আছে, কিন্তু সেয়া যথেষ্ট নহয়। ৰেভিনিউ কালেকশ্যনৰ গোটেই পইচাখিনি পৌৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহা দিওঁতে খৰচ হয়। তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰি চৰকাৰীকৰণ কৰিলে ভাল হ'ব। আজি আকৌ পৌৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে লাষ্টগেটত ধৰ্ণা দি আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ যদি এই সমস্যাবিলাক সমাধান নকৰে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে অনিৰ্দিষ্টকাললৈ ধৰ্ণা কাৰ্য্যসূচী গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

শ্ৰী দীনেশ প্ৰসাদ গোৱালা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সম্পৰ্কত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আলোচনা-বিলোচনা চলাই আছে। যিহেতু বিষয়টো এতিয়া বিত্ত আয়োগৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে, সেয়েহে বিত্ত আয়োগৰ প্ৰতিবেদন পোৱাৰ পাছতহে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত ল'ব পাৰিব। কৰ্মচাৰী প্ৰতিনিধিবৰ্গৰ লগত ইতিমধ্যে মোৰ আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু তেখেতসকলকো বিত্ত আয়োগত আবেদন জনাবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : Now, Starred Question No. 24, Hon'ble Member, Shri Mission Ranjan Das.

Sub : Grants to cyclone victims.

Shri Mission Ranjan Das asked :

* 24. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :

(a) What were the steps taken by Government as per reply to Question No. 68 dated 11th July, 2006 for sanctioning rehabilitation grant to cyclone victims of Karimganj district during 2005 ?

(b) When the Grants will be given ?

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman (Minister, Revenue) replied :

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* Speech not corrected

(a) As per report of the Deputy Commissioner, Karimganj submitted on 2nd March, 2006, seventeen thousand three hundred eighty seven (17,387) families were affected due to cyclone and storms during March/ April, 2005. The Deputy Commissioner, Karimganj was asked to resubmit the proposal after a random checking personally as the amount involved for Rehabilitation Grant was very big for immediate consideration at that time.

(b) Steps will be taken on receipt of required report subject to availability of fund.

শ্রী মিশ্বন ৰঞ্জন দাস ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাইছে যে যোৱা মার্চ-এপ্রিল ২০০৫ ত ধুমুহাত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত পৰিয়ালৰ তালিকা কৰিমগঞ্জ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা ৰি-চাবমিট কৰাৰ কাৰণে কৈছে। জিলা উপায়ুক্তই প্রায়ে এম, এল, এ সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিছে। এই সম্পর্কে ইতিমধ্যে প্রপজেল চাবমিট কৰিছে। মই মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যদি বেছি পলম হয় তেতিয়া হ'লে বাস্তৱত কাম নহ'ব। জিলা উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা ৰিপর্ট পোৱাৰ লগে লগে যাতে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ব্যৱস্থা লয় তাৰ বাবে মই অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

*** ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি দুবাৰকৈ ৰিমেইনডাৰ দিছো। এই বিষয়ত আমি জিলা উপায়ুক্তৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰি আছো। যাতে সোনকালে ৰিপর্টটো আহে। ৰিপর্ট অহাৰ লগে লগে মই বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা ল'ম।

Hon'ble Speaker : Now, Question Hour is over.

(Starred Question Nos. 25 to 40 could not be taken up for disposal as the Question Hour was over. However, the said Questions deemed to have been laid on the table of the House with replies thereto)

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* Speech not corrected

বিষয় ঃ চৰকাৰী সাহায্য আঁচনি।

শ্রী কুশল দুৱৰীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

* ২৫। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) এই বছৰ সমগ্র অসমতে খৰাং সমস্যাই বাৰুকৈয়ে জুৰুলা কৰা কৃষকসকলক সাহায্য দিয়াৰ আঁচনি চৰকাৰে গ্রহণ কৰিছেনে?

(খ) খৰাং পীড়নৰ লগে লগে বনৰীয়া হাতীৰ বিশাল জাকে শালি খেতিৰ শস্য নষ্ট কৰা অঞ্চলসমূহৰ নাগৰিকসকললৈ চৰকাৰী সাহায্য আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰিছেনে?

(গ) যদি এনে আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰা হয়, তেন্তে ইয়াক কার্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ পুঁজি আবণ্টন আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ কেতিয়া হ'ব?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, সাহায্য দিয়াৰ আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(খ) বন বিভাগৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য অনুসৰি, এই বছৰ (২০০৬-০৭)ৰ বাবে হাতীয়ে অনিষ্ট কৰা কৃষিজাত শস্য তথা হাতীয়ে মৰা মানুহৰ নিকটাত্মীয় লোকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ বাবে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত হস্তী প্রকল্পৰ অধীনৰ আঁচনি দাখিল কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) হস্তী প্রকল্পৰ অধীনত দাখিল কৰা আঁচনিৰ বাবদ শতকৰা এশভাগ ধন অনুদান হিচাপে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা হয়। ২০০৬-০৭ বিত্তীয় বর্ষৰ বাবে এই আঁচনিৰ অধীনত ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ বাবদ পুঁজিৰ আবণ্টন পালেই ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ধন বিতৰণ কৰা হ'ব বুলি বন বিভাগৰ পৰা জানিব পৰা গৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ বনগাঁও উন্নতকৰণ।

শ্রী ৰাজু চাহুয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

* ২৬। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ডিব্রু-চৈখোৱা সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চলৰ অন্তর্গত থকা বনগাঁওসমূহৰ লোকসকলৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে?

(খ) এই ব্যৱস্থা কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত কার্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব আৰু কেনেধৰণৰ হ'ব?

(গ) এই সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চলখন দেশী বিদেশী পর্য্যটকৰ বাবে আকর্ষণীয় কৰি তুলিবলৈ হাতত কেনে পৰিকল্পনা আছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ডিব্রু-চৈখোৱা সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চলৰ অন্তর্গত লাইকা আৰু দধিয়া বনগাঁও দুখনৰ বাসিন্দাসকলক স্থানান্তৰ ক্রমে আন ঠাইত সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে উজনি অসমৰ মাওলিক আয়ুক্তই তিনিচুকীয়া জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তক অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে লৈ এখন কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিছে।

তিনিচুকীয়া জিলাৰ অন্তর্গত লাইকা বনগাঁৱৰ পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা ৭২৫ টা আৰু ডিব্রুগড় জিলাৰ অন্তর্গত দধিয়া বনগাঁৱৰ পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা ৮২৮ টা।

এই পৰিয়ালসমূহৰ সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে প্রয়োজনীয় যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ মাটি নোপোৱাত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন প্রক্রিয়াত বিলম্ব হৈছে। বর্তমান উপায়ুক্তদ্বয়ে সকলো চক্র বিষয়াকে উপযুক্ত মাটি বিচাৰবলৈ নির্দেশ দিছে। মাটি পোৱা হ'লেই এইসকল পৰিয়ালক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিব পৰা হ'ব।

(খ) এই বিষয়ে ডিব্রুগড় আৰু তিনিচুকীয়া জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তদ্বয়ে উক্ত গাঁও দুখনৰ লোকসকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি সোনকালেই সর্বসন্মত আৰু গ্রহণযোগ্য সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হৈ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কার্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব।

(গ) ডিব্রু-চৈখোৱা ৰাষ্ট্রীয় উদ্যানক পর্য্যটকৰ কাৰণে আকর্ষণীয় কৰি তুলিবৰ বাবে জৈৱ বৈচিত্র্যতা আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে দর্শন চূড়া, যন্ত্র চালিত নাওঁ, দেশীয় নাওঁ আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, লগতে কাষৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ কিছু শিক্ষিত যুৱকক 'টুৰিষ্ট গাইডৰ' প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে। তদুপৰি কার্য্যকৰী আঁচনিৰ অধীনত পর্যটক নিবাস আদি নির্মাণৰ কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ নাগ্রিজুলী বান্ধৰ আঁচনি।

শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকাই সুধিছে ঃ

* ২৭। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) নাগ্রিজুলীত পুঠিমাৰী আৰু বৰলীয়া নদীৰ মিলনত বাধা দিয়া বান আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া ৰোধৰ উদ্দেশ্যে 'নাগ্রিজুলী বান্ধ' নির্মাণ কৰিবলৈ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে কিবা পদক্ষেপ লৈছে নে?

(খ) পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ বান আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াৰ কবলৰ পৰা নাগ্রিজুলী, ৰঙিয়া চহৰ, হাজো, মুকালমুৰা আৰু বৰভাগ অঞ্চলক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ ব্রহ্মপুত্র বোর্ডে যুগুত কৰা নাগ্রিজুলী বান্ধৰ আঁচনি সম্পর্কে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰ অৱগতনে?

(গ) যদিহে অৱগত, অহা বাৰিষাৰ পূর্বে এই আঁচনিখন ৰূপায়িত কৰা হ'বনে?

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) নাগ্রিজুলী বান্ধ পুনৰ নির্মাণৰ বাবে এই বিভাগে পদক্ষেপ লৈছে।

(খ) হয়, অৱগত।

(গ) বিষয়টো ব্রহ্মপুত্র বোর্ডৰ অধীনত।

বিষয় ঃ সীমান্তৰ আঁচনি।

শ্রী পদ্ম হাজৰিকাই সুধিছে ঃ

* ২৮। মাননীয় সীমান্ত অঞ্চল উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসম অৰুণাচল সীমান্ত এলেকা উন্নয়নৰ বাবে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে কি কি আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰিছে?

(খ) এই আঁচনিসমূহ ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ কিমান ধন ব্যয় কৰিছে? (২০০২ চনৰ পৰা বর্তমানলৈ হিচাপ দাখিল কৰিব)

(গ) শোণিতপুৰ জিলাৰ ভালুকপুং আৰু চিজোছা সীমান্ত এলেকাৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে ২০০২ চনৰ পৰা বর্তমানলৈ কি কি আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণ কৰিল্লে?

(ঘ) উক্ত এলেকাৰ ৰাইজৰ স্বাস্থ্য উন্নয়নৰ আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছে?

শ্রী গৌতম ৰয় (সীমান্ত এলেকা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসম-অৰুণাচল সীমান্ত এলেকা উন্নয়নৰ বাবে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে নিম্ন লিখিত আঁচনিসমূহ গ্রহণ কৰিছে।

(১) ৰাস্তাঘাট, দলং নির্মাণ।

(২) পানীযোগান আঁচনি।

(৩) শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান নির্মাণ।

(৪) সীমান্ত নিৰীক্ষণ চকী নির্মাণ।

(৫) উন্নত স্বাস্থ্য সেৱা আঁচনি।

(খ) এই আঁচনিসমূহ ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ ধন ব্যয় কৰা হিচাপ তলত দিয়া হ'ল। (২০০২ ইং চনৰ পৰা ২০০৬ ইং চনলৈ)

২০০২-০৩	ধন আবণ্টন হোৱা নাই
২০০৩-০৪	৩১.০০ লাখ
২০০৪-০৫	৪০.৩০ ,,
২০০৫-০৬	২৯.০০ ,,

(গ) ২০০৫-০৬ চনত গামানি প্রাঃ উঃ স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রৰ নামত ৪.৫০ লাখ টকা আবণ্টিত হৈছে।

(ঘ) শোণিতপুৰ জিলাৰ অসম অৰুণাচল সীমান্ত এলেকাত জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ বাবে আৰক্ষী বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা নিম্নলিখিত পেট্রোল প'ষ্ট স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে।

(১) ভালুক পুং (২) ইটাখোলা (৩) বালিচাং (৪) তিনিসুতি।

শোণিতপুৰ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য মতে অসম অৰুণাচল সীমান্তৱর্তী এলেকাত কোনো স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র নাই। কিন্তু সময়ে সময়ে উক্ত এলেকাসমূহত অস্থায়ী স্বাস্থ্য শিবিৰ স্থাপন কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাস্থ্য সেৱা আগবঢ়োৱাৰ লগতে শিশুৰ টীকাকৰণ আৰু MCH আঁচনিৰ সেৱা আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ মাটি আবণ্টন।

শ্রী দুর্গা ভূমিজে সুধিছে ঃ

* ২৯। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ৰাজ্যৰ চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকলক চিলিং উদ্ধৃতি মাটিসমূহ আবণ্টন দিয়া হৈছেনে?

(খ) যদি হৈছে, তেন্তে জনগোষ্ঠীৰ কিমানসংখ্যক লোকে এই ভূমিৰ আবণ্টন লাভ কৰিছে?

(গ) জনগোষ্ঠীটোৰ যিসকল লোকে এতিয়াও ভূমি আবণ্টন পোৱা নাই; তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়া ভূমি পট্টন লাভ কৰিব?

(ঘ) যিসকলে ইতিমধ্যে আবণ্টন লাভ কৰিছে উক্ত মাটিসমূহ তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ দখলত আছেনে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, দিয়া হৈছে।

(খ) ৯১,৮৪০ একৰ মাটি ৯৩,১২৭ টা চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ পৰিয়ালৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) চিলিং আইনৰ ১৬ আৰু ১৭ নং দফা অনুসৰি চিলিঙত মাটি অধিগ্রহণ কৰাৰ লগে লগে সেই মাটিৰ দখলত থকা ৰায়ত ও তলতীয়া ৰায়ত তথা দখলকাৰসকলক মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। চিলিং উদ্ধৃতিৰ যিসমূহ মাটিৰ ওপৰত কোনো আদালতত গোচৰ চলি থকা নাই, সেইসমূহ মাটি ইতিমধ্যে বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে। আনহাতে, নতুনকৈ দখললৈ অহা সকলক আবণ্টন দি থকা হৈছে। এনে ভূমিহীন চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকৰ খৰতকীয়াকৈ ভূমি আবণ্টন দিবলৈ উপায়ুক্তসকলক নির্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

(ঘ) চিলিং চৰকাৰী মাটি আবণ্টন পোৱা বহুতো চাহ-জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকে তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি হস্তান্তৰ কৰাৰ পৰিপ্রেক্ষিতত চৰকাৰে ভৱিষ্যতে দহ বছৰ পর্যন্ত হস্তান্তৰ বন্ধ কৰিবৰ বাবে উপায়ুক্তসকললৈ নির্দেশ দিছে।

বিষয় ঃ বিশুদ্ধ খোৱাপানী যোগান আঁচনি।

শ্রী কেশৰ মহন্তই সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩০। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) সকলোৰে বাবে বিশুদ্ধ খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ আঁচনি আছেনে?

(খ) এই আঁচনিসমূহৰ ভিতৰত কিমান পাইপৰ পানী যোগান আঁচনি, কিমান দমকল আৰু কিমান পকা কুঁৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে?

(গ) কলিয়াবৰ বিধান সভা সমষ্টিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান নতুন আঁচনি, কিমান বিকল্প আঁচনি পুনৰ নির্মাণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে?

(ঘ) পাইপ আঁচনিয়ে সামৰি নোলোৱা অঞ্চলসমূহত কিমানটা কুঁৱা আৰু দমকলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব?

(ঙ) কলিয়াবৰৰ মেলেৰিয়া অধ্যুষিত অঞ্চলসমূহত বিশেষ অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দিয়া হৈছে নেকি? যদি হৈছে কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে?

শ্ৰী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ) মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, বৰ্তমানলৈকে সকলোৰে কাৰণে বিশুদ্ধ খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ বাবে মুঠ ৭০৬৬৯ চুৰাৰ ভিতৰত ৬৬৮৭২ টা চুৰাত সম্পূৰ্ণকৈ আৰু ৩৬৭০ টা চুৰাত আংশিকভাৱে বিভিন্ন বিশুদ্ধ খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি অহা হৈছে।

(খ) এই আঁচনিসমূহৰ ভিতৰত ৩৬৪৭টা পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি, ২০২, ১৩০ টা দমকল, ২৭২৩৭টা পকী কুঁৱাৰ যোগেদি পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে।

(গ) কলিয়াবৰ বিধান সভা সমষ্টিৰ বাবে Sub-Mission আঁচনিৰ অধীনত ৬টা নতুন পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি, ১১টা পকী কুঁৱা আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰোপৰি ৩টা পুৰণি পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি উন্নতিকৰণ আৰু ১৬৫টা নলী নাদত 'আইৰণ ৰিমোভেল প্লেণ্ট' সংলগ্ন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

(ঘ) পাইপ আঁচনিয়ে সামৰি নোলোৱা অঞ্চলসমূহ বিভাগীয় Norms অনুযায়ী কুঁৱা আৰু দমকলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

(ঙ) কলিয়াবৰৰ মেলেৰিয়া অধ্যুষিত কুঠৰী বাগৰি, বুঢ়াপাহাৰ, চেকণি, বামুণি, চিমনীবষ্টি। কেলিডেন, শালণী আদি অঞ্চলসমূহৰ ভিতৰত কুঠৰী, চেকণি, বামুণী আৰু চিমনাবস্তিত পানী যোগান আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। বুঢ়াপাহাৰ, বাগৰি আৰু কলিয়াবৰৰ অন্যান্য অঞ্চলসমূহত দমকল আৰু কুঁৱা আদিৰ দ্বাৰা পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সাহায্য/ক্ষতিপূৰণ।

ডাঃ মতিউৰ ৰহমান মণ্ডলে সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩১। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ২২ এপ্রিল '০৩ ইং তাৰিখ সন্ধিয়া প্রায় ৬ (ছয়)মান বাজত টৰনেডোত মানকাচৰ সমষ্টিৰ ভূবাকাটা, বিন্নাচাটা, পাটাঞ্জীতলা, টোকপাৰা, বালিয়াবিল, নান্দিয়া আৰু ধানুৰা অঞ্চলৰ প্রায় ৬০০ তকৈ বেছি পৰিয়াল ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হোৱাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

(খ) উক্ত ঘূৰ্ণি বতাহত মৃত্যু হোৱা ৪০ জন ব্যক্তিৰ পৰিয়ালে এতিয়ালৈকে ঘোষিত (পঞ্চাশ) হেজাৰ টকা ক্ষতিপূৰণ পোৱা নাই কিয়?

(গ) P.M.G.Y. আঁচনিৰ অধীনত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ৰাইজৰ বাবে ৩০০ আৱাসগৃহ মঞ্জুৰী হৈছিল যদিও এতিয়ালৈকে ৫০ জনৰ আৱাসগৃহ নির্মাণ হোৱা নাই কিয়?

(ঘ) উক্ত অঞ্চলত ৰাইজৰ বাবে ৬০০ আৱাসগৃহৰ মঞ্জুৰী লাভ কৰিছিল যদিও বাকী ৩০০ আৱাসগৃহ নির্মাণ নহ'ল কিয়?

(ঙ) বাকী এই ৩০০ (তিনিশ) ঘৰৰ বাবে পৰৱৰ্তী ব্যৱস্থা ল'বনে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) যোৱা ২২-৪-২০০৩ ইং তাৰিখ সন্ধিয়া প্রায় ৬-০০ মান বজাত ঘটা ঘূৰ্ণি বতাহত মানকাচাৰ সমষ্টিৰ ভূবাকাটা, বিল্লাচাটা, পাটাঞ্জীতোলা, টোকপাৰা, বালিয়াবিল, নান্দিয়া আৰু ধানুৰা অঞ্চলৰ ৬১৩টা পৰিয়াল (৬০০ নহয়) ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হোৱৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগত।

(খ) উক্ত ঘূৰ্ণি বতাহত মৃত্যু হোৱা ৩৮ জন ব্যক্তিৰ পৰিয়াললৈ (৪০ জন

নহয়) ৫০,০০০/- টকাকৈ মুঠ ৩৮×৫০,০০০=১৯,০০,০০০/- টকা আৰু ৮০ জন আঘাতপ্ৰাপ্ত ব্যক্তিক ৫,০০০/- টকাকৈ মুঠ ৮০×৫,০০০/-=৪,০০,০০০/- টকা এককালীন সাহায্য হিচাপে আৰ্থিক অনুদান আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি ৬৯৩ টা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালক (৬০০ টা নহয়) পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি ৬,০০০/- টকাকৈ মুঠ ৬৯৩×৬,০০০/- = ৪১,৫৮,০০০/- টকা পুনঃ সংস্থাপন সাহায্য হিচাবে আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে।

(গ) ৫০ জনৰ আৱাস গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ নোহোৱা সম্পৰ্কে ধুবুৰী জিলা গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন অভিকৰণ কাৰ্য্যালয়ত কোনো তথ্য নাই। তথাপিও, মাননীয় বিধায়ক মহোদয়ে প্ৰশ্নত উল্লেখ কৰা অভিযোগৰ ভিত্তিত ইতিমধ্যে মানকাচাৰ খণ্ড উন্নয়ন বিষয়াক বিষয়টোৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এটা বিতং প্ৰতিবেদন দাখিল কৰিবলৈ পঞ্চায়ত ও গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ সঞ্চালকক নিৰ্দেশ দিছে।

(ঘ) ২০০৩-০৪ বিত্তীয় বৰ্ষত P.M.G.Y. আঁচনিৰ অধীনত ৬০০ (ছয়শ) ঘৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰী দিছিল যদিও তাৰ ভিতৰত ৩০০ (তিনিশ) ঘৰ মানকাচাৰৰ ঘূৰ্ণি বতাহত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালৰ ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে নিৰ্ধাৰিত আছিল। সেই মতে ৩০০ (তিনিশ) ঘৰ ঘূৰ্ণি বতাহত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালৰ আৰু বাকী ৩০০ (তিনিশ) ঘৰ জিলাখনৰ বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন খণ্ড এলেকাৰ P.M.G.Y. আঁচনিৰ নীতি নিৰ্দেশনা মতে দৰিদ্ৰ সীমা ৰেখাৰ তলৰ পৰিয়ালৰ বাবে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা হৈছিল বুলি পঞ্চায়ত ও গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সঞ্চালকে জনাইছে।

(ঙ) ঘূৰ্ণি বতাহত বাসগৃহ নষ্ট হোৱা সমূহ পৰিয়াললৈ ৬,০০০/- টকাকৈ পুনঃ সংস্থাপন মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছে।

Sub : Multipurpose Drainage Project.

Dr. Rumi Nath asked :

* 32. Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) What is the present position of multipurpose Harong drainage project scheme in Borkhola and Katigorah

Constituency ?

(b) When the Brahmaputra Board will be able to complete the assigned task ?

(c) Why the Brahmaputra Board could not be able to complete teh assigned task of Harong drainage scheme within the stipulated period ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) replied :

(a) The Kinnarkhal Sluice is completed. The Kakrakhal sluice of the scheme is 93% completed. Balance work is likely to be completed by March/2007. The embankments has been completed and handed over to A.P.W.D. on 5.5.2005. The resectioning of Kinnarkhal and old Harang Chanal has been completed. The opening of embankment has been completed. The construction of Road-Cum-embankment from Kakrakhal to Gumra has been 30% completed.

(b) By March/07.

(c) This scheme initially was sanctioned for Rs. 10.81 Crs. Later on due to the soil condition. The design of the sluice had to be revised by C.W.C. This resulted in increased quantum of work as well as cost increase to Rs. 30.49 Crs.

Sub : Functioning of the Water Resource Dev. at Sonai.

Shri Kutub Ahmed Mazumder asked :

* 33. Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Sonai Sub-Division of Water Resource Department is functioning ?

(b) If it is functioning where are the office works done ?

(c) What has happened to the abandoned office at Sonai ?

(d) What funds were alloted to this Sub-Division during the last ten years particularly during the current year and last year ?

(e) Whether the Govt. knows that there are more than three major breaches and countless minor breaches from the dyke along Sonai river starting from Ganganagar to Amjurghat ?

(f) How many S.D.O.'s or AEE's of Sonai Water Resource Sub-Division were posted and transferred during that last 6 years ?

(g) Several hundred bighas of land are inundated due to the damage of Hatikhal Culvert ? What steps are being taken to protect the land ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) replied :

(a) Yes.

(b) Office works of Sonai W.R. Sub-Division is functioning at Sonai.

(c) The Office building is not abandoned.

(d) The total fund alloted during last ten years (Excluding the current year i.e. 2006-07) is Rs. 129.27 (L) and current year (2006-07) is Rs. 57.00 (L) as per Annexure I & II respectively. (See Annexure-III)

(e) Yes, The Govt. knows that there are 1 (One) no of kajor breaches and 3(Three) nos breach-like damage

in Ganganagar to Amjurghat.

(f) 4 (Four) nos AEE's were transfered and posted. However 3 (Three) nos were aloowed to hold charge on different occassions. Names of AEE's with their respective periods is enclosed as Annesure-III. (See Annesure-IV).

(g) Yes, considerable areas of land are inundated due to damage of the culvert. However, necessary repair works is undertaken and are in progress.

বিষয় ঃ যোৰহাট নগৰৰ পানী যোগান আঁচনি।

শ্ৰী ৰাণা গোস্বামীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩৪। মাননীয় নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) যোৰহাট চহৰ অঞ্চলত থকা পানী যোগান আঁচনি কেইখনৰ পৰা পৰ্য্যাপ্ত পৰিমাণৰ পানী যোগান ৰাইজে বৰ্তমানে নোপোৱাৰ কথাটো সঁচানে?

(খ) যদি সঁচা, তেন্তে এই ক্ষেত্ৰেত কিবা বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি বা পুঁজি অনুমোদন দিছে নেকি?

(গ) যোৰহাট নগৰৰ কাৰণে থকা আঁচনিখনৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'লনে, যদি হোৱা নাই, ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি?

শ্ৰী দীনেশ প্ৰসাদ গোৱালা (নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ জ্ঞাত। হয়, সঁচা।

(খ) বিদ্যুৎ যোগান নিয়মীয়া আৰু অহৰহ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসম ৰাজ্যিক বিদ্যুৎ পৰিষদক অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে যাতে পৰিষদৰ পানী যোগান ব্যাহত নহয়। সংশোধিত প্ৰাক-কলন বিত্ত বিভাগক যাবতীয় পুঁজি আবণ্টনৰ বাবে দাখিল কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) যোৰহাট নগৰৰ কাৰণে থকা আঁচনিখন যাৱতীয় পুঁজিৰ অভাৱত সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। সংশোধিত প্ৰাক-কলন চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

Subject : Drinking Water.

Shri Drupad Borgohain asked :

* 35. Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government has taken the decision to take over drinking water supply installations for Nazira and Simaluguri Towns from P.H.E. Department ?

(b) If so, when these installations will be handed over to Urban Development Department by the P.H.E. Department ?

Shri Dinesh Prasad Gowala (Minister of Urban Development), replied :

(a) Yes.

(b) The Public Health Engineering Deparmtnet has already directed the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department to hand over the Nazira Water Supply Scheme to Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board which is in progress.

বিষয় ঃ অসমৰ সত্ৰবিলাকৰ মাটিকালি।

শ্ৰী সুশীল দত্তই সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩৬। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমত বৰ্তমান কিমানখন সত্ৰ আছে?

(খ) অসমত থকা প্ৰতিখন সত্ৰৰ বিপৰীতে কিমান মাটি (মাটিকালি) চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা আবণ্টন দিয়া হৈছে সদনৰ মেজত দাখিল কৰিব।

(গ) প্ৰতিখন সত্ৰৰ বিপৰীতে আবণ্টন দিয়া মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বৰ্তমান একে আছেনে হ্ৰাস পাইছে?

(ঘ) যদি কমিছে, কোন কোন সত্ৰৰ মাটি কমিছে?

(ঙ) সত্রবিলাকৰ মাটি কোনে কোনে দখল কৰিছে, নাম উল্লেখ কৰিবনে?

(চ) উক্ত সত্রবিলাকৰ মাটি বেদখলকাৰীৰ পৰা ঘূৰাই আনিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমত সত্র সম্পর্কে এটা সর্বজন গৃহীত আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা স্বীকৃত সংজ্ঞা বর্তমানলৈ নোহোৱা হেতুকে প্রকৃত সত্রৰ সংখ্যা দিয়াটো কঠিন। অসম চৰকাৰে এই সমূহ জটিলতালৈ চাই সত্রসমূহৰ বিষয়টো বিশদভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে এটা সমিতি পাতি দিছে। আশা কৰা যায় যে এই সমিতিয়ে সত্রসমূহৰ বিষয়টো পৰীক্ষা কৰি এটা সর্বসন্মত সংজ্ঞা উলিওৱাত সফল হ'ব।

(খ) অসমত প্রতিখন সত্রকে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা মাটি আবণ্টন দিয়া হোৱা নাই। ১৯ খন জিলাৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য অনুসৰি মাটি আবণ্টন পোৱা সত্রসমূহৰ তালিকা ইয়াৰ সৈতে সংলগ্ন কৰা হ'ল। (Annesure-V)

(গ) কেৱল তিনিখন সত্রৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা আবণ্টিত মাটি হ্রাস পাইছে।

(ঘ) উক্ত সত্র তিনিখন হ'ল ধুবুৰী জিলাৰ ৰামৰায়কুটি সত্র আৰু ধেমজি জিলৰ ঘোৰামৰা আৰু শ্রীমন্ত শংকৰ সত্র।

(ঙ) ৰামৰায়কুটি সত্রৰ দুই বিঘা চাৰি কঠা দুই লোচা মাটি শ্রী ভগীৰত দাস, শ্রী সুশীল দাস, শ্রী ভৱেশ চন্দ্র চৌধুৰী, শ্রী বাদল চৌধুৰী আৰু শ্রী আব্দুল খালেক নামৰ লোকসকলে বেদখল কৰি আছে। ধেমাজি জিলাৰ দুখন সত্রৰ মাটি বেদখল কৰা লোকৰ তালিকা উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা বিচৰা হৈছে।

(চ) কোনো সত্রৰ মাটি বেদখল হ'লে উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়ৰ ছিভিল ৰুল নং ১৬৪৯/৯১ ত দিয়া নির্দেশানুসাৰে তেনে বেদখলকাৰীক উচ্ছেদ কৰিবৰ বাবে উপায়ুক্তসকলক নির্দেশ দিয়া আছে।

বিষয় ঃ বিদেশী সমস্যা।

শ্রী অভিজিত হাজৰিকাই সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩৭। মাননীয় অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসম চুক্তিৰ আধাৰত বিদেশী বহিষ্কাৰৰ ক্ষেত্রত অসম চৰকাৰৰ বর্তমানৰ ভূমিকা কি?

(খ) বর্তমান অসমত কিমানজন অবৈধ বাংলাদেশী আছে? ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা বর্তমানলৈকে অসমৰ পৰা কিমানজন বিদেশী খেদি পঠিওৱা হৈছে?

(গ) এই সমস্যা কেতিয়ালৈ শেষ হ'ব আৰু ভৱিষ্যতে বিদেশী সোমাব নোৱাৰাকৈ কি কি ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে?

(ঘ) অসম চুক্তিৰ সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্রত (আন দফাবোৰ) বর্তমান অসম চৰকাৰ কিমান দূৰ সফল হৈছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ২০০৫ চনৰ জুলাই মাহৰ ১২ তাৰিখ পর্য্যন্ত আই, এম, ডি, টি আইন, বিদেশী আইন ১৯৪৬ আৰু বিদেশী ন্যায়াধিকৰণ আদেশ ১৯৬৪ ৰ অধীনত অবৈধ বিদেশী চিনাক্তকৰণ ও বহিষ্কৰণ চলি আছিল।

২০০৫ চনৰ জুলাই মাহৰ ১২ তাৰিখত ভাৰতৰ মহামান্য উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ে আই, এম, ডি, টি আইনখন বাতিল কৰে। তাৰ পিছৰ পৰা বিদেশী আইন ১৯৪৬ আৰু বিদেশী (অসম ন্যায়াধিকৰণ) আদেশ ২০০৬ৰ অধীনত অবৈধ বিদেশী চিনাক্তকৰণ আৰু বহিকৰণ প্রক্রিয়া চলিছিল। অসম আৰক্ষী সীমান্ত শাখাই সন্দেহযুক্ত বিদেশীৰ ওপৰত ন্যায়ালয়ত উক্ত গোচৰ ৰুজু কৰে আৰু ন্যায়ালয়ৰ আদেশ মর্মে অবৈধ বিদেশী বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও নতুন আৰু পুনঃ অনুপ্রৱেশকাৰী চিনাক্ত কৰি বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হয়।

সদ্যহতে বিদেশী (অসম ন্যায়াধিকৰণ) আদেশ ২০০৬ মহামান্য উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ে বাতিল কৰিছে।

(খ) অসমত কিমান অবৈধ বাংলাদেশী আছে, এই বিষয়ে সঠিক সংখ্যাৰ তথ্য দিব পৰা নাযায়।

২০০১ চনৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈ ১৮৬৪ জন বিদেশী খেদি পঠিওৱা

হ'ল।

(গ) অসমলৈ বিদেশীৰ প্ৰব্ৰজন এটা ধাৰাবাহিক প্ৰক্ৰিয়া।

ভৱিষ্যতে বিদেশী সোমাব নোৱাৰাকৈ তলত উল্লিখিত ব্যৱস্থা সমূহ লোৱা হৈছে ঃ—

(১) বিদেশী চিনাক্তকৰণ আৰু বহিষ্কাৰণৰ বিশেষ দায়িত্ব অসম আৰক্ষী সীমান্ত বিভাগৰ ওপৰত দিয়া হৈছে।

(২) অবৈধ বিদেশী চিনাক্তকৰণ আৰু বহিষ্কাৰকৰণৰ বাবে সীমান্ত বিভাগৰ আৰক্ষী লোক অসমৰ সকলো জিলাতে নিয়োগ কৰি ৰখা হৈছে।

(৩) অসম-বাংলাদেশ সীমান্তত কেন্দ্ৰীয় সীমান্ত সুৰক্ষা বাহিনী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ BOP বোৰ ২.৫ কিঃমিঃ অন্তৰে অন্তৰে আছে।

(৪) কৰিমগঞ্জ জিলাত ৬টা Immigration Check Post স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে।

(৫) আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্তৱৰ্তী জিলা ক্ৰমে ধুবুৰী আৰু কৰিমগঞ্জ জিলাত ১৫টা Patrol Post আছে।

(৬) সীমান্ত সুৰক্ষা বাহিনীৰ লগত যৌথভাৱে অসম আৰক্ষী সীমান্ত শাখাৰ আৰক্ষীৰ লোকে পহৰা দিয়াৰ কাম কৰি আছে।

(৭) অসমৰ ১৭ খন জিলাত ১৫৯টা Watch Post ত সীমান্ত আৰক্ষী নিযুক্তি দিয়া হৈছে।

(৮) ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো জিলা আৰক্ষী অধীক্ষকক বিদেশী চিনাক্তকৰণ আৰু বহিষ্কৰণ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোৰ ওপৰত চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

(ঘ) অসম চুক্তিৰ সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ (আন আন দফাবোৰ)ত বৰ্তমান অসম চৰকাৰৰ সফলতা সংলগ্ন অনুবন্ধ (ক)ত দিয়া হ'ল। (See Annexure-VI)

বিষয় ঃ চাহ বাগিছাৰ মাটি।

শ্ৰী কমল সিং নাৰ্জাৰীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩৮। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমত চাহ বাগিছাৰ মুঠ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

(খ) চাহ বাগিছাৰ প্ৰতি বিঘা মাটিত বছৰি কিমান টকাকৈ ৰাজহ সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হয়? কৃষি ভূমিৰ সৈতে এই ৰাজহৰ পাৰ্থক্য কি পৰিমাণৰ?

(গ) চাহ নিলাম কেন্দ্ৰৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যালয় অসমৰ বাহিৰত থকা বাবে অসমে প্ৰতিবছৰে কিমান টকা ৰাজহৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে?

(ঘ) চাহ নিলাম কেন্দ্ৰৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যালয় অসমলৈ অনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে কি কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছাৰ মুঠ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ২৫,৮৮,১৮২.৬২ বিঘা।

(খ) ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত চাহ বাগিছাৰ বিঘা প্ৰতি মাটিৰ ৰাজহ ১২.০০ টকা আৰু বৰাক উপত্যকাত উক্ত ৰাজহ ৯.০০ টকা। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত কৃষি ভূমিৰ ৰাজহ ৫.০০ টকা হোৱা হেতুকে ৰাজহৰ পাৰ্থক্য ৭.০০ টকা হ'ব আনহাতে, বৰাক উপত্যকাত কৃষি ভূমিৰ ৰাজহ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া মাটি বন্দবস্তী প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ সৈতে চলি আছে। বৰ্তমান এই উপত্যকাত নূন্যতম ৰাজহ ১.০০ টকা।

(গ) অসমৰ একমাত্ৰ চাহ নিলাম কেন্দ্ৰ হ'ল গুৱাহাটী চাহ নিলাম কেন্দ্ৰ। ইয়াৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যালয় গুৱাহাটীত। গতিকে ৰাজ্যখনে ৰাজহৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হোৱাৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(ঘ) প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

বিষয় ঃ খোৱা পানী যোগান আঁচনি।

শ্ৰীমতী জোনজোনালী বৰুৱাই সুধিছে ঃ

* ৩৯। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) মৰিগাঁও জিলাত কিমানটা বিশুদ্ধ খোৱা পানী যোগান আঁচনি বিকল হৈ আছে? বিকল হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণসমূহ কি?

(খ) বিকল হৈ থকা আঁচনিসমূহ কাৰ্য্যক্ষণ কৰি তুলিবলৈ চৰকাৰে আঁচনি

গ্রহণ কৰিছে নেকি?

শ্রী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্র) মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) মৰিগাঁও জিলাত মুঠ ১১টা (মৰিগাঁও সংমণ্ডলৰ অধীনত ১০ টা আৰু ঢিং সংমণ্ডলৰ ১ টা) পানী যোগান আঁচনি বিকল হৈ আছে। বিকল হৈ থকাৰ কাৰণ তলত উল্লেখ কৰা হ'ল—

১) মিকিৰ ভেটা পানী যোগান আঁচনি	অগভীৰ নলীনাদ বিকল
২) আঁহতগুৰি পানী যোগান আঁচনি	হৈ থকাৰ বাবে।
৩) ডোঙাবৰি পানী যোগান আঁচনি	
৪) আঁহতগুৰি পটোৱা গাঁও পানী যোগান আঁচনি।	বৈদ্যুতিক ট্রেন্সফর্মাৰ বিকল হৈ থকাৰ বাবে।
৫) গা খজোৱা পানী যোগান আঁচনি	
৬) মণিপুৰ পানী যোগান আঁচনি	
৭) বাঘৰা পানী যোগান আঁচনি	ভূমি বিবাদৰ বাবে।
৮) কুৰানিবৰি পানী যোগান আঁচনি	পাইপ লাইন বিকলৰ
৯) ৰজামায়ং পানী যোগান আঁচনি	বাবে।
১০) মেৰুয়াগাঁও পানী যোগান আঁচনি	
১১) দতিয়ালবড়ী পানী যোগান আঁচনি	গড়াখহনীয়াই পাইপ ভঙাৰ বাবে।

(খ) বিকল হৈ থকা আঁচনিসমূহ কার্য্যক্ষম কৰি তুলিবলৈ পর্য্যায়ক্রমে আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰৰ মাটি।

শ্রী প্রণৱ কলিতাই সুধিছে ঃ

*৪০। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ মুঠ মাটি কালি কিমান? ইয়াৰ চাৰিসীমা কি?

মহানগৰীৰ মাটি মেঘামলয় চৰকাৰে অধিগ্রহণ কৰাটো চৰকাৰ অৱগত নে? যদি অৱগত, ইয়াৰ পুনৰুদ্ধাৰৰ বাবে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছে?

(খ) গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ মাটি বিক্রীৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কিবা আইন প্রণয়ন কৰিছে নেকি? যদি কৰা নাই, মহানগৰীৰ গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ মাটি চাহাৰাক কেনেকৈ বিক্রী কৰিলে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ মুঠ মাটি কালি ২৬২ বৰ্গ কিলোমিটাৰ। গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰীৰ চাৰিসীমা হ'ল ঃ

উত্তৰে ঃ কমলপুৰ ৰাজহ চক্রৰ ৰুদ্রেশ্বৰ, গৌৰীপুৰ, টিলিংগাঁও, চিলা গ্রেণ্ট, ঘোৰাজান, নুমলিজলাহ, অভয়পুৰ, শিলা মহেখাইটি, আমিনগাঁও, গাঁওসমূহ অন্তর্গত।

দক্ষিণে ঃ মেঘালয়।

পূবে ঃ দিশপুৰ ৰাজহ চক্রৰ বশিষ্ট ননকে, জনশিমলু ননকে, কলিতাকুছি ননকে, জনশিমলু, কলিতাকুছি, খাৰঘলি গাঁওসমূহ অন্তর্গত।

পশ্চিমে ঃ পলাশবাৰী ৰাজহ চক্রৰ চৰমাজুলিপাম, বৰবচাৰ, কাহিকুছি, ধাৰাপুৰ, গৰলগাঁও, মির্জাপুৰ, মিকিৰপাৰা, চক্রদৈ, আজাৰা গাঁও, যোগীপাৰা গাঁওসমূহ অন্তর্গত।

মহানগৰীৰ মাটি মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে অধিগ্রহণ কৰা নাই। সেয়েহে পুনৰোদ্ধাৰৰ প্রশ্ন নুঠে।

(খ) নাই কৰা। ১৮৮৬ চনৰ অসম ভূমি ৰাজহ অধিনিয়ম মতে গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ মাটি বিক্রী বা হস্তান্তৰ সম্পর্কত কোনো বাধা নাই। কিন্তু গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰ উন্নয়ন কর্তৃপক্ষই মাণ্ডলিক বিধি (Zoning Regulation) অনুসৰি গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ (Green Belt) মাটি প্রযোজ্য নীতিৰ আধাৰত ব্যৱহাৰৰ ক্ষেত্রত কিছু বাধা নিষেধ কৰিছে। গ্রীণ বেল্টৰ নিয়ম ভঙ্গ কৰি ছাহাৰা বা কোনো ব্যক্তিকে নির্মাণ কার্য্য কৰিব দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Mr. Speaker : Now, Short Notice.

Question No. 1. Hon'ble Member, Shri Abdul Aziz.

SHORT NOTICE
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

বিষয় ঃ তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্ৰশ্ন।

শ্ৰী আব্দুল আজিজে সুধিছে ঃ

১। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমত এতিয়ালৈ কিমানখন কাঠৰ দলং অচলাৱস্থাত আছে?

(খ) নগাওঁ জিলাত ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?

(গ) ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিত মুঠ কিমানখন কাঠৰ দলং আছে আৰু তাৰে কিমানখন দলং কেতিয়াৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত হৈ আছে?

(দলঙৰ নাম সহ জনাব)

(ঘ) অচলাৱস্থা হৈ থকা দলংসমূহ এতিয়ালৈকে মেৰামতি নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি?

(ঙ) ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিৰ সোনাই নদীৰ ওপৰত থকা গংগাৰাম ঘাটৰ দলং, ৰৌমাৰী গড়াজান ৰাস্তাৰ দলং, ৰূপহী-জেউমাৰী ৰাস্তাৰ দলং ও হাতীপাৰা গড়াজান-তেলীয়া ৰাস্তাৰ দলংসমূহ অচলাৱস্থা হৈ থকাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগত নে?

(চ) যদি অৱগত, এই দলং সমূহ কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত মেৰামতি কৰা হ'ব?

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী তৰুণ গগৈৰ হৈ উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ৭৭৬ খন।

(খ) ৬৩ খন।

(গ) ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিত মুঠ ৫১ খন কাঠৰ দলং আছে। ইয়াৰ ১০ (দহ) খন দলং অচলাৱস্থাত আছে। অচলাৱস্থাত থকা দলংসমূহৰ নাম তলত উল্লেখ কৰা হ'ল—

(১) নগাওঁ জুৰীয়া বালিকটীয়া পথৰ ওপৰত থকা দলং নং ৭/১ আৰু

৮/১, ২০০৩ চনৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত আছে।

(২) তেলীয়া চাপৰি দলং নং ২/১ খন ২০০০ চনৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত আছে।

(৩) গেৰুৱা আটি তেলীয়া চাপৰি দলং নং ২/২ খন ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত আছে।

(৪) তেলীয়াজান গড়াজান পথৰ দলং নং ৫/২ আৰু পহালী-হালুৱাগাঁও পথৰ দলং নং ২/১ ২০০৫ চনৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত আছে।

(৫) চলচলা গড়াজান পথৰ দলং নং ১/১ খন ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত আছে।

(৬) গংগাৰাম ঘাট দলং নং ৬/১, কেন্দুগুৰী দলং নং ১/১ আৰু গতঙ্গা দলং নং ১/১ খন ২০০৩ চনৰ পৰা অচলাৱস্থাত আছে।

(ঘ) বিত্তীয় সংকটৰ বাবে এই অচলাৱস্থাত থকা দলংসমূহ মেৰামতি কৰিব পৰা নাই।

(ঙ) হয়, অৱগত।

(চ) প্রয়োজনীয় পুঁজিৰ মঞ্জুৰী ও আবণ্টন সাপেক্ষে এই দলং সমূহৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাম হাতত লোৱা হ'ব।

বিষয় ঃ তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্রশ্ন।

শ্রী ৰামেশ্বৰ তেলীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

২। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ধুবুৰী জিলাৰ নেচনেল হাইওৱেত কিমান কিলোমিটাৰ কাম হৈ আছে?

(খ) মুঠ টকাৰ পৰিমাণ আৰু কাম কৰি থকা ঠিকাদাৰজনৰ নাম কি?

(গ) বর্তমানলৈ কিমান কাম কৰিলে আৰু কিমান কিলোমিটাৰ কাম বাকী থাকিল?

শ্রীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রী তৰুণ গগৈৰ হৈ উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ধুবুৰী জিলাৰ নেচনেল হাইওৱে (National Highway)ত ৪০.৬০ কিঃমিঃ কাম চলি আছে।

(খ) মুঠ টকা পৰিমাণ = ৩৩,৯৪,৫৩,০২৭/- আৰু ইয়াত কাম কৰি থকা ঠিকাদাৰসকল হৈছে—

(১) শ্রী জি. এল আগৰৱালা।

(২) শ্রী গৌতম কনষ্ট্রাকচন কোঃ প্রাইভেট লিঃ।

(৩) শ্রী মাংঘিলাল সিংহী।

(গ) বর্তমানলৈকে ৭.০০ কিঃমিঃ ৰৰ কাম সম্পূর্ণ হৈছে আৰু বাকী ৮.৩০ কিঃমিঃ ৰৰ কাম আংশিকভাৱে সম্পূর্ণ হোৱাৰ পথত। বাকী থকা ২৫.৩০ কিঃমিঃত অনুমোদিত প্রাক্কলন অনুসৰি কাম চলি আছে।

(Short Notice Question No. 3 could not be taken up as the Questioner was not present in the House when called for. However, the said question deemed to have been laid on the table of the House with replies thereto.)

বিষয় ঃ তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্রশ্নৰ জাননী।

শ্রী জিতেন গগৈয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৩। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

১৪ (ক) কিহৰ ভিত্তিত 'Outstanding' পদ্ধতিৰে কেইজনমান কনিষ্ঠক পদোন্নতি দি বহুতো জ্যেষ্ঠ অভিযন্তাক বঞ্চিত কৰিছে?

(খ) যদি 'Outstanding' পদ্ধতিৰ অচিলাত এনেদৰে জ্যেষ্ঠসকলক পদোন্নতিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি থকা হয়, তেওঁলোক হতাশ নহ'বনে?

(গ) যিসকল ভাগ্যৱানে 'Outstanding' শ্রেণীভুক্ত হৈ পদোন্নতি লাভ কৰছে তেওঁলোকৰ 'Outstanding' শ্রেণীভুক্তৰ কাৰণ জনাবনে?

(ঘ) 'Outstanding' পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে বিষদ ব্যাখ্যা দিবনে?

শ্রীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রী তৰুণ গগৈৰ হৈ উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ অভিযন্তাসকলৰ পদোন্নতি চৰকাৰী নীতি-নির্দেশনাৰ জৰিয়তে দিয়া হয়। অসম অভিযান্ত্রিক সেৱা (গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগ) নীতিৰ দফা ১৩ (৪) (a) (b) (c) (d) অনুসৰি substituted in 1983 চৰকাৰী নির্দেশনা RBEB 42\87119 তাং ইং ১৭/১১/৮৩ ৰ যোগে গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ অধীক্ষক অভিযন্তালৈকে পদোন্নতিৰ ক্ষেত্রত প্রতিভা আৰু জ্যেষ্ঠতাক অগ্রাধিকাৰ (Merit & Suitability with due regard to seniority) দিয়া হয় আৰু অধীক্ষক অভিযন্তাৰ পৰা ওপৰলৈ প্রতিভা ও জ্যেষ্ঠতা (Merit Cum Seniority) গণ্য কৰা হয়।

গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ যি কোনো পদৰ পদোন্নতিৰ বেলিকা ওপোৰুক্ত নিয়মখিনি সম্পূর্ণৰূপে মানি চলা হয়।

বিষয়াসকলৰ প্রতিভা (Merit) জুখিবৰ বাবে বছনি পৰিষদে (Selection Board) বছেৰেকীয়া গুপ্ত প্রতিবেদন (Annual Confidential Report)ৰ গ্রহণযোগ্য মন্তব্যৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰে। যেনে Belod Average, Average, Very Good, Outstanding আদি। এইবোৰ মন্তব্যৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি নম্বৰ দিয়া হয়। তাৰোপৰি, বিষয়াসকলৰ প্রাপ্য মানদণ্ড (Due Weightage), জ্যেষ্ঠতা ভিত্তিত গণ্য কৰা হয়। এইখিনি এজন বিষয়াই আগবঢ়োৱা সেৱাৰ সময়ৰ ওপৰত গণ্য কৰা আৰু সেই হিচাপে নম্বৰ দিয়া হয় তেওঁৰ চাকৰিকাল গণ্য কৰি।

জ্যেষ্ঠতাৰ ওপৰত পোৱা নম্বৰ আৰু প্রতিভাৰ ওপৰত পোৱা নম্ব যোগ কৰি গ্রেডিং (Grading) নির্ণয় কৰা হয়। এইদৰে পোৱা নম্বৰৰ ওপৰত বিষয়াসকলক দুটা ভাগত "A" আৰু "B" বিভক্ত কৰা হয়। "A" গ্রেড (Grade) পোৱা বিষয়াসকলে "B" গ্রেড পোৱাসকলতকৈ অগ্রাধিকাৰ পায়।

ওপোৰুক্তভাৱে পোৱা গ্রেডিঙৰ ওপৰত কনিষ্ঠ বিষয়া এজনে জ্যেষ্ঠ বিষয়া এজনতকৈ যোগ্যতাৰ ভিত্তিত পদোন্নতিৰ বাবে ওপৰলৈ আহিব পাৰে।

(খ) অভিযন্তাসকলৰ পদোন্নতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অন্তর্ভুক্ত নীতি-নিয়মৰ ভিতৰতে 'Outstanding' হ'ল দক্ষতাৰ মাপ কাঠি। সেয়েহে কনিষ্ঠসকল জ্যেষ্ঠসকলতকৈ আগবাঢ়ি গ'লেও, জ্যেষ্ঠসকল হতাশ হোৱাৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(গ) 'Outstanding' ৰ শ্ৰেণীভুক্ত হেৱাৰ কাৰণসমূহ হ'ল— কার্য্যকালৰ জ্যেষ্ঠতা আৰু প্ৰতিভাৰ ওপৰত নির্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা নীতি।

(ঘ) মাননীয় বিধায়ক মহোদয়ে উল্লেখ কৰাৰ দৰে 'Outstanding' পদ্ধতি বুলি তেনে কোনো পদ্ধতি পদোন্নতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাই। 'Outstanding' হৈছে একোজন কর্মচাৰী বা বিষয়াক ওপৰৰ বিষয়াই (Reporting Officer) কর্মচাৰী বা বিষয়াজনক তেওঁ বছৰেকীয়া গুপ্ত প্ৰতিবেদনত লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা এবিধ Grading (মাপ-কাঠি)। Reviewing Authority এ পুনৰ বিশ্লেষণ কৰাৰ পিছত Accepting Authority এ উক্ত প্ৰতিবেদন গ্ৰহণ কৰে। যি নহওক 'Outstanding' পোৱা ভিত্তিৰ বিষয়ে (ক) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত বিষদভাৱে সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 4, Hon'ble Member, Shri Mohibul Haque.

Sub : ধুবুৰী জিলাৰ ৰূপচী ব্লকৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চল উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনিৰ ৰূপায়ন সম্পর্কে।

শ্ৰী মহিবুলহকে সুধিছে ঃ

8. Will the Minister Border Areas Dev. Deptt. be please to state :

a) ধুবুৰী জিলাৰ ৰূপচী ব্লকত যোৱা ৫ বছৰত সীমান্ত অঞ্চল উন্নয়ন আঁচনিৰ অধীনত কি কি আৰু কিমান টকাৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছিল?

b) আটাইবোৰ আঁচনি plan and estimate মতে সম্পন্ন কৰি তোলা হৈছেনে?

c) যদি হৈছে, তেন্তে ইয়াৰ ওপৰত Satisfaction আৰু Utilization প্ৰতিবেদন দিবনে?

d) ২০০৪-২০০৫ চনত ৰূপচী ব্লকত সর্বমুঠ ২০.০০ (বিশ) লাখ টকাৰে লোৱা চাৰিটা আঁচনিৰ আংশিক কাম কৰি প্ৰায় ১৫.০০ লাখ টকা

তদানীন্তন BDO শ্রী আমানুল্যা আহমেদে আত্মসাৎ কৰিছে, চৰকাৰে তদন্ত ক্রমে তেওঁৰ বিৰুদ্ধে শাস্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা ল'বনে?

Shri Gautam Roy (Minister of Border Areas Deptt.) replied :

a) আঁচনিৰ নাম আৰু টকাৰ পৰিমাণ পৰিশিষ্ট 'ক'ত দেখুওৱা হৈছে। (See Annesure-VII)

(B আৰু C) আটাইবোৰ আঁচনি Plan আৰু Estimate মতে সম্পূর্ণ কৰি তুলিবলৈ আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণকাৰী বিভাগক প্রশাসনীয় অনুমোদন দিয়াৰ সময়ত নির্দেশ দিয়া হয়। বিভাগৰ পৰা টকা দুই কিস্তিত মোকোলাই দিয়া হয়। প্রথম কিস্তিৰ ৬০% ভাগ প্রথমতে মোকলাই দিয়াৰ পাছত এই টকা সম্পূর্ণ ব্যৱহাৰিক প্রমাণ পত্র পালে বাকী থকা ৪০% ভাগ টকা মোকলাই দিয়া হয়। ২০০৪-০৫ চনৰ চাৰিটা আঁচনিৰ বিপৰীতে সম্পূর্ণ টকা মোকলাই দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বিপৰীতে শতকৰা ৬০ ভাগ টকাৰ ব্যৱহাৰিক প্রমাণ পত্র পোৱাৰ পাছত বাকী থকা ৪০ ভাগ মোকলাই দিয়া হৈছে যদিও এই টকাৰ ব্যৱহাৰিক প্রমাণপত্র নোপোৱাৰ পৰিপ্রেক্ষিতত আঁচনিকেইটা Plan আৰু Estimate মতে সম্পূর্ণ হৈছে বুলি ক'ব পৰা নাযায়।

২০০৫-০৬ চনৰ বাবে লোৱা আঁচনিৰ বিপৰীতে শতকৰা ৬০ ভাগ ধন মোকলাই দিয়া হৈছে আৰু অনুমোদিত Plan and Estimate মতে কাম সম্পূর্ণ কৰাটো বাধ্যতামূলক। Satisfaction আৰু Utilization প্রতিবেদন আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণকাৰী বিভাগৰ পৰা ব্যৱহাৰিক প্রমাণপত্র পোৱাৰ পাছত পৰিদর্শন কৰি দিব পৰা যাব।

d) তদন্ত কৰাৰ পাছত অভিযোগ প্রমাণিত হ'লে বিহীত ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব পৰা হ'ব।

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 5, Hon'ble Member, Shri Girindra Kumar Baruah.

বিষয় ঃ মাননীয় বিধায়ক শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱাদেৱে ২০০৬ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ অধিৱেশনত সোধা তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্রশ্নৰ জাননী।

শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱাই সুধিছে ঃ

৫। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) শ্ৰী আনন্দ জৈন নামৰ এগৰাকী ব্যৱসায়ীয়ে ২০০০-০১ চনৰ পৰা ২০০৬ চনৰ ৩০ অক্টোবৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগত পৃথকে পৃথকে সৰ্বমুঠ কিমান টকাৰ ঠিকা কৰিলে জনাবনে?

(অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি কামসমূহ পৃথকে পৃথকে বছৰ অনুসৰি দেখুৱাব)

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী তৰুণ গগৈ মহোদয়ৰ হৈ উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) গড়কাপ্তানী (পথ) আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ঘাই পথ বিভাগত ২০০০-০১ চনৰ পৰা ২০০৬ চনৰ ৩০ অক্টোবৰ তাৰিখ পৰ্য্যন্ত শ্ৰী আনন্দ জৈন নামৰ ব্যৱসায়ীজনৰ নামত কোনো কামৰ আবণ্টন দিয়া হোৱা নাই। (See Annexure-VIII)

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 6, Hon'ble Member, Shri Girindra Kumar Baruah.

বিষয় ঃ তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্ৰশ্ন।

শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱাই সুধিছে ঃ

৬। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ২০০৬-০৭ বিত্তীয় বৰ্ষত ৰাজ্যখনৰ বাট-পথসমূহৰ মেৰামতিৰ বাবে বিভাগৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে নেকি?

(খ) যদিহে আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে প্ৰতি সংমণ্ডলত অথবা সমষ্টি ভিত্তিত কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে?

(গ) যদিহে, উক্ত আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই, গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নেকি?

(ঘ) নগাঁও সদৰ বিধান সমষ্টিত উক্ত আঁচনিৰ পৰা কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে জনাব নে?

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী তৰুণ গগৈৰ হৈ উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(খ) সংমণ্ডল অনুসৰি আঁচনিৰ টকাৰ পৰিমাণ সংলগ্ন কৰি দিয়া অনুবদ্ধ 'ক'ত দেখুওৱা হৈছে। (See Annexure-IX)

(গ) প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(ঘ) নগাঁও সদৰ বিধানসভা সমষ্টিত উক্ত আঁচনিৰ পৰা কামৰ বাবে ৭৬.৪৯ লাখ টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 7, Hon'ble Member, Shri Anup Phukan.

বিষয় ঃ সংহত শিশু বিকাশ আঁচনিৰ কাম-কাজ আৰম্ভ কৰা আৰু তৃতীয়, চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণী পদৰ নিযুক্তি সন্দৰ্ভত।

শ্ৰী অনুপ ফুকনে সুধিছে ঃ

৭। মাননীয় সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) টিংখং উন্নয়ন খণ্ডত সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ 'সংহত শিশু বিকাশ আঁচনি (ICDS)ৰ কাম-কাজ আৰম্ভ কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণ কি? এই কাম-কাজ কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হ'ব?

(খ) ২০০৫ চনৰ ১৬ নৱেম্বৰত গুৱাহাটী উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়ে দিয়া ৰায় সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ ছুপাৰভাইজাৰ, SALD আৰু চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ নিৰ্বাচিত প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ কিছু সংখ্যক প্ৰাৰ্থীক যোৱা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ প্ৰাক মুহূৰ্তত নিযুক্তি দিয়া হ'ল। বাকী নিৰ্বাচনত তালিকাভুক্ত প্ৰাৰ্থীসকলক নিযুক্তি নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? এইসকলক কেতিয়া নিযুক্তি দিয়া হ'ব (নিযুক্তি পোৱা/নোপোৱা প্ৰাৰ্থীসকলোৰে তালিকা আৰু জিলা ভিত্তিক খালী পদৰ তালিকা সদনৰ মেজত দিব)

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) টিংখং উন্নয়ন খণ্ডৰ সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ সংহত শিশু উন্নয়ন আঁচনিৰ কাম-কাজ সমূহ ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অঙ্গনৱাদী কৰ্মী আৰু সহায়িকাসকলৰ নিযুক্তিৰ পাছতে আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা যায়। বিত্ত বিভাগৰ অনুমোদন নোপোৱা হেতু বৰ্তমানে উক্ত প্ৰকল্পৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। বিত্ত বিভাগৰ অনুমোদন পালেই কাম-কাজ আৰম্ভ কৰা হ'ব।

(খ) ২০০৫ চনৰ গুৱাহাটী উচ্চ ন্যায়ালয়ৰ ৰায় অনুসৰি সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগত খালী হোৱা ছুপাৰভাইজৰ, Statistical Asstt., L.D. Asstt. আৰু চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ পদৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী নিয়মাৱলী অনুসৰি খালী পদৰ বিপৰীতে নিযুক্তি দিয়া হৈছে। ভৱিষ্যতে খালী হোৱা পদসমূহ চৰকাৰী নিয়ম মতে পূৰণ কৰা হ'ব। নিযুক্তি পোৱা/নোপোৱা প্ৰাৰ্থীসকলৰ তালিকা বিভাগীয় সঞ্চালকৰ পৰা বিচৰা হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 8, Hon'ble Member, Md. Mohibul Haque.

বিষয় ঃ অঙ্গনৱাদী কেন্দ্ৰৰ গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ।

মঃ মহিবুল হকে সুধিছে ঃ

৮। মাননীয় সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) যোৱা ৫ বছৰত ধুবুৰী জিলাত সৰ্বমুঠ কিমানটা অঙ্গনৱাদী কেন্দ্ৰৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে, জনাবনে? (সমষ্টি ভিত্তিত তথ্য দিব)

(খ) এই ঘৰবোৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে সৰ্বমুঠ কিমান ধন আবণ্টন দিছে?

(গ) এই ঘৰবোৰ কোন কোন ঠাইত নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে?

(ঘ) প্ৰতিটো ঘৰৰ নিৰ্মাণ মূল্য কিমান?

(ঙ) নিৰ্মাণ নোহোৱা ঘৰ আছে নে?

(চ) যদি আছে, কিমানটা আছে আৰু সেইবোৰ ক'ত ক'ত আছে (বিস্তাৰিত তালিকা দিব)

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) সৰ্বমুঠ ২০৬টা ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে। এই ঘৰবোৰ প্ৰকল্প ভিত্তিত নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে। সমষ্টি ভিত্তিত নহয়।

(খ) এই ঘৰবোৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে সৰ্বমুঠ ২৯০.০০ (দুশ নব্বৈ লাখ) লাখ টকা আবণ্টন দিছে।

(গ) তালিকা 'ক'ত গাঠি দিয়া হ'ল। (See Annexure-X)

(ঘ) প্রতি ঘৰৰ বাবদ ১২৫ (এক লাখ পঁচিশ হাজাৰ) লাখ টকা।

(ঙ) হয়, আছে।

(চ) বিতং তথ্যসমূহ বিচৰা হৈছে।

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 9, Hon'ble Member, Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita.

বিষয় ঃ তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্ৰশ্ন।

শ্ৰী ৰমেন্দ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ কলিতাই সুধিছে ঃ

৯। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) মালিগাঁৱৰ পি. এন. জি. বি. পথটো একেবাৰে বিধ্বস্ত হৈ যাতায়াতৰ বাবে একেবাৰে অনুপযোগী হৈ পৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰ অৱগত নে?

(খ) যদি অৱগত, তেনেহলে এই পথটোৰ যাতায়াতৰ সুচলৰ বাবে বা পথটোৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে?

(গ) চলিত ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ ভিতৰত পথটোৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নে?

(ঘ) পথটো ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ ভিতৰত উন্নতি নকৰিলে ৰাইজে আন্দোলনৰ কাৰ্য্যসূচী লোৱাৰ সিদ্ধান্তৰ কথা চৰকাৰ অৱগত নে?

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) পথটো যাতায়াতৰ বাবে অসুবিধাজনক হৈছে আৰু মেৰামতিৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে।

(খ) পথটোৰ উন্নীতকৰণৰ বাবে ৩০.০০ লাখ টকাৰ এখন প্ৰাক্‌কলন প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে আৰু অনুমোদনৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

(গ) অনুমোদনৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব।

(ঘ) চৰকাৰ এই বিষয়ে অৱগত নহয়।

Mr. Speaker : Short Notice Question No. 10, Hon'ble Member, Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita.

বিষয় ঃ তাকৰীয়া সময়ৰ প্ৰশ্ন।

শ্ৰী ৰমেন্দ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ কলিতাই সুধিছে ঃ

১০। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা ২০০৬ চনলৈ এফ. ডি. আৰ., চি. আৰ. এফ. আৰু বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা শিতানত পশ্চিম গুৱাহাটী সমষ্টিৰ বাবে কি কি আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে, জনাবনে?

(পথৰ নাম আৰু টকাৰ মূল্য উল্লেখ কৰি সদনৰ মজিয়াত তালিকা দাখিল কৰিব)

(খ) উক্ত পথ সমূহৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা হ'ল নেকি?

(গ) যদি হোৱা নাই, কিয় হোৱা নাই আৰু কেতিয়ালৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব, জনাবনে?

(ঘ) ২০০৫-০৬ চনৰ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকলপনাত সাটেইখাৰ পথ আৰু মুদুকীৰ পৰা ঔগুৰি লৈ যোৱা পথ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে আৰ্থিক অনুদান দিয়া হৈছিল নেকি?

(ঙ) যদি হৈছিল, বৰ্তমান কি অৱস্থাত আছে, জনাবনে?

শ্ৰীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু কাৰাগাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) সংলগ্ন কৰি দিয়া তালিকা 'ক'ত দেখুওৱা হৈছে। (২০০১ চনৰ পৰা ২০০৬ চনলৈ এফ. ডি. আৰ., চি. আৰ. এফ আৰু বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা শিতানত পশ্চিম গুৱাহাটী সমষ্টিৰ তালিকা 'ক'ত সংলগ্ন কৰি দেখুওৱা হৈছে।) (See Annexure-XI)

(খ) মুঠ ৩৩ টা কামৰ ভিতৰত ২৭ টা সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে বাকী ৬ টা সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা পথত। (বিতং তথ্য তালিকা 'ক'ত দেখুওৱা হৈছে) (See Annexure-XII)

(গ) তিনিটা কামৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাইজৰ দাবীত পকীকৰণৰ কাম কৰিব লগা হোৱাত সংশোধিত প্ৰাক্কলন জিলাধিপতিক জমা দিয়া হৈছে। এটা কাম বৰষুণত পাহাৰৰ পৰা নামি অহা পানীৰ সোঁতত নষ্ট হোৱাত পুনৰ মেৰামতি কৰি থকা হৈছে। দুটা কাম ঠিকাদাৰৰ বিফলতাত

অসম্পূর্ণ হৈ আছে। যিকি নহওক বিভাগীয় কর্তৃপক্ষই ঠিকাদাৰক হেঁচা প্ৰয়োগ কৰি সোনকালে সম্পূর্ণ কৰাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা হাতত লৈছে।

(ঘ) ২০০৫-০৬ চনৰ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত সাটেইখাৰ আৰু মুদুকীৰ পৰা ঔগুৰিলৈ যোৱা পথ দুটাৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে কোনো আৰ্থিক অনুদান পোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(ঙ) প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

বিষয় ঃ তৌজি খাজনা ভুক্ত মাটি।

শ্ৰী আব্দুল আজিজে সুধিছে ঃ

৫১। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমত সৰ্বমুঠ তৌজি খাজনা ভুক্ত মাটিৰ পৰিমাণে কিমান? (জিলা ভিত্তিত দেখুৱাব)

(খ) নগাঁও জিলাৰ ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিত এই মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

(গ) এই সমষ্টিত তৌজি ভুক্ত মাটিৰ মালিকসকলৰ নাম, ঠিকনা সহ সঠিক তথ্য দাখিল কৰিবনে?

(ঘ) এই তৌজি খাজনা ভুক্ত মাটি ম্যাদিকৰণৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লৈছে নে?

(ঙ) যদি লৈছে, কি আৰু কেতিয়া ম্যাদিকৰণ সম্পূর্ণ হ'ব?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ তৌজি খাজনা ভুক্ত মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ প্ৰাপ্ত ১০ খন জিলাৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য দেখুওৱা হ'ল। ১৭,৪২,২১৪ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ৫ লেচা।

জিলা	বিঘা	কঠা	লেচা
১। ধুবুৰী	১,০৬৪৭০	১	১৫
২। ধেমাজী	৫,১৩,৩৩৭	৪	১৮
৩। বঙ্গাইগাঁও	৫৭,০৯১	৪	৮

৪। ডিব্রুগড়	১,৪৭,২২	৩	৮
৫। নগাঁও	৪,১৯,৮৭৮	১	৩
৬। কাছাৰ	২৬,১৪৭	১	১২
৭। গোৱালপাৰা	১,১৯,৪৪৭	০	০
৮। কামৰূপ	১,৮৭,২০৪	৩	১৫
৯। কামৰূপ (নগৰ)	৭১,২৭৭	১	০
১০। শোণিতপুৰ	৯৪,১১৬	০	১

(খ) নগাঁও জিলাৰ ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিত এই মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ১৬৪ বিঘা ২ কঠা ১৯ লেচা।

(গ) ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিৰ তৌজি খাজনাভুক্ত মাটিৰ মালিকসকলৰ নাম ঠিকনা জিলাৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই। তথ্য বিচৰা হৈছে।

(ঘ) তৌজি খাজনাভুক্ত মাটি পোনপটীয়াভাৱে ম্যাদী নহয়।

(ঙ) চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচলিত আইন মতে তৌজি খাজনাভুক্ত মাটি প্ৰথমে ভূমিহীন থলুৱা যোগ্য ব্যক্তিক দখলৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি আৰু ভূমি উপদেষ্টা কমিতিৰ অনুমোদন সাপেক্ষে আবণ্টন/পট্টন দি ম্যাদী কৰা হয়।

Sub : Protection of Erosion.

Shri Abdul Khaleque asked :

52. Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) Is the Government aware of the fact that a large No. of villages of Jania LAC have been eroded by river Beki and Manash rendering many people homeless?

(b) Measures taken by water Resources Department to protect the villages from erosion?

(c) Will the Govt. take immediate necessary steps to

provide permanent protection measures to the erosion of river Beki and Manah within Janian LAC ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) replied :

(a) Yes

(b) To protect the villages form erosion under Jania L.A.C. one Anti-erosion schemes was executed and physically completed. In addition to this scheme, estimates of two more schemes have been submitted to the Revenue Deparment through Deputy commissioner Borpeta, proposed to be funded under C.R.F.

(c) Steps are taken up to provide protection measures to the erosion affected reaches within Jania L.A.C.

বিষয় ঃ ৰাজহ আৰু ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ।

শ্ৰী ৰামেশ্বৰ তেলীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৫৩। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসম চৰকাৰে ৰাজহ আৰু ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ বাবে নতুন কি কি প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে?

(খ) এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অন্যান্য বেল্টৰ বাবে কেনে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে?

(গ) সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠান প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহক মাটি আবণ্টন দিয়াৰ বিনিময়ত প্ৰিমিয়াম হিচাবত টকা লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি? যদি কৰিছে, কিহৰ ভিত্তিত কিমান পৰিমাণৰ টকা লোৱা হয়? (তথ্য জনাব)

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসম চৰকাৰে ভূমি সংস্কাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত শেহতীয়াভাৱে পাঁচখন জিলাত ৰায়তী নথি প্ৰণয়নৰ সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এই পাঁচখন জিলা হ'ল, কামৰূপ, মৰিগাঁও, নগাঁও, যোৰহাট আৰু শিৱসাগৰ।

(খ) উক্ত জিলাসমূহৰ অন্তর্গত ট্রাইবেল ব্লক তথা বেল্টসমূহতো ৰায়তী নথি প্রণয়ন কৰা হ'ব। এই বেল্টসমূহত অৱশ্যে কেৱল অসম ভূমি আৰু ৰাজহ অধিনিয়মৰ দশম অধ্যায়ৰ বিধিমতে যোগ্য লোককহে ৰায়তী স্বত্ব প্রদান কৰা হ'ব।

(গ) আবণ্টন দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্রত প্রিমিয়াম লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কেৱল পট্টন দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্রত মাটিৰ মূল্যৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি প্রিমিয়াম লোৱা হয়। পট্টন পোৱা অনুষ্ঠানটো ৰাজহুৱা মঙ্গলজনক কার্য্যত নিয়োজিত তথা ব্যৱসায়িকভাৱে মুনাফাৰ বাবে কাম নকৰা অনুষ্ঠান হ'লে বজাৰ দৰৰ ত্রিশ শতাংশ দৰত তেনে মাটি পট্টন দিয়া হয়।

বিষয় ঃ খাচ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ।

মোঃ মহিবুল হকে সুধিছে ঃ

৫৪। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ধুবুৰী জিলাত সর্বমুঠ কিমান বিঘা খাচ মাটি আছে?

(খ) ইয়াৰে গৌৰীপুৰ আৰু ধুবুৰী চহৰত কিমান বিঘা খাচ মাটি আছে?

(গ) ধুবুৰী আৰু গৌৰীপুৰ চহৰত কোন কোন খতিয়ান আৰু দাগ নম্বৰৰ খাচ মাটি আছে?

(ঘ) গৌৰীপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ ক'ত ক'ত খতিয়ান আৰু দাগ নম্বৰবিহীন খাচ মাটি আছে?

(ঙ) গৌৰীপুৰ সমষ্টিত সর্বমুঠ কিমানটা ভূমিহীন পৰিয়ালক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ধুবুৰী জিলাত সর্বমুঠ ৮৫১০৬৭ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ১৮ লেচা মাটি আছে।

(খ) ওপৰৰ 'ক'ত উল্লেখিত চৰকাৰী মাটিৰ ভিতৰত—

ধুবুৰী চহৰত - ১১২ বিঘা ১ কঠা ১২ লেচা।

আৰু গৌৰীপুৰ - ৪১ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ১৮ লেচা।

চহৰ

মুঠ - ১৫৪ বিঘা ০ কঠা ১০ লেচা

(গ) ধুবুৰী আৰু গৌৰীপুৰ চহৰৰ চৰকাৰী মাটিৰ দাগ নম্বৰ আৰু মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ তালিকা 'ক', 'খ' যোগে সংলগ্ন কৰা হ'ল। (See Annexure-XIII)

(ঘ) গৌৰীপুৰ সমষ্টিত দাগ নং আৰু খতিয়ান নং বিহীন কোনো চৰকাৰী মাটি নাই।

(ঙ) গৌৰীপুৰ সমষ্টিত ৮২ টা ভূমিহীন পৰিয়ালক চৰকাৰী মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে।

(Unstarred Question No. 55 was disallowed)

Sub : Cluster approach scheme.

Shri Kartik Sena Sinha asked :

56. Will the Minister of Borer Areas be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Govt. is aware about the specific schemes of Cluster Approach under BADP (SCA) 2006-07 vide Govt. No.BD/67/2005/pt/5 dated 26-4-2006 & Govt. of India No.6/2/2005-BADP dtd.30-3-2006 ?

(b) If so, what step has been taken to send the projects to Govt. of India already pending with commissioner BADP submitted from D.C.Karimganj for Patherkandi & Lowairpoa Dev. Block as per Home Ministry's Guidelines ?

(c) Whether State Govt. is in position to provide fund from State resources, if not why ?

(d) What steps has been taken to implement five years pespective plan submitted by D.C.Karimganj vide letter No. KDP-237/2005-06/BADP/92 dt. 18-5-06 ? Whether it will be executed ?

Shri Gautam Roy (Minister of Border Areas Department) replied :

(a) Yes.

(b) The schemes under Cluster approach as received from D.C, Karimganj has been examined in the State Level Screening Committee held on 5-12-06. It has been decided that the schemes should be recasted to include only those schemes that conform to the guidelines and these can be submitted to Govt. of India.

(c) The fund for the specific schemes under cluster approach would be provided by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. As such funding from the state resources does not arise.

(d) The schemes under perspective plan as received for the Border Blocks of Lowairpoa and Patherkandi under Karimganj district are under examination by the state Government. The schemes under perspective plan would be executed after approval by Govt. of India and on receipt of fund for the purpose.

বিষয় ঃ আয়োগ/কমিটি গঠন।

শ্রী প্রফুল্ল কুমাৰ মহন্তই সুধিছে ঃ

৫৭। মাননীয় প্রশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰ আৰু প্রশিক্ষণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে প্রশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰৰ বাবে কোনো আয়োগ/কমিটি গঠন কৰিছিল নেকি?

(খ) যদি কৰিছিল, এই আয়োগৰ প্রতিবেদন Action Taken Report সহ সদনৰ মেজত দাখিল কৰিব নেকি?

(গ) অসম লোক সেৱা আয়োগৰ সংস্কাৰৰ বাবে শ্রী তপনলাল বৰুৱা কমিটিয়ে

জনোৱা অনুমোদন আৰু চৰকাৰে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিবেদন দাখিল কৰিবনে?

শ্ৰীযুত ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰ আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়। প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰৰ ওপৰত পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াবলৈ অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত ভাৰতীয় প্ৰসাসনীয় সেৱাৰ বিয়য়া শ্ৰী যতীন হাজৰিকাদেৱক অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে লৈ এখন আঠজনীয়া 'অসম প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰ আয়োগ' আৰু অসম লোক সেৱা আয়োগৰ সংস্কাৰৰ বাবে অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত ভাৰতীয় প্ৰশাসনীয় সেৱাৰ বিষয়া শ্ৰী তপনলাল বৰুৱাদেৱৰ অধ্যক্ষতাত চৰকাৰে এখন আয়োগ গঠন কৰিছিল।

(খ) অসম প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰ আয়োগৰ প্ৰতিবেদন আৰু কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদনৰ প্ৰতিবেদন (Action Taken Report) সদনৰ মেজত উপস্থাপন কৰা হ'ল।

(গ) তপনলাল বৰুৱা কমিটিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন আৰু কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদনাৰ প্ৰতিবেদন (Action Taken Report) সদনৰ মেজত উপস্থাপন কৰা হ'ল। (See Annexure-XIV)

Sub : Maintenance of Sluice Gate.

Smti Bithika Dev asked :

58. Will the Minister of water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Govt. is aware that non-maintenance of Sluice gate and embankments in Cachar district causes floods in many areas because the accumulated water has not outlet to be drained out even after the River Water recedes ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken for amintenance of Sluice gates and strengthening of embankments ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) re-

plied :

(a) Yes.

(b) Steps have already been initiated for undertaking the necessary repairing of the sluice and embankments.

বিষয় ঃ ব্রহ্মপুত্র নৈৰ পাৰৰ মাটি।

শ্রী নুৰুল হুছেইনে সুধিছে ঃ

৫৯। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) কামৰূপ জিলাৰ আজ্ঞাঠুৰী পাহাৰৰ চেৰত ব্রহ্মপুত্র নৈৰ পাৰৰ পৰা শ শ ট্রাক যোগে মাটি কাটি আনি অঞ্চলটোলৈ বিপদ কঢ়িয়াই আনিছে বুলি ৰাইজে কৰা অভিযোগ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগতনে?

(খ) যদি অৱগত, মাটি কটা বন্ধ কৰি ৰাইজক সকাহ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নেকি?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) কামৰূপ জিলাৰ আজ্ঞাঠুৰী পাহাৰৰ ওচৰত ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদীৰ বুকুত যথেষ্ট বালি থকা বাবে গড়কাপ্তানী পথৰ পৰা ৩৭০ মিটাৰ দূৰৰ পৰা বালি কাটিবলৈ ৰয়েলটিৰ টকা লৈ বন বিভাগে হাতীগাঁৱৰ জনৈক পৱন ডেকাক অনুমতি দিয়া বুলি জনা যায়। এইধৰণে বালি কটাৰ ফলত অঞ্চলটোলৈ বিপদ কঢ়িয়াই আনিছে বুলি সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষ বা কোনো বিশেষজ্ঞৰ পৰা প্রতিবেদন/অভিযোগ পোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(খ) সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগে এই সন্দর্ভত আপত্তি পালে বিধিমতে ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব পাৰিব।

Sub : Agril Bundh.

Shri Karendra Basumatary asked :

60. Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Govt. is aware that there was an "Agril-Bundh" as Nepalpara under Mazbat constituency of

Udalguri District ?

(b) If so, Whether the said Bundh will be constructed newly ?

(c) Whether plan and estimates have been prepared by the Mangaldoi E&D Division for the said Bundh ?

(d) If so, will the Govt. sanction fund of Rs. 1.00 crore for the said Bundh ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) replied :

(a) Yes, the Department is aware of the existance of Agril-Bundh at Nepalpara constructed by other agency which was damaged during the flood of 2003.

(b) Since the bundh is not a Departmental structure, therefore the re-construction of the Bundh is yet to be considered.

(c) The Mangaldoi E&D Division has not yet prepared estimate for the construction of Bundh.

(d) Does not arise.

বিষয় ঃ সাব রেজিষ্ট্রার অফিস নির্মাণ।

মৌলানা আতাউর রহমান মাঝারভূইয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করেছেন ঃ

৬১। মাননীয় রাজহ বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয় অনুগ্রহ করে জানাবেন কি ঃ

(ক) কাছাড় জেলার কাটিগড়ার সরকারী সাব রেজিষ্ট্রার অফিসটি অত্যন্ত জরাজীর্ণ হওয়া ব্যবহারের অনুপযুক্ত হওয়ায় সার্কেল অফিসের একটি কামরায়সাব রেজিষ্ট্রার অফিসের কাজ পরিচালনা করা হইতেছে-এ সম্বন্ধে কি সরকার অবগত আছেন?

(খ) সাব রেজিষ্ট্রার অফিস গৃহটি কবে নির্মাণ কার হবে? এ ব্যাপারে সরকারী তরফে কি ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হয়েছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগেৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিয়েছেন ঃ

(ক) হ্যাঁ, অৱগত।

(খ) পুৱনো অফিচ গৃহ পুনর নির্মাণের জন্য ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া হইতেছে।

Sub : Pagladia Project.

Shri Chandi Basumatary asked :

62. Will the Minister of Water Resources be please to state :

(a) What is the present status of Pagladia Dam Project under Tamulpur L.A.C. ?

(b) Whether the State Govt. has taken decision to cancel the project ?

(c) If not, why ?

(d) If so, when ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) replied :

(a) The Pagladia Dam Project was sanctioned in 2001 and the Brahmaputra Board under Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India was entrusted with the Implementation of the Project. The Brahmaputra Board had completed pre-qualification hids construction of main Dam. However the final bids for the work was hold up due to non-completion of Zirat Survey due to a santion of the project Affected People has been expressing their opposition to the implementation of the project. The matter was taken up with B.T.C. The B.T.C. in the meeting held on 19-3-2006 at Guwahati with Brahmaputra Board agreed on principle to start be taken shortly by the B.T.C. The Honourable Chief Minister, Assam has proposed a meeting with B.T.C. and Brahmaputra Board to

discuss the present status of the Pagladia Dam Project. The meeting is proposed to be taken place shortly. The Brahmaputra Board has revised the project Implementation schedule and as per that the Zirat Survey is proposd to be restarted in February, 2007.

(b) No.

(c) Since the scheme is technically and financialy viable and pre construction investigation and infrustructure development have already been taken up.

(d) Does not arise.

বিষয় ঃ জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ কেন্দ্ৰৰ সংখ্যা।

শ্ৰী অনুপ ফুকনে সুধিছে ঃ

৬৩। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) টিংখং সমষ্টিত কিমানটা জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ আঁচনি আছে? ইয়াৰে কোন কেইটা আঁচনি কার্য্যক্ষম হৈ আছে আৰু কোন কেইটা অক্ষম অৱস্থাত আছে? (বিকল হৈ থকা আঁচনি কেইটাৰ নাম ঠিকনা সহ দাখিল কৰিব)

(খ) অক্ষম অৱস্থাত থকা কেইটা অনতিপলমে কার্য্যক্ষম কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

(গ) উক্ত সমষ্টিত নতুনকৈ চৰকাৰে খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ আঁচনি লৈছে নেকি? যদি লৈছে, ঠাইৰ নাম ঠিকনা সহ সদনৰ মেজত দিবনে?

শ্ৰী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) টিংখং সমষ্টিত জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মুঠ ছয় খন পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি আছে। ইয়াৰে ১৮ খন আঁচনি কার্য্যক্ষম অৱস্থাত আৰু ৩ খন আঁচনি অক্ষম অৱস্থাত আছে। (বিকল হৈ থকা আঁচনিকেইটাৰ নাম ঠিকনা-১ নং তালিকাত সংলগ্ন কৰা হ'ল। (See Annexure-

XV)

(খ) অক্ষম অৱস্থাত থকা মাহমৰা আলিকিনাৰ, পুলুঙনি ৰু থুলাইচুক পানী যোগান আঁচনিকেইখন কার্য্যক্ষম কৰি তুলিবলৈ যাৱতীয় ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) উক্ত সমষ্টিত বর্তমান বিত্তীয় বর্ষত কোনো নতুন পানী যোগান আঁচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

Subject : Relief for Victimised Persons.

Shri Sambhu Sing Mallah asked :

64. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :

(a) What measures have been taken by the Govt. for relief for the recent flood affected people of Assam?

(b) How many (1) Flood affected (2) Storm affected (3) Other natural calamities affected persons were identified within the Ramkrishna Nagar Circle in the year 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 ? (Give the person names and full address)

(c) Whether Govt. has sanctioned and relief for them? (Give details against each persons separately)

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman replied :

(a) Fifteen districts were affected during flood occurred during June, 2006 where 847 villages comprising 5,48,234 population were affected. 93 number of Relief Camps/Centres were opened in 3 districts where flood havoc was maximum. Total 2188 houses were completely damaged and 199 houses partially damaged as per preliminary report submitted by the Deputy Comissioners. During the period of floods, affected families were provided with Gratuitous Relief in the form of Rice (5702.02 quintal), Dal (852.47

quintal), Salt (248.32 quintal), Chirra (24.00 quintal) and Gur (4.5 quintal) by the Deputy Commissioners.

(b) Number of flood and storm affected famiies during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 within Ramkrishna Nagar are shown below :-

Year	Type of Calamity	No.
2004-05	Flood	1962
2005-06	-do-	Nil
2006-07	-do-	2179
2004-05	Storm/Cyclone	Nil
2005-06	-do-	1281
2006-07	-do-	Nil

Lists of affected families in natural calamities shown ahove are tabled.

(c) Yes; Year wise relief provided to the disaster affected families are shown below :-

2004-05 (fllod) :- Rice - 900.00 Qntls./Dal-80.00 Qntls./ Salt-75 Qntls. 2005-06 (Storm) :- Mosquito Nets-250 Nos. 2006-07 (Fllot) :- Rice-650.50 Qntsl/Dal-61 Qntls/ Salt-15.30 Qntls.

The Distribution of gratuitous Relief to the flood and other natural calamities are done as per scale of Assam Relief Manual.

বিষয় ঃ গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধ।

শ্ৰী হিৰেণ দাসে সুধিছে ঃ

৬৫। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) মঙলদৈ সমষ্টিৰ মঙলদৈ নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়া আৰু বালিচুক গাৱঁৰ দুখীয়া অনুসূচীত সম্প্রদায়ৰ বহু কেইঘৰ লোকক সর্বস্বান্ত কৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰ অৱগত নে?

(খ) যদি অৱগত, তেনেহ'লে বর্তমান চৰকাৰ বা বিভাগে কি ব্যৱস্থা গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে লৈছে?

(গ) যোৱা ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা বর্তমানলৈকে জলসম্পদ বিভাগে (আগৰ E&D Deptt.) মঙলদৈ সংমণ্ডলক কিমান টকা কি কি আঁচনি আৰু বিভাগীয় কাম-কাজৰ বাবে মুকলি কৰি দিলে?

(বছৰ অনুযায়ী কি কি কামৰ বিপৰীতে কিমান টকা মুকলি কৰি দিলে আৰু এইবোৰ কামৰ বিপৰীতে ঠিকাদাৰসকলৰ নামৰ তালিকা সদনৰ মেজত দাখিল কৰিব)

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, অৱগত।

(খ) বিভাগে প্রয়োজন অনুসৰি গৰাখহনীয়াৰ অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা লৈ আহিছে।

(গ) যোৱা ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা বর্তমানলৈকে জলসম্পদ বিভাগে মঙলদৈ সংমণ্ডলক মুঠ ১০৫৭.০২ লাখ টকা বিভিন্ন আঁচনি আৰু বিভাগীয় কামৰ বিপৰীতে মুকলি কৰি দিছে। বিভিন্ন আঁচনিৰ নাম আৰু কামৰ বিপৰীতে ঠিকাদাৰসকলৰ নামৰ তালিকা পৰিশিষ্টত দিয়া হৈছে।

(See Annexure-XVI)

Sub : Piped Water Supply Scheme.

Shri Parimal Suklabaidya asked :

60. Will the Minister of Public Health Engineering be pleased to state :

(a) How many piped water supply schemes have been sanctioned and materialised in course of last $5^1/_2$ years in Cachar district ?

(b) What are the fund allotted and utilised for

implementation of these scheme ?

(c) Who executed those works and under that terms and conditions ? Whether any tenders were invited for execution of any of these schemes ? If not who have allotted those schemes ?

(d) Whether any tenders were invited for supply of any materials used in these schemes ? If not, why ?

(e) How many of these schemes are active and how many are non-functioning ?

(f) What is the present status of case pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding non-payment of bills fild by the Govt. against contractor in respect of Arbitrator aware ? Will the Government apprise in details ?

Shri Rihon Daimary (Minister of State (Ind.), Public Health Engineering Department) replied :

(a) In Cachar District 157 Nos. of Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) have been sanctioned during last $5^1/_2$ years, out of which 112 Nos. of PWSS have been completed.

(b) Rs. 4082.55 lakh of fund allotted and utilised for implementation of these schemes.

(c) Generally, the works of the schemes are executed through tendering process amongst the registered contractors. The works are allotted under the terms and conditions of the tenders, by the competent level of officers in accordance with the delegated financial powers of the Works Departments.

(d) The Materials used in these schemes, the major part

of which being the pipe materials are procured centrally either through aproved firms/Industries and rates of ASIDC or through quotation process, as applicable. Other petty materials like pipe fittings etc. are normally procured at field leel through quotation process.

(e) All the 112 Nos. of PWSS completed during last 5$^{1}/_{2}$ years are functioning.

(f) No any such case is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

বিষয় ঃ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

শ্ৰী আবু তাহেৰ বেপাৰীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৬৭। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) গোলকগঞ্জ সমষ্টিৰ গংগাধৰ নদী আৰু তোৰসা নৈৰ গড়াখহনীয়াত পূব কানৰী, মইসা, ভাংগাদুলী, পূব-মৰাগদাধৰ, মৰাগদাধৰ, শিঙিমাৰী, কৈমাৰী ১ম খণ্ড খলিছামাৰী আৰু বাপুছাবাৰী ইত্যাদি বৃহত্তৰ গাঁও নিশ্চিন্ন হোৱাৰ ফলত বহুতো মানুহে ভূমি-সম্পত্তি তথা গৃহহীন হৈ থকাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগতনে?

(খ) উক্ত গংগাধৰ আৰু তোৰসা নৈৰ বান্ধৰ কিবা আঁচনি লৈছেনে?

(গ) যদি লোৱা নাই, কেতিয়া ল'ব?

শ্ৰী ভৰত চন্দ্ৰ নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, অৱগত।

(খ) উক্ত গাঁওসমূহত গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে দুখন আঁচনিৰ প্ৰাক্কলন প্ৰস্তুত কৰি আগন্তুক কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা সমিতিৰ সভাত অনুমোদনৰ বাবে উপস্থাপনৰ দিহা কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) উপৰোক্ত 'খ' প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

বিষয় ঃ তাৰা পাম্প বিতৰণ।

শ্ৰী ৰবিন বনিক্যই সুধিছে ঃ

৬৮। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কবি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ২০০৫-০৬ বৰ্ষৰ বঙাইগাঁও জিলাত কিমানটা তাৰা পাম্প বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে?

(খ) অভয়াপুৰী দক্ষিণ বিধানসভা সমষ্টিত কিমানটা তাৰা পাম্প বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু ক'ত দিয়া হৈছে? বিস্তাৰিত তালিকা এখন সদনৰ মেজত দাখিল কবিব নে?

শ্ৰী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ) মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ২০০৫-০৬ বৰ্ষৰ বঙাইগাঁও জিলাত বিভিন্ন আঁচনিৰ অধীনত মুঠ ৪০৫টা তাৰা পাম্প বহুৱা হৈছে।

(খ) অভয়াপুৰী দক্ষিণ বিধান সভা সমষ্টিত বিভিন্ন আঁচনিৰ অধীনত মুঠ ১৬২ টা তাৰা পাম্প বহুৱা হৈছে।

(বিস্তাৰিত তালিকা Annexure-I ত সংলগ্ন কৰা হ'ল)

বিষয় ঃ আঁচনিৰ তালিকা।

শ্ৰী ৰঞ্জিত দত্তই সুধিছে ঃ

৬৯। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) বিহালী সমষ্টিত P.H.E. বিভাগৰ কিমান আঁচনি বিকল হৈ আছে আৰু কিহৰ বাবে বিকল হৈ আছে? (আঁচনিৰ তালিকা দিব)

(খ) বিকল হৈ থকা আঁচনিসমূহ পুনৰ কার্য্যক্ষম কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে?

(গ) এই সমষ্টিত নতুন আঁচনি (পানী যোগান) গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে নেকি আৰু যদি লৈছে, কোন ঠাইত এই আঁচনি লৈছে?

শ্ৰী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ) মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ৭৭ নং বিহালী সমষ্টিৰ টেলেঙ্গনীয়া আৰু বিহমাৰী জাৰণী পানী যোগান আঁচনি দুটা বিকল হৈ আছে।

(খ) উক্ত আঁচনি দুটা, পুঁজি সাপেক্ষে কার্য্যক্ষম কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে।

(গ) বিহালী সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ বাবে তলত দিয়া ৪টা নতুন পানী যোগান আঁচনি আৰু ৫টা হস্তচালিত নলী-নাদৰ বাবে আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে।

পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি ঃ

১) নাচবৰ পানী যোগান আঁচনি — নাচবৰ এলেকাৰ ৫টা চুবুৰী।

২) বতীয়ামাৰী পানী যোগান আঁচনি — বতীয়ামাৰী এলেকাৰ ১৪টা চুবুৰী।

৩) বিজুলী জাৰণী পানী যোগান আঁচনি — বিজুলী জাৰণী এলেকা ৭টা চুবুৰী।

৪) চেৰেলীয়া ৰঙালী পানী যোগান আঁচনি — চেৰেলীয়া ৰঙালী এলেকাৰ ৩টা চুবুৰী।

হস্তচালিত নলী নাদ ঃ

নিজ বাঘমাৰী আৰু চোটা পামৰ বাবে ৫টা তাৰা পাম্প।

বিষয় ঃ ৰাজহ চক্র।

শ্রী বলিন চেতিয়াই সুধিছে ঃ

৭০। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

ক) শদিয়াৰ ৰাজহ চক্র অসমৰ কোনখন জিলাত অন্তর্গত?

খ) শদিয়াৰ ৰাজহ চক্র দ্বি-খণ্ডিত কেতিয়া কৰিলে?

গ) কি কাৰণত শদিয়াৰ ৰাজহ চক্র ২০০৫ চনৰ ১৭ মে'ত অসম গেজেটত ধেমাজী জিলাৰ অন্তর্গত বুলি অধিসূচনা জাৰি কৰিলে?

ঘ) বিগত ১৯৯২ চনৰ প্রবল বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত হোৱা শদিয়া সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত বান বিধ্বস্ত লোকসকলৰ সংস্থাপনৰ খতিয়ান দাঙি ধৰিবনে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

ক) শদিয়া ৰাজহ চক্ৰ তিনিচুকীয়া জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত।

খ) শদিয়া ৰাজহ চক্ৰ দ্বি-খণ্ডিত কৰা হোৱা নাই।

গ) এনে কোনো অধিসূচনা ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ পৰা জাৰি কৰা হোৱা নাই।

ঘ) ১৯৯২ চনৰ বানপানীত শদিয়া সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত বহুকেইখন গাঁও বানপানীৰ কবলত পৰাটো সঁচা যদিও কোনো পৰিয়ালকে পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিবলগা হোৱা নাছিল বুলি মহকুমাধিপতিৰ প্ৰতিবেদনৰ পৰা জনা যায়।

বিষয় ঃ সমষ্টিত স্বজল ধাৰা আঁচনিৰ ধন।

ড° মনোৰঞ্জন দাসে সুধিছে ঃ

৭১। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ কিমানটা সমষ্টিত স্বজল ধাৰা আঁচনি চলি আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ অগ্ৰগতি কিমান?

(খ) ইয়াৰ বাবে কিমান ধন ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে আৰু এতিয়ালৈ কিমান ব্যয় কৰা হ'ল?

(গ) ভৱানীপুৰ সমষ্টিত এনে আঁচনিকেইটা চলি আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে কিমান ধন ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে আৰু ইতিমধ্যে কিমান ব্যয় হ'ল?

(ঘ) এই আঁচনিৰ কাম কেতিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব?

শ্ৰী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ) মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ মুঠ ২৬ খন (কামৰূপ মহানগৰ জিলা বাদ দি) জিলাৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তমানলৈকে মুঠ ২২ খন জিলাত স্বজল ধাৰা আঁচনিৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছে আৰু প্ৰায় ৫৫% কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা হৈছে। যিহেতুকে আঁচনিসমূহ জিলা কমিটিয়ে (DWSIN) জিলা ভিত্তিত অনুমোদন দিয়ে সেয়েহে তথ্যসমূহ জিলা ভিত্তিতহে দিয়া হৈছে। অৱশ্যে বিভাগৰ হাতত বৰ্তমানে থকা তথ্য অনুসৰি কিছু সমষ্টি ভিত্তিত তালিকা তলত দিয়া

হ'ল।

বৰপেটা জিলাত	-	৫ টা
বঙাইগাঁও ,,	-	৩ টা
তিনিচুকীয়া ,,	-	৪ টা
গোৱালপাৰা ,,	-	৪ টা
গোলাঘাট ,,	-	৫ টা
BTAD অঞ্চলত	-	৯ টা
কাছাৰ জিলাত	-	৪ টা
কামৰূপ ,,	-	৮ টা
নগাওঁ ,,	-	১১ টা

(খ) বর্তমানলৈকে উক্ত আঁচনিৰ বাবদ ৩২৭৬.১২ লাখ টকাৰ অনুমোদন হৈছে আৰু বিভাগৰ হাতত থকা তথ্য অনুসৰি প্ৰায় ৯৩৯.৯৭ লাখ টকা ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) ভৱানীপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত অঞ্চলত কেৱল এটা পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি (মাজ গাওঁ পাইপ পানী যোগান আঁচনি)ৰ কাম চলি আছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে মুঠ ২২.৭১ লাখ টকা ধার্য্য কৰা হৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাবলগীয়া অংশৰ ১০.২২ লাখ টকা পোৱা হৈছে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা উক্ত বিত্তীয় অনুমোদন ১০.২২ লাখ টকা আৰু হিতাধিকাৰীৰ পৰা পোৱা ২.১৭ লাখ টকা (মুঠ ১২.৩৯ লাখ টকা ইতিমধ্যে খৰচ কৰা হৈছে)।

(ঘ) উক্ত পানী যোগান আঁচনিখনৰ কাম চলিত বিত্তীয় বর্ষ (২০০৬-০৭)ৰ ভিতৰতে সম্পূর্ণ কৰিব পৰা যাব বুলি জিলা কমিটিৰ জৰিয়তে জ্ঞাত হৈছে যদিহে বাকী থকা টকা পোৱা যায়।

বিষয় ঃ আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণ।

শ্ৰী যোচেফ টপ্পই সুধিছে ঃ

৭২। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ঢেকিয়াজুলী সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত Closing of Breaches of Gabharu Embankment from Kalkuchi to its out fall including anti-eroson measures at different reaches আঁচনিখন বিভাগীয় অনুমোদনৰ বাবে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰলৈ প্রেৰণ কৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

(খ) যদি জানে, বর্তমান উক্ত আঁচনিখন কি পর্যায়ত আছে?

(গ) যদি অনুমোদন হৈছে মুঠ কিমান টকা হৈছে আৰু কেতিয়াৰ পৰা কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব? (সবিশেষ জনাব)

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, অৱগত।

(খ) নদীৰ গতিপথ পৰিৱর্তন হোৱাত উক্ত আঁচনিখনক কিছু পৰিৱর্তন কৰি পুনৰ এখন প্রাক্কলন প্রস্তুত কৰি আগন্তুক কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা সমিতিৰ বাবে উপস্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) আঁচনিখনৰ মুঠ ৭৮৭.৮২ লাখ টকা ধার্য্য কৰা হৈছে আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় অনুমোদন আৰু অনুদান সাপেক্ষে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা যাব।

বিষয় ঃ কাজিৰঙা ৰাষ্ট্রীয় উদ্যান।

শ্রী জীতেন গগৈয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৭৩। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্য ক্ষেত্র কাজিৰঙা ৰাষ্ট্রীয় উদ্যান ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ প্রবল গৰাখহনীয়াৰ দ্বাৰা অতি বেয়াকৈ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হৈছে। লগতে বোকাখাত সমষ্টিৰ বাবেও ভাবুকিস্বৰূপ হৈছে, এই সম্পর্কত চৰকাৰ অৱগতনে?

(খ) যদি অৱগত, ইয়াৰ স্থায়ী প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি ধৰণৰ (Master Plan) বা নীতি গ্রহণ কৰিছে।

(গ) বংকুৰাল আৰু কুৰুৱাবাহীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ স্থায়ী প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কেনে ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে?

(ঘ) যোৰহাট বান সংমণ্ডলৰ অধীনত বোকাখাত সমষ্টিৰ ২০০১-০২ বর্ষৰ পৰা ২০০৬-০৭ বর্ষলৈ কি কি আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণ কৰিছে?

(ঙ) বর্তমানলৈকে কেইটা আঁচনি সম্পূর্ণ হ'ল?

(চ) কিমান চৰকাৰী অর্থ আজি পর্য্যন্ত ব্যৱহাৰ হ'ল আৰু কি কি আঁচনিত কাম কিমান পৰিমাণৰ অর্থ পৰিশোধ কৰিলে?

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, অৱগত।

(খ) কাজিৰঙাত চলি থকা ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ বান আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াৰ দীর্ঘম্যাদী প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে ২৮.১৪ কোটি টকাৰ এখন আঁচনি প্রস্তুত কৰা হৈছে আৰু হ্রস্বম্যাদী ব্যৱস্থা হিচাপে ৬৭.৬০ লাখ টকাৰ এখন আঁচনি দুর্য্যোগ পুঁজি শিতানৰ অধীনত জলসম্পদ বিভাগে আৰু বন বিভাগৰ যৌথ প্রচেষ্টাত ৰূপায়ণ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) বংকুৰাল অঞ্চলত গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে ৪০.০০ লাখ টকাৰ এখন আঁচনি দুর্য্যোগ সাহায্য পুঁজিৰ অধীনত ইতিমধ্যে ৰূপায়ণ কৰা হৈছে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বংকুৰাল অঞ্চলত গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে এখন ৮.৩৫ কোটি টকাৰ আঁচনি ৪০ তম কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা সমিতিৰ অনুমোদন সাপেক্ষে প্রস্তুত কৰি থকা হৈছে।

কুকুৰাবাহী অঞ্চলত বান ও গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে ২৮.১৪ কোটি টকাৰ এখন আঁচনি প্রস্তুত কৰা হৈছে।

(ঘ) যোৰহাট বান সংমণ্ডলৰ অধীনত বোকাখাত বিধান সভা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত এলেকাত মেৰামতি শিতানৰ উপৰিও State Plan শিতানত এখন আৰু শিতানত ৯ খন আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণ কৰা হৈছে।

আঁচনিসমূহৰ নাম আৰু প্রাক্কলন মূল্য সংলগ্নিত তালিকাত দেখুওৱা হৈছে। (Statement-I)

(ঙ) State Plan শিতানত ১ খন আৰু F.D.R. শিতানত ৯ খন আঁচনি সম্পূর্ণ কৰা হৈছে।

(চ) State Plan শিতানৰ একমাত্র আঁচনিখনত আজি পর্য্যন্ত ১১.৭৯ লাখ টকা আৰু শিতানৰ ৯ খনৰ ভিতৰত ৫ খন আঁচনিত মুঠ ৯৯.০০ লাখ

টকা পৰিশোধ কৰা হ'ল। আকৌ M & R শিতানত এই পর্য্যন্ত পোৱা ২৭.০৭ লাখ টকা পৰিশোধ কৰা হ'ল।

ইয়াৰ বিতং তালিকা সংলগ্নিত তালিকাত দেখুওৱা হৈছে। (Statement-II, II(A), II(AB)

বিষয় ঃ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্ত।

শ্ৰীবদৰুদ্দিন আজমলে সুধিছে ঃ

৭৪। মাননীয় সীমান্ত অঞ্চল বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ কিমান কিঃমিঃ দৈর্ঘ্য আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্তৰ লগত সংলগ্ন?

(খ) দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা সমষ্টিৰ কিমান কিঃমিঃ দৈর্ঘ্য বাংলাদেশ সীমান্তৰ লগত সংলগ্ন হৈ আছে?

(গ) ২০০১-২০০৬ বিত্তীয় বর্ষলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা সীমান্ত অঞ্চল উন্নয়নৰ নামত কিমান পুঁজি অনুদান পোৱা হৈছে?

(ঘ) দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত কিমান কিঃমিঃ দৈর্ঘ্য পথত কাটাতাঁৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে?

শ্ৰী গৌতম ৰয় (সীমান্ত এলেকা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ মুঠ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্তৰ দৈর্ঘ্য হৈছে ৫৩২ কিঃমিঃ।

(খ) মুঠ ২৭ কিঃমিঃ

(গ) ৪৩.২৩ কোটি টকা।

(ঘ) দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ৯.৩০ কিঃমিঃ দৈর্ঘ্যৰ কাটাতাঁৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধৰ টকা।

ডাঃ মতিউৰ ৰহমান মণ্ডলে সুধিছে ঃ

৭৫। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

মানকাচাৰ সমষ্টিৰ হাট শিঙিমাৰীৰ পৰা বৰাইৰ আলগা শিশুমাৰালৈকে বনোৱা সীমান্ত পথ নির্মাণৰ (B.R.C.) পিছত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ আৰু জিঞ্জিৰাম নৈৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ প্ৰতিৰোধকল্পে কিমান টকা ধার্য্য কৰা হৈছে? উক্ত

ধার্য্য টকাৰ সঠিকব্যৱহাৰ হৈছেনে?

শ্ৰী ভৰত চন্দ্ৰ নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

মানকাচাৰ সমষ্টিৰ হাট শিঙিমাৰী বৰাইৰ আলগা, শিশুমাৰা আদি অঞ্চলত গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধ কল্পে যথাক্ৰমে ১০.১৭ কোটি আৰু ১২.৩৩ কোটি টকাৰ দুখন আঁচনিৰ প্ৰাক্‌কলন প্ৰস্তুত কৰি আগন্তুক কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা সমিতিৰ সভাত উপস্থাপনৰ দিহা কৰা হৈছে।

এই আঁচনি কেইখনৰ বিপৰীতে বৰ্তমানলৈকে কোনো শিতানত পুঁজি ধার্য্য কৰা হোৱা নাই।

Sub : Payment of Salaries.

Sri Mission Ranjan Das. asked :

76. Will the Minister of Resources be pleased to state :

a) Is it a fact that some employees (temporarily-retained/casual/work charge) of the last few months for want of retention/budget etc.?

b) Is so what are the steps taken by the Govt. for payment of salaries to their employees urgently and when it will be made ?

Sri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water Resources Minister) replied :

a) Yes. Question of retention of such workers does not arise.

b) Supplementary Demand submitted to P&D and Finance Deptt. to include in the Budget 2006-07 for the Additional amount.

বিষয় ঃ একচনা মাটি।

শ্ৰী আব্দুল আজিজে সুধিছে ঃ

৭৭। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমত খেতি কৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান ও ইয়াৰে একচনা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

(খ) নগাঁও জিলাত এই এই মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

(গ) নগাঁও জিলাৰ ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিৰ অধীনত এই মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

(ঘ) এই মাটিসমূহ দখল কৰি থকা মালিকসকলৰ নাম ঠিকনা সহ তালিকা দাখিল কৰিবনে?

(ঙ) বৰ্তমানৰ চৰকাৰে একচনা মাটিসমূহ ম্যাদি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছেনে?

(চ) যদি লৈছে, কি ভিত্তিত ম্যাদিকৰণ হ'ব আৰু কেতিয়া?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমত খেতি কৰা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ১২ খন জিলাৰ পৰা পোৱা তথামতে ৭৭২৮৬১৩ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ৪ লেচা। ইয়াৰ একচনা মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ৯৮৯০০৫ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ১৪ লেচা।

(খ) নগাঁও জিলাত এই মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ১৪,৯৯০৭২ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ১৭ লেচা। ইয়াৰে ১,০১,১৭৯ বিঘা ২ কঠা ১ লেচা একচনা মাটি।

(গ) নগাঁও জিলাৰ ৰূপহীহাট সমষ্টিৰ এই মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ২,৫৪,৫২৬ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ৯ লেচা।

(ঘ) এই মাটিসমূহ দখল কৰি থকা লোকসকলৰ নাম ঠিকনা উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা তথ্য বিচৰা হৈছে।

(ঙ) হয়। ব্যৱস্থা লৈ থকা হৈছে।

(চ) অসম ভূমিলেখ্য অধীনিয়মৰ ১০৫ ধাৰা মতে একচনা মাটি ম্যাদি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

বিষয় ঃ খোৱা পানী/নলা-নৰ্দমাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

শ্রীঅনন্ত ডেকাই সুধিছে ঃ

৭৮। মাননীয় নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ৰাজ্যখনৰ সৰু সৰু চহৰবোৰৰ খোৱা পানী, নলা-নৰ্দমা আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ নিজাববীয়া কোনো আঁচনি আছেনে?

(খ) যদি আছে, কি কি আৰু কেতিয়াকৈ ৰূপায়িত কৰা হ'ব?

শ্ৰী দীনেশ প্ৰসাদ গোৱালা (নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) সাধাৰণতে নগৰ উন্নয়নৰ বিভিন্ন আঁচনিৰ বাবে ধনৰ সিংহভাগ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন আঁচনিৰ অধীনত পোৱা হয়। ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে তাৰ এটা অংশ বহন কৰে।

(খ) 'ক'ত উল্লেখ কৰা আঁচনিসমূহ ৰূপায়ণ কৰি থকা হৈ আছে।

বিষয় ঃ ফ্লৰাইড আৰু আৰ্চেনিকযুক্ত পানী।

শ্ৰী কমল সিং নাৰ্জাৰীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৭৯। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ পানীত ফ্লৰাইড আৰু আৰ্চেনিকৰ উপস্থিতিৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱাটো সঁচা নেকি। যদি হয়, কোন কেইখন জিলাৰ কিমান স্থানত আৰু কোন কোন স্থানত এই বিষাক্ত দ্ৰব্যবোৰ ধৰা পৰিছে?

(তথ্য দিব)

(খ) ফ্লৰাইড আৰু আৰ্চেনিকযুক্ত পানী সেৱনৰ ফলত কি কি ৰোগ হ'ব পাৰে?

(গ) এনে পৰিস্থিতিত ফ্লৰাইড আৰু আৰ্চেনিকযুক্ত খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ বাবে কি কি কাৰ্য্য ব্যৱস্থা ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে?

(বিতং তথ্য দাখিল কৰিব)

শ্ৰী ৰিহন দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ) মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ কিছু অঞ্চলত ফ্লৰাইড আৰু আৰ্চেনিক থকাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা গৈছে। জিলা ভিত্তিত তথ্য ১নং আৰু ২নং তালিকাত সংলগ্ন কৰা হ'ল।

(খ) ফ্লৰাইডযুক্ত পানী নিয়মিত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলে মানুহৰ শৰীৰত, হাড়ত ও দাঁতৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰি মানুহক কোঙাও কৰিব পাৰে।

আৰ্চেনিকযুক্ত পানী সেৱনৰ ফলত চৰ্মৰোগ, পাকস্থলী, যকৃত, কিডনী, হৃদযন্ত্ৰ, শ্বাসনলী, স্নায়ুতন্ত্ৰ আদিৰ ৰোগ আৰু কেন্সাৰ হ'ব

পাৰে।

(গ) আৰ্চেনিক আৰু ফ্লৰাইড থকাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা ঠাইত জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগে নিম্নোক্ত ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে ঃ-

১) ইউনিচেফৰ সাহায্যত আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ সহযোগত আৰ্চেনিক আৰু ফ্লৰাইড প্ৰতিবোধৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ বাবে এখন Joint Plan of action গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

২) জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত আৰ্চেনিক আৰু ফ্লৰাইডৰ পৰা হ'ব পৰা প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া সম্বন্ধে সজাগতা অভিযান।

৩) আৰ্চেনিক আৰু ফ্লৰাইডযুক্ত পানীৰ উৎসসমূহ ৰঙা ৰঙেৰে চিহ্নিত কৰা আৰু সতৰ্কীকৰণ ফলক স্থাপন কৰি এই উৎসসমূহৰ পানী জনসাধাৰণক খোৱা বা বন্ধন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰা হৈছে।

৪) আৰ্চেনিক আৰু ফ্লৰাইড থকা প্ৰমাণ পোৱা ঠাইসমূহত বিকল্প নিৰাপদ উৎসৰ যোগেদি বিশুদ্ধ খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ।

৫) খোৱা পানী পৰীক্ষাৰ বাবে গুৱাহাটীত এটা ৰাজ্যিক পৰ্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষাগাৰ আৰু ৫ খন জিলাত এটাকৈ গ্ৰামীণ পৰীক্ষাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি ৪টা জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষাগাৰ উন্নতিকৰণ কৰা হৈছে।

ইতিমধ্যে ৪টা চুবুৰীত ফ্লৰাইডমুক্ত পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ১৭৮টা ফ্লৰাইডযুক্ত আৰু ১৮৮টা আৰ্চেনিকযুক্ত প্ৰমাণ পোৱা চুবুৰীৰ বাবে বিকল্প উৎসৰ দ্বাৰা বিশুদ্ধ পানী যোগানৰ বাবে আঁচনি অনুমোদন কৰিছে। প্ৰশাসনিক অনুমোদন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে আঁচনিসমূহৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হ'ব।

বিষয় ঃ খেতিৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ।

শ্ৰী ৰমেন্দ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ কলিতাই সুধিছে ঃ

৮০। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

ক) পলাশবাৰী ৰাজহ চক্ৰৰ মাটি কুটুনী আৰু পাচনীয়াপাৰাৰ ৪৪৫ বিঘা খেতিৰ মাটি চৰকাৰে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি অসম ৰাইফলছক দিয়াৰ বাবে জাননী জাৰি কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে?

খ) যদি সঁচা হয়, তেনেহলে মাটিৰ মালিক ও ৰাইজে উক্ত খেতিৰ মাটি অসম ৰাইফলছক নিদিবৰ বাবে আবেদনৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰক অৱগত কৰা কথাটো সঁচানে?

গ) যদি সঁচা হয়, তেনেহলে ৰাইজৰ আবেদনৰ প্রতি সঁহাৰি জনাই উক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত প্রত্যাহাৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

ক) হয় সঁচা। অসম ৰাইফলছৰ বেটেলিয়ান আস্থান নির্মাণৰ বাবে পলাশবাৰী ৰাজহ চক্রৰ অন্তর্গত দক্ষিণৰাণী মৌজাৰ মাটিকুটুনী গাঁৱৰ ৬৯ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ১২ লেচা আৰু পাচনীয়াপাৰা গাঁৱৰ ৩৭৪ বিঘা ৪ কঠা ১৬ লেচা মুঠ ৪৪৪ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ৮ লেচা মাটি অধিগ্রহণৰ বাবে অধিগ্রহণ আইনৰ ৪ (১) ধাৰামর্মে জাননী জাৰি কৰা কথা সত্য।

খ) অধিগ্রহণৰ জাননী পাই সংশ্লিষ্ট মাটি পট্টাদাৰ কিছুমানৰ লগতে আন ৰাজহুৱা অনুষ্ঠানে কৃষি কার্যত ব্যৱহাৰ মাটি অধিগ্রহণ নকৰিবলৈ কামৰূপ জিলাৰ (নগৰ) উপায়ুক্ত লিখিত আপত্তি দাখিল কৰাটো সঁচা। আকৌ কেতবোৰ মাটিৰ মালিকে উপযুক্ত ক্ষতিপূৰণ পালে অধিগ্রহণ কৰাত আপত্তি নাই বুলিও লিখিত দিছিলে।

গ) চৰকাৰে বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ কৃষি কার্য্যত ব্যৱহাৰ মাটি অনা কৃষি কার্য্যৰ বাবে অধিগ্রহণ নকৰি সম ৰাইফলছ বেটেলিয়ান স্থাপনৰ বাবে আন সুচল ঠাইত (অসম-মেঘালয় সীমান্ত) মাটি চিনাক্ত কৰি প্রতিবেদন/প্রস্তাব দাখিল কৰিবলৈ উপায়ুক্ত জনাইছে।

Subject :- Impact of Flood.

Dr. Alaka Sarma asked :

81. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :

(a) How many families were rendered homeless during devastating floods of 2004 in Nalbari constituency ?

(b) Whether Government has taken any steps to provide any permanent shelter to them ? Are there any families

who are still taking shelter on embankment ?

(c) How much of agricultural land was damaged by devastating floods of 2004,in Nalbari constituency ?

(d) Whether Government has made any effort to reclaim the land, making it fit for agricultural purpose? - If so, What are these steps?

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman (Minister of Revenue) replied :

(a) 818 Nos of families were rendered homeless during the devastating floods of 2004 in Nalbari Constituency.

(b) All these 818 nos. of families have been rehabilitated by providing Rehabilitation Grant. 37 nos. of families are still on Pagladia river embankment and PWD Roads.

(c) 421.50 hectares of agricultural land were damaged due to sand and siltation.

(d) No reclamation works have been conducted. However, Department of Agriculture, Nalbari with KVK Scientists Nalbari have conducted Farmers Training for adopting specific technologies in affected agricultural land.

Sub : Activity of Authority.

Shri Dhrupad Borgohain asked :

82. Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) The Number of Sittings of the Nazira-Simaluguri Development Authority since its formation in the month of February, 2006 ?

(b) If no sittings were held what are the reasons ?

(c) Whether taxes collected by Nazira-Simaluguri Dvelopment Authority is higher than any other Development Authority of the State ?

(d) What are other activities of this Nazira-Simaluguri Development Authority ?

Shri Dinesh Prasad Goala (Minister, Urban Development) replied :

(a) Since Feberuary, 2006, 2 (two) no of sittings of Nazira-Simaluguri Development Authority were held.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nazira-Simaluguri Development Authority does not collect taxes. But only the Permission Processing fees for Building Construction, Boundary Wall construction for issues of N.O.C. fees are collected and that fees are not higher than other Development Authorities of the state as per the said Development Authority.

(d) The other activities of Nazira-Simaluguri Development Authority are as follows :

(i) Enforcement of Master Plan and Zoning Regulation.

(ii) Infrastructure Development of Nazira-Simaluguri Master Plan Area.

(iii) On going Development Schemes– Construction or Nazira-Business Centre (Market complex) at Nazira Town.

বিষয় ঃ ডুমডুমা নগৰ উন্নয়ন আঁচনি।

শ্ৰী দুৰ্গা ভূমিজে সুধিছে ঃ

৮৩। মাননীয় নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ডুমডুমা নগৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে কেনেধৰণৰ উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছে?

(খ) ২০০০ চনৰ পৰা ২০০৫ চনৰ ভিতৰত ডুমডুমা নগৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছিলনে?

(গ) যদি হৈছিল, কি কি আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু কিমান ধন ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে? আঁচনিৰ বিপৰীতে ধনৰ পৰিমাণ উল্লেখ কৰিব।

শ্রী দীনেশ প্রসাদ গোৱালা (নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ডুমডুমা নগৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে তলত উল্লেখ কৰা আঁচনিকেইটা গ্রহণ কৰা হৈছিল।

১। ৰাষ্ট্রীয় বস্তি উন্নয়ন আঁচনি (NSDP)

২। স্বর্ণজয়ন্তী চহৰী ৰোজগাৰ যোজনা আঁচনিৰ অধীনত নগৰীয়া নিবনুৱাৰ আত্মসংস্থাপন, মজুৰি ভিত্তিক কর্মসংস্থাপন, নগৰ এলেকা উন্নয়ন আদি।

৩। একাদশ বিত্ত আয়োগৰ ধনেৰে জাবৰ জোঁথৰ পৰিষ্কাৰকৰণ, ৰাস্তাঘাট মেৰামতি, খোৱাপানী যোগান আদি।

৪। মটৰ পৰিবহণ কৰ অনুদানৰ ধনেৰে নগৰখনৰ ৰাস্তাঘাট মেৰামতি ও উন্নয়ন আদি।

(খ) হয়, হৈছিল।

(গ) ৰূপায়ণ কৰা আঁচনিসমূহ 'ক'ত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। সেই আঁচনিৰ বিপৰীতে ব্যয় কৰা ধনৰ পৰিমাণ উক্ত তালিকাত বিতংভাৱে দেখুওৱা হ'ল।

বিষয় ঃ গৌৰীপুৰ নগৰ সমিতি।

মোঃ মহিবুল হকে সুধিছে ঃ

৮৪। মাননীয় নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) গৌৰীপুৰ নগৰ সমিতিক পৌৰ সভালৈ উন্নীতকৰণ কৰাৰ প্রস্তাৱটো কি অৱস্থাত আছে?

(খ) কি কাৰণত চৰকাৰে প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোক সম্পন্ন নকৰি বিলম্ব কৰি আছে?

(গ) কেতিয়াৰ ভিতৰত এই প্ৰক্ৰিয়া সম্পন্ন কৰি গৌৰীপুৰক পৌৰসভালৈ উন্নীত কৰিব?

(ঘ) গৌৰীপুৰ চহৰ উন্নয়নকল্পে চলিত বছৰৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি কি আঁচনি বা পদক্ষেপ লৈছে?

শ্ৰী দীনেশ প্ৰসাদ গোৱালা (নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) এই বিষয়ে আজিলৈ কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

(খ) প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(গ) বিষয়টো পৰীক্ষা কৰি চোৱা হ'ব।

(ঘ) গৌৰীপুৰ চহৰখনৰ উন্নয়নকল্পে চলিত বছৰত নিম্নলিখিত আঁচনিকেইখন ৰূপায়ণ কৰাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি থকা হৈছে।

(১) UIDSSMT আঁচনিৰ অধীনত Storm Water Drainage Scheme ৪.৬৮ কোটি টকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ পৰীক্ষা নিৰীক্ষা চলি আছে।

(২) স্বৰ্ণজয়ন্তী চহৰী ৰোজগাৰ যোজনা আঁচনিৰ অধীনত নিবনুৱাৰ আত্মসংস্থাপন, মজুৰি ভিত্তিক কৰ্মসংস্থাপন, চহৰ এলেকাৰ উন্নয়ন।

(৩) দ্বাদশ वित्त আয়োগৰ অনুদানেৰে ৰাস্তাঘাটৰ মেৰামতি, নগৰ এলেকা উন্নয়ন, জাবৰ জোঁথৰ পৰিষ্কাৰকৰণ।

আৰু

(৪) মটৰ পৰিবহণ কৰ অনুদানৰ জৰিয়তে ৰাস্তাঘাট মেৰামতি ও উন্নয়নমূলক কাম কাজ কৰা ইত্যাদি।

Sub : Sonai Water Resource Sub-Division.

Shri Kutub Ahmed Mazumdar asked :

85. Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) Why Jhanjarbali Protection work under Sonai water Resource Sub-Division has been relegated to the back stage ?

(b) Whether Govt. is aware that due to heavy and intense erosions at Jhanjarbali the local residents were uprooted several times ?

(c) If so, is the Govt. going to allocate fund to this scheme ?

Shri Bharat Chandra Narah (Water esources Minister) replied :

(a) Steps have already been initiated for execution of the scheme after getting necessary approval and allotment.

(b) Yes, Govt. is aware. To avoid large scale devastation, temporary measures were being taken.

(c) Matter is under active consideration of the Govt.

বিষয় ঃ নাগৰিক পঞ্জীয়ন ব্যৱস্থা।

শ্ৰী কুশল দুৱৰীয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৮৬। মাননীয় অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) নাগৰিক পঞ্জীয়ন ব্যৱস্থাটো বৰ্তমান কি পৰ্য্যায়ত আছে?

(খ) এই ব্যৱস্থাটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি তোলা হ'বনে?

(গ) এই ব্যৱস্থাটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি তোলা হ'বনে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) ইং ১৯৫১ চনৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় নাগৰিক পঞ্জীৰ উন্নীতকৰণৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভিক কাম কাজ কৰি থকা হৈছে।

(খ) হ'ব।

(গ) হয় হ'ব (কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অনুমোদন সাপেক্ষে)।

বিষয় ঃ বিত্তীয় কেলেংকাৰী।

শ্ৰী ৰাজু চাহুয়ে সুধিছে ঃ

৮৭। মাননীয় নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) চাবুৱা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত চাবুৱা টাউন সমিতিৰ সভানেত্রীগৰাকীয়ে যোৱা বিধানসভা নির্বাচনৰ সময়ত নির্বাচনী অধিসূচনা জাৰি হৈ থকা কার্য্যকালত কৰা বিভিন্ন বিত্তীয় কেলেংকাৰীৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগতনে?

(খ) যদি অৱগত, তেন্তে ইয়াৰ তদন্তৰ ব্যৱস্থা চকাৰে কৰিছেনে?

(গ) যদি কৰিছে, এই সম্পর্কে বিস্তৃত তথ্য দাখিল কৰিবনে?

শ্রী দীনেশ প্রসাদ গোৱালা (নগৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, অৱগত।

(খ) ইতিমধ্যে তদন্ত কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) তদন্তৰ প্রতিদেন সদনৰ মেজত দাখিল কৰা হ'ল।

বিষয় ঃ মাটিৰ পট্টা প্রদান।

শ্রী পদ্ম হাজৰিকাই সুধিছে ঃ

৮৮। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে ক্ষুদ্র চাহ খেতিয়কসকলক মাটিৰ পট্টা প্রদানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি? যদি কৰিছে কিমান খেতিয়কক এতিয়ালৈকে মাটিৰ পট্টা প্রদান কৰিলে?

(খ) কিমান বিঘা মাটিত চাহ খেতি কৰিলে এজন কৃষকক ক্ষুদ্র চাহ খেতিয়ক বুলি স্বীকৃতি দিয়া হয়?

(গ) ক্ষুদ্র চাহ খেতিয়কসকলৰ ওপৰত বর্তমান কিমানকৈ কৃষি কৰ আৰোপ কৰা হৈছে? এই কৃষি কৰ ৰেহাই দিয়াৰ কিবা প্রস্তাৱ চৰকাৰে লৈছে নেকি?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বর্মন (ৰাজহ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে ১৯৮৯ চনৰ ভূমিনীতি অনুসৰি ক্ষুদ্র চাহ খেতিয়কসকলক প্রথমে মাটি আবণ্টন দি পিছত সেই মাটি চাহ খেতিৰ কামত ব্যৱহাৰ হ'লে পট্টন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। এই পট্টন প্রক্রিয়া এটা একাদিক্রমে চলি থকা প্রক্রিয়া। এই অনুসৰি বর্তমানলৈ চৰকাৰে ৯৬ জন ক্ষুদ্র চাহ খেতিয়কক ১৬৫৬ বিঘা ১ কঠা ৮ লেচা মাটি আবণ্টন

আৰু ১৪৪ জনক ৫১৫০ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ১৬ লেচা মাটি পট্টন দিছে।

(খ) চাৰি হেক্টৰ বা ৩০ বিঘা মাটিত চাহ খেতি কৰিলে এজন কৃষকক সাধাৰণতে ক্ষুদ্ৰ চাহ খেতিয়ক বুলি ধৰা হয়।

(গ) ক্ষুদ্ৰ চাহ খেতিয়কসকলৰ ওপৰত কোনো কৃষি কৰ আৰোপ কৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে তেনে কৰ ৰেহাই দিয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

বিষয় ঃ মাটি ঘূৰাই অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

শ্ৰী সুশীল দত্তই সুধিছে ঃ

৮৯। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ সীমান্তৰ লগত থকা মেঘালয়, অৰুণাচল, মিজোৰাম আৰু নগালেণ্ডে দখল কৰা মাটি ঘূৰাই অনাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কি কি পদক্ষেপ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে?

(খ) বাংলাদেশে দখল কৰা অসমৰ মাটি মুক্ত কৰাৰ বাবে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে কি কি পদক্ষেপ লৈছে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ সীমান্তৱৰ্তী অৰুণাচল প্ৰদেশ আৰু নগালেণ্ডৰ সৈতে চলি থকা সীমা বিবাদৰ দুটা গোচৰ মহামান্য উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ৰ বিচাৰধীন হৈ আছে। সম্প্ৰতি মহামান্য ন্যায়ালয়ে এই বিষয়ত অধ্যয়ন কৰাৰ অৰ্তে এটা উচ্চ ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন আয়োগ গঠন কৰি দিছে। আনহাতে মেঘালয়ৰ সৈতে সীমা বিবাদ মীমাংসাৰ বাবে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী পৰ্য্যায়ত বৈঠক হৈ গৈছে। ইয়াৰোপৰি দুয়োপক্ষৰ উপায়ুক্ত আৰু উচ্চ পদস্থ বিষয়াসকলৰ আলোচনাৰ মাধ্যমৰে সীমা-বিবাদ মীমাংসাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলি আছে। মিজোৰামৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেনেকুৰা সীমা-বিবাদ ও তদনুৰূপভাৱে মীমাংসা কৰাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই থকা হৈছে।

(খ) বাংলাদেশৰ সৈতে থকা সীমা-বিবাদ মীমাংসা কৰাৰ অৰ্থে ভাৰতৰ বহিঃপৰিক্ৰমা মন্ত্ৰালয়ে বিভিন্ন পৰ্য্যায়ত আলোচনাৰ মাধ্যমৰে ব্যৱস্থা লৈ আছে।

বিষয় ঃ দেশীয় মদ।

শ্রী অজিজিত হাজৰিকাই সুধিছে ঃ

৯০। মাননীয় আৱকাৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) সঁচাৰচৰে অভিযোগ পোৱা যোয় যে যোৱহাট, নাজিৰা আৰু তিনিচুকীয়া Country Liquor Warehouse ত যোগান ধৰা Spirit ত যিমান পৰিমাণৰ Strength থাকিব লাগে তাতকৈ বহুত কম Strength থকাৰ সন্দর্ভত আৱকাৰী বিভাগটোৱে কিমান অভিযোগ পাইছে আৰু সেই সন্দর্ভত কি কি কার্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে? (তথ্য সহকাৰে জনাব)

(খ) Jorhat Country Liquor Warehouse ত ঠিকদাৰে Spirit যোগান দিয়াৰ ম্যাদ কেতিয়াবাই শেষ হৈছিল যদিও চৰকাৰে কৰা Extension বিধি সন্মত হৈছেনে? এই সন্দর্ভত চৰকাৰৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ কার্য্যপন্থা কি?

(গ) Jorhat, Tinsukia, Sivasagar আৰু Golaghat জিলাত থকা দেশীয় মদৰ দোকানবোৰৰ Settlement ৰ সন্দর্ভত মানিবলগীয়া চৰকাৰী বিধিবোৰ বিভাগটোৱে মানি চলিছিলনে?

শ্রী গৌতম ৰয় (আৱকাৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) কোনো অভিযোগ পোৱা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে কার্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ প্রশ্ন নুঠে।

(খ) পণ্যাগাৰত Spirit যোগান দিয়াৰ ম্যাদ Extension বিধি সন্মতভাৱে কৰা হৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে পণ্যাগাৰত Spirit যোগান ধৰাৰ আবণ্টন দিয়া হৈছে।

(গ) Jorhat, Tinsukia, Sivasagar আৰু Golaghat জিলাত থকা দেশীয় মদৰ দোকানবোৰৰ আবণ্টন বিধি সন্মতভাৱে দিয়া হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ অসমৰ গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধ।

শ্রী প্রণৱ কলিতাই সুধিছে ঃ

৯১। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসমৰ গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ স্থায়ী সমাধানৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে শেহতীয়াভাৱে কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছে? ইয়াৰ বাবদ কিমান টকা ধার্য্য কৰা হৈছে? প্রতিৰোধৰ কাম কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হ'ব?

(খ) পলাশবাৰীৰ গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ স্থায়ী সমাধানৰ কাম কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হ'ব? উক্ত কামৰ বাবে কিমান টকা ধার্য্য কৰা হৈছে? বাঁহেৰে গৰাখহনীয়া ৰোধৰ আঁচনি প্রত্যাহাৰ কৰিবনে?

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) পুঁজি আবণ্টন সাপেক্ষে গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে বিভাগে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে।

ইয়াৰ বাবদ প্রয়োজনীয় ধনৰ পৰিমাণ সংলগ্ন টোকাত দিয়া হৈছে।

(খ) পলাশবাৰী গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে ৫৯৩১.৭৫ লাখ টকাৰ এখন আঁচনি ইতিমধ্যে কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা কমিটিৰ অনুমোদন লাভ কৰা হৈছে। আঁচনিখন একাদশ পঞ্চবার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তর্গত অন্তর্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে। যাৱতীয় অনুমোদন সাপেক্ষে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা যাব।

বাৰিষা কালত হঠাৎ হোৱা গৰাখহনীয়াৰ তাৎক্ষণিক প্রতিৰোধৰ অস্থায়ী ব্যৱস্থা হিচাপে বাঁহৰ কামৰ প্রয়োজনীয়তা আছে আৰু ইয়াক তেতিয়াহে কার্য্যকৰী কৰা হয়।

বিষয় ঃ শ্বহীদ পৰিয়ালৰ নিযুক্তি।

শ্রী হিৰেণ দাসে সুধিছে ঃ

৯২। মাননীয় অসম চুক্তি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসম চুক্তি অনুসৰি শ্বহীদৰ পৰিয়ালৰ কিমানসংখ্যক লোকক চৰকাৰী নিযুক্তি দিয়া হ'ল? (জিলা ভিত্তিত তালিকা সদনৰ মেজত দাখিল কৰিব)।

(খ) দৰং জিলাত অসম চুক্তি অনুসৰি কোনোবা শ্বহীদৰ পৰিয়ালৰ লোক এতিয়াও চৰকাৰীভাৱে সংস্থাপিত নোহোৱাকৈ আছে নেকি?

(গ) অসম বাংলাদেশ সীমান্তত কাঁটা তাৰৰ বেৰ দিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'লনে?

(ঘ) অসম চুক্তি হোৱাৰ পাছত বৰ্তমানলৈকে কিমানজন বিদেশী চিনাক্তকৰণ কৰি বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হ'ল?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) যাৱতীয় তথ্য সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগসমূহৰ পৰা বিচৰা হৈছে।

(খ) আছে।

(গ) হোৱা নাই।

(ঘ) ২২২১ জন।

বিষয় ঃ বিকল পানী যোগান আঁচনি।

শ্ৰী ৰবীন বনিক্যই সুধিছে ঃ

১৩। মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অভয়াপুৰী দক্ষিণ বিধান সভা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত কিমানটা পানী যোগান আঁচনি বিকল হৈ আছে?

(খ) পাচনীয়া, বিষ্ণুপুৰ, পাল্লিবতল, যোগীঘোপা আৰু কাবাইটাৰী পানী যোগান আঁচনি (ইমান দিনে বন্ধ হৈ থকা) বিভাগীয়ভাৱে চালু কৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে নে?

(গ) যদি হৈছে, কেতিয়া?

শ্ৰী ৰিহণ দৈমাৰী (জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক (স্বতন্ত্ৰ) মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অভয়াপুৰী দক্ষিণ বিধান সভা সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত ৮ (আঠ)টা পানী যোগান আঁচনি বিকল হৈ আছে।

(খ) উক্ত আঁচনিকেইটা কাৰ্য্যক্ষম কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) উক্ত আঁচনিকেইটা চলিত বিত্তীয় বৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰয়োজনীয় পুঁজি সাপেক্ষে কাৰ্য্যক্ষম কৰাৰ বাবে লক্ষ্য ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ টকা।

শ্ৰী ৰঞ্জিত দত্তই সুধিছে ঃ

৯৪। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) বিহালী সমষ্টিৰ গাংমৌথান গৰাখহনীয়াৰ বাবে কিমান টকা ধার্য্য কৰিছে?

(খ) এতিয়ালৈকে এই খহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কিমান টকা মোকলাই দিলে আৰু কিমান টকা বাকী আছে আৰু বাকী থকা টকা কেতিয়া মুকলি কৰি দিব?

(গ) এতিয়ালৈকে সেই কামৰ কিমান শতাংশ কাম সম্পূর্ণ হৈছে আৰু বাকী থকা কাম কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত সম্পূর্ণ কৰিব?

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) গাংমৌথানৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ বাবদ মুঠ ১০৪.৮৪ লাখ টকা ধার্য্য কৰা হৈছে।

(খ) এতিয়ালৈকে ২ (দুই) খন আঁচনিৰ বাবদ মুঠ ১০৪.৮৪ লাখ টকাৰ বিপৰীতে ৫৭.৬০ লাখ টকা পোৱা হৈছে। বাকী পাবলগীয়া ৪৭.২৪ লাখ টকা মুকলি কৰি দিয়াৰ বাবে যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

(গ) আঁচনিৰ কাম ১০০ শতাংশ সম্পূর্ণ হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধ।

শ্রী আব্দুল খালেকে সুধিছে ঃ

৯৪। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) বৰপেটা জিলাৰ জনীয়া সমষ্টিত বেকী নৈয়ে প্রতিবছৰে তাণ্ডৱ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগতনে?

(খ) যদি অৱগত, বেকীৰ তাণ্ডৱৰ পৰা জনীয়াৰ নৈপৰীয়া গাঁওসমূহক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ কৰিছে?

শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) হয়, অৱগত।

(খ) বেকী নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা জনীয়া সমষ্টিৰ অন্তর্গত নৈ পৰীয়া গাঁওসমূহক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ গৰাখহনীয়া প্রতিৰোধৰ ২ খন আঁচনি প্রস্তুত

কৰি ইয়াৰ প্ৰাক্‌কলন আগন্তুক কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা সমিতিৰ বৈঠকত উপস্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

বিষয় ঃ খহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধ।

শ্ৰীমতী সুশীলা হাজৰিকাই সুধিছে ঃ

৯৬। মাননীয় জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) দেৱগাঁও সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত কলবাৰী আৰু ললিতিমুখৰ খহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে শৈল্য বান্ধ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে কিবা আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছেনে?

(খ) যদি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, তেন্তে আঁচনিটোৰ কাম কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰিব?

শ্ৰী ভৰত চন্দ্ৰ নৰহ (জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) দেৱগাঁও সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্গত কলবাৰী আৰু ললিতিমুখৰ খহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে এখন আঁচনি ইতিমধ্যে কাৰিকৰী উপদেষ্টা কমিটিৰ অনুমোদন লাভ কৰা হৈছে। আঁচনিখনৰ বিস্তৃত প্ৰাক্‌কলন প্ৰস্তুত কৰি থকা হৈছে।

(খ) যাৱতীয় অনুমোদন তথা প্ৰয়োজনীয় পুঁজিৰ আবণ্টন সাপেক্ষে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পৰা যাব।

বিষয় ঃ পৌৰ সভাৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়।

শ্ৰী যোচেফ টপ্পই সুধিছে ঃ

৯৭। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

ক) ঢেকীয়াজুলি ৰাজহ চক্ৰৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়টো পৌৰ সভাৰ ভাড়া ঘৰত থকা কথাটো সঁচানে? যদি সঁচা, তেনেহ'লে ভাড়াৰ বাবদ পৌৰ সভাক কিমান টকা আদায় দিবলৈ আছে? (সবিশেষ তথ্য দাখল কৰিব)

খ) অনাদায় হৈ থকা টকাখিনি আদায় দিয়াৰ বাবে বিভাগীয় ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে নেকি? (সবিশেষ জনাব)

গ) ভাড়া ঘৰটো বসবাসৰ বাবে অনুপযোগী হোৱাৰ বাবে ঘৰ খালী কৰি দিবলৈ পৌৰ সভাই জাননী দিয়া কথাটো সঁচানে? যদি সঁচা, কেতিয়াকৈ ঘৰটো খালী কৰি দিব?

ঘ) ৰাজহ চক্ৰৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ নিজা মাটিত আধৰুৱা হৈ থকা গৃহটি সম্পূৰ্ণ

কৰাৰ বাবে কিবা আঁচনি লৈছে নেকি? যদি হৈছে, কেতিয়াকৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

ক) সঁচা, ঘৰ ভাড়াৰ বাবদ পৌৰ সভাক মুঠ ৪,১৫,০০০.০০ (চাৰি লাখ পোন্ধৰ হেজাৰ টকা) আদায় দিবলৈ বাকী আছে।

(উক্ত অনাদায় ঘৰ ভাড়াৰ টকা যোৱা ০১-০৮-১৯৯২ ইং তাৰিখৰ পৰা ৩১-০৫-২০০৬ ইং তাৰিখলৈকে মাহিলী ২,৫০০ টকা হিচাপে পৌৰ সভাক দিবলৈ বাকী আছে)

খ) উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তাৱ পালে বিভাগীয় ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

গ) সঁচা। ঢেকীয়াজুলি ৰাজহ চক্ৰৰ ভিতৰতেই চক্ৰ বিষয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত ঘৰৰ সন্ধান পালেই পৌৰ সভাৰ ঘৰটো খালী কৰি দিয়া হ'ব।

ঘ) আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে। পুঁজি সাপেক্ষে আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

বিষয় ঃ চাহ বাগানৰ মাটিৰ ৰাজহ।

শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱাই সুধিছে ঃ

৯৮। মাননীয় ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) ৰাজ্যখনত চাহ বাগান সমূহে সৰ্বমুঠ কিমান হেক্টৰ মাটি দখল কৰি আছে?

(খ) উক্ত মাটিৰ বিপৰীতে বিভাগে কিমান পৰিমাণৰ ৰাজহ লাভ কৰে?

(গ) সাধাৰণ ভূমি আৰু চাহ উদ্যোগৰ ভূমিৰ ৰাজহ (খাজনা)ৰ পৰিমাণ একেই নেকি?

(ঘ) যদিহে, ৰাজহ পৰিমাণ একেই ৰাজ্যৰ স্বাৰ্থত চাহ বাগানে দখল কৰা ভূমি পৰা অতিৰিক্ত খাজনা আদায়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নেকি?

(ঙ) ক্ষুদ্ৰ চাহ খেতিয়কসকলক ভূমিৰ পট্টা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) সম্প্ৰতি ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ হাতত থকা তথ্য অনুযায়ী ৰাজ্যখনত চাহ

বাগান সমূহে সর্বমুঠ - ৩,৪৫,০৯০.৯৩ হেক্টৰ মাটি দখল কৰি আছে।

(খ) উক্ত মাটিৰ বিপৰীতে চৰকাৰে ৭.৫৭ কোটি টকাৰ পৰিমাণৰ ভূমি ৰাজহ লাভ কৰে।

(গ) নহয়।

(ঘ) চাহ বাগিছাৰ ক্ষেত্রত ইতিমধ্যে বেছিকৈ ধার্য্য কৰা হৈ আছে।

(ঙ) ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Sub : Stabilization of Water Supply.

Smti. Bithika Kev asked :

99. Will the Minister of P.H.E. be pleased to state :

(a) Is it a fact that the Govt. of India sanctioned fund for stabilization of existing Silchar Town Water Supply under the Non-Lapsable central pool of resources ?

(b) If so, what is estimated cost of the Scheme and what are the items of works to be executed ?

(c) What is the amount released by the Govt. of India and the amount released by the State Govt. ?

(d) What is the expenditure incurred and item-wise progress of work made so far ?

(e) What is the present position of the Scheme and targeted date of completion of the Scheme ?

Shri Rihon Daimary (Minister of State (Ind.) P.H.E.) replied :

(a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost of the Scheme was Rs. 385.72 lakh. The item of works proposed to be executed as per sanctioned Scheme has been shown in Annexure-'A'.

(c) The amount so far released by Govt. of India is Rs.

350.52 lakh and the amount released by State Govt. is Rs. 260.84 lakh.

(d) Expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 260.84 lakh and the item-wise progress of works is shown at Annexure-'B'.

(e) 70% of Progress of the Scheme achieved at targeted date for completion of it is March/2007.

বিষয় ঃ অবৈধ নাগৰিক চিনাক্তকৰণ।

শ্ৰী বদৰুদ্দিন আজমলে সুধিছে ঃ

১০০। মাননীয় অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ঃ

(ক) অসম চুক্তিৰ আধাৰত বিগত পাঁচ বছৰত কিমানজন অবৈধ বিদেশী নাগৰিকক চিনাক্ত কৰা হ'ল? (জিলা ভিত্তিত সংখ্যাৰ তালিকা দাখিল কৰিব)

(খ) ২০০১-২০০৬ চনৰ ভিতৰত কিমানজন অবৈধ বিদেশী লোকক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হ'ল?

(গ) বিদেশী নাগৰিক চিনাক্ত আৰু বহিষ্কাৰৰ নামত বৰ্তমানলৈকে কিমান টকা ব্যয় কৰা হ'ল? ২০০১-২০০৬ চনৰ বাৰ্ষিক ভিত্তিত ব্যয় হোৱা টকাৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

ডাঃ ভূমিধৰ বৰ্মন (অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে ঃ

(ক) অসম চুক্তিৰ আধাৰত বিগত পাঁচ বছৰত (১-১-২০০১ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ৩০-৯-৩০০৬ তাৰিখলৈ) সৰ্বমুঠ ৯১৪৯ জন বিদেশী নাগৰিকক চিনাক্ত কৰা হ'ল (জিলা ভিত্তিত সংখ্যাৰ তালিকা Annexure-I ত দেখুওৱা হ'ল)।

(খ) ২০০১-২০০৬ চনৰ ভিতৰত (১-১-২০০১ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ৩০-৯-৩০০৬ তাৰিখলৈ) সৰ্বমুঠ ১৯৬৪ জন অবৈধ বিদেশী লোকক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হ'ল।

(গ) বিদেশী নাগৰিক চিনাক্ত আৰু বহিষ্কাৰৰ নামত বৰ্তমানলৈকে মুঠ ৪০৪, ৭৮, ০৪, ৪৯৭.০০ টকা ব্যয় কৰা হ'ল। ২০০১-০৬ চনৰ বাৰ্ষিক ভিত্তিত ব্যয় হোৱা টকাৰ পৰিমাণ মুঠ ১৭০, ৫৮, ৭২, ২৮৪.০০ টকা (সবিশেষ Annexure-II) ত গাঠি দিয়া হ'ল।

DISCUSSION ON ZERO HOUR MATTER

Mr. Speaker : I have received as many as 15 Zero Hour Notices form Hon'ble Members :-

1. Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita
2. Shri Girindra Kr. Barua
3. Shri Ranjit Dutta
   Shri Padma Hazarika
   Shri Jiten Gogoi
   Shri Rameswar Teli
4. Shri Abdul Aziz
5. Shri Abdul Aziz
6. Shri Girindra Kr. Baruah
7. Shri Pranab Kalita
8. Shri Pranab Kalita
9. Shri Prafulla Kr. Mahanta
10. Shri Ananta Deka
11. Dr. Aditya Langthasa
12. Shri Mission Ranjan Das
13. Shri Mission Ranjan Das
    Shri Sushil Dutta
    Shri Abhijit Hazarika
14. Shri Brindaban Goswami
    Shri Nurul Hussain
    Shri Phani Bhusan Choudhury
    Shri Girindra Kr. Barua
    Shri Anup Phukan

Shri Rabin Banikya
Smti. Sushila Hazarika
Dr. Kamala Kanta Kalita
Shri Joseph Tappo
Dr. Monuranjan Das
Shri Jyoti Prasad Das
Shri Gunindra Nath Das
Dr. Alaka Sarma
Shri Liakat Ali Khan
Shri Pradip Hazarika
Shri Hiren Kr. Das
Shri Keshab Mahanta

15. Md. Mohibul Haque

Out of 15 Zero Hour Notices, 2 Notices - Notice No. 2 & 6 have been withdrawn.

I have selected 3 Zero Hour Notices for raising before the House today :-

1. Two Notices on the same subject are clubbed.

Now, I call upon the Hon'ble Members,

Shri Pranab Kalita and Shri Ananta Deka to raise their zero Hour motion which was published in "Ajir Dainik Batori" dated 11-12-2006 and 10-12-06.

মাননীয় সদস্য, শ্রী প্রণৱ কলিতাই "আজিৰ দৈনিক বাতৰি"ত প্রকাশিত কলেজ শিক্ষকৰ পেঞ্চন প্রদানত চৰকাৰৰ হেমাহিৰ ওপৰত ক'ব।

* **শ্রী প্রণৱ কলিতা** ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কলেজ শিক্ষকৰ দৰে এক সন্মানীয় পদবিত থকা লোকসকলো অসমত শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা ন্যায্য প্রাপ্তিৰ

* Speech not corrected

পৰা বঞ্ছিত হৈ অৱহেলিত হৈ আছে। মই মাননীয় সদনত শিক্ষকসকলৰ পেঞ্চনৰ বিষয়টো উত্থাপন কৰি মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্রীৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। মই আশা কৰিছো এই গুৰুত্বপূণ বিষয়টো জিৰ আৱাৰত উত্থাপিত হৈছে যদিও উত্তৰতো যাতে শিক্ষামন্ত্রীয়ে এনে ধৰণে নিদিয়ে। আজিৰ পৰা প্রায় ২০ বছৰ আগতে ১৯৮৫ চনতে অসম বিধানসভাৰ মজিয়াত আৰু ১৯৯৫ চনতে অসম বিধানসভাত অসম কলেজ শিক্ষকৰ অৱসৰকালীন পেঞ্চন সংক্রান্তত বিধায়ক উত্থাপিত হৈছিল। আৰু গৃহিত হৈছিল। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় অসম বিধান সভাত গৃহিত হোৱা বিধেয়ক এখন আইনত পৰিণত হ'বলৈ কিমান সময় লাগে আৰু ইয়াক কার্য্যকৰী কৰাত কিমান সময় লাগে?

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এখন বিধেয়ক যেতিয়া বিধানসভাত গৃহীত হয়, তেতিয়া সেইখন আইনলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত হয়। এই আইনখন কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত কার্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে এইটো মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে আমাক অৱগত কৰিব লাগে। এইক্ষেত্রত আজিৰ পৰা ২০ বছৰ আগতে বঞ্চিত হৈ আছে। এজন ছাত্রই গোটেই জীৱনত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে, এই খৰচ দুখীয়া মানুহে বহন কৰাটো চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া বিষয়। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীসকলে যাতে এটা নতুন জীৱন লাভ কৰে সেই কথাটো চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ বিধান সভাৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে কিমান দৰমহা পায়, তাৰোপৰি ভাট্টাসমূহ পায়। কিন্তু কেইটামান পইচাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষকসকলে ৰৈ থাকিবলগীয়া হয়। ১৯৮৫ চনত এ, জি, পি, চৰকাৰ তাৰ পিছত কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰ, আকৌ এ, জি, পি, চৰকাৰ, তাৰ পিছত কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰ। এইদৰে এখনে দুটা টার্ম এখনে তিনিটা টার্ম কটালে, কিন্তু কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলৰ বিষয়টো কোনো চৰকাৰে কার্য্যকৰী নকৰিলে। সেই বিলখন আজিও আইনলৈ কার্য্যকৰী কৰা নহ'ল। কিয় কার্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই? আজি নাইবা কালিলৈ কলেজ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্রীসকলে দিশপুৰত ধর্ণা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এজন

কলেজ শিক্ষকে তেখেতৰ দৰমহাৰ ওপৰত নির্ভৰ কৰিয়েই পৰিয়াল চলায়। আজিকালি ভাল কাম কৰিলেও বেয়া কাম কৰিলেও টেক্স দিব লগা হয়। কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলেও টেক্স দিছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ সামান্য পেঞ্চনৰ টকাখিনিও সময়মতে চৰকাৰে দিব নোৱাৰে। এইটো চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া কথা। ১৯৯৭ চনতে এই নিয়ম কার্য্যকৰী কৰিছিল যদিও ৰূপায়ণ নহ'ল। মই আৰু দীঘলীয়া ভাষণ দিবলৈ নিবিচাৰো, কিন্তু এটা কথা স্পষ্ট কৰি দিব বিচাৰিছো সামান্য পেঞ্চনৰ টকা কেইটাৰ বাবে আন্দোলন কৰিব লগা হৈছে, আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্রতি উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ প্রতি যি দায়িত্ব আছে তাক কার্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে। নহ'লে শিক্ষকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ লক্ষ্যপথৰ পৰা আঁতৰি যাব। শিক্ষকসকলৰ প্রতি অন্যায়ৰ ভাব পোষণ কৰিব নেলাগে। শিক্ষকসকলৰ পেঞ্চন কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ৰেগুলাৰ হ'ব, কেতিয়াৰ পৰা এই বিলখন আইনত পৰিণত হ'ব আৰু কার্য্যকৰী হ'ব আজি এই শূন্যকালত মই বিভাগীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰি দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble Member, Shri Ananta Deka.

শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলৰ পেঞ্চনৰ বিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রী কলিতা ডাঙৰীয়াই ইতিমধ্যেই কিছু কথা কৈছে। মইও এই বিষয়ত দুষাৰমান ক'বলৈ বিচাৰিছো। ২০০৫ চনৰ ৬ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রী গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই সময় মতে পেঞ্চন পাব বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছিল। সেই মতে সকলোৱে পেঞ্চন হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিছিল। ২০০৫ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলে পেঞ্চন পাব লাগে। ২০০৬ চনৰ ৩১ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখৰ ভিতৰত শিক্ষা মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যে দুমাহৰ ভিতৰত কার্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব বুলি কথা দিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈ কার্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই বিষয়ত আলোচনা কৰি সোনকালে কার্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যি ধৰণে কার্য্যকৰী হ'ব লাগিছিল যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে পিছুৱাই গৈছে,

এইটো যাতে গাফিলতি কৰা নহয় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলৰ ট্ৰেজেডি হৈছে। এই বিষয়ত সকলোখিনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰি ৰাজ্য বিধান সভাত উত্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। বিষয়টো সোনকালে নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব লাগে। বহুত শিক্ষক কৰ্মচাৰীৰ হাতত টকা নাথাকে, সেয়ে সময় মতে চি, পি, এফ,ত টকা জমা দিব নোৱাৰে। বহুতে এই টকা সুতত লৈ CPF ৰ ধন জমা দিছে। পেঞ্চন লোৱাৰ আশাত বহুতে এইটো কৰে যদিও সেইটো আজিলৈকে নহ'ল। এইটো কি কাৰণে কিয় হোৱা নাই, যদি কোনো পদক্ষেপ লোৱা নহয় পিছত প্ৰহসন হ'ব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে বিধান সভাত পদক্ষেপ ল'ব লাগে। এইটো কিমান সময়ৰ ভিতৰত দিব পাৰিব সেইটো নিশ্চিত কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়টো নিষ্পত্তি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষকসকল ভাঙি পৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই আজি শূন্য কালৰ জাননীৰ জৰিয়তে এই বিষয়টো উত্থাপন কৰিছো। যিসকল ইতিমধ্যে মৃত্যুমুখত পৰিছে তেওঁলেকে আমাক এৰি গুচি গৈছে, যিসকল আছে তেওঁলোকৰ ট্ৰেজেডি নাইকিয়া কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীৰ জৰিয়তে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো। অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ শিক্ষকসকল যাতে মানসিকভাৱে ভাগি নপৰে তাৰ কাৰণে দ্ৰুত পদক্ষেপ ল'ব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble Minister, Education.

শ্ৰী ৰিপুন বৰা (শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই প্ৰথমতে মাননীয় সদস্য দুগৰাকীক অভিনন্দন আৰু ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। তেখেতসকলে আজি যিটো বিষয় উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেইটো ৰাজ্যখনৰ এটা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু স্পৰ্শকাতৰ বিষয়। তেখেতসকলে 'শূন্য' কালৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ যোগেদি এই বিষয়টোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গোটেইখিনি কথা পৱিত্ৰ সদনক জনোৱাৰ বাবে মোক সুযোগ দিছে। এই কলেজ শিক্ষকৰ পেঞ্চনৰ বিষয়টোক লৈ যোৱা এবছৰ ধৰি বিভিন্ন স্থানত, বাতৰি কাকত আদিত বিভিন্ন সময়ত

কিছুমান কথা ওলাই আছে। কিন্তু আজি দেখিছো যে এই বিষয়ত বহুতো ক্ষেত্রত তথ্য ভিত্তিক কথাখিনি দাঙি ধৰা হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ত কেৱল শিক্ষা বিভাগ আৰু চৰকাৰকে জগৰীয়া কৰা হৈছে— চৰকাৰৰ হেমাহীৰ কাৰণে কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলে পেঞ্চন পোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত তথ্যখিনি বাতৰি কাকতত প্ৰকাশ হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই ক্ষেত্রত চৰকাৰ ফালৰ পৰা আজি কেইদিনমান আগতে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ শেহতীয়া পৰিস্থিতিটো কি সেই বিষয়ে জনাইছো আৰু প্ৰকাশো কৰিছো। তাৰ পিছতো এই বিষয়টো পুনৰবাৰ আলোচনা হৈছে। সি যি কি নহওক, আজি মই এই পৱিত্ৰ সদনক এই বিষয়টো কি কাৰণত বিলম্ব হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে জনাব খুজিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰথম কথা হ'ল— আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ আৰু দলে অতি আন্তৰিকতাৰে এই কলেজ শিক্ষক, কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ পেঞ্চন পোৱাটো বিচাৰে আৰু সেই কাৰণে যোৱা সুদীৰ্ঘ ৪০ বছৰে যিবিলাক চৰকাৰ আহিল আৰু গ'ল কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ পেঞ্চনৰ কাৰণে বিধান সভাত কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সেই ক্ষেত্রত আমি চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰাৰ পিছত আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ নেতৃত্বত অতি নিষ্ঠাৰে ২০০৫ চনত 'আসাম কলেজ টিচাৰচ প্ৰভিনচিয়ে লাইজ পেঞ্চন এক্ট' খন বিধান সভাত গৃহীত হয়। এতিয়া কথা হ'ল এই বিলখন গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ পিছ দিনাখনেই তেওঁলোকে পেঞ্চন পাব নোৱাৰে। এই বিলখন পাছ কৰাৰ পিছত এখন নোটিফিকেচনৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয় আৰু সেই ক্ষেত্রত ২২-১২-২০০৫ চনত এখন অধিসূচনা জাৰি কৰা হয়। তাৰ পিছত ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ দিন কেইটা যোৱাৰ পিছতে ২০০৬ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ পৰা ৰাজ্যখনৰ নিৰ্বাচনী বতাহ আহি গ'ল। নিৰ্বাচনী প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰম্ভ হোৱা দিনৰ পৰা ৫ মাহ ধৰি মে' মাহলৈকে সকলো কাম কাজ স্থবিৰ হৈ গ'ল। তাৰ পিছত আমাৰ এই নতুন চৰকাৰ অহা দিনৰে পৰা আজিলৈকে এই কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলৰ পেঞ্চনৰ কাৰণে

গৃহীত হেৱা এক্টখনৰ কার্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছো। এই কথাটো সকলোৱে জানে যে এখন বিল এক্ট হিচাপে গ্রহণ কৰাৰ পিছত এখন ৰুলৰ প্রয়োজন হয়। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ বাবে এখন ৰুল তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ পিছত একাউণ্টেন্ট জেনেৰেল আদি সকলোকে দেখুওৱা হ'ল যদিও এই ৰুলখন এতিয়া গ্রহণ কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়টো চোৱা চিতা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ মতামত পোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমি জুডিচিয়েল, আইন, পার্চনেল, প্লেনিং এণ্ড ডেভেলপমেণ্ট, পি, পি, জি, এ, পি, এচ, চি, চি, এ, জি, আৰু এজি, আসাম আদিলৈ লিখাৰ পিছত তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা অতি শীঘ্রে মতামত পোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমি চেষ্টা চলাই আছো আৰু মই নিজেও এজন কেৰাণী দৰে প্রত্যেক বিভাগৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ কমেণ্ট সোনকালে পোৱাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছো। এতিয়া আমি বিত্ত বিভাগৰ বাহিৰে বাকী ৮টা বিভাগৰ পৰা কমেণ্ট পাইছো আৰু বিত্ত বিভাগৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ কমেণ্ট পালেই আমি বিষয়টো কেবিনেটত প্লেচ কৰিব পাৰিম আৰু কেবিনেটত পাছ হোৱাৰ পিছতে আমি ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিব পাৰিম।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এইখিনি কৰিয়েই বহি থকা নাই। এই ৰুলখন এপ্র'ভ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে যাতে আমি অন্যান্য ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ গ্রহণ কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ কাৰণেও যাৱতীয় কাম-কাজখিনি কৰি আহিছো। আমি এই এক্ট আৰু ৰুলখন এ, জি, লৈকে পঠাইছো আৰু এই ক্ষেত্রত তেওঁলোকে যি কেইটা কুৰেৰী কৰিছিল সেইকেইটাও মিট কৰিছো। তাৰ পিছত চি, এ, জি, লৈকেও ইয়াৰ কপি পঠিয়াইছো। এতিয়া আমাৰ এটা অতি আনন্দৰ কথা হৈছে যে যোৱা ২৩/১১/০৬ তাৰিখে চি, এ, জি,ৰ পৰা আমি এই ক্ষেত্রত এপ্র'ভেল পাইছো। চি, এ, জি,ৰ পৰা ৰুলখন পোৱাৰ পিছত এ, জি,য়েও কিছুমান অৱজাৰ ভেচন দিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ অৱজাৰভেচনসমূহ আমি আন আন বিভাগসমূহলৈও পঠাইছো আৰু এই বিষয়ত আমিও পৰীক্ষা নিৰীক্ষা কৰি আছো। এই কামখিনি কৰি উঠিয়েই আমি বিত্ত বিভাগৰ এপ্র'ভেল লৈ কেবিনেটলৈ যাম আৰু কেবিনেটত গৃহিত হ'লেই আমি কামবিলাক কৰিব পাৰিম।

তাৰ কাৰণে আমি ডিৰেক্টৰ হায়াৰ এডুকেচনৰ ৰিটায়াৰ কৰা আটাইবিলাক কলেজ শিক্ষকৰ পঠাবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। গতিকে আমাৰ সকলোবিলাক কাম ৰেডি হৈয়েই আছে।

দুই নম্বৰতে, ইয়াৰ আগলৈকে যি বিলাক ডেফিচীট কলেজ আছে সেইবিলাকক গ্ৰাণ্ড দিবৰ কাৰণে নতুনকৈ প্ৰভিজন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰভিজনটো নৰ্মেল কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়া আমাৰ ১০ হাজাৰ ৩৩০টা পোষ্ট কৰিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে। তাৰ ভিতৰতে টিচীং আৰু নন্ টিচীং দুয়োটাই আছে। তৃতীয়তে, আমাৰ ডাইৰেক্টৰ হায়াৰ এডুকেশ্যনত আমি এটা পেনসন চেল এটাও আমি খুলি দিছো। এই চেলৰ কামেই হ'ল শিক্ষকসকলৰ পেন্সৰ কামবোৰ কৰি আগবঢ়াই দিব। নহ'লে এনেয়ে এ, জিলৈ পঠিয়াই দিলে কিবা কিবি আঁসোৱাহৰ কাৰণে আকৌ ঘূৰি আহে গতিকে আকৌ নতুনকৈ এইবিলাক কৰি এ, জিলৈ পঠাওঁতে যথেষ্ট দেৰি হৈ যায়। গতিকে দ্বিতীয়বাৰ আকৌ ঘূৰাই মেলি থাকিবলগা যাতে নহয় সেয়ে একেবাৰেতে কামটো যাতে হৈ যায় সেই বাবে আমাৰ ইয়াতে স্কুটিনী কৰি এই চেলৰ পৰা কামবিলাক কৰি দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আমি কলেজবিলাকত অপশ্যন দিছো গোটেইবিলাক শিক্ষকৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১০০ জন শিক্ষকে কন্‌চেণ্ট দিয়া হয়। বাকী সকলোৱে দিছে। তেওঁলোক পেন্সন চিষ্টেমৰ ভিতৰলৈ আহিব। তেওঁলোকে চি পি এফ উইথড্ৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰতে কেইজনমান শিক্ষকে অসুখৰ বাবে বাহিৰলৈ যাব লগা হোৱাত তেওঁলোকে চি পি এফ জমা দিব নোৱাৰিলে, কিন্তু তেওঁলোক এতিয়া সময় বিচাৰিছে আৰু আমি তেওঁলোকক সময় দিছো। আমাৰ ডাইৰেক্টৰ হায়াৰ এডুকেশ্যনৰ পেঞ্চনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এনেকুৱা পজিশ্যন যে আমি এতিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ সাজু হৈ আছো। আজি এজি লৈ পঠিয়াই দিলেই আৰু তাৰ পৰা ঘূৰি আহিলেই এইটো কাৰ্যকৰী হ'ব। সিদিনা মোৰ ওচৰলৈ শিক্ষক সস্থাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আহোতে মই সুন্দৰভাৱে তেওঁলোকক এই কথাবিলাক সুন্দৰকৈ বুজাই

দিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মোৰ অফিছ চেম্বাৰত এখন প্রায়ৰিটী ব'ৰ্ড লগাইছো যাতে সকলো সময়তে এই কথাবিলাক মোৰ চকুৰ আগত থাকে শিক্ষকসকৰ এই সমস্যাৰ কথা মুহূৰ্তৰ বাবেও যাতে মনৰ পৰা আঁতৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰি মই ব'ৰ্ডত লিখি ৰাখিছো, আৰু মই সিদিনা শিক্ষক সন্থাৰ প্রতিনিধিসকলক এইটো দেখুৱাইও দিছো। কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলে এইটো দেখিছে আৰু সন্তুষ্টি প্রকাশ কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহদোয় মই কওঁ এইখিনিয়েই এতিয়া আমাৰ শেহতীয়া পৰিস্থিতি। কিন্তু মাজতে আমাৰ চৰ্কাৰৰ বিপক্ষে এটা বিকৃত বিবৃতি ওলাইছিল যে চৰকাৰৰ হেমাহিৰ কাৰণেই এই কামবোৰ হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু মই আজি কওঁ আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো হেমাহি আমি কৰা নাই। মই নিজেই মোৰ নিজৰ কেৰিয়াৰ শিক্ষক হিচাপে আৰম্ভ কৰিছিলো। সেয়ে কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলৰ প্রতি মোৰ এটা দায়বদ্ধতা আছে। গতিকেই মই আজি কওঁ আমাৰ কলেজ শিক্ষকসকলে কোনো ধৰণৰ শংকা কৰিব নালাগে। এইখিনিতে মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে যোৱা বিধান সভাত এই কথাটো উত্থাপন কৰাৰ সময়ত মাননীয় সদস্য গিৰীন বৰুৱাদেৱে সুধিছিল কিন্তু মই ফিক্সড্ ডেট দিব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু ২০০৬ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মানত দিব পাৰিম বুলি কৈছিলো। ইতিমধ্যে মহা গাণনিকৰ বিষয়াৰ লগত মোৰ এটা দীঘলীয়া আলোচনা হৈ গৈছে, আৰু তেখেতে মোক আশ্বাস দিছে। সেয়ে মই আশা ৰাখিছো ২০০৭ চনৰ আৰম্ভণীতে মানে নতুন বছৰতে নতুন বছৰৰ উপহাৰ হিচাপে শিক্ষকসকলক আমি এইটো দিব পাৰিম।

* শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ ভিতৰতে আমি এইটো নিশ্চিতভাৱে আশা কৰিব পাৰোনে?

শ্রী ৰিপুন বৰা (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মহা গাণনিকে কৈছে যেতিয়া আমি আশা কৰিব পাৰো।

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* Speech not corrected

মহাগাণনিকৰ বিষয়াই মোক কৈছে যে তেওঁলোকে চি এ জিৰ পৰা অনুমতি পাইছে যেতিয়া অকনমান 'আউট অৱ ওৱে'ৰে গৈ হ'লেও এইটো সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ চাম।

* **শ্ৰী প্ৰণৱ কলিতা ঃ** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ২০০৫ চনতে এইখন গৃহীত হৈছিল কিন্তু আইনত পৰিণত হওঁতে ইমান পলম হোৱা বাবে বহুতো শিক্ষকে ইতিমধ্যে অৱসৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে। ২০০৫ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰত অৱসৰ পোৱা এই শিক্ষকসকলক এই চিষ্টেমত সামৰি ল'বনে নাই?

শ্ৰী ৰিপুণ বৰা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ নিশ্চয় সামৰি লোৱা হ'ব তেওঁলোকেও পাব।

শ্ৰী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ মই এইখিনিতে আমাৰ ফাইনেন্সৰ কথাটোও জানিব বিচাৰিছো। কাৰণ টকা পইচা নহ'লে এই কামটো কৰা সম্ভৱ নহ'ব। গতিকে এই বিষয়টোও চাব।

শ্ৰী ৰিপুণ বৰা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মই আশা ৰাখিছো অতি সোনকালেই আমি এই কামখিনি কৰিব পাৰিম। আমাৰ ইয়াত সংবাদ মাধ্যমৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আছে আশা ৰাখিছো তেখেতসকলে সংবাদৰ মাধ্যমেৰে আমাৰ ৰাইজক এই গোটেই কথাবিলাক জনাব। এইখিনিকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ আজিলৈ সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ Now, I call upon the Hon'ble Member, Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita to raise his Zero Hour motion which was published in "Dainik Asom" dated 20-11-2006 under the caption : অসমত প্ৰাপ্য চিকিৎসাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত এইচ, আই, ভি, এইডছ ৰোগী।

শ্ৰী ৰমেন্দ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি শূনকালীন ঘণ্টাত দৈনিক অসম কাকতত প্ৰকাশিত 'অসমত প্ৰাপ্য চিকিৎসাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত এইড্ছ, এইচ আই ভি ৰোগী' শীৰ্ষক বাতৰিটো মই স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। আশা কৰো এইড্ছ ৰোগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ

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* Speech not corrected

কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিহীত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। ইতিমধ্যে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় এইড্ছ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সস্থাৰ সমীক্ষা মতে ভাৰতবৰ্ষ তথা বিশ্বত এইচ আই ভি ৰোগে ভয়ঙ্কৰ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে। ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় এইড্ছ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সস্থাৰ সমীক্ষাত গম পোৱা গৈছে যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষকৈ মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ, তামিলনাড়ু আৰু আমাৰ ওচৰৰ মণিপুৰত এইচ আই ভি ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা সৰ্বাধিক। অসমতো এই ৰোগে বিপদঘণ্টা বজাইছে। এটা সমীক্ষা মতে অসমত এতিয়ালৈকে এই ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা ২৩ হাজাৰৰো অধিক হ'ব। অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ বাবে এয়া বিপদ সংকেত। স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে জৰুৰী পদক্ষেপ লোৱা নাইবুলি নকওঁ আৰু বেছি অধিক ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ গুৱাহাটী মেডিকেল কলেজত এটা এ আৰ টি কেন্দ্ৰ ইতিমধ্যে স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু ২৩ হাজাৰ ৰোগীক এই কেন্দ্ৰই সামৰি ল'ব নোৱাৰিব মাত্ৰ ২০০ জন ৰোগীয়েহে ইয়াত চিকিৎসা ল'বলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। গতিকে এই কেন্দ্ৰটোত যি ধৰণে ৰোগীক পৰীক্ষা কৰিব লাগে সেই ধৰণে পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ সুবিধা নাপায়। সেই কৰণে এই কেন্দ্ৰ গুৱাহাটী মেডিকেল কলেজৰ উপৰিও মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী হস্পিতালতো স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো যাতে আৰু বেছি ৰোগীয়ে উচিত সুবিধা ল'ব পাৰে। স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে এই ৰোগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ লৈছে আৰু লগতে বিভিন্ন এনজিঅ'কো জড়িত কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই এনজিঅ' বিলাকে টকা পইচা খৰচ কৰি ক্ৰিমান ৰোগীক চিকিৎসামুখী কৰিব পাৰিছে কিমান সভা সমিতি পাতিছে ৰাইজক সজাগ কৰিছে সেইটো ভাল ধৰণে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগে। কাৰণ ৰাইজৰ সহযোগিতা অবিহনে এই ৰোগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। ৰাইজক সজাগ কৰি তুলিব লাগিব লগে লগে ৰোগী সকলোকো মানসিকভাৱে প্ৰস্তুত কৰি তুলিব লাগিব যাতে তেওঁলোকে চিকিৎসালয়ৰ ওচৰ চাপে এইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ লাভান্বিত হ'ব নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক

অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যাতে তেখেতে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বলিষ্ঠ পদক্ষেপ লয় আৰু এনজিঅ' বিলাকক এই ৰোগৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সচেষ্ট হ'বলৈ কয়। এইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে এই ৰোগীৰ পৰা অসম কেতিয়াও মুক্ত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। যি কোনো বিনিময়ত অসমক বিপদমুক্ত কৰিবই লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নতুন পৰিকল্পনা প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লাগিব এ আৰ টি কেন্দ্ৰবিলাক জিলাবিলাকত সম্প্ৰসাৰিত কৰিব লাগিব। আমি জনাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আঁচনি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দাখিল কৰে তেনেহ'লে নিশ্চয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায় আগবঢ়াব।

সেই কাৰণে আজিৰ এই বিধান সভাত এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়টো উত্থাপন কৰি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা বলিষ্ঠ পদক্ষেপ বিচাৰিছো আৰু বিষয়টোৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ ওপৰত এটা সদুত্তৰ বিচাৰিছো।

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble Minister, Health & Family Welfare.

*** ড° হিমন্ত বিশ্ব শৰ্মা (স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী ৰমেন্দ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ কলিতাদেৱে এই বিষয়টো উত্থাপন কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কাৰণ অসমত বৰ্তমান বিয়পি পৰা ভয়ংকৰ বিপদৰ কথা তেখেতে শূন্যকালীন সময়ত আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে আনিছে। 'দৈনিক বাতৰি' কাকতখনত যিটো বিষয় উত্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছে তাৰ ওপৰত ক'ব বিচাৰিছো যেনেকো'ৰ এটা সমীক্ষা মতে অসমত ২৩ নহয় ২৬ হাজাৰৰো বেছ এইড্‌ছ ৰোগী থকাটো সন্দেহ কৰিছে। আন টো গৱেষণা সস্থাই এই ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা ৩১ হাজাৰৰো বেছি বুলি সন্দেহ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই ৰোগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে আমাৰ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা। আমাৰ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাই এইচ আই ভি ৰোগীক ডিক্রিমিনেট কৰিছে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে তেজ পৰীক্ষা কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি নাহে। আমি বহুতেই নাজানো হয়তো আমাৰ গাটো এই ৰোগৰ বীজাণু থাকিব পাৰে। অসমত ১৫৭৬ জন ৰোগীয়েহে তেওঁলোকৰ তেজ পৰীক্ষা কৰিছে। মাননীয় সদস্যজনে ঠিকেই কৈছে যে এই ৰোগী সকলে তেজ

* Speech not corrected

পৰীক্ষা কৰাই চিকিৎসালয়ত কিন্তু ঔষধ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নিবিচাৰে। অথচ এই ৰোগীয়ে চিকিৎসালয়লৈ আহিলে আৰু ঔষধ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে ৪০-৫০ বছৰ বেছি বয়স জীয়াই থাকিব পাৰে। আমি এই ৰোগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন ঠাই এ আৰ টি কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰিছো। আনকি মাতৃৰ পৰা শিশুসকললৈ যাব পাৰে কাৰণেই ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰথম আমি অসমত এইচ আই ভিৰ পেডিয়াট্ৰিক ফৰ্মূলাৰ ঔষধ বিনা মূলীয়াকৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিলো। এতিয়াহে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যই কৰিছে। বিনামূলীয়া চিকিৎসাৰ এই সুবিধা অকল গুৱাহাটী চিকিৎসা মহাবিদ্যালয়তে আছে। যোৱা তিনি মাহত এই এ আৰ টি কেন্দ্ৰবিলাক আমি ডিব্ৰুগড় চিকিৎসা মহাবিদ্যালয়তো আৰম্ভ কৰিছো। আৰু অতি সোনকালেই আমি শিলচৰ মেডিকেল কলেজতো আৰম্ভ কৰিম। এই তিনি ঠাইত বৰ্তমান হ'ব আৰু প্ৰয়োজন সাপেক্ষে ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যালৈ চাই বাকী ঠাইলৈ বঢ়াব পৰা যাব। এইচ আই ভি আক্ৰান্ত লোকে চি ডি ফ'ৰ কাউণ্ট ২০০ তললৈ গ'লে এ আৰ টি ল'ব লাগে। অসমত ২৯২ জনে জি এম চিত আৰু ১০ জনে ডিব্ৰুগড় মেডিকেল কলেজত চিকিৎসা লৈ আছে এ আৰ টিৰ চিকিৎসা। ১০৫৭ ৰোগীৰ মাত্ৰ ২৯২ জনেহে এই চিকিৎসা লৈছে। কাৰণ আমাৰ এটা সামাজিক ষ্টিগুমা আছে যাৰ কাৰণে ৰোগীসকলে এই বেমাৰ সদৰী কৰিব নিবিচাৰে। আমি চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতেই ইয়াৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত হেমাহি কৰা নাই। গ্ৰাম্য চিকিৎসকসকলে ঘৰে ঘৰে গৈ এই ৰোগীৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিছে। এই নতুন প্ৰচেষ্টাত যোৱা ছেপ্টেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা ৩৩ জন নতুন ৰোগী এ আৰ টি কেন্দ্ৰলৈ আহিছে। এই এ আৰ টি কেন্দ্ৰবিলাকত মধ্য আৰু নিম্ন মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকেহে চিকিৎসা ল'বলৈ আহে। সেই কাৰণে আমি এওঁলোকৰ পৰিবহণ ব্যৱস্থাও চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা বহন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। এজন ৰোগীয়ে যদি লামঙিৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ এই চিকিৎসা ল'বলৈ আহে তেন্তে তেওঁৰ থকা মেলা আৰু অহা-যোৱাৰ খা-খৰচ দিয়াৰো আমি ব্যৱস্থা কৰি আছো। কিন্তু

আমি দেখিছো তৎসত্ত্বেও এনে ৰাগী চিকিৎসালয়লৈ আহিব নোখোজে। গুৱাহাটী, ডিব্রুগড়, শিলচৰ এই তিনিখন মেডিকেললৈও জিলা পর্য্যয়তো আমি কেন্দ্র সম্প্রসাৰণ কৰিব পাৰো কিন্তু এই ৰোগীসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ ঠাইত চিকিৎসা কৰাব নোখোজে। সেই কাৰণেই এই সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

মাননীয় সদস্যজনে এন জি অ' কথা কৈছে আগতে এই এন জি অ' বিলাকে টকা পইচা ঘটাৰ কাৰণেহে আবেদন কৰিছিল সেই কাৰণে আমি এতিয়া এন জি অ' বিলাকক ইউ এন অ' আমি দায়িত্ব দিছো। ৪০০ খন দর্খাস্ত পাইছো, ৩৬ খনকহে আমি দিব পাৰিম। গতিকে তেওঁলোক ঘূৰি আছে আৰু যুটীয়া টীম কৰা হৈছে। মই ভাবো এই ক্ষেত্রত বিধানসভাৰ অধ্যক্ষৰ নেতৃত্বটো এটা কমিটী হ'ব লাগে যাতে তেওঁলোকে চিলেকশ্যনত হাত দিব পাৰে।

ছাৰ মই নথি দিছিলো। ৰুল সংশোধন কৰিব লাগিব। এই ক্ষেত্রত যদি এখন ষ্টেণ্ডিং কমিটি গঠন কৰা হয় তেতিয়াহ'লে ভাল হয়। কাৰণ এই বিষয়টো ইমান স্পর্শকাতৰ সেই কথাটো সকলোৱে জনে। এইড্ছৰ সমস্যাতো সন্ত্রাসবাদী সমস্যাতকৈও বেছি ভয়াৱহ। এইটো এটা সাংঘাতিক সমস্যা। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ নেতৃত্বত একজিকিউটিভ চাইডত হ'লেও এখন ফৰাম গঠন কৰি দিলে ভাল হ'ব। একজিকিউটিভ চাইডত ৰুল সংশোধন কৰি আমি ষ্টেণ্ডিং কমিটি অন এইড্ছ দিলে বিশ্বৰ বিতৰতে এইটো প্রথম হ'ব। ৰুলচ্ সংশোধন কৰি দি ষ্টেণ্ডিং কমিটি অন এইচ, আই, ভি কৰো তেতিয়াহ'লে ভাল হ'ব। এই ধৰণৰ পৰামর্শবিলাক আহিলে এইবিলাক ক্ষেত্রত সহায় হ'ব। এইটো কৰিলে প্রচাৰ মাধ্যমকে ধৰি এইড্ছৰ সকলোবিলাক কাম-কাজ চোৱা-চিতা কৰাত সুবিধা হ'ব আৰু এইড্ছৰ কাম কাজ বিলাক খুব স্বচ্ছতাৰে কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই কাম কাজবিলাক স্বচ্ছভাৱে হ'ব লাগে। আমি ভাবি চিন্তি চাই এইটোক আদৰণি জনাম। এই ক্ষেত্রত আমি যথেষ্ট

চিৰিয়াচ। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এইড্ছ কন্ট্রোলৰ কাৰণে এজন আই, এ, ছ অফিচাৰ দিছে। এই ক্ষেত্রত আমি এই কামবিলাক কৰাৰ কাৰণে আশানুৰূপভাৱে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিব।

* শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ চাৰ, আপোনাৰ অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে মই এটা কথা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। সেইটো হ'ল— যোৱা কালি আমাৰ প্রতিবন্ধীসকলে অসম বিধানসভা সচিবালয়ৰ সন্মুখত তেওঁলোকৰ বিভিন্ন দাবী সমাধান কৰাৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলনৰ কার্য্যসূচী লৈছিল। তেতিয়া তেঁলোকক পুলিচে নির্য্যাতন কৰিছিল। বিকলাঙ্গসকলৰ সমস্যাবিলাক সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ লগত বহি আলোচনা কৰি সমাধান কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকে যাতে আন্দোলন কৰিবলগীয়া নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সমস্যাবিলাক সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। মোৰ আন এটা কথা হৈছে— অ, বি, বি শিক্ষকসকলেও এটা আত্মজাহৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে। চাৰ, মই আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যাতে প্রতিবন্ধীসকলৰ সমস্যা আৰু অ, বি, বি শিক্ষকসকলে আত্মজাহৰ দৰে যিটো কঠোৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে সেই বিষয়বোৰৰ ক্ষেত্রত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰি সেই বিষয়বিলাক মীমাংসা কবি লাগে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ Now, I call upon Hon'ble Member, Shri Prafulla Kr. Mahanta to raise his Zero Hour Motion which was published in 'Asomiya Khabar' dt.11-12-2006 under the caption. 'ৰাষ্ট্রপতিৰ নির্দেশকো অমান্য কৰিলে যোগান বিভাগে।'

* শ্রী প্রফুল্ল কুমাৰ মহন্ত ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ১১ ডিচেম্বৰত 'অসমীয়া খবৰ' কাকতত প্রকাশিত 'ৰাষ্ট্রপতিৰ নির্দেশকো অমান্য কৰিলে যোগান বিভাগে। শীর্ষক বাতৰিটো মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিলো। এই বাতৰিটোত প্রকাশ পাইছে যে— ব্যাপক দুর্নীতিৰ বোকাত লুতুৰি-পুতুৰি হোৱা ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্য আৰু যোগান বিভাগে নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয়

* Speech not corrected

খাদ্য সামগ্রী ৰোধ কৰাটো দূৰৰে কথা স্বয়ং ৰাষ্ট্রপতিৰ নির্দেশো অমান্য কৰাৰ গুৰুতৰ অভিযোগ উত্থাপিত হৈছে। দৰিদ্র সীমাৰেখাৰ তলৰ লোকক বিনামূলীয়া চাউল যোগানৰ বাবে ৰাষ্ট্রপতিয়ে দিয়া নির্দেশক বিভাগটোৱে আওকাণ কৰাৰ তথ্য পোহৰলৈ আহিছে। প্রাপ্ত তথ্য মতে ৰাষ্ট্রপতি ড° এ, পি, জে, আব্দুল কালামে অসমৰ দৰিদ্র সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত বাস কৰা লোকক প্রতি মাহে এক কুইণ্টলকৈ চাউল বিতৰণকৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্রীয় খাদ্য আৰু ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ মন্ত্রণালয়ক নির্দেশ দিছিল। তদুপৰি এই ব্যৱস্থা নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যৰ কমেও ১০০ খন গাঁৱত খাদ্য শস্যৰ ভঁৰাল স্থাপন কৰিবলৈও ৰাষ্ট্রপতিয়ে নির্দেশনা জাৰি কৰে। এই মর্মে কেন্দ্রীয় খাদ্য আৰু ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ মন্ত্রণালয়ে যোৱা ৩১ মে'ত ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগক ৰাষ্ট্রপতিৰ নির্দেশ কার্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ নির্দেশনা (নটিচ নং ২/অসম/২০০৬-বিপি ১১) জৰি কৰে। তদুপৰি কেন্দ্রই ইয়াৰ বাবে প্রয়োজনীয় ধনৰ অংশ হিচাপে প্রথম পর্য্যায়ত ৬৩,৬৪,৮০০ টকা ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক মোকলাই দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ ৫১,৪৪,৮০০ টকাৰে ৪০০ কুইণ্টল ক্রয় কৰি ৩০ ডিচেম্বৰৰ ভিতৰত ৰাজ্যখনৰ দৰিদ্র-সীমাৰেখাৰ তলৰ লোকৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈও কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক নির্দেশ দিয়ে। কিন্তু কেন্দ্রই বান্ধি দিয়া সময় সীমা উকলি যোৱাৰ পাছতো ধনৰ আবণ্টন লাভ কৰা সত্ত্বেও ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এই দিশত কোনো ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ নকৰাৰ গুৰুতৰ অভিযোগ উঠিছে। লক্ষণীয়ভাৱে চলিত বিত্তীয় বর্ষত শেষ হ'বলৈ তিনি মাহতকৈ কম সময় আছে। এনে অৱস্থাত চলিত বিত্তীয় বর্ষত কেন্দ্রৰ নির্দেশ কার্যকৰী নকৰিলে আবণ্টিত ধন ঘূৰি যোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা স্পষ্ট হৈ পৰিছে। অথচ ৰাজ্যৰ হেজাৰ হেজাৰ দৰিদ্র সীমাৰেখাৰ তলৰ লোকে দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ নাপাই ককবকাই থাকবিলগা হৈছে। ইফালে ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীনস্থ সমষ্টিৰ খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগৰ চৰম দুর্নীতিৰ ফলত ক'লা

বজাৰত বিক্ৰী হোৱাৰো গুৰুতৰ অভিযোগ উত্থাপিত হৈছে। স্মৰ্তব্য যে ৰাজ্যত ৫৩.৫৪ লাখ ৰেচন কার্ড আছে। কেন্দ্ৰই ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীনত ৰাজ্যখনলৈ প্ৰতি মাহে ১.৪৪ লাখ কুইণ্টল চেনি আৰু ২১.৭১১ মেট্ৰিক টন কেৰাচিন তেল আবণ্টন দি আহিছে। নিয়ম অনুসৰি সমবায় সমিতি তথা অনুজ্ঞাপত্ৰ এজেণ্টে ভাৰতীয় খাদ্য নিগমৰ পৰা চেনি ১৩.২০ টকাকৈ আৰু কেৰাচিন প্ৰতি লিটাৰত ৮.২০ টকা কৈ ক্ৰয় কৰি গ্ৰাহকক ক্ৰমে ১৫ আৰু ১০ টকাত বিক্ৰী কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু এনে সামগ্ৰীসমূহ ক'লা বজাৰত ২৮ পৰা ৩০ টকা মূল্যত বিক্ৰী হৈ থকাৰ অভিযোগ উঠিছে। প্ৰণিধানযোগ্য যে ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কেৰাচিন আৰু সাধাৰণ কেৰাচিনৰ মাজত পার্থক্য বুজিব পৰাকৈ ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কেৰাচিনৰ ৰং নীলা কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু বিভাগটোৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ ফলত নীলা কেৰাচিন ক'লা বজাৰত মুকলিভাৱে বিক্ৰী হৈ আছে। অভিযোগ অনুসৰি একাংশ সমিতিয়েও এই ক্ষেত্ৰত হাত উজান দি আবণ্টন লাভ কৰা সামগ্ৰীৰ ৬০ শতাংশই গ্ৰাহকক যোগান ধৰাৰ সলনি ক'লা বজাৰত বিক্ৰী কৰে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই বুজিব পাৰি যে ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ নির্দেশ অমান্য কৰাৰ লগতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান মন্ত্ৰণালয়ৰ সেই নির্দেশও ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে কার্য্যকৰী কৰা নাই। লগতে বয়-বস্তুৰ দাম ক্ৰমাগতভাৱে বাঢ়ি গৈ আছে। আনহাতেদি আন আন ৰাজ্যত পাবলিক ডিষ্ট্ৰিবিউচন চিচটেমৰ কাম-কাজ যেনেদৰে চলিছে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত তেনেদৰে চলা নাই।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগটো সম্পূৰ্ণ বিফল হৈছে। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে যেন। খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগটো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰা কথাটো সঁচা। তাৰ লগে লগে ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিয়ে যিটো নির্দেশ জাৰি কৰিছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই বিভাগটোক

যিখিনি টকা দিছিল সেই টকা উপযুক্তভাৱে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰিলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আৰু দিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা ল'বৰ বাবে মই মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ জৰিয়তে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble Minister, Food & Civil Supplies.

ডাঃ নজৰুল ইছলাম (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য প্ৰফুল্ল কুমাৰ মহন্ত ডাঙৰীয়াই সদনত উত্থাপন কৰা অসমীয়া খবৰৰ ইং ১১-১২-২০০৬ তাৰিখে প্ৰকাশিত বাতৰি 'ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ নিৰ্দেশকো অমান্য কৰিলে যোগান বিভাগে' শীৰ্ষক বাতৰিটোৰ সন্দৰ্ভত সদনত শূন্যকালীন ঘণ্টাত ১২-১২-২০০৬ তাৰিখে উত্থাপন হোৱা বাতৰিটো মোৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ হৈছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাতৰিটোত উল্লেখ কৰাৰ দৰে খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ নিৰ্দেশ অমান্য কৰাৰ অভিযোগটো সত্য তথ্যৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত নহয় আৰু সেই বাবে বাতৰিটো ভিত্তিহীন।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্য আৰু ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা যোৱা ৩১-৫-২০০৬ তাৰিখৰ চিঠিৰ মৰ্মে ৰাজ্যখনত ১০০ টা ভিলেজ গ্ৰীণ বেঙ্কস্থাপনৰ বাবে মুঠ ৬৩,৬৪,৮০০ টকা অনুমোদন দিয়া হয়। উক্ত অনুমোদিত ধনৰ ভিতৰৰে খাদ্য শিতানত (ফুড কমপনেণ্ট) ৫৯,৪৪,৮০০ টকা আৰু বাকী থকা ১২,২০,০০০ টকা ধনৰাশি (কেচ কমপনেণ্ট) হিচাবে ধাৰ্য্য কৰে।

উক্ত ৫১,৪৪,৮০০ টকা (ফুড কমপনেণ্ট) প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালত ১ কুইণ্টালকৈ প্ৰতিটো গ্ৰেইন বেঙ্কৰ ৪০ টা পৰিয়ালক অৰ্থাৎ ১০০ টা গ্ৰেইন বেঙ্কৰ ৪০০০ পৰিয়ালৰ বাবে ৪০০ মেট্ৰিকটন খাদ্যৰ বাবদ ভাৰতীয় খাদ্য নিগম কৰ্তৃপক্ষলৈ অনুমোদন দিয়ে। সেই টকাটো আমি

দিয়া নাই— ডাইৰেক্ট এফ, চি আইক দিছে। এফ, চি, আইয়ে আমাক দিব।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পৰৱৰ্তী অৱস্থাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্য আৰু ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ বিভগে ৮-৮-২০০৬ তাৰিখৰ এক চিঠিৰ যোগে প্ৰতিটো গ্ৰেইন বেঙ্কৰ বাবে ১২,২০০ টকাকৈ ১০০ টা গ্ৰেইন বেঙ্কৰ বাবে মুঠ ১২,২০,০০০ টকা ধনৰাশি (কেচ কমপনেণ্ট) হিচাবে ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ (চেংচন) সন্দৰ্ভত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক জ্ঞাত কৰে। এইখিনিতে উল্লেখযোগ্য যে উক্ত ১২,২০,০০০ টকাৰ লগতে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে নিজৰ অংশ হিচাপে ১,৮০,০০০ টকা যোৱা ২৮-৩-২০০৬ তাৰিখেই অনুমোদনত মঞ্জুৰী প্ৰদান কৰিছিল।

বিধি অনুযায়ী কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা প্ৰাপ্তি হোৱা মঞ্জুৰীকৃত ধনৰাশি ৰাজ্যিক বাজেটৰ সংশ্লিষ্ট শিতানত পৰিপূৰক দাবী (চাপ্লিমেণ্টৰী ডিমাণ্ড) হিচাবে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিহে মঞ্জুৰীকৃত ধনৰাশি খৰচৰ বাবে উলিয়াব পৰা যায়। এই মৰ্মে যিহেতু সময়ত এই ধনৰাশি খৰচৰ বাবে বাজেটত ব্যৱস্থা নাছিল গতিকে খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগে পৰিপূৰক বাজটে দাখিল কৰে। সেই অনুযায়ী কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা উক্ত মঞ্জুৰীকৃত ১২,২০,০০০ টকাৰ বিপৰীতে খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগে ৰাজ্যিক পৰিকল্পনা আৰু উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ অনুমোদন লৈ বিত্ত (বাজেট) বিভাগে পৰিপূৰক দাবী হিচাবে অসম বিধান সভাৰ চলিত কালীন সদনত পেচ কৰিবলৈ তালিকাভুক্ত কৰিছে। ইতিপূৰ্বে ৰাজ্যখনৰ ২৪ খন জিলাৰ ১০০ খন গাঁৱত ভিলেজ গ্ৰেইন বেঙ্ক প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ বাবে খাদ্য আৰু অসামৰিক যোগান বিভাগে তৎপৰতাৰে ব্যৱস্থাটো যোৱা ১৫ ছেপ্টেম্বৰ ২০০৬ তাৰিখে এই সম্পৰ্কে এক অধিসূচনা জাৰি কৰিছে আৰু এই আঁচনিখন ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবৰ বাবে যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে।

গতিকে বিভাগটোৱে মহামান্য ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ নিৰ্দেশনা অমান্য কৰিলে বোলা উক্তিটো ভিত্তিহীন।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বাতৰিত প্ৰকাশ পোৱাৰ দৰে গ্ৰামীণ শস্য যোজনাৰ জৰিয়তে বিতৰণ কৰিবলগীয়া খাদ্য শস্য বিনামূলীয়াত নহয় আৰু প্ৰতি মাহে এক কুইণ্টল দিয়াৰ কথাও নহয়। এইটো এটা বেঙ্ক ব্যৱস্থাৰ নিচিনা, য'ত হিতাধিকাৰীয়ে প্ৰয়োজন হ'লে খাদ্য শস্য ধাৰলৈ লৈ পুনৰ ঘূৰাই দিয়াৰ নিয়ম সাপেক্ষেহে শস্য ধাৰ হিচাবে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। এই ধাৰ পৰিশোধ নকৰিলে বিভিন্ন উপায়ে আদায় কৰা ব্যৱস্থাও নির্দেশাৱলীত আছে। বাতৰিটো উল্লেখ কৰাৰ দৰে ধন থুৰি যোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাই।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৪০ কুইণ্টল চাউল ৪০ জনক প্ৰয়োজন সাপেক্ষে একোজনক এক কুইণ্টলকৈ ধাৰলৈ দিয়া হ'ব। সেইখিনি ঘূৰাই দিব লাগিব। যদি ঘূৰাই নিদিয়ে তেতিয়া ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাটো নিয়মাৱলীত আছে।

বাতৰিত উল্লেখ কৰা মতে ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীনস্থ সামগ্ৰীসমূহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভাগটোৱে উপায়ুক্ত আৰু মহকুমাধিপতিসকলক যাতে কোনো সামগ্ৰী ক'লা বজাৰত বিক্ৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে সময়ে সময়ে কঠোৰ নির্দেশনা দি আহিছে।

বাতৰিটোত উল্লেখ কৰা চেনী আৰু কেৰাচিন তেলৰ আবণ্টিত পৰিমাণ আৰু সেই সমূহৰ উল্লেখিত দাম শুদ্ধ নহয়। ৰাজ্যখনত নীলা কেৰাচিনৰ বাহিৰে বজাৰত সাধাৰণ কেৰাচিন পোৱা নাযায়। ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীনত প্ৰাপ্তি হোৱা নীলা কেৰাচিনৰ মুকলি বজাৰত বিক্ৰী ৰোধ কৰাৰ বাবে জিলা কর্তৃপক্ষ আৰু যোগান বিষয়াসকলক সময়ে সময়ে কঠোৰ নির্দেশ দিয়া আছে আৰু এই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি নীলা কেৰাচিনৰ চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ বিৰোদ্ধে সময়ে সময়ে ব্যৱস্থা লৈ থকা হৈছে।

বাতৰিটোৰ শেষত উল্লেখ কৰা মতে গুৱাহাটীৰ চান্দমাৰীস্থ গোপাল বৰুৱা নামৰ ব্যক্তিজনে (গোপ বৰুৱা নহয়) গুৱাহাটী হোলচেল কনজুমাৰ কো-অপাৰেটিভ ছ'চাইটিৰ জালুকবাৰীৰ শাখাৰ বিনন্দী

শইকীয়া নামৰ এজন বিষয়ববীয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কামৰূপ মহানগৰ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্তত দাখিল কৰা আবেদনখন ওপৰত উপায়ুক্তই যোৱা ৭-১২-২০০৬ তাৰিখে মহকুমা দণ্ডাধীশক তদন্ত কৰি প্ৰতিবেদন দিবৰ বাবে নির্দেশ দিছে।

তদন্তৰ প্ৰতিবেদন সাপেক্ষে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো আমাৰ অসমতে নহয়, বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ ইয়াত ট্ৰেনৰ ভাৰাটোৰ বাবে ১০ৰ পৰা ২০ শতাংশ ইনক্ৰীজ হৈছে যাৰ কাৰণে দাম বেছি হৈছে। পাইকাৰী মূল্যত দিল্লী আৰু আমাৰ অসমত একে আছে প্ৰায় সমানে চলি আছে। দিল্লীৰ দৰে দূৰ পৰা অহা বাবে আমাৰ ইয়াত ২০ শতাংশৰ পৰা ২০ শতাংশ মাচুল বেছি হৈছে।

*** শ্ৰী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা বিধান সভাত উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত চাবচিডিৰ কথাটো ওলাইছিল।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ কেৰাচিন তেলৰ কথা আছে নে নাই?

*** ডাঃ নজৰুল ইছলাম (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ ফালৰ পৰা জনোৱা হৈছে। আমাৰ বিভাগৰ ফালৰ পৰাও লিখা হৈছে। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰিছে যদিও তেওঁলোকে একো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। সেয়েহে দাম বাঢ়িছে।

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Hon'ble Speaker : Now, Item No. 2. Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 12.40 P.M. on 11th Dec. 2006 in the conference room of my office

* Speech not corrected

chamber at dispur to decide the priority for discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2006-2007

The Committee after a threadbare discussion decided to take up the supplementary Demands for Grants for discussion on priority basis considering the urgency and public importance of the Supplementary Demands for grants. Accordingly, the Business Advisory Committee unanimously decided to accord priority for discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2006-2007 as follows :

1st priority :	Power (Electricity)	Grant No. 62
2nd priority :	Food storage, Ware Housing an Civil Supplies	Grant No. 37
3rd priority :	Irrigation	Grant No. 39
4th priority :	Rural Development (Panchayat) and Rural (Development	Grant No. 56 and 57

The rest of the Grants will be taken up serially for deiscussion in the House, if time permits.

I hope, this has the approval of the House.

CALL ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker : Now, item No. 3. Shri Girindra Kumar Baruah to call the attention of the Minister, Environment & Forest, under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the news item appearing in the "Pratidin" dated 17th

November, 2006 under the caption : "ৰাজনৈতিক পৃষ্ঠপোষকতাত এফালৰ পৰা ধ্বংস হৈ আহিছে অসমৰ বনভূমি-বনাঞ্চল নে জনাঞ্চল। চাৰিদুৱাৰত ১,১৫ লাখৰ বসতি।'

(Hon'ble Speaker vacated the Chair and Hon'ble Deputy Speaker occupaid the Chair)

* শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্র কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঃ মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, এই বিষয়টো উত্থাপন কৰিবলৈ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্রক্রিয়া আৰু কার্য্য পৰিচালনা নিয়মাৱলীৰ ৫৪নং নিয়মৰ অধীনত ২০০৬ চনৰ ১৭ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখৰ প্রতিদিন কাকতত "ৰাজনৈতিক পৃষ্ঠপোষকতাত এফালৰ পৰা ধ্বংস হৈ আহিছে অসমৰ বনভূমি বনাঞ্চল নে জনাঞ্চল চাৰিদুৱৰত ১.১৫ লাখৰ বসতি" শীর্ষক বাতৰিটোৰ প্রতি মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া যোৱা ১৭ তাৰিখৰ প্রতিদিন বাতৰি কাকতত প্রকাশিত বনাঞ্চল নে ১৫ লাখ বেদখলকাৰী বসতি হৈছে বুলি বাতৰি ওলাইছে। অসমৰ বঞ্চালত বেদখলকাৰী দখল স্বাভাৱিক হৈ গৈছে। আজি প্রশ্ন উত্তৰকালত গ্রীণ ভেলিৰ কথাও উঠিছিল। এনেকৈ হ'লে আমাৰ অসমত ইকোলজিকেল বেলেঞ্চ কমি যাব। ইতিমধ্যে হয়তো কমি গৈছে। প্রত্যেক বনাঞ্চলত দিনে দিনে দখল বাঢ়ি গৈছে। কিন্তু বন বিভাগে তাত বাধা দিব পৰা নাই। বাতৰিত ওলাইছে ২৪ হাজাৰ ৭২ লাখৰ ভিতৰত ২২ হাজাৰ হেক্টৰ মাটি দখলত গৈছে। সোনাই আৰু ৰূপাই তেজপুৰ ৰালিপাৰা যিটো ঘাই পথ নির্মাণ কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে যিবোৰ গছ-গছনি কটা হৈছে সেইবোৰ পুনৰাই ৰোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আজি বাতৰি কাকতত ব্যঙ্গভাৱে এটা কথা লিখিছে অসমত যাতে মানুহে মৰুভূমি দেখা নাই। মৰুভূমি দেখুৱাব পাৰি নেকি? তাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি? অসমৰ গছ-গছনি কটা হৈছে বেদখলকাৰী বাঢ়ি গৈছে এইটো অসমৰ কাৰণে অশুভ সংকেত। মই সৰুতে দেউতাৰ লগত সোনাই ৰূপাই

* Speech not corrected

অঞ্চলত পিকনিক খাবলৈ গৈছিলো, তেতিয়া দেখিছিলো যে তাত সূর্য্যৰ পোহৰ পৰিব নোৱাৰে ইমান ঘন বনাঞ্চল। কিন্তু বিধান সভা সমিতিৰ লগত যেতিয়া গৈছিলো তেতিয়া দেখিছিলো বেদখলকাৰীৰ কবলত সেই ঠাই মুকলি হৈ গৈছে গছ-গছনি কাটি নাইকিয়া কৰিছে। আজি হাতীৰ উপদ্রৱ বাঢ়িছে জীৱ-জন্তুৰ থাকিবলৈ ঘৰ নাইকিয়া হ'ল। গতিকে মাননীয়া উপধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া সোনাই ৰূপাইকে কেন্দ্র কৰি অসমৰ বনাঞ্চলসমূহ বচাব পাৰি নেকি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যিটো ঘাই পথ নির্মাণ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ কাষে কাষে গছ পুলি ৰুৱা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব নেকি মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰো। বাতৰি কাকতত প্রকাশিত মতে সেই এলেকাত কিছুমান দালালে দুই হাজাৰ টকালৈ লৈ মানুহ বহুৱাই দিছে এই বিষয়টো তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব নেকি মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰো। ৰূপাইত যিটো ডাক বঙলা আছিল সেইটো জ্বলাই দিয়া হৈছে গতিকে এইটো এটা অশুভ চিন। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বেদখলকাৰী কার্য্যত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব আৰু গছ-গছনি ক্ষেত্রত কেনে ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব তাৰোপৰি এই দালালসকলৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব এই তিনিটা বিষয়ে মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিব বিচাৰো।

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Hon'ble Minister, Forest.

শ্রী ৰকিবুল হুছেইন (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, ২০০৬ চনৰ ১০ নৱেম্বৰতাৰিখৰ প্রতিদিন কাকতত প্রকাশিত "ৰাজনৈতিক পৃষ্ঠপোকতাত এফালৰ পৰা ধ্বংস হৈ আহিছে অসম বনভূমি বনাঞ্চল নে জনাঞ্চল চাৰি দুৱাৰত ১.১৫ লাখৰ বসতি" উল্লেখিত বাতৰিটোৰ লগত মাননীয় সদস্য গিৰীণ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিখিনি কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। অসমৰ অন্যতম জ্বলন্ত সমস্যা বিধান সভাৰ মজিয়াত উত্থাপিত হৈছে। সেই সন্দর্ভত সদনৰ ভিতৰত থকা সকলোকে দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণৰ জৰিয়তে সহযোগ

কৰাৰ কামনা কৰিছো। বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই সোনাই ৰূপাই কিছু কিছু অঞ্চলত সূর্য্যৰ পোহৰ পৰা নাছিল বুলি যিটো কথা কৈছে সেইটো কিছু পৰিমাণে সত্য। যিকেইটা ঠাইৰ কথা বাতৰি কাকতত উল্লেখিত হৈছে চাৰিদুৱাৰত ১৯৮২ চনৰ পৰা ধ্বংস আৰম্ভ হৈছে। বালিপাৰা অঞ্চলত ১৯৯৫-৯৬ চনৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হৈছে চাৰিদুৱাৰত মুঠ ২৪ হাজাৰ ৭২ হেক্টৰ মাটিৰ ভিতৰত ২২ হাজাৰ হেক্টৰ মাটি বেদখল কৃত। বালিপাৰা অঞ্চলত ১৮ হাজাৰ ৯শ ৭২ হেক্টৰৰ ভিতৰত ১০ হাজাৰ হেক্টৰ মাটি বেদখল কৃত। এই কথাখিনি জনাৰ বাবে সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে উত্থাপন কৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ বন বিভাগে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে এই বিষয়ে জানিব বিচাৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে আমি যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা লৈছো ১৯৯৬ চনত আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা ২৬ বাৰ উচ্ছেদকার্য চলোৱা হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি ১৯৯৭ চনতে কৰা হৈছে। এই সংখ্যাবোৰ কৈ মই দীঘলীয়া কৰিব বিচৰা নাই ১৯৯৮ চনতে কৰা হৈছে। ইকোলজিকেল বেলেঞ্চ নোহোৱা যিটো সন্দেহ কৰা হৈছে এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ৰাতুকৈ কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ সহায় বিচাৰিছে। একোটা প্লেণ্টেচন কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াত থকা মানুহখিনিকো সাঙুৰি আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে। হাতীৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যি অঞ্চলৰ কথা কৈছে তাত হাতীৰ উপদ্রৱ বাঢ়িছে সঁচা, এইটো এটা জ্বলন্ত কথা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমত হাতীৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়া নাই থাকিবলৈ ঠাই নাই কাৰণে আৰু খাবলৈ খাদ্য বিচাৰি মানুহৰ মাজলৈ সোমাই আহে।

মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, মই মাননীয় সদস্যগৰাকীক অৱগত কৰিব খুজিছো, মানুহে মনত ভাবে যে হাতীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আচলতে সেইটা সত্য নহয়। ১৯৯৩ চনৰ জৰীপ মতে ৰাজ্যত হাতীৰ সংখ্যা ৫৫৩৪ টা, '৯৭ চনত ৫৩১২ টা, ২০০২ চনত ৫২৪৬ টা। গতিকে ২১২ টা হাতী কমিছে। হাতীৰ উপদ্রৱ বঢ়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যিবিলাক ঠাইত হাতী বসবাস কৰে তাত গছগছনি নাইকিয়া হৈ গৈছে।

গতিকে সিহঁত তললৈ নামি আহিছে। বনাঞ্চলবিলাক ধ্বংস হোৱাৰ বাবেই এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দায়িত্ব লেৱাৰ পিছৰে পৰা যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। আগৰে পৰা যিসকলে বনাঞ্চলত বেদখল কৰি আহিছে তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে। বনাঞ্চলত বেদখল ৰোধ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্রত কঠোৰ নির্দেশ জাৰি কৰাও হৈছে। এই সংক্রান্তত কেইজনমান বিষয়াৰ ওপৰত কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থাও লোৱা হ'ল।

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, মাননীয় সদস্য গিৰীণ বৰুৱাদেৱে গছ পুলি ৰোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে। এই সংক্রান্তত আমাৰ নতুন চৰকাৰে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী তৰুণ গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ নেতৃত্বত মুখ্যমন্ত্রী সেউজীধৰা আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে গছ-গছনিৰ লগত শিশুসকলক জড়িত কৰি প্রকৃতিৰ লগত যাতে খাপ খাব পাৰে, প্রকৃতিক ভাল পায় তাৰ প্রচেষ্টা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। শিশুসকলে যাতে মাক-দেউতাকক গছ ৰোৱাৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে ক'ব পাৰে তেনে মনোভাব গঢ়ি তুলিবৰ বাবে এনে আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে এই আঁচনিখনে সমাদৰ লাভ কৰিছে। ই এটা ভাল লক্ষণ। গছ পুলি ৰোৱাটো ডাঙৰ কথা নহয়, ইয়াক সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব পৰাটোহে ডাঙৰ কথা। আমাৰ বন বিভাগৰ নিজৰ নার্চাৰীত থকা গছ পুলিৰে ১ বছৰত ৫০ লাখ গছ পুলি ৰোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। তদুপৰি মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, য'ত হাতী থাকে তাত এলিফেণ্ট ৰিজার্ভ খোলা হৈছে আৰু তাত যথেষ্ট পানী পাবৰ কাৰণে পুখুৰী খন্দাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। ন শ হেক্টৰ মাটিত বিভিন্ন গছ পুলি হাতীৰ বাসস্থানৰ বাবে দীঘলীয়া আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে যাতে তাত বসবাস কৰা লোকসকলে হাতীৰ উপদ্রৱৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পায়। হাতী ধৰা বন্ধ হৈ আছে, কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰা হৈছে। হাতীৰ লগত জড়িত বিভিন্ন ব্যক্তিক সুধিছো হাতীৰ উপদ্রৱৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাবলৈ কি কৰিব লাগে। আগৰ দৰে জুই দেখুৱালে হাতীয়ে ভয় নকৰে। তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে ঘোঁৰাৰ হাঁহিক হাতীয়ে ভয় কৰে। গতিকে

ঘোঁৰাৰ হাঁহি টেপ কৰি ভয় দেখুৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। এইটো এটা সমূহীয়াভাৱে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থা, সকলোৰে সহযোগৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আমাৰ বনাঞ্চলসমূহত যাতে বেদখল হ'ব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে শোণিতপুৰ জিলাত এচ পি, ডি এফ অ' আদি বিষয়াসকলক লৈ এখন নতুন কমিটি গঠন কৰিছো।

* শ্ৰী পদ্ম হাজৰিকা ঃ মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, চাৰিদুৱাৰত বেদখল বন্ধ হোৱা বুলি মাননীয় বন মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে কিন্তু সেইটো সঁচা নহয়। বেদখল চলি আছে। মই নিজে গৈ চাই আহিছো। বন বিভাগৰ বিষয়াক সুধিলে কয় যে ফাইলটো বিত্ত বিভাগত পৰি আছে। হাতী খেদিবলৈ বন কৰ্মীসকলৰ লাইট এটাও নাই। বন্দুক মাত্ৰ এটাহে আছে। তাত হাতী আৰু মানুহৰ সংঘৰ্ষ হৈয়ে আছে।

মাননীয়া উপধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, চৰকাৰে যাতে বিশেষজ্ঞসকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি হাতী খেদোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। বনৰীয়া হাতীৰ দ্বাৰা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত মানুহে কোনো ধৈৰ্ণৰ চৰকাৰী সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। বহুত মানুহে ৰাতি হাতীৰ উপদ্ৰৱৰ কাৰণে উজাগৰে থাকিবলগীয়া হৈছে। আজি মই এই পৱিত্ৰ সদনত এটা অনুৰোধ কৰিব খুজিছো যে যিখিনি মানুহ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে, হাতীয়ে যিসকলক নৃসংসভাৱে হত্যা কৰিছে সেইসকলক বন বিভাগৰ এটা উচ্চ পদস্থ বিষয়াই গৈ মাত দিলে ভাল হয় আৰু লগতে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

শ্ৰী ৰকিবুল হুছেইন (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, এই বিষয়ত চাপ্লিমেণ্টাৰীৰ কোনো চাঞ্চ নাছিল। মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, আমাৰ বন বিভাগ লগত জড়ি থকা এই কথাখিনিৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইতিমধ্যে বিত্ত বিভাগে টকা ৰিলিজ কৰিছে। হাতীৰ দ্বাৰা মৃত হোৱা ব্যক্তিক ৪০,০০০ হাজাৰকৈ টকা আমাৰ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত মানুহক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। এই সম্পৰ্ক আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ প্ৰপজেল পঠাইছো। অলপ সময় লাগিব। তেখেতে

* Speech not corrected

কোৱাৰ দৰে আমি একেবাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই, এই কথাটো সত্য নহয়। লাইটৰ কাৰণে যিমান লাগে অন্যান্য সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে কিমান দিয়ে এই গোটেইখিনি কথা থাকিব। আপুনি মোৰ লগত পোনপটীয়াভাৱে কথা পাতিব। সঁচা উত্তৰটো আমি আপোনাক দিম।

MATTER UNDER RULE-301

মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষা ঃ এতিয়া আহো আইটেম নং- ৪ লৈ। Sri Ananta Deka to draw the attention of the Minister, Public Works Department by raising the matter under Rule 301 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assamly relating to "শৰাইঘাটত ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ ওপৰত প্রস্তাৱিত দ্বিতীয়খন দলং ৰেল তথা পথ দলং হিচাপে নির্মাণ কৰাৰ বাবে যথোপুযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণৰ বাবে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে বিষয়টো কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰি দ্রুত পদক্ষেপ ল'ব লাগে।"

শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকা ঃ মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, আজি মই এটা গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় উত্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। মই ভাবো আমাৰ মাননীয় সদনে এই বিষয়ে গুৰুত্ব দিব। বিষয়টো হ'ল "শৰাইঘাটত ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ ওপৰত প্রস্তাৱিত দ্বিতীয়খন দলঙৰ ৰেল তথা পথ ক্রচিং হ'ব লাগে। ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত দ্রুত পদক্ষেপ ল'ব লাগে। আপোনালোকে জানে যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ ওপৰত এই দ্বিতীয়খন দলং নির্মাণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ কৰিছে। এতিয়া কথাটো হ'ল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজধানীৰ লগত ভাৰতবর্ষৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ ৰাজধানী ষ্টেট লেভেলৰ সংযোগ কৰাৰ কাৰণে। কথাটো হ'ল চাৰিৰ পৰা ছয় খলপীয়া হ'ব। ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ ওপৰত প্রস্তাৱিত দলংখন অতি গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ কথা। মিটাৰগজৰ কথাটো সন্মুখত ৰাখি কথাটো কোৱা হৈছে। এতিয়া ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ ওপৰত দুখনকৈ ট্রেইন অহা-যোৱা

কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ৰেল ট্ৰেফিক ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা যথেষ্ঠ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। অহা-যোৱা যদি বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে তেতিয়াহ'লে ট্ৰেইনৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে। বঙাইগাঁৱৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ দ্বৈত লাইনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নিচিনা ৰাজ্যত, বিহাৰৰ নিচিনা ৰাজ্যত অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নত ৰেলে বিশেষ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰেলে বিশেষ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো ৰেলে বিশেষ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে। বৰ্তমান যিখন দলং আছে সেইখনে বৰ্তমান সমস্যাৰ চাহিদা পূৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। ৰেল সম্পৰ্কে যোৱা কালি বিধান সভাত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই সৰ্বদলীয় প্ৰস্তাৱ এটা লোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে। ৰেলৰ ব্ৰীজখন অন্ততঃ চাৰি লাইন কৰা উচিত। শৰাইঘাট দলঙৰ ওপৰত ৰেল কাম ৰডব্ৰীজ কৰা হয় তেতিয়াহ'লে ভাল হ'ব। যদি উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীসকলে একেলগে বহি এই সম্পৰ্কে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ লয় তেতিয়াহ'লে গোটেই উত্তৰ-পূবৰ কাৰণে ভাল হ'ব। আমাক এটা শোধানাগাৰ লাগে, এটা গেছ ক্ৰেকাৰ লাগে তাৰ কাৰণে বছৰ বছৰ ধৰি আন্দোলন কৰিব লাগে, তাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত যাব লাগে। যিকোনো চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী ইয়ালৈ আহিলে বহুতো ভাল কথা কয়, পেকেজ ঘোষণা কৰে। কিন্তু বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটো নহয়। গতিকে মই ভাবো শৰাইঘাটৰ ওপৰত প্ৰস্তাৱিত দ্বিতীয়খন দলং ৰেল আৰু পথ দলং হিচাবে নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিধানসভাত এটা সৰ্বসন্মত প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী পদক্ষেপ ল'ব লাগে। এইখিনি হ'লে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ সকলো দিশতে উন্নতি হ'ব।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ এটা পইণ্ট ক'বলৈ আছে। আমাৰ চাংসাৰীত অভাৱব্ৰীজ নাই। ৰঙিয়া পঠশালা আদিতো নাই। এইবোৰত লেভেল ক্ৰচিং নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে বহুত অসুবিধা হৈ আছে। আজি গুৱাহাটীত বহুতো অভাৱব্ৰীজ বা ফ্লাই অভাৰ হৈছে, তাৰ কাৰণে আমি ভাল পাইছো। কিন্তু তেনেদৰে আমাৰ এইবোৰ ঠাইতো

অভাৱব্রীজ হ'লে ভাল হয়। ভাৱতবর্ষৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত ৰেল লাইনত ইলেকট্রিফিকেচন হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমত নাই। অসমৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে কেইখনমান অভাৱব্রীজৰ দৰকাৰ। ৰেলৱেৰ বৈদ্যুতিক মেপত অসমে যাতে ঠাই পাই তাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমি এন এফ ৰেলৱেৰ লগতো যোগাযোগ কৰিছো, তেওঁলোকেও হ'ব হ'ব বুলি কয়, কিন্তু আজি বছৰ বছৰ ধৰি ব্রডগজ সম্প্রসাৰণ নহয়। এই ক্ষেত্রত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ এটা গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ দায়িত্ব আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে আমাৰ বিধানসভাৰ সদস্য সকলোৱে মিলি সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে এটা প্রস্তাৱ গ্রহণ কৰি অতি সোনকালে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰি প্রেৰণ কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীয়ে আহি যাতে ৰেল তথা পথ দলংখনো যাতে উদ্বোধন কৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

শ্রীমতী অজন্তা নেওগ (মন্ত্রী) ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকাদেৱে আজি বিধানসভাৰ মজিয়াত যিখিনি কথা আলোচনা কৰিলে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। ৰাজ্যখনৰ পথ যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ তেখেতে আহ্বান জনাইছে। এই সম্পর্কত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বক্তব্য ৰাখিছে। মই আপোনালোকক আজি কেইটামান কথা জনাব বিচাৰিছো।

ভাৱত চৰকাৰৰ অধীনস্থ NHAI ৰাজহুৱা পথ নির্মাণ সংস্থাই ৰাষ্ট্রীয় ঘাইপথ উন্নীতকৰণ প্রকল্পৰ (NHDP)ৰ শিতানত পোৱৰন্দৰ পৰা শিলচৰলৈ ৪-লেন যুক্ত ৰাষ্ট্রীয় পথ নির্মাণৰ বাবে এক অভিলাষী আঁচনি গ্রহণ কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াক ইষ্ট ৱেষ্ট কৰিডৰ অধীনত ৬৮৭ কিঃমিঃ পথ উন্নতিকৰণ কৰা হ'ব আৰু ইয়াক ইষ্ট ৱেষ্ট কৰিডৰ (পূব-পশ্চিম মাজবাট) নামে জনা যায়। উক্ত আঁচনিৰ অধীনত ৬৮৭ কিঃমিঃ পথ উন্নীতকৰণ কৰা হ'ব আৰু বিভিন্ন পেকেজৰ কামৰ নিবিদা গ্রহণ কৰি NHAI য়ে বহু কেইটা পথ নির্মাণ সংস্থাক কার্য্যাদেশ দিছে আৰু ইতিমধ্যে

কেইবাটাও পেকেজত কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা বুলি NHAI ৰ সূত্ৰৰ পৰা জানিব পৰা গৈছে।

উক্ত আঁচনিৰে এটি পেকেজত বর্তমান গুৱাহাটী আৰু উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটী সংলগ্ন কৰা শৰাইঘাটৰ দলংখনৰ ওচৰতে এখন তিনি লেন যুক্ত পথ দলং নির্মাণ কৰাৰ বাবে NHAI য়ে "গেমন ইণ্ডিয়া কোম্পানী" নামৰ ঠিকাদাৰ সংস্থাটোক কার্য্যাদেশ দিয়া বুলি জনা গৈছে।

১৯৬২ চনতে সজা শৰাইঘাটৰ উক্ত দুইখলপীয়া দলংখনে এই প্রদেশখনৰ লগতে উত্তৰ-পূর্বাঞ্চলৰ প্রদেশসমূহৰ ৰেল যাতায়াত ও পৰিবহণ ব্যৱস্থা আজিৰ আধুনিক ক্ষিপ্র গতিৰ যাতায়াত ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত মোকাবিলা কৰিবলৈ অসমর্থ হৈছে আৰু প্রদেশখনৰ সামগ্রিক উন্নতি ৰেল যাতায়াত আৰু পৰিবহণৰ অনগ্রসৰতাই এক অপ্রতিৰোধ্য অন্তৰায় হিচাপে গণ্য হৈছে। সেয়েহে এই ক্ষেত্রত অসম চৰকাৰে গভীৰ ভাৱে অনুভৱ কৰিয়ে উক্ত দলংখন দুখলপীয়া অর্থাৎ ৰেল ও পথ দলং হিচাপে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে সাজিব লাগে। কাৰণ উক্ত স্থানত এইবাৰ এখন দলং নির্মাণ হোৱাৰ পাছত পুনৰ এখন দলং সাজিবলৈ কাৰিকৰীভাৱে নানা জটিলতাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব। সেয়েহে দুখলপীয়া দলং নির্মাণৰ বাবে ২০০৬ চনৰ ১৬ জানুৱাৰীত মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীৰ অসম ভ্রমণৰ কালত এক স্মাৰকপত্র যোগে অসমৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিছিল।

এই সংক্রান্ততে "ৰাজ্যিক পর্য্যায়ৰ সমন্বয়ৰক্ষী সমিতিৰ (SLCC) ২৪-০১-২০০৬ তাৰিখৰ সভাত এক প্রস্তাৱ যোগে উক্ত বিষয়টো NHAI আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পথ মন্ত্রণালয়ৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰা হৈছিল। আকৌ উক্ত সমিতিৰে ২৭-০৯-২০০৬ তাৰিখৰ সভাতো দুখলপীয়া দলং নির্মাণৰ বিষয়টো পুনৰ উত্থাপন কৰাত পথ পৰিবহণ মন্ত্রণালয়ৰ সচিবে বিষয়টো সম্পর্কত ৰেল বিভাগৰ দায়িত্বৰ কথা দোহাৰে। আৰু বর্তমান NHAI ৰ দ্বাৰা আবন্তিত হোৱা তিনিলেন যুক্ত দলংখনকে নির্মাণ কৰাক

অধিক গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে।

কিন্তু অসম চৰকাৰ এনে কথাত পতিয়ন নগৈ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ দায়িত্বত থকা মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ যোগেদি মাননীয় ভাৰতৰ প্রধানমন্ত্রী মহোদয়লৈ ০৩-১১-২০০৬ তাৰিখে এক অর্দ্ধ শাসকীয় পত্র যোগে (D.O. No.CMO.1/2006/3286) শৰাইঘাটৰ সাজিব লগীয়া দলংখন 'দুখলপীয়া ৰেল ও পথ দলং' হিচাপে নির্মাণ কৰিবলৈ ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এক সিদ্ধান্ত লৈ ৰেল ও পথ পৰিবহণ মন্ত্রণালয়ৰ পুঁজিৰে তেনে এক দলং নির্মাণ কৰি অসমৰ লগতে সমগ্র উত্তৰ-পূর্বাঞ্চলৰ যাতায়ত ব্যৱস্থা তথা ক্ষিপ্র উন্নয়নৰ আশু ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ অনুৰোধ জনায়।

উক্ত অর্দ্ধশাসকীয় পত্রখন মই পঢ়ি দিছো।

I would like to bring to your kind notice that road and rail connectivity of a majority of the North Eastern States with the rest of the country lies across the Brahmaputra river through the road cum rail bridges at Saraighat near Guwahati and the Naranarayan Setu near Goalpara. However, both the rail bridges consist of single tracks thus hampering the smooth movement of both passenger and goods trains. You are already aware that the approach to Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and eastern Arunachal Pradesh lies through Guwahati.

It is learnt that the National Highway Authority of India (NHA) is planning to build a road bridge near the existing bridge at Saraighat. We have requested the NHAI to convert this bridge into a Road cum Rail Bridge but they advised us to take up the matter with the Railway Authorities. On the other hand, when we approached the Railway authorities, we were asked to take it up with NHAI.

I am sure you will appreciate the fact that with the growth of population in the north east, it is naturally expected that there will be more goods and passenger traffic to and from the region. Since the railways are a cheap and safe mode of transport for the common people. Moreoever, after the completion of the rail head at Meghalaya, the volume of railway traffic passing through the Saraighat bridge will increase enormously. It is imperative that we have to make provisions for the future also. There is very slim possibility of construction of another rail bridge over the Brahmaputra near Guwahati in the next few decades.

It is in this context that we feel one more road cum rail bridge is required at Guwahati. The single track of the Saraighat Bridge which was constructed in 1962 already acts as a bottleneck for the speedy movement of trains at present and so there is a necessity for another rail bridge. Since a road bridge has been planned now, its coversion was made earlier in our Memorandum submitted during your visit to Assam on January 16th, 2006.

I would, therefore, request for your kind intervention in the matter and request you to kindly issue suitable instructions to both the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and the Ministry of Railways to examine the matter urgently and take a decision to convert the proposed road bridge into a road cum rail bridge for which the cost may be shared by both the Ministers on terms they may mutually agree.

* **শ্রী গিৰীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা** ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি পেপাৰত দেখিছো, চেণ্টিনেলতো লিখিছে এখন ট্রেইন চেন্নাইৰ পৰা বিহাৰৰ এখন ঠাইলৈ আহিছে। পেচেঞ্জাৰ মাত্র ৪০ জন। এইটো তাত সম্ভৱ হৈছে কাৰণ ৰেলমন্ত্রী সেই ৰাজ্যখনৰ। কিন্তু অসমৰ ক্ষেত্রত আমি সদায় বঞ্চিত। মাননীয় সদস্য, ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো কৈছে। গতিকে মইসদনত অধ্যক্ষৰ জৰিয়তে এই প্রস্তাৱ সর্বসন্মতি ক্রমে অনাৰ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

* **শ্রী অনন্ত ডেকা** ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে ইনিচিয়েটিভ ল'লে ভাল হয়। বিষয়টো আওকান কৰিলে অসমৰ ৰাইজ বঞ্চিত হ'ব।

PENDING PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker : Now, the pending Motion stands in the name of Hon'ble Member, Sri Brindaban Goswami. During the discussion on Private Members Business on 11th July, 2006 in the last Budget Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly, the reply of the Hon'ble Minister, Education remained incomplete. Now, Hon'ble Minister, Education wil continue his reply.

* **শ্রী ৰিপুন বৰা (মন্ত্রী)** ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যোৱাবাৰ বিধানসভাৰ অধিৱেশনতে মাননীয় বিৰোধী দলৰ দলপতি শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা প্রস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰিছিল যে অসমৰ অর্থনৈতিক, ৰাজনৈতিক, সামাজিক উন্নয়ন আৰু পিছপৰা জাতি-জনজাতি আদি সকলোৰে সম বিকাশৰ বাবে খিলঞ্জীয়াসকলৰ সকলো পিনৰ পৰা বিকাশৰ বাবে আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ব শাসনৰ দৰকাৰ। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যথেষ্ট যুক্তি আবেগৰে এই প্রস্তাৱ আনিছে। ভাৰতৰ সংবিধান প্রণয়নৰ দিনৰ পৰাই কংগ্রেছে সকলেকে সমান অধিকাৰ দিয়াটো বিচাৰিছে। এই কথা আগৰ বিধানসভাৰ ভাষণতো লিপিবদ্ধ

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* Speech not corrected

আছে। আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ত শাসনেহে প্রকৃত উন্নয়ন দিব। এই যুক্তিত মই যোৱাবাৰ উত্তৰ দিবলৈ গৈ যোৱা বাৰ সময়ৰ অভাৱত সম্পূৰ্ণ উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰিলো। কাৰণ অধিৱেশন স্থগিত হৈছিল। এইবাৰ মই তেখেতৰ প্রস্তাৱৰ উত্তৰ দিম। চৰকাৰৰ স্থিতি, মন্তব্য, দৃষ্টিভংগী দাখিল কৰিব পাৰো। প্রথমতে আমি কংগ্রেছ দলে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত সংবিধান প্রণয়ন কৰাৰ দিনৰ পৰাই তাৰ কথা মানি আহিছো। এই সংবিধানত তিনিটা দফা আছে তাত কোনটো ৰাজ্যৰ ক্ষমতা কোনখিনিত কেন্দ্রীয় চকাৰৰ ক্ষমতা আৰু কোনখিনি কেন্দ্র-ৰাজ্যৰ উভয়ৰে ক্ষমতা আছে সেইখিনি লিপিবদ্ধ আছে। যোৱা ৫৯ বছৰে দেশৰ চৰকাৰে সেইখিনি মানি আহিছে। কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰে স্বায়ত্ত শাসন অবিহনে যে জাতি-জনজাতিৰ উন্নতি নহয় আৰু আগবাঢ়ি নেযায় সেইটো মানে বাবেই স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত প্রথমে কার্বিআংলং আৰু উত্তৰ কাছাৰক স্বায়ত্ত শাসন প্রদান কৰিলে। পর্বতীয়া পিছপৰা জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ সর্বাংগীন উন্নতিৰ বাবে স্বায়ত্ত শাসন দি সকলোৰে লগত যাতে ফেৰ মাবি পাৰে তাৰ বাবে আন্তৰিকতাৰে কাম কৰাটো কংগ্রেছ দলৰ চৰকাৰে বিচাৰে। স্বায়ত্ত-শাসন আন্তৰিকতাৰে বিচাৰো বাবেই আমাৰ বড়োসকলে দীর্ঘদিন ধৰি যি আন্দোলন কৰি আছিল যুক্তিৰে নধৰি এজিপিক সমালোচনা কৰা বুলি নাভাবি আমি কওঁ যে বাতৰি কাকতৰ শিৰোনামা দখল কৰাটো আমাৰ প্রকৃত উদ্দেশ্য নহয়, আমি প্রকৃততে স্বায়ত্ত শাসন বিচাৰি তাক কার্যত পৰিণত হোৱাটো বিচাৰো। কংগ্রেছ দলে ৰামনামি কাপোৰ নিপিন্ধে। প্রকৃততে সকলোৰে উন্নতি বিচাৰে। আমাৰ বড়ো জনজাতিসকলে দীর্ঘদিন ধৰি আন্দোলন কৰি আহিছিল। কিন্তু এজিপিৰ শাসন কালত তেওঁলোকে এই আন্দোলনটো মষিমূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে সামৰিক বাহিনী, পুলিচ লগাই অত্যাচাৰ কৰি বড়োসকলক পঙ্গু কৰি জেললৈ পঠাইছিল। আমাৰ কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰৰ প্রয়াত হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই বড়োসকলৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে বিএচি গঠন কৰি আন্দোলনকাৰিসকলৰ লগত চুক্তি কৰিছিলে। কিন্তু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ কাৰণে দুর্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে বিএচিটো

সকলো বড়ো জনসাধাৰণে মানি নল'লে। কিন্তু কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰৰ বাবে এইটো আছিল স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ প্রতি প্রথম বলিষ্ঠ পদক্ষেপ। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ সকলো জাতি-জনজাতিৰ প্রতি সমভাব প্রৱর্তন দেখাইছে। এজিপিৰ আমোলত বিএচিৰ এলেকাৰ একো উন্নতি সাধন নহ'ল। তেওঁলোকে বড়ো সমস্যাৰ প্রতি কর্ণপাত নকৰিলে। আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রী তৰুণ গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই বড়োসকলৰ লগত বি টি চি চুক্তি কৰিলে। তেওঁলোকক চুক্তি মতে চাৰিখন জিলা গঠন কৰি দিলে। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে এই বি টি চি গঠন হোৱাৰ পাছত বড়োসকল আর্থ-সামাজিক আদি সকলো ক্ষেত্রতে আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে। কার্বি সকলোকো স্বায়ত্ত শাসন দিয়া হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, বি, টি, চি, গঠন হোৱাৰ পিছত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো অকল বড়োসকলৰ ওপৰতেই নহয় সমগ্র অসমতে ইয়াৰ প্রভাৱ পৰিছে। অর্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক সকলোতে প্রভাৱ পৰিছে। কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত চুক্তি হোৱাৰ পিছত শান্তি ঘূৰি আহিছে, তাৰ প্রভাৱ সামগ্রিকভাৱে অসমত পৰিছে। বি, টি, চি,ত নির্বাচন হ'ল। আটাইতকৈ অভিলেখকাৰী দৃষ্টান্ত হ'ল তেখেতসকলে দীর্ঘদিন ধৰি বড়োসকলক অৱহেলা কৰি আহিছিল, একো জানিব দিয়া নাছিল। ২০০৬ চনতে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াব বলিষ্ঠ নেতৃত্বত বি, টি, চি, চুক্তিয়েই নহয়, আজি তেওঁলোক চৰকাৰৰ অংশীদাৰ হৈ আছে। এইসকলৰ পৰা দীর্ঘদিন ধৰি বড়োসকল বঞ্চিত হৈ আছিল। কিন্তু কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰে জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ বিকাশ হোৱাটো বিচাৰে। আজি নির্দলীয়সকলক লৈ চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰিব পাৰিছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বহল দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ বাবেহে এইটো সম্ভৱপৰ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি কৈছো জনগোষ্ঠীসকলক স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ কথা ক'লে নহ'ব, কাম কৰি দেখুৱাব লাগিব। আমাৰ মাননীয় বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই কথাৰে দেখুৱাব বিচাৰিছে, কিন্তু আমি কাম কৰি দেখুৱাইছো।

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক স্বায়ত্ত শাসনত অর্থনীতি মুকলি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ক'বলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু যি ফাইনেনচিয়েল ৰিলেশ্বন সেই কথাখিনি কৈ দিয়ক। কন্‌চেপচন ফাইনেনচিয়েল প'লিটিকেল আৰু ছোচিয়েল, ইকোন'মিকেল সেইখিনি কোৱা নাই।

শ্রী ৰিপুন বৰা (মন্ত্রী) ঃ তেখেতে যিটো কৈছে সেইটোলৈ মই পিছত আহি আছো। বড়ো সকলোকো দিয়া হ'ল। কার্বিং আংলং, উত্তৰ কাছাৰ জিলাত অট'নোমাচ কাউন্সিল দিয়া হ'ল। বড়ো সকলোকো দিয়া হ'ল। কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰে সকলো জনগোষ্ঠীৰ বিকাশৰ বাবে ১৯৯১ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৯৬ চনৰ কার্য্যকালত বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীক অট'নোমাচ কাউন্সিল দিয়া হৈছে। মিচিং জনগোষ্ঠী, ৰাভা জনগোষ্ঠীক অট'নোমাচ কাউন্সিল দিয়া হৈছে। তেনেকৈ টিৰাসকলৰ বাবেও গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। প্রশাসন আৰু অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নমূলক কাম-কাজ নিজাববীয়াকৈ যাতে আগবঢ়াই লৈ যাব পাৰে সেই কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছে। ২০০১ চনৰ পৰা আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী তৰুণ গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই ব্যৱস্থা লৈ আহিছে। আমি ষ্টোপ কৰা নাই। প্রয়াত মুখ্যমন্ত্রী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়াৰ দিনৰ পৰাই ষ্টোপ কৰা নাই। দেউৰী, ৰাভা হাছংৰ বাবে অট'নোমাচ কাউন্সিল দিয়া হৈছে। সোনোৱাল কছাৰী বিকাশৰ বাবে থেঙাল কছাৰীৰ বাবে অট'নোমাচ কাউন্সিল গঠন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। এইসকল জনগোষ্ঠী যাতে অর্থনৈতিকভাৱে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। তেখেতে চাৰকাৰিয়া কমিশ্বনৰ ৰিকোমেণ্ডেচনৰ কথা কৈছে। তেখেতসকলে এইটো আন্তৰিকতাৰে বিচাৰিছেনে? তেখেতসকলে কৈছে ৰাজ্যক অধিক ক্ষমতা দিব লাগে, অ,গ,প,ই ম'ৰ ষ্টেট পাৱাৰ দিব কৈছে। মন্ত্রী, বিধায়কসকলক ৰাখিব বিচাৰিছে, কাউন্সিল দিব বিচৰা নাই। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সকলো জনগোষ্ঠীলৈ ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্রীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। ১৪ বছৰ ধৰি পঞ্চায়ত নির্বাচন হোৱা নাছিল। ১৯৯১-৯২ চনত

পঞ্চায়ত নির্বাচন পাতিলে, আকৌ ২০০১ চনত পঞ্চায়ত নির্বাচন পাতিছে। জনগোষ্ঠী নির্বাচন পাতিলে, আকৌ ২০০১ চনত পঞ্চায়ত নির্বাচন পাতিছে। জনগোষ্ঠীসকল বসবাস কৰা অঞ্চলত পঞ্চায়ত নির্বাচন হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ যাতে বিকাশৰ সুবিধা থাকে সেই কাৰণে পঞ্চায়ত নির্বাচন হৈছে। জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ বাবে যি আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে তাতে তেখেতসকল অগ্রগতি হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মই আৰু কেইটামান কথা উনুকিয়াব খুজিছো। সেই কেইটা হ'ল জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ বিকাশৰ বাবে কিছুমান উন্নয়নমূলক কামৰ বাবে নেশ্বনেল ৰুৰেল প্রগ্রেম কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে কৰিছে। ইয়াত সাতখন জিলা চিলেক্ট কৰিছে। সেই জিলাকেইখন হ'ল কোকৰাঝাৰ, বঙাইগাঁও, গোৱালপাৰা, লক্ষীমপুৰ, ধেমাজী, কার্বি আংলং আৰু এন, চি, হিলচ। এই জিলাকেইখনত বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠী এচ,চি/এচ, টি আছে। অৱশ্যে গোৱালপাৰা সংখ্যালঘু, পিছপৰা শ্রেণী জনগোষ্ঠী আছে। এই আঁচনিৰ যোগেদি অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশ কৰিব পাৰিব। কোকৰাঝাৰত গুৱাহাটী ইউনিভাৰছিটিৰ কেম্পাচ কৰিছে। জনগোষ্ঠীসকলৰ বিকাশত যাতে বাধাগ্রস্ত নহয়, পিছপৰি নাথাকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। স্বাধীনতাৰ ৫৮ বছৰত এইবিলাক হোৱা নাছিল, কিন্তু কংগ্রেছ চৰকাৰে এই কথাবিলাক চিন্তা কৰিছে। মুখ্যমন্ত্রী তৰুণ গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই চিন্তা কৰিছে। ৰিজিঅনেল অট'নোমাচ সকলোৰে কাৰণে বিচাৰে। এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু মই একেখন জিলাৰ, বাহিৰত একেলগে বহি কথা পাতো, কিন্তু দুর্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে বিধানসভাৰ ভিতৰত মই তেখেতক তেখেতে মোক আক্রমণ কৰিবলগীয়া হয়। এইটো তেখেতে শুনিব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, এইখিনিতে মই এটা কথা ক'ব খুজিছো যে আজি এ, জি, পি, অসমৰ স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ প্রতি ইমানেই কন্চাৰন্ যদি হয় তেনেহ'লে ২০০১ চনত এন, এচ, চি, এন,ৰ লগত যি যুদ্ধ বিৰতিৰ

চুক্তি হৈছিল সেই সময়ত লালকৃষ্ণ আদৱানী ভাৰতৰ উপ-প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী ও গৃহ মন্ত্ৰী হৈ আছিল আৰু অসমত প্ৰফুল্ল কুমাৰ মহন্ত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী হৈ থকা সময়ত চুক্তি সম্পাদন হৈ এক বৃহৎ নাগালিম প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইন্ধন যোগোৱা হোৱা নাছিল নে? সেই চুক্তি অনুসৰিয়েই এন, এচ, চি এন, লোকসকলে মুক্তভাৱে একে ৪৭ লগত লৈ ফুৰিব পাৰিছিল। সেই চুক্তিৰ ফলাফল কি ভয়ানক হ'ব পাৰে সেই কথাটো পিছত, কেৱল মাত্ৰ আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী তৰুণ গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই উচ্চ স্বৰে বিৰোধীতা কৰিছিল আৰু এই বিষয়ত দিল্লীৰ দৰবাৰত ধমকি দি উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ আটাইকেইজন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ লগ হৈ এক স্মাৰকপত্ৰ দাখিল কৰি টেবুলত সকিয়াই কৈ দিলে যে অসমৰ এক ইঞ্চি মাটিও বৃহৎ নাগালিমৰ ভিতৰত সোমাবলৈ দিয়া নহয় আৰু এন, এচ, চি, এন,ৰ লগত যি চুক্তি সম্পাদন কৰা হৈছে সেইটো অসমৰ সীমাৰ ভিতৰত হ'বলৈ দিয়া নহ'ব। আজি আমি কেৱল স্বায়ত্ত শাসৰ কথা কৈ থাকিলেই নহ'ব— ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বাস্তৱিক অৱস্থা আৰু আন্তৰিকতাৰো প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব। এইখিনিতে কংগ্ৰেছ আৰু এ, জি, পি,ৰ পাৰ্থক্য।

(সদনত গণ্ডগোল)

Mr. Speaker : You cannot obstruct him during his reply.

শ্ৰী ৰিপুণ বৰা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ আজি বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পানী চীনে বান্ধ বান্ধি আবদ্ধ কৰাৰ কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই বিষয়টোত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া বহি থকা নাই। এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী, বৈদেশীক মন্ত্ৰালয় আদিৰ আগত দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিছে আৰু এই বিষয়ত অলপতে চীনৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী ভাৰতলৈ আহোতে আলোচনাও হৈছে আৰু ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এইটো কেতিয়াও হ'বলৈ দিব নোৱাৰে বুলি বৈদেশীক মন্ত্ৰালয়ৰ যোগেদি স্পষ্টভাৱে কৈ দিছে আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা এচুৰেঞ্চ লৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি এটা কথা স্পষ্টভাৱে কওঁ যে অসমৰ স্বকীয়তা ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ ভৌগোলিক সীমাৰ

ভিতৰত বসবাস কৰা সকলো জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠীৰে কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। আমি ৰিজনেল অট'নোমি কৰিলেই নহ'ব। আজি কোচ, মৰাণ-মটক, চুতীয়া, আহোম, চাহ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকলেও তেওঁলোকক জনজাতিকৰণৰ কাৰণে দাবী জনাই আহিছে। এই কথাবিলাক আজি নহ'লেও হয়তো এদিন হ'বগৈ। সেই কাৰণে আমি কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা প্ৰত্যোকটো জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে যাতে বিকাশৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি আহিব পাৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ আত্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ অধিকাৰ সাব্যস্ত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি সাংবিধানিক সুৰক্ষা পাব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় সদস্য গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ এটা পৰ্যত কৈছে যে সীমান্তৱৰ্তী এলেকাত যিসকল জনগোষ্ঠী আছে সেই সকলৰ বিকাশৰ বাবে স্বায়ত্ত শাসন ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ইন্দো-বাংলাদেশ বৰ্ডাৰত ২১০০ কিলোমিটাৰ আৰু অসম-ভূটান বৰ্ডাৰত ২০০৯ কিলেমিটাৰ অঞ্চল আবৰি আছে। এই অঞ্চলসমূহত যিসকল জনগোষ্ঠী লোক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ যাতে বিকাশ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ফান্ড আৰু বৰ্ডাৰ ৰ'ড ডেভেলপমেণ্টৰ যোগেদি বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নমূলক ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। আজি ওডালগুৰি, বাগছা, চিৰাং আৰু ধেমাজী জিলাক স্পেচিয়েল জ'ন হিচাপে লোৱা হৈছে আৰু ধুবুৰী, কাছাৰ আৰু কৰিমগঞ্জ জিলাত ১৫টা ডেভেলমেণ্ট ব্লক কৰা হৈছে।

* **শ্ৰী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী** ঃ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰ্কো কৈছো এই বিষয়টোত চৰকাৰৰ মতামত আৰু পজিচন কি সেই বিষয় স্পষ্টকৈ কওক। তেওঁলোকে কৰা উন্নয়নৰ খবৰখিনি আমি জানো। চিষ্টেমটো কি সেই বিষয়ে জানিব খুজিছো।

শ্ৰী ৰিপুণ বৰা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মই সেই কথাখিনিকে ক'ব খুজিছো। এইখিনি বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰে কথা। তেখেতে যিখিনি কথা কৈছে মই তাৰেই

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* Speech not corrected

ওপৰত ক'ব খুজিছো।

* শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ হাজৰিকা ঃ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখিনি কথা কৈছে সেইখিনি আমি শুনিছো। তেখেতে বাৰে বাৰে কংগ্ৰেছ দলে কি কি কৰিছে সেইখিনিকে বাৰে বাৰে উল্লেখ কৰাত ভাল পোৱা নাই। We should not addressed as, AGP Members. We come to this House through election. We are representing as opposition party.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ AGP Members are sitting here, BJP Members are sitting there, AUDF is sitting. This is commonly used. এ,জি,পি হ'লে এ,জি,পি, কৰা বুলি ক'ব আকৌ বি,জে,পি, হ'লে বি,জে,পি,য়ে কৰা বুলি ক'ব।

শ্ৰী ৰিপুণ বৰা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ মই ৰেফাৰেঞ্চতহে এই কথাখিনি ক'ব লগা হৈছে। ময়ো এজন কংগ্ৰেছৰ মানুহ।

Shri Pradip Hazarika : How can I agree to this points ?

শ্ৰী ৰিপুণ বৰা (মন্ত্ৰী) ঃ এই বিষয়টোত মই বিতৰ্কলৈ যাব খোজা নাই। বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ কথা কেইবা ঠাইতো উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তেখেতে এঠাইত এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে প্ৰয়াত ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতি ডঃ ৰাজেন্দ্ৰ প্ৰসাদৰ নেতৃত্বত যি সংবিধান গঠন কৰা হৈছিল তাত ২৭৫ জন কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ সদস্য থকা সত্ত্বেও এখন কেন্দ্ৰীভূত ৰাষ্ট্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত জাপি দিয়া হ'ল।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰণেতাসকলে কেন্দ্ৰীভূত ব্যৱস্থাকে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ১০০ কোটি মানুহৰ ওপৰত জাপি দিয়া বুলি কৈছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ইয়াৰ বিপৰীতে মই কেইটামান কথাৰে আপোনাক জনাব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যিবিলাক জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোক, তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে অকল গড়কাপ্তানী, গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন আদি শিতানৰ উপৰিও বিভিন্ন শিতানৰ টকা পইচাৰ যোগান ধৰি আমি নলা নৰ্দমা ৰাস্তা আদি বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ আঁচনিৰে তেওঁলোকক উপকৃত কৰিব পাৰিছো। তৎসত্ত্বেও এওঁলোকে আমাক

মানে কংগ্রেছ দলক আঠুলোৱা দল বুলি কয় আৰু সদায়ে কেন্দ্ৰৰ ওচৰত আঠু লোৱা বুলি কয়। আমাৰ যোৱা দুটা নিৰ্বাচনী ইস্তাহাৰত যি ধৰণে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিলো, সেইটো পালন কৰিছো। অসমত থকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়সমূহত শতকৰা এশভাগেই চাকৰি তৃতীয় আৰু চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ বাবে সংৰক্ষিত কৰিবলৈ আমি প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছো আৰু সমৰ্থ হৈছো। এয়া কি কেন্দ্ৰীভূত কথা নেকি? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোস্বামীদেৱে কৈছে যে সংবিধান প্ৰণেতাসকলে সংবিধানৰ ফেডাৰেল ষ্ট্ৰাক্চাৰ মতে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জনসাধাৰণক স্বাৰ্থৰক্ষা কৰিব পৰাকৈ সংবিধান প্ৰণয়ন কৰা নহ'ল। কংগ্রেছ দলে পুঁজিপতীসকলকহে ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণ দিবৰ কাৰণে সংবিধান প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে। কিন্তু কংগ্রেছ দলে সমাজবাদত বিশ্বাস কৰে। কংগ্রেছে এনেধৰণৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈ আহিছে যিবোৰ নেকি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্য্যায়ত হ'লেও ই আঞ্চলিকতাবাদকহে সহায় কৰিছে। মাটিৰ চিলিং আইন কুৰিদফীয়া আঁচনি, সেউজ বিপ্লৱ, বেংক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ আৰু গৰীৱি হটাও আদি এই আঁচনি বোৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ ব্যাপক উন্নতি সাধন কৰিছে আৰু দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণক সহায় কৰি সামাজিক ৱৈষম্য দূৰ কৰিছে স্বাধীনতাৰ ৫৯ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ সাতবছৰেহে কংগ্রেছ দল শাসনত নাছিল। এই বিগত সময় ছোৱাত কংগ্রেছ দলে যিবোৰ কাম কৰিছে ই অভূতপূৰ্ব অথচ তেখেতে এইটো সোৱাদ পোৱাই নাই বুলি কৈছে। ব্ৰিটিছৰ দিনৰ দৰে আছে বুলি কৈছে। উন্নতি যে হৈছে তাৰ উদাহৰণ আছে তাৰে কেইটামান দিলেই যথেষ্ট হ'ব বুলি মই ভাবো। ভাৰত স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আগতে, আমি বুৰঞ্জী মেলিলেই দেখা পাম যে দেশত এখনো এৰোপ্লেন সেই সময়ত নাছিল। কিন্তু আজি দেখোন গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা দিল্লীলৈ গৈ কাম বন কৰি গধূলি ঘূৰি আহিব পাৰি প্লেনৰ সংখ্যা চিটিবাছৰ দৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰাই দিল্লীলৈ ১১ খন প্লেন চলে। এইবিলাক বিকাশৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে নেকি? সংবিধান প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ পিছৰে পৰা ভাৰতবৰ্ষত কি হোৱা নাই? পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰত এটমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমেৰিকা

উচ্চ। আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষই আমেৰিকাৰ সমকক্ষ প্ৰায় হৈ পৰিছে। চাইনাৰ এটমিক এক্সপ্লশ্যনৰ নমুনা আজি ভাৰতেও দেখুৱাইছে। এয়া জানো বিকাশ নহয়? আজি অসমৰ ৫০ হাজাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত গৈ পঢ়ি আছে। অৱশ্যে এইটো ভাল বুলি নকওঁ কাৰণ ব্ৰেইন ড্ৰেইন হৈ আছে। কিন্তু এই কথাটো আমি যদি চাওঁ এই ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীখিনিৰ অভিভাৱকে ডকাইতি বা চুৰি কৰিতো পঢ়োৱা নাই। আজি মবাইল ফোনৰ কথাই নকওঁ, মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিত সকলো গাঁৱতে বিজুলী বাতি হোৱা নাই যদিও বেটেৰীৰ দ্বাৰাই ডিচ্ টি ভি আৰ টি ভি চাই থাকি এয়া কি স্বাধীনতাৰ অৱদান নহয়? আপোনালোকে বিশ্বাস নকৰিলে কি হ'ব বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীৰ বিকাশৰ কাৰণে আমি পদক্ষেপ গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছো আৰু কৰিম। নহ'লে আজিও যোৱা ৪৭ চনৰে অৱস্থা আজিও থাকিলহেঁতেন। মই এটা ঐতিহাসিক কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো জাতীয়তাবাদ আৰু আঞ্চলিকতাবাদৰ বিষয়ে অ,গ,পই বৰকৈ কয়। তেখেতসকলক আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ত শাসন লাগে। কিন্তু এইটো অ,গ,পৰ সংকীৰ্ণ আঞ্চলিকতাবাদ নহয়নে? অথচ আমাক তেওঁলোকে সংকীৰ্ণ বুলি কয়। অভিযোগ আনিলেই নহ'ব তাক সত্য প্ৰমাণিত কৰিব পাৰিব লাগে। আজি আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ নামত তেখেতসকলে যি আঞ্চলিকতাৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো আমি নামানো। কাৰণ গ্ৰুপিঙৰ সময়ত যেতিয়া বাংলাদেশৰ লগত চামিল কৰিবলৈ লৈছিল, তেতিয়া তাত বাধা বা ভেট দিছিল কোনে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈদেৱে। ১৯৫৫ চনত যেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ভাষাৰ ভিত্তিত ৰাজ্য বিভাজন হৈছিল তেতিয়া আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাক পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ লগত চামিল কৰিবলৈ লওঁতে কোনে প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছিল? একমাত্ৰ কংগ্ৰেছ দলে, যাৰ কাৰণে অবিভক্ত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ লোকে আজি আমাৰ লগত এই বিধানসভাত একেলগে বহিব পাৰিছো। ইতিহাসে এই বিলাক কথা কেতিয়াও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আপোনালোকে বেয়া নাপাব আঞ্চলিকতাবাদক আপোনালোকে নিজেই সংকীৰ্ণতাবাদ

আখ্যা দিছে। বৰং আমি ৰাষ্ট্রীয় দল হিচাপে আমিহে জাতীয়তাবাদ ক্লেম কৰিব পাৰো। আৰু বেছিকৈ কৈ আপোনালোকৰ মনত দুখ দিব খোজা নাই। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কংগ্রেছ দলৰ চৰকাৰ একেবাৰে পৰিষ্কাৰ পানীৰ নিচিনা স্বচ্ছ। অসমৰ ভৌগোলিক চাৰিসীমাৰ মাজত বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীৰ মানুহে বসবাস কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ সম বিকাশৰ কাৰণে আমি আন্তকিতাৰে কাম কৰি আহিছো আৰু কৰি যাম। চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন সময়ত এই জনগোষ্ঠীৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বৈপ্লৱিক আঁচনি লৈছে আৰু লৈ থাকিব। অনাগত দিনবোৰত কংগ্রেছ দল বিশ্বৰ ভিতৰতে অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিব, কংগ্রেছৰ নীতি, আদর্শ থাকিব আৰু সদায়ে ৰাইজৰ প্রতি দায়বদ্ধ হৈ থাকিব। বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামীদেৱে যি চিষ্টেমৰ কথা কৈছে আমাক সংবিধানে দিছে ষ্টে লিষ্ট, ইউনিয়ন লিষ্ট আৰু কন্‌কা�ৰেণ্ট লিষ্ট। সেই চিষ্টেম মতেই আমি চলি যাম। আমাক কোনেও সুকীয়া আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ প্রয়োজন নাই। সংবিধানেই আমাৰ ৰক্ষা কৰচ। এইটো আমাৰ স্পষ্ট নীতি। এই সংবিধানৰ গণ্ডীত থাকিয়েই আমি আমাৰ প্রাপ্য আদায় কৰি লম। ভাৰতবর্ষ স্বাধীন হোৱা ৫৯ বছৰ পিছত ভাৰতবর্ষই আমেৰিকাৰ নিচনা বৃহৎ শক্তিত পৰিণত হৈছে, গতিকে গোস্বামীদেৱে না আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ কোনো প্রাসংগিতা ইয়াত নাই সেই কাৰণে গোস্বামীদেৱক প্রস্তাৱটো উঠাই ল'বলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো আৰু সকলো জনগোষ্ঠীকে আমাৰ সংগ্রামৰ অংশীদাৰ হ'বলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। এইখিনিকে কৈ মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ Hon'ble Member, Mr. Brindabon Gowami, will you withdrow your motion ?

* শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা এটা স্পষ্টীকৰণ বিচাৰিছো, মই তাত্বিক বিষয় এটা উত্থাপন কৰিছিলো। দেশ পৰিচালনাৰ ক্ষেত্রত কেন্দ্রীভূত শব্দটো ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিলো। মই কিছুমান প্রশ্ন কৰিছিলো যি বিলাকৰ উত্তৰ মই পোৱা নাই। আজি পুঁজি আবণ্টনৰ

* Speech not corrected

কাৰণে আমি প্লেনিং কমিশ্যনলৈ যাব লাগে। তেওঁলোকেহে পুঁজিৰ আবণ্টন দিয়ে কিন্তু সংবিধানটো এনে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। বিত্ত আয়োগ আছে। সংবিধান প্রদত্ত বস্তু এইটো। তেওঁলোকৰ সচিবালয়ো আছে। গতিকে কেন্দ্রৰ এইটো কেন্দ্রীভূত ব্যৱস্থা নহয়নে? ৰাজ্যবিলাকৰ যিবিলাক নীড আছে সেইটো কি পূৰণ নকৰে? আমি ভাবো শাসক দলে এই কথাবিলাক বিশ্লেষণ কৰিব লাগে। আজি বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ প্রাপ্য সংঘর্ষ কৰি ল'ব লগা হৈছে। বড়ো জনজাতি আত্মমর্য্যদা পাইছে সংগ্রমৰ যোগেদি। ৰাষ্ট্রই ইচ্ছা কৰি দিয়া নাই বৰং ৰাষ্ট্র বাধ্য হৈছে। দিল্লীত মই মন্ত্রী হৈ থাকোতে মই বক্তৃতা প্রদান কৰিবলৈ ওলাওঁতে মোক বাধা প্রদান কৰিছিল। চৰকাৰৰ স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ যিটো বিৱৰণ তাৰ কন্‌চেপ্টটো স্পষ্ট নহয়। বহুত চেষ্টাৰ মূৰতহে স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। কংগ্রেছে একমাত্র সংবিধান প্রণেতা। সেই সময়ৰ ৰোহিনী কুমাৰ বৰুৱা বা অন্যান্যসকলে এই সংবিধান প্রণয়ন কৰিবলৈ আৰু তাত কিছু সংযোজন কৰিবলৈ বহু প্রস্তাৱ দিছিল, তেতিয়া আমাৰ জন্মই হোৱা নাই। ভাৰতবর্ষত ফেডাৰল চৰকাৰ কৰি মাত্র চাৰিটা বিষয় তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত ৰাখি বাকীখিনি ৰাজ্যলৈ বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়া প্রস্তাৱ বহুদিনৰ। কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণেও সংগ্রামৰ দর্কাৰ হ'ব। আমাৰ অগপ দলে আজিও ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্রীকৰণৰ কথা কৈ আছো চাৰিটা বিষয় কেন্দ্রৰ হাতত থাকক বাকীখিনি ৰাজলৈ দিয়ক।

দিল্লীলৈ বাৰে বাৰে কিয় যাব লাগে? বিদেশী বিতৰণ কাৰণেই হওক বা অন্য যি কোনো কথাতে দিল্লীলৈ যাব লাগে দিছপুৰত কি কৰিব পাৰিছে? কংগ্রেছ দল প্রকৃততে স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ পক্ষপাতী নহয়। কেন্দ্রীভূত কাৰণহে পক্ষপাতী পুনৰ বাৰ কৈছো চাৰিটা বিষয় কেন্দ্রই ৰাখক বাকীখিনি ৰাজ্যক দিয়ক। আমি কিয় চকীদাৰী চৰকাৰ হ'ব লাগে?

*** শ্রী ভৰত চন্দ্র নৰহ (মন্ত্রী)** ঃ কেন্দ্রত যেতিয়া বৈশ্য আৰু মুহিৰাম শইকীয়া মন্ত্রী

হৈ আছিল তেওঁলোকে এই ক্ষমতাৰ বাবে কিবা প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছিল নেকি?

(বিৰাট হুলস্থূল, একো শুনা নাযায়)।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ঃ আপুনি উঠাই ল'ব নে?

(হাহাকাৰ)

* শ্ৰী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ মই উঠাই নলওঁ। কেন্দ্ৰীভূত ব্যৱস্থাৰ আমি পক্ষপাতী নহয়।

Mr. Speaker : I now, Put the motion before the House. The motion is that – "অসমৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক তথা ৰাজনৈতিক পৰিৱৰ্তিত পৰিস্থিতিত সকলো জাতি, জনগোষ্ঠী সমবিকাশ আৰু প্ৰতিটো খিলঞ্জীয়া জাতি-জনজাতিৰ ঐতিহ্য সুৰক্ষা আৰু বিকাশৰ বাবে তথা সীমান্তৱৰ্তী, অনগ্ৰসৰ অঞ্চলৰ সৰ্বাত্মক আৰ্থিক বিকাশৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যখনক আঞ্চলিক স্বায়ত্ত শাসন প্ৰদান কৰিবলৈ অসম বিধান সভাই প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

Those who are in favour, say, "Yes";
Those who are against, say, "Noes"
"Noes" have it, "Noes". have it : "Noes" have it.
The motion is lost.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker : Now, Item No. 6, Private Members' Resolution No. 1. Shri Drupad Borgahain, Hon'ble Member is to move the resolution.

শ্ৰী দ্ৰুপদ বৰগোহাঁই ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আজি সদনত এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে "অসমত চলিত বছৰত দেখা দিয়া অভূতপূৰ্ব খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ ফলত ২৭ খন জিলাৰ ২২ খন

* Speech not corrected

জিলা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হৈছে। আৰু এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ জোৰামৰাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা আশানুৰূপ নোহোৱাত ৰাজ্যখনৰ কৃষকসকল দুৰ্ভীক্ষৰ কবলত পৰাৰ আশংকা কৰা হৈছে খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ মোকাবিলা কৰি সাম্ভাব্য দুৰ্ভীক্ষ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবলৈ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰক সকলো উপায় প্ৰয়োগ কৰি ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ অসম বিধান সভাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হওক আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা অধিক পুঁজিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি ৰাজ্যখনলৈ পৰ্য্যাপ্ত পৰিমাণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় সাহায্য আদায়ৰ পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াই প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰা হওক।

মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সদনত এই কাৰণেই উত্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো যে এই বছৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত অভূতপূৰ্ব খৰাং পৰিস্থিতি হ'ল। অসমৰ ২৭ খন জিলাৰ ভিতৰিত ২১ খন জিলাই এই খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ ফলত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হ'ল। এই খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণ হৈছে মৌচুমী বতাহৰ অনিয়মীয়া প্ৰৱাহ। মৌচুমী বতাহৰ যিটো নিয়মীয়া প্ৰৱাহ সেইটো কমি যোৱাৰ ফলতেই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত ৪৫ শতাংশৰ পৰা ৭০ শতাংশ বৰষুণ কমি গ'ল। এপ্ৰিল মে' মাহত অলপ বৰষুণ হৈছিল। কিন্তু জুন মাহৰ পৰা ছেপ্টেম্বৰ মাহলৈ বৰষুণ একেবাৰে কমি গ'ল। তাৰ ফলত শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ শালি খেতিৰ মাটি শুকান পথাৰলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত হ'ল। আমাৰ কৃষকসকলে সেই সময়তেই শালি ধানৰ কঠিয়া ৰোৱে। কিন্তু খেতিয়কসকলে সেই সময়ত কঠিয়া পাৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। সৰহ ভাগ ঠাইতেই আমাৰ খেতিয়কসকলে শালিধানৰ কঠিয়া ৰুবই নোৱাৰিলে। গতিকে এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাত আমাৰ অসমত খৰাং পীড়িত খেতিয়কৰ সংখ্যা ১৩ লাখ বুলি কৈছে যদিও ৩০ লাখৰো অধিক লোক বেয়া ধৰণে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হৈছে। এই ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হোৱাৰ কাৰণটো হৈছে মৌচুমী বতাহৰ প্ৰভাৱ। মৌচুমী বতাহৰ প্ৰভাৱ কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বৰষুণ কমি গৈছে। এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ কথা যোৱা বছৰো আমি অনুভৱ কৰিছিলো। সেই কথাটো আমাৰ সকলোৰে মাজত কম বেছি পৰিমাণে

আলোচনাও হৈছিল। যোৱা বছৰো ভাদ মাহৰ পৰা মৌচমী বতাহৰ প্ৰভাৱ কমি যোৱাৰ কাৰণে শালিধানৰ খেতিৰ পৰা কৃষকসকলে যেনে ধৰণে উৎপাদন পাব লাগিছিল তেনেধৰণে নাপালে। যাৰ ফলত ধান আৰু চাউলৰ দাম বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ দুৰ্বলতাতো হৈছে তেখেতসকলে ইৰিগেচন ব্যৱস্থাটোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষভাৱে গুৰুত্ব নিদিয়ে। মই ইকোনমিক চাৰ্ভে কিতাপখনৰ পৰা দুটামান কথা উত্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছো। ইয়াত আছে The Economic Survey of Assam, 2005-2006 at page 21; The above statistics reveals that progress areas which are seen much encouraging Position, is however expexted to remove the near future in the above direction. ইয়াত যিখিনি ষ্টেটিষ্টিকচ্ দিয়া হৈছে সেই মতে ১১.২৬ লাখ হেক্টৰ মাটিতহে ইৰিগেচনৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল। এগ্ৰিকালচাৰ চেনচাচ মতে ২৬ লাখ ৮২ হাজাৰ হেক্টৰ মাটিত পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে বুলি কৈছে যদিও ১১ লাখ ২৬ হাজাৰ হেক্টৰ মাটিতহে পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছিল। তিনিটা পদ্ধতিত পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু মেজৰ ইৰিগেচন চিচটেমত কমকৈ পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে আৰু মাইনৰ ইৰিগেচন চিচটেমতো কমকৈ পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান সময়ত যোৱা কেইবছৰৰ পানী যোগান ধৰা সম্পৰ্কত আমি যদি পৰ্য্যালোচনা কৰি চাওঁ তেতিয়াহ'লে যিমান হেক্টৰ মাটিত পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে বুলি কৈছে তাতকৈ কিন্তু বহুত কমি গৈছে। মোৰ সমষ্টি আৰু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত দিখৌ আৰু দিচাং নদী আছে। ইয়াত কেইবাটাও লিফ্ট ইৰিগেচন আছিল। তাত আগতে পানী যোগান ধৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া তাত পানী যোগান ধৰা হোৱা নাই। দীপ টিউবেল যি কেইটা আছিল তাৰ পৰাও পানী নোলাল। মোৰ নিজৰ গাঁৱতেই দীপ টিউৱেল আছে। এই বিলাক আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে যেনেধৰণে পানীযোগান ধৰিব লাগিছিল তেনেধৰণে পানী যোগান ধৰা হোৱা নাই। এইক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ

যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে পিছ পৰি আছে বুলি মই ভাবো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত মৌচুমী বতাহৰ প্ৰভাৱ আছে বুলি ভাবিছে যদিও মৌচুমী বতাহৰ প্ৰভাৱ অনিয়মীয়া হৈ আহিছে। অহা বছৰতো পৰিস্থিতি আৰু সাংঘাতিক ধৰণৰ হ'ব পাৰে। বিভিন্ন বতৰ বিজ্ঞানীসকলে ফৰকাষ্ট কৰিছে যে অহা ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত গোটেই পৃথিৱীতে খৰাং বাঢ়িব পাৰে। তাৰ পৰা অসমো সাৰি যাব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে তাৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। যোৱা বছৰ আৰু এই বছৰো আমি বাজেটত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে ইৰিগেচনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বাজেটত যিটো ধন ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে সেইটো হতাশজনক। আমাৰ খৰাং পীড়িত ৰাইজক চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিখিনি সকাহ দিব লাগে সেইখিনি সকাহ দিয়া নহ'ল। আমি যদি ইৰিগেচনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুত্ব দিলোহেঁতেন তেতিয়াহলে আমাৰ খৰাং পীড়িত খেতিয়কসকলে অলপ সকাহ পালেহেঁতেন। আমাৰ অসমত পানী নথকা নহয়। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীকে ধৰি অসমত বিভিন্ন নৈ-উপ নৈ আছে। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পৰা পানী দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। যি কেইটা আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেই আঁচনিকেইটাও প্ৰকৃতাৰ্থত কামত লগা নাই। এই কথাবিলাক আমি লক্ষ্য কৰাটো দৰ্কাৰ। খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ মোকাবিলা কৰিবলৈ ইৰিগেচনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে ৰাজ্যখনত দুৰ্ভিক্ষ হ'ব পাৰে। বিশেষকৈ কৃষকসকলৰ মাজত যে দুৰ্ভিক্ষ হ'ব সেই কথাটো আমি বুজিব পাৰিছো। অসমৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ মাটিত খেতি কৰা নহ'ল। যি ৫০ ভাগ মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে তাতো উৎপাদন কমি আহিছে। উৎপাদন যে কমি গৈছে সেই হিচাবটো আছে। সেই মতে ২০০৪-০৫ চনত প্ৰতি হেক্টৰ মাটিত ১৫৯৫ কিলোগ্ৰাম শালিধান উৎপন্ন হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেইটো হাৰ কমি গৈ ১৪০০ কিলোগ্ৰামহে শালিধান উৎপন্ন হৈছে। গতিকে-আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন সালিধান উৎপাদনত যথেষ্ট পিছ পৰি আছে। শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ মাটিতো খেতি নাইয়েই আৰু যি শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ মাটিত খেতি কৰা হৈছে তাতো যদি

উৎপাদনৰ হাৰ কমি যায় তেতিয়া হ'লে দুর্ভিক্ষ হ'ব। এই কথাটো আমি বিশ্বাস কৰো। এইক্ষেত্রত চৰকাৰৰ ভূমিকা কি? খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ ক্ষেত্রত চৰকাৰে এটা ভুল ব্যাখ্যা দিছে। এই বছৰ যিটো খৰাং হৈছে তেখেতসকলে সেইটে খৰাং বুলি কোৱা নাই, খৰাং সদৃশ পৰিস্থিতি বুলিহে কৈছে। খৰাং আৰু খৰাং সদৃশ পৰিস্থিতি এই দুটাৰ মাজত পার্থক্য আছে। খৰাং মানে ক্ষতি হৈছে আৰু খৰাং সাদৃশ পৰস্থিতি মানে কিছু পৰিমাণে উৎপাদন কমি গৈছে। খৰাং সদৃশ পৰিস্থিতি বুলি কোৱাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যেনে ধৰণে সাহায্য পাব লাগিছিল তেনে ধৰণে সাহায্য পোৱাত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা হৈছে। মই এইখিনিতে এটা কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো।

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো, ২৮ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখৰ আসাম ট্রিবিউন কাকতত এগ্রিকালচাৰ বিভাগৰ ডিৰেক্টৰে লিখিছে তেখেতে বাৰে বাৰে কৈছে কৃষি বিভাগৰ গুৰুত্ব নাই। যদি গুৰুত্ব নাই কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰক কেনেকৈ ক'ব আমাক সাহায্য লাগে বুলি যোৱা বছৰ বিহাৰত হাজাৰ কোটি হিচাপে সাহায্য দিলে উৰিষ্যাতো দিলে আৰু অন্ধ্রপ্রদেশত দিলে ৭০০ কোটি টকা। আমাৰ অসমে কিমান পালে। অসমৰখন খৰাং পিড়ীত বুলি নকৈ খৰাং সদৃশ বুলি কৈছে। কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰক শুদ্ধ তথ্য দিব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত এনে হৈছে। ৰবি শস্যৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মাটি মাহৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। নামনি অসমত কলা মাহ বুলি কয় আৰু উজনি অসমত মাটি মাহ বুলি কোৱা হয়। মাহ সিচিবৰ বাবে ২৩ হাজাৰ কইণ্টল বীজ যোগান ধৰাৰ কথা কৈছে কিন্তু সেই বীজ গজিব নে নগজে তাৰো ঠিক নাছিল। সেই বীজ ঘূৰাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ল। চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সময়মতে কৃষকসকলক মাটি মাহ সিঁচাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। আমাৰ এষাৰ কথা আছে 'ফাল চাচোতে মাহৰ বতৰ গ'লেই'। 'ভাদৰ ৪ দিন আহিনৰ ৪ দিনৰ মাজত মাহ সিঁচাৰ বতৰ। তেখেতসকলে যি ধৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্রহণ

কৰিলে সেই ধৰণে ক্ষতিও কৰিলে। অৱশ্যে আলু খেতি হৈছে, সৰিয়হৰ খেতি হৈছে যদিও ইয়াত চৰকাৰৰ ক্ৰেডিট নাই। সৰিয়হ যেতিয়া দুপতীয়া হয় সেই সময়তে বৰষুণ পৰিলে সেই কাৰণে সৰিয়হ খেতি ভাল হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই ক'ব বিচাৰিছো সময় থাকোতে ভালদৰে বিচাৰ কৰি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, প্ৰাক্তন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী প্ৰফুল্ল কুমাৰ মহন্ত ডাঙৰীয়াৰ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত খৰাং বতৰত শালী খেতিত পানী দিবৰ বাবে পাম্প চেটৰ সুবিধা কৰিছিল। পিছত পাৱাৰ পাম্প, চেল টিউৱেল আদি চলাবৰ কাৰণে ডিজেল লাগে। ৩.২৮ লাখ লিটাৰৰ ডিজেল ৯০ হাজাৰ কৃষকক দিয়া হৈছে বুলি জইণ্ট ডিৰেক্টৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই লিখিছে। মই তেখেতৰ প্ৰকল্পৰ পৰা টুকিছো। প্ৰকৃত দুখীয়া কৃষকে সেই সুবিধাকম পালে নে? কোনোবাই পাইছে, কোনোবাই পোৱা নাই। বিশেষকৈ নগাঁও, মৰিগাঁওকে আৰম্ভ কৰি ধুবুৰী গোৱালপাৰালৈকে খৰাং হৈছে। যি অলপ অচৰপ ডিজেল চৰকাৰে যোগান ধৰিছে সেইখিনিয়ে যথেষ্ট নহয়। গতিকে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰা উচিত হ'ব।

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, বিভিন্ন খবৰ কাগজবোৰত দৈনিক খবৰ আহি থাকে যে কৃষকৰ মাজত বীজ বিতৰণত অনিয়মত প্ৰশাসনৰ ব্যৱস্থাত দুৰ্নীতি। আসাম ট্ৰিবিউনতো এনে কথা দেখিছে। এইবিলাক চলিয়ে আছে। এখন দুখন বাতৰি কাকতৰ কথা মই উল্লেখ কৰিছো। যিসকলে বাতৰি কাকত পঢ়ে গম পায়।

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, আমাৰ ছালবিলাক ডাঠ হ'ল কাৰণে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। মই আশা কৰিছো ছালবিলাক অলপ কোমল কৰিলে ভাল হ'ব। বেঙ্কবিলাকে দুখীয়া কৃষকসকলক ধন ধাৰে দিবলৈ নিবিচাৰে। কৃষকক কৃষাণ ক্ৰেডিট কার্ড দিব নিবিচাৰে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিত্ত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী পি চিদাম্বৰম দেৱৰ দিনতে বেঙ্কে এনে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাটো বিচাৰিছিল। এগ্ৰিকালচাৰ ডিপার্টমেণ্টে চাব-চিডিসহ যন্ত্ৰ-পাতি দিয়ে

কিন্তু বেঙ্কে ঋণ দিব নিবিচাৰে। কৃষক ৰাইজৰ মাজত বিক্ষোভ হৈছে। এন, ডি, এ, চৰকাৰ থাকোতে মই এম, পি আছিলো। তেতিয়া পি চিদাম্বৰমে কৈছিল তেতিয়া, তেখেত বিত্ত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী আছিল। বেঙ্কৰ নিয়ন্ত্রণ কৰিব বুলি কৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়াও বেঙ্কক নাকী লগাব পৰা নাই। এগ্রিকালচাৰ বিভাগে যদি একো কৰিব নেৱাৰে যিখিনি পোৱাৰ আঁশা আছিল সেইখিনি পোৱাৰো সম্ভাৱনা নাই। এগ্রিকালচাৰ বিভাগৰ কথাবিলাক Agriculture credit to farmers picking up Published in Assam Tribune on 29th November. গ্রেচুৱেটি টকা পায় একলাখ কোটি টকা এইখিনি কম পইচা নহয়। অসমৰ ভাগত কিমান পৰিলে? আমি কিমান পালো? ৭ শতাংশ সুতত টকা ধাৰে দিবৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই পার্লিয়ামেণ্টত ঘোষণা কৰিছিলে এই কথাখিনি পেপাৰত ওলাইছিলে। ২.৫ পাৰচেণ্ট সুতত চৰকাৰে ধন দিছে। নাবার্ডে সহায় কৰিব লাগে তাৰ কাৰণে মনিটৰিং বোর্ড বহিছে। কৃষকসকলক ঋণ দিবৰ বাবেআৰু তেওঁলোকে ঋণ পাবৰ কাৰণে বেঙ্কসমূহৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিব লাগিব।

সেই কাৰণে সর্বশেষত মই দুটামান পৰামর্শ দিব বিচাৰিছো প্রথম পৰামর্শটো যিটোসদনে গ্রহণ কৰিব লাগে বুলি ভাবে দীর্ঘকালীন ইৰিগেচন ব্যৱস্থা ঠিক নকৰিলে অহা ১০ বছৰত হাহাকাৰ হ'ব। তদুপৰি মেজৰ, মাইনৰ, ছেল' টিইউৱেল, ডিপ টিউৱেল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণ ৭৮ ভাগ মানুহক সহায় কৰা হ'ব আৰু অর্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থাও ভাল হ'ব পাৰো। মই আশা কৰিছো এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব দিব। দ্বিতীয়তে হ'ল, হ্রস্বম্যাদী পৰিকল্পনা 'ধান পকা মানে টুণিৰ মৰম'। শালিখেতি গ'ল এতিয়া বড়ো খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে পানীৰ এনে ধৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে প্রকৃত কৃষকসকলে যাতে উপকৃত হ'ব পাৰে। চ'ত বহাগত আহু খতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। শালি আমাৰ প্রধান খেতি সেইটো নষ্ট হ'ল এতিয়া বড়ো আৰু আহুৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা

কৰিব লাগে চৰকাৰে ছাল ডাঠ কৰি বহি নাথাকি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মই এটা কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে দীর্ঘ ম্যাদী আৰু হ্রস্ব ম্যাদী আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে আলোচনা কৰিব ৭৮ ভাগ জনসাধাৰণ ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ উপৰিও সামগ্রিকভাৱে গোটেই অসমৰ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নতিৰ হকে এই প্রস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰি মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

* **শ্রী বৃন্দাবন গোস্বামী ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যগৰাকীয়ে যিটো প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিছে তাক মই পূর্ণ সমর্থন জনাইছো। ৰাজ্যখনৰ এটা ভয়াৱহ অৱস্থা উদ্ভৱ হ'ব ধৰিছে বৰষুণ নোহোৱাৰ ফলত কৃষকসকলে শালিখেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে খেতিবোৰ মৰিশালি হৈ আছে। মই ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ গৈছো কৃষকসকলে খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আর্কষণ কৰিব বিচাৰো। প্রধানমন্ত্রী মহোদয় আৰু ৰাষ্ট্রপতি মহোদয়ক আবেদন জনাইছো তিনিচাৰি বাৰ আইম এই কথা জনাইছো ইয়াৰ উপৰি যি কি নহওক যি বালক ইৰিগেচন প্রজেক্ট আৰম্ভ কৰিছে তাৰ বেছি ভাগে বেয়া হৈ আছে। সেইবিলাক ঠিকঠাক কৰি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰক। মই আগতে কৈছো বিভিন্ন শিতানত ধৰা টকাসমূহ প্রয়োজন অনুসৰি কাটি আনি খেতিত পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা কৰক আন আঁচনি বাদ দিয়ক। কৃষকক সহায় কৰিব লাগে চৰকাৰে যিটো ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগিছিল সেই অনুপাতে লোৱা হোৱা নাই। আজি অজস্র মানুহ পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে আজিও খৰাং হৈছে বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰা নাই। খৰাং সদৃশ হৈছে বুলিহে কৈছে। কিন্তু অন্ধ্রপ্রদেশত আৰু আান আান ৰাজ্যবিলাকত ইয়াতকৈও কম পৰিস্থিতিতেই খৰাং স্বীকাৰ কৰি খৰাং হোৱা বুলি কৃষকসকলক সহায় জ্ঞাপন কৰিছে কিন্তু আামি স্বীকাৰ কৰা নাই। পথাৰত মহিলা পুৰুষসকেল আমাক চাবলৈ মাতে কিন্তু আমি চি চাম। আমি ইৰিগ্যেচন প্রজেক্ট দেখিছো কিন্তু পানী নাই। পানীও নাই। জলসিঞ্চন বিভাগে টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু পানী নাই। ধনশিৰি প্রজেক্টত ১৯৭৫ চনতে ১৫ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰি মাত্র ৪৩ হেক্টৰ মাটিতহে পানী দিছে। ইতিমধ্যে ১৮০ কোটি টকা লাগিছে আৰু ৩০ কোটি টকা দিব বাকী

আছে। মুঠতে ২১০ কোটি হ'ল এতিয়ালৈকে ২৭ হেক্টৰ মাটিতহে পানী দিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এই প্রজেক্টৰ কাৰণে আৰু ২০০ কোটি টকা আহি আছে। মুঠ পাঁচটাহে চলি আছে। তাৰ পিছত ৰেভিনিউ বিভাগ পৰা অলপ টকা দিয়াৰ পিছত আৰু ১৫টা চলিছে। কিছুমান পথাৰতখাল খান্দি পানী কাটি নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। লাইভ এৰিক্যেচনত ৩১ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে পানীৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাবিলাক শ্মশান যেন হৈ আছে চেলো টিউৱেল যিবিলাক দিছে তাৰ পৰা পানী কঢ়িয়াই নিয়োটো ডিজেলৰ যিটো কষ্ট সেইটো ধানৰ কষ্টৰ লগত ফিজিবুল নহয় গতিকে আমি দীর্ঘম্যাদী আঁচনি ল'ব লাগিব আৰু পানী সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব লাগিব। বাৰাউনীৰ পৰা যদি তলেৰে পাইপেৰে নিব পাৰে তেনেহ'লে আমাৰ পানী কিয় নিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ পানী সংৰক্ষণৰ কাৰণে পুখুৰী খাল আদিৰ অভাৱ নাই। গতিকে পানী সংৰক্ষণ কিয় নহ'ব। বর্তমান ব্রহ্মপুত্রৰ পানীও শুকাই গৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কিয় প্রস্তাৱ লোৱা হোৱা নাই। দুই এমাহৰ পিছতে আমাৰ অসমৰ খেতিয়ককলৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হ'ব হাহাকাৰ হ'ব। গতিকে বিষয়টো গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে ল'ব লগে। ৩৩ কোটি টকা তেজপুৰক দিছে বুলি কৈছে ৬শ বিঘা মাটিৰ কাৰণে ১৭ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি বিনামূলীয়া বিজ বিতৰণ কৰিছে কিন্তু কি হ'ব। বিজবিলাক মৰি গৈছে। ৩৩ কোটি টকাই বিপদত সকাহ দিব নোৱাৰে ফুড ফৰ ৱার্ক হ'ব লাগিছিল অলপ সকাহ পালেহেঁতেন খৰাং সদৃশ কথাটো উঠাই ল'ব লাগে। এই সমস্যাটো সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চেন্ট্রেল পেকেজৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই পুনৰবাৰ কৈছো কোন শিতানৰ পৰা আনে, কেনেকৈ আনে সোনকালে আনিব লাগে। খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ পৰিপ্রেক্ষিতত উদ্ভৱ হোৱা সমস্যাৰ বাবে তাৰ বিকল্প কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰব পাৰি তাৰ এটা চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে যাতে কৃষকসকলক সকাহ দিব পৰা যায়। আজি ইয়াত মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়া আছে আমি ভাল পাইছো,

মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী, কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীও আছে। কৃষি বিভাগৰ খবৰ নাই। আজি ৰাজ্যখনৰ ৩০ লাখ কৃষকক ভয়াৱহ সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে, ই এটা জাতীয় সমস্যা। চৰকাৰক আমি অনুৰোধ আৰু দাবীও জনাইছো যে আন সকলো কার্যসূচী বাদ দি এই কৃষকসকলক ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণ দিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker : Now, Shri Mission Ranjan Das.

শ্ৰী মিশ্বন ৰঞ্জন দাস ঃ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী দ্রুপদ ৰৰগোহাঁইদেৱে আলোচনাৰ বাবে যিটো বিষয় আগবঢ়াইছে মই মোৰ দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা সমর্থন জনাইছো। বর্তমান খৰাং বতৰৰ বাবে বৰাক উপত্যকাৰ ৫ খন জিলাত ৫ শতাংশ কালটিভেবল ল্যাণ্ডত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ ফলত ২০ শতাংশ চাউল উৎপাদন কমি গৈছে। ছেপ্টেম্বৰ, অক্টোবৰ আৰু নৱেম্বৰত বৰষুণ কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বৰাক ভেলীত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। ধানৰ উৎপাদন কম হৈছে। কিবা এটা বিকল্প ব্যৱস্থাৰে খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে জলসিঞ্চন বিভাগ আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগে। এই অঞ্চলসমূহত বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ নাই। ডিপৱেলৰ দ্বাৰাই কাম হৈ থাকে। কৃষি বিভাগেও এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে। আমি ৰিপোর্ট পঠাইছো কিন্তু কাম হোৱা নাই। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ কৰি ফাইনেন্সিয়েল পেকেজ অনাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ব্যস্থা লোৱা উচিত। এই খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ মোকাবিলা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে জলসিঞ্চন বিভাগ আৰু কৃষি বিভাগে কৃষকসকলৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগে। মই ইয়াৰ বাবে সকলো সদস্যকে আগবাঢ়ি আহিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাইছো। এই প্রস্তাৱটোৰ সমর্থন জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

*** মৌলানা আতাউৰ ৰহমান মাঝার ভূইয়া ঃ** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, আসামের ভয়াবহ খরা পরিস্থিতি সম্বন্ধে সম্মানিত সদস্য শ্রীযুক্ত দ্রৌপদ বরগোহাই মহাশয়ের উত্থাপিত প্রস্তাবটির সমর্থনে আমি কিছু বক্তব্য রাখতে চাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, বিগত সাইল মরশুমে বরাক উপত্যকার তিন জেলা

* Speech not corrected

সহ সমগ্র আসাম মারাত্মক খরা পরিস্থিতি দেখা দেওয়ায় হাজার হাজার কৃষি উৎপদন যোগ্য জমি অনাবাদ থেকে যায়। বরং ভয়ংকর খরা পরিস্থিতির জন্য এমন ভয়াভয় পরিস্থিতির সৃষ্টি হয়েছে যে, আমরা জাতীয় সড়ক দিয়ে চলাচলের সময় দেখতে পাই পার্শ্ববর্তী অনাবাদ জমিগুলিতে গরু মহিষের খাওয়ার উপযোগী ঘাসও নাই। তাছাড়া আসামের বিভিন্ন এলাকায় এই ভয়াভয় খরা পরিস্থিতি জন্য হাজার হাজার হেক্টর জমিতে উৎপাদন ২৫ থেকে ৮০ শতাংশ হ্রাস পেয়েছে। এমতাবস্থায় বরাক উপত্যকার তিনটি জেলা সহ সমগ্র আমামকে খরা কবলিত এলাকা হিসাবে ঘোষণা করে কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ তহবিল থেকে টাকা এনে আসামের ঐ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত কৃষকদেরে উপকৃত করা সরকারের কর্তব্য ছিল। কিন্তু রাজ্য সরকার আসাম রাজ্যকে খরা কবলিত রাজ্য হিসাবে ঘোষণা না দিয়ে 'খরা সদৃশ্য' অবস্থা হিসাবে ঘোষণা দিয়ে আসামের ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত অসহায় কৃষকদেরে কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সাহায্য লাভ করা থেকে বঞ্চিত রেখেছেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত কৃষকরা সরকারী ত্রাণ সাহায্যদ্বারা উপকৃত হলে আমাদের কাহারও দুঃখিত হওয়ার কোন কারণ নাই। এই জন্য আমি শ্রী বরগোহাই মহাশয়ের উত্থাপিত প্রস্তাবটি সমর্থন করে সমগ্র আসামকে 'খরা সদৃশ' নহয়, সদৃশ শব্দ পরিহার করে রাজ্যটিকে খরা কবলিত হিসাবে ঘোষণা দেওয়ার দাবী জানাচ্ছি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, রাজ্য সরকার আসামের যেসব জেলাকে খরা সদৃশ হিসাবে ঘোষণা দিয়ে রবি শষ্যের বীজ, ডিজেল ইত্যাদি সাহায্য দিয়েছেন, সেই ত্রাণ সাহায্যসমূহ 'লাঠ আনতে নতে সাপ চলে গেল' অবস্থা হয়েছে। তাছাড়া কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে ত্রাণ হিসাবে প্রদত্ত ডিজেল ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ কৃষকদের নিকট না পৌঁছে কোন কোন দুষ্টচক্রের নিকট গিয়ে পৌঁছেছে। সুতরাং ত্রাণ সামগ্রী যাতে সঠিকভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্থদের নিকট পৌঁছে তার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা সরকারের উচিত। এবং ক্ষতিগ্রস্থদের

অবস্থা বিবেচনা করে পরবর্তী আউশ মরশুম পর্য্যন্ত এই ঋণ বিতরণ চালু রাখার দাবী জানাচ্ছি। এই বলে আসামকে খরা কবলিত রাজ্য হিসাবে ঘোষণা করার দাবী সংক্রান্ত শ্রী বরগোহাই মহাশয়ের প্রস্তাব সমর্থন করে আমার বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত করলাম।

Mr. Speaker : The House Stands adjourned till 9 A.M. tomorrow, the 13th December, 2006.

ADJOURNMENT

The House then stood adjourned at 1-30 P.M. till 9 A.M. on 13th December, 2006.

Dispur :
The 12th December, 2006

G.P. Das
Secretary
Assam Legislative Assembly

MINUTES OF THE TRIPARTITE MEETING HELD ON 29-7-2006 AT GUWAHATI UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF SECRETARY (BM) TO REVIEW THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSAM ACCORD.

List of participants is annexed.

2. I welcoming the participants and AASU representatives, secretary (BM) stated that the government of India attaches high proiority to the Implementation of the Assam Accord. This is reflected by the fact that Prime Minister had himself reviewed the status of Implementation of Accord in May, 2005 and later the Union Home Minister helda tripartite meeting in January, 2006. He said that it was a matter of gratification that certain milestones were achieved but there were areas where Improvements were required. He was confident that sincere efforts made by all and mutual understanding shown by all concerned will go a long way in implementing the Accord purposefully. He hoped that understanding and mutual cooperation will continue.

3. He requested the Chief Secretary, Assam to commet on the present status of action taken in regard to implementation of the accord. Chief Secretary, Assam thanked the Government of India for holding tripartite meeting at Guwahati. He said the Accord, reflects the aspirations of the people of the state. He stated that it was

a matter of satisfaction that the Government of India was monitoring implementation of the accord at the highest level. Government of Assam has also been holding bilateral meetings with AASU from time to time. He asked the Principal Secretary (P.S.), Implementation of Assam Accord (IAA) Department to give details about the action taken by the State Governmet for implementing the Accord. P.S., IAA made the following points :

i. The work of updating the National Register of Citizens (NRC) has started and modalities are being finalized.

ii. IND Tribunals have been abolished and 25 out of a total of 32 foreigners' tribunals are in place. Additional staff is required for these Tribunals. State Government is setting up a cell for monitoring the work.

iii. Work on long penidng demand for Gas Cracker roject has started.

iv. For employment generation, the State Government had appointed a Committee headed by noted Economist Shri Jayant Madhab. The Committee has submitted its report. State Government has started work to operationalise implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

v. On flood control, the Task Force appointed by PMO as given recommendations for short and medium terms. For long-term, an authority is recommended.

vi. Work on fencing and border read is progressing.

vii. For implementing clause 6, Government os Assam has decided to appoint a Committee of Ministers to recommend how to define the word Assam.

4. Clause-wise implementation of the Accord was taken up, thereafter JS(NE) gave out factual position in regard to the level of action in terms of the clauses. This is shown at Annexure 'A'.

5. The representative of AASU appreciated the efforts made by the Government for implementation of the Accord subsequent to the PM's meeting. AASU representative spoke on the need for sealing of the Indo-Bangaldesh border. They also presented some Photographs showing gaps in regard to fencing along the border and said that the fencing work has not been done properly. The spoke about the need for electrifying the fence and the order of shoot at sight for intruders. Other issues raised by All Assam Students Union and response thereon are given below :

1. Indo-Bangladesh border management –

(a) After detailed discussion on the work of fencing, it was mentioned that about 43 KM of fence is not yet completed. The gaps will be filled up by December 2006. It was informed that all agencies concerned including state PWD have been asked to complete the task by iven deadline. While Government shared the concern of AASU for

effective fencing, It was clarified that there were no proposals for electrifying encing, as it may not be only dangerous for human beings and animals, it may also not be cost efective. However, Government has decided to floodlight the fence. It was informed that the Government has also approved the proposal for replacement of old fencing, which was constructed in Phase-1. Agencies have been asked to submit proposals by September 2006 and the work will start by October 2006.

(b) JS(BM) informed that the State Government of Assam has been requested to provide details of availability/feasibility of supplying power for this purpose. A Central Team form PWD has also visited Assam for this purpose, but could not get details, PS, IAA said that next time the team may contact him and full details will be made available.

(c) IG, BSF informed that curfew is imposed along the border during night. BSF also takes action against criminals/ smugglers and persons who are deliberately trying to cross the border. He also informed that joint patrolling involving BSF and Assam Police personeel is being done on the border. Revering border is also being patrolled; 77 boats have been deployed and the gap between two BOPs has been reduced from 3.5 KM to 2.5 KM. Dut to topographical conditions cometimes it is not possible to maintain eye contact between two BOPs. So the towers are being

installed. JS(BM) suggested that the State Government should be in touch with BSF and SSB for effective border policing. AASU was of the view that 300 persons of state police are not sufficient for joint patrolling. They reiterated their suggestionfor issue of shoot at sight order because fundamentalist groups are active along the border and their infiltration/ex-filtration is continuing through porus border.

(d) Commissioner & Secretary, Home Department, Government of Assam mentioned that a proposal for raising of 2 IR Bns is pending with MHA as decided in the PM/s meeting. Secretary (BM) stated that the matter would be looked into and decision taken in consultation with the concerned Division in the MHA for early raising of IR Bns.

(e) AASU raised the issue of encroachment of 2 sq. KMs of India's land by Bangladesh Secretary (BM) informed that Hon'ble Defene Minister has made a statement in the Parliament on 28-7-2006 clarifying the factual position and stasted that no Indian land was encroached upon by Bangladesh as alleged. He said that Indo-Bangladesh joint Boundary working Group (JBWG) has been constituted to resolve the pending issues of demarcation of 6.1 KM of Indo-BD boundary, adverse possession of lands by India and Bangladesh and exchange of enclaves.The group last met on July-16-17 at Dhaka.

(f) It was informed that convenience of Union Home Minister

and Chief Minister, Assam for next tripartite border visit to Karimganj sector will be ascertained.

II. **Economic measures :**

(a) AASU reiterated its demand for declaration of flood problem in Assam as national problem, revamping of Brahmaputra Board ect. secretary (BM) stated that Government is aware of the sufffering of the people of Assam due to floods. He observed that MoWR is in the Processof increasing the allocation from Rs.81 crore for flood control for Assam during the Tenth Plan, which shows that the Government attaches highest priority to this problem in the state. secretary (BM) noted that Brahamaputra Board is an advisory body.

The Board has prepared 35 Master Plans for control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage in Brahmaputra and Barrak Velleys giving due regard to the development and utilization of the water resources for Irrigation, Hydro Power, Navigation and other benefits. Board is also implementing projects in Majuli Island and at someother places on a small scale to control the flood. Secretary (BM) mentioned that the Government is in the process to constitute North East Water Resource Authority (NEWRA) to provide efective flood control, generate electricity, provide irrigation facilities and develop infrastructure. Consultation with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh is continuing for early constitution of

NEWRa. It was suggested to Chairman, Barhmaputra Board to apprise the State Government and AASU about the activities of the Brahmaputra Board. It was also felt that erosion was a major problem in Assam. It was noted that comprehensive and immediate steps need to be taken in this regard.

(b) JS(NE) informed that the Planning Commission is in the process to chalk out a strategy for creation of employment opportunities in the State. Principal Secretary, IAA informed that banks are not coming forward for granting loans to the unemployed youth for self employment. He also informed that a committee headed by Shri Jayanta Madhab has submitted a report to the State Government (incorporating on-going employment schemes and schemes to be introduced for employment generation) in February 2006 to the Government of Assam. The report has been examined and submitted to the competent authority for is its implementation. It was noted that AASU in consultation with IIT, Guwahati and other agencies had propared a report for generation of employment opportunities and submitted to the Government of Assam. Secretary (BM) asked the State Government of examine the report submitted by AASU.

(c) Responding to the demand of AASU for reservation, Government jobs for 'C' and 'D' grades, it was informed that matter was examined by the DoPT and was not found feasible due to Supreme Court's order. Most of the Central PSUs in the State are recruitmenting staff in

'C' and 'D' category from the lists given by the Employment Exchanges. Whether this can be made applicable to Central agencies like Railways will be examined.

(d) Responding to the demand of AASU to develop human resources requied for downstream industries of the Assam Gas Cracker Project, it was infomed that M/o Chemicals & Petrochemicals is in the process of formulating training programmes in consultation with IIT, CIPET, ITI, REC, and Government of Assam so that trained manpower is available within the State for the job opportunities in the project and for the downstream industries.

(e) Responding to the AASU demand for reopering of Ashok Paper Mill (APM), JS(NE) informed that as suggested by M/O Heavy Industries the Government of Assam is in the process of engaging an internationally renowned agency for preparation of DPR. MHA will bear the expenses of the Consultant. For this purpose, a proposal has been referred to the M/O Finance for concurrence. Representative of M/O Heavy Industries informed that on receipt of the report of the consultant, the matter of handingover APM to the Hindustan aper Corporation will be examined. He also informed that one private party has shown interest in taking over the Mill.AASU requested for that APM should be run by the State Government of HPC. They also requested for payment of salary to the employees of APM for the last 8 years. Secretary (BM) agreed that the request of AASU

deserved to be considred on priority by the State Government for payment of salaries to the employees of APM.

(f) Construction of Boghibeel Bridge – It was noted that the matter is under serious consideration of M/O Railways.

III. Constitutional Safeguards – JS(NE) informed that the tripartite sub-committee last met on 10-11-2005. The Government of Assam is in the process to finalize the definition of Assamese people. Principal Secretary IAA informed that the State Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to finalize the definition of Assamese people. JS(NE) stated that pending comments of Governmentof Assam on definition of Assamese people, the sub-tripartite committee will submit its report of the tripartite Committee shortly.

IV. Real of Foreigners (Tribunals for Assam) Order 2006– Secretary (BM) stated that two Writ Petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of Foreigners (Tribunals for Assam) order 2006. Arguments by all parties have been concluded and Supreme Court has reserved its order. He suggested that we may await the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

V. Updating of NRC, 1951 - JS(NE) clarified that NRC is not specifically mentioned in the Assam Accord. He said that AASU had raised this issue for the first time in the tripartite

meeting held in 1999. In the meeting chaired by the Prime Minister on 5-5-2005, it was decided that the State of Assam will update NRC, 1951 and the Central Government would provide financial assistance for this purpose.

In pursuance of the said decision, the Ministry of Home Affiars had sanctioned and released Rs. 1.02 crore for purchase of computers and other equipment. As requested by the Government of Assam, MHA has also agreed in principle for sanction of Rs. 2 crore to the Government of Assam for outsourcing work of NRC, 1951 and electoral rolls 1971. Commissioner & Secy., Home Deptt. informed that State Government has established NRC Directorate. He also informed that scanning of the NRC 1951 and electoral rolls will be completed soon. He mentioned that modalities for updating of NRC is being discussed with AASU representatives, however, legal basis of NRC is yet to be firmed up. JS(NE) stated that Central Government is empowered to prepare National Register of Indian citizens (NRIC) under the Citizenship Act, 1995. The State Government is not authorized to prepare NRIC unless powers are delegated to them. The matter was taken up with the Registar General of India (RGI). RGI have opined that NRC, 1951 on the basis of electoral rolls 1971 in the State of Assam cannot be created under the Citizenship Act, 1955. Secretary (BM) noted the genuine dilemma between the law of the land and the commitment

made. He stated that the issues will be examined carefully and will be placed before the concerned authorities.

VI. Scrapping of Section 3(1) (a) (b) of Citizenship Act,1955 Responding to the demand of AASU for scrapping of section 3(1) (a) , (b).it was informed that the issue was examined and was not found feasible.

6. AASU also requested that Government may consider establishment of IIM, and AIIMS at Guwahati and one Indian Institute of science, Education and Research at jorhat. It was noted that the state of Assam has submitted a proposal to the M/O Health (GoI) for upgradation of Guwahati Medical Collage to AIIMS status. It was decided that the matter will be referred to M/O Health and HRD for consideration. Resonding to the demand of AASU for increase in ex-gratia payment to the persons killed in Assam agitation,Secy. (BM) stated that Government of Assam may consider this demand appropriately.

7. AASU representatives stated that they had informed MHA on 16 th August 2005 that some items were not correctly reflected in the minutes of the meeting held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 5-5-2005. Secretary (BM) assured that this would be looked into.

8. Summing up,Secretary (BM) thanked the participants for having so patiently going through the discussion for over four and a half hours. He reiterated Government of India's

commitment to implement the Assam Accord with sense of purposes.He thanked Government of Assam for action already taken in this regard and requested to speed up action in respect in such terms of Accord as discussed where more action was oalled for. He expressed the hope that the state Government and AASU would continue to show constructive cooperation with each other so that Accord may be imlemented with due dispatch.

9. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS :

Government of India

1. Shri B.S. Lalli. Secretary (BM), MHA-in Chair.
2. Shri Rajiv Agarwal, Joint Secretary (NE), MHA..
3. Shri H.S. Brahama, Joint Secretary (BM), MHA.
4. Shri Shivajee Singh, IG (Operation),BSF.
5. Shri P.M. Gaurd, IG, CRPF.
6. Dr.T.G. Antony Balan, chairman, Brahmaputrw Board.
7. Shri Mukesh Nigam, Director, M/O Heavy industries.
8. Shri Surjit Bhujbal, Director,D/O Chemicals & Petrochemicals.
9. Shri D.D. Adhikari, Chief Executive, Hindustan Paper Corporation.

Government of Assam

10. Shri C. Das, C.D. (II)
11. Shri S. Kabilan, Chief Secretary,
11. Shri C.K. Das, Addl. CS(II)
12. Shri P.K. Chowdhary, Pr. Secretary, Assam Accord Deptt.
13. Shri R.K.Bora, Comm, & Secretary (Home & Pol.)
14. Shri M.K. Barooah, Comm. & Secretary (Cultural Affairs)
15. Shri Harish Sonowal, Comm. & Secretary (Industries)
16. Shri Mukesh Dutta, Comm. & Spl. Secretary (PWD).
17. Shri B.P.Rao, Addl. DGP (B).
18. Shri B.B. Hagjir, Comm. & Secretary (Labour)
19. Shri M. R. Das, Chief Engineer (PWD)
20. Shri S.C. Sarmah, Joint Director of Higher Education.
21. Shri A.K. Sarmah, dy. Secy., Water Resources.
22. Shri D.K. Chetia, Chief Engineer, Water Resources
23. Dr. P. Bandopadhyay, Supdt. Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India.
24. Dr. P.K. Mishra, Dy. Supdt. Archaeologist, ASI

AASU

25. Shri Tapan Kr. Goai, Gen, Secretary

26. Shri Sankar Prasad Roy, President.

27. Dr. Samujjal Bhattarjya, Adviser.

28. Shri Basanta Deka, Lecturer.

A NOTE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF ASSAM ACCORD

Clause wise implementation status of various clauses of Assam Accord is as follows :

Clause 5 – Foreigners issue.

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.1	For purposes of detection and deletion of foreigners, 1-1-1996 shall be base date and year.	Necessary amendments have been made in the Citizenship Act, 1995. No Further action is required.

Clause 5.2

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.2	All persons who came in Assam prior to 1-1-966 including these	Amendments made in the Citizenship Act. Accordingly, all persons who have

	amongst them whose names appeared on the electroral rolls used in 1967 elections shall be regularized.	come to Assam prior to 1-1-66 are treated as Citizens of India. No further action is require

Clause 5.3

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.3	Foreigners who come to Assam after 1-1-1966 (inclusive and upto 24th March 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Foreigners (Triunals) order, 1964.	Amendments were carried out in the Citizenship Act, 1955 on 7th December 1985 and Section 6A was added to provide Special provisions as to citizens of persons covered by the Assam Accord. As on 31st March 2006, 29, 43 persons who came to Assam between 1-1-66 to 24-3-71 were ceclared foreigners and 14,96 cases were pending with the Tribunals for opinion. this is contunuous process.

Clause 5.4

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.4	Names of foreigners so detected will be deleted from the electoral rolls in force. Such persons will be required to register themselve before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.	Laser on orders of Foreigners Tribunals, names of 7,126 persons have been deleted from the electoral rolls as on 31-3-2006.

Clause 5.5

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.5	For this purspose, Government of India will undertake suitable strengthenting of the governmental machinery.	Strengthening of detectio machinery by the government of India and Government of Assam.

To strengthen Govt. ma chinery for the purpose of detection and deportation of foreigns, the following additional adhoc posts under the PIF Scheme have been Sanctioned by the Govt. of India.

1. Inspector	– 05
5. Sub-Inspectors	– 323
6. Head-Constables	– 306
7. Constables	– 646
	1280

And by Govt. of Assam

1. IGD	– 01
2. SP	– 03
4. ASP	– 18
5. Inspectors	– 37
6. Sub-Inspectors	– 189
9. Head Constables	-194
10. Constables	– 374
	848

Clause 5.6

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.6	On the expiry of a period of ten year following the date of dection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be restored.	Election Commission of India has prescribed procdure for the purpose of restoration of names of persons whose names are deleted from the electoral rolls. Names of 2271 nember of persons; have been restored after completion of 10 years.

Clause 5.7

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.7	All persons who were expelled earlier, got have since reentered illegally into Assam, shall be expetled.	A total number of 1408 persons who were expelled earlier and who later reentered illegally into Assam have ben expelled from the State as on 31-3-2006.

Clause 5.8

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.8	Foreigners who came	IMDT Act was enacted by

to Assm on or after March, 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected and expelled in accordance with law, Immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners.	the Parliament for detection and deportation of foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25-3-1971. Till 12-7-05 when the Act was held null & void, only 1545 persons could be pbysically expelled. As on 12-7-2005, 88770 cases were pending with IMDT Tribunals. IMD Tribunals have ceased to function w.e.f. 12-7-2005. cases pending with IMD Tribunals stad transferred to Foreigner's Tribunals. A separate procedure for detection and deprtation of foreigners in Assam has been provided through Foreigners (Tribunals for Assam) Order issued on 10-2-2006. Sanction has been issued by the Central Government for establishing additional 21 Foreigners Tribunals in addition to existing 11

		Tribunals in Assam. As per Government of Assam. 13 Foreigners Tribunal have been made functional Remaining Tribunals will be made functional shortly.

Clause 5.9

Clause	Provision	Action taken
5.9	The Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the AASU/AAGSP regarding the implementation of the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983	The various issues raised by AASU and Govt. of Assam were considered and IMDT Act was amended in 1988. IMD Tribunals have now ceasecto function w.e.f. 12-7-2005. No further action is called for.

Safeguards and Economic Development

Clause	Provision	Action taken
6	Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect,	A separate note on implementation of Clause 6 is attached (Appendix-I)

	preserve and promote the cultural, Social linguestic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.	

Clause 7

Clause	Provision	Action taken
7	The Government takes Opportunity to renuew their commitment for the spedy all round exonomic development of Assam so as to improve the standard of living of the people. Speacil emphasis will be placed on education and science and technology through establishment of national instructions.	A separate note on implementation of Clause 7 is attached (Appendix-II)

Other issues		Action taken
Clause 8.1	The Government will arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates	The Citizenship Act, has been amended in 1985. The power to issue

	in future only by the authorities of the Central Government.	citizenship certificates now rests with Government of India only. No Further action is called for.
Clause 8.2	Specific complaints that may be made by the AAGSP about irregular issuance of Indian Citizenship Certificates (ICC) will be looked into.	No specific complaints have been received regarding irregular issuance of Indian Citizenship Certificate. No further action is called for.

Clause 9

Clause	Provision	Action taken
9.1.	The international border Shall be made secure against future infiltration by ceration of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate private palces. Patrolling by security forces on land riverine routes all along the international border shall be adequately	A note one fencing along IBB in Assam is at Appendix III. The progress is being periodically re viewed by Secretary (BM).

	intensified. In order to further strengthen the security agrangement to prevent effectively future infiltration an adequate number of checkposts shall be set up.	
9.2	Besides the arrangements mentioned and keeping in view security considerations, a road all along the international border shall be donstructed so as to facilitate patrolling by security forces. Land between border and the road would be kept free of human habitation, whereever possible. Riverine patrolling along the international border would be intensified. All effective measures would be adopted to prevent infiltrators crossing or attempting to cross the international border.	

Clause	Provision	Action taken	
10	It will be ensured that relevant law for prefention of encroachment of governmentlands and lands in tribal belts and blocks are stricktly enforced and unauthorized encroacheer evicted as laid down under such laws.	Land administration in the Protected Belts and blocks in Assam in adminstered as per provisions of Chapter X of the Assam land and evenue Regulation 1886 and Rules framed there under. Steps taken for removal of encroachments as on 31-3-2006 is given below :	
	Particulars	By protected classes of people	By unpro-tected Classe of People
	Area under encroachment	42,647 Bighas	92,002 Bighas
	Total persons involved	6,482	22,644
	Cases registered	1,023	1.294

	Persons evicted	210	70
	Area made free from encroachment	801 Bighas	4,100

Clause 11

Clause	Provision	Action taken
11	It will be ensured that the relevant law restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is strictly enforced.	The Assam Alienation of Land (Regulation) Act, 1980 restricts the acquisition of immovable property be foreigners in Assam. Progress made till 31-3-2006

Classes of People	No. of cases instituted	Persons involved	Area involved	Area made free and restored
By unprotected classes of people	141	461	661 Bigha 3 Katha and lessa 9	471 Bigha 1 katha and lessa 0

Clause 12

Clause	Provision	Action taken
12	It will be ensured taht Birth and Death Registers are daily maintained.	The percentage regustration of births and deaths has shown an encreasing trends. In 2003, the percentage registration of births was 54.6%, which went up to 73% in 2005 (upto November 2005). Similarly, the percentage registration of deaths has gone up from 27.14% in 2003 to 29.8% in 2005 (upto November 2005). To minimize the communication gap between informats and the Registrars, ANMs have been made informants in March 2001. Goanburas habe also been made informants in June 2005, wherever available, for registration of births and deaths and they have been officially allowed to keep records of births and deaths. For districts, where Goanburas are not available like, Barak Valley districts, Dhubri, Goalpara and Bongaigoan the concerned DC's have been instructed to engage. Anganwadi workers or take other appropriate measures to improve the registration of birts

and deaths.

For the two Hill districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills and the Bodoland Terri torial Area Districts. the concerned Principal Secretaries have been requested to furnish the name of officials who can be used as informants for works relating to registration of births and deaths.

District authorities have been instructed to involve the mahagement committees of Burial Place/Cremation Grounds in the process of registration of deaths.

A State level Committee has been constituted for effective implementation of the provisions of the Birth and Death act 1969 with and Additional Chief Secretary level officer as the Chief Registrar of Civil Registration of Birth & Death in the State.

Clause 13

Clause	Provision	Action taken
13	The Central and State Government have agreed to :	
	a) review with sympathy and withdraw cases of disciplinary action taken against empliyees in the	a) According to the information received from the State Govt. and the concerned Ministries/Departments, disciplinary cases in

	context of the agitation and to ensure that there is no viotimization. b) frame a scheme for ex-gratia payment to next of kin of those who were killed in the course of agitation.	connnection with participation in the agitation have been reviewed. Ex-gratia payment was also made to the next of Kin of those killed in the agitation. b) Apart from the disposal of disciplinary proceedings against employees involved in agitation, ex-gratia payment has been made to the enst of kin of those killed in the agitation.
		According to the State Government, the next-of-kin of the persons killed/ missing in course of the agitation had been paid ex-gratiagrant @ Rs. 5000/- each in case for which 100% Central Assistance had been provided as per pattern prevailing then. The Union Govt. in July, 1986 agreed, in principle, to en hance this amount to Rs. 20,000/- in every case increspective of the fact

	whether the killed persons supported the agitation or not.
c) Give sympathetic consideration to proposals for relaxation of upper age limit for employment in public services in Assam, having regard to exceptional situation that prevailed in holding of academic and competitive examinations etc in the context of agitation in Assam.	c) Orders were issued for general relazation in upper age limit for six years for a period of years by the State Govt. Similar orders were issued by the Central Government for candidates from Assam on 30th September, 1985.
d) undertake review of detention cases, if any, as well as cases against persons charged with criminal offences in connection with the agitation, except those charged with commission of heinous offences :	d) All the NSA detenues detained in conection with the agitation were released. The Criminal cases have also been reviewed by the Government.

e) consider withdrawal of the prohibitory orders /notifications in force, if any	e) The State Govt. had withdrawn notification under the Assam Distuebed Areas Act, 1955 throughout the State except in case of vital installations and Assam-Nagaland border area. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code were also similarly withdrawn.

Miscellanceous

Clause	Particulars	Action taken
14	Additional points : Numaligarh Refinery	Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly 2500 crores and inaugurated by PM in July, 1999.
	IIT Guwahait	IIT started in 1992-93.
	Assam Gas Cracker Project	CCEA has approved the proposal in its meeting held on 18-4-2006 for establishment of Assam Gas Cracker Project. Necessary follow-up

	action to implement this project is being taken by the Department of chemicals and Petrochemicals in consultation with M/O Petroleum & Natural Gas, Planning Commission, State Government of Assam and Gail. The Department of Chemicals is also Prusuing the matter of formation joint venture company with the proposed equity partners including GALL India Ltd. for implementation of the Project. The Deptt. has taken up the matter with the government of Assam for acquision fo land for this project. The Governement of Assam has conveyed that the acquisition of land will be completed by 31-12-2006.
Revival of Ashok Paper Mill	As suggested by M/o Heavy Industries, the Government of Assam has been advised to

	engage an internationally renowned consultant for preparation of report on revival of Ashok Paper Mill. The question of bearing the expenditure of the consultancy fee has been referred by MHA to M/o Finance.

Status Note on Clause 6 of the Assam Accord

Clause 6 of the Assam Accord stipulates :

"Clause 6. Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, lingustic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.

Action taken

Following steps have been taken by Government of India to implement Clause 6 of the Accord :

a) A Cultural Cenre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 18.85 crore under Assam Accord.

b) Sri Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio (JCFS) at Guwahati has been modernized with a cost of Rs. 8.79 crores. Government of Assam had submitted a proposal for

further expansion of the JOFS at a cost of Rs. 9.97 crores. It was recommended by MHA to the M/O I&B for consideration. The planning Commission has provided Rs. 10 Crore in the current financial year i.e. 2006-07.

c) A tripartite Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of the Government of India, Government of Assam and AASU was constituted to examine the proposals under clause 6 of the Assam Accord. An Interim report was submitted by the tripartite Sub-Committee in September, 1999 (Annexure). The Sub-Committee had made following recommendations :-

I) Amendment to the Article 3 of the Constitution; The Sub-Committee recommended that insofar as the State of Assam is concernd, the applicability of Article 3 should have effect only, with express concurrence and approval of the majority of the Members of the State Assembly voting and by two third majority thereof.

II) Reservation of seats to the parliament State Legislature and local bodies for Assamese people : The Sub-Comittee recommends that there is need to provide adequate safeguards so that the Assamese people have adequate reservation of the Parliament, State Assembly and local bodies.

III) Protection of monuments and places of cultural and historical importance in Assam.

IV) Establishment of Assamese Chair in Jawaharlal Nehru

University, Delhi : The Sub-Committee also recommends that a chair be set up in Assamese language and literature in JNU, Delhi which would be furnded by the Central Government.

Follow-up action on the report

(i) Definition of Assamese people – In the meeting taken by the Prime Minister on 5-5-2005, CM, Assam said that the consultations were being held to decide on agreed definition of Assamese people. He further mentioned that the state Government did not want further proplems to be created and this should be done after careful consideration. He assured that the State Government will expendite decision in the matter.

In the Sub-tripartite meeting held on 18-11-2005 the State Government representative stated that Government is consulting various interest groups including Sahitya Sabhas, two meetings have already been held and the State Government would be able to Indicate their stand in the mater after consulting all concerned and this was likely to take some more time. The Government of Assam has informed on 17-7-2006 that the difinition of Assamese people is yet to be finalized by the state Government.

(ii) Protection of Historical Monuments – Government of Assam had submitted a proposal seeking assistance of Rs. 5.66 crore for preservation and developmental works on the 30 sites/monuments in Assam. The same was

referred to M/O Culture for consideration. In the sbu-Tripartite committee meeting held on 18-11-2005, ASI informed that the Government of Assam had proposed protection of 30 historical sites/monuments. Of this, 7 are already protected by ASI as Centrally protected monuments, remaining 23 State protected monuments, ASI Cannot incur any expenditure and Sate Government may approach Union Ministry of Culture for central assistance for these monuments. It was decided that the State Government would submit a proposal to the M/O Culture in this regard. Technical assistance, in formulation of proposal, if needed, would be provided by ASI. The Government of Assam has informed that request has beenmade to M/O Culture for funding the remaining monuments.

iii) The Governemtn of Assam is in the rocess to submit a proposal to the M/O HRD (GoI) for establishment of Assamese Chair in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

Status Note on Clause 7 of the Assam Accord

Clause 7 of the Assam Accord stipulated that :

" Clause 7 The Government take this opportunity to renew their commitment for the speedy all round economic development of Assam so as to improve the standard of living of the people. Special emphasis will be placed on education and science & technology through establishment of national institutions."

Action taken

Following steps have been taken to implement clause 7 :

1. Numaligarh Oil Refinery has been established in Assam with a cost of Rs. 2,500 crore and inaugurated in 1999.
2. IIT has been set up in Assam and functioning since 1991.
3. The State of Assam has been categorized as special category state for the purpose of grants-in-aid on the pattern of 90% grant and 10% loan.
4. Assam has been provided a sum of Rs. 1387 crores during the year 1998-1999 to 2005-2006 out of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for different socio-economic projects.
5. An official level tripartite sbu-Committee comprising of Govt. of India, Govt. of Assam and AASU has been constituted to review the proposal submitted by the Government of Assam and AASU. The last meetings of sub committee was held on 18-11-2005.
6. AASU had raised the following demands for economic measures in Assam in the tripartite meeting chaired y the PM on 5-5-2005
   i) Floods in Assam be declared as a National problem.
   ii) Brahmaputra Board should be revamped
   iii) Gas Cracker project would be commissioned.
   iv) Revival of Ashok Paper mill.
   v) Boghibeel Railway Bridge should be constructed.

vi) Declaration of Horth East as a Special Employment Zone.

a) Declaration of flood problem in Assam as National Problem in the meeting chaired by the Prime Minister on 5-5-2005, the stated that most of the State Governments received assistance form Central Government for lacking flood situation in their States. As such, this is a national problem. He stated that Governemtn of India will help the State in dealing with floods. he said that the problem requires short them and long term measures at the short term mearures are already being taken. The long term measures require a basin wide solution and States need to be presuaded of the need for suc an approach and are being consulted. On the Brahmaputra Board, PM said that the report of the Task.

Note on Fencing along IBB in Assam

1. The Govt. of India have sanction 3286 km fence to check infiltration and other illegal cross border activities along indo-Bangladesh Border. Out of this, 2348 km fence has been completed till 30th June, 2006. The entire fencing project is scheduled to be completed by 2006.

2. The Assam State has 263 km long border with Bangladesh. The Govt. of India have sanctioned construction of 223 km fence and 263 km of border roads

in Assam Sector; Initially, the Assam PWD was entrusted with the construction of border raods/fence in Assam Sector. Subsequently, seeing the poor performance of Assam PWD, the work in a stretch of 41.00 kms. from Harinagar (BP 1354) to Sutarkandi (BP 1359) was withdrawn from Assam PWD and was allotted to NBCC. About 177 km fence and 224 km road has been completed in Assam Sector. Approximately, an amount of rs. 99 crore is required to complete the balance work. The details of the fenc/roads sactioned and work completed till 30th June, 2006 in the State of Assam are given below :

Phase	Fence sanctioned	Fence completed	Road sanctioned	Road completed
Phase-I	152.31 Km	149.294 Km	186.33 Km	176.50 Km
Phase-II	71.50 Km	30.617 Km	77.50 Km	47.815 Km
Total	223.81 Km	179.911 Km	253.83 Km	224.315 Km

Force has been received an afterall states concerned have accepted the treport, Brahmaputra valey/North East Water Resources Authority (NEWra) will created. The Mor is in the process of constitution of NEWRA.

b) Assam Gas Cracker project. The Ministry of Chemioals & Petrochemicals is the nadal Ministry for establishment of Assam Gas Cracker Project worth Rs. 5460 crores. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its

meeting held on 18-11-2006 had approved the proposal. M/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals has informed that project is being implemented in consultation with M/o Petrolem & Natural Gas, Government of Assam and other invlved PSUs. The State Government of Assamis yet to provide land for this project.

c) Handing overof Ashok Paper Mill Unit, Assam to Hindustan Paper Corporation (Revival of Ashok paper Mill). In the inter0ministerial meeting held on 18-11-2005, the M/o Heavy Industry ahd suggested that the Government of Assam mayappoint an internationally renowned Consultant for preparation of a techno-economic biability report. The State of Assam Has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to bear the expenditure (approx. Rs. 1 crore) for making payment of consultancy fee to the Consultant. The matter has been taken up with the MoF.

d) Construction of Boghibeel Rail-Cu-Road Bridge– The proposal is under consideration of M/o Railways.

e) Declaration of North Est as Special Employment Zone and reservation of Groups 'C' and 'D' posts for local people. The Department of Personnel & Training communicated that "Article 16(2) of the Constitution provides that no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place work residence or any of them be eligible for or distiminate against in respect of any employment or office under the State," in view of the above facts, DoPt has informed that demands of AASU are not in confrmity with the construction safeguards.

Sl No.	Name of the Districts (Genl. Areas)	Names of MBs/TCs	Populations (as defined under Article 243 P(g)		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Kamrups (M)	1. G.M.C.	441347	366674	808021
		2. North Guwahati	8607	7524	16131
2.	Kamrup (R)	1. Palasbari	2427	2314	4741
		2. Rangiya	13475	11418	24896
3.	Nalbari	1. Nalbari	12130	11047	23177
		2. Tihu	2269	2032	4301
4.	Barpeta	1. Barpeta	20753	20422	41175
		2. Pathsala	5106	4546	9652
		3. Howly	8274	7684	15958
		4. Sarthebari	3881	3664	7545
		5. Barpeta Rd.	18497	16784	35281
		6. Sorbhog	3865	3688	7553
5.	Bongaigaon	1. Bongaigaon	31682	28868	60550
		2. Abhayapuri	7571	7100	14671
6.	Dhubri	1. Dhubri	32906	31059	63965
		2. Gouripur	12248	11229	23477
		3. Bilasipara	15902	15188	31090
		4. Chapar	9560	8999	18559
		5. Sapatgram	6141	5905	12046
7.	Goalpara	1. Goalpara	25240	23671	48911
		2. Lakhipur	6402	6143	12545

Sl No.	Name of the Districts (Genl. Areas)	Names of MBs/TCs	Populations (as defined under Article 243 P(g)		
			Male	Female	Total
8.	Darrang	1. Mangaldoi	12476	11378	23854
		2. Kharupetia	9607	8177	17784
9.	Sonitpur	1. Tezpur	30500	27740	58240
		2. Dhekiajuli	10493	9250	19743
		3. Rangapara	10227	8595	18822
		4. Gohpur	4956	4452	9408
		5. Biswanath Chariali	8868	7962	16830
10.	Lakhimpur	1. North Lakhimpur	28904	25358	54262
		2. Bihpuria	5757	5110	10867
		3. Dakuakhana (new)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		4. Narayanpur (new)	N.A.	N A.	N.A.
11.	Dhemaji	1. Dhemaji	6376	5475	11851
		2. Silapathar	11840	10467	22307
12.	Dibrugarh	1. Dibrugarh	65736	56787	122523
		2. Naharkatia	8278	7250	15528
		3. Chabua	3898	3332	7230
13.	Tinsukia	1. Tinsukia	47404	38115	85519
		2. Dumduma	10898	8924	19822
		3. Makum	7949	7109	15058
		4. Digboi	11003	9402	20405
		5. Margherita	12510	11326	23836

Sl No.	Name of the Districts (Genl. Areas)	Names of MBs/TCs	Populations (as defined under Article 243 P(g)		
			Male	Female	Total
14.	Sivasagar	1. Sivasagar	30320	24162	54482
		2. Nazira	6569	5897	12466
		3. Amguri	3884	3060	6944
		4. Sonari	9526	7904	17430
		5. Mora	3150	2629	5779
		6. Simuluguri (new)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Jorhat	1. Jorhat	36366	30084	66450
		2. Moriani	12455	10610	23065
		3. Teok (new)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		4. Titabor (new)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Golaghat	1. Golaghat	17382	15639	33021
		2. Dergaon	7422	5942	13364
		3. Bokakhat	4746	4098	8844
		4. Sarupathar	5444	4383	9827
		5. Barpathar	3750	3328	7078
17.	Nagaon	1. Nagaon	5688	50583	107471
		2. Lanka	17841	16545	34386
		3. Hojai	18760	16962	35722
		4. Lumding	13047	12137	25184
		5. Dhing	9130	8711	17841
		6. Doboka	5788	5255	11043
		7. Kampur	2797	2611	5408

Sl No.	Name of the Districts (Genl. Areas)	Names of MBs/TCs	Populations (as defined under Article 243 P(g)		
			Male	Female	Total
		8. Raha (new)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Morigaon	1. Morigaon	10885	9922	20807
19.	Cachar	1. Silchar	72727	69666	142393
		2. Lakhipur	4976	4732	9708
20.	Karimganj	1. Karimganj	26919	25397	52316
		2. Badarpur	5876	5415	11291
21.	Kailakandi	1. Hailakandi	15090	14544	29634
		2. Lala	5213	5132	103445
22.	North Cachar	1. Halflong	19651	16255	35906
		2. Umrangshu	4946	4078	9024
		3. Mahur	2999	2486	5485
		4. Maibong	4251	3413	7664
23.	Karbi Anglong	1. Diphu	27763	24299	52062
		2. Dokmoka	2523	2147	4670
		3. Donkamonkan	4240	3904	8144
		4. Hamren	4390	3888	8278
		5. Howraghat	2724	1935	4659
		6. Bokajan	8373	6565	14938
24.	Kokrajhar	1. Kokrajhar	16335	14817	31152
		2. Gossaigaon	6974	6293	13267
		3. Basugaon	6432	6009	12441

Sl No.	Name of the Districts (Genl. Areas)	Names of MBs/TCs	Populations (as defined under Article 243 P(g)		
			Male	Female	Total
25.	Chirang	1. Bijni	6589	6018	12607
26.	Udalguri	1. Udalguri	7729	7164	14893
		2. Tangla	9382	7931	17313
Total (including C.M.C.)			15,38,215	13,33,718	28,82,933

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEME WISE ALLOTMENT OF FUND DURING THE YEAR 2005-06 UNDER SONAI W.R. DIVISION.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount allocted in lakhs.	Remarks
1.	F.D.R. to dyke along L.B. of Sonai from S.M. Road to Dharmikhal for 04-05 under CRF (Breach closing work). Ch. 1720-1800M.	Rs. 3.10 Lakhs.	
2.	-do- Ch. 2430-2590M.	Rs. 4.836 Lakhs.	
3.	-do- Ch. 2400-2590M.	Rs. 7.64 Lakhs.	
4.	-do- Ch.2800-2990M.	Rs. 7.70 Lakhs.	
5.	-do- Ch.5800-5870M.	Rs. 2.116 Lakhs.	
6.	-do- Ch. 9575-9750M.	Rs. 7.77 Lakhs.	
7.	-do- Ch.10400-10680M.	Rs. 14.012 Lakhs.	
8.	-do- Ch15900-16050M.	Rs. 6.336 Lakhs.	
9.	F.D.R. to Ringbound	Rs. 34.62 Lakhs.	

	at Jhargerbali on L.B. of Borak for 2004-05 (CRF) Breach closing works. Ch.2200-3350M.	
10.	F.D.R. to dyke along B/B of Sonai from Palonghat to onwards for 2004-05 nder CRF. Ch.4606-4770M.	Rs. 3.39 Lakhs.
11.	F.D.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur and Mongalpur haor Ph.-I (R/B) Sonai) for 04-05 under CRF. Ch.1540-1602M.	Rs. 1.584 Lks.
12.	F.D.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur and Mongalpur haor Ph-I (R/B Sonai) for (under CRF). Ch.2300-2320M.	Rs. 2.32 Lks.
13.	-do-	Rs. 2.44 Lks.
14.	F.D.R. to M/E along Boali from Katanala dam site to	Rs. 1.076 Lks.

	Kachudaram for 2004-05. (under CRF). Ch.235-252M.	
15.	-do- Ch.3260-3311M.	Rs. 1.224 Lks.
16.	F.D.R. to dyke along B/B of Rukni from Panibhora to Bhgabar and Dulalgam to Tillanagar on its R/B for under CRF breach closing work. Ch.510-540M.	Rs. 1.112 Lks.
17.	-do- Ch.740-800M.	Rs. 1.124 Lks.
18.	-do- Ch.8050-8140M.	Rs. 6.032 Lks.
19.	-do- Ch.12400-12520M.	Rs. 6.32 Lks.
20.	-do- Ch.3500-5800M.	Rs. 2.532 Lks.
21.	-do- Ch.5650-5800M.	Rs.2.048 Lks.
22.	-do- Ch.5950-5995M.	Rs. 0.74 Lks.
23.	F.D.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur	Rs. 7.00 Lks.

	and Kongalpur Haor for 2004-05.	
24.	F.D.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur and Mongalpur Haor for 2004-05.	Rs. 1.50 Lks.
25.	F.D.R. to M/E along Boali from Katanala dam site to P.W.D. road Near Kacudaram for.	Rs. 70 Lks.
26.	F.D.R. to Dyke along B/B of Rukni from Panibhora to Bhagabazar and Dulalgram to tillanagar for.	Nil.

G. Total = Rs. 129.272 Lakhs.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHEME WISE ALLOTMENT OF FUND DURING THE YEAR 2006-07 UNDER SONAI W.R. SUB-DIVISION.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount alloted in lakhs.	Remarks
1.	F.D.R. to dyke along B/B of Sonai from S.M. Road to Dharmikhal for 2004-05 under CRF (Breach closing work) Ch. 1720-1800M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.	
2.	-do- Ch.2430-2590M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.	
3.	-do- Ch.2400-2590M.	Rs. 3.00 Lks.	
4.	-do- Ch.2800-2990M.	Rs. 3.00 Lks.	
5.	-do- Ch.5800-5870M.	Nil	
6.	-do- Ch.9575-9750M.	Rs. 2.00 Lks.	
7.	-do- Ch10400-10680M.	Rs. 2.00 Lks.	
8.	-do- ch.15900-16050M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks. Rs. 1.00 Lks.	
9.	F.D.R. to Ringhbund at Jhangerbali on L/B of	Rs. 10.00 Lks.	

	Borak for 2004-05 (CRF) Breach closing works. Ch.2200-3350M.	
10.	F.D.R. to dyke along B/B of Sonai from Palanghat to onwards for 2004-05 under CRF. Ch.4606-4770M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.
11.	F.D.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur and Mongalpur haor Ph-I (R/B Sonai) for 04-05 under CRF Ch.1540-1602M.	Rs. Nil.
12.	F.S.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur and Mongalpur haor Ph-I (R/B Sonai) for 04-05. (under CRF). Ch.2300-2320M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.
13.	-do- Ch.4000-4045M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.
14.	F.D.R. to M/E along Boali from Katanala dam site to Kachudaram	Rs. Nil.

	for 2004-05 (under CRF). Ch.235-252M.	
15.	-do- Ch.3260-3311M.	Rs. Nil.
16.	F.D.R. to dyke along B/B of Rukni from Panibhora to Bhgabazar and Dulalgram to Tillanagar on its R/B for 04-05 under CRF breach closing work. Ch.510-540M.	Nil.
17.	-do- Ch.740-800M.	Rs. 2.00 Lks.
18.	-do- Ch.8050-8140M.	Rs. 2.00 Lks.
19.	-do- Ch.12400-12520M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.
20.	-do- Ch.3500-3700M.	Rs. 1.00 Lks.
21.	-do- Ch.5650-5800M.	Nil.
22.	-do- Ch.5950-5995M.	Rs. 15.00 Lks.
23.	F.D.R. to dyke along R/B of Sonai from Palanghat to upwards	

	for 2004-05.	
24.	F.D.R. to Amjur river training scheme including Kaptanpur and Mongalpur haor for 04-05.	Rs. 3.00 Lks.
25.	F.D.R. to M/E along Boali from Katanala Dam site to P.W.D. Road near Kachudaram for 2004-05.	Rs. 2.00 Lks.
26.	F.D.R. to dyke along B/B of Rukni from Panibhora to Bhagabazar and Dulalgram to Tillanagar fro 2004-05.	Rs. 5.00 Lks.

Grand Total = Rs. 57.00 Lks.

AEE in Sonai W.R. Sub-Division in last 6 Yrs.

Name of AEE		Period
1. Shri Ranjeeb Rai Baruah AEE.	–	With effect from 14-11-2000 to 3-2001.
2. Shri Subrata Das, AEE.	–	With effect from 3-2001 to 4-4-2003.
3. I/C Ex.-Engineer, Silchar	–	With effect from 5-4-03 to 28-6-04.
4. Shri Sudhendu Das, AEE.	–	With effect from 29-6-2004 to 06-06.
5. Shri Sudhendu Das, AEE.	–	With effect from 21-06-04 to 21-10-06
6. Shri Dhiraj Dewan, AEE.	–	With effect from 13-10-06 to till date.

চৰকাৰৰ পৰা মাটি আবণ্টন পোৱা সত্ৰৰ তালিকা

জিলা	সত্ৰৰ নাম	আবণ্টন/পট্টন পোৱা মাটি কালি
১। ধুবুৰী	ৰামৰায় কুঠী সত্ৰ	৩০ বিঘা ২ কঠা ০ লোচা
২। বঙ্গাইগাঁও	শ্যামৰায় বিগ্ৰহ	০৮ বিঘা ২ কঠা ০ লোচা
৩। ধেমাজী	ঘোঁৰামাৰা সত্ৰ	৫০ বিঘা ০ কঠা ০ লোচা
	শ্ৰীমন্ত শঙ্কৰ সত্ৰ	৫০ বিঘা ০ কঠা ০ লোচা
৪। তিনিচুকীয়া	টিপুক শিলঘুণ্ডি সত্ৰ	২১ বিঘা ৩ কঠা ১ লোচা
	কপাহডলি সত্ৰ	০৩ বিঘা ০ কঠা ১৪ লোচা
	ৰৰালি বিকাহসত্ৰ	০৩ বিঘা ০ কঠা ০ লোচা
৫। বাস্কা	নাই	নাই
৬। হাইলাকান্দি	”	”
৭। বঙ্গাইগাঁও	”	”
৮। শিলচৰ	”	”
৯। গোলাঘাট	”	”
১০। কোকৰাঝাৰ	”	”
১১। কামৰূপ	”	”
১২। ওদালগুৰি	”	”
১৩। কৰিমগঞ্জ	”	”
১৪। উত্তৰ কাছাৰ জিলা	”	”
১৫। কামৰূপ (মেট্ৰো)	”	”
১৬। শিৰসাগৰ	”	”
১৭। মৰিগাঁও	”	”
১৮। ডিব্ৰুগড়	”	”

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF ASSAM ACCORD

Clause 5.1

Necessary amendments in the Citizenship Act 1955 have been made.

Clause 5.2

Necessary amendments in Citizenship Act 1955 have been made.

Clause 5.3

As on 30-9-2006, a total of 29,468 persons have been declared as foreigners by the Tribunals.

Clause 5.4

Based on the orders of the Foreigners Tribunals names of 7,126 persons have been deleted from the electoral rolls as on 31-3-2006.

Clause 5.5

To strengthen the Government machinery for the purpose of detection and deportation of foreigners, under the PIF Scheme the Government of India has sanctioned 1280 posts and the Government of Assam has sanctioned 848 posts.

Clause 5.6

Names of 2271 persons have been restored after completion of 10 years.

Clause 5.7

A total of 1412 persons who were expelled earlier and

who later re-entered illegally into Assam have been expelled from the State as on 30-9-2006.

Clause 5.8

In respect of detection and deportation of foreigners (post 24th March 1971 illegal migrants) as on 30-9-2006, a total of 1,12,791 cases had been taken up for enquiry out of which 24,021 cases had been disposed, 12,846 persons declared illegal migrants, 6,810 persons served expulsion Order and 1,547 persons expelled.

Clause 5.9

No further action required.

Clause 6.

1. Srimanta Sankardeva Kalashetra Complex has been established at a cost of Rs. 18.85 crores.
2. Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernised with a cost of Rs. 8.79 crores. The Planning Commission has aproved the Phase-III modernisation project of Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio for Rs. 10 crores. Sanction and release of funds from the Ministry of I & B is awaited.
3. A 'Committee of Minister' has been constituted on 19-10-2006 to examine all issues relating to the implementation of the Clause 6 of the Assam Accord including the definition of 'Assamese People', This Committee has held its first meeting on 13-11-2006.
4. Out of 30 monuments proposed by the Goverment of

Assam for preservation and protection, 5 will be taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India. A scheme for funding the remaining 25 monuments for Rs. 61418 lakhs has been submitted to the Government of India and their decision is awaited.

5. Government of Assam has furnished their views to the Governemnt of India in favour of establishment of a Media Archives-Cum-National Reference Library in Assam.

6. The Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India has requested to Chairman, Universith grants Commission to provide funds out of its normal budget for setting of an Assamese Chair in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The have also requested the Jawaharlal Nehru University to submit a detailed proposal on the matter.

Clause 7.

1. Numaligarh Oil Refinery has been established in 1999 at a cost of Rs. 2,500 crores.

2. IIT at Guwahati has been set up and functioning since 1991.

3. The Assam Gas Craker Project at a cost of Rs. 5460 crores has been approved and implementation started.

4. The matter regading increase of the allocation during the Tenth Plan from Rs. 81 crores to Rs. 288 crores for flood control in Assam has been taken up with the

Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India on 19-8-2006 and their response is awaited.

5. The North East Water Resource Authority (NEWRA) is yet to be constituted.

6. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has been requested on 1-11-2006 to arrange a top-level bankers meeting in Assam for consideeing ways and means to improve the C/D Ratio in Assam with special reference to self-employment schemes. The have requested to Banking Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of India to arrange a top-level bankers meeting in Assam.

7. Dr. Jayanta Madhav has been appointed on 31-10-2006 as Advisor to the Chief Minister, Assam for Employment Generation Programe and the process of constitution of a Registered Society to implement the Employment Generation Programme on a Mission Mode is under process.

8. The Government of Assam has decided to consitute a committee to examine the legal aspects regarding reservation of posts in Grade 'C' and 'D' in all offices of Government of India and Central Public Sector undertakings located in Assam.

9. For the purpose of developing human resources required for downstream industries of the Gas Cracker project, a course on Plastic Processing Trade has been introduced ITI Jorhat and Dibrugarh.

10. The Government of India vide their letter date 20-11-2006 have informed that necessary funds for engagement of consultants for preparation of DPR etc for the revival of the Ashok Paper Mill would be provide sanction of funds from the Government of India is awaited.

11. As no provision has been made in the budget of the Ministry of shipping. Road Transport & Highways for the construction of the Bogibeel Bridge so far, a request has been made on 16-11-2006 by the Minister, Transport Department. Government of Assam to the Union Minister for Shiping, Road Transport & Highways for provision of sufficient funds during the current year to expedite the implementation of the project.

12. Chief Minister, Assam has on 28-11-2006 requested the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Human Resource Development for establishment of an Indian Institute of Science Education and Research in Assam during 2007.

13. The planning Commission has in principle approved a proposal at an estimate cost of rs. 119.95 crores of the Government of Assam for upgradation of the Gauhati Medical College & Hospital as a Super Speciality Hospital at the level of AIIMS, New Delhi. The Mission Steering Group of the National Rural Health Mission unde rthe Chairmanship of the Union Minister for health & Family Welfare has also approved the proposal in its

meeting on 22-6-2006

Clause 8.1

With the amendment of the Citizenship Act the power to issue citizenship certificates rests only with the Government of India. No further action is required.

Clause 8.2

No specific complaints have been received regarding irregular issuance of citizenship certificates. No further action is called for.

Clause 9.1

The Government of Assam has already submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for sanction of two IR Battalions for manning the second line of defence. Their sanction is awaited.

Clause 9.2

The position regardingfencing and construction of road by Assam PWD along the Assam portion of the Indo-Bangladesh border is given phase-wise in the table below :

Phase I-Roads		Phase I-Fencing	
Sanctioned –	153.133 Kms	Sanctioned –	150.553 Kms
Completed –	145.748 Kms	completed –	144.300 Kms
In progress –	3.585 Kms	Land Dispute –	2.874 Kms
Not required –	3.800 Kms	Not required –	3.380 Kms

Phase II-Roads		Phase II-Fencing	
Total	77.500 Kms	Total	71.500 Kms
Sanctioned –	53.525 Kms	Sanctioned –	32.682 Kms
Completed –	36.454 Kms	Completed –	6.307 Kms
In progress –	14.425 Kms	In progress –	23.881 Kms
Land yet to be Acquired –	2.359 Kms	Land yet to be Acquired –	2.359 Kms

Clause 10

The relevant laws for prevention of encroachment of Goverment lands and lands in tribal belts and blocks are being enforced.

Clause 11

The relevant laws restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is being enforced.

Clause 12

The percentage registration of births and deaths in Assam is showing an increasing trend due to a number of actons being taken. In 2003, the percentage registration of births was 54.6%, which went up to 73% in 2005 (upto November 2005). Similarly, the percentage registration of deaths has goen up from 27.14% in 2003 to 29.8% in 2005 (upto November 2005.

Clause 13

With the calling off of the Agitation no further action is

called for.

Clause 14

Government of Assam has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 4-11-2006 for providing an additional sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs to each nest of kin of martyrs of the Assam agitation so that the total ex-gratia increases from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The matter is presently under examination of the Government of India.

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2001-2002 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rupshi	1. Imp. of Rural road by earth work and gravelling from Joldoba Caropara to Uparpara including H.P.C.	Road		3.00	
		2. Imp. of Rd. black topping from Balajum to Sahebgonj Bazar.	Road		7.00	
		3. Imp. of Rd. by earth work and graelling from Kursakati Bazar to Daldali village.	-do-		2.00	
		4. Constn of class room buildi.g	Edu.		1.50	

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2001-2002 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		of Mahesh Chandra Acadamy Rupsi				
		5. Imp. of rural road by earth work and ravelling from Joladoba Garopara to Barpeta including H.P.C.	Road		2.50	
		6. Constn. of rural road from Dhepdhepi Higher Secondary school to Kurirpar Jonakalyan Library	Road		2.00	
		7. Constn. of Otarband village dong leading to Gangadhar	Irrigation			2.00

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2001-2002 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		river.				
		8. Constn. of Bhog denga L.P. school.	Edu		1.50	
		9. Constn. of Markaura L.P. school	Edu		1.50	
		10. Renovation of branch portion of Kanwei Dimakuri PWD road near Nalia Bazar.	Road		3.00	
					Total– 26.00	

Joint Secy. Govt. of Assam,
Border Areas Deptt.

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2002-2003 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Name of the Block : Rupshi

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupshi	1. Renvation of PWD Road from Rupshi to Materjhar PWD Road via Sahebganj Bazar	Road	Rs. 5,00,000.00		
		2. Construction of Building Bherbheri H. S. School.	Edu	Rs. 5,00,000.00		
		3. Construction of culvert on the Vill Road from Rupshi Dashbari PWD road to Lalkura village Road (earth	Road	Rs. 5,00,000.00		

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2002-2003 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri Name of the Block : Rupshi

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		work and sand gravel with culvert).				
		4. Development of village Link road from Dukhisukhi to Paglighera vill with culvert (earth work and sand gravel with culvert).	-do-	Rs. 5,00,000.00		
				Total = Rs. 20,00,000.00		

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2003-2004 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupshi	1. Constn. of road from Jalduba to Alokjhari Mela Meldan	P.W.D. Road		Rs. 5,00,000/-	
		2. Const. of road from South Raypara to Dhepdhepi via Otarbond canel including culvert.	P.W.D. Road		Rs. 5,00,000/-	
		3. Const. of Link Road from Gauripur Dingdinga P.W.D. road near Kannyamat to	P.W.D. Road		Rs. 5,00,000/-	

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2003-2004 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Joldoba Garobasti with Gravelling.				
		4. Construct of Link Road from Kanun Danakun to Mila Rozar.	P.W.D. Road		Rs. 5,00,000/-	
					Total = Rs. 21,00,000/-	

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Sanctioned Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2004-2005 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount. in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rupsi	1. Construction of Rajib andhi Sports Complex Borbhangi.	Social		5.00	
		2. Construction of Road from Koterkani tribal L. P. School (1 Km)	Road		5.00	
		3. Installation of HTW	Water Supply		5.00	
		4. Market Shed at Dhepdephi Market Complex (as per Building norm of PWD of Agril. Marketing)	Market Shed		5.00	
					Total = 20.00	

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Schemes under Addl Special Central Assisance of BADP for 250.00 Lakh for the year 2004-05

Name of the district	Name of Block	Name of scheme	Amount in Lakhs
1	2	3	4
Dhubri	Rupsi	1. Construction of RCC boundary wall of the common complex of Sahabganj High Schoo. Sahabganj ME and Sahabganj L.P. schoo together with earth filling.	5.00
		2. Construction of road from Gaikhowa Majerchar near Satiram's house to Masjid via Idris Ali house of Nalia GP.	2.82

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2005-2006 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri Name of the Block : Rupsi

Sl. No	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Constn. of road from Dumardohe Gasberi to Burirmarai village via Dhaka Bill.	Road	P.W.D. (R) Dhubri	Rs. 5.00	
2.	Constn. of road from Paglijhora to Sareswar Beel	Road	B.D.O.	Rs. 5.00	
3.	Improvament of road from Bahberi to Iswarpanga.	Road	B.D.O.	Rs. 5.00	
4.	Constn. of wooden foot bridge at Senahat under Mowamari village.	Bridge	B.D.O.	Rs. 6.00	
5.	Constn. of Bundh on the bank	Bundh	Ex.ENG.	Rs. 5.00	

ANNEXURE-VII

Name of the Schemes under BADP (SCA) 2005-2006 for Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Name of the District :– Dhubri

Name of the Block : Rupsi

Sl. No	Name of the schemes	Sector	Unit	Amount in lakhs	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Silkota river.	E & D			
6.	Constn. of market shed at Jumbagan.	Market shed	B.D.O.	Rs. 5.00	
7.	Constn. of Police Barrack.	Security related	S.P.	Rs. 5.00	
				Total = Rs. 34.00	

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
2000-01	1	S/R to guwahati Sonapur Road by widening & strengthening including provision of road side drain (beyond ch. 5500m of Khanapara Narengi Express way upto Narengi Tiniali)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	236.40
	2	Imp. of Rupkonwar Jyotiprasad Agarwalla Raod upto Srimanta Sankardev Kalakhetra by widening & strengthening & provision of drainage upt River Bahini on G.S. Road, Ph-I (from ch. 0.00 m to 1500m)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	574.16
	3	Constn. of Khanapara Narengi Express way from ch. 0.00m to ch. 5500m, Ph-II, Group-V (E/W, GSB, W.C., constn. of	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon,	75.19

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Saucer drain etc. from ch. 4000m to ch. 5000)	Ghy-1	
	4	Group-II (Imp. of Jn. pt, constn. of Rd. side drain & constn RCC box culvert etc.	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	42.96
	5	Group-III (E/W, GSB, W.C., constn of Saucer drain etc. from ch. 2000m to ch. 3000)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	121.14
	6	Group-III (E/W, GSB, W.C., constn of Saucer drain etc. from ch. 3000m to ch. 4000)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	118.25
	7	Constn. of Rd. side drain on dispur Narengi Rd. from ch. 770m to ch. 1700m including raising from ch. 1430m th ch. 1730m) in two groups.	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	65.92

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Imp. of Basistha Rd., from jn. of G.S.Rd., (Ganeshguri Chariali to NH-37 Bye pass from 1st km to 8th km) in four groups	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	318.35
			Total	**1552.37**
2001-02	1	Imp. of Basistha Rd. for up-gradation of riding guality to 4-lane double way standard Rd. from Dispur Last gate to the jn. pt. of NH-37 bye pass, Ph-I (from last gate to Beltola Tiniali) Group-I (from ch. 1400m to ch. 2800m)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	429.40
	2	Imp. of S.J. Rd. from Sarab Bhati to Athgaon, Ph-II (from ch. 0.00m to ch. 730m)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	14.22

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	3	S/R to Tarun nagar Bye lane No.-1 for 2000-01	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road,Athgaon,Ghy-1	21.12
	4	S/R to Upen Brahma Memorial Rd. leading to Journalist complex for 2000-01	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	10.58
	5	Imp. of Hatigao-Bhetapara Rd. for up-gradation to 2 way 4-lane standard with side drain, foot path, Rd. divider etc. Ph-I (from ch. 0.00m to ch. 1550m)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	260.52
	6	S/R to G.G.Rd. (from ch. 7500m to ch 800m)	M/s Young Constrction Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.60
	7	Imp. of bye lane No. 2&3 of Ajanta path, Survey under A.P. 2000-01	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	13.89

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	8	Imp. of Dwarandha Kabarsthan link Rd. under A.P. 2000-01	M/s Young Constrction Athgaon, Ghy-1	7.98
	9	A/R to G.S.Rd. for 2001-02 from 7th km to 12th km	M/s Young Constrction Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.98
	10	S/R to Basistha Rd. from Ganeshguri Chariali to Basista Chariali at NH-37. Group-I (at 1st km)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	17.17
	11	S/R to Basistha Rd. from Ganeshguri Chariali to Basistha Chariali at NH-37. Group-II (at 2nd & 3rd km)	M/s Young Constrction S.J. Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	19.58
	12	S/R to Basistha Rd. from Ganeshguri Chariali to Basistha Chariali at NH-37. Group-III (at 4th & 5th km)	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	18.91

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	13	Imp. of GMC appro. Rd. under Non-Plan for 2001-02 (from ch. 0.00m to ch. 460m)	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	23.89
			Total	**886.84**
	14	Imp. of Nilomony Phookan Rd. under Non-plan for 2001-02, Ph-II	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	38.23
	15	Imp. of Tarun nagar Rd. under Non-plan for 2001-02 Ph.-I	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	18.79
	16	Imp. of Tarun nagar Rd. under Non-plan for 2001-02 Ph.-II	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	19.45
	17	Imp. of Guwahati Garbhanga Rd. from ch. 4185m to ch 5352m), Ph.-II	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.94
	18	Imp. of Kharghuli Noonmati Rd. (Kharghuli Nabagraha Rd.) under non-plan for 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.80

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	19	Imp. of Barnachal Rd. under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.89
	20	Imp. of Apurba Sinha Path & Pragati path under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.75
	21	Imp. of Ganesh Mandir path & Shivam path under A.P.2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.25
	22	Imp. of M.C. Rd., & F.C. Rd. under A.P. for 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.76
	23	Imp. of GNB Rd. under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.76
	24	Imp. of M.G. Rd. under A.P. 2001-02 (from ch. 1000m to ch. 1730m)	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.77
	25	OGPS, SC at 2st & 3rd km) under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.72
	26	Imp.o of M.G. Rd. under A.P. 2001-02 (prov. WBM, OGPS, SC at 1st & 3rd km) under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.78

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	27	Imp. of S.S. Rd. under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.99
	28	Imp. of Kharghuli Noonmati Rd. (from ch. 1240m to ch. 2000m) under A.P. for 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.75
	29	Imp. of Rajgarh Rd. under A.P. for 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.85
	30	Imp. of B.K. Kakoti (LPB) Rd. from ch. 0.00m to ch. 1158m under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.84
	31	Imp. of Srinagar main Rd. under Non-plan for 2001-02	M/s Young Constrction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	23.90
			Total	**447.22**
2002-03	1	Imp. of Rupkonwar path at Chasal area from ch. 0.00m to ch. 610m under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	9.91
	2	Imp. of Nandan path & bye lane of Gakul path under A.P.	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	10.28

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		2001-02		
		Imp. of Dispur Narengi Rd. from ch. 3600m to 4150m	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	14.89
		Imp. of Sarathi path at Hengrabari (2nd bye lane - left) - wnd bye lane to Hengrabari Housing colony under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	8.86
		Imp. of Dwarandha Kabarsthan link Rd. under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	9.91
		Imp. of Nandan path from Rukmininagar path (S.K. Baruah Rd.) to Haflong House) from ch. 0.00m to ch. 450m	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	7.72
		Imp. of Dr. Zakir ussain Rd. from ch. 0.00m to ch. 1550m under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	54.72
		Imp. of Srimanta Sankardev Kalakhetra (R. J.A. Road) by widening & strenghening to 4-lane (from ch. 0.00m to ch.	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	353.81

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		2500m) under 5054 Non-plan		
		Imp. of Srimanta Sankardev Kalakhetra Rd. from ch. 90m to ch. 1430m due to change of alignment) under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	91.19
		Imp. of Sanjog path at Lakhiminagar & Sewali path at Hatigaon from ch. 0.00m to ch. 250m & extension portion of 50m under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	7.02
		Imp. of Mandakini nagar path at Jatia under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	20.09
		Imp. of Uday path at Odalbakra from ch. 0.00m to ch. 355m under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	7.00
		Constn. of Ring Rd. arround Srimanta Sankardev Kalakhetra Rd. to provide alternate route for diversion of Traffic under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	89.23

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		A/R to G.S. Rd. for 2002-03 (providing open katcha drain from Six-Mile towards Khanapara), Part-C- (I) to engage excavator for 600 hrs, (II) Air Compressor for 180 hrs. incluidng constn. of H.P. cul. & colin. & spreading of metal/gravel etc.	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	9.71
			Total	**694.34**
		Imp. of Srimanta Sankardev Kalakhetra Rd. by widening and strengthening to 4-lane & provision of drainage upto river Bahini on G.S. Rd. (constn. of inspection pit over water pipe line of MES) under A.P. 2001-02	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	16.57
		FDR to G.S. Rd. from ch. 6700m to ch. 11373m fro 2002-03	M/s Young Construction,	10.45
		FDR to Beltola Basistha Rd. from Ganeshguri p.p. to NH-37,	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	13.20

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Gr.-I (from ch. 0.00m to ch. 2675m)		
		Constn. of Khanapara Narengi Express way from ch. 0.00 to ch. 5500m, Ph-I (balance work) & Ph-II (from ch. 5500m to ch. 6347m), Group-VI (incomplete balance work from ch. 5000m to ch. 5500m)	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	23.65
		Imp. of Mathghoria to L.P. school Rd. No.-2 under A.P. 2001-02	M/s R. P. Construction Athgaon, Ghy-1	7.07
		Constn. of C.C. block as Rd. divider & pucca saucer drain with widening of Road crust to 60 wide Rd. (from G.S. Rd. at p.p. of Super market towards the Basistha Rd. at p.p. of last gate) under A.P. 2001-02 Part-I (constn. of C.C. block as Rd. divider, Total No. of block = 70 nos.)	M/s R. P. Construction Athgaon, Ghy-1	0.79

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Imp. of G.F. Rd. under 5054 Non-plan fro 2002-03	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.90
		Imp. of Kharghuli Noonmati Rd. under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03 (from ch 0.00m to ch. 1220)	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	25.00
		S/R to Hatigaon Bhetapara Rd. under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	M/s R. P. Construction Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.80
		Constn. of Khanapara Narengi Expressway, Ph-II (from ch. 5500m to ch. 6347m). Gr.-I (incomplete balance work from ch. 0.00 to ch. 1000m)	M/s R. P. Construction	52.06
		Do Gr. II (incomplete balance work from ch. 1000m ch. 2000m)	M/s R. P. Construction	40.79
			Total	**239.28**
		Imp. of Swaali path at Hatigaon from ch. 0.00m to ch. 417m & from ch. 0.00m to ch. 120m on	M/s R. P. Constrion	42.41

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		right side under A.P. 2001-02		
		Imp. of Sarbodoi Nagar Rd. Pragati path, Commerce College link Rd. & Feeder Rd. under 5055 Non-plan	M/s R. P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	23.19
		Imp. of damaged Rd. surface from 2st km to 3rd km of GNB Rd. under 5054 Non-plan	M/s R. P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.98
		Imp. of Krishna nagar, Krishna nagar link, Krishna nagar bye lane, Ganesh nagar & Manik Choudhury Rd.) under 5054 Non-plan.	M/s R. P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	17.89
		Imp. of R.G. Baruah Rd. (from ch. 0.00m to ch. 335m & from ch. 760m to ch. 1029m) under 5054 Non-plan.	M/s R. P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.43
		Imp. of Senduri Ali Rd. from ch. 140m to ch. 533.600m under 5054 Non-plan	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	20.98
		Imp. of Debdaru path under	M/S Young Construction,	17.09

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		5054 Non-plan	Athgaon, Ghy-1	
		Imp. of APBN Road under 5054 Non-plan	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	8.86
		Imp. of G.R. Baruah Rd. from ch. 1200m to ch. 1893m under 5054 Non-plan	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.99
		S/R to Beltola Basistha Rd. from Ganeshguri p.p. to NH-37 bye pass from ch. 0.00m to ch. 4650m for 2002-03, Gr.-I (From ch. 0.00m to ch. 2350m)	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.96
		Imp. of Kahilipara Film Studio Rd. under 5054 Non-plan from 2002-03	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.72
		Imp. of Sweali path under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	M/S Young Construction,	23.68
		Imp. of Jyotinagar Rd. from 900m to 1200m under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	M/s R.P. Contruction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	24.49
		Do from ch. 600m to	M/s R.P. Contruction,	24.95

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		900m under 5054 Non-plan	Athgaon, Ghy-1	
		Imp. of Zoo-Narengi Rd. from ch. 5000m to 5700m under 5054 Non-plan	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	74.61
		Imp. of GNB Rd. under Non-plan for 2002-03, Ph-I	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	25.00
			Total	**427.33**
		Do Ph-II	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	25.00
		Do Ph-III	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	20.00
		Do Ph-IV	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	15.00
		Imp. of Jayanagar Rd. under A.P. for 2002-03	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	23.74
		Imp. of Rukminigaon Beltola Road under A.P. for 2002-03	M/S Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	23.95
		Imp. of Sweeper Colony Road	Do	13.30

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		under A.P. for 2002-03		
		Imp. of Janapath under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	16.56
		Imp. of Hatigaon Dorgah Road under A.P. for 2002-03	M/s R.P. Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-I	23.74
		Imp. of Maszid path under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	18.26
		Imp. of L.N.B. Road (ph-I) under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	24.11
		Imp. of L.N.B. Road (ph-II) under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	23.97
		Imp. of Amar Path & Anupam path at eeta nagar under A.P. for 2002-03	M/s Young Construion	24.98
		Imp. of Govt. Press Road under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	24.97
		Imp. of Karbi path & Maszid path under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	24.97

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Imp. of 5th bye Lane of Zoo-Narengi Rd. under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	24.83
		Imp. of Bhaskar Path at Bhaskar nagar, Chandmari under A.P. for 2002-03	Do	24.96
		Imp.of 2nd bye lane of Zoo-Narengi Road under 5054 Non-plan	Do	24.15
		Imp. of Nilgiri path under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	Do	22.10
		Imp. of Sarvodoi nagar Road under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	Do	23.78
		Imp. of Udaypath & 12th bye land of RGB Road under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	Do	24.50
		Imp. of Nabin Nagar Road under 5054 Non-plan for 2002-03	Do	23.78

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
			Total	**470.65**
2003-04	1	Imp. of Dispur Narengi Road from Ganeshguri to Exp. way from ch. 600m to ch. 890m, Gr.-II (Constn. of Road side wall and RCC cul. at ch. 345m to 700m)	M/s Young Construction Athgaon, Ghy-I	13.82
	2	Imp. of Srimanta Sankardev Kalakhetra Rd. from ch. 0.00m to ch. 1500m including approaches to exp-way and G.S.Rd.) under 5054 Non-plan	Do	105.83
	3	S/R to A.T. Road from ch. 6460m to 7826m in stretches, Gr.-I/II/III	Do	59.14
	4	S/R to G.G. Barua Rd. (Zoo-Narengi to Narengi Tiniali Rd.) under HUDCO, Gr.-II	Do	69.95
2004-05	1	S/R to Sati Joymati Road including feeder Road & Balti Kshkhana Goli for 2004-05	Do	905.02

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	2	Imp. of met. & Bt. of Gangajan Jalukori Road No.-II under A.P. 2004-05 Gr.-I (from ch. 2390m to 6630m)	Do	160.76
	3	Imp. of met & Bt. of Saikiachock Rd. under A.P. for 2004-05 (ch. 0.00m to 2750m), Gr.-II	Do	105.49
	4	Imp. of Phokoner Ali Bhodi Gogoi path under A.P. for 2004-05, Gr.-III	Do	160.76
	5	Constn. of proposed Guest House at Titabor under A.P. for 2004-05	Do	126.75
	6	Imp. of Narengi Chandrapur Rd. under MPNA-52-C	Do	43.86
	7	M & B of Borihat Herombo Bikrampur Rd. under MPNA-54	Do	140.23
	8	M & B of Godhulihat to Airport Rd. under MPNA-54	Do	125.42

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	9	M & B of Borjhar to BDT Rd. via Nand Kalita & Santi Haloi Supa Bamunbori Bhelia Chak to Bongaon and Haribhanga Chawk to Makhibaha Chawk under MPNA-62	Do	119.12
	10	Imp.of Rd. from Kamarbondha Baghchung Rd. under MPNA-98	Do	141.32
	11	M & B of BRN Road (4th to 11th km) Gr. No. 1 (4th to 7th km) under MPNA-100-B)	Do	104.02
	12	Constn. of U/M Nakachari Lakhoni Rd. under MPNa-101	Do	133.65
	13	Constn. of U/M bowotoli Rd. (Hari Narayan Baruah path) under MPNA 101	Do	
			Total	**2354.38**
	14	FDR to Rukmininagar Ballbat Rd. via Balika Vidhalaya for	Do	24.99

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		2003-04 from ch. 0.oom to 469m		
	15	Constn. of Guest house building at Titabor under A.P. for 2004-05	Do	43.85
2005-06	1	Restoration of K.C. Road incluidng Chatribari bye lane No.-2 under CRF (FDR) during 2004-05. Gr.-I/II/III/IV/V/VI/VII/VIII	M/s Young Construction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	150.02
	2	FDR to Swagat path imdadia nagar at Hatigaon for 2004-05	Do	10.00
	3	Imp. of Khanapara Narengi Exp-way for 2004-05 under CRF	Do	997.72
	4	Imp. of Hatigaon Rotary under CRF during 2004-05	Do	831.95
	5	Imp. of Bhangagarh Bharalumukh VIP Rd. for NLCPR for the year 2004-05.	Do	597.43

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Gr.-II (ch. 2000m to 4360m)		
	6	FDR to G.G.Road (ch 297om to ch.8000m	Do	299.99
	7	Re-constn. of washed away of SPT Br. under A.P. for 2004-05 (Br. No. 3/1 on L.P.B. Rd.)	Do	3.60
	8	Do Br. No. 17/1 Rehabari Br.	Do	49.23
	9	Br. No. 1/1 on Maligaon Boragaon Rd., RCKAM-05	Do	10.00
	10	Br. No. 8/1 on Dhupguri Ouguri Rd. RCKAM-04	Do	25.85
	11	Br. No. 2/1 on Bhalukghal Tyosh Hosipur via Nakeli Vill	Do	11.22
	12	Imp. of Bonda Kamala Bagan Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	Do	32.60
	13	Imp. of Shiv Mandir of Khetri	Do	38.70

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Rly. station appr. Road under A.P. 2005-06		
	14	Imp. of Karchia Gossaigaon Rd. under A.P. 2005-06 Group-I/II/III	Do	38.70
2005-06	15	Imp. of Thakurkuchi Hajongbari Road under A.P. 2005-06. Group-I/II	Do	32.00
	16	Imp. of Deolguri Sitalpur Rd. Group-I/II/III	Do	44.49
	17	Imp. of upgradation of Road connecting NH-37 bye pass & Second & Technology under A.P. Group-I/II/III	Do	55.38
	18	Imp. of Nartap Dikshit Road under A.P. 2005-06	Do	16.65
	19	Imp. of Ghagra Bhamankhat Road under A.. 2005-06	M/s Young Construction, Athgaon, Ghy-1	19.99
			Total	3340.70

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	20	Imp. of Maligaon Boragaon Chakardoi Road under A.P. 2005-06	Do	9.71
	21	Imp. of Teltola Kalitakuchi Road under A.P. 2005-06	Do	23.70
	22	Imp. of Lokpriya gopinath Bordoloi Road under A.P. 2005-06	Do	6.49
	23	FDR to G.G. Road for 2005-06 (ch. 1620m to ch. 2970 & 8000m to 9195m). Group-I to VIII	Do	185.00
	24	Imp. of Sati Joymati Rd. inclduding feeder Road & Balty Karkhana gali under A.P. 2005-06	Do	9.05
	25	Imp. of Kahilipara Road from Ganesh mandir to Lal Ganesh under A.P. during 2004-05.	Do	2886.34
	26	Imp. of Rd. from Namghar to	Do	24.70

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Rabi Boro House at Namoni Luit per, Kharghuli under A.P. 2005-06		
	27	Imp. of Samannay path bye lane at Lakhiminagar Road, Hatigaon under A.P. 2005-06	Do	18.28
	28	Haji Musafir Khana Road. Group I & II	Do	39.94
	29	Imp. of South Sarania Rd. 2-lane carriage under CRF for 2004-05	Do	188.83
	30	Imp. of M.G. Road for A.P. 2005-06	Do	175.49
	31	Imp. of Link Road from Sewali path toLakhimi Nath Bez Baruah Rd. at Hatigaon uner A.P. 2005-06. Group-I to VI	Do	150.56
	32	Imp. of Lakhiminagar path under A.P. 2005-06. Group-I to VI	Do	123.14

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	33	Imp. of Madhab Nagar Road under A.P. 2005-06	Do	27.52
	34	Imp. of Basisthapur bye lane No.-4 under A.P. 2005-06. Group-I, II & III	Do	54.52
2005-06	35	Imp. of Gakul path under A.P. 2005-06. Group-I & II	Do	30.99
	36	Imp. of Guwahati Sonapur Rd. under A.P. 2005-06 (ch. 8550m to ch. 9800m) Group-I & II	Do	34.99
	37	Imp. of Guwahati Sonapur Rd. to Six mile Panjabari Rd. (re-constn. of Br. No. 3/1). Group-I&II	Do	34.98
	38	Imp. of Guwahati Sonapur Rd. under A.P. 2005-06. (ch. 0.00m to ch.1250m) Group-I & II	Do	37.21
	39	Imp. of pathar Quarry Rd. under A.P. 2005-06. Group-I & II	Do	44.62

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	40	Imp. of Beltola Patharkuchi Rd. Group-I to VIII	Do	149.94
	41	Imp. of Swaraj nagar Road under A.P. 2005-06 Group-I & II	Do	26.93
			Total	**4283.17**
	42	Imp. of Dikshow Bat Road under A.P. 2005-06	Do	31.89
	43	Imp. of Namghar path and its bye lane towards Kabarsthan under A.P. 2005-06	Do	40.00
	44	Imp. of Jatiya Swahi path No.-II (ch. 0.00m to 300m)	Do	9.29
	45	SPT Br. No. 1/1 including approach on Basistha Rd. to Latakata Chariali.	Do	14.82
	46	Imp. of Chandan nagar Road under A.P. for 2005-06	Do	5.93
	47	Imp. of Maszid path at	Do	18.98

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Sarumotoria bye lane at Dr. Zakir Hussain Road under A.P. for 2005-06		
	48	SPT Br. No. 1/1 on Ganesh nagar to Bakrapara Pillingkata Ganesh nagar Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	M/s Young Construction S.J.Road, Athgaon, Ghy-1	17.27
	49	SPT Br. No. 1/1 at Ganesh nagar Tinali to appr. Ganesh nagar L.P. School under A.P. 2005-06	Do	15.76
	50	Imp. of Rajdhani Maszid path bye lane (Maszid path) under A.P. 2005-06	Do	24.91
	51	Imp. of B.M. Das Rd. bye lane of Lamb Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	Do	17.99
	52	Imp. of Dispur Narengi Rd. (ch. 310m to 2770m) under A.P. 2005-06	Do	22.98

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	53	Imp. of Ajanta path under A.P. 2005-06	Do	19.92
	54	SPT Br. No. 1/1 at Nayanpur Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	Do	14.97
2005-06	55	Imp. of Ashok path under A.P. 2005-06	Do	8.97
	56	SPT Br. no. 1/1 on Basistha Rd. to Mansha mandir under A.P. 2005-06	Do	21.41
	57	Imp. of Kundi nagar path under A.P. 2005-06	Do	15.95
	58	SPT Br. no. 1/1 on Basistha Rd. to Blind School under A.P. 2005-06	Do	15.47
	59	SPT Br. No. 1/1 on Beltola Basistha Rd. to Ganesh nagar under A.P. 2005-06	Do	15.66
	60	Imp. of SPT Br. No. 7/1 on Basistha Rd. inlcluding appr.	Do	19.90

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		uner A.P. 2005-06		
	61	Imp. of Jyotinagar Rd. Group I to III under A.P. 2005-06	Do	73.60
	62	Imp. of Zoo-Narengi Rd. from ch. 4200m to 5800m under A.P. 2005-06	Do	69.99
	63	Imp. of Man Akashi path Gr. I to III under A.P. 2005-06	Do	61.75
	64	Imp. of Sibam path bye lane no.-II under A.P. 2005-06	Do	7.00
	65	Imp. of LKRB path under A.P. 2005-06	Do	19.96
			Total	**584.39**
	66	Imp. of Adarani path (Gr. I & II) under A.P. 2005-06	Do	27.00
	67	Imp. of mother Teresa Road. group no. 1, 5, 6, 11, 17, 18 under A.P. 2005-06	Do	146.75
	68	Do Group No. 7, 8, 9,	M/s R.P. Construction	147.93

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		12, 21, 22 under A.P. 2005-06	Athgaon, Ghy-1	
	69	Imp. of GNB Road. Group No. 4, 5, 6	Do	74.14
	70	Do Group no 7,8,9,10 under A.P. 2005-06	M/s Young Construction Athgaon, Ghy-1	99.02
	71	Imp. of Rangia Hajo Road ch. 16400m to 16650m Gr. I & II under A.P. 2005-06	Do	44.20
	72	Imp. of Idgah Road. Gr.-I to VI under A.P. 2005-06	Do	124.26
	73	Imp. of B. Baruah College Rd. Gr.-A & B under A.P. 2005-06	Do	29.99
	74	Constn. of Jyoti path under A.P. 2005-06	Do	14.93
	75	Constn. of Hemlota Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	Do	14.96
	76	Constn. Upartala Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	Do	14.95

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
2005-06 & upto 30th Oct/06	77	Constn. of Circular Rd. under A.P. 2005-06	M/s R.P. Construction Athgaon, Ghy-1	14.98
	78	Constn. of Link Rd. Napara under A.P. 2005-06	Do	15.00
	79	Imp. of Kamakhya Temple Rd. from ch. 0.00m to 3450m under CRF during 2004-05	M/s Young Construction Athgaon, Ghy-1	15.00
	80	Imp. of Riding quality of Dhoder Ali at 53rd to 54th km under A.P. 2005-06	Do	71.60
	81	Imp.of Na-Ali from ch. 0.00 (A.T.Rd.) to 19.200 km (Dhodar Ali) under A.P. 2005-06. Group I to IV	Do	96.98
	82	Imp. of riding quality form ch. (A.T. Rd.) to 19.200 km (Dhodar Ali) uner A.P. 2004-05 Group I to IV	Do	93.67

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Firm	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
	83	Imp. of Garjan (Charali) to Borholla under A.P. 2005-06	Do	197.52
	84	Constn. of Road from 1. Bordolguri to Borachuba & 2. Mandia to NH-52 at 43rd km under PMGSY for 2005-06	Do	519.10
	85	Constn. of Hatigaon Rotary at jn. pt. of Beltola Basistha Rd. & Hatigaon Bhetapara Rd. including conversion of beltola Basistha Rd. to 4-lane carriage way from Ganesh Mandir pt. to last gate pt. including strengthening from Super market pt. to Hatigaon chariali under CRF.	Do	699.16
			Total	**2636.52**
	86	Imp. & widening of Hatigaon Bhetapara Rd. under CRF for 2005-06	Do	139.50
	87	Imp. & widening of Hatigaon	Do	131.34

Year	Sl. No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor/Film	Value of work (approx.) in Lakhs
		Bhetapara Rd. (balance work) under A.P. for 2005-06-NLCPR (constn. of saucer drain and constn. of Boulder masonry drain cum footpath) Gr.-II		
	88	Widening of Hatigaon Bhatapara Rd. from Hatigaon Chariali to NH-37 under ADD for 2004-05	Do	27.65
			Total	**298.49**

পেকজ নং	নিবিদা	Name of the Road	Length of the Road	Dist. Name	Name of the contractor
BHU/MW-1	85.40	1) Special Repair of Bangalipara Fakiragram Road via Bilasipara Lakhiganj : 1st to 22nd Km	22	Dhubri	M/S Young Construction Ghy.
		2) Special Repair of Bankhanda Sapatgram Road via Soulmari : 1st to 23rd km	23		
		3) Special Repair of Bilasipara IB to Mayerchar Road : 1st to 8th Km	9		
BHU/MW-2	86.16	1) Special Repair of Dhubri Jhagrapar Gauripur Road : 1st to 8th Km	8		M/S Young Construction Ghy.
		2) Special Repair of Gauripur Bashbari Road : 1st to 13th Km	13		
		3) Special Repair of Road from Halakura to Chagolia Boxirhat : 11th Km to 16th Km and 1st to 8th Km of BBPJ Road	14		
		4) Special Repair of Golokganj Bazar to Bisaondai Road : 1st to 5th Km	5		
NAL/MW-1	80.42	2) Special Repair of Nathkuchi to Nannatary Road (thihu Feeder Road) : 2nd to 5th Km	7	Nalbari	M/S Young Construction Ghy.

পেকজ নং	নিবিদা	Name of the Road	Length of the Road	Dist. Name	Name of the contractor
		3) Special Repair of Mathurapur to Akhra Road : 3rd to 10th Km	8		
		4) Special Repair to Doomni to Nikachi Road : 1st to 7th Km	7		
NAL/MW-3	45.98	1) Special Repair of Nalbari Palla Road : 1st to 10th Km	10		M/S Nizara Construction Ghy
		2) Special Repair of Chamata Rampur Road : 1st to 9th Km	9		
		3) Special Repair of Kaithalkuchi Barama Road : 1st to 10th Km	10		
KAM/MW-2	68.06	1) Special Repair of Rani Bagdova Road : 1st to 6th Km	6	Kamrup	M/S Young Construction Ghy.
		2) Special Repair of Barihat Heramdo - Bikrampur Road : 2nd to 7th Km	6		
		3) Special Repair of Loharghat Bijoynagar Road (Batarhat Rangamati) : 1st to 3rd Km	3		
		4) Special Repair of Kendukuchi to Mirza Road : 2nd th 8th Km	7		

গড়কাপ্তানী পথ সংমণ্ডলৰ নাম	অসম ৰাজ্যিক পথ পৰিষদ মেৰামতি পুঁজি (লাখত)	দ্বাদশ বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ অনুদান (লাখত)
বৰপেটা গ্রামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	১৫৯.৬৫	২৫৯.৮০
বৰপেটা ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৩৯.৩৬	৩১.০০
বঙ্গাইগাঁও ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৩৮.৭৩	১৬৮.৬০
বঙ্গাইগাঁও ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৯০.২৪	৪৫.৫০
শিলচৰ গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	২৪৭.২২	৪০.০০
মংগলদৈ গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৮৫.৬৫	৪০.৮১
মংগলদৈ ৰাজ্যিক সংমণ্ডল	১৫.৮৫	৪৫.০০
ওডালগুৰি গ্রামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	৮০.৮৯	৪৭৭.৩৫
ধেমাজী গ্রামোয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৫৯.৮৭	৩২.৫০
ধেমাজী ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৭.৮৭	১০.০০
ধুবুৰী গ্রামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	২২৮.০০	১৮৮.৫৬
ডিব্রুগড় ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৭৬.২৮	৪৬.৬৮
ডিব্রুগড় গ্রামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	১২৪.৩০	৩৬.০০
গোৱালপাৰা গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১১৫.১৩	২৩২.২০
গোলাঘাট ৰাজ্যিক সংমণ্ডল	৮.৪৭	২১.৭৮
গোলাঘাট গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১১০.৩৫	১৩৭.১৮
সৰুপথাৰ গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৫.৬৬	১০.০০
হাইলাকান্দি গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৫৪.৮৬	৮৫.৮৪
কৰিমগঞ্জ ৰাজ্যিক সংমণ্ডল	১৯.৬৯	২২.৬৫
যোৰহাট ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৭৮.২২	৪২.০০
যোৰহাট গ্রামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৯৫.৫৭	৩৭৭.৯৭
গুৱাহাটী মহানগৰ ১নং সংমণ্ডল	২৯৫.৪০	১৮৪৭.৫

গড়কাপ্তানী পথ সংমণ্ডলৰ নাম	অসম ৰাজ্যিক পথ পৰিষদ মেৰামতি পুঁজি (লাখত)	দ্বাদশ বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ অনুদান (লাখত)
গুৱাহাটী মহাগনৰ ২নং পথ সংমণ্ডল	৭০.৫০	১৮৭.০০
গুৱাহাটী মহনগৰ ৩নং পথ সংমণ্ডল	২৪.৬০	৭৬৪.৯০
গুৱাহাটী ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৩৭.৯৯	৪৮৭.১০
গুৱাহাটী গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	৩৮২.০০	২৮৩.০০
ৰঙিয়া গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১৫.০০	৪০.০০
কৰিমগঞ্জ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১৩৬.৯০	১৭৩.৪২
কোকৰাঝাৰ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১২১.৫৭	৩১৮.২১
লক্ষীমপুৰ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	৫৩.৩৭	২১.০০
লক্ষীমপুৰ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৭১.৯০	২৩.০০
মৰিগাঁও গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৮০.৭৫	২২৮.৩৪
মৰিগাঁও ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	১৩.৮২	১২.২৪
নগাঁও ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৯৫.৮৬	২৫.০০
নগাঁও গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	১৬১.৯৮	১৯.০০
কলিয়াবৰ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	৭০.০০	৫০.০০
নলবাৰী গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১২০.৩২	২৯৬.৭৫
নলবাৰী ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	১৫.৪০	৩০.৭৩
শিৱসগাৰ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	৭৩.৪৪	৪.২০
শিৱসাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক পথসংমণ্ডল	৮৬.০১	৬৭.৫৫
শোণিতপুৰ গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন সংমণ্ডল	১৬৯.৭৯	৪৯২.২২
শোণিতপুৰ ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৬১.৮০	২৭.৭২
তিনিচুকীয়া ৰাজ্যিক পথ সংমণ্ডল	৬৭.৭২	৩৩.৬৯
তিনিচুকীয়া গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন পথ সংমণ্ডল	১১২.০২	২৩.৯৫

গড়কাপ্তানী পথ সংমণ্ডলৰ নাম	অসম ৰাজ্যিক পথ পৰিষদ মেৰামতি পুঁজি (লাখত)	দ্বাদশ বিত্তীয় আয়োগৰ অনুদান (লাখত)
বৈঠালাংচু পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৬৫.৬৫
বকলিয়া পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৩০.৯৭
ডকমকা পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৬২.৭৫
ডিফু পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৮১.৩১
ৰৰপথাৰ পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৫২.৩৮
কহ'ৰা পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৩০.২৭
হামৰেণ পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৫২.১৪
উমপানৈ পথ সংমণ্ডল	০	৬২.২৮
	সৰ্বমুঠ - ৪০০০.০০	সৰ্বমুঠ - ৮২৫৩.০০

NAME OF THE PROJECT (1)	NAME OF THE ANGANWADI CENTRE (2)
<u>Gauripur ICDS Project</u> 1)	1) Dharmasala - Pt. III
	2) Adabari chowmore
	3) Airanjongla
	4) 1 No. Motirchar (W)
	5) Roy Para
	6) Kuntirchar
	7) Timamari South east
	8) Adabari Pt.- II
	9) Kismat haselah Pt.III
	10) H. hasdah Pt. IV
	11) Velakoba
	12) Jhograrpar Pt.-III
	13) Jhograrpar Pt.-II
	14) 2 No. Motirchar (east)
	15) Jhograrpar Pt.-I
	16) Geramari Pt. VI
	17) Beguntoli
	18) Tiamari Pt. I
	19) Tiamari Pt. II
	20) Bani Bidhya Mandir
	21) Rowa Pt.-I
	22) Kathaltal
	23) Naidargaon

24) Charaldanga
25) Dharamasala Pt.V
26) South Gaspara
27) Singhimari
28) North Gaspara
29) Ghewmari
30) Kumarghati
31) Dubirpar
32) Dubirpar
33) Kismat Hasdah Pt.II
34) Kismat Hasdah Pt.IV
35) H. Hasdah Pt.II
36) Soulmari Pt.-I
37) Kochuarkhas Sarkarpara
38) Debottor Hasdah Pt. I
39) Nawerchar
40) Hajarijhorna
41) Charjogi para
42) Shyamcharaner Kuti
43) Goalgaon
44) Fulkumari
45) Tokragaon

(1)	(2)
46)	Kazigaon Boro Para

	47) Gomvira Khata
	48) Borshijhora
	49) Khopati
	50) Thuria Pahar
	51) Ambari Borovita
	52) Modati
	53) Ambari Dalgaon
	54) Davitola
	55) Kalvandhar
	56) Jongipara
	57) Sowarighat
	58) Kazigaon Rava Para.

(1)	(2)
Agomoni ICDS Project	1) Pachim Jinkata
	2) Bamuntari
	3) Roy para
	4) Prodhawiyari
	5) Bamunir par
	6) Dimachara
	7) Silghagri
	8) Bogilamari
	9) Agomoni
	10) Simlarar
	11) Adhikarytari

12) Pachim Bidyardabri
13) Boro Baltola
14) Pub-Bidyardabri
15) Pundibari
16) Chararpar
17) Paglarpat
18) Malipara
19) Kutipara

Mahamaga ICDS Project

1) Majpara
2) Pasuar Khal No. 1
3) Dhemdhama
4) Naicherdhap
5) Khamabari Pononagami
6) Jogirmahal No. 1
7) Patimari
8) Kutkutervita
9) Ghashbari
10) Ghogabalapara

Golokganj ICDS Project,

1) 777 no. uttar Barundarga L.P. school.
2) Bisondoi Part-III
3) North Raipur Part-III
4) Biswas para.
5) 2331 no. Bisondoi L.P. school
6) Senpara

7) Prodhani para
8) Sahidur Rahman para
9) Hajratganj
10) Choraikhola
11) Dakhin Bisondoi
12) Pub Raitadoha
13) Uttar Purni
14) Kanuri Part-I
15) Lakhimari Part-I
16) Uttar Lakhimari
17) Bishkhowa Part-III
18) Bishkhowa Part-I
19) Bargulivita
20) Potanerkuti

(1)	(2)
Rupshi ICDS Project	1) Madhusoulmari Part-III
	2) Lalkura Pat-I
	3) Daobhangi Part-I
	4) Madhya Gaikhowa Majerchar L.P.
	5) Rupshi part-I (B.T.A.D.-Area)
	6) Molandubi A.W.C. - do
South Salmara ICDS Project	
	1) 12 No. Choto Kalia Pt. III

2) 70 No. Munichar Baidergaon
3) 52 No. Baladuba
4) 33 No. Salkata
5) 20 No. Sekar Duba
6) 42 No. Airmari
7) 82 No. Lowkhawa
8) 90 No. Patakata (Begar)
9) 45 No. surjoman Maddaypara
10) 2 No. Baladmara Pub
11) 29 No. Nawashershow
12) 19 No. Amchala Shimul Chala
13) Bhangnikanda
14) 36 No. Matifata

Mankachar ICDS Project

1) Sadurtila
2) Pubergaon
3) Natun Saha para
4) Mahanta para
5) Jordanga Barman Para
6) Miah Para
7) Kuchnimara West-B
8) Kolabari Pt.-II
9) Nic-Chirakhowa-I
10) Dubajanai
11) Baghapara
12) Sealpara Tokraipara

13) Dakergaon Pt-I
14) Natungaon
15) Beparipara
16) Kadamtali
17) Geramari Dirabazar
18) Lakht Sharit
19) Chatibhui
20) Manjurigaon
21) Oiduba
22) Panbari

Debitola ICDS Project

1) Matiabag J.B. School
2) Beguntali L.P. School
3) 1875 No. Baganpara S.C.L.P. School
4) 2465 No. Kholamara L.P. School
5) 1314 No. Dampur L.P. School
6) Howrijhara A.W.C.
7) Pakhihaga A.W.A.
8) Paikandara A.W.C.
9) Rangamati A.W.C.
10) Kazigaon pt.II
11) Alomganj pt.I
12) Debitola pt.I
13) Asharikandi

Chapar-Salkocha ICDS

1) 4 No. Choibari Majer gaon AWC
2) 28 No. Shimlabari part-I (B) AWC
3) 34 No. Chagalkhuti AWC
4) 9 No. Krishnakali T.E. AWC
5) 25 No. Falimari AWC
6) Bahalpur Borpara Part-II
7) 89 No. Malgaon Mahila B.AWC
8) 53 Silkikhata AWC
9) Shildanga Milan AWC
10) Choibari Part-II AWC
11) Santoshour Part-I
12) Jugipara Part-I AWC
13) 32 Arearjhar Part-I AWC
14) 39 Nidani AWC
15) Falimari Part-II AWC
16) Sreegram Adarsha Part-I AWC
17) Bahalpur Totpara AWC
18) Bamunpara AWC
19) Khutapara AWC
20) Hapapara Bura Baba AWC
21) Haldibari AWC
22) Pukhuripara AWC
23) Hatipota Part-I AWC
24) Tokrabandha AWC

Jamadarhat ICDS Project

1) Chirakuti
2) Dingdinga Middle
3) Airkata Bazar
4) Airkata West.
5) Jamadar Para
6) Tiaranar West
7) Satsia east
8) Falimari
9) Satsia West
10) Airrata North.

(1)	(2)
Fekamari ICDS Project	
	1) Fekamari Pt.-II (A) : Fekamari L.P. School
	2) Manullapara Pt.-II : Manullapara L.P. School
	3) Pulerchar (A) : Fulerchar L.P. School
	4) Fattapara : Fattapara L.P. School
	5) Beabhanga Pt.-II (C) : Bhutiadanga L.P. School
	6) Kukurmara Pt-II (A) :

Okrabari L.P. School

7) Pipulbari Pt-II (A) : Pipulbari L.P. School

8) Ferangir Char (A) : Konarchar L.P. School

9) Hatsingimari (b) : 2040 Dafadarpara

10) Boraitary : 2091 Tatipara L.P. School.

	পথৰ নাম	ধনৰ পৰিমাণ	অগ্রগতি
	বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা ২০০১-০২		
১	খাটেক্ষাৰ পথ	১০ লাখ	১০০%
২	মুদুকি লংছাই পথ	১০ লাখ	১০০%
	বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা ২০০২-০৩		
	অধীনত কোনো কাম নাই		
	বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা ২০০৩-০৪		
১	গাড়িগাঁও মাদ্রাছা পথ	২৫.৭৩ লাখ	১০০%
২	মনষা মন্দিৰৰ পৰা ভেটাপাৰালৈ	২৪.০৮ লাখ	১০০%
৩	এছ ও এছ গাঁৱৰ পৰা বিমান বন্দৰ পথলৈ	৩৫.২০ লাখ	১০০%
		মুঠ ৮৫.০১ লাখ	
	বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা ২০০৪-০৫		
	অধীনত কোনো কাম নাই।		
	বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা ২০০৫-০৬		
১.	মালিগাঁও বৰাগাঁও ছাকৰদয় পাশহি পথ। (নং $^{১}/_{১}$ আৰু $^{২}/_{১}$)	৯.৭৩ লাখ	১০০%

বান ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সাহায্য পুঁজি

২০০১-০২

কোনো ধৰণৰ আঁচনি নাই।

২০০২-০৩

১	লোহাৰঘটি গাৱোপাৰা পথ (নং ৪/১)	৩.১৬ লাখ	১০০%
২	সিকাৰকাটি সানপাৰা পথ	২.৫৪ লাখ	১০০%
	<u>২০০৩-০৪</u>		
১	নৰগাওঁ শেকুৰিকুছি পথ	৪.৯৮ লাখ	১০০%
২	ৰিহাট ৰামি পথ	৪.৯৮ লাখ	১০০%
৩	বুলা ডেকাপাৰ পথ	৪.৯৫ লাখ	১০০%

১	২	৩	৪	৫
১	পাছনিপাৰা ৰামি পথ	৪.৪৭ লাখ	১০০%	
৫	যবে বায়বাৰী পথ	৪.৩৮ লাখ	১০০%	
৬	মালিগাঁও বড়াগাঁও পালহি জেউচেতল ছাকৰদয় পথ	৫০.০ লাখ	১০০%	
৭	এম ই এছ ডাইভাৰছৰ পথ	২৫.০০ লাখ	১০০%	
৮	সিকাৰহাটী সানপাৰা পথ (১ম কিমি)	৭.২৬ লাখ	১০০%	
৯	সিকাৰহাটী সানাপাৰ পথ (২য় কিমি)	২৭.৪৩ লাখ	১০০%	
১০	সিকাৰহাটী সাৰপাৰা পথ (৩য় কিমি)	১৯.৬৬ লাখ	১০০%	
১১	ৰামি মনিয়াৰী তিনিআলি পথ	৪.২২ লাখ	১০০%	
১২	লোহাৰঘাট গাৰোপাৰা পথ (১ কিমি)	৮.৪৫ লাখ	১০০%	
১৩	লোহাৰঘাট গাৰোপৰা পথ (২ কিমি)	৮.৪২ লাখ	১০০%	
১৪	লোহাৰঘাট গাৰোপাৰা পথ (৩ কিমি)	৭.৭৩ লাখ	১০০%	
		মুঠ ১৮১.৯৩ লাখ		
	০২০০৪-০৫			
	(এফ ডি আৰ) (চি আৰ এফ)			
১	আশবাৰী গাঁও পথ	২৬.৯৪ লাখ	৭৫%	
২	আগছিয়া গোমেবাৰী পথ	৩১.৩৪ লাখ	৬৫%	
৩	পুৰনা এ. টি. পথৰ পৰা গধুলিহাটলৈ	৪৮.৯৭ লাখ	১০০%	
৪	মজিৰগাঁৱৰ পৰা কাহিকুছি পথ	৫৮.৭৬ লাখ	৫০%	
৫	যবে বায়বাৰি পথ	৪৪.০০ লাখ	৫০%	
৬	মালিগাঁও বড়াগাঁও পাশহি ডেউ	৫০.০০ লাখ	৮০%	

১	২	৩	৪	৫
	চতল ছাকৰদয় পথ			
৭	ধাৰাপুই হাইস্কুল পথ	১২.০০ লাখ	১০০%	
৮	লক্ষেশ্বৰ পথ	৬.৫৭ লাখ	১০০%	
৯	ৰাজ্যিক বনফুলৰ পৰা চুলুইছগেট	১৩.৪০ লাখ	১০০%	
১০	মালিগাঁও বড়াগাঁও গোছলা পথ	৩০.০০ লাখ	৮০%	
১১	ৰামি মনিয়াৰী তিনিআলি পথ	৪.২২ লাখ	১০০%	

মুঠ ৩৬১.৯৮ লাখ

গাঁও / টাউন - ধুবুৰী টাউন

দাগ নং	কালি	দাগ নং	কালি
৮২১-৮২৩	০ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১৫৯৬	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
৮২৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ	১৬৮৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৮৩১-৮৩৫	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	১৬৯৭-১৬৯৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
৮৩৯-৮৪১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	১৭০১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
৮৪৩-৮৪৫	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	১৭০৩-১৭১৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ
৮৬৩-৮৬৬	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	১৭১৫-১৭১৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৮৬৮-৮৬৯	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১৭৪৯-১৭৫১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৮৭১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১৭৬৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৮৭৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	১৭৭৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৬৬৩-৬৬৫	১ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৪ লেঃ	১৬১৯-১৬২০	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
৬৬৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১২৪৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৭৭৯-৭৮৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১৩৬৮	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
৭৮২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ	১৩৯৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৭৮৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ	১৪০১-১৪০৪	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
৭৯৬	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	১৪৪১-১৪৪২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
৭৯৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১২ লেঃ	১৪৫৩	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
৮০১-৮০৩	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ	১৪৬১-১৪৬৬	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৮ লেঃ
৮০৫-৮০৬	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৪৬৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৮০৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৫ লেঃ	১৪৭১১-১৪৭২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৮১১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৪৮০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ
৮১৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১৪৮৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
৮১৭-৮১৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	১৪৮৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৩ লেঃ
৯৪৭-৯৪৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	১৫০৬	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
৯৭৩-৯৭৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	১৫১০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ	১৫২১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ

গাঁও / টাউন - ধুবুরী টাউন

দাগ নং	কালি	দাগ নং	কালি
৯৮১-৯৮২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৫৩১-১৫৩২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
৯৮৪-৯৮৫	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ	১৫৫১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
৯৯১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	৮৭৪-৮৭৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
১০০৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	৮৭৭-৮৭৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
১০৪২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	৮৮১-৮৮৫	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
১৬৮৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	৮৮৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৩ লেঃ
১৬৯৬	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৮৮৯-৮৯১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
১৭১৭-১৭২০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ	৮৯৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
১৭২৭	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	৯০৩-৯০৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
১৭৬২-১৭৬৩	১ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৪ লেঃ	৯৩০-৯৩১	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ
১০৮৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৯৩৬-৯৩৭	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
১১৪৬	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৯৪১-৯৪৫	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
১১৪৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ		
১৫৬২-১৫৬৬	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ		
১৫৭৩-১৫৭৭	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১ লেঃ		
১৫৮২-১৫৮৪	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৪ লেঃ		

গাঁও / টাউন – গৌৰীপুৰ

দাগ নং	কালি	দাগ নং	কালি
১৫৯	০ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ	২৭১	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ
১৬৭	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ	৩৪০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
১৫৯-৫৬০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৩৭৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১ লেঃ
২৪৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	৩৯০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
২৯৪	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	৩৯৫	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ
১৯-২০	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	৪৬২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৪-৭৫৪	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৩৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
১২০	৪ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৪১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৪১২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	৪৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৪৬২	১ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৪ লেঃ	৫০	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
৪৮৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৫৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৫২৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৫৫	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
৫৩২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ	৬৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৫৩৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ	৬৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
৫৫২	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	৬৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
৫৫৬-৫৫৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১২ লেঃ	৭২	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
২৬৬-৬৫৭	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ	৮৬-৮৮	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৮ লেঃ
২৩৫-২৫৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ	৯০-৯৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৮৫-৭৬৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৫ লেঃ	১১১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৬০১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৩৩-১৩৪	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ
৬০৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১৪৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
৬১২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	১৭৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৩ লেঃ
৬১৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	৮১১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
৬১৫	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	৮২১-৮২২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৬১৮	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ	৮৩৪	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ

গাঁও / টাউন - গৌৰীপুৰ

দাগ নং	কালি	দাগ নং	কালি
৬৩০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ	৮৫৬	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ
৬৩৪	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৯ লেঃ	৮৫৮-৮৫৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
৬৪১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৮৫০-৮৫৪	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৬৪৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	৮৯৪৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
৬৬৬	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	৯৬০-৯৬১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ
৬৯১	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১১ লেঃ	৯৭৪-৯৮৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৬০৩	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৯৯১-৯৯৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৭০৩-১৪০৯	৪ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	৯৯৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৭০৩-১৪১০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	১০০০-১০০১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৭০৪-১৪১২	১ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৪ লেঃ	১১২৬-১১২৯	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
৭০৪-১৪১৬	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১২৩০-১২৩২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
১১৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১/২ লেঃ	১১৩৩-১১৩৪	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
১২৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১/২ লেঃ	১২২৪-১২২৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
১৭৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ	১২৩১-১২৩৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
২৪৯	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	১২৫৫-১২৫০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
		৩০৪	১ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
		৪৪০	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৯ লেঃ
		৫৫৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
		৭০৮-৭১০	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৭ লেঃ

চক্র ঃ ধুবুৰী

দাগ নং	কালি	দাগ নং	কালি
২১১-২১২	০ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ	৭০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
২১৭	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৩৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
২২৩	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৪০-১৪৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
২২৭-২২৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১৪৯-১৫০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
২৩০-২৩১	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১২ লেঃ	১৭৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২৩৭	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৮ লেঃ	১৭৬-১৭৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
২৪৬	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৭ লেঃ	১৮৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২৬৯	৪ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ	২১০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৫৭৭-৫৭৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	১০০১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৫৮৪	১ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৪ লেঃ	১০০৩-১০০৪	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
১১৮২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১০১৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
১২১৮	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১০৫০	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
১২৪৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ	১০৭৫	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
১২৭০-১২৭১	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৯ লেঃ	১০৮২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
২৮৬৮	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	১০৮৪	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
২০৬০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১২ লেঃ	১১০৮	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
৮১৭	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ	১১২৯	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৮ লেঃ
৬৬৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১১৩৭	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৭৩১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৫ লেঃ	১১৫৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৮৫৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ	১১৬০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ
৮০৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১০ লেঃ	১১৬২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৬ লেঃ
৮১৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৪ লেঃ	১১৭০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৩ লেঃ
৮৪৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ	১৬১৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৩ লেঃ
৮৫৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ	১৬১৭	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৮৬৫	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ	১৬২৫	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৭ লেঃ

চক্র ঃ ধুবুৰী

দাগ নং	কালি
৮৯৩-৮৯৪	০ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
৯০৬	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৯১৫	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৯১০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৯২৫	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১২ লেঃ
৯২৭-৯৩০	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৮ লেঃ
৯৩৪	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
৯৫২	৪ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৯৯৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
৯	১ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ৭ লেঃ
২৬	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ২ লেঃ
৫০	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১১ লেঃ
৫৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৭ লেঃ

দাগ নং	কালি
১৭২৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
১৭৩০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
১৭৭২	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
১৪৩৯	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
১৪৪০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২০২৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
২০৪৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৫১-৫৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৯০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৪৭	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
৯৮-৯৯	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
১০৬	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ০ লেঃ
১১৬	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ
১১৭	১ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৮ লেঃ
১২১	১ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
১৪৩-১৪৪	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ
২০৮	১ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২১০	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২১২-২১৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
২২০-২৩২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২৬৫	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
২৭৭-২৭৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৩১৮	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ৩ লেঃ
৩২৫-৩২৭	২ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৯ লেঃ
৩৩১-৩৩২	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ২০ লেঃ

চক্র ঃ ধুবুৰী

দাগ নং	কালি
৩৬২	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
৩৭৫	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
৪১৬	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
১৩১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৩০২-২৬৪	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
৩৫৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৪০৬	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৪৭২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৫২৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৫০৬	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
৫৪৮	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
৫৫১	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৭২৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
৮৬৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৪ লেঃ
৮৭০-৮৭১	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ২ লেঃ
১৩	০ বিঃ ০ কঠা ৬ লেঃ
২২	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
২৭	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ০ লেঃ
২৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১৩ লেঃ
৩৮	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ১ লেঃ
৩৯	০ বিঃ ১ কঠা ৫ লেঃ
৪৫	০ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১৫ লেঃ
১৩৪-১৩৫	০ বিঃ ৩ কঠা ১৮ লেঃ
১৪০-১৪১	১ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ০ লেঃ
৩০৪	০ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ১৭ লেঃ
৩৬১-৩৬২	২ বিঃ ২ কঠা ১০ লেঃ
৩৭১	০ বিঃ ৪ কঠা ৯ লেঃ

কার্য সম্পাদনৰ প্ৰতিবেদন

(১) **প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰৰ** ওপৰত পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰে অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত ভাৰতীয় প্ৰশাসনীয় সেৱাৰ বিষয়া শ্ৰী যতীন হাজৰিকা দেৱক অধ্যক্ষ হিচাবে লৈ এখন আঠ জনীয়া "অসম প্ৰশাসনীয় সংস্কাৰ আয়োগ" গঠন কৰিছিল। উক্ত আয়োগৰ পৰামৰ্শাৱলী সন্নিবিষ্ট অন্তৱৰ্তীকালীন প্ৰতিবেদন ৬টা খণ্ডত আৰু মূল প্ৰতিবেদন চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিছে। অসম চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যে অন্তৱৰ্তীকালীন প্ৰতিবেদনৰ প্ৰথম দুখন নীতিগতভাৱে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু পৰামৰ্শাৱলীৰ ওপৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰীকৰণৰ দিশত ল'ব লগা পদক্ষেপ সমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰিবলৈ মুখ্য সচিবক অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে লৈ এখন ৫ জনীয়া উচ্চ ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়ে। বাকী থকা চাৰিখণ্ড অন্তৱৰ্তীকালীন প্ৰতিবেদনৰ ওপৰত ব্যৱস্থা ল'বলৈ সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগসমূহৰ পৰা অভিমত বিচৰা হৈছে।

(২) **অসম লোক সেৱা আয়োগৰ সংস্কাৰৰ** বাবে অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত ভাৰতীয় প্ৰশাসনীয় সেৱাৰ বিষয়া শ্ৰী তপনলাল বৰুৱা দেৱৰ অধ্যক্ষতাত চৰকাৰে এখন আয়োগ গঠন কৰিছিল। উক্ত আয়োগে জনোৱা অনুমোদনৰ ভিত্তিত চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যেই APSC (Amendment) Regulation, 2005 খন অধিসূচনা নং ABP.5/2002/84, Dated 05-01-2005 জৰিয়তে জাৰি কৰিছে।

তদুপৰি APSC (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Rules ৰ সংশোধনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম লোক সেৱা আয়োগক কৰ্তৃত্ব দিয়া হৈছে।

REPORT 2005

Assam Administrative Reforms Commission

May 31, 2005

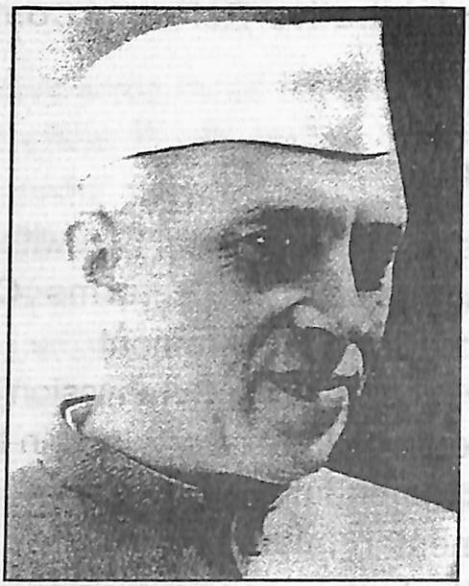
Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam

We have the pleasure to present herewith the Final Report of the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission for consideration of the State Government.

You will kindly recall that the Commission earlier presented interim recommendations in Six Parts and in this Final Report, all the interim recommendations have been incorporated with additional supplementary materials.

We hope that the recommendations would be implemented expenditiously for the interest of citizen-friendly responsive public administration in the State.

Dr. Nirmal Kumar Choudhury Member	Jatin Hazarika Chairman
Dr. Pabitra Kumar Chaudhuri Member	Tapan Lal Barua Member
Prof. (Dr.) Bharati Sharma Member	Mahadeo Jalan Member
Jyoti Prasad Saikia Member	Sameer Kumar Khare Member Secretary



"Administration is meant to achieve something and not to exist in some kink of an ivory tower following certain rules of prodecure and Narcissus like looking on itself with complete satisfation. The test after all, is the human being and their welfare"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

March 29, 1954

Prime Minister's letter to Chief Ministers on accountability in public services



July 18, 2004

"Let me take this opportunity to greet you and affirm my commitment to working with you to redeem the pledge that we have made to acelerate the pace of social and economic development in our country. The people of this country require us to pay concentrated attention to development issues, ensure that growth and distributive justice go together, bring back compassion into our ways of thinking and restore to public life the waning spirit of idealism and sacrifice.

Our challenges appear formidable. Our opportunities are also unique. We are a country of one billion opportunities if we begin to see people as our strategic resource. We are a country with enormous potential. Some of our industries are setting global standards of excellence. We are a much more connected nation than we were a few decades ago. We hae a vibrant democracy that has deepened and broadened over the years and today it commands global appreciation. Our democracy, our pluralism, our cultural heritage of tolerance and compassion are values that inspire the world. However, despite the growth momentum generated over the past two decades and all its attendant successes, wer are still to realise our full potential. Achieving this requires determined concerted action on many fronts.

Our unfinished tasks include some that Jawaharlal Nehru flagged for us at the time of our Independence- to end poverty, illiteracy, disease and inequality of opportunity. The agenda that we have placed before ourselves recognises that despite impressive all round progress that the country has registered since Independence, we face a situation of uneven development, between regions and between people. We need to make our process of economic reforms inclusive, both at the Centre and in the States.

The process of inclusive reforms involves greater focus on agriculture through increased public investment and effective strategies for employment generation. It will mean ensuring equal opportunities for vulnerable sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, women and minorities. It will entail targeting investment towards beckward areas of the country. It must take into account the interests of labour in the organised and unorganised sectors. It should aim at improving the policy regime for the private sector to create wealth in the country as well as provide space for non-government and citizen action groups to contribute to the development process and the well being of our people. It should strengthen an architecture of governance that enhances the scope and effectiveness of collective action.

We have a large number of development programmes the implementation of which leaves much to be desired. Some of

them entail sub-optimal use of our resources and evenrgies. We need to identify them and rationalise them. We need to give specific timelines for delivery on key development goals and be held publicly accountable for them. We need to collectively identify the bottlenecks in our systems and procedures that limit the utilisation of our potential.

Even as we refocus priorities, it is equally important that we pay attention to reforming the public institutions we work with. Reforms in the processes of governance should engage the immediate attention of both the Central and State Governments. It will involve energising institutions of governance and ensuring accountability in the provision of public services, transparency in handling of public funds, and aligning incentives with desired outcomes.

Maintenance of law and order is critical in providing an atmosphere conducive to economic development and social harmony. Challenges of law and order as well as development require stability of tenure of officials in key positions. Frequent transfers of public servants have a debilitating impact not only on their performance and morale but also on the whole process of governance. Development administration also involves learning that to a large extent depends on the regularity of tenure. Therefore, I urge you to ensure stability of tenure to officials in key positions in order to ensure effective administration and proper delivery of public services. We need to redesign our public systems to make officials accountable

for delivery of public services by giving rights to citizens and duties to officials.

The agenda of our government reflects our commitment to the concerns of the common man. In the Union Budget presented a few days ago, we have substantially increased alloctions for the areas mentioned earlier in this letter, particularly for agriculture, water harvesting, education, health, employment, nutrition and rural industries. As I had mentioned at the recently held Chief Minister's Conference, while our government at the centre can generate funds for development programmes, their success is dependent on the efficacy of implementation which is entirely in your hands. Hence, success is contingent on our collective endeavours in the true spirit of an abiding partnership in the best traditions of cooperative federalism. I appeal to you, therefore, to play the role of visionary leaders working towards transforming the socio-economic conditions of millions of our countrymen who are looking up to us for enhancing the quality of their lives.

I hope to be in touch with you regularly and look forward to your constructive suggestions and whole-hearted support in making a success of our collective efforts for the benefit of the common man."

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister India



October 12, 2001

The urgent need for a radical change both in concept and approach has prompted our new Government to announce in all sincerity its commitment to present to the people of Assam an administration which will be clean, transparent, accountable, efficient and service-oriented. Our Government will be like an open book. People must clearly know how the administration is functioning, how their grievances are processed and what is the progress at every step of such processing. People must clearly know what schemes are going to be implemented in their respective areas and how it is going to be implemented. In fact, we want to have an open Government. Everything in the Government should be clear before the eyes of the people. There must not be any room even for the slightest doubt in the minds of the people about intention of our Government and the actions taken for people's welfare.

Shri Tarun Gogoi
Chief Minister Assam

Composition of the Commission

1. Shri Jatin Hazarika, IAS (Retd.) — Chairman
   Former Chairman, Assam Board of Revenue

2. Shri Tapan Lal Barua, IAS (Retd.) — Member
   Former Home Commissioner Assam

3. Dr. Nirmal Kumar Choudhury, — Member
   Former Vice Chancellor, Gauhati University

4. Dr. Pabitra Kumar Chaudhuri, — Member
   Former Director (HRD)
   Hindustan Machine Tools Bangalore

5. Prof. (Dr.) Bharati Sharma, — Member
   Indian Institute of Public Administration
   New Delhi

6. Shri Mahadeo Jalan, — Member
   Tea Planter & Industrialist

7. Commissioner & Secretary, — Member
   Personnel Department, Government of Assam
   (Shri Jyoti Prasad Saikia, IAS)

8. Commissioner & Secretary, — Member
   Secretary
   A.R. & Training Department, Government of Assam

The following officials functioned as Member Secretary of the Commission for the Periods as shown against each of them–

- Dr. Prem Saran, IAS — from 13-2-2002 to 7-9-2002
- Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, IAS — from 8-9-2002 to 18-5-2004
- Shri Sameer Kumar Khare, IAS — from 19-5-2004

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INTRODUCTION

In India, the search for good governance has been continuing since the ancient days eve prior to Ramayana and Mahabharata. Arthasastra, magnum opus of 4th century political scientist and statesman Kautilya is a landmark in this direction. According to Kautilya, to ensure good governance there must be a properly guided public administration, where the ruler should surrender his likes and dislikes in the interest of his subjects, and the personnel running the Government should be responsive and responsible. Kautilya further emphasized that for citizen friendly good governance there should be uniformity in the administrative practices as well as competent ministers and officials possessing qualities of leadership, accountability, intellect, energy, good moral conduct and physical fitness, capable of taking prompt decision without allowing things to drift.

At the time of independence, India inherited a very well knit administrative system, though the system was designed at the dictate of colonial regime. After independence, there had been a significant endeavour to bring about structural changes in administration to fulfill the aspiration of people and Committees and Commissions were set up by Union Government to examine and advise the different aspects of public administration. In 1949, N. Gopalswami Ayyenger suggested improvement in the method of transaction of Government business, and Government of India created Organisational & Method Division in Central Government

set up in pursuance of Ayyenger's recommendation "to keep continuous watch over the performance of the administrative system and to improve the standard. Then came A.D. Gorwala's Report (1951) pointing out that clean, efficient and impartial administrating to ensure greater speed, effectiveness machinery needed reorganization to ensure greater speed, effectiveness and responsiveness. In 1953 and again in 1956, Pandit Nehru, the First Prime Minister of India Commissioned the renowned American expert of Public Administration Paul H Appleby to advise Government of India for reforming Indian administrative system. Similarly, Asok Chandra Committee of 1954, T. T. Krishnamachary Committee of the same year as well as K. Santhanam Committee (1964) examined different aspects of public administration and made recommendations to the Union Government.

In 1966, a high powered Administrative Reforms Commission was set up under the Chairmanship of Morarji Bhai Desai, a stalwart of Indian politics to give consideration to ensuring the higher standard of effectiveness and integrity in public service, making public administration a fit instrument for carrying out the social & economic policies of the Government and achieving social and economic goals of development and also one which is responsive to the people.

Administrative Reforms Commission of 1966 during the tenure of 5 year (1966-70) submitted 20 Reports on different aspects of Public Administration and on the basis of the recommendations

of the commission there were many major changes in the Central Government including setting up of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The Desk Officer system as well as performance budgeting were introduced in Central Government as recommended by the Commission.

In 1983, the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission under L.K. Jha indicated the need for accountability so that greater importance was given to performance than mere adherence to rules and procedure.

In recent years increased thrust has been given to administrative reform and the conference of Chief Secretaries held in November 1996, Discussed at length regarding effective and responsible administration in the states. This conference was followed by a conference of Chief Ministers in may 1997 where it was recognized that governance has to extend beyond conventional bureaucracies and to involve actively citizens of all levels to empower and inform the public and the disadvantaged groups so as the ensure service delivery and programme extension through autonomous elected local bodies.

Government of India constituted a Group in December 2002, under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Surinder Nath former Chairman UPSC to review and make recommendations with regard to present system of performance appraisal, promotions and lateral movement in respect of All India Services and other Group 'A' services. The recommendations of the Group are in

two parts, the first relating to the system of performance appraisal and the second, to promotions and placement in the Central Government under the Central Staffing Scheme.

In 2004 the Government of India constituted another Committee to examine the whole gamut of Civil Service Reforms covering All India Services and organized Group 'A' Central Services; under the Chairmanship of Shri P.C. Hota IAS (Retd.), former Chairman UPSC. The Committee submitted the Report highlighting the areas where reforms are necessary.

The **Synopsis** of **Surinder Nath Committee Report** as well as Main Recommendations of **P.C. Hota Committee Report** are appended to this Report.

While outlining the development strategy for the Tenth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission stated that an important aspect of redefinition of strategy that is needed relates to the role of government, and this redefinition in necessary both at the Central and State Government level. It is generally recognized that government in the past tended to take on too many responsibilities, imposing severe strains on its limited financial and administrative capabilities and also stifling individual initiatives. This is not to say that government has no role to play or only a nominalist role in promoting development. On the contrary, government has a very important role indeed, but a different one from that envisaged in the past. There are many areas like social sectors, infrastructure development etc. where

government role may have to be expanded and restructured.

Planning Commission has also emphasized the need of governance reforms for successful implementation of development programme, as the government require adequate fund, appropriate policy framework, formulation of suitable plan schemes and effective delivery machinery. To a large extent the task of the development administration would become easier if steps are taken to make available information as a matter of right to the citizen. Other aspect of the reforms must cover civil service reforms, reforms in fiscal sectors, introduction of e-governance as well as radical improvement of transparency, accountability, efficiency, fair play and honesty procedural reforms for public government interface.

Planning Commission highlighted that Good Governance is perhaps the single most important factor in achieving the objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

It has been realized all over the country that public service capacity to deliver services to citizens has declined considerable, and the causes of decline have been identified as–

a. Resistance to reforms

b. Inexperience in bureaucratic leadership management and facilitation of change

c. Weak management decision making

d. Managers are not prepared to take decisions

e. Civil service is input focused and therefore, not result oriented

f. Public service managers including top bureaucrats heading the Government Departments are held not accountable for performance

g. Management system is either inadequate or ineffective (in some areas 'nil')

h. Appointment of wrong people in critical positions

These causes coupled with poor skill base, corrupt behaviour, negative image of the public service and culture of blame have made the government delivery system ineffective, and without any responsiveness.

No Government can afford to allow such state of affairs in public administration to continue as this would jeopardize the relevance of public administration in people's esteem. The public service reform comes in this context to attain efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services.

The purpose of administrative reform is to make government more responsive to society's needs. People want Government that does more and costs less. Much of current reforms is an effort to meet society's needs by providing better, faster and more services from government. In the face of changing society, the government's role in society is also changing. Government is becoming just one player among many seeking to changing. Government is becoming just one player among many seeking to represent and serve the public. While still playing a privileged role, the loss of the government monopoly on services means

that the government service faces greater competition, needing behavioral change and capability to give service with quality assurance to the citizens with structural changes fostering leadership, innovation, flexibility, pro-active mindset and accountability.

Since fifties a number of State Governments initiated reforms in their respective state administration by constitution Administrative Reforms Commission/Committee from time to time.

In Assam, an attempt was made in this direction in 1984 when an Administrative Reforms Commission was set up with prominent politician, and ex-Minister (who resigned from Assam Civil Service and joined politics) Md. Omaruddin as the Chairman. However, the untimely death of Md. Omaruddin and subsequent change of State Government sealed the fate of the Commission.

Administrative Reforms are continuous processes for improving the quality of governance. World Bank has defined governance, as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic & social resources for development and Good Governance is synonymous with all round balanced development. In broader sense, the term 'governance' encompasses all aspects of the way a county is governed, including its economic and social policies as well as regulatory framework.

One of the basic responsibilities of public administration is to

provide services to the citizens. To satisfy the imperatives of good governance, administration is required to thrive for improving services it provides to citizens, making it easier for the citizens to gain access to government, simultaneously providing citizens with information about processes that involve them.

Again, there are three important elements of good governance. They are accountability, transparency and contestability.

Accountability means decision makers accept responsibility for their decisions. Transparency relies on a presumption of access to information about how the Government works, i.e. transparency means operation in a manner that is open, honest and able to be questioned because there is ready access to information. Contestability is about using competition to achieve value for money in service delivery.

The pragmatic agenda for reforms and renovation of public administration should include :

- Replacement of Cumbersome administrative procedures with more simplified and transparent ones
- Reduction of red tape and corruption
- Quick redressal of public grievances
- Streamlining and better defining the mandates and functions of Government Departments and institutions as well as redefining the functional roles of Government Officials
- Rationalizing organization structure of Governmen

Departments and agencies.

- Raising the quality of public officials
- Modernizing the public administration system through computerization and e-governance initiatives
- Improvement of the financial management mechanism

Keeping the above objectives in view the Government of Assam constituted Assam Administrative Reforms Commission vide Notification No. AR.38/2003/13 dated 13-06-2002 for the purpose of taking concrete steps to tone up efficiency, responsiveness and accountability at all levels of administration and to ensure transparency in Government businesses.

The members of the Commission are :

1. Shri Jatin Hazarika, IAS (Retd.) — Chairman
2. Shri Tapan Lal Barua, IAS (Retd.) — Member
3. Dr. Nirmal Kumar Choudhury, — Member
4. Dr. Pabitra Kumar Chaudhuri, — Member
5. Prof. (Dr.) Bharati Sharma, — Member
6. Shri Mahadeo Jalan, — Member
7. Commissioner & Secretary, — Member
8. Commissioner & Secretary, — Member Secretary
   A.R. & Training Department, Government of Assam

The following officials functioned as Member Secretary of the

Commission for the Periods as shown against each of them–

- Dr. Prem Saran, IAS from 13-2-2002 to 7-9-2002
- Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, IAS from 8-9-2002 to 18-5-2004
- Shri Sameer Kumar Khare, IAS from 19-5-2004

The tenure of the Commission initially fixed for one year was extended till June 12, 2005.

The terms of reference as notified is given below :

i. Examine the ways and means of creating an environment wherein the officers and staff will respond to the people with courtesy, service-mindedness and a spirit of understanding; provide to the people, at any level of interaction, adequate information about the Government policies and programmes and rules and regulations to generally accelerate the process of decision-making.

ii. Suggest policy to make the administration accountable and responsive.

iii. Examine the ways and means of evolving simplified procedure for Government machinery for implementation of various plans and programmes of the Government without undue delay.

iv. Revamping of Delivery System for effective implementation of development programmes dovetailed with effective monitoring and evaluation system.

v. To examine the quality of life of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities and people living in the geographically isolated areas viz., Char, tea gardens and Border areas and

suggest suitable measures to improve the government delivery system therein.

vi. Reviewing the process of collecting fair and justifiable changes for the services rendered and facilities provided by the government to the public.

vii. Examine the process of bringing transparency in administration for elimination of corruption.

viii. To examine the need for decentralization of powers and decision-making process.

ix. Measure for creation of work culture with sense of direction where performance and result orientation is given topmost priority.

x. Areas from which Government can withdraw from direct involvement so as to focus on core sectors of Governance.

xi. To formulate policy for entrusting identified programmes to NGO's and private sectors which could be implemented by them.

xii. To examine the expensive utilization of information technology in Government administration.

xiii. Organizational restructuring and consolidation of Departments : for this purpose carry out the functional review for selected departments including the–

a. Rationalization of activities between various departments fo as to reduce overlapping of functions, streamline activities and reduce redundant posts.

b. Abolition of schemes that are redundant and have not achieved the required objectives and merger of schemes

that are similar in content.

c. To examine the multiplication of committees at district and sub-district level and suggest suitable measures.

Though the Commission was notified in June 2002, the Commission could function in a regular manner from August of the year, as preliminary infrastructures for commission's functioning were not available.

The first meeting of the Administrative Reforms Commission (to be referred to as Commission henceforth) held on 10-07-2002 decided to invite suggestions from the public and constituted the following three sub-committees to prepare background papers on the subjects allotted to them :

i. Sub-committee on Information Technology : Co-ordinator : Dr. N.K. Choudhugy

ii. Sub-committee on Human Resource Development : Co-ordinator : Dr. P. Saran, IAS

iii. Sub-committee on Selected Government Departments : Co-ordinator : Shri T.L. Barua IAS (Retd.)

Public notice inviting suggestions on the terms of reference was published in all leading newspapers. The Commission also launched a website **'http://assamgovt.in/aarc/'** for the aforesaid purpose. However, response received was far from encouraging.

Similarly, the Principal Secretaries/Commissioners/Secretaries to the Government of Assam and Heads of Department as well as Deputy Commissioners were requested by the Commission to put forward their views/suggestions on different topics incorporated in the terms of reference, but unfortunately except

a very few no such views/suggestions were forthcoming. The Commission interacted with several Secretaries to the Government of Assam as well as Heads of Departments who made presentation to the Commission detailing the activities, performance and achievement of their respective departments.

Commission had also written to a large number of people connected with NGOs and such other activists for advice to make recommendations in respect of ToR 10 & 11. Commission interacted with some of them for valuable inputs to formulate recommendations in respect of ToR 10 relating to areas wherefrom the State Government can withdraw from direct involvement so as to focus on core sectors of governance and formulation of policies for entrusting identified programmes to NGOs and private sector for implementation. The Commission interacted with leading personalities to obtain their views on public administration set up of the State.

The Commission interacted with Commissioners of Divisions/ Deputy Commissioners/Sub Divisional Officers to acquaint with the problems and difficulties faced by the field level officers.

The Commission visited the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup and Morigaon and interacted with the District level officers of different departments to examine the functioning of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, as well as district offices of important departments.

The Commission visited the office of the Sub-Division Officer, Rangia, Circle Offices, Kamalpur and Boko; Block Development Offices of Kamalpur and Boko to interact with the field officers to find out the working of the field-level officers.

The Commission interacted with the elected representatives of Morigaon Zilla Parishad and the CEMs/EMs of the Tiwa Autonomous Council at Morigaon.

The Chairman accompanied by Dr. A.K. Singh, the then Member-Secretary to the Commission visited Chandigarh to study the various administrative reform measures undertaken in the States of Punjab and Haryana. They also interacted with officials of Government of India in the Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Director and Faculty Members of IIPA, New Delhi, Senior officials of Department for International Development (DFID-a Government of UK organization with office in New Delhi) etc. Chairman interacted with officials of the West Bengal Government to exchange views on different aspects of State Government administration including functioning of Zilla Parishad, as well as delivery system of health care services recently intruduced by the Health & Family Welfare Department of West Bengal.

The Commission also interacted with leading personalities to obtain their views on public administration set up of the State.

In addition to the terms of reference already notified, the State

Government Consulted and obtained the views of the Commission on specific issues.

Hon'ble Chief Minister indicated that the Commission should give priority to the following administrative issues and submit its recommendations accordingly.

i. cutting down stages of movement of files in the Secretariat
ii. proper grievances-redressal mechanism at the Secretariat level
iii. Single window clearance system for industrialists, entrepreneurs and investors.
iv. Improvement of work culture, change of mindset of State Government employees for efficient performance and result orientation.

Accordingly, the Commission took up the above topics for consideration on priority basis and after due deliberations submitted the recommendations to the Chief Minister on 22-04-2003 in its first interim report.

The Government requested the Commission to undertake functional study of various Departments under ToR 13 and suggest recommendation. The Commission took up functional study in twelve selected departments of the Government, accordingly. Functional study of five departments viz. Education, Health & Family Welfare, PWD, irrigation and Personnel was done by the Commission with active help and assistance of

Consultants of Asian Development Bank (ADB), who was been implementing Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Project in the State. Functional study of other departments were taken up by the Commission with the help of selected State Government officials. Suumaries of the recommendations made in respect of aforesaid five Government departments on the basis of functional study are incorporated in this Report.

At the request of the Chief Secretary, the Commission prepared a list of "Dos & Donots" for the officers as well as other categories of government employees as shown in the Annexure to this Report

The Commission also undertook a survey for finding out the Departments of the Secretariat where number of visitors daily came to sort out their grievances/pending maters etc. and on the basis of the survey, the Commission took initiative to set up a Reception-cum-Facilitation Centre in the Gana Sewa Bhawan and introduced the system of issuing computerized secretariat entry passes with photographs of the visitors.

As desired by the State Government, the Commission examined and made recommendations on the issues like Creation of high level Estate Office for the Sachivalaya, Delegation of power to Departmental Secretaries for local purchase of stationary articles, Creation of new Secretariat Departments for Commercial Taxes, Agricultural Marketing etc., Prescribing eligibility criterion for the

Lady Mamber of APSC, Appointment made to State Government job on compassionate ground and number of other issues.

The Commission made the recommendations incorporated in the Report taking into account the core management principles of public administration under which the administration must direct itself to, firstly achieve efficiency, and effectiveness in the operations of public organisation and secondly, the public administration gearing itself to coping with the challenges of economic liberalization, political and social plurism, as well as rapidly changing technologies. To achieve the aforesaid goals, public service organizations must adopt mission driven result oriented management practices with the objective of meeting the needs of the citizens.

The Commission had in all 30 meetings, besides a series of meetings of the sub-committees as well as meetings with Departmental officials, public representatives, representatives of Asian Development Bank etc. The Commission submitted 6 (six) interim reports of following dates :

(i) 1st interim report on 22-04-03 containing recommendations:
   1. Quick movement of files, Desk Officer's system,
   2. Employee motivation and proper work culture,
   3. Effective redressal of public Grievances and furnishing information to the visitors to the Secretariat,
   4. 'Single Window' facility for investors/entrepreneurs,
   5. Rationalization of Government Departments.

(ii) 2nd Interim report on 20-08-03, containing recommendations:

6. Rationalisation of District/Sub-Divisional level Committees,

7. Utilisation of Information Technology in Government Administration (E-Governance),

8. Decentralisation of powers up to Divisional level vis-à-vis strengthening of the role and powers of Divisional Commissioners,

9. Compilation of Annual Administrative Report by State Government Departments,

10. Mechanisms for Monitoring & Co-ordinating Self-Employment Opportunities in the State, and Redefined role for Employment Exchanges.

(iii) 3rd Interim report on 14-07-04, containing recommendations:

11. Revamping of Delivery System,

12. Vigilance Set up for the State,

(iv) 4th Interim report on 19-11-04, containing recommendations:

13. The Areas from which Government could withdraw from direct involvement so as to focus on the core sectors of governance and what should be the Government Policy for such withdrawal.

(v) 5th Interim report submitted on 4-5-05, containing recommendation :

14. To examine the quality of life of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and people living in geographically isolated areas viz. Char, Tea Gardens, and Border Areas and suggest suitable measures to

improve the government delivery system therein.

(vi) 6th Interim Report submitted on 9-5-05 containing recommendations:

15. Abolition of Schemes that are redundant and have not achieved the required objectives and merger of schemes that are similar in content.

16. Notes on–

I. Accountable and Responsive Administration in Assam

II. Highlights of Good Governance

III. Capacity Building for Administrative and Civil Service Reforms

Two more Notes viz. Civil Service Reforms in the State of Assam and Modernisation of District Administration have been added to this Report.

The Prime Minister delivered a very illuminating and inspiring address at the District Collector's Meeting held on May 20, 2005. The Address has been incorporated in the Report along with the Notes.

In the final Report, the serial of the topics mentioned above has been re-arranged as shown in the contents, along with addition of supplimentary materials wherever found necessary.

The Commission is grateful to Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister, Assam for his keen interest in administrative reforms and his vision for a people-friendly, transparent, efficient and corruption-free Government. The Commission is haapy to note that the State Government have accepted the recommendations given

in the interim reports Part I and Part II and constituted a high-power monitoring committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to work out modalitie and also to monitor the implementation of recommendations.

The Commission is confident that it the recomendations incorporated in this Report are implemented, a new era of citizen-friendly responsive and effective public administration could be ushered in our State.

"There is nothing more difficult to arrange, more doubtful of success, more dangerous to carry through than initiating changes.

The innovator makes enemies of all those who prosper under the old cover, and only lukewarm support is forthcoming from those who would prosper under the new.

Men are generally incredulous, never really trusting new things unless they have tested them by experience"

– Nicholas Machiavelli,
The Prince, 1513

May 31, 2005

Jatin Hazarika
Chairman

Chapter I

Employee Motivation & Proper Work Culture

Employee Motivation & Proper Work Culture

There is a general perception that work culture has deteriorated due to lack of motivation of employees and efficiency of the government has suffered. To improve this situation, the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission makes the following recommendations.

1. Performance-linked Incentives

Incentives – both positive and negative - linked to individual performance should be introduced to motivate employees and improve work culture. In the current system, there it little reward for good work, bad work frequently goes unpunished, and non-performance has become a low-risk hiding strategy. Positive incentives could be non-monetary, linked to individual performance, in the form of recognition, e.g., appreciation letters signed by the Secretary/CS/CM, etc., which inspire others and encourage the individual to keep doing well. These should be based on explicit criteria made known to all concerned well in advance so that expectations could be set and performance measured periodically over the year through a participatory appraisal system (explained in a later section below.)

Unlike the impersonal, punishment-oriented system built into present service rules, the new system should be based on the employee and the supervisor working closely with mutual trust, agreed upon performance expectations, and fairness in rewards

and corrective action. It would be possible to tackle poor perfomance or non-performance proactively, as the employee would be under regular scrutiny of the supervisor, affording opportunities for timely corrective action and minimizing recourse to complex, time-consuming departmental proceedings, which would still be needed for intractable cases.

II. Performance Appraisal

In order to get the best out of the employees in a positive, mutually supportive manner, a new performance appraisal system will have to replace the current ACR system. This should be on the lines of the performance appraisal system followed in ISO 9000 organisations, with necessary modification suitable to Government. This appraisal has three clear advantages over the current ACR system–

(a) **Participatory :** In the new system, the employee reported upon would be able to participate in own performance appraisal at all stages, right from the intial goal setting, together with his/her supervisor.

(b) **Timely :** Unlike the current system, where ACRs are written once for the year or a reporting period shorter than a year- and that too long after the reporting period is over, performance appraisal in the new system would be done at the end of every quarter of the reporting year. Each time, the employee would also be able to participate and would

get to understant his/her strengths, scope for improvement, etc. The supervisor would use these opportunities to give both positive and negative feedback and to communicate the employee's progress. The appraisal reports would be signed in agreement by the employee as well as the supervisor, and the employee would have the right to bring on record any disagreement.

(c) **Not impersonal :** Again, unlike the current ACR system, which lacks personal involvement of the employee and the reporting officer, the proposed appraisal system offers much opportunity for the supervisor to inspire desirable action, and to take timely corrective action.

III. Reporting System and Organizational Chart

From the above description, it is obvious that the new system would also require changes in the reporting system. The current reporting system is impersonal, the emphasis is on designation and not on the individual; everyone works for the government, which is an abstract entity, and hardly anyone feels any real need for reporting to his/ her immediate superior on a regular and direct basis. This allows (even forces) the employees (officers as well as staff) to be on their own. This "self-managed" system wishes that everyone would discharge his/her duties and responsibilities conscientiously in the greater public interest at all times, ignoring the human tendency of responding to incentives and disincentives - and without a sound reporting system, it

would not be easy to have a well-functioning incentive system.

In order to have an effective reporting system, organizational charts with clear lines of reporting should be introduced in each department; each officer and staff should have a designated superior to report to. Everyone should get in touch with his/her immediate supervisor almost on a daily basis, if even for a few minutes, and have "one-on-one" meeting every fortnight or month to share information, ideas, opinions, problems, etc. Each department should have departmental officers' meeting every month and all-employee (officers as well staff) meeting every quarter.

IV. Job Charts

Well-defined job charts for employees at all levels should be introduced; these are necessary, since work is organized, expectations are set, and performance is appraised on the basis of the job charts. Although some flexibility would be needed, particularly at the higher levels of the organizational hierarchy, the core content for each category of work should be is laid out clearly. That would enable every individual to know what he/she is supposed to deliver at the minimum, and not to feel genuinely bad if corrective action is taken for failure on the account.

V. Selection and Promotion

For improving the quality of personnel in the Secretariat, the

following suggestions could be considered for implementation after due consultations.

1. Training should be mandatory across the career of the Assam Secretariat Service employees– induction training, refresher training at well-defined intervals, and training linked to promotions/EB crossing/selection to a different category post, etc. These trainings could be organized at the Assam Administrative Staff College, with appropriately designed content and the right kind of faculty, including guest faculty. Training modules could be obtained from outside sources as well, e.g., the Government of India, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, etc.
2. The Secretariat Training School should be shifted to, or even merged with, the Assam Administrative Staff College for improving the quality of training to the Secretariat employees, and also the field level employees, who are supposed to be trained at the Secretariat Training School.

3. Promotion from Grade IV to Assistants should be carefully scrutinized; this avenue should be available only on the merit or merit-cum-seniority basis - and that too when the educational qualifications are met, and not on the seniority basis alone.

4. The empanelment system should be considered for promotion to the Joint Secretary level in the ACS.

5. Similarly, there should be empanelment for promotion of the Secretariat Superintendents to the Under Secretary level.

VI. Work Environment

Poor condition physical environment is known to affect the quality of work output in all human organizations, and the Assam Secretariat cannot be an exception. Cramped and dirty work areas, broken or dilapidated furniture, non-ergonomic seats, poor lighting, unhygienic toilet facilities, etc., are well-known problems. Solving these problems will be of definite help in improving employee productivity.

The new Secretariat building should be so designed that a whole department could be accommodated in a hall like accommodation with all necessary infrastructure and facilities at one place as followed in corporate offices. Even states like Haryana has been following this pattern and getting good results.

VII. Holidays

While discussing work culture of State Government employees, we must not fail to highlight that in our state the list of holidays for State Government Offices is too long to be conducive for improving work culture and efficiency in the public administration. Frequent closure of offices on different occasions has definitely

adversely effected the economic growth of the State. The Commission recommends that the total number of holidays for State Government Offices including Sundays, Second and Fourth Saturdays should not exceed 90 days (i.e., one fourth of 365 days) in a year.

For the interest of all round development of the State, time has come to discard the general feeling that by declaring holidays in the memory of great people, we have been paying respect to them.

Chapter II

Quick Movement of Files

Quick Movement of Files

Since the efficiency of the government depends on quick movement of files, the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission makes the following recommendations for improving the entire process at the various levels of decision-making in government.

1. The Desk Officer system

The Desk Officer system should be introduced in a phased manner, beginning with a few departments, like Home, Personnel, Industries and Commerce, Agriculture, Administrative Reforms and Training, etc., and gradually covering major departments.

In this system, the files, papers, etc. related to a subject are processed and put up by an officer - the Desk Officer (DO) - who is an Under Secretary, a Deputy Secretary or a Joint Secretary. The DO is helped by a few (one or two, sometimes more) support staff called Administrative Assistants (AAs). These AAs are like personal assistants/stenographers, who are also well conversant in the work of the "desk". UDAs/LDAs do not put up files; they may, however, help the DO in finding relevant information, documents, precedent, backgroung, etc., though proper record keeping can minimize that need.

If the DO system is introduced, the support staff can be found from the UDAs, LDAs and typists by training and redeploying them as Administrative Assistants (AA- grade, I, II, III). The

Superintendents of the departments may act as the custodian of records of the "desks".

The DO system can speed up movement of files by cutting the levels of decision-making and making the entire process more efficient. The DO can also take the lead role and facilitate the decision process on complex, multi-dimensional subjects, where wider consultations and getting opinions of many are desirable.

The DO can be an Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary/Joint Secretary– depending on the importance of the subject and the availability of officers, but he/she should be one of the best officers in the department, since the success of the system depends on the quality of the officer. The senior most Secretary should nominate the DO, who can also reallocate the desks from time to time among the DOs in the department.

The DO should be only for priority work – decided by the senior most Secretary. For each important subject handled within a department, there could be a DO (this will need a well-defined distribution of work among the officers in the department), and one officer can handle several "desks" (which may even be in different departments).

The details can be worked out after studying the DO system in the Government of India, where this system has been working in many departments for quite some time, and in some other states (Haryana, Punjab) where Secretariat work has been reorganized/ redesigned recently. The Kerala Administrative

Reforms Commission has also recommended the introduction of the DO system.

The DO was introduced in Assam Secretariat a few decades back, but it failed for various reasons, including the fact that not much though was given to properly planning the system before introducing it, work distribution was not well-defined, necessary support staff were not provided and the officers assigned were not knowledgeable about the work of the desks.

II. Streamlining the workflow

The following recommendations for streamlining the workflow in the Secretariat may be considered; if accepted, they wil need to be taken into account in updating the Manual of Office Procedure.

1. The levels of decision-making should be reduced to a maximum of three :
   a) The processing level – the Desk Officer
   b) The deciding level – Secretary/Commissioner/Principal Secretary, as per the allocation of work.
   c) The approving level – Secretary/Commissioner/Principal Secretary/CS/Minister/CM/Cabinet/Governor, as per the Rules of Executive Business

The senior most officer in the department, while making the distribution of work among the officers in the department, should

also define the levels at which the various matters would be disposed off.

2. The officer to whom the Dak is addressed should pass orders or indicate the course of action on the body of the Dak. A large proportion of papers can be disposed off in this manner.
3. The officer concerned should make priority markings on the body of important Dak so that the importance of the paper is wel understood by the diarist and the staff.
4. To ensure time-bound disposal of Dak and files, the senior most officer in the department should review the pendancy list every fortnight.

5. Opening of part files should be allowed only with the express approval of the senior most Secretary in the department.

6. Consultations with the referral departments, e.g., Finance, Personnel (B), Administrative Reforms and Training, etc., should be judiciously used – and not without the approval of the concerned Secretary. The referral departments should dispose off the files within a fortnight.

III. The Rules/Manuals of Office Procedure

Since the provisions of the Manual of Office Procedure guide the movement of files and disposal of work in the Secretariat,

the following recommendations are made.

1. The manual of Office Procedure (Secretariat) 1981 should be updated, simplified, and adequate number of copies should be printed. The current Manual is old, bulky, and almost out of print, though the main ideas contained therein are still valid.

2. Extracts of the most relevant provisions of the manual should be printed in a handy booklet form and be made available to Secretariat officers/ staff for easy reference.

3. The Manual/Rules should be translated into official and associate language.
4. Arrear lists, as provided in the Secretariat Manual, should be made mandatory.

IV. Training

Often the officers posted to the Secretariat from the field (Districts, Subdivisions, etc.) are not well conversant with the rules and procedures to be followed in Secretariat work. They have to depend upon the Assistants, leading to loss in efficiency of decision-making. Therefore, the following recommendations are made.

1. Upon being posted for the first time to the secretariat, officers should undergo orientation training, covering the Rules of

Executive Business, the Manual of Office Procedure, etc. Training programmes should be designed accordingly, with relevant content, including the guidelines for speedy disposal of files.

2. Refresher course on the lines suggested above may also be arranged for periodic training of the officers posted in the Secretariat, including those coming back to the state after long stints outside.

3. Equally important is the training of the Secretariat staff; they should be given induction as well as periodic refresher training. Guidelines for speedy disposal of files should be included and emphasized in these training programmes. Such training may also be linked to promotions, crossing of EB, etc.
4. The abovementioned training programmes, including those for the staff, can be organized at the Assam Administrative Staff College, with carefully developed content and the right kink of trainers, including guest faculty from outside.

V. IT applications/E-Governance

A separate set of recommendations is being made, since IT has a very significant role to play in facilitating the movement of files and disposal of work in the Secretariat.

VI. Quick movement of files the in offices of Head of Department, Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer etc.

For speeding up disposal of files, some State Governments have introduced single file system for office of the Head of Department and Secretariat Department. This system will be effective if both the offices are located either in the same premises or in neighbourhood. But in our Capital, the offices of the Heads of Departments are scattered all over the city. Therefore introduction of single file system will instead of speeding up disposal, Delay the Movement Jeopardizing the safety of the file.

There are procedural difficulties to introduce Desk Officer System in offices other than Secretariat Departments. However, there is ample scope to follow the principle of level-jumping in all Subordinate offices including offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer etc.

Chapter III

Effective Redressal of Public Grievances & Furnishing Information to the Visitors to the Secretariat

Effective Redressal of Public Grievances & Furnishing Information to the Visitors to the Secretariat

A citizen-friendly government should give high priority to redressal of public grievances, since the government, being a service organization, is supposed to provide services to the public and to meet people's needs and aspirations. Effective and timely redressal of public grievances is also a hallmark of responsive and responsible governance. In order to have such a system firmly in place, the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission makes the following recommendations.

1. Separation of public grievance matters from the Pensions and Public Grievances (PPG) Department

Public grievance matters should be separated from pension matters, since these two parts of the PPG department do not have any synergy. Also, a large proportion of the grievances are pension-related and thus against do much to get the grievances redressed; they simply forward the complaints to the concerned departments, with hardly any follow-up, monitoring, etc.

The public grievances part of the PPG department should be tagged with the Administrative Reforms and Training (AR & T) Department, on the pattern of the Government of India's Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

2. Public Grievances Review Committee

A public grievances review committee should be constituted under the Chief Secretary. This committee should have mandatory monthly meetings to review redressal of public grievances, with the senior most Secretary of all concerned departments in attendance. The Additional Chief Secretary can preside over the meeting when the CS is out-of-station.

Such high level review would not only force the departments to give due attention to public grievances but also help iron out any interdepartmental coordination issues. The monthly review cycle would also help timely redressal of grievances.

3. Director of Public Grievances

A Secretary or Joint Secretary from the department to which the public grievances part of the PPG department is tagged should be appointed as the Director of Public Grievances (DPG). This position should be responsible for coordinating redressal of public grievances by all departments. The DPG should be authorized to review public grievances with all concerned departments/ organizations, and also authorized to call for relevant records from the concerned departments in cases pending beyond a certain period. This Director could assist the CS-level review committee, and coordinate with HOD/DC/SDO-level facilitation centres. The Secretariat-level facilitation centre (described below) can function under the control of the DPG. The RPRS programme can also be coordinated state wide via this Director. The DPG

should maintain a website via which the public may lodge complaints, confirm receipts of complaints, check the status of their own complaints, seek other information, etc.

4. Secretariat-level Facilitation Centres

A number of information desks (5 or 6) should be opened in the circular building outside the Secretariat main gate, equipped with computers connected to a central server under the Director of Public Grievances, where a database will be maintained with updated information on public grievances and other information for which the visitors commonly come to the Secretariat. The Information desks will access the database via a local area network (the Secretariat LAN that is being laid out right now could be extended to include these) and will give up-to-date information to the visitors.

The public can also access information from this database over the Internet from anywhere (CISs, cyber cafes, home or office computers, etc.) They can also use the same chennels to lodge grievances.

For the software platform, the public grievances package developed by the NIC could be adopted with suitable modifications.

5. Directorate/HOD-level Facilitation Centres

Although all HODs with public dealings were supposed to

maintain a PG cell in their directorates, enquiries from some major directorates have revealed that either such cells don't exist or they don't do any meaningful work. Instead of the PG cells of this kind, the HODs should open facilitation centers at their directorates on the lines of the DCs/SDOs. The Director of Public Grievances at the Secretariat can also monitor the functioning of these facilitation centres.

6. DC/SDO-level Facilitation Centres

Under order from the Government, public facilitation centres have been opened at all DC and SDO (Civil) offices. However, the attention given to these centers depends much on the individual officer's interest. For this reason, these centers have not functioned well at some places. Therefore, it should be made imperative for the DCs/SDOs to take personal interest in keeping these centres active. Moreover, to maintain the vibrancy of the system, the RPRs programme should be effectively monitored and evaluated on periodic basis. Aslo, the Divisional Commissioners as well as the proposed state-level Director of Public Grievances should monitor the functioning of these mechanisms regularly.

7. Mandator, time-bound redressal (Receipt-Redressal-Reply cycle)

At all levels of the government, time-bound redressal of public grievances must be made mandatory. Receipt of the grievances should be promptly acknowledged, and reply to the complainant should follow the redressal without any delay. This receipt-

redressal-reply cycle should be dept going on at all levels in a continuous quality improvement (CQI) mode. The DPG should be authorized to ensure this across the board in the Government offices.

8. Accountability of the Departments/Govenment offices

All departments and Government offices must be made accountable for timely redressal of public grievances under their jurisdiction. Unless these entities turn around the complaints and provide timely data to the Director of Public Grievances, it would not be possible to maintain the recommended information desks near the Secretariat gate. Also, credibility of the government will suffer, since public expectations would be raised but the fulfillment part will be lacking. Therefore, the senior most Secretary of the department should be made responsible for timely redressal of public grievances involving the department. Also, a nodal officer should be designated in each department who will keep in touch with the Director of Public Grievances on a regular basis and will update the DPG's database in a timely manner.

9. Regular Analysis of the Public Grievance Trends

The trends emerging from the public grievances database should be analyzed at regular intervals to understand the nature, volume, causes etc., of the complaints and to give meaningful feedback to the departments/authorities concerned. This exercise will also

help in keeping a finger on the pulse of the state of affairs in the state, which could prove to be a valuable input in ensuring good governance.

10. Periodic survey of the visitors to the Secretariat

The visitors to the Secretariat should be surveyed periodically to understand the reasons that bring them there, their problems, potential solutions, effectiveness of the measures taken by the government, etc. This could be done using a simple questionnaire (a sample is attached), selecting the respondents randomly from the line formed outside the Secretariat gate. It would be necessary to keep the questionnaire short, simple, and to the point, so as to avoid irritating the visitors and wasting a lot of time in filling out surveys. The questionnaire should be made available in the official and associate languages so that the visitor is given only the version with which he/she is most comfortable. The date so generated should be analyzed in the manner recommended above.

It would be more credible if this job were entrusted to some independent, non-governmental organization. Initially, the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission would conduct this survey.

Facilitation Centre at Ganaseva Bhavan for Assam Secretariat

Guidelines regarding Functioning of the Facilitation CEntre have

been finalised after detailed discussions in the Three Day Workshop held in Assam Administrative Staff College on 31.8.2004, 1.9.2004 and 2.9.2004.

Intoduction :

A citizen-friendly Government should give high priority to redressal of public grievances since the Government being a service provider, it is bound to meet people's needs and aspiration. Effective and timely redressal of public grievances is a hall mark of responsive and responsible governance. This has become more important after enactment of Right to Information staturs. The workshop has been organized in the context of implementation of the recommendations of the Reform Commission relating to effective redressal of public grievances at Secretariat level. Commission has suggested that, an Additional or Joint Secretary level officer should be earmarked in the Department of Administrative Reforms as a full time Director of Public Grievances who should be responsible for coordinating redressal of public grievances by all the Secretariat Departments. DPG should have authority to review the pending public grievances of all the Departments and examine the records pertaining to such matters. The Secretariat level Facilitation Centre would function under the DPG, who would maintain a website via which the public may lodge complaints, and check the status of their complaints.

1. Objective

In most of the offices, there is no established method to give information to the visiting public. This causes much difficulty to the people who cannot easily gather information regarding the fate of their representations. To reduce this difficulty the Government had issued detailed instructions for organizing facilitation center in most of the offices having direct interaction with the public. But by efflux of time, most of these centers have become ineffective.

The following guidelines have been framed for setting up of and streamlining the functioning of the Facilitation Centre in the Assam Sachivalaya.

2. Suggested Organisation of Facilitation Centre

- Facilitation Centres shall be up in the Gana Seva Bhavan, Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur.

- In the Secretariat, the Centre shall be under the control of the Secretary in charge of Administrative Reforms. Director Public Grievances will be directly responsible for its functioning.
- The Facilitation Centre is to function mainly as an interface with the visiting public to give information on and to answer queries regarding petitions given by them.

- The staff required to man the Centre shall be drafted from the Secretariat officers. Those who are willing to do

the work and are found suitable will be preferred for posting.

3. Staffing the Facilitation Centre

- In the Gana Seva Bhavan there shall be three windows with permanently assigned serial numbers. Each of them shall be equipped with a computer. One under Secretary level officer shall be in overall charge of the windows. He/she shall be assisted by two junior ACS officers, who shall initially visit of Nodal Officers of the concerned Departments for collection of information, till the Local Area Network is established with the Nodal officers of different departments.

- The Facilitation Centre shall be provided with computers to record the enquiries, other relevant details and to facilitate periodic monitoring of the stages of action of the petitions received and processed.

4. Functions of the Facilitation Centre :

- The most important function of the Centre is to respond to enquiries. If the enquiring person physically visits the Centre, the details shall be obtained in a prescribed format.

- The enquiry shall be serially numbered in the computer

and a slip containing the number and subject will be supplied to the visitor. On his subsequent visits to enquire regarding the same matter the visitor shall bring this slip for reference.

- Once enquiry is numbered in the computer it shall be closed only when the issue is finally decided and closed by the concerned Administrative Department.

- Wherever a matter is not to be processed in that office, the visitor shall be politely told so and the appropriate officer to be contacted has to be intimated to him.

- Till the fully computerized information system is introduced the Officer in charge of the Centre shall gather information from the respective sections either over phone or through the officers posted in the Centre and pursuing the concerned file. The entire office shall be liable to show their files to the designated officer except where it relates to a vigilance case, purchases or any other classified information.

- The Facilitation Centre need not render itself a file processing section parallel to the one that is having the subject as their allotted work. What really is intended is to inform the visitor regarding the stage of action on an issue and to follow it up till disposal.

- The Nodal Officer of the concerned Department shall be

responsible to function as the **Contact Point** for this purpose.

5. Handling of Enquiries

- When a serial number is allotted to a paper the officer in charge of the Counter shall gather the information from the nodal officer of the respective section at the earliest and pass it on to the visitor.

- In case the matter enquired into has to be located and verified, the enquiries received till a cut off time on every working day shall be replied to across the counter in the afternoon. In any case, every visitor should be told as to when he could come back to the counter to get the required information or contact over phone.

- All the Departments/ sections are bound to supply information to the officer in charge of the Centre. In complicated matters the file also may be made available to the Officer in charge for perusal. Nodal officer of the respective departments will be personally responsible to furnish information to the Centre.

- When the issue enquired about is kept pending for want of additional information from the petitioner, the fact may be intimated to the visitor.

- The enquiry shall be limited to issues affecting the person, group of people etc. general matters like the financial position of the State, Law and Order, Taxation etc. shall not be entertained as enquiries.

- When the enquiry is made by MLA/Mp the instructions relating to the interaction with them have to be kept in mind and observed.

- The Facilitation Centre shall not add any paper or document to the file, which is given to them for perusal. In the same way, they shall not hand over the file to any other officer and only return it to the giver.

- Non supply of relevant information by any section or officer shall be brought to the immediate notice of the Chief Secretary or the Additional Chief Secretary by the Secretary in charge of the Department of Administrative Reforms. Such lapses that affect the credibility of the machinery of Government would be viewed seriously.

- The Facilitation Centre is only to facilitate the providing of information in response to enquiries to the visitors. The Sections and officers charged with the processing of papers should ensure that instructions relating to processing of papers are observed properly and any assurance given through the counters are also accomplished.

6. Miscellaneous

- Enquiries recorded at one window shall be followed up till the staff of the same window finally disposes of the matter.

- The list of enquiries shall also be drawn up department wise and supplied to the Secretary in charge of the subject. While holding the monthly staff conference of the department, the Secretary shall review the pendency with reference to the list also.
- Whenever possible the presons who make an enquiry during the office hours may be provided with information over phone also.

- The communication and gathering of information by the Centre Staff from the office need not be in writing. It may be either conversation over phone or in person.

- The establishment of the Facilitation Centre does not take away the responsibility of the higher officers to entertain visitors on important issues.

Publications of different departments re:functioning projects, information etc. should be made available in this Centre for wide circulation.

CRM

Citizen Relationship Management (CRM)

Improving government's relationship with the public CRM's vision for public administration

Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

Improving government's relationship with the public
CRM's vision for public administration

CRM stands for customer relationship management. If we think of the citizen as the customer" of public administrations and governments, we could call it : "citizen relationship management".

Relevant CRM concept is a set of solutions and strategies focusing on :

- Improving services the administration provides to citizens.
- Making it easier for the citizen to gain access to government.
- Providing citizens with information about processes that involve them.
- Improving internal government processes.

When it interacts with the public, goverment must strive to:

- Know what kink of serice and response citizen clients need.
- Focus on personal contact and meetings between citizens and government officers.
- Develop a strategy for managing relationship with the public.

Therefor, the most important steps are to define those process that involve the public, manage all the information we have about the circumstances of citizens' involvement with government, use all available channels to communicate with citizen clients (visits, phone, internet, Fax, SMS, etc...) and, finally, design a set of services that add value for the citizen.

CRM Solutions

Technology obsiously has a critical role to play in achieving the objectives outlined above. Today, governments and public administrations can exploit a vast range of advanced technology to collect and analyze information about citizens and communicate with them. And that is that a CRM solution offers: multiple communication channels to the local administration or government, so that citizens can access what they need, when they need it, to make a transaction, ask for information, etc. etc... These interactions are stored in a common database that authorized people scan for citizen initiated inquires, active files and flagged problem situations.

Steps in the implementation of CRM

An effective implementation of a CRM solution should follow these simple guidelines :

- Multichannel access; the objective here is to improve the quality of service offered to citizens by providing alternative channels of communication. This usually involves implementing a Call-Centre or Contact Centre and also providing an internet connection.

- Simplicity; a CRM strategy should start by first managing the simple processes. Easy access (e.g. via the internet) to information or document downloads will help the public to become familiar with the new service. Experience from managing these simple processes will assist the administration in determining what is important to the public, and it can then respond accordingly.

- Single vision of the Public Service; If citizens are offered a single point of contact for accession related public services they will perceive they are dealing with well

organized government departments. By intergrating different applications behind a common entry point, citizen clients can easily obtain all related information through just one layer of access.

- Personalization; it is important to offer particular categories of client (e.g. senior citizens) the information they typically need. With technically advanced capacity for information analysis, the CRM solution can classify information about the population and group individuals accordingly. This enables administrations to design services and launch information compaigns targeting specific groups with the information they need.

- Pervasiveness; finally the most complex processes must be defined and modeled in order to apply process automation to every area and to every point of contact.

CRM Benefits

The important benefits of-CRM to the public ae improved client satisfaction levels resulting from reduced response times, and easy communication via channels of choice, including 24 hour internet access. The advantage to government is that happier clients naturally improve the personal satisfaction level of the administration's employees, ane by leveraging CRM technology to collect and analyze citizens' feedback, departments are better equipped to improve delivery of required information ane services, which has an additional positive impact on client satisfaction.

Chapter IV

Rationalization of Government Departments

Rationalization of Government Departments

The Commission, after reviewing the existing formation of different Government departments in Assam and studying the consolidation patterns of different state governments, particularly the one implemented by the Government of Chattisgarh, recommends that the allied departments in the Government of Assam should be grouped together in the following manner so as to make the departments streamlined, cohesive and performance-oriented. Such rationalization and consolidation will also reduce the overlapping of functions across different departments.

Recommended Departments	Departments/Subjects to be included
1. Administrative Reforms & Training	1. A. R. & training 2. E-Governance 3. Public Grievances (from PPG Dept)
2. Agriculture	1. Agriculture 2. Fishery 3. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry
3. C.M.'s Secretariat	1. C. M's Secretariat

	2. Parlimentary Affairs 3. 20-point programme (from P& D)
4. Education	1.Higher and Technial Education 2. Secondary Education 3. Elementary Education (Museum, Archaeology and Library Services may be transferred to Cultural Affairs)
5. Election	No change
6. Environment & Forests	1. Environment & Forests Including pollution Control 2. Soil Conservation
7. Food, Civil Supplies & Cooperation	1. Food and Civil Supplies 2. Cooperation
8. Health, Family Welfare & Public Health Engineering	1. Health & Family Welfare 2. Public Health Engineering
9. Hill Areas	No change
10. Home	1. Home 2. Political 3. Border

	4. Passport 5. Transport (regulatory/enforcement parts) 6. Implementation of Assam Accord
11. Industries & Commerce	1. Industries & Commerce 2. Public Enterprises 3. Handloom, Textiles & Sericulture 4. Mines and Minerals
12. Law	1. Legislative 2. Judicial

(LR should be an independent entity not under any department, but administrative assistance may be provided through the Law Department)

13. Panchayat & Rural Development	No change
14. Personnel	1. Personnel 2. Secretariat Administration 3. General Administration 4. Printing & Stationery
15. Finance	1. Economic Affairs

	including Budget 2. Expenditure 3. Revenue, including, commercial Taxes, Excise, Land revenue, Stamp & Registration and Motor Vehicle taxes 4. Pension
16. Planning & Development	1. Plan Finance 2. State Plan (including additional resource mobilization) 3. Economics and Statistics 4. Monitoring & Evaluation
17. Power	1. Electricity 2. Non-conventiona Sources
18. Public Works	No change
19. Land and Disaster Management	1. Land management excluding land revenue 2. Disaster Management 3. Relief & Rehabilitation

20. Social Justice & Empowerment	1. WPT&BC including SC 2. Labour & Employment 3. Minorities Development 4. Char Areas Development 5. Social Welfare 6. Women and Child Development
21. Sports and Youth Welfare	No change
22. Information Technology, Science & Technology	1. Information Technology 2. Science & Technology excluding Pollution Control and Non conventional Evergy Sources
23. Culture, Tourism, Information and public Relation	1. Culture 2. Tourism 3. Information & Public Relations 4. Museum and Archaeology (from Education) 5. Library Services (from Education)
24. Urban Development	1. Urban Development

	2. Guwahati Development
25. Water Resources	1. Flood Management
	2. Irrigation

After consolidation of State Government Departments in groups having allied activities, the following principles should be followed in posting of Secretaries :

- Charges like Home and Personnel should be headed by the Chief Secretary himself assisted by senior Secretaries.

- Finance & planning may be headed by an Additional Chief Secretary, assisted by senior Secretaries.

- Chief Secretary & Additional chief Secretary may be assisted by senior Secretaries like Commissioner & Secretary as branch in-charges with clear-cut job charts and key performance areas.

- Second category of major charges like Education, Social Justice and Empowerment, Forests & Environment, Revenue, Relief & Rehabilitation, Health and P.H.E., etc. may be headed by principal Secretaries.

- Other charges may be headed by Secretaries.

- The rank of the Secretary should be upgraded to supertime scale of IAS, like other major States.

- The present grade of Secretary may be designated as Special Secretary, and officers of the selection grade in IAS (minimum 13 years of service/equivalent seniority in ACS) should only be posted as Special Secretary.

- Special Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary may be posted as branch in-charge of the aforesaid departments, each one of them having clear-cut job charts and key performance areas.

- Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries should work as Desk Officers.

- A few posts of Head of Departments, viz. Director of P & RD, DLR, Director of Industries & Commerce, and Commissioner of Taxes should be filled up by super time scale IAS officers.

- No IAS officer having less than 10 years of service and ACS officers having less than 20 years of service should be posted as Deputy Commissioner. This is essential, as the DC is required to function as the leader of all the Government Departments at District level. This objective could be achieved only if the DC has adequate

administrative experience and wisdom to carry on district level officers of other departments as well as district level public leaders with him.

- Divisional Commissioners should be full time officers with headquarters as notified by Government at the time of creation of the post of Divisional Commissioner. No Secretariat assignment should be given to the Divisional Commissioner, whose primary responsibility should be periodic inspection of offices of DCs, SDOs, Circle Officers, Block Development Officers, Municipalities, etc. Such inspections will improve the efficiency of the Government Departments at the grass root level. They should also monitor overall law and order situation of their Divisions and keep the Chief Secretary informed.

- Divisional Commissioners should also function as Divisional Development Commissioners, for timely coordination and implementation of all development programmes including rural development. For this purpose, they must have powers to exercise control over the field-level development departments. They should also be responsible for timely redressal of public grievances – and responsible for monitoring the system of redressal and evaluating the quality of redressal.

- Ad-hoc appointment of officers in different grades should

be stopped forthwith. Officers must have fixed tenure with adequately explicit job charts and key areas of performance so that accountability could be fixed in case of failure. From the experience, it has been found that the officers having several charges in different departments on ad-hoc basis are not able to do justice to any of the departments, and as a result, Government functioning suffers.

Chapter V

Compilation of Annual Administrative Report by State Government Departments

Compilation of Annual Administrative Report by State Government Department

With a view to streamlining the functioning of Government departments as well as bringing transparency, the Commission recommends that each Department of State Govermnent should compile and publish an Annual Administrative Report covering the period from 1st April to 31st March. The Report must contain objectives of setting up of the Department as well as offices and agencies under its administrative control; the administrative structures indicating number of personnel in each structure; its functioning in the relevant year highlighting the achievements and failures. This Report should invariably be published within 30th June of each year and circulated widely.

The relevant rule regarding preparation of Annual Administrative Report as incorporated in the Manual of Secretariat Office Prodecure should be appropriately amended.

Chapter VI

E-Governance

E-Governance

With a view to introducing E-Governance in the State Administration, the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission recommends that the following steps should be taken on a priority basis :

1. Functioning of the proposed Information Technology Department should commence immediately as it is already delayed.

2. Each Department must have an I.T. plan, which has to be implemented on annual basis. Common software for tracking all files, file movements, grievance redressal, etc. should be used by all the Secretariat Departments. At least 5% of the budget of the Department should be earmarked for computerization.

3. Each Department and each important public agency, e.g., Zilla parishads, DRDAs, etc., must have a well defined website of its own, hosted by a duly authorized agency, preferably a Government agendy, like, NIC, AMTROn, etc. These website should be updated regularly, at least once a month and also after any important change. These should also be interactive, so that people could give their feedback and access information through them from the Government.

4. Each Department/ Public Agency funded by Government must have digitized data base for all the categories of

employees as per the common format prescribed by the Government as advised by Asian Development Bank.

5. Each Secretary holding a Department must have a MIS (Management Information System) with relevant database, so that he/she can exercise effective control over the functioning of the Department.

6. The LAN installed in the Secretariat should cover all the departments as early as possible. There should be extensive use of E-mail in the State Government Administration for quickening communication as well as reduction of telephone bills.

7. Government of Assam should have the State Wide Area Network. Initially, this may perhaps be done by interlinking the 219 CICs with Sub-Divisional and District Head Quarters as well as State Capital at Dispur.

8. As a first step, all the staff in the Secretariat, irrespective of seniority, must be appropriately trained in computer operation so that common software can be used across the Secretariat.

9. Typists and stenographers in all Secretariat departments must be trained for working on computers. Manual typewriters in the Secretariat should be phased out and substituted by computers, except keeping a few as standby. The cadre of typists should be abolished and the present typists may be designated as data entry operators.

10. The LAN should be used for most communications, and except matters that are confidential in nature, service matters, and matters before the courts, all the rest of file work should be done on Computers.

11. Each Department must immediately create databases covering the subjects dealt with in the department, with built-in system for regular updating of such databases. Provision must be made for sharing data among the departments whenever required.

12. The Departments should not set up individual info. kiosks at the field level; common kiosks should be set up at the district or the block level, covering all the concerned departments. The CICs could also be used for this purpose.

13. All Citizens' Charters must be put on the web and all the services that citizens most frequently need and use should be provided locally as a part of e-Governance, as has been done through 'GYANDOOT' Programme.

14. The Departments of Transport, Taxes, Police and Revenue should be computerized on a priority basis, including all check-gates like Srirampur Baxirhat, etc.

15. For communication with District, Sub-Divisional and other field offices, the Internet facility should be extensively used. Messages related to only law and order should be sent through Police Wireless System, as using

Police Wireless System for sending all types of messages is a very costly proposition.

16. The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000, where digital signatures have been legalized, should be given wide publicity, so that not only the officials but also the general public are aware of this provision.

17. Payrolls in all departments should be computerized. This would speed up the work and also economise on the costs involved.

18. Recruitment rules of all the departments should be suitably modified so that appropriate computer skills are made mandatory for all entry-level direct recruitments.

19. Government employees should be encouraged to acquire computer skills relevant to daily office use within a specified period. For this purpose, the government should introduce incentive schemes to motivate employees.

20. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Information Technology, has adequate funds for helping the States in introducing E-Governance. Asian Development Bank has also provided fund for this purpose. Thus, there would be no dearth of fund for introducing E-Governance in Assam.

The **Bhumi** Project introduced by the Karnataka Government, covering all the areas of revenue administration, should be

introduced in Assam also at the earliest with suitable modifications. The Government of India is prepared to provide 100% finance required for this purpose, and the Government of Karnataka is prepared to help with technical know how.

As an experimental basis, registration of documents in Kamrup Metropolitan District should be computerized. NIC has necessary expertise in this regard, since such computerization has been done by NIC in other states. Computerized registration of documents should cover all the districts in phased manner.

National Workshop on E-Governance

held on October 15 & 16, 2004
Assam Administrative Staf College,
Jawahar Nagar, Guwahati

Organized jointly by Assam Administrative Reforms Commission, Department of Administrative Reforms & Training, Government of Assam and Asian Development Bank

Objective

To build a common understanding of Government of Assam's E-Governance objectives and explore solution to key issues.

Shri Tarun Gogoi Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam Inaugurated the Workshop

Key Findings and Recommendations :

1. Implementation of a Government of Assam E-Governance Policy (to be built upon the Government of Assam's existing Information Technology Policy - vision and objectives) that serves as the appropriate tool and foundation to achieve the Chief Minister's vision of a State that CARES (i.e. providing **committed, accountable, responsible, efficient and service oriented** Government)

2. Establishment of a State E-Governance Mission to prepare and manage the implementation of State E-Governance roadmap for all State E-Governance initiatives, whereby the key responsibility of the E-Governance mission is to manage, facilitate and support the implementation of an Integrated Government Management Information System (IGMIS).

3. Preparation of State roadmap for implementation of an integrated IGMIS, which includes.

   - Defining roles and responibilities of all key stakeholders (Administrative Reforms Commission, Department of Information Technology, AMTRON, NIC, etc.) and implementing agencies (all executive and line departments);

   - Preparing inventory of existing IT resources (hardware, software, networks, trained users, etc.);

- Defining phased approach and time bound action plan for implementing an integrated financial management (including budgeting, planning, accounting, financial and management reporting, etc.), procurement (including contract, project management, etc.), and human resource management (including employee atatbase, payroll, etc.) approach across all State departments (data collection, systems can be interfaced and compatible;

- Identifying, priorizing, and facilitating implementation of E-Governance initiatives for improving Government of Assam's service delivery and accountability and transparency to citizens, such that E-Governance activites with high visibility and coverage and immediate impact are prioritized and implemented; and

- Identifying available finance (central including NEC, state, private sector-banks, etc., development agencies - Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Others etc.) and developing and managing partnerships.

4. The Mission and the State Roadmap should be guided by the following key principles :

- Required integration of all E-Governance departmental initiatives according to State's defined framework;

- Common hardware and software platform;

- Single point of capture of all data;

- Multi user access to a unified State database/s (financial, human resource, etc.);

- Use of existing readily avaible software solutions rather than developing from scratch, that will build on existing applications (revenue, treasry, etc.);

- Incorporate lessons learned and experiences of other states;

- Need for an effective change management strategy to orient all Government of Assam staff and enable successful implementation of E-Governance/IT systems across all departments;

- Need for a strategy for extensiveand continual IT training for all potential Government of Assam users;

- Need for aligment of E-Governance /IT systems with recommendations of departmental functional and process review;

- Ned for extensive and continual public awareness campaign to enable communication of benefits of E-Governance initiatives to citizens;

Chapter VII

Decentalisation of powers upto Divisional level vis a vis strengthening of the role and powers of Divisional Commissioner

Decentralisation of powers upto Divisional level vis a vis strengthening of the role and powers of Divisional Commissioner

The institution of Divisional Commissioner has been working very satisfactorily in some of the major States of the country. In these states, the Divisional Commissioner is functioning as the eyes and ears of the State Government on the one hand, and as a friend, philosopher and guide to the district administration on the other. Administrative functions and duties of the Divisional Commissioner relates primarily to supervision and co-ordination. These functions are quite specific and wide in respect of revenue, law and order and development administration.

The Commission feels that the institution of Divisional Commissioner should be developed as an effective instrument of the government at the regional level so that it could function effectively. Moreover, the supervisory and co-ordinating role of the Divisional Commissioner is very important for streamlining of the administration and expenditious execution of programmes and works at the field level. Many of the appeals under different Acts and rules, which are now heard at the Secretariat level, could be delegated to the respective Divisional Commissioners, and such a step would bring the administration closer to the people at the field level. In this context, the Commission would suggest that :

1. Only the Senior-most Commissioners having adequate district and Secretariat experience should be posted as Divisional Commissioners.

2. Minimum tenure of an officer as Divisional Commissioner should be 3 years, in view of the importance and wide range of his duties and functions.

3. The jurisdictions of the Divisional Commissioner and the DIG/IG Range should normally be co-terminus and their headquarters should be at the same station so that this important duo at the regional level could function in close coordination and perfect harmony.

4. The Disional commissioner should be specifically recognised as the leader at the regional level and should be equipped with suitable powers for effecting coordination among different departments and monitoring of progress. He/She sould exercise all the powers and authorities as prescribed in the Executive Manual.

5. As recommended earlier, the Divisional Commissioner should oversee the system of redressal of public grievances in the district level and should be authorized to intervene in appropriate cases and to issue directions in cases of default.

6. The Divisional Commissioner should be empowered to exercise supervision and inspection over the urban local bodies as well as the Panchayati Raj Institutions, so as to be able to offer guidance and to recommed correctives, where necessary.

7. It should be imperative for the regional level officers of the government departments to comply with the directives given

by the Commissioner, and if, for some reason, they are not in a position to do so, they should refer the matter to the respective Heads of Departments for order under intimation of the Commissioner. The Head of Department must give due weight to the recommendations made by the Commissioner in such matters and if, in any case, they ae unable to accept the Commissioner's advice, they should report the matter to their respective administrative department of the government for decision.

8. The Commissioner of the Division should review the ACRs of the district/regional-level officers of the line departments. Alternatively, a special report should invariably be obtained from the Divisional Commissioner regarding the annual performance review of the district/regional-level officer of the line departments, which should form a part of the ACRs of these officers.

9. Tour programmes and tour notes of all regional level officers should invariably be endorsed to the Commissioner. Whenever a regional officer proceeds on leave, the Commissioner should be informed in advance, and if the Commissioner feels that in the interest of the government works the officer should not proceed on leave during that period, he may advise the administrative department of the government accordingly.

10. The Divisional Commissioner will keep himself/herself contantly posted with the law and order situation of the division and ensure that it is effectively maintained. He/she

will meet at least once in a quarter with the DIG/DCs/SPs of the division to review and coordinate matter relating to law and order in his/her Jurisdiction. He/she will send a monthly law and order review of the division, based on reports received from districts, for consideration of the State Government. This report should be addressed to the Chief Secretary.

11. The Divisional Commissioner, functioning as regional coordinating and supervisory authority in the field of planning & development, will be responible for supervision, coordination, monitoring and review of all development activities/ programmes in the division. He/ she will ensure necessary support and guidance as well as action in the planing & development activities without in any way inhibiting the process, which has been developed at the district level.

12. To be constantly in touch with the development activities in the field, the Divisional Commissioner may call for information and periodic progress reports from the implementing agencies. Copies of all periodical progress reports prescribed to be submitted to the government will invariably be endorsed to the Divisional Commissioner.

13. The Divisional Commissioner, being the senior most Revenue Officer, will be overall charge of revenue administration in his/her jurisdiction. He/she should be authorized to appoint ministerial and class-IV staff of his office and also function

as the senior most Establishment Officer in respect of the officers and staff of the General Administration and Revenue Departments in the Division.

14. The Divisional Commissioner will look after the management of inter-state/international boundary/boundaries within the Division and ensure development of border areas as per Government Policy and decisions. For this purpose, he/she will maintain necessary liaison with the other Divisional Commissioners/ Deputy Commissioners having such areas under their jurisdiction.

15. In emergencies, the Divisional Commissioner should have the powers to : (a) temporarily deploy any Government officer/ employee of the Division (other than Police Personnel) below the rank of a Sub-Divisional Officer to any place within the Division, (b) initiate departmental proceedings against any Government officer/employee except the Police and the regional/district heads of departments.

16. Detailed exercises should be undertaken for delegation of more powers particularly appellate powers from the government to the Divisional Commissioners in the interest of speedy disposal of Public Grievances.

17. Inspection being an important tool of administration, one of the most important functions of the Divisional Commissioner will be periodic inspection of district, sub-division, circle and block offices, district jails, etc., for which the Commission would like to prescribe a tentative time-table for consideration

of the Government.

Yearly Schedule for Inspection by Divisional Commissioners:

• Own office	Once in a year
○ D.C.s' offices, including District Treasury, Registration Office, etc.	Once in a year
○ S.D.O's offices	50% in a year by rotation
○ Circle offices	25% in a year by rotation
○ Block offices	20% in a year by rotation
○ District Jail	Once in a year by rotation
○ Sub-Divisional Jail	25% in a year by rotation

The Commissioner should also inspect at random other offices and institutions as prescribed in the Executive Manual.

Inspection being a very important instrument of administration, a proper system of inspection is considered to be an essential pre-requisite for efficient administration and, therefore, the inspections, in order to be effective and meaningful, should be thorough and exhaustive, and should cover all the important aspects of the functioning of the office and officers. For this purpose, a checklist for inspection of each office should be laid down. Inspection should be constructive in nature, and should emphasize the advice, guidance and action points in respect of

deficiencies noted.

Follow up of the inspections is as important as carrying out inspections. There must be a proper system to ensure timely compliance of the directives recorded in the inspection note.

18. In view of the increasing funancial responsibilities of the lower level functionaries in the districts in respect of fund utilization, the Divisional Commissioner's office should be empowered to conduct regular audits and to ensure submission of utilization certificates in time by various agencies to the Government. For this purpose, a fairly senior Audit Officer with a group of auditors should be posted in the Divisional Commissioner's office.

19. The Divisional Commissioner's office should be a Mini Secretariat for coordination of various Government activities undertaken within the Division.

20. The Divisional commissioner's job should be a full time job. He/she should be at the Divisional Headquarters without any additional secretariat assignment. One ADC-level officer as Senior Staff Officer and a minimum of two SDO-level officers as Staff Officers should assist him/her in discharging his/her duties.

21. The HQs of the Hills & Barak Valley Division should be at Silchar for better supervision of the field-level work in the Division.

Chapter VIII

Revamping of Delivery System

Revamping of Delivery System

Recommendations for Revamping of Delivery System dovetailed with Effective Monitoring & Evaluation System

The recommendations are for system level, applicable in principle to many sectors, some applicable even to the entire public delivery system. The concerned departments/organizations may develop the necessary details at their level.

A successful Delivery System must adhere to the following objectives :

- **It must promote transparency**
- **It must ensure people's, particularly users' participation**
- **It must provide for social auditing**

1. Rationalize the structer and functioning of the departments in the field level as well, on the lines recommended earlier for the Secretariat level, since the same rationale (overlapping of functions, etc.) generally applies down the line in the departmental delivery system in the field. Delivery System in the field should be integrated one, for example, allied activities of the agriculture, fishery, vaterinary, etc. departments could be taken up in a coordinated manner.

2. Decentralize governance to the Divisional level and then to District level for more effective co-ordination of the field-

level delivery system of various departments, better monitoring of the quality of delivery system and more timely feedback for improvement.

3. Redesign the *Raijor Podulit Raijor Sarkar* (RPRS) programme for improving the delivery system. For this purpose, the programme will have to be oriented more towards service delivery, since the current impression is that the programme overemphasizes public grievance petition collection. RPRS should also provide for spot redressal of public grievances with arrangement for periodic redressal of grievances needing back office references, by senior officers at least at the Block headquarters level.

4. Cover urban areas under RPRS with as much emphasis as in rural areas, albeit with a different approach. Government of India have prescribed some methodology under the various Central schemes, which could be dovetailed with RPRS.

5. Pay adequate attention to urban service delivery system and urban poverty alleviation programmes, as Central assistance is available for this purpose.

6. Arrange training for the elected representatives of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as well, on the lines of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), for capacity building and proper orientation towards making ULBs vibrant institutions of urban development and effective service delivery.

7. Consider devolution of enough responsibilities and resources

to the ULBs as well, as per the provisions of the 74th amendment to the constitution.

8. Expedite devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the PRIs for the identified subjects so that rural delivery system could function as per the people's preferences.

9. Give all welfare programmes aiming at alleviation of rural poverty to the PRIs for execution.

10. Accelerate and sustain the pace of capacity building of PRIs by way of imparting training for both elected representatives and staff, deciding on the adequate staffing pattern, etc., so that PRIs have absorption capacity to take up the responsibilities of the subjects to be developed to them.

11. Avoid thrusting schemes of one department upon another department for implementation, since the other department may not be very enthusiastic about taking the additional responsibility and in the process service delivery may be affected.

12. Keep schemes of a similar nature in one department, the one most suitable for them, for the sake of better co-ordination of delivery system and efficient utilization of resources.

13. Develop and implement tailor-made training modules for all employees involved in the delivery system for eauipping them with the necessary values, mindset and skills for

effective service delivery to the user public. Enforce sets of "Dos and Don'ts" for public employees at various levels, emphasizing the basic aspects of performance and behaviour expected of all persons involved in the delivery system.

14. Build objective, achievable and practical performance indicators into the employee performance appraisal system for the key players in the delivery system.

15. Delivery System should be public demand-driven and proactive instead of governmental resource supply-driven, particularly in sectors where the role of the delivery system is to desseminate knowledge, technology, etc. while the primary activities remain in the private domain, for example, extension-based service delivery in sectors like agriculture, fishery, veterinary, etc. Here, the Extension Officers- the key players in the delivery system - would do better by working like private sector consultants to the beneficiaries, reaching out to the beneficiaries, generating demands for their services and then fulfilling those demands. Such services could be redesigned and the structure of incentives should be changed to align employee motivation and delivery system goals.

16. Reorganize service delivery organizations when the basis of their territorial jurisdictions changes for some reason, for example, the **Gaon Panchayat Samabai Samitis (GPSSs),** which are kay players for PDS in rural areas, are still based on GPs of the olden times, thereby creating difficulties in effective control over PDS by today's GPs.
17. Select sites for locating important facilities in the delivery

system, such as the **Primary Health Centres (PHCs)**, schools, marketing centers for **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**, etc., based on practical criteria of public demand, convenience, accessibility, etc., from the point of view of the actual users. The delivery system may be improved by relocating these organizations from sites that have not found favour with the user public or where there is practically no demand for service.

18. Encourage and support the emergence of private sector and NGOs as providers of needed services, based on people's preferences and efficiency criteria, for example, in healthcare, education, **IT-enabled services (ITES),** tourism, cultural affairs, sports, hospitality industry,etc., where private players are gaining popularity. In such sectors, public delivery system may play a complementary role as well as the role of the safety net provider.

19. Protect public interest and consumer's rights in service delivery through private sector and NGOs, for which suitable regulatory mechanisms must be developed and enforced in a fair, objective and transparent manner. The need is particularly inuminent in healthcare and education.

20. Consider granting functional autonomy caupled with professional management to public sector organizations with significant role in the delivery system and having potential for becoming well-managed organizations. Examples could include the medical colleges, major hospitals, some educatioanl institutions, and even some **carefully** selected

public sector undertakings (PSus).

21. Explore the scope of public-private partnerships in the delivery system. These could be of help in areas where the primary responsibility should remain with the government but the goods and services can be more efficiently produced and delivered by private sector or NGOs, particularly areas where innovative and novel approaches are needed or the government has to emerge as agents of social change, for example, total literacy campaign, health education, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, anti-drug abuse interventions, development of women and children, empowerment of the weaker sections, etc.

22. Make the delivery system at all levels responsive to emerging citizen demands. Choose the correct organizational form to fit the type and purpose of service provided, and improve the capacity of Government Agency to deliver citizen-centered services. New structures should be complemented by citizen-centrered management system and corporate culture to ensure that service improvement occurs. Service standards must reflect aspects of service that are important to citizens and must relate to citizens' expectations.

23. Categorically stipulate the roles and responsibilities of the service providers with inbuilt mechanisms for reducing cost and eliminating overlap and duplication. Public services should be business-like, generating revenue where possible, and keeping account to find out result vs. cost where services are rendered *gratis*.

24. Allocate adequate resources to meet service priorities, and strengthen the strategy formation and periodic planning process to meet the changing needs and demands of the delivery system.

Monitoring & Evaluation System

25. Put in place an effective monitoring and evaluation system dovetailed with the delivery system at all levels. This monitoring and evaluation system shall have to cover the key persons involved in the delivery system at each level, for whom a periodic, participatory **performance evaluation** system shall have to be evolved, based on objective and achievable criteria, so that accountability could be ensured, and proper feedback and appreciation/corrective action could follow.

26. Follow a **gap analysis** approach in the monitoring and evaluation system at the programme or scheme level so as to close any service gap between citizen's expectations and service delivery. For this, there should be provision for feedback to frontline staff managers and political leaders about programme efficiency and effectiveness.

27. **Periodically evaluate** each governmental agency (at least once every year; if possible, once every quarter) to see how effectively that agency is meeting it mandate. Such evaluation could be done internally or externally (through some independent organization) or both, and the report could form a part of the annual report of the government agency.

28. Use **Benchmarking** tools for measuring performance and identifying areas of success or deficiency in service delivery. These tools should be used in a fair and objective manner so as to encourage desireable practices and to facilitate change in a supportive manner.

29. Involve the stakeholders of the projects in planning the monitoring and evaluation process and reviewing the monitoring data, so s to allay their apprehensions about the monitoring process and the impact of its outcomes on their interests and to secure their active participation in the process.

30. Take help of IT **(Information Technology)** tools, including computerized databases and electronic communication systems, to collect, collate and analyse the monitoring and evaluation data in a timely and transparent manner. These will also facilitate real time data capture operations necessary for the concurrent evaluation of certain programmes and schemes.

31. Activate the **Monitoring Cell** in the CM's Secretariat (or under the Planning & Development Dept.) to monitor the important programmes and schemes of the various deartments. This Cell should be headed by a fairly senior officer, and should be adequately supported with computers and staff. All concerned deartments/ Government agencies should provide timely and authentic data and information to this Cell, and the top decision-makers in the government should regularly review its reports for the sake of taking

further necessary action. If it functions properly, this Monitoring Cell could become an effective internal watchdog for the government.

32. Create a well-networked, IT-based **Executive Information System (EIS)** as a decision support system for the top decision makers in the government, with updated and comprehensive data backup covering all the important sectors, so as to facilitate real time supervision of the delivery system at the higher levels of governance. Similar **Management Information System (MIS)** tools could also be developed at various levels down the line at the head of the department, division, district, sub-division, development block, etc.

33. Consider setting up an independent, external watchdog body on the lines of the **Centre for Good Governance** of the Andhra Pradesh Government, with eminent persons in the field of public administration, finance, economics, corporate governance, etc., as members, and with a mandate to keep an eye on the structure, process and outcomes of governance under the State Government. Such a body could take up the task of monitoring and evaluation of important state government programmes as well as monitoring the progress of reform efforts, and could offer its considered views and recommendations to the State Government on a regular and ongoing basis.

Chapter IX

Vigilance Set up for the State

ANNEXURE - XIV 12th December

Vigilance Setup for the State

The Administrative Reforms Commission examined the existing vigilance set-up of the State and after hearing the views of senior officials connected with the vigilance matters the Commission makes the following recommendations.

State Vigilance Commission

The Government Notification No. PLA/78/79 dated 30-10-81 as well as Government Resolution dated 30th September 1964 have adequately enumerated the functions of the State Vigilance Commission (One man Commission), but it appears that the Notification issued on 3rd August 2001, which is in force now does not explicitly spell out the scope and functions of the State Vigilance Commission. Therefore, Government may modify the Notification No. PLA(V)80/2001/5 of 3-8-01 and re-issue the Notification incorporating proviso mentioned below-

"with a view to strengthening the vigilance measures for prevention of corruption, the State Government have decided to set up a one man State Vigilance Commission headed by the State Vigilance Commissioner and lay down its powers and functions in succeeding paragraphs.

The powers and functions of the State Vigilance Commission will be as follow :-

The State Vigilance Commission will have jurisdiction and powers in respect of matters to which the executive power of the State

extends;

1. To cause an enquiry or investigation to be made into :

   (a) any complaint that a public servant had exercised or refraied from exercising his powers for improper or corrupt purposes;

   (b) any complaint of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or other kinds of malpractice or misdemeanor on the part of the public servant including members of the All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the State Government.

2. To take over under its control such complaints, information or cases as it may consider necessary for further action which may be either:-

(i) to ask the State Anti-Corruption Branch to register a case and investigate it. The Anti-Corruption Branch will inform the Commission of the result of the investigation and if the Anti-Corruption Branch is of the view that a prosecution should be launched.

   (a) Will forward the final report of the investigation to the Political Department through the State Vigilance Commission, if sanction for such prosecution is required under any law to be issued in the name of the Governor. Comments of the Administrative Department of the investivation report will be obtained by the Political Department. Such comments with other relevant records

will be forwarded to the Commission within 30 days of receipt of the report, who will advise whether or not prosecution should be sanctioned.

(b) if any authority other than the Governor is competent to sanction prosecution, the Anti-Corruption Branch will forward to such authority the investigation report for sanction for prosecution. If such authority does not propose to accord sanction sought for by the Anti-Corruption Branch, it will forward the case together with its view and other relevant records to the Commission for advice through the Political Department. Further, action will be taken by the authority concerned after considering the advice of the Commission, or

(ii) to ask the Anti-Corruption Branch to make an enquiry. The Anti-Corruption Branch will furnixh the report of the enquiry together with other relevant records to the Vigilance Commission who will then advise the Administrative Department as to the course of further action to be taken or

(iii) to entrust the matter for enquiry to the Administrative Department concerned. In such cases, the Appointing Authority will immediately make a preliminary enquiry to verify the allegations and will submit his report together with other relevant records to the Commission. The Commission will advise the department concerned as to the further action to be taken.

3. The Vigilance Commission will, where it considers necessary,

formulate proposals for the prevention and control of corruption and may;

(a) advise Government regarding chances in procedure and pracitce with a view to eliminating changes of corruption.

(b) the state Vigilance Commission will have authority to scrutinize and guide State Government Departments and other Agencies and organizations under the control of the State Government in the spheres of execution of works particularly with regard to proceedings for award of contracts, purchase of stores, supplies, procurement of inputs, grant of permit, license lease etc involving accrual of revenue to State Government, as well as outflow of money from the State Exchequer.

c) advise about methods/procedures for redress of public grievances;

d) call for reports, returns, statements and other information as may be necessary from all departments/ offices/ corporate State Undertakings so as to enable it to exercise general check and supervision over the vigilance and ante-corruption works in the departments/ offices/ undertakings;

e) obtain information about action taken on its recommendation.

f) submit an annual report to Government about its activities

drawing their attention to any recommendations made by it in respect of the functions enumerated above and which has not been accepted or acted upon and a copy of the report together with a memorandum explaining the reasons for non acceptance of any recommendations of the Commission will be laid by the Government before the Legislature.

4. The Vigilance Commission will formulate its own regulations for the conduct of its business.

5. The State Vigilance Commission will be attached to the Political Department but in exercise of its powers and functions it will not be subordinate to any department and will have the same measures of independence and authority as the State Public Service Commission.

6. The State Vigilance Commission may where necessary, initiate proposals for prosecuting persons who are found to have made false complaints of corruption or lack of integrity against public servants."

The Administrative Reforms Commission further recommends that–

(A) There should be fixed tenure of three years, for the State Vigilance Commissioner but not beyond the age of 65 years. Functioning of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption should be under the control and supervision of the State Vigilance Commission. There should be a competent legal and prosecution cell attached to the Directorate.

(B) Enactment of Corrupt Public Servant (Forfeiture of Property) Act should be expedited, and the Central Act, the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1968 should be implemented in the State. Submission of Annual Property Return by all the public servants should be made mandatory by amending existing law or by enactment of new law.

(C) **State Vigilance Commission** Should monitor the functioning of Chief Vigilance officers attached to different Departments.

(D) **Eligibility of State Vigilance Commissioner :**

State Vigilance Commissioner should be appointed amongst persons-

Who have been or are in All India Service holding a post not below the rank of Additional Chief Secretary of the State having knowledge and experience in the matters relating to vigilance, policy making, and administration including police administration.

(E) **Selection of State Vigilance Commissioner :**

Every appointment of in the post of State Vigilance Commissioner shall be made after obtaining recommendation of a committee consisting of -

- Chief Minister
- Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
- A sitting Judge of the High Court (to be nominated by

the Chief Justice) or the Chairman, Assam Human Rights Commission.

State Vigilance Commissioner should enjoy the status of the Chief Secretary of the State. State Vigilance Commissioner should be appointed by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal, and he should be administered the oath of office.

On ceasing to hold office, the State Vigilance Commissioner shall be ineligible for further employment to any office of profit under the State Government.

State Vigilance Commission should have a Secretary, whose rank should be Joint Secretary to the State Government or above, and other office staff.

Chief Vigilance Officers :

The Commission makes following recommendation re:selection, duties & functions of Departmental officers

(I) In each depart there should be a part time Chief Vigilance Officer who should assist the Head of Department in all vigilance matter. As the Vigilance Officer constitutes an important link between government departments/ organizations and the State Vigilance Commission, the Administrative Reforms Commission recommends that the following procedure should be laid down in the matter of appointment of Chief Vigilance Officer. : (i) The Chief Vigilance Officer should be a fairly high ranking officer in the

department not below the rank of Additional/Joint Head of Department and he should be appointed as Chief Vigilance Officer in consultation with the State Vigilance Commission.

(II) This should be a specified tenure post and Chief Vigilance Officer should not be transferred without consultation with the State Vigilance Commission.

(III) The Officer to be given the Additional charge of the post of Chief Vigilance Officer should be one who is not involved in sensitive matters like recruitments, purchase, award of contract etc.

Role and function of the Chief Vigilance Officer :

The role and functions of the Chief Vigilance Officer should be divided into two parts i.e. Preventive and Punitive.

Preventive Side : The Chief Vigilance Officer should examine in details the existing rules and procedures of the department/ organization with a view to eliminate or minimize the scope for corruption or malpractices.

He/She will identify the sensitive/corruption-prone spots in the department/organization and keep an eye on persons posted in such areas.

He/She will plan and enforce surprise as well as regular inspetion to detect the system failure and existence of corruption or malpractices, particularly at the cutting edge level.

He/She will maintain proper surveillance of officers/employees of doubtful integrity and also ensure compliance of conduct rules relating to integrity of offcers/employees like timely submission of annual property return, detection of benami transactions, employment of interested persons working in the private firms doing business with a particular department/organization etc.

Punitive Side : The Chief Vigilance Officer will ensure speedy processing of vigilance cases at all stages. For proper conduct of departmental proceeding he/she will ensure that charge sheet of and other necesary documents are carefully prepared and materials required to be forwarded to the Inquiring Officer are carefully sorted out and sent promptly and also ensure appointment of Inquiring Officer as well as Presenting Officer for expeditious disposal of departmental proceeding within the time frame prescribed under the Rules. When an officer/ employee is suspended pending departmental enquiry, the suspending authority must satisfy itself that there are apecific materials to establish prima-facie case against the delinquent person and the departmental proceedings drawn up must be completed within 180 days of the date of suspension of the person. if for reasons beyond control, the proceedings could not be completed within the specified time, the matter must be brough to the State Vigilance Commission with reasons recorded for the delay. State Vigilance Commissioner should examine the case and if he/she is not satisfied with the reason/reasons aduced, he/she would ask the concerned department to reinstate the person and to initiate penal action against the person/persons for whose negligence the matter could not be disposed of within the stipulated period.

If any vigilance case is given to an investigating agency like Anti-corruption, the Chief Vigilance Officer will render cooperation and proper assistance to such agency for expeditions completion of the investigation/enquiry.

The Chief Vigilance Officer will submit quarterly report in a prescribed format to the State Vigilance Commission with copy to the concerned Head of the Department/Organization and Administrative Department of State Government.

Directorate of Financial Inspection

On examination, the Commission found that Directorate of Financial Inspections have also been set up by the State Government with a view to ensuring strict financial discipline in the various departments as well as for effecting implementation of "The Assam Financial Inspection of Departmental Sanction and Implementation of Scheme Rules, 1982". As per the aforesaid Rules, the Director should submit his inspection reports monthly after having complete test check the schemes as referred to Rule 4(a) and finance Department shall proceed with the reports and review the action taken on them quarterly. State Vigilance Commission should have authority to ensure that provisions of the Rules are complied with properly.

Moreover, the State Vigilance Commission should have authority to utilize the services of this Directorate whenver the Commission feels necessary. For this purpose, the Directorate should be activated by providing all necessary infrastructure so that task assigned by the State Vigilance Commission could be undertaken

vigorously within stipulated time frame.

Lokayukta

In a democratic set up Lakayukta is a very important institution for safeguarding the ethical values of public administration particularly pertaining to public figures who are democratically elected to hold high offices. But the way this important Institution has been functioning in Assam since its inception, there is nothing to cheer, and there is hardly any justification to retain this set up at public cost.

But the Commission feels that for the interest of democracy, this institution should continue as a vibrant organization performing its statutory functions as enumerated in the *Assam Lokayukta and Upa-Lukayukta Act 1985,* with immediate structural and functional reforms to ensure government's accountability to the people, and to be an effective mechanism for the redressal of public grievances.

At present both the posts of Lokayukta and Upa-Lakayukta are vacant and as a result, the Lokayukta office is not functioning. Government should immediately initiate steps to appoint a Lakayukta as per provisions of the *'Assam Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta Act 1985'.* If a Chief Justice of a High Court or a Supreme Court Judge sitting or retired willing to take up the assignment is not available a Upa-Lokayukta should be appointed who can resume the duties of Lokayukta as per provisions of the aforesaid Act.

Chapter X

The areas from which Government could withdraw from direct involvement so as to focus on the core sectors of governance and what should be Government Policy for such withdrawal.

The areas from which Government could withdraw from direct involvement so as to focus on the core sectors of governance and to suggest as to what should be Government Policy for such Withdrawal.

Recommendations

The main reason for the macro-economic crisis in our country is the growth of public spending, as a result of which fiscal deficit as a proportion to GDP rose considerably. Unless these yawning gap between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure is contained, and reduction in capital expenditure is allowed to continue, there would be irreparable adverse impact on the economy. What is really readed is cut in revenue expenditure, for which a reduction in the role and scope of Government is essential. This, all INdia macro-economic scenario is applicable to our State also. In fact, in view of limited scope of mobilisation of additional resources, the impact is more severe in Assam. Moreover, recent decades have seen a shift towards a reduced role for the Government in all the countries. It has been accepted all over the world that the Government should confine itself primarily to the core functions that cannot be performed by non government initiatives. Experts in Public Administrations have suggested in this context that before undertaking any work by the Government the following pertinent questions are to be asked:

1. Does the job need to be done at all?

2. If the activity needs to be carried out, does the government have to be responsible for it?

3. Where the government needs to remain responsible for the activity, does the government have to carry out the activity by its own department or it could be outsourced?

Time has come to redefine the role of the Government in the context of the scenario described above. But on the other hand, we cannot afford to ignore the cardinal principle of economic growth that investments in primary education, health care & nutrition as well as rural infrastructure tend to enhance the productive capacity of the whole economy, boosting the incomes of all groups particularly the **Poorer Section.**

The role and relevance of Government pale into insignificance in the context of tremendous financial crisis, which Government has been undergoing. Government needs resources to carry out its functions, and when the Government is unable to generate the required quantum of resources, it will be forced to reduce its presence even in needed areas and go for kind of privatization. In fact in present context, the question is less about the role of government, but more about the mode of its functioning. Even here, whether Government should directly provide all services and if so at what cost and if not which are the services Government has to provide directly and which are the services it has to facilitate; these questions need to be viewed from the point of view of both public interest & efficiency.

It is to be admitted that Governmentis circumscribed by practical limitation rather than conditioned by social ideas. Probably in such a situation, it would be advisable for the State to get a human face, reaches out to the people, enables the community

to participate in development process, provide fro more and more social control in use of resources as well as ldgitimacy of Government, even while it does not expand in size or directly perform all activities. The ultimate success of Government in administering responsive governance depends on its capacity to provide rapid equitable development and greater participation to all its citizens in as many as walks of life as possible.

against this background, Commission is of the opinion that the broad parameters for Government's role should be :

1. The Government should tone up its regulatory role-both economic and social with scpecial focus on taxation, financial desplines, law and order and maintenance of standard and quality.
2. Government has to protect the natural resources and ensure only sustainable developments in different fields.
3. Government has to directly provide the basic human needs and services to the people who are poor and in the event of shortang of funds the poorest of poor section shoul come first.
4. Government has to create jobs rather than provide jobs, and for this, quality human resource development accompanied by a policy, facilitating economic growth would be required and careful planning can ensure pro-poor growth.
5. Government should be responsible for creation of physical infrastructure.
6. Government should protect the vulnerable and disadvantage section of the society in times of need.

Another important responsibility of the State Government is

to provide safety net to citizens particularly to disadvantaged sections as well as to place **Regulatory System** with clear-cut guidelines regarding-

(i) Standard for delivery of goods & services by both public & private sector,
(ii) Accountability, transparency of service provider,
(iii) Regular monitoring and evaluation system to ensure desired goals.

Regulation need not be always from Government side, it can be some form of self regulation through professional bodies with proper code of conduct and ethics as well as orientation to uphold social needs and need not be turf protection activities.

In the short run till such time, as the resources of the government are limited, severe rationing of the Government services is essential with only the poor getting the services free or below cost. What is required is cross subsidies and not subsidies.

The focus of attention should be more on how a Government functions rather than on what it does. With efficient and effective functioning Government can reflect popular aspirations and expand their role gradually in future.

Commission after a series of discussion with Government Officials and other stakeholders makes following recommendations :

1. Core Sector

- Government should focus on the core sectors of Governance which should include Law and Order and maintenance of Justice, Public Finance Management and Infrastructure development.

2. Health Sector

(i) Primary Care Level :

- Government should concentrate on providing free or affordable health care to the indigent and needy segment of the population with focus on primary and preventive health care programmes and eradication of widespread communicable diseases.

- The Government should utilise private sector as well as NGOs for inproving reach of heath delivery system.

(ii) Secondary & Tertiary Care Level :

- There can ba a mix of public and private initiatives in health care in secondary and tertiary segments.

- The Civil Hospitals at District and Sub-Divisional level could be partially corporatised and operated with greater autonomy. Public-Private Partnership in secondary care level could be though of for up gradation of technology in the existing civil hospitals in partnership with private sector through a time bound agenda.
- In the Tertiary care sector steps be taken for tie up with

private parties to upgrade technology at their expenses with the agreed revenue sharing model with the provision for poorer section in an economically sustainable system.

(iii) Medical Education :

- Eminent practitioners fulfilling IMC norms may be requested to enrich teaching faculty of medical colleges to take part in teaching as honorary teachers as in case of Maharastra Government.

- There should be Public-Private Partnership for establishment of medical institutions like Medical College, Dental College, Nursing College, Degree/Diploma Institutions for para medical disciplines, and also super speciality hospitals for specified disease like Cancer, Mental Health etc.

For ensuring access to quality health care services in areas or for groups that the State Government cannot adequately cover, as well as for improved health care infrastructure and facility fo r the benefit of the people of the State, particularly in rural areas, **the Commission recommends** that Public-Private Partnership in the health care sector should be tired to supplement State Government's efforts to improve the health status of all the people of Assam specially the poorer and those in greatest need. This would involve collaboration with not only private sector but also with NGOs/CBOs and other interested persons of civil society with proper tract record.

The Commission further recommends that the Policy for Public-Private Partnerships in Health Sector accepted by West Bengal Government may perhaps be considered as the model with required modifications (West Bengal Policy at Annexure I). National Health Policy 2002 also states that "in principle National Health Policy-2002 welcomes the participation of private sector in all areas of health activities - primary, secondary or tertiary."

3. Education Sector :

(i) Primary & Secondary Education

- As per amended provisions of the Constitution of India, the management and administration of education up to middle-level could be entrusted to PRIs/Urban Local Bodies for better peoples participation an better lower level supervision as well as accountability.

(ii) Higher Education

- Higher-level educational institutions could be granted functional autonomy. They could be allowed to raise funds through fees, grants etc. so that they become self-sustaining to the extent possible. To ensure access for poor to these educational institutes Government can however provide scholarships entirely based on economic criteria cum merit. Further these institutes could be allowed to accept donation/ contribution from private charitable sources.

(iii) Adult Education :

- Adult education could be entrusted to reliable NGOs.

(iv) Technical Education :

- ITIs and such other institution providing vocational training could be handed over to Industrial houses/Industrial associations for management as to link them with private employment/self employment ultimately.

4. Sectors from which Government could withdraw :

As regards other sectors the services where from Government could withdraw and which could be transferred to Co-operatives, PRIs, ULBs, NGOs/ CBOs, Autonomous Bodies and private agencies are indicated below. **Self Help Groups can also play a very significant role in this context.**

(a) Co-Operatives :

Properely organized Cooperative societies should be promoted to handle activities like–

⇒ Agriculture farming and marketing of agricultural produce in Agriculture sector.

⇒ Animal, poultry farming, marketing of Veterinary and Poultry produce Dairy farming, Town milk supply scheme and Marketing of milk produce in Veterinary and AH Sector.

⇒ Fish farming and Marketing of fish produces in Fishery sector.

⇒ **Secriculture farming and marketing of sericulture produces in Sericulture Sector.**

⇒ Marketing Handloom, handicraft, and textile products in H & T Sector

(b) PRI & Urban Local Bodies :

In order to ensure better construction and maintenance of assets it is suggested that

⇒ Minor Irrigation schemes under Irrigation Department could be handed over to PRIs, who should manage the schemes realizing users' charges on sustainable basis,

⇒ All water supply Schemes under Government sector could be handed over to PRIs and Civic body, who should realize water charges from the users.

⇒ Other than State Highways and National Highways as well as **arterial** roads other roads could be given to PRI in rural areas and to civic bodies in urban areas, for consturction and maintenance.

(c) Autonomous Bodies with professionals :

In order to promote professional sectors, it is suggested that

⇒ All cultural activities under Cultural Department could be

administered through Autonomous bodies managed by professionals.

⇒ Schemes under Sports and Youth Welfare Department could be implemented through Autonomous Sports and Youth Welfare Bodies managed by professionals.

(c) Outsourcing to Private Sector :

Following sectors could be outsourced to private sectors to take advantage of their resources, expertise in their respective field of specialization.

⇒ Survey works under Economics & Statistics Department could be outsourced.

⇒ Public transport system could be privatized ensuring functioning of public transport in interior areas and uneconomic routes.

⇒ Schemes under Tourism Department should be implemented through private entrepreneurs.

⇒ Media publicity of th eGovernment, and social marketing of Government programmees could be entrusted to private media agencies.

⇒ Manufacturing/production units and marketing organizations should be handed over to private sector.

(e) NGOs :

The NGOs could be utilized to provide training/capacity building in the following fields :

⇒ All Social Sector training could be entrusted to NGOs

⇒ Implementation of Social forestry schemes and creation of evnironment awareness could be handed over to NGOs.

⇒ Social Welfare schemes other that statutory and mandatory ones under Social welfare Department could be entrusted to NGOs

Government of India

National Rural Health Mission

The **National Rural Health Mission,** approved by the Government of India in January 2005, has been designed to realize the commitment enshrined in the National Common Minimum Programme for improved public health services. It is also the bule-print for a comprehensive re-structuring of the current strategies.

Goals :

- Provision of an accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) selected by the community in each village
- Preparation of inter-sectoral village health plans that include determinants of health like water, sanitation, nutrition etc, to be aggregated into a District Health Plan.
- Creation of Village Health Committee headed by local Panchayat representative
- Untied pool for every Sub-centre for local level action for health
- Strengthening of Community Health Centres as full-fledged referral units for assured quality hospital care
- Integration of existing vertical schemes: District Health Mission Plan supported by District Health Fund.

Supplementary Goals :

- Facilitate mulitple health insurance initiatives
- Promotion of private sector participation for public health goals
- Development of Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) and its enforcement across the sector
- Other supportive policy reforms

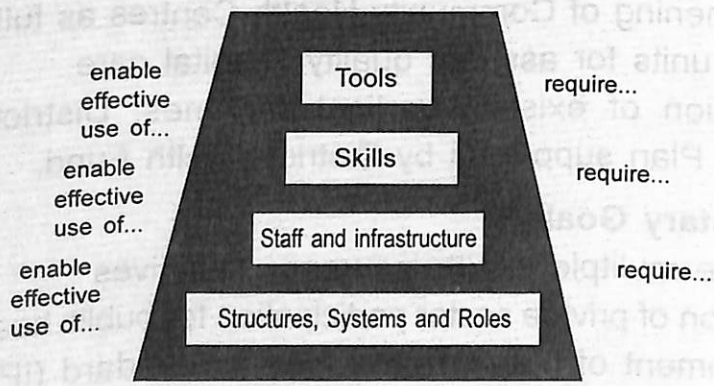
Capacity Building

in Health & Family Welfare Sector

- Most development concerned with 'capacity building' (often merely a synonym with training')
- The capacity of an organization to be efficient and effective can be built in several ways :
  - ➢ By supplying tools (eg. equipment for hospital)
  - ➢ By providing training (eg. in use of hospital equipment)
  - ➢ By expanding staff and infrastructure (eg. more medical specialists and hospital extension)
  - ➢ By reorganizing structure, re-defining roles and modernizing systems (eg. introducing hospital; I management board and upgrading information systems)

In the course of the programme, the concept of the 'capacity pyramid' has been developed; in essence, a four level hierarchy of some of the main capacity building needs; (1) tools; (2) skills; (3) staff and infrastructure; (4) systems, roles and structures. The pyramid assists in judging which inputs (and combination of inputs), in what order over time, will be most effective in terms of building capacity at national, state, district and sub-divisional levels.

Capacity Pyramid



(Extracts from Health & Family Welfare Sector Investment Programme of Government of India in Partnership with European Union)

National Rural Health Mission
(2005-2012)

Mission Document

Preamble

Recognizing the importance of Health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of our citizens, the Government of India has resolved to launch the National Rural Health Mission to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. The Mission adopts a synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian systems of medicine to facilitate health care. The Plan of Action includes increasing public expenditure on health, reducing regional imbalance in health infrastructure, pooling resources, integration of organizational structures, optimization of health manpower, decentralization and district management of health programmes, community participation and ownership of assets, induction of management and financial personnel into district health system, and operationalizing community health centers into functional hospitals meeting Indian Public Health Standards in each Block of the Country.

The Goal of the Mission is to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor, women and children.

1. State of Public Health

- Public health expenditure in India has declined from 1.3% of GDP in 1999. The Union Budgetary allocation for health is 1.3% while the State's Budgetary allocation is 5.5%

- Union Government contribution to public health expenditure is 15% while States contribution about 85%

- Vertical Health and Family Welfare Programmes have limited synergisation at operational levels.

- Lack of community ownership of public health programmes impacts levels of efficienvy, accountability and effectiveness.

- Lack of integration of sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and drinking water issues.

- There afe striking regional inequalities.

- Population Stabilization is still a challenge, especially in States with weak demographic indicators.

Curative services favour the non-poor for every Re. 1 spent on the poorest 20% population, Rs. 3 is spent on the richest quintile.

- Only 10% Indians have some from of health insurance, mostly inadequate.
- Hospitalized Indians spend on an average 58% of their total annual expenditure

- Over 40% of hospitalized Indians borrow heavily or sell assests to cover Expense

- Over 25% of Hospitalized Indians fall below poverty line because of hospital expenses

2. National Rural Health Mission - the Vision

- The National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 states, which have weak public health indicators and/ or weak infrastructure.

- These 18 States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

- The Mission is an articulation of the commitment of the Government of raise public spending on Health from 0.9% of GDP to 2-3% of GDP.

- It aims to undertake architectural correction of the health system to enable it to effectively handly increased allocations as promised under the National Common Minimum Programme and promote policies that strengthen public health management and service delivery in the country.

- It has as its key components provision of a female health activist in each village; a village health plan prepared through a local team headed by the Health & Sanitation Committee of the Panchayat; strengthening of the rural

hospital for effective curative care and made measurable and accountable to the community through Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS); and intergration of vertical Health & Family Welfare Programmes and Funds for optimal utilization of funds and infrastructure and strengthening delivery of primary healthcare.

- It seeks to revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH into the public health system.
- It aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition, and safe drinking water through a District Plan for Health.
- It seeks decentralization of programmes for district management of health.
- It seeks to address the inter-State and inter-district disparities, especially among the 18 high focus States, including unmet needs for public health infrastructure.
- It shall define time-bound goals and report publicly on their progress
- It seeks to improve access of rural people, especially poor women and children, to equitable, affordable, accountable and effective primary healthcare.

3. Goals

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

- Technical Support to National, State and District Health Missions, for public Health Management.

- Strengthening capacities for date collection, assessment and review for evidence based planning, monitoring and supervision.

- Formulation of transparent policies for deployment and career development of Human Resources for health.

- Developing capacities for preventive health care at all levels for promoting healthy life styles, reduction in consumption of tobacco and alcohol etc.

- Promoting non-profit sector particularly in under served areas.

(b) Supplementary Strategies :

- Regulation of Private Sector including the informal rural practitioners to ensure availability of quality service to citizens at reasonable cost.
- Promotion of Public Private Partnerships for achieving public health goals.

- Mainstreaming AYUSH - revitalizing local health traditions.

- Reorienting medical education to support rural health issues including regulation of Medical care and Medical Ethics.

- Effective and viable risk pooling and social health insurance to provide health security to the poor by ensuring accessible, affordable, accountable and good quality hospital care.

5. Plan of Action

Component (A) : Accredited Social Health Activists

- Every village/large habitat will have a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) - chosen by and accountable to the panchayat - to act as the interface between the community and the public health system. States to choose State specific models.

- ASHA would act as bridge between the ANM and the village and be accountable to the Panchayat.

- She will ba an honorary volunteer, receiving performance-based, compensation for promoting universal immunization, referral and escort services for RCH, construction of Household toilets, and other healthcare delivery programmes.

- She will be trained on a pedagogy of public health developed and mentored through a Standing Mentoring Group at National level incorporating best practices and implemented through active involvement of community health resource organizations.

- She will facilitate preparation and implementation of the

Village Health Plan along with Anganwadi worker, ANM, functionaries of other Departments, and Self Help Group memners, under the leadership of the Village Health Committee of the Panchayat.

- She will be promoted all over the country, with special emphasis on the 18 high focus States. The Government of iNdia will bear the cost of training, incentives and medical kits. The remaining components will be funded under Financial Envelope given to the States under the programme.

- She will be given a Drug Kit containing generic AYUSH and allopathic formulations for common ailments. The drug kit would be replenished from time to time.

- Induction training of ASHA to be of 23 days in all, spread over 12 months. On the job training would continue throughout the year.
- Prototype training meterial to be developed at National level subject to State level modifications.

- Cascade model of training proposed through Training of Trainers including contract plus distance learning model

- Training would require partnership with NGOs/ICDS Training Centres and State Health Institutes.

Component (B) : Strengthening Sub-Centres

- Each sub-centre will have an Unitied fund for local action @ Rs. 10,000 per annum. This Fund will be deposited

in a joint Bank Account of the ANM & Sarpanch and operated by the ANM, in consultation with the Village Health Committee.

- Supply of essential drugs, both allopathic and AYUSH, to the Sub-centres.

- In case of additional Outlays, Multipurpose Workers (Male)/Additional ANMs wherever needed, sanction of new Sub-centres as per 2001 population norm, and upgrading existing Sub-centres, including building for Sub-centres functioning in rented premises will be considered. COMPONENT

Component (C) : Strengthening Primary Health Centres

- Mission aims at Strengthening PHC for quality preventive, promotive, curative, supervisory and Outreach services, through :

- Adequate and regular supply of essential quality drugs and equipment (including Supply of Auto Disabled Syringes for immunization) to PHCs

- Provision of 24 hour service in 50% PHCs by addressing shortage of doctors, especially in high focus States, through mainstreaming AYUSH manpower.

- Observance of Standard treatment guidelines & protocols.

- In case of additional Outlays, intensification of ongoing

communicable disease control programmes, new programmes for control of noncommunicable diseases, upgradation of 100% PHCs for 24 hours referral service, and provision of 2nd doctor at PHC level (1 male, 1 female) would be undertaken on the basis of felt need.

Component (D) : Strengthening CHCs for First Referal Care

A key strategy of the Mission is :

- Operationalizing 3222 existing Community Health Centres (30-50 beds) as 24 Hour First Referral Units, including posting of Anaesthetists.

- Codification of new Indian Public Health Standards, setting norms for infrastructure, staff, equipment, management etc. for CHCs.

- Promotion of Stakeholder Committees (Rogi Kalyan Samitis) for hospital management.

- Developing standards of services and costs in hospital care.

- Develop, display and ensure compliance to Citizen's Charter at CHC/PHC level.

- In case of additional Outlays, creation of new Community Health Centres (30-50 beds) to meet the population norm as per Census 2001, and bearing their recurring costs for the Mission period could be considered.

Component (E) : District Health Plan

- District Health Plan would be an amalgamation of field responses through Village Health Plans, State and National priorities for Health, Water Supply, Sanitation and Nutrition.

- Health Plans would form the core unit of action proposed in areas like water supply, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, Implementing Departments would integrate into District Health Mission for monitoring.

- District becomes core unit of planning, budgeting and implementation.

- Centrally Sponsored Schemes could be rationalied/ modified accordingly in consultation with States.

- Concept of "funneling" funds to district for effective integration of programmes

- All vertical Health and Family Welfare Programmes at District and state level merge into one common "District Health Mission" at the District level and the "State Health Mission" at the state level

- Provision of Project Management Unit for all districts, through contractual engagement of MBA, Inter Charter/ Inter Cost and Data Entry Operator, for improved programme management

Component (F) : Converging Sanitation and Hygiene Under NRHM

- Total Sanitation Compaign (TSC) is presently implemented in 350 districts, and is proposed to cover all districts in 10th Plan.

- Components of TSC include IEC activities, rural sanitary marts, invididual household toilets, women sanitary complex, and School Sanitation Programme.

Similar to the DHM, the TSC is also implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
The District Health Mission would therefore guide activities of sanitation at district level, and promote joint IEC for public health, sanitation and bygiene, through Village Health & Sanitation Committee, and promote household toilets and School Sanitation Programme. ASHA would be incentivized for promoting household toilets by the Mission.

Component (G) : Strengthening Disease Control Programmes

- National Disease Control Programmes for Malaria, TB, Kala Azr, Filaria, Blindness & Iodine Deficiency and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme shall be integrated under the Mission, for improved programme delivery.

- New Initiatives would be launched for control of Non Communicable Diseases.

- Disease surveillance system at village level would be strengthened.

- Supply of generic drugs (both AYUSH & Allopathic) for common ailments at village, SC, PHC/CHC level.

- Provision of a mobile medical unit at District level for improved Outreach services.

Component (H) : Public-Private Partnership for Public Health Goals, including Regulation of Private Sector

- Since almost 75% of health services are being currently provided by the private sector, there is a need to refine regulation

- Regulation to be transparent and accountable

- Reform of regulatory bodies/creation where necessary

- District Institutional Mechanism for Mission must have representation of private sector

- Need to develop guidelines for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in health sector. Identifying areas of partnership, which are need based, thematic and geographic.

- Public sector to play the lead role in defining the framework and sustaining the partnership

- Management plan for PPP initiatives : at District/State and National levels

Component (I) : New Health Financing Mechanisms

- A Task Group to examine new health financing mechanisms, including Risk Pooling for Hospital Care as follows :

- Progressively the District Health Missions to move towards paying hospitals for services by way of reimbursement, on the principle of "money follows the patient."
- Standardization of services – outpatient, in-patient, laboratory, surgical interventions - and costs will be done periodically by a committee of experts in each state.

- A National Expert Group to monitor these standards and give suitable advice and guidance on protocols and cost comparisons.

- All existing CHCs have wage component paid on monthly basis. Other recurrent costs may be reimbursed for services rendered from District Health Fund. Over the Mission period, the CHC may move towards all costs, including wages reimbursed for services rendered.

- A district health accounting system, and an ombudsman to be created to monitor the District Health Fund Management, and take corrective action.

- Adequate technical managerial and accounting support to be provided of DHM in managing risk-pooling and health security.

- Where credible Community Based Health Insurance

Schemes (CBHI) exist/are launched, they will be encouraged as part of the Mission.

- The Central government will provide subsidies to cover a part of the premiums for the poor, and monitor the schemes.
- The IRDA will be approached to promote such CBHIs, which will be periodically evaluated for effective delivery.

Component (J) : Reorienting Health/Medical Education to Support Rural Health Issues

- While district and tertiary hospitals are necessarily located in urban centres, they form an integral part of the referral care chain serving the needs of the rural people.
- Medical and para-medical education facilities need to be created in states, based on need assessment.
- Suggestion for Commission for Excellence in Health Care (Medical Grants Commission), National Institution for Public Health Management etc.
- task group to improve guidelines/details.

6. Institutional Mechanisms

- Village Health & Sanitation Samiti (at village level consisting of Panchayat Representatives/s, ANM/MPW, Anganwadi worker, teacher, ASHA, community health volunteers

- Rogi Kalyan Samiti (or equivalent) for community management of public hospitals
- District Health Mission, under the leadership of Zila Parishad with District Health Head as Convener and all relevant departments. NGOs, private professionals etc represented on it.
- State Health Mission, Chaired by Chief Minister and co-chaired by Health Minister and with the State Health Secretary as Convener-representation of related departments, NGOs, private professionals etc
- Integration of Departments of Health and Family Welfare, at national and State level
- National Mission Steering Group Chaired by Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare with Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Ministers of Panchayat Raj, Rural Development and Human Resource Development and public Health professionals as members, to provide policy support and guidance to the Mission
- Empowered Programme Committee chaired by Secretary HFW, to be the executive Body of the Mission
- Standing Mentoring Group shall guide and oversee the implementation of ASHA initiative
- Task Groups for Selected Tasks (time-bound)

7. **Technical Support**
   - To be effective the Mission needs a strong component ot Technical Support
   - This would include reorientation into public health management
   - Reposition existing health resource institutions, like Population Research Centre (PRC), Regional Resource Centre (RRC), State Institute of Health & Family Welfare

(SIHFW)

- Involve NGOs as resource organisations
- Improved Health Information Syste,
- Support required at all levels: National, State, District and sub-district.
- Mission would require two distinct support mechanisms - Program Management Support Centre and Health Trust of India.

(A) Program Management Support Centre

- For Strengthening Management Systems-basic program management, financial systems, infrastructure maintenance, procurement & logistics systems, Monitoring & Information System (MIS), non-lapsable health pool etc.
- For Developing Manpower Systems - recruitment (induction of MBAs/CAs/MCAs), training & curriculum development (revitalization of existing institutions & partnerships with NGO & private sector. Sector institutions), motivation & performance appraisal etc.
- For Improved Governance- decentralization & empowerment of communities, induction of IT based systems like e-banking, social audit and right to information.

(B) Health Trust of India

- Proposed as a knowledge institution, to be repository of innovation-research & documentation, health information system, planning, monitoring & evaluation etc.
- For establishing Public Accountability Systems - external evaluations, community based feedback mechanisms, participation of PRIs/NGOs etc.
- For developing a Framework for pro-poor Innovations
- For reviewing Health Legislations.

- A base for encouraging experimentation and action research.
- For inter & intra Sector Networking with National and international Organizations.
- Think Tank for developing a long-term vision of the Sector & for building planning capacities of PRIs, Districts etc.

8. Role of State Governments Under NRHM

- The Mission covers the entire country. The 18 high focus States are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Go I would provide funding for key components in these 18 high focus States. Other States would fund interventions like ASHA, Programme Management Unit (PMU), and upgradation of SC/PHC/ CHC through Intergrated Financial Envelope.

- NRHM provides broad conceptual framework. States would project operational modalities in their State Action Plans, to be decided inconsultation with the Mission Steering Group.

- NRHM would prioritize funding for addressing inter-state and intradistrict disparities in terms of health infrastructure and indicators.

- States would sign Memorandum of Understanding with Government of India, indicating their commitment to increase contribution to Public Health Budget (preferable

by 10% each year), increased devolution to Panchayati Raj Institutions as per 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, and performance benchmarks for release of funds.

9. Focus on the North-Eastern States

- All 8 Nort-East States, including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, are among the States selected under the Mission, for special focus.

- Empowerment to the Mission would mean greater flexibilities for the 10% committed Outlay of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, for North East States.

- States shall be supported for creation/upgradation of health infrastructure, increased mobility, contractual engagement, and technical support under the Mission.

- Regional Resource Centre is being supported under NRHM for the North Eastern States.

- Funding would be available to address local health issues in a comprehensive manner, through State specific schemes and initiatives.

10. Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions

The Mission envisages the following roles for PRIs :

- States to indicate in their MOUs the commitment for devolution of funds, functionaries and programmes for health, to PRIs.

- The District Health Mission to be led by the Zila Parishad. The DHM will control, guide and manage all public health institutions in the district, Sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs.

- ASHAs would be selected by and be accountable to the Village Panchayat.

- The Village Health Committee of the Panchayat would prepare the Village Health Plan, and promote intersectoral integration

- Each sub-centre will have an Untied Fund for local action @ Rs. 10,000 per annum. This Fund will be deposited in a joint Bank Account of the ANM & Sarpanch and operated by the ANM, in consultation with the Village Health Committee.

- PRI involvement in Rogi Kalyan Samitis for good hospital management.

- Provision of training to members of PRIs.

- Making available health related databases to all stakeholders, including Panchayats at all levels.

11. Role of NGOs in the Mission

- Included in institutional arrangement at National, State and District levels, including Standing Mentoring Group for ASHA

- Member of Task Groups

- Provision of Training, BCC and Technical Support for ASHAs/ DHM

- Health Resource Organizations

- Service delivery for identified population groups on select themes

- For monitoring, evalution and social audit

12. Mainstreaming Ayush

- The Mission seeks to revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH infrastructure, including manpower, and drugs, to strengthen the public health system at all levels.

- AYUSH medications shall be included in the Drug Kit provided at village levels to ASHA.

- The additional supply of generic drugs for common ailments at Sub-centre/PHC/CHC levels under the Mission shall also include AYUSH formulations.

- At the CHC level, two rooms shall be provided for AYUSH practitioner and pharmacist under the Indian Public Health System (IPHS) model.

- Single doctor PHCs shall be upgraded to two doctor PHCs by mainstreaming AYUSH practitioner at that level.

13. Funding Arrangements

- The Mission is conceived as an umbrella programme subsuming the existing programmes of health and family welfare, including the RCHII, National Disease Control Programmes for Malaria, TB, Kala Azar, Filaria, Blindness & Iodine Deficiencey and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

- The Budget Head For NRHM shall be created in B.E. 2006-07 at National and State levels. Initially, the vertical health and family welfare programmes shall retain their Sub-Budget Head under the NRHM.

- The Outlay of the NRHM for 2005-06 is in the range of Rs. 6700 crores.
- The Mission evisages an additionality of 30% over existing Annual Budgetary Outlays, every year, to fulfill the mandate of the National Common Minimum Programme to raise the Outlays for Public Health from 0.9% of GDP to 203% of GDP

- The States are expected to raise their contributions to Public Health Budget by minimum 10% p.a. to support the Mission activities.

- Funds shall be released to States through SCOVA, largely in the form of Financial Envelopes, with weightage to 18 high focus States.

14. Timelines (for Major Components)

- Merger of Multiple Societies June 2005

Constitution of District/State Mission

Provision of additional generic drugs at SC/PHC/CHC level

December 2005

Operational Programme Management Units 2005-20 .3

Preparation of Village Health Plans 2006

ASHA at village level (with Drug Kit) 2005-2008

Upgrading of Rural Hospitals 2005-2007

Operationalizing District Planning 2005-2007

Mobile Medical Unit at district level 2005-2008

15. Outcomes

(a) National Level :

Infant Mortality Rate reduced to 30/1000 live births

Maternal Mortality Ratio reduced to 100/100,000

Total Fertility Rate reduced to 2.1

Malaria mortality reduction rate - 50% upto 2010, additional 10% by 2012

Kala Azar mortailty recudtion rate: 100% by 2010 and sustaining elimination until 2012

Filaria/Microfilaria reduction rate: 70% by 2010, 80% by 2012 and elimination by 2015.

Dengue mortality reduction rate : 50% by 2010 and sustaining at that level unitl 2012

Japanese Encephalitis mortality reduction rate : 50% by 2010 and sustaining at that level until 2012

Cataract Operation : increasing to 46 lakhs per year until 2012.

Leprosy prevalence rate : reduce from 1.8/10,000 in 2005 to less than 1/10,000 thereafter

Tuberculosis DOTS services: Maintain 85% cure rate through entire Mission period.

Upgrading Community Health Centers to Indian Public Health Standards

Increase utilization of First Referral Units from less that 20% to 75%

Engaging 250,000 female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in 10 States.

(b) Community Level :

Availability of trained community level worker at village level, with a drug kit for generic ailments

Health Day at Anganwadi level on fixed day/month for provision of immunization, ante/post natal checkup and services related to mother & child healthcare, including nutrition.

- Availability of generic drugs for common ailments at Sub-centre and hospital level

- Good hospital care through assured availability of doctors, drugs and quality services at PHC/CHC level

- Improved access to Universal Immunization through induction of Auto Disabled Syringes, alternate vaccine delivery and improved mobilization services under the programme
- Imporved facilities for institutional delivery through provision of referal, transport, escort and improved hospital care subsidized under the Janani Suraksha Yojona (JSY) for the Below Poverty Line families

- Availability of assured healthcare at reduced financial risk through pilots of Community Health Insurance under the Mission
- Provision of household toilets
- Improved Outreach services through mobile medical unit at districtlevel

16. Monitoring and Evaluation

Health MIS to be developed upto CHC level, and web-enabled for citizen scrutiny

- Sub-centres to report on performance to Panchayats, Hospitals to Rogi Kalyan Samitis and District Health Mission to Zila Parishad
- The District Health Mission to monitor compliance to Citizen's Charter at CHC level
- Annual District Reports on People's Health (to be prepared by Govt/NGO collaboration)
- State and National Reports on people's Health to be tabled in Assemblies, Parliament
- External evaluation/social audit through professional bodies/NGOs
- Mid Course review and appropriate correction

Strengthening of Public Institutions for Health Delivery

Introduction

The Rural Health Care System forms an integral part of the National Health Care System. Provision of Primary Health Care is the foundation of the rural health care system. For developing vast public health infrastructure and human resources of the country, accelerating the socio-economic development and attaining improved quality of life, the Primary health care is accepted as one of the main instrument of action. Primary health care is the essential health care made universally available and accessible to indivicuals and acceptable to them through their ful participation and at a cost the community and the country can afford.

Review of existing Public healh Infrastructure :

The primary Health Care structure in the country has been established as per the following norms.

Centre	Population Norms	
	Pain areas	Hilly/Tribal areas
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health	1,20,000	80,000

Sub-Centre

Sub Centre is the first peripheral contact point between

community and health care delivery system. A Sub Centre is Manned by one Female Health Worker (ANM) and one Male Health Worker (MPW). One Lady Health Visitor (LHV) for six sub-centres is provided for supervision at the PHC level. Department of Family Welfare is providing 100% central assistance to all the sub-centres in the country since April 2002 in the form of :

- Salary
- Rent @ Rs. 3000 per annum
- Contingency @Rs. 3200 per annum
- Drugs and equipment kits.

Currently there are 142655 sub-centres in the country.

Primary Health Centre (PHC)

PHC is the first contact point between village community and the Medical Officer. Manned by a Medical Officer and 14 other staff, it acts as a referral unit for 6 Sub-Centres and has 4-6 beds for patients. It performs curative, preventive, promotive and family welfare services. These are established and maintained by the State Governments. Cur rently there are 23109 Primary Health Centres in the country.

Community Health Centres (CHCs0

CHCs are establixhed and maintained by the State Governments. Manned by **four specialists** i.e. Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologist and pediatrician and supported by 21 paramedical and other staff, a CHC has **30 indoor beds** with one OT, X-ray

facility, a labour room and laboratory facility. It serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs. Currently there are 3222 Community Health Centres in the country.

Situational Analysis and Recommendations :

Adequacy of Coverage :

All public health services depend on the presence of adequate basic infrastructure. The Primary Health care services in rural areas in the country are provided through a network of health facilities. Although vast network of this infrastructure looks impressive, accessibility, availability of manpower and quality of services, and their utilization have been major issues in the Public health care delivery system. Adequancy of coverage is an important issue. The number of facilities is not adequate when we consider the current population. New centers need to be established in order to cover the entire population of the country.

These requirements have been estimated based on the population as per the 2001 census ignoring the excess in some of the States.

	Requirement (Numbers)	Existing (Numbers)	Shortfall (Numbers)
Sub Centre	158792	142655	21983
PHC	26022	23109	4436
CHC*	6491	3222	3332

Physical Infrastructure :

1. Strengthening of the Physical Infrastructure of the existing facilities :

(a) Buildings :

- Only 50% of the sub-centres, 84% PHC and 86% CHCs are in Government buildings. The rest are either in rented buildings or in rent free Panchayat/Voluntary society buildings. It has been observed that the quality of work suffers if the facility in rural areas is located in the rented building as the space is inadequate.
- Adequate residential facility for the essential staff at these centres is also problem.
- Electricity, water supply system and telephone facilities, referral transport, furniture etc. are also not optimal.

Nearly 60,000 Sub-centres, 1700 PHCs and 320 CHCs currently functioning in rented buildings need buildings of their own, Applying the above yard sticks, the cost of construction of the buildings for these existing Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs will be approximately Rs. 3000 crores, 612 crores and 320 crores respectively (a total of Rs. 3932 crores).

(b) Repair and maintanance.

Repair and maintenance of the centres having their own builcings and ensuring 24 hours water supply and eclectricity will require a lumpsum amount of approximately Rs. 2333 crores.

Financial Implications for strengthening the existing Rural Health Care Infrastructure

Financial Implications for strengthening the existing Rural Health Care Infrastructure.				
	Existing (Number	Per Unit Fund proposed for strengthening a centre (under RCH-II) (in Rs.)	United Fund proposendunder NRHM (in Rs.) (Recurring)	Total Financial Implication for stregthening (figures in Rs. Crores)
Sub Centre	142655	50000	10000	855.93
PHC	23109	500000		1155.45
CHC	3222	1000000		322.20
		Grand Total		**2333.58**

c) **New Facilities :** New centres need to be established in order to cover the entire population of the country as has been discussed before.

Financial Implications for establishing new centres :
The financial implications of setting up of a new Sub-centre along with the ANM's residence is approximately Rs. 5 Lakhs (Floor area of 73.5 sq. meter @ 7000/sq.m). The recurring cost is about Rs. 1.5 lakhs (Without the salary of the Male worker). The allocation for funds for Sub-Centres during 10th plain is 9663 crores. Salary of Male Health Worker is borne by the State Government. Capital cost of one PHC is about Rs. 36 lakhs and recurring cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. Capital cost of one CHC is about Rs. 1 Crore with a recurring cost of about 40 lakhs. (The estimated cost is only indicative).

Capital Cost :

Health Facility	Financial Implications for new Centre
Subcentre	Rs. 1099.15 crore
Primary Health Centre	Rs. 1596.96 crore
Community Health Centre	Rs. 3332.00 crore

Recurring expendinture per annum

	Requirement (Number)	Existing (Number)	Shortfall (Number)	Per Unit Recurring cost (in Rs.)	Total Recuring Cost per annum (in Rs. Crores)
Sub Centre	158792	142655	21983	150000	329.75
PHC	26022	23109	4436	1900000	842.84
CHC*	6491	3222	3332	4000000	1332.80
Grand Total					**2505.39**

Note : Recurring cost for a Sub Centre is without the salary of Health Worker Male

* The number of CHCs shown above has been calculated on the basis of existing population norm of 120000 for plain areas and 80000 for tribal and hilly areas. If a norm of one CHC per 100000 population is taken, the number of CHCs required will be 7417 and the shortfall is 4195.

(The funding for the construction of new PHCs and CHCs is the responsibility of the State Governments).

Thus a total capital cost of about Rs. 12,000 crores will be required for establishing new Centres in order to improve the coverage as per 2001 census population and strengthening of the hpysical infrastructure of already existing Centres.

II. Manpower

At the Sub-Centre and PHC level, the vacancy position of ANMs is approximately 5% Taking in to consideration the new and the existing Sub-Centres and PHCs, there is a need of 1,65,764 ANMs. Presently 1,38,906 are in position.

Nearly 50% of the existing Sub-centres donot have a Male Health Worker. This is because the State Governments do not sanction the post of the Male Health Worker as the State bears the cost of the salary of the Male Health Worker. There has been a demand that like ANM and LHV, the salary of the Male health worker also should be paid by the Government of India. The National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended for funding of the 50% of male health workers. However, the states demand funding of salary of all the male health workers (100%). If, so the additional cost to Government of India will be Rs. 2000 Crores annually.

Recommendations:

Subcentre :

- The Government of India may consider funding of all the male health workers.

- Under NRHM, the ANM will have the support of the 4-5 ASHA and the AWWs. Hence, instead of a male worker, flexibility may be given to the states to either opt for male health workder of additional ANMs.
- Strengthening of management and supervisory assistance at the CHC/FRU level is recommended as this is needed for efficient functioning of national Health Programmes and ASHA.

Primary Health Centre :

- Although the numbers of doctors sanctioned are more than requirement, currently about 700 PHCs are without a doctor because of maldistribution, improper transfer policy of the State Government, political interference, lack of basic amenities and incentives for working in rural/difficult areas. At the PHC level-ensuring availability of services of doctors in the PHCs especially in difficult areas is a major problem.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is having a plan to make all the PHCs "24 hour functioning PHCs" in a phased manner. In view of this there would be a need for 2 doctors at the PHCs (Guidelines for Operationalizing a 24 hours functioning PHC for service delivery is in final stage). The number of doctors required, therefore would be 52,044. Currently there are 21974 Doctors available at PHCs. With the existing number of Medical Colleges and the annual turnover of MBBS Doctors, mainstreaming of AYUSH physicians, and with appropriate recruitment, posting and transfer policy, this requirement can be met.

(To improve availability of doctors at the PHC level, various options have been explored which have been discussed in a separate paper.)

Community Health Centre :

- At the CHC level non availability of specialists at these centres, lack of anesthetists, improper manpower and transfer policy, non-existence of a specialist cadre in many states, lack of basic amenities, quality control, lack of referral policy/support, involvement of Private sectors and professional associations, contractual appointments etc are the major issues. Indoor facilities provided are not used to the desired level. There is a shortfall of 1074 O&G specialists, 1121 Surgeons, 1607 Pediatricians and 1457 Physicians even in the currently functioning CHCs. This requirement will increase if new centres are established as per the estimate. Service of anaesthetists is not available at present in CHCs, which seriously hamper the functioning of the surgical and OBG specialists. Provision of the services of Anesthetists is a daunitng task. Various suggestions have been put forth for strengthening of CHCs which ae discussed in a separate paper.

- To strengthen the mansgement and supervision at the CHC level, it is recommended to have a Programme Manager with public health back ground, who can supervise and coordinate all Public Health activities including the National Health Programmes and ASHAs. A Public health Nurse (PHN), one Nurse-Midwife are also recommended for round

the clock supportive services and supervision of ASHA. Therefore, 6491... Programme Managers, 6491 PHN and 6491 Nurse will be required.

The Major task is to make these centres fully functional and grade them as per set standards (Indian Public Health standards are being worked out and dealth with, in another paper).

III. Equipments, Drugs and other supplies :-

A list of essential drugs, equipments and other supplies have been prepared. However, the states/ districts may be given the flexibility to have their own list of essential drugs. The list of the Ayurvedic drugs currently supplied through the Department of Family Welfare is given in another document. (Mainstreaming of AYUSH). The logistics aspect of these supplies needs consideration.

Recommendations :

- Currently the drugs and equipment kits are centrally procured and supplied. Decentralization of the procurement process and supplies should be given priority.
- Some of the States have established effective functional systems to take care of the logistic aspects such as Tamilnadu Medical supplies Corporation. These may be adopted by the states after appropriate modifications to suit their needs.
- Procurement process and supplies will be decided in consultation with the State Governments. The District

Rural Health Mission should be given the choice of taking a decision on this.

- A flexi-fund of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum for meeting the cost of drugs and other supplies during epidemics/natural disasters may be provided at the district level.

IV. Training

NRHM envisages an accountable system for delivery of quality services. For quality services, the skill of the health personnel needs to be improved. The attitudinal changes in the health personnel to be responsive to the health needs of the community will require orientation of health personnel. In this context, the induction training, in-service skill development training, and management training of the health personnel are being planned in RCH-Phase-II. The training load of various categories for personnel is as follows :

1. Training of ASHA- Minimum 2.5 Lakhs

Orientation and Skill Development Training for ANMs-158702

II. Orientation and Skill Development Training for Male Health Worker - 158792 (in case states opt for additional ANMs then the number will change)

III. Orientation and Skill Developmet Training for LHVs/ Female Health Supervisor- 26022

IV. Orientation and Skill Development Training for Health Assistat (Male) - 26022

V. Orientation and Skill Development Training for Medical Officers at PHCs - 52044 (for the proposed two doctor

PHCs) to make them 24 hours functional.

Recommendations :

- Currently the admission capacity in the existing ANM training schools is about 13000 every year. Every year about 7000 ANMs come out of the training schools (the training course being for a duration of 1 and half years). There are 336 ANM Training Schools with an admission capacity of approximately 13000 and 42 promotional Schools.
- To meet the requirement of about 22000 more ANMs for the proposed new Sub-Centres, it may be considered to open new ANM Training Schools particularly in the underserved areas.

Other Recommendations :

- Public Health should receive greater attention. In order to achieve this, a separate Public Health Cadre is being recommended.
- Primary Health care, which is currently being funded predominantly by the State government (85%) should be funded fully by the Central Government after ensuring that the funds are utilized by the States for the purpose intended.
- Support facilities like transport, electricity, telephone, potable water, etc. will have to be ensured in all the centres of utilization is to be improved. Computerisation should be encouraged in CHCs.
- Interesectoral coordination at all levels is to be strengthened like water supply and sanitation, nutrition and other health determinants.

Draft Policy for Public Private Partmerships in the Health Sector

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Section B Scope of Public Private Partnerships in west Bengal

Section C The New Paradigm

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Section E Specific Areas for PPP in West Bengal

Section F Guiding Principles

Abbreviations

AP	Andhra Pradesh
BOO	Build Own Operate
BOOT	Build Own Operate Transfer
BOT	Build Own Transfer
BPHC	Block Primary Health Center
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
DoHFW	Department of Health and Family Welfare
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoWB	Government of West Bengal
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
UP	Uttar Pradesh

Draft Policy for Public Private Partmerships in the Health Sector

Government of West Bengal (GoWB) ins committed to the concept that health of the people is safest in the hands of community itself. With this policy commitment and in the backgroung of severe resource constarints of public sector health systems and simultaneous growth of private sector coupled with very low coverage of health insurance and almost no-existent social health insurance systems, the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW), GoWB have been encouraging establishment of public private partnerships during last three years. This would involve collaboration with not only private sector but also with NGOs/CBOs and other interested persons of civil society.

The National Health Policy 2002 also states that "In principle, this Policy welcomes the participation of the private sector in al areas of health activities - primary, secondary or tertiary".

This Public Private Partnership Policy document outlines various ways in which the diverse segments of the private sector can be engaged with the government for achievement of desired health outcomes.

A. Background

Trends of the last 10-11 years' demonstrate decline in government spending in the health sector in terms of percentage of the total budget allocations as well as a percentage of the GDP. The

public health investment in the country over the years has been comparatively low and as a percentage of GDP has declined from 1.3 percent in 1990 to 0.9 percent in 1999 among the lowest in the world. In contrast India records a high private health spending, which is amongst the highest in the world. Between 75-90 percent of public health spending is made by India's states.

The bulk of public spending on primary health care is thinly spread and thus not fully effective. Referral linkages to secondary care are deficient. State governments do not have the necessary funds to invest in infrastructure deveopment of secondary or tertiary level hospitals. Even if states have made investments in health infrastructure through externally aided projects, such improved facilities also tend to run down rapidly in the absence of adequately funded maintenance systems and problems relating to management systems.

Public awareness of and expectations from health services provided by the government are rising rapidly making the management of public health systems and programmes more challenging that it was earlier. The private sector is expanding but issues like quality assurance and pricing mechanisms are yet to be adequately addressed.

There is now substantial evidence that despite massive investment by the state governments on health care the users of services are still spending huge amount either directly or indirectly to avail the services. A study on the basis of National Sample Survey (NSS-52nd Round) Data showed that estimated

private per capita spending on health services at private and public facilities in West Bengal was Rs. 90/- in 1995-96, which was slightly lower than that of the national average of Rs.30/- The same study also revealed that about 80% of out of pocket expenditure went to private facilities.

The private sector accounts for most ambulatory curative care services in India, and this is true in the case of West Bengal as well. Although the poor still largely depend on the public sector for the majority of their hospital care needs, the private sector provides a bulk of outpatient care for those below the poverty line, much of which is of low quality and provided by the untrained practitioners.

The National Health Policy 2002 states "since 1983 the country has been seeing increase in mortality through 'life-style' disease – diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular diseases. The increase in the expectancy has increased the requirement for geriatric care. Similarly, the increasing burden of trauma cases is also a significant public health problem". There are little or no sources with the government to invest in facilities to take care of the increasing burden of these emerging disease. It is estimated that in the next ten years the cost of caring diabetic patients alone would be crippling for health sector financing.

State governments would be hard pressed to maintain allocations/ spending on healthcare while dealing with increasing pressure to enhance public investment in this sector. Most multi/bi-lateral donor organizations do not wish to invest in tertiary medical care services provided by the Government of India.

In the next 10 years it is envisaged that average spending on health care delivery will almost double-from Rs. 86,000 crore in 2000-2001 to over Rs. 2000,000 crore in real terms by 2012 Largest component of health care spending is from the private sector and by 2012 it is expected to rise from the current level of Rs. 69,000 crore to Rs. 156,000 crore. In addition public spending could double from current Rs. 17,000 crore if the government reaches its target spending level of 2% of GD, up from 0.9% today. [Data source *Healthcare in India : The Road Ahead*, A Report by CII- Mckinsey & Company]

India has 1.5 beds per 1000 people, while middle income countries such as China, Brazil, Thailand and Korea have an average of 4.3 beds. As compared to middle and high-income countries where registered physicians are 1.8 per 1000 people, in India wer have 1.2 (of which only 0.5 are registered allopath). This necessitates significant improvement of infrastructure. Across the country approximately 750,000 additional beds will need to be addes to the exiting base of 1.5 million beds. Additional 520,000 physicians will be required over and above the numbers that will be added through existing medical colleges, to reach a ration of one allopathic practitioner per 1000 people. It is estimated that creating this capacity will require Rs. 100,000 crore to Rs. 140,000 crore of investment over the next 10 years. After factoring in the expected capital investment by government and multilateral agencies during this period, it is estimated that almost 80% of this amount will need to come from the private sector. [Data source : *Healthcare in India : The Road Ahead.* A Report by CII - Mckinsey & Company'

In this background the role and importance of other stakeholders in health sector, apart from Government can be easily appreciated.

Public-Private partnerships in health sector can supplement the government's efforts in several ways enumerated below :

- By ensuring access to services in regions or for groups that the government cannot adequately cover
- Increased number of people receiving health service
- Conservation of scarce public resources and their targeting for the poor
- Source of revenue for the private and public sector partners
- Ensuring regular supply of medicines, etc.
- Improved infrastructure and facilities
- Easing the pressure on the public sector

B. Scope of Public Private Partnerships in West Bengal

The Government has a very open mind in so far as selection of partners and design of partnerships are concerned. However, the information given below in this paragraph will give some idea about the range and scope of such collaborations.

B1. Public-private partnerships already in place

a. Diagnostics

i. CT Scan establixhed in 7 medical college hospitals.

ii. MRI installed in one medical college hospital.

iii. Agreements signed for diagnostic facilities in 19 Rural Hospitals for X-ray, USG and selected pathological examinations.

b. NGO partnerships in AIDS Prevention & Control Programme undertaken by West Bengal State AIDS Prevention & Control Society.

i. Partnership with NGOs for implementation of 43 Targeted Interventions for highly vulnerable groups such as Female Sex Workers, Males having sex with Males, Injecting Drug Users and Bridge Population Groups such as truckers, migrant labours, street uncovered zones of service delivery.

ii. Partnerships with NGOs for running 23 voluntary and Confidential Counseling and Testing Centres.

iii. Partnerships with NGOs and CBOs for running 10 different centres in various hospitals under the prevention of parent to child transmission Project.

iv. Partnership with 3 NGOs for providing care and support services for people living with HIV/AIDS.

B2 Public-Private Partnerships Proposals under Examination

a. Establishment of a private medical college
b. Establishment of a dental college
c. Dialysis units in tertiary level hospitals
d. Three mechanized laundry units for hospitals in Kalkata
e. Establishment of a chamber hospital
f. Sale of fair priced quality drugs, contraceptives,

consumables, etc. through socially franchised private shops to be set up in BPHCs/ Rural Hospitals. For cost effective procurement and managing supply chain, a special purpose vehicle in form of a Joint Venture Company is proposed to be set up.

g. Outsourcing the management of selected non functioning primary health centres.

h. Emergency transport network. Management of vehicles for emergency transport in BPHCs and PHCs through NGOs/CBOs/ Trusts, etc.

B3 Public-Private partnership initiatives envisaged under Reproductive and Child Health Programme II

i. The current social marketing schemes as envisioned by GOI is to be expanded and diversified and new social franchising initiatives will be developed.

ii. Current contracting in approaches of both Health and Non-health professionals will be developed and expanded.

iii. Current contracting out approaches (for clinical services, non clinical services and BCC management and ancillary functions) will further be developed and expanded.

5. For maternal and neonatal mortality reduction, improved antenatal care, increased coverage supervised deliveries, and improved postnatal care are essential. First referral units need to play a critical role by providing 24-hour access to emergency obstetric care services.

6. The challenge shall be attempted to be addressed from several points of view; in secondary care, further improving performance of public facilities, and making a better use of the growing capacity of private facilities, in primary care, strengthening the coverage/quality of public providers (mainly ANMs and PhC staff, but also including nutritional programs such as ICDS), engaging formal and informal non-government providers (which account for more than 80 percent of first-contact services), experimenting innovative delivery systems characterized by outreach activities, team-work, grater community participation and new accountability mechanisms based on results.

7. The Government appreciates and realizes the fact that attainment of many of the goals adopted by the DoHFW cannot be done without involvement of the private sector and that shall certainly lead to improved health services, huilding on the experience being accumulated in the national TB and other programs (such as IPP-VIII), and on the other initiatives more recently initiated by the Department.

8. The market share of the private sector in both and urban areas and for both inpatients and even more outpatients is large and increasing. For ambulatory care, the first healthcare provider consulted, especially by the poor, is most frequently a Rural Medical Practitioner/traditional healers/quacks, etc.

Qualified private providers are also important, especially for those with higher incomes but also for the poor in some more developed areas. In some locations and for specific services NGOs are the most important providers.

9. However, quality of treatment and care in the private sector and process of over-medicalization of treatment are serious issues, which shall be addressed by the Government, particularly quality of care provided by not-fully qualified providers. There care sveral types of not-fully qualified providers, including practitioners of traditional forms of medicine who also administer allopathic treatment, faith healers, assistant pharmacists and drug sellers, etc. The anecdotal evidence available suggests that informal providers continue to practice irrational medicine, and can endanger their patients health by unnecessary and often unsanitary treatments, such as harmful injections, and over-prescription or under-prescription of antibiotics. For qualified providers, anecdotal evidence indicates that; a) their services are too costly and not accessible to be well beyond poor people's ability to pay; b) they tend to over-prescibe and provide unnecessary treatment, particularly to better-off patients (supply-induced demand)
10. The private sector has enormous unexploited potential to help deliver information and services that would address the priority health goals, but in order to exploit such potential a completely new approach of engagement shall be adopted by the Government.
11. Some priority areas for PPP have already been identified which are either under implementation of examination. These have already been indicated in Section C under the hading

"Scope of PPP". However, the list given there is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

12. Another area where the private sector could play a potentially important role is in improving maternal health; both by providing atenatal and postnatal care services, as well by contributing to step up coverage of emergency obstetric care services. For the latter, Secondary care facilities both in the public and private sector shall play a critical role.

13. Although it is common to see the provision of supervised deliveries as the responsibility of the state, this need not be the case. West Bengal shall look at all the options for supervised delivery including deliveries performed in private sector.

14. Finally, for other secondary care and tertiary services, whose impact on priority health outcomes in more limited, a much increased emphasis on private sector investment in hospitals will be given to help the Goernment to create fiscal space for reallocation of funds to activities in support essential services. This will also help create bed space for the poor in public hospitals. it shall be ensured that agreements between government and private sector in tertiary care result in net savings for government, and not additional expenditure, so that more resources can be devoted to essential public health and primary care services.

15. A gradual and planned increase in involvement of the private sector in provision of hospital beds by setting up more private nursing homers and hospitals, together with greater autonomy and strengthening of the current system of user fees at public hospitals shall be attempted. In order to achieve the above, the GoBW shall develop an institutional framework

for enhancing the quality of care in the private sector, which would include licensing, an accreditation system, and a continuous programme of quality monitoring and evaluation. The may require setting up of an Independent Board/ Authority in place in due course.

D. Some Partnership Models

The Department of Health and family Welfare (DoHFW), GoWB would adopt measure to translate the policy framework into operational strategies. It has been the international experience that following types of public private partnership models can be established for different areas, objectives and situations. DoHFW, GoWB would also adopt suitable models on case to case basis.

Model 1 : Build, Operate and Transfer

Build, Operate and Transfer Model is usually preferred for projects involving large size and long duration lease (usually 25 to 30 years). In this option the private sector will bring in the required capital investment, build and operate the facility as per the specified outputs of DoHFW, GoWB. At the end of the lease period, the facility will be handed over the the DoHFW, GoWB.

Salient Features :

a. Contractor (usually a consortium of private partners) provides a running facility.
b. DoHFW, GoWB will specify clear outputs
c. Payments by DoHFW, GoWB will be linked to and will be proportionate to achievement of outputs tye the private sector parter.

d. Balance of risk will get transferred to the private partner - optimal risk sharing
e. Usually of a long term duration (25 – 30 years)
f. Needs good and efficient monitoring system, which is not easy to setup.
g. Control over the facility will be retained by the DoHFW, GoWB.
h. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be created by the private sector partner for implementation of the particular project. The SPV could be a separate company or a legal entity, which comes into existence exclusively for the purpose of that particular initiative and the life of such entity will be co-terminus with the life of the project under consideration.

Cretical Success Factors	Features 'c', 'd' and 'g'
Advantages	Features 'c', 'd' and 'g'
Limitations	Features 'e' and 'f'

Model 2 Joint Venture Company

Joint Venture, as a model for private sector participation, entails both the DoHFW, GoWB and the private sector partner bringing in equity capital, which need not necessary be in monetary terms for the DoHFW, GoWB. DoHFW, GoWB will enjoy a proportionate share in the equity in the company for the opportunity, space, market, authorization, goodwill, etc. that it will provide to the private sector for operating a particular service or a set of services.

Salient Features :

a. Both DoHFW, GoWB and private sector partner will bring in some value, which is tangible in nature and could be quantified for determining allocation of percentage shares in the company.

b. Risks will be shared by both the partners, but here the stake as compared to Model 1 is limited because there is no long term commitment as in the BOT (Model 1).

c. Returns, in form of cash or services/goods (non cash), are shared between both the partners proportionate to the equity allocation

d. Simple to set up

e. Government's involvement in the governing board slows down the progress

f. Usually it is difficult to monitor "benefits in kind"

g. Government may not have expertise in the relevant area

Critical Sucdess Factors	Clarity of roles of the partners Good monitoring system Clearly laid out exit policy
Advantages	Features 'a'
Limitations	Features 'f' and 'g'

Model 3 Buying a Product/Service

Buying of a product or service will be usually preferred by the DoHFW, GoWB to meet gaps/demands in services for a short

period of time. This option might not always be a cost effective solution and therefore will be a short-term solution to the need. usually products purchased are in form of specialized services, like conduction of lithotripsy, dialysis etc.

Salient Features :

a. Simplest of all forms
b. Outputs are easy to measure
c. Prices are determined in advance
d. Better clarity of transations
e. Easy to control
f. No long term commitment
g. No long term risk involved
h. Low risk for both the partners

Critical Success Factors	Clear definition of outputs Good contracting experience with legal know how
Advantages	No legal entity required to deliver Can help in managing short term sudeen increase in demand of a particular service
Limitations	Could in certain circumstances be costly

Model 4 Outsourcing

Outsourcing, as a model, is similar to "Buying a Product" except that unlike the later the former covers the entire service package

for a particular area, like the complete diagnostic set up could be outsourced by the DoHFW, GoWB to a private partner to provide all diagnostic tests that the DoHFW, GoWB wants.

a. Simplest of all forms
b. Outputs are easy to measure
c. Prices are determined in advance
d. Better clarity of transactions
e. Easy to control
f. Commitment depends on the type and length of the contract
g. No long term risk involved
h. Low risk for both the partners

Critical Success Factors	Clear definition or outputs Good contracting experience with legal know how
Advantages	No legal entity required to deliver can help in managing short term suden increase in demand of a particular service
Limitations	

Model 5 Social Marketing and Franchising

The DoHFW, GoWB will work closely with the private sector/ NGOs to use their extensive marketing and distribution

capability to promote social services/ products to meet community needs through a combination of social marketing and social franchising approaches.

Salient Features :

a. Inbuilt strategies for financial sustainability

b. Improved access to health care

c. Increased efficiency, coverage and utilization of services

d. Standardized quality and uniformity of delivery

e. Objectives and performance criteria are carefully defined and monitored

f. Effective decentralized implementation systmes are institutionalized

g. Encourages healthy competition in delivery of services

h. Standard Operation procedures (SOP) are put in place and implementation team is well trained on the SOP.

Critical Success Factors	Feature 'a', 'e', 'f' and 'h'
Advantages	Feature 'b', 'c' 'd', 'g'
Challenges	Setting up of effective service delivery managementsystems and procedures. Setting up mechanisms of total quality management and continuous quality improvement.

Model 6 working with Civil Society

The Govenment is committed to the concept that health of the community is safest in the hands of the community. The Government's role is to empower the communities and work with them for service delivery in some identigied areas.

Salient Features :

a. Clear identification and documentation of areas/schemes where Civil Society could be involved.

b. Schemes to be easily available and accessible

c. Clear guidelines for pre-grant appraisal to be developed and guidelines to form a part of the sceheme.

d. Strategies to be developed for institutional strengthening of NGOs including developing governance and management systems

The Department of Health and Family selfare, GoWB will invite NGOs to partner in the following areas :

i. Behavioural change communication initiatives focusing on improved household practices especially child bearing and raring, small family norm, increasing age at marriage of girls, improving health seeking behaviour, promoting higher utilization of government healthcare facilities.

ii. Addvocacy support initiatives aimed at promoting partnerships with the community and community based organizations such as self help groups, youth clubs, mahila mandals, village panchayats, village health committees etc.

iii. Responsibility for provision of specific support services such as emergency transportation, sanitation and

maintenance of public hospitals as well as the running of diagnostic facilities.

iv. NGOs would also be considered for taking responsibility of managing operations of selected PHCs and Sub-Centres with the involvement of local doctor/nurses.

v. NGOs would be invited to set-up an operate medical and para-medical educational institutions in the State.

Some illustrations of the areas in which PPPs can be implemented are :

- Outsourcing no-clinical (cleaning, catering, building maintenance including asset management) support services
- Buying in/outsourcing clinical support services (such as diagnostic services)
- Buying in/ outsourcing specialized clinical services (such as dialysis) or routine procedures
- Private management of a public hospital
- Private financing, construction and leaseback of a new public hospital (BOO)
- Private financing, construction and operation of a new public hospital (BOOT)
- Authorizing patients from the OPD of a government hospital to a private facility at fixed predetermined price.

E. Specific Areas for PPP in West Bengal

Within the overall framework of different models indicated in Section E above the following specific areas can be

considered both by the Government as well as private partners for PPPs.

i. **Tertiary & Secondary Level**

E.1.1 Outsourcing support services such as diagnostic and pharmacy services in government hospitals of West Bengal to specialized private partners meeting prescribed quality standards.

E.1.2 Government hospitals in West Bengal partnering with private hospitals for provision of specialized medical services to patients referred by the government hospitals.

E.1.3 PPPs to upgrade/establish and operate specialized treatment services/wards and facilities (including diagnostic services) within government hospitals in West Bengal on profit sharing basis.

E.1.4 GoWB may invest in land and building of a new or an existing hospital. For example, the private partners could bring in the equipment be given executive management rules with Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal participating in the governing board. In this case the partnership can be in the form of a joint venture or a management consortium with voting rights of both partners protected.

E.1.5 The DoHFW, GoWB may hand over the management of an existing public hospital to a well-established private partner under a partnership agreement with the responsibiliyt of investing in the hospital for its upgradation/expansion and management.

E.1.6 The DoHFW, GoWB would invite private partners to invest in setting-up and operating fair price pharmacies in government hospitals.

E.1.7 Operational management of catering, laundry, sanitation/ cleaning and waste management, gardening, security, parking are some of the support services that would be priority areas for PPP.

E.1.8 Partnerships for using the large government hospitals for GoI approved medical research including drug trials will be explored on revenue generating basis.

E.1.9 Shelter and sheds for the attendants of the patients and other civic amenities like public toilets.

E.1.10 Medical Waste disposal systems

E2 **Primary Healthcare Level**

E2.1 The Departmen of Health, GoWB may handover management of health sub centres, Primary Centres, BPHCs/Rural hospitals to private/NGO partners under lease agreements (with or without government staff).

E2.2 The Department of Health, GoWB would partner with private players to set up and operate a network of diagnostic centres in the State covering their PHCs/ Rural hospitals with appropriate range of diagnostic services on a fee for service basis and profit sharing agreements.

E2.3 The DoHFW, GoWB would invite private partners to provide emergency transportation and trauma care services.

E2.4 Private pharmaceutical manufacturers/distributors could partner with the Department of Health, GoWB to set up & operate a network of fair price pharmacies for genetic drugs (essential drugs lists) operated from within/outside

the government hospital facilities.

E2.5 Private distribution and rural marketing companies could partmer with the DoHFW, GoWB to market contraceptives and maternal and child health related drugs and supplies at agreed prices.

This is to again and clarify that the above mentioned examples are only illustrative and a lot of other innovative schemes and approaches can be implemented.

F. Guiding Principles

1. The PPP model will only be used where it is appropriate and where it can deliver value for money. Enhanced competition, innovation, optimal risk transfer, the use of whole life costing, improved asset maintenance are some of the expected benefits of the PPP approach. But these potential benefits shall not be taken for granted and must be demonstrated on the basis of evisence in each case. A robust and transparent process for assessing the value for money of each project would therefore be essentially adopted.
2. The PPP approach will be used where the private sector can offer innovative design, management skills and expertise, which can facilitate risk reduction and can bring substantial benefits.
3. The PPP model will not be used where the transaction costs of pursuing PPP are disproportionately high as compared to the overall value of the project.
4. Uder the PPP mode, private partners will enter into long-term partnerships and take responsibility for the quality of

service they provide through the particular project. To ensure the success of a project, optimal share of risk between the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal and private sector would be promoted, with each partner retaining the risk, which they are best placed to manage.

5. The success of PPP arrangements shall depend in large measure on the sustained participation of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal and the private partners in ral partnerships to deliver quality health services to the people.

6. Innovative cost recovery and financially self-sustaining strategies will recive preference in all areas of PPP.

7. Pro poor strategies to ensure and equitable access to health services will be given preference.

8. Approaches suggesting innovative strategies entailing r.o additional financial burden on DoHFW, GoWB will be given preference.

9. The Department will generally frame the models/schemes for different areas of PPP and publish them as government policy documents as and when they are ready. Usually the partners will be selected through the pricess of press tendering.

10. The processing of the individual proposals which is very special in nature shall be started only with the approval of the Minister-in-Charge of the Department.

11. No proposal for allotment of land or assistance in giving land for establishment of any hospital or other facility shall be processed by the Public Private Partnerships Branch of the Department, except the cases where the land belongs to the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

Chapter XI

Improving the quality of life of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribrs, Minorities and people living in the geographically isolated areas viz. Char, Tea gardens and Border Areas and measures to improve the Government Delivery System therein.

Improving the quality of life of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and people living in the geographically isolated areas viz. Char, Tea gardens and Border Areas and measures to improve the Government Delivery System therein.

To undertake study and to make specific recommendations as contemplated in ToR 5, the most improtant requirement is status papers with reliable up-to-data data and information in respect of people like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Tea Tribes, Minorities as well as people living in the Char and Border Areas. But unfortunately such data and information are not available easily. For implementation of result oriented, need based development programmes for the benefit of the aforesaid categories of people, the Commission recommends that people/ area specific techno-economic study with analysis should be taken up with scientifically designed parameters. Assam Tribal Research Institute may take up such study in respect of SC, ST and OBC. Directorate of Economics and Statistics may cover Minorities, Char Areas and Border Areas.

On the basis of data and information whatever made available to the Commission, the Commission has formulated the following broad recommendations for improvement of delivery system as well as implementation of development programmes with the objective of economic empowerment and also general development of these weaker sections.

Welfare of ST, SC, Tea tribes and Char Area people

The total population of these categories of people shown below:

a)	**ST (Plains)**	**2727179**	**(10.23% of State Population)**
b)	**ST (Hills)**	**581391**	**(2.18% of State Population)**
	Total	**3308570**	**(12.41% of State Population)**
c)	**S.C**	**1825949**	**(6.85% of State Population)**

(*Source : Directorate of WPT & BC)

In this context, it may perhaps be clarified that the Scheduled Tribes, discussed here are ST Plains excluding Hill Tribes of NC Hills and Karbi Anglong Districts, whose welfare is looked after by the respective Autonomous District Councils.

The WPT & BC Department looks after the Welfare of ST (P), SC, OBC and Tea Garden Tribes people. The department carries the welfare activities through the following Directorates :

1. Director, Welfare of PT & BC
2. Director, Welfare of SC
3. Director, Welfare of Tea Tribes

The Directorate of WPT & BC implements welfare schemes through the District and Sub-Divisional offices. The plains districts of Assam are divided into 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) for implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). For each ITDP there is a Project Director who is an ACS (Senior Grade) officer. There is a Project Implementation Committee (PIC), with a non-official chairperson, to approve beneficiaries and to review implementation of the TSP Schemes. For implementation of schemes outside the TSP, there are 43 Sub-Divisional Welfare Offices (SDWO). In each SDWO, there is a Sub-Divisional Welfare Board, with a non-official Chairperson, to approve beneficiaries, to selecct areas and institutions outside

TSP areas and to review implementation of schemes. There is also a Sub-Divisional OBC Welfare Board for implementation of the welfare schemes for OBC people. The Directorate implements schemes for promotion of Education, Income Generation (FOIGS) and Infrastructure Development (roads, bridges, school/college buildings, community halls, and drinking water).

The Directorate for Welfare of SC implements welfare schemes through the SDWOs. The beneficiaries of the schemes are selected by the Sub-Divisional SC Development Boards, which have non-officials as Chairpersons. It implements scholarship achemes through the Project Director, ITDP. The Directorated also provides grants to the Autonomous Councils for Rabhas, Misings and Tiwas for the benefit of the poor SC people in the council areas. Two more Autonomous Councils one for Deuries and the other for Sonowal Kacharis have been formed recently.

The Direcotarate for Welfare of Tea Garden Tribes (including ex-Tea Garden people) implements schemes for the welfare of tea-tribes population. For economic development of the people it provides grants-in-aid under "Family oriented Income Generating Schemes" to BPL persons. For promotion of education, scholarships are awarded and grants-in-aid are provided. It also supports welfare works and cultural activities by NGOs.

Assam Tribal Development Authority (ATDA) :

The Assam tribal Development Authotity was set up in 1983 under an Act of the State Government. It was set up for socio-economic development of tribal people and to formulate schemes within the framework of State Plans. ATDA has notified the ITDPs and SDWOs as agents. With funds received under Special

Central Assistance (SCA) from the Government, it implements schemes for income generation and infrastructural development. It also implements a Vocational Training Scheme under the Central sector.

Corporation :

The following corporations have been established for the welfare of ST (P), SC and OBC.

1. Assam Plains Tribal Development Corporation
2. Assam State Development Corporation for SC
3. Assam State Development Corporation for OBC

The Corporations mainly look after socio-economic development of BPL people.

Char Areas :

The whole tract of river Bhahmaputra covering about 800 km in Assam is having 3608 sq km char areas (4.6% of the state area)

The Char areas are distributed in 23 Sub-Divisions falling under 14 districts, with 2251 villages in 299 Gaon Panchayats and 59 Development Blocks. The total population of the char areas is 24.90 lakh with 12.72 lakh males and 12.18 lakh females, i.e. 958 females per 1000 males, and the total number of families is 4.35 lakh of which 2.95 lakh (68%) are below the poverty line. The Char areas include majuli with a population of 2.15 lakh. Density of population per square kilometrer in Char Areas is much higher than average density in the State (690/Sq. km. against State Average of 340/sq. km.).

The literacy in the char areas is 19.31 percent. The literacy for

the areas in Jorhat district (where Majuli is situated) is 60.55 per cent and for the other districts it varies from a minimum of 12.34 per cent for areas in Darrang district to the maximum of 18.50 for the areas in both Marigaon and Lakhimpur districts.

The picture of educational facilities in Char areas may be seen in the following statistics.

	In Majuli	In other areas	Total
L.P. School -	423	1429	1852
M.E. School -	138	436	574
High School -	90	128	218
H.S. Scool -	4	4	8
Colleges -	8	10	18

- There is great disparity between Majuli and other areas.
- One L.P. School serves 508 people in Majuli but 1592 in other areas
- One ME, High or H.S. School serves 968 people in Majuli and 4005 in other areas.
- One College serves 26,875 people in Majuli and 2,27,500 in other areas.
- There is disparity also in medical facilities as may be seen from the following figures

	In Majuli	In other areas	Total
PHC	8	44	52
Sub-Centre	18	114	132

There is one PHC for 26,875 people of Majuli and for 51,704 people of other areas, and one Sub-Centre for 11,944 people of Majuli and 19,956 people of other areas

The Assam State Char Areas Development Authority was established in 1983 for upliftment of people living in char areas as a Special Area Programme. Subsequently in 1996, this Authority has been converted to a full-fledged Directorate of Char Areas Development.

Border Areas :

Assam has international and inter-state boundaries totaling 2275.5 kilometer in length as given below :

A : <u>International Boundary</u>

(1) Indo Bangladesh

(a) Dhubri-Rangpur	-	134 Km
(b) Cachar-Sylhet	-	37 Km
(c) Karimganj-Sylhet	-	92 Km
		263 Km
Indo-Bhutan		269 Km
	Total	532 Km

B : Inter-State Boundary

(1) Assam-West Bengal	-	128 Km
(2) Assam-Meghalaya	-	732.2 Km
(3) Assam-Nagaland	-	434 Km
(4) Assam-Manipur	-	132.8 Km
(5) Assam-Arunachar	-	704.8 Km
(6) Assam-Mizoram	-	130.0 Km
(7) Assam-Tripura	-	23.5 Km
	Total	2276.3 Km

Protection of international boundary is the responsibility of the Central Government, whereas protection of inter-state bounda y is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Inter-state boundary is constitutionally well-marked and well-defined, but some states have disputed the notified boundary leading even to border clashes resulting in loss of lives and properties, necessitating intervention by the Central Government. The two Boundary Commissions were constituted one for demarcating boundary between Assam and Nagaland under Shri K.V.K. Sundaram in 1971 and another to demarcate the boundary between Assam and Meghalaya under Justice Y.V. Chandrachud, former Chief Justice of India in 1985. Both the learned Commissions after mature deliberations and detailed study of historical recores upheld Assam's claims, which was rejected by the State Governments of Nagaland and Meghalaya respectively. At present the Hon'ble Supreme Court is hearing the boundary

dispute between Assam and Nagaland.

Boundary dispute with Arunachar Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya could not be settled in spite of several rounds of discussion at the highest level. There was agreement to have joint survey of boundary, but this also could not proceed due to last minute objections of the neighbouring states. Tension continues to prevail in some border areas, though the concerned state governments have agreed to maintain status-quo.

In respect of international boundary, there is clear guidelines of the Government of India for development of border areas contiguous to the international boundary. The Central Government have treated all blocks situated at the international boundary as border blocks which are considered as spatial unit for implementation of all development schemes sanctioned under Border Areas Development Programme started in 1993-94, initially for infrastructural development in the bordering areas of indo-Bangladesh border, which was later extended in 1999-2000 to Indo-Bhutan border. 15 block in Assam-Bangladesh border and 10 blocks in Assam-Bhutan border have been identified as border blocks and all schemes drawn up under Border Area Development Programmes are implemented through the respective blocks. The Border Area Development Programme is 1000% centrally funded under Special Central Assistance Schemes allotted as grant on the basis of (i) length of the international border, (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks. In fact the Planning Commission has formulated specific guidelines for Border Area Development Programmes with the objective of meeting the special needs of the people

living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near international borders.

Funds sanctioned under the above schemes since 1999-2000 is given below :

1999-2000	-	720 Lakhs
2000-2001	-	748 Lakhs
2001-2002	-	748 Lakhs
2002-2003	-	748 Lakhs
2003-2004	-	748 Lakhs
2004-2005	-	748 Lakhs

The schemes cover not only development of infrastructures like road, bridges but also cover schemes for economic benefit like agriculture, fishery, horticulture, healthcare, education, vocational and technical education, social forestry, rural sanitation, drinking water supply, training for skill up-gradation, employment generation programme etc.

The scheme also envisages involvement of village panchayat at all levels of decision making for selection of schemes, implementation and monitoring

In respect of border areas of inter-state boundary, there is no clear demarcation of boundary of the border areas. As a result even basic statistics like number of villages falling in border areas, population, number of schools, despensaries etc are not available with the Directorate of Border Areas. Therefore

government delivery system has not even remotely touched the villages lying colse to inter-state border, who are constantly living in fear of attack from the neighbouring states. No development work has taken place, no welfare, schemes even reached the people living in the remote villages. Even basic amenities of life like drinking water supply, schools, dispensaries are absent in those area.

ii. Fond allotted by the State Government for border area development is too meagre to be of any use. Following figures illustrate the inadequacy of fund.

1999-2000	-	Nil Lakhs	
2000-2001	-	90.25 Lakhs	
2001-2002	-	161.93 Lakhs	
2003-2004	-	82.00 + Lakhs	Could not be drawn due to non-receipt of ceiling
2003-2004	-	84.50 Lakhs	Yet to be disbursed to the D.Cs.

The above figures speak for itself. For two years 1999-2000, 2003-2004 - no fund was available. In other years, fund is so little that any improvement worth the name in an area comprising more than 2000 km. in length is not possible.

(iii) Whatever fund is allocated, they are used for constructions of rural roads, bridges, BoPs etc. Other sectors such as health, education, sanitation etc are completely neglected. As a reusult, people ae not attracted to reside in the border

areas. Taking advantage of sparse population, large number of undesirable elements are reported to have occupied vast tract of border areas which would pose a threat to the territorial integrity of the state.

(iv) Due to remoteness of the area lack of basic amenities, lower level government functionaries such as school teachers, nurses village-level workers, Extension officer etc. are reluctant to stay in the border areas. Their visit to those areas is also less frequent. As a result people in the border areas are deprived of the benefits of most of the welfare schemes launched by the State Government with much fanfare.

(v) Non-invlovement of village-level institutions at any stage of the decision making process is another reason for the failure of the government delivery system.

General Recommendations

1. For cost-effective efficient delivery of government services/ benefits to St, SC, Tea Tribes, Minorities, residents of Char Areas, Border Areas, the number of delivery agencies should be restricted to one for each category.

2. For ST, at present we have five statutory Autonomous Councils for Bodo, Mising, Tiwa, Rabha-Hasong, Deuri and Sonowal Kacharis. The Councils have covered all the core areas of respective tribes. Delivery of government services/ benefits to STs residing in the Autonomous Council areas of Assam should be entrusted to these councils.

3. STs outside Autonomous Councils could be covered by

ITDPs (which is a Central Government pattern). After the formation of Autonomous Councils as mentioned above, the ITDPs would be having spare time and infrastructure, which should be utilized by the State Government fo managing delivery services for the benefit of SC And OBC. This could be done with minor structural adjustment without any financial implication.

4. Assam Tribal Development Authority was constituted in 1983 as an umbrella organization to look after the development of ST population of the state living in plains. But after the formation of so many Autonomous Councils to look after different tribes, the role of ATDA has become redundant and this organization may perhaps be abolished.

5. As a measure of economy, instead of appointing a separate Principal Secretary for the smaller Autonomous Council, the Project Director of ITDP could be made Ex-officio Principal Secretary. This would result in considerable saving of the meagre resources now allotted to these councils. For this purpose headquarters of the concerned Project Directors should be located accordingly.

6. Directorates of SC, ST etc. should confine their activities to supervision, guidance evaluation and monitoring. The Directorates need not be invloved in delivery services; as has been done now. At present, the same quantum of fund allocated for development of STs has been transacted by a number of delivering agencies, thereby enhancing the cost of such delivery which should be avoided. Government guidelines shluld stipulate the maximum percentage which

should be spent as overhead cost. It should be examined if all the aforesaid Directorates could be merged into a single Directorate of Social Empowerment.

7. For welfare of people working in Tea gardens statutory obligation of the management to provide amenities to tea garden workers should be strictly enforced.

8. For development of Char Areas as well as economic empowerment of BPL families, a road map should be carefully prepared by expert/experts. The Master Plan prepared by the Minority Welfare and Development Department for **Micro-Credit Extension** in Char Areas (prepared with the help of Geography Department of GU) is a good step in this direction. Similarly, compilation of statistics published by Directorate of Char Areas Development under the caption "Socio Economic Survey Report 2003-2004" is praise worthy, and these figures could provide basis for undertaking techno-economic study of the issues pertaining to Char Area development. But the road map suggested by us should be a realistic one covering all aspects of Char development, prepared on the basis of techno-economic study and analysis, providing methodology for implementation of programmes on the basis of the road map.

8.1. The Mobility of Char dwellers is greatly restricted by physical barriers, since there is no transport linkage not only between Char areas and mainland, but also within the char areas. Immediate steps should be taken to improve the communication facilities as otherwise all efforts to improve the socio economic condition of char dwellers would not be

successful.

9. For economic empowerment of BPL Char families Pilot Scheme for economic empowerment through individual skill development backed by need and skill based micre-credit should be tried through **Self Help Groups.**

10. If the Pilot Schemes mentioned above succeed, this may be the pattern for economic empowerment not only for Char BPL families but for other weaker sections like ST, SC, Tea Tribes, Border people etc. Implementation of individual Family Oriented Schemes would be hardly of any help to tackle this gigantic probled of economic empowerment.

11. For providing elementary coverage to BPL families, relating to health & hygiene, literacy etc. help of reliable NGOs may be utilized who should function through committees of actual beneficiaries at local level.

12. Following the Government of India guidelines, the State Government may identify the border development blocks and specify gaon panchayats located in the inter-state border areas for implementation of special development programmes for the benefit of people living in border areas.

13. After identification of the border block, and gaon panchayat detail survey be made to assess the needs of the people and the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure so that a perspective plan for development of border areas can be prepared and implemented.

14. While preparing schemes, Planning Commission guidelines (Annexure) be followed so that besides infrastructural

development schemes embracing education, health, agriculture, social sector can also be prepared.

15. Gaon panchayat and Anchalik panchayat be involved in selection of schemes, implementation and monitoring.

16. State Government may consider earmarking one percent of fund from all development departments for Border Area development programmes for which a non lapsable fund could be created. This would increase the availability of fund for development of border areas.

17. Government officers working in border areas be given remote area allowance of 15% of his basic salary as an incentive to work in the interior areas.

18. The Directorate of Border Areas be upgraded to a Commiserate with a Commissioner of Border Areas whose main functions would be–

I. Overall administrative charge of all border blocks both at the international and inter-state boundary.

II. To prepare schemes for border areas development both at the international boundary and inter-state boundary.

III. To liaise with his counterpart in the neighbouring states in the case of border dispute

IV. To work in close coordination with IGP (Border) to maintain territorial integrity of the inter-state border and also with Divisional Commissioners as suggested by the Commission while recommending decentralization of powers up to Divisional level vis-a-vis strengthening

the role and powers of Divisional Commission (Para 14, Functions of Divisional Commissioner)

V. To maintain all historical records of the border, so that in case of any legal dispute these can be readily made available.

VI. Any of the work that may be allotted by the government relating to the border.

VII. People affected by flood, erosion or displaced otherwise may be encouraged to settle in border areas for which exemption of land revenue for the first ten years may be granted as an incentive.

VIII. Social forestry may undertake massive programmes in the border blocks for afforestation.

IX. The State Government should set up government offices, schools, police out posts, BoPs, dispensary etc. in the border blocks.

X. The State Government should copel the field level officers and staff specifically engaged for work in border areas to stay in their respective areas of work.

The Commission is confident that efficient and effective delivery system for the benefit of the people covered under ToR 5 could be set up on the basis of the recomendations enumerated above.

Planning Commission

(MLP Division)

Border Area development Programme- Revised Guidelines (April, 2003)

1. Introduction :

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was started during the Seventh Plan with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western region through adequate provision of infrastructural facilities and promotion of a sense of security amongst the local population. The Programme was revamped in thee Eighth Plan (1993-94), and extended to States which have an international border with Bangladesh. The nature of the programme was changed from a schematic programme with emphasis on education to a State level Programme with emphasis on balanced development of border areas. During the Ninth Plan, the programme has been further extended to States which border Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal and the programme at present covers all the seventeen States which share international borders.

II. Coverage :

Border Area Development Programme covers seventenn States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

III. Objectives :

The main objective of the programme will be to meet the special

developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near international boder.

IV. Funding :

The Border Area Development Programme will continue to be a 100% Centrally funed Area Programme. Funds will be provided to the States as Special Central Assistance for execution of approved schemes on a 100% grant basis and allocated amongst the seventeen beneficiary States on the basis of (i) length of international border, (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks. Each of these criteria will be given equal weighage. The border will be the spatial unit for the programme and all schemes would have to be implemented within the border blocks only.

V. Eligible Schemes :

Schemes should be designed to take care of the Special problems faced by people living in the border blocks, particularly in the rural areas. Schemes for rural and remote areas along the international border are to be given preference over schemes for urban areas. A long term Perspective Plan for each Border block should be prepared by the State Government keeping in view the objectives of overall balanced development of the region. The State Governmentmay undertake a study of remote villages in the border blocks in order assess the needs of the people and the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. Schemes should be drawn up based on this assessment. Grass root institutions such as PRIs/District Councils/Traditional Councils should be involved in identification of the priority areas to the

maximum extent possible. Since the people living in the border areas must have a direct say in the selection of schemes, village level institutions such as Gram Sabhas should be involved in the decision making process. Appropriate modalities may be worked out by the State Government to ensure greater participation of the people of the border areas in the selection of schemes under the programme. Schemes which address problems such as inadequacies relating to provision of essential needs, strengthening of the social infrastructure, filling up of critical gaps in the road network etc. may be taken up under the programme. Emphasis must be laid on schemes for employment generation, production oriented activities and schemes shich provide for critical inputs in the social sector (illustrative list of schemes is at Annex. I).

Security related schemes can also be taken up. However, expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 7.5% of the total allocation in a particular year. Construction of housing for crucial functionaries such as teachers, doctors, nursed etc. may be taken up in border blocks under the programme along with construction of small culverts, bridges, bridle paths, feeder roads, etc. However, expenditure on schemes including provision of basic amenities such as supply of drining water, approach roads, etc., for the border outposts, administrative buildings and road & bridge construction taken together should be more than 60 percent of the total allocation in any particular year. In addition, up to 15 percent of the total allocation could be used for maintenance of the assets already created under the programme. It may be ensured that no single sector gets a disproportionately large share of the total allocation.

The Funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only. Funds under BADP are additive to normal Central Assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of border areas. Hence, these should not be used to replace normal State flows.

VI. Executing Agencies :

To provide flexibility, schemes under the programme can be executed by any of the following agencies :

(i) State Government

(ii) Central Government

(iii) Central Para-Military Organization located in the state; and

(iv) Voluntary Agencies

v) Panchayati Raj Institutions/District Councils/Traditional Councils.

Due emphasis should be given to effective involvement of local people/democratic institutions/voluntary agencies in order to inspire mutual trust and confidence between the Government and the people.

VII. **Empowered Committee :**

Policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and similar matters for proper execution of the programme will be laid down by an empowered Committee in the Planning

Commission. The Committee will consist of the following.

1.	Member, Planning Commission	-	Chairperson
2.	Secretary, Planning Commission	-	Member
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India.	-	Member
4.	Secretary, Department of Expenditure Government of India.	-	Member
5.	Secretary, Department for Development of the North Eastern Region	-	Member
6.	Chief Secretaries of the BADP States	-	Member
7.	Adviser (MLP)	-	Member-Secretary

Principal Advisers/Advisers (State Plans) will be permanent invitees to the Committee.

VIII. Screening Committee :

Subject to such general or special directions as may be given by the Empowered Committee, individual schemes located in each State will be approved by a Screening Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Screening Committee will also include representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department for Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER), not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, representative(s) at similar level of the major para-military organization(s), SSB operating on the State Border, State Planning Secretary, Secretary, Home Department

of the State or Secretary, Border Area Development Department (as convener) and the concerned State Plan Adviser/Adviser (MLP) of the Planning Commission. The State Chief Secretary may co-opt members on the Screening Committee depending on the local requirements.

The Screening Committee will have complete freedom to execute the schemes through any of the five agencies mentioned in para VI above. The Screening Committee shall meet at least once in a year but positively in February to finalize the schemes for the following year and assess the progress of schemes under the programme.

IX. Release of funds, monitoring and review :

Before the Commencement of a financial year Planning Commission will inform the States of the funds available for the State during the next year under the programme. A list of schemes proposed to be executed within the ceiling communicated, will have to be sent to the Planning Commission for release of funds to the State. For the North Eastern States, the list of approved schemes will have to be sent to the Planning Commission through the Department for Development of the North Eastern Region. Funds will be released in two installments; the first instalment will be equal to two-thirds of the annual allocation, while the second instalment will be remaining one-third. The first release will be made by the month of April after the receipt of the list of schemes, duly approved by the Screening Committee along with expenditure incurred till the last quarter of the previous year. The Screening Committee must approve the schemes to be taken up in February of the previous year assuming the level of funding prevailing during the year.

The State Governments which fail to have the list of schemes approved by 31st March, will stand to forfeit their first instalment. The first instalment will not be released if the unspent belance exceeds the annual allocation for the previous year. The second release will be made after October depending on physical and financial progress but not later than February after adjusting unspent balance, if any of the previous year.

State Governments are required to have a separate dudget head for the programme. The State Governments will ensure that Display Boards are placed at every block Head Quarter indicating the allocation of funds under the Border Area Development Programme. Display Boards may also be placed in from of the assests created with BADP funds stating "Funded from Special Central Assistance under the Border Area Development Programme."

Periodical monitoring of schemes in the Planning Commission will be done by the concerned Member/State Plan adviser/Adviser (MLP). A review of the programme will be made least once a year by the Empowered Committee.

Quarterly progress reports (proforma at Annexure2) should be submitted scheme-wise to Planning Commission (through DONER for the States of North East) giving actual physical and financial Achievements and not in percentage terms. The quarterly progress reports should be sent as soon as possible so as to enable Planning Commission to recommend the release of Special Central Assistance. The utilization certificates should be sent by 31st Junuary following the year of release.

ANNEX-I

Border Area Development Programme : Illustrative list of Schemes

A. Education

a) Primary school buildings (additional rooms)

b) Middle school buildings (additional rooms)

c) Development of play fields

d) Construction of hostels/dormitories

e) Bying of school dressed/ books

f) Adult education

g) Public libraries and reading rooms

h) Development of human resource through vocational and technical education

i) TV/dist antennas

j) Books/journals

B. Health :

a) Provision of medical equipments of basic/elementary type, X-Ray, ECG machines etc. can also be purchased.

b) Provision of equipment for Dental Clinic

c) First-aid kit for midwives

d) Construction of public toilets and bathroom

e) Setting up of mobile despensaries in rural areas by Government/Panchayati Raj Institutions

f) Health Awareness Programme

g) Eye Camps

h) RCH progrmme

k) Blook Banks

j) Control of Malaria, Filaria, Leprosy, AIDS etc.

C. Agriculturee and allied sectors :

1. Animal Husbandry
2. Pisciculture
3. Sericulture
4. Farm forestry, horticulture, pastures, parks and gardens in government and community lands or other surrendered lands.
5. Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities
6. Construction of public irrigation (minor work) and public drainage facilities
7. Construction of common gobar gas plants, non-conventional evergy systems/devices for community use and related activities
8. Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities.
9. Minor irrigation works
10. Anti-erosion works (only construction of small bunds etc.)
11. Water conservation programmes.
12. Social Forestry, JFM

13. Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and improved technology
14. Veterinary aid Centres, artificial insemination Centres and breeding Centrees.

D. Infrastructure :

1. Rural Sanitation
2. Solar Street Lights
3. Solar household Lights
4. Electrification
5. Strengthening of existing roads (only link road)
6. Construction and strengthening of kutcha roads, part road, approach roads, link roads.
7. Drinking water facility - construction of tube wells, water tanks
8. Repair and maintenance of existing roads
9. Public Distribution System and its improvement (in terms of infrastructure)
10. Industries - Handloom, tiny units, handicraft, furniture making
11. Construction of culverts/bridges and roads
12. Drains and gutters
13. Footpaths, pathways and footbridges
14. Provisions of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, public toilets etc. in slum areas of cities, towns

and villages and in SC/ST habitations.

15. Provision of common work sheds in slums and for artisans.

16. Bus sheds/stops for public transport passengers.

17. Repair and maintenance works of any type other than special repairs for restoration/up gradation of any asset.

18. Construction of buildings for local bodies for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for cultural and sport activities or for hospitals (provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centres, sports association, physical education training institutions etc.)

E. Social Sector :

1. Construction of community centres
2. Rural Sanitation
3. Anganwadies, Creches
4. Cultural Centres/Community Halls
5. Construction of common shelters for the old and handicapped.
6. Training for youth for self employment and skill up gradation.
7. Setting up of small industries using local inputs.

ANNEX-II

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) – (Name of State) – Statement showing quarterly progress (Financial) for _____ (year) (for quarter ending _____)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sector/Sub-Sector/Scheme	Approved Quality for (year)	Expenditure during the quarter ending	Cumulative Expenditure up to the quarter	Remarks
1	2.	3.	4.	5.

ANNEX-II(Contd.)

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) – (Name of State) – Statement showing quarterly progress (Physical) for _____ (year) (for quarter ending _____)

Sector/Sub-Sector/Scheme	Unti	Target for year	Progress during the quarter	Cumultive progress up to the quarter	Remarks
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

Chapter XII

Rationalisation of District/Sub-Divisional level Committees

Rationalisation of District/Sub-Divisional level Committees

The Commission had requested the Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Divisonal Officers to furnish lists of district and sub-divisional committees for examining the multiplicity of committees and for recommending reduction in the number of these committees and their reationalization, so that the already over-worked D.C.s/S.D.O.s were not over burdened with unnecessary committees. From the list submitted by Deputy Commissioners, the Commission found that there were as many as 84 district level committees in a particular District.

The Commission analysed the list minutely and carefully, and also held discussions with a few Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers. The Commission would like to make the following recommendations on the district level committees:

The Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officer is the kingpin of administration at the district/sub-divisional level and hardly finds time to do justice to all the committees formed at district/sub-divisional level. Also, there is no rational basis in constituting many district and sub-divisional level committees, resulting in multiplicity of committees, duplication of work, dilution of powers and wastage of valuable time and money. For example, the following committees formed at the district level could be dispensed with, as separate law enforcing agencies exist to prevent violation of the law :

1. District level Committee to prevent power theft,
2. District level Committee prevent illicit liquor,
3. District level Committee to prevent cruelty to animals

Such committees, instead of strengthening the law-enforcing agencies under various Acts, are likely to dilute the powers of the law-enforcing agencies. Therefore, the Commission would recommend their dissolution.

The Commission also noted that, there are as many as nine district level committees (as shown below) constituted by Health & Family Welfare Department.

1. District T.B. Control Society
2. District Leprosy Control Society
3. District Committee on National Malaria Control.
4. District Level Advisory Committee on AIDS
5. District Committee on State Health & Family Welfare Society for voluntary activities (SHFWSVA)
6. District Red Cross Society
7. Civil Hospital Management Committee
8. District Committee on Rehabilitation of Children with autism, etc.
9. District level Standing Committee for renovation, improvement, and upgradation of Rural Health Institutions like PHCs, CHCs.

It is observer that the committees at serial 1 and 2 above are registered societies formed by the Government and central funds are routed through these societies. Therefore, the Commission feels that all such registered societies will have to continue.

Similarly, District Red Cross Society and Civil Hospital Management Committee would have to continue for their specific

functions.

However, the Commission would like to suggest that all other committees listed above be dissolved and one district level committee on Health & Family Welfare be constituted where all matters relating to health, epidemic, sanitation, etc. may be discussed with representatives of Health & Family Welfare Department, Civic bodies and other concerned departments along with leading public representatives. As health is an important service sector, the committee may also entertain public grievances on this sector.

The Commission also noted that there are as many as five committees formed by the Education Department at the District level, as shown below :

1. District Education Board under Sarba Siksha Abhijan
2. District Academic Council
3. District Committee on Scouts & Guides
4. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samittee
5. Committee for implementation of Mid-day Meal Scheme

The Commission would like to recommend that in view of the importance given to total literary programme and human resource development, a separate district level committee be formed for Education, Sports & Culture and Human Resource Development with representatives of concerned departments, representatives of local bodies, representatives of SC, ST, Minority and Tea tribes, where all matters relating to education, sports, culture, human resource development be discussed after abolition of above-named five committees.

The Commission observes that several district level committees were constituted earlier for selection of beneficiaries under various schemes. Some of these committees are listed below :

1. Selection of beneficiaries under various schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Annapurna Scheme & BPL
2. Committee for selection of beneficiaries under National SC Finance Corporation
3. District Level Selection Committee for ARIASP Scheme.

Selection of beneficiaries under any scheme in the rural areas should now be the responsibility of Panchayats, and, therefore, the Commission recommends dissolution of all the abovementioned committees formed for the selection of beneficiaries.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the District Collecor responsible for land settlement, land management, land acquisition and reauisition, revenue collection, maintenance and correction of land redords in the districts. At present, there are three district level committees on land as below :

1. Land Settlement Advisory Committee
2. District Committee for Revenue Collection
3. District Committee for Computerisation of land records

The Commission recommends that one district level committee should be formed for land settlement and management, which should also look after such matters like revenue collection, correction and computerization of records, replacing the three district level committees named above.

The Commission is of the view that the District Development Committee (DDC) is a very important forum, which could be better utilized for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of on-going schemes undertaken by various departments in the district. For the DDC to be purposeful and meaningful, it should be so organized that the Deputy Commissioner has enough time to review the working of all the departments. A proper time table, department-wise, be prepared well in advance and circulated so that only the officials of the concerned departments are available for discussion at particular hour. The Commission feels that many district level committees can be dissolved and the related subject can be easily discussed in the District Level Committee meeting Accordingly, the Commission recommends dissolution of the following district level committees.

1. District Committee of CIC
2. District Level Committee on RPRS
3. District Level Committee on MLIS
4. District Level Committee on National Green Crops
5. District Committee on Zilla Paryavaran Vahini
6. District Committee on matters related to pertroleum products
7. District Level Committee for prevention of Manual Scavengers' Rehabilitation
8. Public Utility Coordination Committee
9. District Committee on abolition of Bonded Labour

The Commission also recommends that CEO of the **Zilla Parishad** be made a member of the District Development Committee.

The Commission is of the view that there are some Committees, which are statutory in nature; these Committees shall have to function. A list of such Committees is given below :

1. Regional Transport Authority
2. Sub-Divisional Relief Committee
3. Fish Farmers Development Agency
4. District Review Committee for Joint Security
5. Airport Security Committee
6. Zilla Sainik Board
7. District Women Cell
8. District Committee on Protrction of Human Rights
9. District Committee on Prevention of Child Labour

The Commission recommends that to avoid multiplication of committees in future, the concerned department should obtain prior concurrence of the Administrative Reforms & Training Department for constituting any District/Sub-Divisional level committee, involving the D.C./ S.D.O.

The government may nominate non-official members to the District level/Sub-Divisional Committees from a panel of names recommended by the concerned Deputy Commissioner, keeping in view the representation of S.C., S.T., O.B.C., Minority, Tea Tribes and Women in such committees.

The D.C.s may be authorized to invite public representatives, such as Chairman, M.Bs/T.Cs, Chairman, Z.P. and a limited number of A.P. Presidents by rotation to the concluding session of the District Development Committee meeting for better interaction with the public representative.

The District Development Committee meeting may he held in block headquarters by rotation to bring administration closer to the people.

In the Sub-Divisions also, there are a large number of committees presided over by the Sub-Divisional Officers which are mere replication of the district level committees. The Sub-Division level Committees should also be restructured in the same principles as enunciated above for the district level committees to relieve the over-burdened Sub-Divisional Officers to pay more attention to field visits and developmental works.

The Commission has recommended the aforesaid rationalization of District level Committees, taking into account the involvement of Deputy Commissioner or his nominee, but if any Department has justification for having such District level Committee, the concerned department may have such committees (for example District Academic Council) without the Deputy Commissioner or his nominee as Chairman/member.

The District level Committees should be convened with fixed agenda, and the agenda with the agenda notes should be circulated along with the notice issued for holding the meeting.

There should be proper records of all the important decisions taken in the meeting, and their follow up action should be discussed in the next meeting.

Implementation of recommendations of AARD : Reference from HIgh Power Committee : Modalities suggested by AARC

The High Power Committee constituted by the State Government for implementation of reforms measures, requested the

Commission to examine whether committees/societies set up at district level at the instance of Government of India/External Funding Agencies for implementation of Specific programme/ programmes are capable of handling the financial responsibility with regard to utilization/audit/expenditure control and also to examine whether proliferation of such committees has proved to be of help to the State Government.

The Commission examined this issue at length and also heard the views of Deputy Commissioners Kamrup Metro and Nagaon. Views of a few other Deputy Commissioners were also obtained.

For streamlining the functioning of the district level societies (district level committees entrusted with the responsibility of implementing programmes and handling funds are societies registered under Registration of Societies Act 1860), the Commission feels it desirable to restrict the number of such societies and recommends that there should be only one society in each sector like Health & Family Welfare, Agriculture, Education etc. Multiple agencies for implementation of similar programmes only enhance the cost of the delivery services, which should be as minimum as possible, for the benefit of beneficiaries. The Sector wise societies should be adequately strengthened to improve capability for implementation of programmes. Over and above, Government should stipulate specific guidelines regarding functioning of these societies covering important matters like clear road map with target and time frame, accountability, methodology for implementation of the programme/programes, infra-structural support needed, book keeping for expenditures to be incurred, coupled with internal as well as statutory audit, monitoring & evaluation system etc. As

engagement of Government auditors for internal audit would be time consuming and expensive, the job could be out-sourced to dependable auditors available locally.

The Commission in its recommendation regarding strengthening the role of Divisional Commissioner has suggested that the Divisional Commissioner should be involved in the district level developmental activities, for guidance, coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, though he/she should not in any way inhibit the process which has been developed at the district level.

The Commission has also recommended that in view of increasing financial responsibilities of local level functionaries in the districts in respect of fund utilization, the Divisional Commissioner's office should be empowered to conduct audits and to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates. For this purpose, a fairly senior Audit Officer with a group of auditors should be posted in the Divisional Commissioner's office.

On behalf of the Government, Divisional Commissioner would be the best person to ensure that the particular society has been functioning as per the road map following the guidelines as mentioned earlier.

If well structured system for utilization of the fund and achievement of objectives coupled with mechanism for timely monitoring and evaluation of the programme could be presented, External Funding Agency/Government of India would have no hesitation to accept such arrangement, since the very purpose of routing fund directly to societies is to ensure timely implementation of the particular programme avoiding rigid Government formalities.

Chapter XIII

"Single-Window" facility for investors/entrepreneurs

"Single-Window" facility for investors/entrepreneurs

The Aim :

To promote private sector investment by issuing all necessary approvals/clearances in a time-bound manner through a single agency in the government.

Past efforts :

Earlier attempts, e.g., "Udyog Vikash" and later "Udyog Sahayak" (Industrial Policy, 1986) had limited success, the most important reasons being the following :

- Inadequate delegation of powers to the Udyog Sahayak-level officers (Directorate of Industries/AIDC) for clearing different aspects of the projects. The proposals had to be referred to the highest line authorities, and inordinate delays could not be avoided.
- A three-tier set up evnisaged in the Industrial Policy, 1986, i.e., Udyog Sahayaks at (1) Directorate/AIDC leve, (2) Commissioner level, and (3) State level under the Minister of Industries. This became too cumbrous, leading to disappointment amongst the investors/ entrepreneurs.

Recommendations :

A high-powered Committee of Secretaries (to be named **Investment Promotion Board - IPB)** should be created on the pattern of the Government of India's Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) for medium or large industries (and significant

investments in other sectors not declared as industries, e.g., tourism, etc.), leaving the Directorate/AIDC-level Udyog Sahayak for the SSI/tiny sector.

The IPB Should be constituted as follows :

Chairman : Chief Secretary (the Additional Chief Secretary will preside in the absence of the CS)

Member: Highest-level secretary (Principal Secretary/ Commissioner and Secretary/Secretary) of the following departments :

a. Finance

b. Power, along with the Chairman, ASEB

c. Revenue

d. The controlling department for the Pollution Control Board, along with the Chairman, Pollution Control Board

e. Industry and Commerce (Member Secretary)

Any other departmental secretary may be invited to the IPB meeting, if a subject relates to that department.

The member-Secretary will receive and process the applications for investment, and after processing, will place them before the IPB within a fortnight.

The IPB would meet at least once a fortnight.

The Member-Secretary will circulate the agenda and agenda notes for the meeting at least seven days in advance.

The IPB will discuss the proposals, and may invite the applicants for a face-to-face discussion.

The Member-Secretary will submit the minute of the IPB meetings to the Chief Minister through the Minister of Industry and Commerce for approval.

Upon receiving approval of the CM, the Member-Secretary will intimate the concerned departments for necessary action within a fixed time frame.

The IPB will also monitor the functioning of the Directorate/ AIDC-level Udyog Sahayak and give necessary directions to expedite any pending matter within a fixed time frame.

The "Single-window" facility created in this manner will generate confidence among the investors/entrepreneurs and also expedite implementation of the projects for the benefit of Assam.

Chapter XIV

Mechanisms for Monitoring and Coordinating Self-Employment Opportunities in the State

Mechanisms for Monitoring and Coordinating Self-Employment Opportunities in the State

Self-employment, even though a private activity, is significantly mediated through the intervention of the state via several policies, programmes, schemes, etc. A number of departments within the Government of Assam have such mechanisms for facilitating creating and promotion of opportunities and avenues for self-employment. Major departments having such programmes and schemes include :

- Panchayat and Rural Development
- Information Technology
- Industries and Commerce
- Fishery
- Handloom, Textiles & Sericulture
- Agriculture
- Veterinary & Animal Husbandry
- Transport
- Tourism
- Cultural Affairs
- Co-operation
- Excixe
- Mines & Minerals
- All technical Works Departments

For monitoring and coordinating self employment opportunities available with different Government departments the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission recommends that the following actions should be taken on priority basis :

- All the above mentioned departments should be asked to immediately identify the programmes & schemes under which there is scope of generating direct self-employment.
- For each such programme, the departments should identify and quantify self-employment opportunities scheme-wise and district-wise including the currently existing opportunities, the potential that can be realized in the short term (within three to six months, at best one year), medium term (within one year to three years) and long term.
- As per the above data (for current, short-term and medium-term opportunities) and projections (for long term opportunities), each department should develop scheme-wise and district-wise **Action Plan** as per the respective scheme guidelines indicating the time frame and proper quantification for realization of the above mentioned scope and potential for self-employment opportunities.
- The Deputy commissioners of the Districts should take up self-employment activities in a **mission mode,** because routine stereotyped approach may not give desied results.
- Each district should set scheme-wise targets based on

realistic assessments of the **core competencies** of the district, since local areas may have some special potential for generating self-employment.

- In each district, focus should be on **convergence** of self-employment activities under various schemes of different departments so as to create synergy and avoid unnecessary duplication.

- A **Monitoring Cell** should be created preferably in the Chief Minister's Secretariat or alternatively in the Planning & Development Department to monitor and co-ordinate all the above-mentioned activities of these departments. This Cell should be headed by a Director not below the rank of Addl / Joint Secretary and should be staffed with a few computer-literate personnel including at least one duly qualified statistician.

- Personnel for the Monitoring Cell may be available from the Directorate of Economics & Statistics or from amongst the Research Officers in the Planning & Development Department. It would be preferable if both computer literacy and knowledge of economics/statistics could be combined in the same individual for staffing this Cell. In this regard, the Commission recommends that the existing infrastructure/ personnel from the Directorate of Manpower Planning as well as the Directorate of Evaluation & Monitoring should

also be suitably utilized, since the Commission, on examination, found that the workload of these two Directorates is very ligh at present.

- The monitoring done by this Cell should be for the **'on-going' Schemes/Projects** on a continuous basis so that any constraints/ shortcomings found in implementation could be addressed immediately.

- A computerized, comprehensive **database** should be created on self-employment potential, employment generated, scheme-wise targets and results, and other relevant information for effective monitoring and coordination of self-employment activities. This database should be maintained and regularly updated by the Monitoring Cell.

- The Monitoring Cell should keep the Hon'ble Chief Minister informed through a duly developed **reporting** format about the progress of the implementation of Schemes/Projects on a monthly basis. This could be done through a coputer-based, properly developed **Executive Information System** (EIS). Similarly, monthly reports should also be submitted to the Minister-in-charge of concerned departments evey month.

- A State Level **Self-Employment Review Committee (SERC)** should be formed with the Chief Secretary or one of the Additional Chief secretaries as the Chairmen, the senior-most Secretaries of all the above mentioned departments

as Members and the Direcotr in charge of the Monitoring Cell as the Member-Convener. This Committee should meet every month (or at least once a quarter) to review the progress achieved by each relevant department, to coordinate inter-departmental activities and to offer guidance and directions to those departments.

- The guidance and directions of the SERC should be duly communicated to the field level functionaries by the respective departments, who will monitor the progress of their own departments and take necessary steps as and when necessary.

- Each of the above mentioned departments should report progress of their respective departments, scheme-wise and district-wise, invariably every month to the Monitoring Cell. The Monitoring Cell should design and device a standard monitoring proforma for collecting information from the field through the departments, and for inputting the same into the computer for generating reports for periodic review and feed back to all concerned.

- **As a long term measure,** the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission recommends that the **Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training** should be completely re-oriented towards monitoring and coordinating self-employment opportunities across all relevant departments at all levels in the state including the district level and below.

- The officers and staff of the Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training should be re-trained, re-oriented and re-assigned for this new kind of work. Their job charts and key performance areas should also be recast accordingly. Suitable training modules should be developed for this purpose by the Assam Administrative Staff College, if necessary, with the help of outside consultants/external agencies.

- The **Craftsmen Training part** of the Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training should be de-linked from the Directorate and this part along with management of ITIs should be **transferred to the Directorate of Technical Education.** The Director of Technical Education should also be responsible for promoting training in different vocational trades.

- In reveiewing the functioning of the Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training, the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission has come to the inference that their traditional role in maintaining the registers of the unemployed at various levels has only a minor significance in today's situation. As a result, the staff have enough spare time, which can be utilized meaningfully in the new kind of work as indicated above, provided proper training and guidance is given to them. The purpose is to re-orient the Employment Exchanges as **centers for promoting self-employment**

across the state.

- In their re-oriented role, the Employment Exchanges should function as **Single-Window mechanisms** for information dessemination and counseling of the unemployed about self-employment opportunities as well as for coordination of such activities across the departments in their defined geographic jurisdictions like block, district, etc.

- Employment Exchanges should also be geared up to function as **"Placement Centres"** for catering to the human resource requirement of private sector including foreign employers.

Chapter XV

Abolition of Schemes that are redundant and have not achieved the required objectives and merger of schemes that are similar in content

Abolition of Schemes that are redundant and have not achieved the required objectives and merger of schemes that are similar in content

The Commission requested all the Government Departments to furnish information relating to Departmental schemes, which became redundant and did not achieve the required objectives. Departments were aldo requested to suggest merger of schemes that were similar in content. Commission detailed two senior officials of Directorate of Financial Inspection, Government of Assam to collect the information in a prescribed proforma.

Most of the Departments except the Departments of Irrigation and Water Resources informed the Commission that they did not have any incomplete scheme, which could be abandoned or merged. Irrigation and Water Resources Departments furnished lists of such schemes. On examination of the schemes, the Commission found that substantial amount were spent in the obsolete schemes and most of the schemes had to be abandoned owing to technical flaw which is really a matter of regret. Before taking up any scheme the Commission feels that proper technical feasibility should be examined by competent officials and preliminary hurdles should be removed before spending the allotted fund. There should be detailed job chart for the officials implementing the scheme stipulating **Key Performance Areas** and they should be held responsible for subsequent failure of the scheme.

Though all the concerned Departments except the above two indicated that they did not have such incomplete and obsolete scheme; the Commission has good reasons to believe that there must be such schemes in almost all the works departments as well as departments implementing large number of schemes with State Government fund or fund received from Central Government. Therefore, it is desirable that there should be a thorough scrutiny of all such Departments by a Government Agency to find out the actual state a affairs to prevent unnecessary expenditure from the Public Exchequer.

Chapter XVI

Notes

I
Highlights of Good Governance

II
Accountable and Responsive Administration in Assam

III
Capacity Building for Administrative and Civil Service Reforms

IV
Civil Service Reforms in the State of Assam

V
District Administration

(a) Prime Minister's Address to District Collectors, May 20, 2005

(b) Presentation made before the Commission by Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup (Metro)

Note I : Highlights of Good Governance

Governance & Good Governance

"Goverance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic & social resources for development. Good Governance is synonymous with sound development management."

World Bank and Asian Development Bank

"The term governance, as generally used encompasses all aspects of the way a country is governed .....poor governance is clearly detrimental to economic activity and welfare"

IMF

"Open democratic and accountable systems of governance, based on respect for human rights and rule of law, are precondition for sustainable development and robust growth."

G8 Final Communique

"Good Governance is perhaps the single most important factor in ensuring that the objectives of the Tenth Plan are achieved"

Tenth Five Year Plan Document

Accountability of the Civil Service :

- Formulate meaningful and pragmatic Mission statement for each Government Department
- Frame well defined job chart for each and every official along with modalities of delegation of power to lower level functionaries.
- Ensure that delegated powers are exercised
- Reduce levels in the hierarchy, make administration officer-oriented with indication of KPA for each officer so that responsibility can be fixed on a individual
- Instead of post-audit, concurrent audit must be introduced.
- Audit should focus more on the output of a scheme, rather than on processes.
- Citizens charters must be introduced for critical items for all departments in a time bound manner and head of the office must be made accountable for proper implementation of citizen's charters.

Redefining Functional Goals :

- The civil service must shift focus from being a provider and regulator to that a facilitator
- Functional audit must be conducted for every department.
- Organizational review shoud also take place for every department.

- Government should immediately outsource certain activities.
- All staff in the department must be trained on priority so that they know the purpose of their jobs in meeting their departments' goals and objectives.
- Merger of schemes that are similar in nature.
- Abolition of schemes that have outlived their utility.

Improving Systems and Work Methods :

- The paper work in government offices should be reduced by abolishing all unnecessary reports and returns, reducing number of circulars.
- The existing system of file movement needs to be thoroughly revamped. Gradually files may have to be replaced by floppies. Until such time, file movement can be monitored on computers.
- The introduction of desk officer system, which has been explained in detail in the chapter on Secretariat Reforms, must be done at the earliest. This would be the first and the most important step to improving systems and work methods in the secretariat.
- All field officers should also follow a similar pattern and reduce file movements to only three or maximum of four level.
- The number of meetings both at the secretariat and at the field levels must be reduced. This would give more time to

officers to go on tour and make inspection where necessary.

- The greater delegation of powers and exercise of delegated powers would ensure that there is much les paper work and less time spent in getting approvals from various levels.
- A lot of extra work is generated in the government because there is inadequate information sharing between the departments. Several other departments also require the information collected by one department in one form. If all departments would put such information databases on the LAN or e-mail it to other secretaries, it may be very useful to them in their policy formulation.
- Apart from reducing the number of forms, each department should also look at the size of the forms. There should be an attempt to simply the forms and returns being used in the government.

Rationalisation of Civil Services :

- In several departments the officers are more than the frontline staff. There is a need to rationalize this distribution and have more workers for service delivery, at fielf level.
- The location of staff and employees in several departments is skewed. Most of the officers are located in the Capital or in District Headquarters while the need is to have officers at actual implementation/cutting edge level.
- There are several employees to carry out the same task for

different departments like in the case of grant of scholarships. If one or two employees could be utilized for this purpose, it would reduce the number of employees required for this purpose.

- Changing the manner of Government functioning by the introduction of Desk Officer, would reduce delays, bring in efficiency and also help in reduction of number of employees.
- Employees are very often recruited at the launch of a new scheme or programme. Merger of similar schemes/ programmes would render some staff as surplus who could be redepolyed where there is actually work.
- Every department must make a scientific assessment of the total number of direct recruitment vacancies available based on the above principles and only then should the department proceed for filling up the vacancies.
- Utilizing the direct recruitment vacancies for recruitment by promotion would in the long run affect the efficiency of the government.
- For new work entrusted to a department, new sections and posts must not be created, but the work should be entrusted to existing staff.
- Computerization must be introduced in a time-bound manner in all departments so that less people would be recruited for the same work.

- Onle computer literate person should be recruited for all categories of post.

Review of Perfomance Appraisal :

- There should be a different format of Performance Appraisal Reports for officers and staff. For officers, quarterly Participating Assessment and for staff annual Participating assessment should be introduced.
- All levels of officers who have to undertake performance appraisal must be given proper training in how to do job objectively.
- Counseling may be introduced to those employees who get repeated adverse remarks.
- Action should also be taken against those officers who delay in writing the Performance Appraisal Reports where they are either reporting, reviewing or accepting authorities.
- Performance Appraisal Reports, which are to be approved by the concerned departmental Ministers sometimes, are delayed for several months. A time frame should be fixed for approval of such reports.

Human Resource Development Strategy :

- All training must be made compulsory.
- Employees/officers who do not attend training should not be eligible for increment or promotion.

- Allot higher funds for training.
- Each department must have specified budget for training not just for the technical staff but for all the staff in the department.
- Training should not only include exposure of government employees to departmental practices, work methods, technical skills of a particular department; but must also expose them to personality development, stress and time management, communication skills etc.
- Government employees must be exposed to work in the private sector and they must be taken of field visits.
- Some relationship should be established between the career plan of an employees and the training imparted.
- Employees due for retirement in the nest three years need not be deputed for any training, specially training overseas.
- Training on awareness skills must also be given to class IV employees and drivers.
- There should be an annual calendar of training which must be well publicized, and strictly followed.
- In addition to the Training institutes of the Government, efforts should be made identify other good training institutions.

Transparency and the Right to information :

- Amendments be made to the Official Secrets Act and the

Civil Services Code of Conduct Rules

- Discretionary powers must be reduced to the minimum, and exercising Discretionary Powers must be transparent.
- Regulatory Authorities should be set up for all public utilities.
- Public shluld have easy access to government orders, forms etc. They should be made available locally in the post offices, banks, local
- panchayat offices, Block offices, Circle offices fair-price shops etd., besides putting the same in the district website.
- Public Facilitation Centres should be set up in all offices.
- WAN and LAN should be set up at the earliest to enable easy sharing of information within departments and between departments and speedy disposal of grievances.
- Existing rules and procedures should be simplified to make them citizen friendly.
- Each department, especially those with constant public interface, must bring out a compendium of all their relevant forms which the public have to use, so that all the forms are available at a single place. There must be wide dissemination of such information.
- The rules to the Right to Information Act must be framed as expenditiously as possible.
- Delegation of financial power should be on the basis of

current prices, and must be reviewed every three years.

- Must have concurrent audit rather than post audit.
- Renewal period for licenses etc. be enhanced, this would reduce transactional cost.

Recruitment :

- Recruitment for all posts must be only meritocratic.
- Selection of APSE Members must be done as recommended by the T.L. Barua Commission.
- Revise cadre and recruitment rules for all departments to have merit based recruitment, and modify qualifications for certain posts.
- Recruitment for certain posts could be on contract basis (peons, drivers)
- Compassionate appointment to be restricted to families of deceased police personnel and insurgency/riot victims.

Transfers :

- Government should enact a ligislation on transfers, with clear cut guidelines.
- Action should be taken against those employees who request for transfers based on third party recommendations.
- Employees such as teachers, village mandals, ANMs need not be transferred except under exceptional circumstances.

Departmental Enquiries :

- Relevant rules of departmental enquiries should be amended to provide for a specific mandatory time frame and to reduce discretionary powers.
- It is also necessary to amend the relevant Service Rules to enable the review of integrity and efficiency of officials at any stage during their career and to compulsorily retirement of such officials of doubtful integrity.
- There has to be stricter and compulsory monitoring of the progress of all departmental enquiry cases by the Secretary. This should not be treated as a routine exercise and must be included as an item of review in the monthly Departmental meetings chaired by the Secretaries.
- It is preferable that all departmental enquiries are entrusted to retired government officials on a conditionality that non-completion of the enquiry proceedings as per prescribed time frame would result in non-payment of emoluments.

Redressal of Grievances :

- Fix resposibility for each task, which is possible if the hierarchical levels are reduced.
- Appoint grievance redressal officer for each department and accordingly give publicity.
- Change the language of various application forms to make them citizen friendly

- Train officials in grievance redressal, courtesy in talking to petitioners.
- All grievances must be computerized.

Amalgamation of Schemes :

- Schemes with nominal budget provisions to be merged.
- Schemes which are continuing for the purpose of providing salaries to employees to be abolished.
- Similar schemes to be merged.
- Schemes with less than Rs. 5.00 lakh allocation to be merged/discontinued.

Note II

Accountable and Responsive Administration in Assam

Accountable and Responsive Administration in Assam

Government of Assam has declared its intention to ensufe an effective, accountable, honest and transparent administration. This will support the objective of responsive and decentralized service delivery and livelihood support for poor and marginal groups.

There is considerable dissatisfaction of the people, especially poor and valnerable groups, about the apathy, lack of responxiveness, lack of accountability of public servants and the deterioration in performance of agencies entrusted with law and order, basic services and infrastructure. The time has come for a strong message to be conveyed that administration is for the people and not for the public servants so that efficiency is measured not in terms of what the services steps have to be taken to arrest the present drift in government and public services and take urgent measures to restore the faith of the people in the fairness and capacity of administration.

Government of Assam have been initiating reforms measures for :

- Making administration accountable and citizen friendly,
- Ensuring transparency and right to information, and
- Taking measures to cleanse and motivate civil services.

By its very nature, structural and regulatory reform is a medium term effort, which calls for sustained support of political leadership and senior bureaucracy. It needs be accompanied by a series

of well-monitored short-term actions to improve the quality of administration and make reforms meaningful to the people.

The average citizen deals with the government in its different roles as the service provider, regulator, enforcing authority for law and facilitator of economic activity. In the light of the action plan formulated by the Conference of Chief Ministers in 1997 and the experience of other states, the initiatives for improving the quality of administration and developing a responsive interface with people would include:

- Formulating and operationalizing **Citizens' Charters,** which lay down time limits and standards of services, avenues of prompt grievance redress and access to information and credible monitoring arrangements; and piloting the Charters and establishment of Model offices in selected departments with citizen interface like Deputy Commissioner, Anchal Panchayat, Police Stations, Government Hospital, Treasury and Transport Office, based on interaction with users;

- Effective and Prompt **Redress of Public Grievances,** following review of existing arrangements and instituting measures for computerized tracking fixation of responsibility and remendies for performance failure, systemic reforms and effective working of information and facilitation counters in public offices;

- Functional autonomy both to the administrative functionaries and service agencies at divisional and

district level, empowerment of elected local bodies and encouragement to public-private partnerships;

- Redesigning the service delivery schemes, ensuring user involvement, reward innovation by officers and to take administration to the people in rural and urban areas
- Review of laws, regulations and procedures, especially those which hamper business activity and the access of poor and marginal groups to livelihood, services and swift ang inexpensive justice
- Effective and timele ongoing system for monitoring and evaluation of delivery system run by government, government agencies, private and NGOs with bench marking facility to assess the quality of inputs, services, and timeliness of service delivery.

Transparency and Right to Information :

Secrecy and lack of openness in official transactions generate scope for corruption besides being contrary to the spirit of accountable governmet. There is a need to ensure easy and widespread acces of people to government operations and governemnt decisions and performance of government except to the extent of specifically excluded by law, as envisaged in the Central and state laws for right to information. Electronic government but also the transparency of its operations and people's empowerment. Three specific measures envisaged in this area are :

- Early operationalization of the state legislation on Right to Information by department-level instructions on suo moto release of information and response to requests for information, effective record management, amendment to laws and rules contrary to the information law and training of information officers;

- Strengthening the functioning of Information and Facilitation Counters and Community Information Centres through process reengineering, computer facilities, connectivity by LAN and WAN and empowerment of counter staff, and

- Piloting process engineering and electronic governance in areas critical for government working and major areas of service delivery such as treasury, employee database, decision making, revenue collection and payment, land records and citizen interface with government including redressal of citizen's grievances.

Improving the Performance and Integrity of Public Service:

A detailed plan for manpower containment, civil service reform and review of regulations should be drawn up after taking into account the recomendations of AARC, views of different departments, Reports of the Hota Committee, Surindernath Committee of Government of India and best practices in other States. The reform areas include include secretarial procedures and manuals, recruitment, performance assessment and recognition of good performance, capacity building, promotion,

transfer, disciplinary proceedings and weeding out inefficient and dishonest employees. An important area, stressed by the Central Government, is it need to ensure stability of tenure to officials and to insulate the process from extraneous factors, as frequent transfers affect both the motivation of officials and the quality of service delivery.

The diagnosis and fight against corruption includes the review of procurement practices, greater transparency and a variety of reforms in specific areas and sectors with anti-corruption impact. It is possible to consider the adoption of a code of ethics for public services based on Constitutional principles and services to people. Government should immediately review existing vigilance mechanisms including the role and authority of the Vigilance Commissioner and the Lok Ayuktha and consider specific steps for strengthening these institutions, working in concert with the Anti-corruption branch and department-level chief Vigilance Officers.

Note III

Capacity Building for Administrative
and
Civil Service Reforms.

Capacity Building for Administrative and Civil Service Reform

Civil Service Reform is an important key component for good governance since ability of the Government of Assam to address fiscal reforms and improve the cost effectiveness and equity of service delivery is critically linked with the pace of achieving civil service reform. The Assam Administrative Reforms Commission has now completed the functional review exercise of the select departments conditioned by the information available. and its study for rationalization of civil service rules, structured and restructuring of the government departments.

Government of Assam may consider organising series of structured workshops to initiate the implementation of the recommendations made on the basis of functional study for capacity building in the key departments. This is absolutely necessary to carry forward the reform agenda.

The objectives of the workshop, in the above context would be:

- To involve the counterpart staff staffing in the holistic appreciation of the issues in administrative and civil service reform with reference to the Action Plan of staff Containment and Civil Service Reform, and the decisions on e-governance and employee database.
- To deliberate on the observations, conclusions and recommendations of AARC and make efforts to identify problems and explore solutions for smooth

implementation of the reforms programme.

- To build consensus on 'Change-Action Agenda' an to work out the sequence of actions starting with the most feasible in each department and in finance and personnel areas.
- To familiarize the participants with various techniques and tools for establishment control and functional review.
- To identify capacity building needs at Secretariat, Deirectorate and District levels for implementation of the reform programme.

The ADB Project of Governance and Public Resource Management provided a tentative indication of training budget for capacity building to implement the Policy Matix. ADB had indicated a lump sum provision of $3.7 million for training activities. ADB has further outlined the following parameters for the training.

The Training should target to cover 9500 State Government staff of which the District Disbursing Officers should be completed on priority basis by December 2007 to ensure effective targeting and ensuring sustainability of training efforts. The training activitie under the project would require close coordination with Administrative Reforms commission and the Administrative Reforms & Training Department.

The training activity should be clearly linked to supporting

the implementation of the actions and achievement summarized in the programme loan policy matrix and/or for **implementation Government Financial Management Information System** (IGFMIS).

: The Training activity will be targeted to State Government staff in positions that support the functions directly related to the implementation of the actions and achievements summarized in the programme loan policy matrix and/or to implementation of the IGFMIS.

: Sustainability of training efforts will be a key factor in the design of all training, i.e., optimal use of training of the trainers approaches and local or State Government training institutions.

: Training requirements are fully coordinated with other State Government training efforts to enable improved overall impact and coverage of State Government training activities and to avoid duplication of efforts.

The Aide Memoir signed by Mission Leader of the Asian Development Bank dated 18-12-04, has detailed the methodology in this regard.

The training programmes envisaged above should be made on the basis or Training Need Assessment, curriculum development training materials and upgrading training infrastructure.

Record Note of Discussion of Reforms and Capacity Building

A meeting was held on February 11, 2005, under the chairmanship of Shri Jatin Hazarika, Chairman AARC, to discuss the action plan for administrative eforms and the formulation of training plan under the ADB project Loan. The following attended the meeting.

1. Mr. Sameer Khare, Commissioner and Secretary, AR&T
2. Mr. Ashish Bhutani, Secretary (FMU), Finance Department
3. Mr. Deepak Sharma, Joint Secretary, Personnel Department
4. Dr. Pachampet Sundaram, Consultant ADB

Administrative Reforms :

The recommendations contained in the Consultant's note on Next Steps for Administative Reform were generally endorsed. The following areas were decided for further action at the level of AARC and the departments of Finance, AR&T and personnel and different sector departments.

i. AR &T would pursue all the departments to formulate and publish organizational and job charts as lack of clarity in functions of departments and agencies and individual jobs affected effective and transparent administration. Professional help can be extended for this purpose to departments upon request as this was

a vital preliminary step for capacity building;

ii. All the departments would be requested to set up web sites, if necessary with professional help, and provide updated information and facility for transactions by clients;

iii. AARC would carry forward the exercise for functional reviews, zero-based functional audit and public expenditure tracking surveys for key departments and agencies as envisaged in the ADB policy matrix;

iv. AR&T would pursue proposals with finance department for strengthening AARC and AR&T through professional help as envisaged in the consultant's report, and propose allocation from the training budget for this purpose;

v. AR&T would coordinage departmental plans for developing computer literacy and advanced functional skills, which would be implemented through NIC and other agencies and funded partly through the ADB training budget;

vi. Finance department would issue comprehensive guidelines regarding the identification and filling of critical vacancies, revised approach to regularization of work-charged and muster roll staff and redeployment of surplus staff in different departments;

vii. Individual departments would work out manpower plans

based on the establishment schedule and assessment of optimum size and distribution of staff levels and submit the plans to SLEC;

viii. Personnel department would equip itself for supporting SLEC, cadre reviews of ACS and other services, implementing transfer policy, rationalizing recruitment prodecures and the simmplification of rules;

ix. AR&T would pursue the revision of manuals and rules for performance assessment and the rationalization of functions under Rules of Executive Business and publicity to revised rules;

x. Finance department would evaluate the pilot exercised on employee database for finance and personnel departmets and expand the exercise to all departments by April 2005

Training and Capacity Building :

i. Whole finance department would finalise the proposals for the officers in the department and services coming under it, AR&T would coordinate the effort to obtain the proposals from identified departments and training agencies and develop an integrated proposal with guidance from Chairman AARC;

ii. An empowered group of Chairman AARC, Commissioner AR&T and Secretary FMU could be authorized to select

the departments and finalise the training plans and budget with due regard to current initiatives and the goals of the ADB policy matirx under ten subject heads;

iii. The group would take note of proposals for strengthening AASC, CTI and sector training agencies and the counterpart actions such as filling training-relaed vacancies, non-Plan budget for training and amending service rules to mandate training before promotion;

iv. The departments for the first phase could include Finance, Personnel, Secretariat Administration, Health (other than family welfare), Education (excluding elementary teachers but including the education service and staff), Department of Public Enterprises, Industry, PWD, Irrigation, Sales Tax and Tax Administration and Urban Development (especially property tax, valuation and user charges), but a final selection and inter-sepriority will be made by the empowered group;

v. AR&T would consolidate the information on available training funds from different sources and the inventory of ongoing activities in the course of interaction with departments;

vi. AASE would assist the individual departments in conducting TNA and trainers but departments should assume full responsibility for designating training managers and ensuring effective implementation of the

training plan with professional help under the budget;

vii. Besides focused training for the IFMIS and treasury, the budget for the first phase would include the Innovation Support Fund, strengthening of key agencies and the training proposals developed by AASC, CTI, Department of Public Enterprises and sector departments, covering TNA, training plan, study tours, training material, functional manuals, documentation of good practices, faculty and trainer development, training in IT and critical gaps in infrastructure;

viii. Study tours within or outside the country should be properly structured, based on the study of areas of real utility to individual departments;

ix. A significant portion of the training budget would be devoted to critical supporting elements of the training activity, such as TNA and training design, curriculum development, training materials, preparation of functional manuals, revision of rules, faculty development and decentralized training based on training of trainers and distance learning;

x. ADB would be requested to earmark funds from the budget for strengthening AARC, AR&T and FMU and for setting up a flexibly administered Innovation Support Fund for meeting small financing needs for areas like

documentation of good practices, organisational charts and process reengineering;

xi. FMU would coordinate with AR&T for the formulation of proposals to be included in the first phase of the training budget under the Project Loan and communicate the requirement to ADB under this head for the year 2005-06;

xii. ADB would be requested to consider the sanction of the first phase of the training budget for 2005-06 without waiting for the full elaboration of the training budget under the Project Loan;

Note IV

Civil Service Reforms in the State of Assam
(A CONCEPT PAPER)

Developed by M. Ariz Ahammed, IAS Director of Training
Assam Administrative Staff College in October 2002.

Civil Service Reforms in the State of Assam

1. Background

There is a growing gap between the stated and unstated objectives of government. In this regard both the public and the media have been voicing that the bureaucracy has become insensitive and even hostile to the poorer sections of the society wity the obsession of rules rather than concern for output; characterized below the expectations. Added to that there is a feeling that there has been an increase in leakages and alienation. Nevertheless it is a fact that there is an erosion of trust on the system. On the other side the civil servants are feeling alienated from the Government with their service conditions, carrer opportunities and job satisfaction and is conspicuous with the pending of a large number of cases in tribunals and courts for promotions and postings. The results of this scenario are evident with poor human and socio-economic indicators of the nation in general and of the state in particular.

The scenario under the changed environment of globalisation, technological change and decentralization requires committed civil service to take a leap and harness the change, which requires an enabling environment, better service conditions for job satisfaction, expertise and skills for managing change. Hence there is a need to bring in suitable reforms for effective and efficient delivery of programmes, schemes, projects and services to the customers. Reforms-yes! There are many diagnostic studies, reports and recommendations but lack a mechanism to convert such recommendations into action plans and results.

Assam Scenario :

The Assam state in one of the very important Nort-Eastern states of India bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan and is very close to the doors of South East Asian Countries. The Assam State ranks among the top five states in its development indicators till 60's. However for various reasons the socio-economic development indicators have slided down over the years drastically leaving Assam as one of the most backwark states with very poor Human Development Indicators in the country.

The present Government is committed to re-win the post glory of better human-socio-economic indicators with renewed vigor and partnership with the public and civil servants under a vision. The Vision of the state in the Millennium is providing "*every Man, Woman and Child all opportunities for healthy and happy life not just on basic needs and Elemination of Poverty*" **and** "*build a knowledgeable society on the values of hard work, integrity, honesty, secularism, discipline and team work*". The state Government plans to turn the vision into a reality through **Good Governance** where-in State's scarce resoures are managed competently in manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to Peoples needs i.e., **Reduction of Poverty and Sustainable Development.**

The Government has been taking a number of good governance reforms and initiatives viz., taking the government to peoples door steps in a campaign mode, emphasis on transparency and accountability in day to day administration, decentralization of powers to local bodies. However the past high fiscal deficits

continue to haunt the state compelling the state to embark upon a Structural Adjustment Programme.

Curently the Challenges before the Government are improving the poor human development indicators, furthering of democratic decentralization, harnessing the globalisation and technological revolution; facing the market economy and achieving the sustainable fiscal consolidation. In this endeavor the Government can't be successful in its task unless enabling environment is created and capacity of it instruments i.e., Civil Service are improved for new tasks and environment. The State Government is therefore according very high priority to the reforms in Civil Services for Good governance : to improve the human-socio economic indicators of Health, Education, Social Welfare, Infrastructure and economic sectors.

The Government of Assam has already constituted a number of committees and an Administrative Reforms Commission to study the various critical issues affecting the state Civil Services and Good Governance and to make appropriate recommendations. This requires proper follow up and expertise to manage change. It is presumed that the implementation of these redommendations will require adequate investment in managing change and in the capacity building of civil services. However given its limited resources it is doubtful of achieving reforms and the ambition of Good Governance for the required skills in near future. **The Government of Assam is therefore keen in the partnership of both the GOI and the International Development Agency (IDA) to bring in civil service reforms for Good governance.**

Already a similar concept is under implementation in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Project Discription :

a) Core Concept :

To set up and institutionalizing a Think Tank by way of Setting up of a "Centre for good governance" to translate the various studies/recommendations including of the Cabinet for performance improvement into clear action plans, to support implementation of reform and to provide effective change management interventions to chieve Government Goals and policy priorities.

Besides, the aim of the project is to bring in the suitable reforms in the civil services and systems so that the systems can materialize the vision of the state. An Illustrative list of issues for reforms is :

1. Simplifying the Government– the rules and the procedure, re-engineering of business process, single window systems, e-governance etc. so to improve the delivery and quality of service at least cost.
2. Human Resource Management viz., Capacity Building, Right sizing of the Government, Manpower planning and outsourcing.
3. Accountable Government viz., Adequate Autonomy and Accountability (Organizational and Individual) in the system, Effective Vigilance System, Transparency etc.

4. Citizen perspective/orientation; Decentralization and Participatory approach involving the stakeholders/users

5. Incorporation of a System of Performance Appraisal in the system.

6. Financial Management and consolidation

7. Strengthening of civil services on various critical issues viz., Developing healthy Organizational behavior and efficiencey; Shared vision for the Future and nurturing innovations; developing eam spirit and partnership; enhancing Work Culture an conflict in the stated and unstated agenda of the leadership style; Better Time mansgement : more on constructive works than on ad hoc works

8. Strengthening the Department of Administrative Reforms

9. Bilding Government Management of Information System.

(b) Objectives

- First priority is to translate the recommendations of the Assam Administrative Reforms Commission and other reports/ studies of importance having direct bearing on the Human Development in the state into action plans in a collaborative and participative exercise with the line Departments and to over see their implementation; and then:

- To work for the development of the finest, best, skilled,

most responsive and most professional citizen oriented civil service in the state by pursuing civil service reforms.

- To work for translating Government goals, objecties and policy priorities into tangible reform actions in the areas of governance;
- To identify core issues and areas for change which will make th emost impact in improving the performance of Government and enable it better to respond to the needs of its customers;
- To work with Government functionaries and other stakeholders to analyse key issues in governance, identify solutions, to plan actions and to support implementations of administrative reform;
- To identify and codify best practice in administrative reform and to support its wider implementation.

(c) Rationale :

In the state of Assam the Civil Services comprises of around 450,000 civil servants of five different grades viz.,

Grade	Service
All India Services Grade-I	All India Services: Indian Administrative Services (IAS) who are around 123 are recruited by the Union public Service Commission Assam Civil Services (ACS), Assam police Services and other services viz., Commercial taxes, cooperation, excise etc. are recruited by the Assam public Service Commission
Grade-II	BDO, Ext. Officers, Junior Engineers, Inspectors etc.
Grade-III	School teachers, stenos, UDA, LDA etc.
Grade-IV	Peons/Attendants

The Success of Government priorities viz., policies, Schemes, Programmes largely depends upon efficiency and effectiveness of the people i.e., Civil Servants manning in delivering the services. The higher civil service provides the crucial role of advice to the political executive on policy matters. The Civil Service is the cutting edge of the Government and people in service delivery and are critical in successfully implementing the policy matters and monitoring the same.

In Assam the Chief Secretary heads each department. In the Districts the Deputy Commissioner (IAS or ACS) provides leadership to the District civil service.

Situation analysis of the human-socio-economic indicators of the state, fiscal position, Civil service institutions, Costitutional mandate of Decentralization and new economic and information evnironment reveals that civil service of the state- the instruments of Government initiatives; urgently requires adequate expertise to meet the tasks and change. It is also observed that currently the Government departments are bogged down with the routine matters and are finding it extremely difficult to concentrate on policy issues with citizen focus both because of scarce time and expertise. So is the rationale for a think tank organization-Centre for Good Governance. Besides the project is aimed.

i. To enable the civil servants to identify themselves with the tasks set as per the Govt. Mission.

Human-Socio-economic Indicators of the state.

Indicator	Assam	India
Literacy (2001 census)	64.28	65.38
Life Expectancy (at birth)	56.6y	61.1y
Birth rate (000)	27.0	26.1
Death rate	9.7	8.7
Infant Mortality rate (000)	76	70.8
Maternal Mortality rate	409/1 lac	407
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	9612	10067
Population below poverty	40.86	35.97
Per Capita Consumption of Electricity KWH	123.00	360

The Above indicators show the weaknessesof the systemin materializing the policies,priorities,intentions,schemes of the nation and the state over the last five decades of independent India. Besides all in public perception the government services have become inadequate, costly,delayed and inefficient resulting in the alienation from the public and creation of barriers for Government-public partnership, which is very essential for any Good governance initiatives.

ii. **To harness the New Environment :** India has been a welfare state with the greater role and control of public sector in every sphere of life. However with the accumulating fiscal deficits and the changing global economy, India too joined the structural adjustment programme for market oriented liberalized economy wherein the Government is taking the role of facilitator in place of controller. Added to all, there is a greater pressure on the/user. The Civil Servants need to be tuned to the changes in the work environment and economic changes. The country's experience with the structural adjustment programme and public sector reforms conspicuously makes a point that unless the instruments of reforms i.e. Civil services are reformed and are provided with expertise the structural adjustment programs cannot be successful.

In addition the civil services and the system are required to be in pace with and harness the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments emphasizing the decentralization of powers and the changing Political environment and judicial activism.

It is also increasingly established that the information and communication technology has the potential of making the Government responsive, efficient and effective. This clearly makes a point that there is a need for the Government systems to harness the technology for good governance.

iii. **To incorporate the ingredients of Performance and Accountability :**

On critical review of the Civil Services functioning is State; the following points are very conspicuous–

- No Performance Orientation and no Appraisals in their career/personnel development/ management.
- The Institutional/training capacity is very much limited to all India services and very few Grade I and II services viz., ACS, APS, Health, Agriculture, Revenue, Forest etc.
- Even for the premier ACS- State Civil Service there are no opportunities for formal In-service training in the state currently.
- It is observed that only (approx.) 5% of Civil Servant get pre-service training while the maximum 30% (approx.) gets in- service training.
- The Grade-III civil servants who are the backbone of district administration and Directorates are not given any training both Pre-service and In-service. The result is trial and error learning wasting most resources and compromising the performance.
- Moreover the current capacity building is on traditional lines viz., analysis, clear and cogent drafting working with the Ministers, Office procedure but not customer service, performance, innovation, computer literacy etc.
- It is also a fact that the corruption has taken deep roots in administration to the extent that it is no longer inviting

any social rebuke-which is a clear sign of the morale of civil servants towards their performance and the state.

The scenario clearly reflects that there is not only too much inadequacy of training institutions to most of the Civil Services but also shows that most of the civil servants are not given any opportunity of training in acquiring the basic skills viz., Customer Service, performance etc.

iv. **To build upon what has been done in the state of Assam:**

- The Government of Assam took active part in drafting the National Training Policy 1996
- Nov. 1996 : Participated in All Chief Secretaries Meet "An-Agenda for an Good and Responsive Administration"
- Took part in 24 may 1997 "All Chief Ministers Meet" on Good and Responsive Administration.
- The Assam Administrative Staff College Khanapara Guwahati had successfully completed a project capacity building for Civil Services, Administrative Reforms and Training (1998) sponsored by the UNDP and Department of Personnel and Training Government of India, As a part of the project four studies were Government of India. As a part of the pruject four studies were conducted on i) Simplified procedures ii) Skills through training iii) Training Need Analysis and (iv) Gender and Civil Services.

The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Kolkata too

provided a consultant report on project.

- ❖ The Government of Assam Constituted a Task Force (1996) to implement the project study study reports in three sectors viz., Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Urban development & Industry.
- ❖ Chief Minister's Action Plan for Good Governance : Citizen Charters, District web sites, Facilitation Centers, Transparency, passing of Right to Information Bill are already in place.
- ❖ Constituted a Cimmittee on Fiscal Reforms 2001 and the report submitted strongly suggested several measures for good governance.
- ❖ The AASC has been chalking out a need based-demand driven training programmes under decentralized strategy for wider outreach.
- ❖ The Goverment of Assam constituted an Administrative Reforms Commission to study and recommend on the way to improve the Government delivery and is expected to submit its report very soon.

(d) Areas of Strength

- ○ The Assam Administrative Staff College- A Premier Resource Centre of Training Technology with a sprawling Campus. The center for good Governance can be set up within its campus.
- ○ Inquisitive Civil Servants; Fairly egalitarian Society and

Fair Gender equality

3. Approach :

The centre for good governance shall be registered society under the Registration of societies Act. The Director of Training shall be Director of the CGG and the Director General of Training. One joint Director of Training AASC shall be assigned with this job exclusively for the purpose. Additional required manpower for the Center for Good Governance will be recruited as assignments on contract basis/ Consultancies

There shall be a CGG Board Comprising the Chief Minister, few Ministers and key Secretaries, as well as external stakeholders. The Board will be closely involved in problem identification, in the development of the programme and in its implementation. Other Ministers and secretaries and also other senior officials, in particular District Commissioners, will be closely involved throughout the work of the CGG. Consultation and participation at Department level will be integrated into the work. Governance reform will oly deliver the outcomes sought by Government of Assam of each project undertaken by CGG is approached in ahighly participative manner, involving senior managers, senior oficials, more junior public servants involved in the delivery of services and key stake holders. All aspects of the reform process will be undertaken as collaborative and participative exercises, with the individual implementaion projects being led by the relevant Secretary or senior manager in Departments, involving the staff who have responibility for the areas within an implementation team. In general, these oficials will be

responsible, and accountable, for delivering intended project outputs.

A partnership between the CGG and other parts of Government will be developed to ensure that there is a level of ownership necessary to ensure successful implementation and achievement of the planned improvements. The CGG may provide resources to support the implementation of reform, but the work will be owned, and will by and large be undertaken by implementation teams within departments or at district level. The CGG support will ensure that implementation is coherent and consistent.

There shall be smaller Steering Group from Board Members as an operational management body for the CGG. In addition, a number of work stream subject groups will be constituted, which will also include relevant secretaries and Heads of Departments, experts in particular subject areas and NGOs and other stake holder organizations.

4. Key outputs/deliverables :

a) Think tank– Institutional Development - for understanding and managing the complex issues of change and reform in the current globalisation and technology era.

b) Accessibility of Expertise to the line departments on various focus issues.

c) Improved Human Development Index ranking of the state.

d) Simplification of Rules and Procedures incorporating the

autonomy with accountability.

e) Capacity Building of Training faculty, civil servants and infrastructure of Departments

f) Systematic Performance Appraisals of organizations/ institutions and civil Servants.

g) Attitudinal change and Improved Skills among Civil Services

h) Positive Political evnironment with commitment and vision.

Desired Impact : Good Governance :

- Competent management of State's scarce resources in manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to People needs i.e.,

Reduction of Poverty and Sustainable Development : Assam

- Encompasses: Better Economic and Financial Management; Successful Implementation of Govt. Policies and priorities; Strengthening Law and Justice, Human right; Increasing the Public Sector Effectiveness; Anti-Corruption, Market Economy, Improved Human Development Indicators on the long run; Developing a Civil Society.

5. Risks :

- Lack of Political commitment,
- Internal resistance to change, may result in project delays.

6. Stake holders of the Project :

The internal Stake holders of the Projet are : (i) Political Executive of the State (ii) Govt. of Assam Administrative Reforms and Training Dept. and the Dept. of Personnel (iii) all Govt. Departments (iv) Centre for Good Governance (v) The Assam Administrative Staff College (vi) the Civil Servants of All India Services, Grade-I services who are mainly responsible for policy matters by way of submitting advice to the political executive and the Grade - I, II and III services who are the instruments/executive of the policies in the field and are the cutting edge between the government and the public.

The External stakeholders are the Public, Assam Legislative Assembly, Judiciary, Media, Civil Society, Market economy and Human rights organizations.

7. **Sustainability :**

- Institutional Development of the ***Centre for Good Governance*** and the Assam Administrative Staff College and linkages with the line Departments.
- The Commitment of the Government both the nodal Department i.e., Dept. of Administrative Reforms and Training and other Departments of the Government.
- Visible improvement in the service condition, work environment and job satisfaction of Civil Servants and in the Performance Civil Servants with simplification.
- The Commitment and interest of Government

Departments for their openness to conduct training needs, interest in the capacity building of Departmental Training Managers to assess the respective department civil servant training needs, design of training and deputing them for training and evaluation etc at through internalization. Enforcement of action plans of (pre-and In-service) Training of their employees, Institutional development of Training etc.

- The Pressure of Civil Society, Legislative Assembly and media

8. Government Commitment to the project :

The Government of Assam is committed for the partnership with IDA with a logical end towards the set outcomes.

Note V : District Administration

(a) Prime Minister's Address to District Collectors
May 20, 2005

(b) A Report by Deputy Commissioner Kamrup Metro
on Modernisation of District Administration

Address of Dr. Monmohan Singh

Prime Minister of India
at
Collectors' Conference held on May 20, 2005

PM's Address at Collector's Conference

May 20, 2005
New Delhi

"I express my joy to be in your midst and to participate in this interaction with District Collectors assembled from various parts of our country. I have had a chance to sit through the presentation of the results of your deliberations spread over the last few months and I congratulate the Cabinet Secretary, the Personnel Secretary and the Minister, Shri Suresh Pachauri, for the initiative that they have taken. As I listened to some of these presentations, I felt there was indeed a lot of food for though and I am very happy that our District Collectors are operating on the frontiers of knowledge. That augurs well for the system of administration that we have evolved in our country.

When I was a student some 50 years ago at the University of Cambridge, I had a very distinguished teacher Lord Nicholas Kaldor, a great Economist, he used to insist that there was no technical necessity for any economic or social system to do better than the other. What really made the difference to the functioning of any system is the mindset of those who made the critical dicisions of a nation" political, social and economic life, nd who are the people who make the critical decisions of our nations' life? Politicians, one has to reckon with, but the 600 odd Collectors who administer the Districts are an important linchpin of that establishment. No system can survive without having an establishment and by establishment, I mean a group

of people who have a stake in the long-term well functioning of the system. In a democracy, political masters are selected by the people and in theory, they are the ones who provide us the sense of direction in which our polity ought to evolve. And in a democracy that ought to be the case. But one has to reckon with the fact that all is not well with the way our political system functions.

The Constitution of India and the founding fathers of our Republic set before us lofty ideals and goals. The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in our Constitution constitute the talisman which should guide our conduct. But we all know that there have been aberrations. Politics in a democracy has to be a purposeful instrument of social change. Politics in a poor country has to mediate between societal tensions, which are built into the body dynamic of a poor society trying to modernise itself. Unfortunately, many a time politics becomes the instrument of self-aggrandisement. And many a time, it ceases to be a purposeful instrument of social change. I am quite sure that these aberrations will give way to better days in the years to come. I do not despair, but one has to reckon with the realities as they exist. During this transition period, that is now on the horizon, it is the duty of all of you to rise to the occasion, to steer our Republic's ship in the desired direction as laid out in the Directive Principles of State Policy. And that is why I said, if there is an establishment, you are the establishment in this country, you are the only people who have secured tenor and who are, therefore, obliged to take a long term view of the

evolution of out polity. Politicians come and go and the way elections come, there is frequent change of political masters, many a time they don't have the occasion to think about the long-term consequences of what they are doing. And as I said, our country will get out of this present transitional phase, but in the meanwhile the ship of the Indian State has to move and has to move forward and more so, because we are operating in a world where human knowledge is increasing at a pace which was onthinkable even two decades ago. Modern sicence and technology have made it possible as never before in human history that chronic poverty does not have to be the enevitable lot of a majority of human kind. Poverty eradication is a feasible goal provided we make full use of modern science and technology and we evolve the social engineering technology of using that knowledge to achieve the basic purposes for which our polity was founded.

Great importance is attached to the tuning of our Civil Servants. Great importance is attached to ensuring that our civil servants remain faithful to the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution, that our civil servants operate on the frontiers of knowledge that Constitutional values, the quest for equality – social, economic, political, that the State is an instrument for wiping out tears from the eyes of those who are disenfranchised, who are at the bottom of social and economic ladders, and that there is a commitment to social equity as well as excellence. These have to be the guiding principles, which should guide the conduct of our Civil Services.

All of you have to view yourself as role models. In a poor country like ours, some key decision makers, their conduct, their behaviour has a multiplier effect. And therefore, it is all the more important that our administration should be in the hands of men and women of character, of integirty, of ability who remain steadfast in their commitment to the ideas and ideals enshrined in our Constitution. Over a period of time, there has been growth of fissiparous tendencies in our country. It is partly built into the democratic process. Comparateve politics creates tensions as well as it enables processes of mediation to sort out the division of people on the basis of religion, caste, language and State. An All India Service like IAS should never forget that their basic loyalty is to the Union and the Constitution that defines what India should be. As I listened to the presentations, I was impressed that here in this room, we have those, whom I recall as essential component of the establishment of our society, that their heart and head both are in the right places.

I congratulate the Cabinet Secretary, the Personnel Secretary and Shri Pachauri-ji for having taken this initiative to bring you together, to reflect on processes of change, to reflect on policies, programmes and projects, which have a crucial bearing on the future evolution of our polity. I sincerely hope that with the ideas and ideals which have been projected today, we will work together in months to come to give them practical shape to reform the process of governance in our country. I am, therefore, very heartened to note that inspite of the rough and tamble in the life of an administrator today, you have all retained the analytical

ability to understand the problems that lie at the core of your work and come up with possible solutions to improve our system of public administration at the grassroots. This ability to analyse, assess, diagnose and resolve issues and problems in a turbulent and changing world is the fundamental reason why this country needs an All India Service like yours. These are, of course, skills, which are not job of task specific and can be transferred across posts, regions and different levels of Government. The Collector or the District Magistrate remains even today the linchpin of the administrative system in India more than a hundred years after the creation of this Institution by the British and the more I think, whatever may be the view about colonialism, I think, the British Empire was an act of great adventure and enterprise and creativety. The institutions that we have inherited many of them have served our country well- an All India Civil Service happens to be one of those prized institutions, which I think has been a proud legacy of ours for above a hundred years.

The founding fathers of our Republic were wise men. They recognised the need for an All India Civil Service even though it was a legacy of the British Raj. As sardar Patel said, "We will not have a united India if we do not have a good All India Service, which has the independence to speak out its mink and which has a sense of security. I need hardly emphasise that an efficient, disciplined and contented service. asured of its prospects as a result of diligent and honest work is the sine-quo-non of sound administration under a democrativ regime even more than an authoritarian rule". This quote from the great Sarder Patel

captures the essence of the values that are critical in your work – being skilled and competent, honest, diligent, efficient, independent and ready to speak out your mind. These are values that we must cherish and they will certainly pay off in the long run, for yourself and the nation. Despite the temporary aberrations here and there, over the years the role of the officers has changed. Indeed, revenue collection is the least important of tasks today. You have become agents of change, of good governance and development administration at the very base of our democratice structure. The insights you gain during your tenure at the district level stands you in good stead throughout your career because it gives you a first hand experience in dealing with the hopes and aspirations, the lives and livelihoods of our people. The State and Central Governments benefit immensely from this district level administrative experience very early in the lives of our administrators.

At this point, I would like to draw your attention to the changes that are sweeping India and indeed the world as a whole, particularly during the last two decades. We are today living in an increasingly integrated and globalised world. Distance in many way has lost its old meaning. Distances are shrinking and markets are merging. Competition is the name of the game and the role of the State is being redefined in many sectors. In many manufacturing and service sectors, the Government is moving from being a provider og goods and services to being a regulator and facilitator ensuring fair play and adherence to standards of integrity and efficiency. Increasingly, Government's attention and

indeed expenditure pattern is shifting towards the provision of physical and human infrastructure to enable individual players to compete in the envolving enlarged and at times global markets. The Government has also the obligation to ensure that the benefits of growth trickle down to all sections of the society, to ensure that they become equal participants in growth processes. At the same time, the Government has to ensure that those who are adversely affected by the winds of globalisation are able to adjust to new realities and economic opportunities.

In this redefined role of the Government, the cutting edge of a Government's function is at the district and lower levels. I think someone said India lives in States, I could amplify that to say that India lives in districts. Therefore, the provision of education and health facilities for improving human infrastructure, provision of physical infrastructure, improving economic opportunities for marginalised sections of society, preparing the society at large to face the challenge of disasters – natural disaster as well as manmade disasters – and who can forget the role of terrorism in disturbing all civilised societies in the world that we live in. We have to be prepared to meet all this challenges. And these are all functions which are best performed by local bodies and district administrations. As we sit in Delhi and try to design a template for a humane, caring and prosperous India, we are aware of the criticality of your role in this process– your role in ensuring good governance at the grassroots, in promoting innovation, in improving service delevery, in enhancing public private partnerships and in ensuring outlays become outcomes. I believe

that unless we reform governance from the village level upwards, there can be no real reform at the National level. And what I heard this morning gives me confidence that we have men and women in this room who can be trusted to be active agents of improving the quality of our governance in the years to come.

This task of improving the quality of governance at the village and panchayat levels, vests directly in the hands of the elected representatives of the people at the panchayat level and in the hands of Collectors and fellow officials at the district and block levels. The role of the Collector in our system has always been a most ciritical one. The Collector is an inter-sectoral functionary who is the source of strength of this institution, which stood the test of time. Over the years, the role of the Collector has dramatically changed adding on several development-related responsibilities that do complecate his or her basic regulatory functions. We have also had a major shift in our administration through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, which sought to revitalise local bodies and create elected representatives down the line. Though this was expected to whittle down the powers of the Collector, our historical experience is that the rule of the Collector has only been transformed into a more powerful one of coordinator, facilitator and a person who is responsible for inter-sectoral coordination of various activities that characterise the work of our grassroot administration. There has been a deepening and broadening of political process in India. It has deepened through Panchayati Raj an broadened through societal actions by NGOs, civil society groups and

professional bodies. Today, the test of a good Collector is his ability to work with the people, to inspire them, to realise their latent potential and their latent creativity. It's a job in which human resource management, strategic planning and strategic thinking, financial management all need to come together. Our development experience so far has been that decentralisation is not merely a political imperative but as much a managerial necessity given the large size of population in our States. Even a district in our country is similar to a province in other countries. It is, therefore, a managerial imperative to strengthen the middle management level in our delivery system for effective delivery of public services and this has to be at the level of the Collector.

To my mink what is as important as the skill set of a Collector is the attitude that he brings to bear on his job. We are a country that is characterised by uneven development between regions and between people. The major challenges that you have in most districts is to ensure a general equality of opportunity to all people, removal of mass illiteracy, disease and foster economic growth and development. In order to be ethically neutral in a context of inequality, you have to partisan-partisan towards the poor, partisan towards the weaker sections, partisan towards minorities, women and SCs and STs and all such disadvantaged people who need support of the Indian State. You operate in a society that has several inherited prejudices built into our social fragment and in this environment you have to become a beacon of change and lead by example. You should be conscious of the fact that while being sensitive to the imperatives of democracy

and majority rule, you must be alert to minority opinion. You must learn not merely to tolerate but respect dissent because your job requirement is that of forging a consensus among ontentious claimants. The attitude that you bring to bear as a head of a district is what would be emulated by the people who work with you. I, therefore, appeal to all of you to have an abiding commitment to social equity, particularyly for the marginalised sections of society and work to make them genuine partners in process of social and economic change.

It is of course your constitutional duty, your obligation to fight the forces of social and communal divisiveness, of casteism and regionalism and other anti-national forces and tendencies in our body polity. Its may firm belief that what we are experimentinr, in our country is something unique in the history of the world. Never before has a country of one billion people sought to bring about a social and economic revolution in the framework of an open society committed to protect all fundamental human freedoms, of an open society committed to protect all fundamental human freedoms, committed to the respect of law and therefore all over the world, people marvel that such a country exists, a country of one billion people trying to seek its salvation, trying to manage processes of social and economic change in the framework of a functioning democracy commitment to the rule of law and respect for all fundamental human freedom. I do believe that all societies of the 21st century will be multi-cultural, multi-religious, multi-ethnic society. So the experiment that is being performed in this ancient land of ours, has great historical

significance and I believe if we succeed, we will influence the course of human evolution in this 21st century, which has just begun. Therefore, all of us, howsoever small, are partners in a great enterprise. We are small people thrown up into big chairs, But we are on the threhold of an era of immense opportunities and immense challenges and all stakeholders of our social, economic and political system have to work together to realise our manifest destiny. As I said in particular, I appeal to you all to have an abiding commitment to the pursuit of social equity, concern for the marginalised sections of society and to work, to make them genuine partners in processes of social and economic change.

Your role in the evolving dynamic setting, in which change we must, but must remain committed to the pursuit of excellence and we must harmonise the commitment to the pursuit of excellence, to the pursuit of social equity. This is a sacred duty we all have to perform in the service of the nation and our nationhood and our posterity and our prosperity. Our Constitution is a living guide. It is supreme and you are duty bound to uphold it. The values of our Republic are sacred and we must work together to protect an preserve these values. The more I read the Constitution, the more I am struck at the great reservoir of wisdom possessed by the founding fathers of our Republic. I think those values have stood the test ot time. We are all to work in harmony, in concert, to ensure that this value system continues to guide us all in the 21st century. As I said in the beginning, wer are living in a world where human knowledge is

increasing at an unprecedented pace. Therefore, we all have to be willing to think new. Your job is precedent and procedure bound but as young men and women working in the 21st century, you have to be sensitive to the fact that you are living in an innovation driven world, in a demanding polity and a plural society. Old solutions may not work. You should be able to provide a leadership in tune with the demands of our time.

I believe all of you have a unique opportunity today in mediating societal action for development. The structures of Panchayati Raj are in place but they need to be infused with new vitality. These organisations enable you to mobilise collective action for development. India's great strategic resource is its people. India has a billion opportunities in its people and you must all see that those opportunities are converted into a permanent advantage for our country. Many of the challenges that you face in your district, be it the education challenge, the water challenge, the health challenge or the employment challenge, the solution may lie in enabling people to handle change and improving service drlivery. A Collector therefore can provide a leadership to this task of nation building. As we try to create an environment conducive to creativity and enterprise, you priorities should be clear. We want to make economic reform and inclusive prosecc. Every section of society must be able to benefit from the process of reform. This will mean immediate attention to issues of agriculture, rural develpment, health, education, infrastructure, focusing in particular, on the weaker sections and ensuring of communal harmony at all costs. Our Government is in the

process of finalising a focussed programme called 'Bharat Nirman'. Under 'Bharat Nirman' we have a target of providing 100 percent connectivety to India's villages through roads, electricity and telecommunication and ensure 100 percent coverage under safe drinking water supply by the year 1009. In addition, we aim to create one crore hectares of additional irrigation and 60 lakh housed through the Indira Awas Yojana. You are going to be the critical agents for ensuring that the new deal to rural India genuinely transforms rural lives and livelihoods. If Parliament passes the Employment Guarantee Bill, and I believe, it will be passed in the next Session, we will launch a major new initiative of providing a minimum amount of work to all able-bodied persons who are seeking work in rural areas. I invite you to prepare youselves to meet the challenge of Employment Guarantee Programme. I invite you to work out before hand a shelf of projects and programmes which will convert this employment guarantee into a major national effort to improve the quality of our physical infrastructure – economic and social infrastructure.

I would request you to ensure that the objectives of 'Bharat Nirman' are met and met fully. We are also, as I said, about to legislate an Employment Guarantee Bill which will cast heavy responsibilities on the district administrations. You have the responsibility of preparing a shelf of projects spread over regions likely to be affected by scarcity o work. You have also to ensure proper implementation in the right spirit. Work through contractors and machines sometimes destroys the very purpose of this right.

I appeal to you to rise to the challenge of implementing this Act when it becomes a reality. We have similarly targeted programmes of universal elementary education, improvement of rural health through the National Rural Health Mission. I heard some presentations which said that there should be a holistic approach to the management of healthcare facilities at the district level. This National Mission does precisely that. It will enable probably for the first time a holistic view being taken of the key health priorities in each rural district of our country. Universal coverage of mid-day meal, expanded coverage of the ICDS programme, agricultural transformation through the National Horticultural Mission and addressing food security through the Antyodaya Anna Yojana- all of these programmes have adequate funds and they have to be managed at the distirct level. So, your ability, your motivation will be the most dicisive determinant of where India is in the next 10 or 15 years. I would urge you to ensure that the goals of these programmes are fully met in each of your districts.

I have had a chance to understand the problems you perceive in improving the quality and outcome of your work. Some of these are being addressed through Right to Information, the portal just launched and the National Rural Health Mission. The Right to Information is a powerful tool for ensuring good governance through transparency and accountability. You have a critical role in ensuring that the mechanisms are put in place for the full realisation of this right.

I have noted the other issues and I assure you that we will

address all these issues. One important issue, which has risen not only today but many times before, is security of tenure of key functionaries of district Collectors, of Superintendents of Police and I do recognise that you are entitled to ask for this. No system of Government can deliver if people can be changed without notice, shourt tenures do not produce accountable results. I do recognise the difficulty, this is a matter in which the Central Government by itself cannot move, we have to work with the States but I do propose to bring this subject before the National Development Council as an integral part of improving the quality of our administration making it more transparent and more accountable. If we are going to pursue these goals, it is necessary that our Civil Servants should be entitled to a minimum security of tenure so that they can be judged whether they are equal to the tasks, which have been assigned to them or not. Also I assure you, I learnt a great deal from these new innovative programmes. We have to learn from best practices in various parts of our country. There has to be a networking so that these best practices become infectious, they spread from one part of our country to another and if it is necessary to set up an innovation fund to promote innovation in governance at the grassroots, I am all for it. And I also believe that we must institute a viable system of national awards for rewarding outstanding public service. People talk about the power to do good. Your job situation is so unique in that you have the maximum power to do good in each of the places you work. You should make it an experience worth remembering. We now have much more resources today in our country to change the world

around us than we have had ever before. We have an explosion of ideas. We have a society that is becoming increasingly more politicised but also more vigilant. These are opportunities not available to you predecessors. Therefore, be idealistic enough to take up this challenge of building a new India free from the fear of war want and exploitation. Be innovative enough to look for new opportunities. Be sensitive enough to contribute to creating a just and humane society. Be modest and lead decent but simple lifestyles eschewing conspicuous consumption and extravagant living. Have concern for those who work for you and inspire them through example.

I urge you to combine your commitment to idealism with a passion for excellence. Unless we inculcate this commitment to excellence at the grassroots level and at the earliest stages in one's career in the Civil Service, it will not be possible to create an environment of growth and development at the national level. As members of the most prestigious of our Civil Services, you must impart this message, of seeking a commitment to quality and excellence in the work we do. Compassion must be combined with competence. That should be the motto of a meritocracy like yours. You have my very best wishes."

Modernisation of District Administration :
A Report by Kamrup District Administration

Presentation made before the Commission on 6-4-2005 by
Shri Samir Kumar Sinha, IAS, Deputy Commissioner Kamrup (Metro)

Modernisation of District Administration :
A Report by Kamrup District Administration

Introduction :

The aim of this report on modernization of district administration is to identify the critical governance related issues through a citizens' frame of reference. Further, it seeks to address these issues and suggest a roadmap for ushering in better governance which would encompass issues like transparency, responsiveness, efficiency, quality etc. in district administration.

The citizens' concerns highlighted in this report have been identified on the basis of interactions with citizens during their visits to government offices, field-tours and inspections by district officers and revenue functionaries. The periodic exercises like the RPRS sessions (citizen-government contact programme of state government of Assam), Rajah Adalats (revenue camps in villages), Gaon Sabhas etc. have also yielded information regarding citizen's expectations from administration.

Citizen's Concerns :

It was discovered that the citizen expects speedy, hassle-free and efficient preferably single-window delivery of government related services.

The concerns of a citizen today, are as follows

(A) **primary Concerns :**

a. Quality of services : A citizen expects high standards of quality especially when compared to similar & better

services being provided by the private sector though for a higher price. Especially, in case of certain essential services which are of primary concern to the citizens, quality cannot be compromised.

b. Education : Almost all government schools are plagued by problems such as absenteeism of teachers, poor quality of teaching, poor infrastructure & supporting facilities etc. even ambitious government schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day Meal schemes etc. have not yielded the desired results because of these inherent institutional problems.

c. Health : In government health centers & hospitals the patients despite travelling long distances, wait in long queues and are confronted with absence of the doctors and paramedics, inadequate stock of medicines, lack of facilities e.g. ambulance etc.

d. Sanitation & Drinking Water Supply : Especially in the rural areas is a major concern as a preventive measure towards ensuring health and well being of the citizens.

e. Law & order and Public Safety : The general public is usually reluctant to approach the policy for help because of the low degree of trust that exists between the citizens and the entire police administration.

f. Employment Opportunities : Although there are numerous schemes for wage and self employment being implemented by the government but the intended benefits

have not reached the most deserving people in most cases in the disired way.

g. Enforcing right over land : The Copy of the jamabandi i.e. the Redord of Rights, Tenancy and Crops is an all important identity paper needed by a farmer to obtain bank loans, settling land dispute etc. A former is often subjected to harassment while obtaining a copy of the jamabandi, applying for mutations etc.

(B) Secondary Concerns :

a. Lack of information about the schemes sanctioned for one's area, amount of funds allotted, status of utilization, criteria of beneficiary selection, list of beneficiaries etc.

b. Lack of awareness and resultant denial of one s entitlement under various government schemes especially ocial security & employment generation related schemes because of unfair selection of beneficiaries, exploitation by middlemen etc.

c. Apparent apathy and insensitivity of government apparatus to citizen' problems because of lack of an institutionalized, speedy public grievance redressal mechanism

d. Corruption, lack of transparency, inconvenience and harassment in dealing with government machinery.

e. Inordinate delay in processing of petitions, applications etc.

f. Making frequent trips to government offices for petty jobs like obtaining copy of record of rights; determining status of pending applications, attestation of certificates etc.

(c) **Concerns of Special Interest Groups :**

a. Senior Citizens : Receiving Old Age Pension timely and regularly.

b. Unemployed : Access to information regarding self-employment opportunities under the various government schemes.

c. Women : Access to information about special schemes for their welfare e.g. National Maternity Benefit Scheme, Women SHGs under SGSY etc. & receiving their entitlements under them.

d. Farmers : Awareness about the special programmes like KCC, crop insurance, agricultural extension etc. and easy availability of a copy of jamabandi for their landholding

e. Local government representatives : Access to information abour funds or food grains allocated to their region under the various projects and schemes such as SGRY, MPLADS, MLALADS etc.

f. Students : Awareness about courses and scholarship schemes available for them in colleges within as well as outside the state.

g. Entrepreneurs : Easy and Hassle-free issue of licenses, clearances and payment of taxes & duties.

Inherent Inadequacies in Administration :

- Non-availability of adequate and reliable data for planning and monitoring
- Lack of coordination among the various line departments, DC office etc.
- Lack of people's participation & involvement in government programmes and schemes
- Lack of feedback from citizens regarding quality service delivery
- Office Working Environment
  - ✓ Low level of motivaion among the employees
  - ✓ Poor facilities
  - ✓ Unsatisfactory level of government-employee related services e.g. implementation of employee welfafe schemes (pension, GPF etc.)
  - ✓ Lack of responsiveness towards employees grievances
- Complicated and incomprehensible procedures i.e. rules, regulations and guidelines of government functioning which are beyond the understanding and often beyond the reach of and average villager. Because of these the

general public is unnecessarily harassed and exploited by government office "babus"

- Lack of professionalism, citizen-focus & discipline among the government servants.

Systemic Changes :

A. Government Process Reengineering

Government Process Re-engineering involves redesign of existing processes in order to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency. It is the prerequisite for ushering in e-governance. Information and communication technologies would lead to improvement in quality of public service delivery only when they are utilized for enabling new processes and not just for automating the existing processes together with their built-in-inefficiencies.

1. Simplification of procedures :

- Self-attestion Most of the visits to the government offices are attestation of various kinds of certificates like Caste, Income, Permanent Redidence etc. This can be completely done away with by introducing a system of self-attestation along with hefty penalty, incase of falsification of claims.

- Comprehensive classification of rules, guidelines and procefures is necessary for efficient service delivery and better understanding among both the officers and the general public.

- Deligation of adequate powers and responsibilities needs to be done so that unnecessary file movement and resultant delay may be avoided.

- Standardization of application forms & categorization of nature of applications and petitions based on priority and frequency (e.g issuing coloured forms). High priority applications would be routed through a speedier channel which would bypass routine formalities.

- Codification and classification of common grievances like each petition would be allotted with a unique ID with processing time mentioned and separate records would be maintained department wise for tracking them.

2. **Single-Window Payment and Delivery systems :** need to be introduced wherein all payments of user charges (telephone, electricity, water supply etc. bills), fees, taxes etc. are made. And these outlets can also be used as nodal points for receiving all kinds of applications, petitions etc. from the citizens

3. **Improving Citizen-government interface :** through mass contact programmes in field on fixed days at fixed places (an annual calendar for the district can be prepared and circulated among the people) for immediate redressal of public grievances by all district heads.

4. **Introducing a feedback mechanism :** Wherein the delivery of government services would be judged by the citizens and hence highlight areas for improvement for the administration.

Also, the accessibility of the administration can be greatly enhanced by introduction of online discussion forums, direct mail to district officers etc.

5. Taking steps for improving coordination with line departments through better information sharing and eliciting their participation in planning and decision making processes.

6. Preparing Panchayat-wise master list of all schemes needed for the area on a priority basis, from which, execution of the scheme is done depending on availability of fund. This list would help promote transparency in scheme selection & monitoring of fund utilization.

B. E-governance :

E-governance involves utilization of information and communication technologies to further development.

Why E-governance?

- Minimises citizen-government official contact points yet improves accessibility of government at various levels of hierarchy
- More efficint and speedy delivery of government services
- Enhances the accountability of the staff as clear work distribution and monitoring helps in pinpointed fixing of responsibility
- Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism wherein, if the concerned application or complaint is pending beyond a

fixed deadline then the matter is automatically reported to next higher authority.

- Saves inconvenience of making frequent visit to goverment offices.
- Brings in openness and transparency as information becomes readily available

On these lines, the following changes may be undertaken for better efficiency and enhanced output i.e. better quality of public service delivery.

1. **Issuing Citizen Card :** A multi-purpose card embedded with a micro-chip containing all citizen-related data relevant for transactions with the government. To begin with, such cards can be issued to the beneficiaries of government schemes and programmes like BPL population, senior citizens (Old Age Pension), Women etc. This will help in beneficiary identification and hassle-free disbursement of their entitlements under the schemes.

2. **Creating Reliable Database :** Data collection from the grassroot level with the help of local revenue administration machinery and continuous updating of database both at the local level and simultaneously at district level needs to be introduced. Data exchange & sharing among the line departments, district office etc. would be necessary for effective planning and monitoring of implementation of schemes.

3. **Office Computerisation :**

- Networking all branches in DC office and dial up connectivity with the various line departments would help ensure information sharing and facilitate convergence of services and delivery mechanism.
- Management Information and Decision Support System:
- Database of all block and circle-wise information e.g. population, PHCs PDS outlets, Police stations etc.
- Datebase of schemes implemented, fund sanctioned, beneficiaries under the scheme etc.
- Computerisation of finance & accounts and online tallying with treasury records
- Computerisation of land records along with facility for online mutations
- File & Dak tracking software
- Monitoring pending applications, petitions, complaints etc.
- Dial up connectivity to CICs at block offices as well as line deptts and hence online updation of district server database
- Multi-purpose I-cards with microchips containing all employee related information can be used for monitoring attendance

4. **District Disaster Management System :** Can also be upgraded by having GIS supported by the detailed databases e.g. inventory of vehicles, boats etc. available, data related to flood lavels in previous years and vulnerable areas, possible locations for relief camps, approximate requirement of relief material etc. This software can be utilized for better disaster preparedness and planning a more organized response to disasters espicially the annual floods.

5. **Land records Computerisation :** is the heart of any e-governance project based in rural areas. A former can obtain computerized copy of jamabandi, can apply for mutation through kiosks etc. Also, the database is a rich repository of information relevant for planning purposes.

6. **E-governance services** would be provided through the front-end available in the local language which would be a hierarchy of service delivery nodes (Facilitation Centre-CICs-Kiosks). Levying nominal user charges for accessing e-governance services would have ot be introduced for ensuring revenue generation and financial sustainability of the project. The services that could be provided would be as follow :

   - Computerised copy of jamabandi for agriculturists
   - Online submission and tracking of applications (along with, name of officer with whom pending)
   - Online invitation of tenders & transparency in process of selection of suppliers and contractors

- Complaints and grievances sent online to concerned department, which after a fixed date gets automatically reported to the next higher authority
- Scheme related information like list of beneficiaries, criteria of selection, ones entitlement under the scheme etc.
- Facility of direct mail to DC incase of urgent and important matters

Suggested 3-Tier E-governance Setup :

The existing facilitation center would be upgraded as single-widow delivery point and nodal front end for e-governance services while the DC office Server would be the supporting back end. The facilitation center to be operated by professionally trained personnel who serve with a client focused attitude such that the citizen experiences an entirely different form of service delivery in government.

Starting rural kiosks on a pilot project basis, to begin with, in certain areas (under the overall guidance & control of local CIC) identified on the basis of general awareness level among people, economic feasibility for the kiosk operator as an entrepreneur etc. In the next phase, depending on the success of this pilot project, similar activities can be replicated in other areas of the district.

Strengthening the Community Information Centers in other areas to act as access points for e-governance services for the citizens.

C. Background Changes :

E-solutions cannot be effective in isolation from other administrative solutions. Hence, they must be supported by certain gradual background changes which would help in ensuring acceptance and sustainability of the larger systemic changes elaborated above.

➢ **Change Management :**

- Making the office working environment conducive & productive by providing overtime honorarium, facilities like drinking water, computer, vehicle, canteen, public conveniences etc.

Improving the Work Culture :

- Motivating staff through frequent staff meetings and emphasizing on values and professional ethics etc.
- Involving them by taking their suggestions & ensuring their active participation and commitment towards in intended change
- Discussing frankly any genuine doubts and apprehensions
- Delegation and decentralization of power and responsibility

Capacity Building :

- Skill upgradation and training
- Training in basic couputer skills for staff

➢ **Infrstructure Modernisation :**

- Improving the status of connectivity in terms of physical connectivity i.e. roads etc. as well as electronic and digital connectivity i.e. telephone, internet etc.
- Up gradation of the quality of infrastructure and facilities available at the government educational, health institutions etc.
- Power availability in most interior areas is erratic and hence, needs to be tackled appropriately with the help ASEB. This will help us to cover these areas with respect to starting rural kiosks in the next phase of the modernization project.

Nature of Investments and Resources Required for Bringing About Systemic Changes

An Approximate 'Cost-Benefit Analysis' exercise would easily prove that the investment in this project would be more than compensated for by the improvement in productivity, efficiency and quality of service delivery.

- The district administration would require technical expertise as far as e-governance & computerization is concerned. The existing technical resources like NIC need to be optimally utilized especially for training and capacity building of the staff. Further, a private player specializing in developing and running e-governance solutions should be roped in for providing the software, its implementation and maintenance.
- The mode of project implementation should be that of 'Public Private Partnership' wherein educated unemployed youth can

be transformed into entrepreneurs or rural operators.

⇒ With the help of training and technical support of the private partner and financial support from banks these entrepreneurs can provide e-governance services through the kiosks.

⇒ In order to ensure the financial viability of running the kiosk as a business, other income generating activities like STD/PCO, Xerox, Printing, training etc. would also be coupled with the main function of delevery of e-governance services.

⇒ As a part of the agreement between the three parties involved in the project i.e. the district administration, private player and kiosk operator a revenue sharing arrangement would be worked out. All services would have a nominal fee order to ensure the financial sustainability of the project in the long run.

- There are certain existing schemes under which funds can be availed of and utilized for modernization e.g. Rajiv Gandhi Computer Literacy Project, Community Information Centres etc. The modernization project can help in synergizing the benefits facilitate convergence of all such schemes.

- Moreover, certain existing schemes are aimed at upgradation of the physical and social infrastructure in especially the rural areas e.g. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna, Pradhan Matri Gram Sadak Yojna, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rural Electrification Programme etc. The effective focused implementation of these schemes in the backward rural areas can prepare them for benefiting from the nest phase of the modernization project.

Chapter XVII

Functional Review of 5 Key Departments of Government of Assam

Departments :

- Education,
- Health & Family Welfare
- Irrigation,
- Public Works, and
- Personnel

Problems sorted out with the help of Public Sector Reform Group of Asian Development Bank

Functional Review of 5 Key Departments of Government of Assam

Common Problem

There are important inter-sector links in each department such as water supply, sanitation and nutrition in health, health status of school children, ICDS centers and pre-primary education, PMGSY funds for infrastructure and road links for schools and health centers, PWD's capacity to maintain and upgrade buildings, agricultural operations, parallel responsibility for minor irrigation and community mobilization in agriculture, irrigation and Panchayat departments, command area development, ongoing World Bank assisted project for agricultural competitiveness project and hydel power.

Certain common issues (related mainly to functional reviews and not technical aspects) affect the four departments in the current context of fiscal crisis and manpower containment on the one hand and the persisting issues of public administration and personnel management in the state.

These include :

- Implications of delay in financial and personnel matters in secretariat
- Shortage of non-Plan funds for completing existing works and essential operation and maintenance;
- Levy of user charges in higher and technical education, irrigation and toll roads and implications for user involvement and improvement in quality;

- Lack of rational staff norms or failure to update old norms;
- Lack of accurate and regularly updated employee data in computerized form which can be linked to treasury payroll and pension,
- Critical vacancies of frontline positions and difficulties in filling vacant positions;
- Need to normalize Plan post as to generate additional funds for Operation and Maintenance and creation of assets
- Multiplicity of cadres, long hierarchies and insufficient attention to cadre management;
- Preponderance of grade III and IV posts in non-technical and office positions and scope for contracting services in line with general policy;
- Lack of service rules for several posts and old rules in need of revision;
- Implementation of the transfer policy circulated by the Personnel department and ensuring transparent and objective guidelines for minimum tenure and posting;
- Flexibility in redeployment of posts and employees through administrative changes or amendments to rules;
- Delays in administrative approvals from finance department (after consultation where necessary with Planning and WPTBC) for filling posts, salaries for

retained posts, new or continuing schemes, budget ceiling, release of counterpart and non-Plan funds and contingent expenditure;

- Litigation, High Court judgments and contempt orders in service matters, especially regularization of contract or irrigularly appointed workers, salary arreas, punishments, transfer and ad hoc promotions;
- Problems of disparities in remuneration and stagnation and delay in payment of salaries and award of pension to regular employees;
- Inadequate skill development and opportunities for training;
- Lack of computerization in many aspects of functioning and most territorial units;
- Factors affecting motivation and performance such as pay scales, travelling allowance, delayed payment of salaries, work environment, lack of equipment and facilities, poor condition of accoummodation and insufficient or no promotion prospects; and
- Inadequate mechanisms for client oversight and external accountability partly due to limited progress in devolution of functions to panchayati raj and urban local bodies.

The exercise will lead to common strategies for redeployment and offer of voluntary retirement accompanied by social safety network. The elaboration of the strategy will call for collection of

data on different elements of establishment control, staff size, category, Plan and Non Plan breakup and approach to filling vacancies. Building capacity for personnel management and organizational reform is a major challenge confronting all departments which will be addressed under the guidance of AARC and the public administration reform committee. ASC can assist in this task as it has already started doing.

Education (As on 1-1-2005)

Education department accounts for the largest share of government employment including provincialized teachers besides salary expenditure for aided colleges and institutions. The management of education sector is characterized by multiple directorates and agencies and by different streams of activities. At the secretariat, while there is a single Minister, there are two departments under the Commissioner with each department being headed by a Secretary : one for elementary and secondary education and one for higher and technical education. The department of elementary and secondary education controls the directiorates in charge of elementary education, secondary education, the project directorate of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), SCERT and Textbok Bureau. The other department controls the directorates in charge of higher education and technical education. Elementary education depends substatially on funds provided under centrally sponsored schemes including SSA. A number of departments like Social Welfare and WPTBC provide educational services.

There is substantial scope for restructuring the Directorate to

address the issues of accountability, transparency, expenditure compression through staff reduction, and fiscal consolidation. Bulk of the Plan and non-Plan provision is consumed by salaries. Besides the common problems noted earlier and the specific issues in the health and education sector, the aspects deserving study for the review indlude :

- Problem of shortage of funds even in areas of assured central funding (as in SSA) due to difficulties of counterpart funding and timely release of funds;
- Shortage of non-Plan funds for salary provision in higher and technical education and lack of funds for normal and maintenance and upgrading in these institutions; implications for levy of user charges;
- Problems of continued funding of salaries and pensions in grant-in-aid institutions, question of imposing budget ceiling as in other states and ensuring quality and performance of these institutions;
- Redundancy of the directorate of adult and non-formal education and scope for reorganizing directorates for elementary and secondary education along with the scope for franchising textbook production;
- Ensuring integrated working of all directorates and reporting to the Secretariat through a Director General of Public Instruction;
- Lack of mechanism for coordinating the activities of the Directorate with other GoA Departments, and institutions

engaged in delivering elementary education services, resulting in large scale duplication of activities, tasks, and functions, and unnecessary burden on the state's finances;

- Rationalizing the administrative structure at the district and block level, given the difficulty in flexible deployment of elemetary and secondary education officials, the scope for appointing SSA project coordinators on contract basis, the resource centers devised under SSA and the opportunity for involving the anchal and gaon panchayats and school management committees as in other states;

- Indequacies of the structure in not providing means of assigning accountability with respect to assigned responsibilities; instances of duplication of tasks with similar task being performed by more than one branch/ cell, or duplication of function vis-a-vis posts with similar functions/tasks assigned to different posts, all these being largely the result of absence of detailed job descriptions for posts;

- Problems of physical infrastructure in terms of construction and renovation of school buildings, basic facilities and all weather access of pupils to schools;

- Faulty location of schools and polytechnics, uneven despersal of schools across districts and co-location of middle and elementary schools and need for rationalization;

- The huge size to teachers, numbering 131544 and dispersed over 23 districts (now 26) including the autonomous councils and BTC under Sixthschedule);
- Problems related to recruitment and appointment of primary teachers at the constituency level, which are aggravated by the provincialization of teachers, service rules and irregular/illegal appointment of teachers in the past;
- Large numbers of single teacher schools and difficulties in their upgrading;
- Tremendous variation in pupil-teacher ratio and obvious numbers of surplus and deficit teachers in schools and blocks, which cannot be easily resolved by rationalization committees or transrer due to local opposition;
- Large number of untrained upper and lower primary teachers and constraints faced by training institutions in districts in training;
- Problems in contract appointment of teachers in Education Guarantee Scheme and SSA and the risk of demands for regularization;
- Difficulties in identifying and filling vacancies of primary teachers in the absence of scientific studies and credible field data
- Vacancies of subject matter teachers in secondary and higher secondary schools;

- Scope for assessing requirement of ministerial staff at different levels and outsourcing services performed by grade IV;
- Problems created by the award of UGC scales to university teachers and technical institutions governed by AICTE and ensuring the performance of teachers in conformity with UGC norms;
- Recovery of user charges higher and technical educations;
- Slow progress in evolving reward and incentive mechanism and local oversight for ensuring teacher presence and education outcomes through departmental supervision, parental involvement;
- Problems of motivation, employee grievance and responsiveness of district and state education administration;
- Reducing the influence of extraneous factors in the appointment and transfer of teachers and location of teaching institutions; and
- Building capacity of cadre controlling authority.

Health and Family Welfare (As on 1-1-2005)

Assam's health infrastructure includes 610 Primary Health Centres, 99 sub-division health centers, 5109 Sub-centres, 100 community health centres, 146 rural FW centers, 41 post-partum centers, 21 sub-division hospitals, 23 district hospital, 8

specialized colleges, 3 medical colleges and 14 state hospitals. The department of Health and Family Welfare is divided into two branches; one for dealing with public health, family welfare, transport organization, food and drug control and the other branch for medical education. The programs are implemented through the Director of Health Services (for public health and disease control, food and drug adulteration and clinical infrastructure), the Director of Family Welfare and the Director of Medical Education (through the medical colleges and attached hospitals).

Government activities in health depend significantly on funds provided under different central schemes with state Plan being insufficient for maintenance and improvement of facilities. Health expenditure is low by national standards with critical shortage of funds for medicines, equipment, renovation and expansion of buildings for primary health care and hospitals and to enhance specialist care. A high proportion of expenditure is incurred on salaries in both branches of the hospital leaving little provision for health-related items.

The department has undertaken a number of innovative steps in recent months such as the phased conversion of CHCs into First Referral Units, enactment of law to create a cadre of rural medical practitioners and use of PMGY funds for upgrading health buildings. The formation of local management societies at the district and hospital level and their empowerment to levy and retain user charges has eased the situation on maintenance. Shortage of doctors, specialists and nurses, which is more pronounced in remote and rural areas, affects the access to

health care, institutionalized delivery, health education and prompt referral for emergency care.

The issues related to functional review in the health sector include:

- Picture of wide disparities in access of people (especially poor and marginal groups) to primary and hospital care;
- Poor physical infrastructure in general and worse picture in peripheral and remote areas for buildings, equipment, drug availability and availability of health staff;
- Issues of organizational structure for health delivery at directorate, district and PHC level, job descriptions, overlapping and duplication for similar functions, disparities in emoluments and career prospects and integrated working;
- Issues of adequate regulation of, and partnership with, private providers of health care;
- Inadequate attention to issues of human resource management, performance assessment, reward, recognition and sanction for performance and incentives for ensuring availability of health staff in areas with less access to health facilities;
- Varying nature of problems in filling vacant posts;
- Reform of recruitment policy and service rules to assure required complement of medical and paramedical staff, educators and health administrators, while rightsizing

the component of non-technical staff and outsourcing non-clinical services;

- Distinct problems of medical education and public health/ family welfare.

- Critical shortage of doctors in primary health centers and hospitals and non-availability of medical officers in health centers, especially in remote and rural areas due to a variety of factors including low remuneration, disinclination of medical graduates to enter public health service and gravitate to private sector or other states and lack of incentives and sanctions to ensure the presence of medical officers in the assigned place of work and assure 24 hours service;

- Inadequacy of specialists for first referral units and for weekly visits in remote centers and over 20% PHCs without access to specialist care;

- Shortage of nursing staff and other paramedics in hospitals and sub-centres due to court cases and over 20% of sub centers without access to institutionalized delivery;

- Problems affecting efficiency and morale of health staff such as inadequate emoluments, traveling allowance and transport facility, livable accommodation, supply of frequently required medicines, equipment, physical infrastructure for outpatients and operation, power, water supply and sanitation facilities in health centers and

sub-centers;

- Opportunity for training and upgrading knowledge and skills at all levels, starting from post-graduate qualification for doctors to basic skills for nurses;
- Significance of links to anganwadis, potable water and sanitation;
- Levy of user charges and the evaluation of health management societies;
- Community outreach and participation including the involvement of elected local bodies in health care services; and
- Building capacity of cadre controlling authority

Public Works (Roads) as an 1-1-2005

Public Works Department (PWD) is an old institution, which originally included the present irrigation and flood control departments. The engineering service was later split into separate services for three departments, The Public Works Department (Roads Wings) is responsible for implementing various schemes of the Government relating to construction and maintenance of roads, State Highways, National Highways, North Eastern Council Works, rural roads and bridges under the World bank assisted project and Indo-Bangladesh Border Roads. The Chief Engineer (Roads) is in charge of a major portion of the work and the entire establishment. The department has recently set up a Roads Board for more flexible channeling of the funds for Prime

Minister's Rural Road Scheme and maintenance. It hopes to follow the work under the earlier World Bank Project called ARIASP with the work on roads and markets under the Agricultureal Competitiveness Project.

As in the case of all infrastructure departments, PWD faces critical constraints of funds and problems in filling vaancies. This has affected the maintenance of roads, bridges and buildings but less seriously than irrigation. The department depands mainly on funds released under central schemes, North-east development and World Bank project. The uncertain flow of funds affects construction schedules. However, the department is making innovative efforts such as electronic tendering, quality assurance in roads, standard bid documents, merit-based performance assessment and computerized review of progress of works.

The issues affecting functional review in PWD include:

- Elaborating the consequences for manpower planning and utilization of transfer of border roads to a national organization, termination of works under the first World Bank project and low workload in maintenance;
- Adverse effect of consistent low allocation of funds for operation and maintenance on road quality and the utilization of engineering divisions;
- Lack of service rules for diploma holders, architecture wing and subordinate engineers;
- Isolated cadres of mechanical and electrical wings;

- Devising rational staff norms and working out required staff of different categories for projected workload and normalization of Plan posts;
- Optimizing the utilization of available technical manpower and divisions in relation to estimated quantum of work and working out the scope for redeployment across district;
- Devising rational staff norms and estimating surplus manpower and deficient skills;
- Improving establishment control at departmental and different engineering levels through reforms in recruitment and service rules, computerized database and MIS;
- Estimating and dealing with the problem of regularization of workcharged and muster rool workers in the overall context of idle divisions;
- Career development, stagnation and effective use of available staff
- Evaluating the performance assessment procedures and merit-based promotion guidelines to ensure their transparent operation;
- Dealing with issues of transfer and employee morale and issues relating to districts in 6th schedule;
- Establishing computerized database of employees for effective personnel management and staff deployment;

and

- Building capacity of PWD in the context of institutional development under the Agricultural Competitiveness Project and capacity building in planning, surveys, design, project preparation, quality assurance, material evaluation, maintenance management, financeial management, contract administration, social and environmental education and human resource management

Irrigation (as on 1-1-2005)

In specific terms, the Irrigation Department has the responsibility to provide four key services.

1. Developing plans for realization of irrigation potential i.e. Annual Irrigable Area (AIA)
2. Undertaking Major/Medium, and Minor schemes for harnessing irrigation poterntial
3. Ensuring full utilization of the realized irrigation potential through providing facilitating services such as development of field channels, energizing electricity operated pumps, repair and maintenance, and
4. Improvement of water use efficiency of cerated potential through planning and implementing Command Area Development programmes

The relevant issues for functional review include:

- The rationale for a separate department for water

resources and the need for comprehensive approach to water resources and river basin management based on experience of other states;

- Budget crunch and fund shortage for completion of major irrigation projects and problem of ful utilization of central grants due to insufficient counterpart funds;
- Inability of government to allot sufficient O&M funds with consequences for deterioration of major and minor irrigation works, release of water for agriculture and hydel systems;
- Lack of service rules for section assistants and subordinate engineer and pendingn amendment to other rules;
- Isolated cadres for mechanical and electrical cadres;
- Problem of winding up the Minor Irrigation Corporation of absorbing the staff or offering voluntary retirement;
- Continuance of idle divisions and regular staff because of inadequate budget provision under Plan and non Plan;
- Problem of regularization of work charged muster workers and implecations for extra salary and pension expenditure and additions to idle staff;
- Lack of accurate database on regular and work-charged/ muster roll staff;
- Old staff norms and need to project required staff

requirements according to projected workload and fund availability in consultation with finance department;

- Opportunity for assesing surplus staff in grades III and IV;
- Identifying savings in staff and budget due to transfer of responsibility to water user association and local bodies;
- Unfilled vacancies of AEs and JEs;
- Lack of computerization for technical and non-technical operations;
- Performance assessment and merit-based promotions;
- Lack of facilities for entry and in-service training of technical staff;
- Transfer policy, tenure and issues of staff working in districts under 6th Schedule;
- Departmental inquiries and service litigation;
- Stagnation at different levels and addressing motivation and productivity of staff; and
- Building capacity of cadre controlling authority.

Synopsis of Recommendations

- Education,
- Health & Family Welfare
- Public Works
- Irrigation, and
- Personnel

Education Department :

1. The tow departments of education and the directorates under them should undertake the following tasks for completion by end-April 2005.
   a. Draw up their respective Mission statements
   b. Prepare organizational charts
   c. Prepare job charts
   d. Enforce citizens' charters
   e. Ensure adequate delegation and decentralization
   f. Develop mechanisms for swift grievance redress of employees and the public.
   g. Develop proposals for computerization that should be sent to the E-governance Mission.
   h. Develop proposals for training for submission to the Finance department for consideration under the ADB training budget.
   i. Prepare a manpower plan based on assessment of optimal staff levels and equilised deployment of teachers in elementary and secondary education subject to guidelines to be issued by Finance Department.
   j. Assess requirement of grades III and IV staff
   k. Develop proposals for redeployment of surplus staff
2. The Governemt shoule provide the required counterpart funds to achieve the national goals in programmes like SSA and

mid-day meals.

3. The issue of fragmentation of primary students and teachers among elementary and secondary education should be addressed through integrated legislation, structure and training.

4. The Department should determine if training should be insisted as a condition for recruitment or if training should be provided after appointment. In the latter case, the Department should develop a plan for augmenting training infrastructure.

5. The Department should ensure that no teacher is appointed without proper sanction.

6. Once government laid down the parameters for transfers, the officers should be allowed to deploy teachers according to requirement and equalize the PTR.

7. The Government should decentralize the management of elementary and secondary education and give greater control to user committees at the local level.

8. The Department should ensure that teachers get their salaries only if their presence and performance is certified by the School Management Committee or Gaon Panchayat.

9. The Department should check absenteeism by ensuring greater accountability of teachers to local committees and

by sanctions for poor performance.

10. The curriculum of training should be revised on demand-driven basis.

11. The Department should examine the causes for inadequate supervision of shcools and their low accountability.

12. The Department should examine the suggestion for the integration of educational administration at the district and block level and the abolition of the tier of deputy inspector of schools and also entrust greater responsibility for primary education to the Goan Panchayats.

13. AARC should consider the proposal for merger of the Directorate of Adult Education with the Directorate of Elementary Education, and consider the absorption of the surplus staff arising from the proposed scheme for Open University.

14. The Department should examine the feasibility of utilizing the existing staff of the Directorate of Adult and Non-Formal Education in the continuing education programme, which is funded by the central government and implemented by a state level agency.

15. The empowered committee constituted by the government on delinking colleges from higher secondary courses and integrated approach to college education should also address the issue of difficulties in filling 400 vacant posts in colleges

because of UGC guidelines, and lack of incentives to teachers for upgrading their skills as they tended to focus on higher secondary courses which were supervised by the Council for Secondary Education apart from.

16. The Department should conduct a market study to determine the composition of disciplines in engineering colleges while increasing the intake.

17. The Department should examine the scope for private investment in technical education, while being conscious of regulation of quality and cost, and the socio-economic climate in Assam to ensure the ownership of industry, trade and other stakeholders.

18. The Department should examine the scope and justification for (i) enhancing cost recovery to improve infrastructure and facilities in colleges, which had deteriorated for want of budget provision, and (ii) meeting the needs of poor students by scholarship.

Health and Family Welfare Department :

1. The Department should take immediate action on the following areas and forward the plan to finance department and AR&T by April 2005 :

   a. Develop a Mission statement and post it on the web site) after developing the site)

   b. Develop job chart for all categories of staff and officials and give wide publicity to the charts;

   c. Delineate and then publicise the organization chart;

   d. Frame and enforce the Citizens' Charter and for each of its sub-units;

   e. Develop the plan for e-governance and computerization and forward it to the e-governance Mission;

   f. Forward proposals for training and capacity building to the Finance and AR & T departments;

   g. The Minister's approval may be quickly obtained for the action plan on improved service delivery, manpower plan and training.

2. The Department should set up an expert committee to devise the staffing pattern and manpower plan for the health department.

3. The finance department should replace the present system of bi-yearly release of funds with monthly release of funds to ensure uniterrupted fund flow for disease control and

other programmes.

4. The Department should take quick to implement the decision to encourage provate participation in medical colleges and nursing colleges to address the problem of shortage of medical graduates that is expected to continue.

5. The recruitment freeze order of finance department should be relaxed for critical vacancies of health staff, and specialist positions should be approved in FRUs and hospitals to keep pace with demands of health care.

6. The Department should develop a plan, including a financial plan, for repair and renovation of PHCs, Sub-Centres, hospitals and other buildings as lack of investment in maintenance of infrastructure and equipment affected services to patients and the quality of medical education.

7. The Department should take steps to strengthen the district and hospital level management societies and utilize the user charges for essential maintenance.

8. The Department should ensure that the proceeds of user charges were used for non-salary items and led to efficient management instead of being diverted to salaries.

9. The Department should explore all options for outsourcing cleaning and other house keeping jobs, pathological tests and maintenance of equipment of the model of West Bengal and other states.

10. The Department should ascertain reasons for lack of response from the private sector and NGOs for running PHCs and hospitals on contract basis.

11. The Department should urgently review the grade IV and III staff presently being utilized for cleaning and other housekeeping jobs, pathological tests and maintenance of equipment

12. The Finance Department should consider a scheme of providing matching funds against collection of user charges to enable outsourcing and use of proceeds for improved services and essential maintenance.

13. The Department should examine the scope for drawing on MLA and MP Development programme for health infrastructure in districts.

14. The Department should prepare a comprehensive assessment of training needs for all categories of staff with the help of Administrative Staff College and experts. The training plan should be forwarded within a month to the finance department for inclusion in the ADB training budget.

15. The Proposals for training should be supplemented by proposals for study tours to other states for exposure to good practices, preparation of training manuals and documentation of good practices in the state.

16. The Government should be requested to approve the staffing

pattern for the State Health and Family Welfare Institute, especially full time Director and faculty.

17. The Department should prioritise health expenditure. For this the Department should :

a. Devise a manpower plan

b. Assess redundant non-technical aspects and

c. Ensure optimum deployment of staff across districts and blocks.

d. Make efforts to staff the FRU and PHCs with required competent staff.

e. Make the available physical infrastructure and equipment functional to provide desired services to public.

Public Works Department :

1. The Department should undertake the following tasks for completion by end-April 2005 :
   a. Draw up a Mission statement
   b. Prepare Organization chart
   c. Prepare job charts
   d. Enforce citizens' charters
   e. Ensure adequate delegation and decentralization
   f. Develop mechanisms for swift grievance redress of employees and the public
   g. Develop proposals for training for submission to the Finance department for consideration under the ADB training budget
   h. Prepare a manpower plan based on assessment of optimal staff levels and equalised deployment of teachers in elementary and secondary education subject to guidelines to be issued by Finance Department.
   i. Assess requirement of grades III and IV staff
   j. Develop proposals for redeployment of surplus staff
2. The finance department should approach the World Bank to consider integrating the assistance available under its project and ADB in the larger interest of statewide compatibility for financial management and human resource management.
3. The Department should transfer salary expenditure under Plan to non-Plan to increase plan expenditure for

development.

4. The Department should enforce the planning Department's recommendation of only taking up works that can be completed in three years.

5. The Department should rationalize the functioning of the Assam Roads Board with transparent guidelines.

6. The Department should clarify the implications of parallel reporting of technical officers to the Department and the Assam Roads Board and the replacement of present arrangements for executing works.

7. The Assam Roads Board should have its own and dedicated fund subject to proper oversight of utilisation.

8. The Department should appreciate the implecations of adding to salary burden by regularization of work charge and muster roll workders whose current strength is around 8,000. The department should consider pursuing the scheme of performance-based contract and road management for maintenance of roads instead of relying on unskilled workers.

9. The department should, by end-April 2005, complete the assessment of manpower and divisions in relation to projected capital and revenue expenditure during the Tenth Plan period and identify redundant posts for further necessary action in line with policy guidelines to be issued by finance department.

10. The department should conduct a TNA with the help of

AASC and address training needs at all levels, while drawing on the available funds in the World Bank project for rural roads. Entry-level training should be ensured even though the new entrants had better quqalifications.

11. The Department should document the various initiatives taken by it in technical and personnel management areas so that the good practices can be extended to other areas through the efforts of AR & T, finance department and AASC.

12. The Department should make efforts to deal with the public impression of quality and functioning of PWD. For this, the department should consider the adoption of practices like quality audit, three tier quality assurance practice (as under PMGSY), third party inspection and principles of national quality monitoring.

Irrigation Department :

1. The Irrigation Department should undertake the following tasks on a priority basis to be completed by end-April 2005:
   a. Prepare Mission Statement
   b. Prepare Job Chart, Which should be a public document especially as it is required under the Right to Information Act
   c. Prepare Organization Chart indicting delegation of powers
   d. Develop Citizens Charter and Quick Grievance Redressal Mechanisms
   e. Develop E-governance Plan for submission to the E-governance Mission
   f. Develop proposal for training and capacity building related to the state training policy and Training budget under the ADB Project
2. The department should priorities expenditure for optimum utilization of available funds.
3. In order to initiate action for zero-based functional audit and staff assessment, the Department should draw up an action plan by April 2005 to address the commona and department-specific issues and obtain the approval of the Minister and the competent authorities for the plan.
4. All unfinished projects should be prioritized in keeping with the guidelines and criteria issued by the Planning Commission and the feasibility of early completion,

determined. Finance and Planning Departments should consider funding them to the extent possible. Planning Commission supports the completion of projects in order to minimize the waste of funds locked up in these projects.

5. Asset Protection and Management are critical issues that must be addressed by the Department on a priority basis while addressing imcomplete projects and the provision of adequate resources for maintenance of completed projects. Finance department may consider the sanction of a professional study of operation and maintenance of irrigation projects as advised by central government.

6. The Department should examine the feasibility of handing over maintenance of canals and tube wells to User Groups to reduce staff requirements and increase user involvement.

7. The department should formulate guidelines for Water User Associations in preparation for the passage and notification of the legislation. The department may study the progressive examples of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

8. The Department sould abolish the vacant posts and deal with the surplus staff according to the norms followed for other PSUs.

9. The Department should review the rationale for different posts in grades III and IV with similar functions but multiple designations and propose abolition of redundant cadres.

10. The Department should establish revised staffing norms after studying examples of other states. For this, the department should conduct a study by end April 2005 on staff

requirements and the workload of divisions in keeping with the budget availability and staffing norms, and then inform finance department about the surplus staff.

11. The Department should consider the option of abolishing the redundant positions and either continue the incumbents till retirement or to transfer them to the surplus staff cell and then offer them attractive VRS as envisaged in states like Karnataka.

12. Personnel department should formulate rules to elaborate the provision in the FR for flexible deployment and posting of employees across departments and levels of administration in the course of staff reationalization, while finance department should review the rationale for multiple scales for posts with similar tasks to facilitate flexible deployment.

13. The Finance department should issue comprehensive guidelines for all departments regarding the indentification, constitution of the surplus staff cell in the finance department and the redeployment of surplus staff. The department could study the suggestions and draft circulars contained in the consultat reports.

14. The Department should reconsider the rationale for regularisation of work-charged and muster rool workers, given the low workload and additional liability of salaries and pensions.

15. Finance department should review the current orders for regularization of work-charged workers appointed before and after April 1993 after studying the recent Supreme Court orders. The Finance Department should develop a verified

inventory of work-charged workers.

16. The Government should consider the option of paying statutory compensation to the workers appointed after April 1993 in conformity with law rather than consider their absorption into permanent cadres.

17. Service rules for subordinate staff should be formulated early by the Department.

18. The Department should request the presonnel department for early decision on amending service rules for JEs.

19. The performance assessment system and procedures for merit-based promotion should be revised in line with PWD experience.

20. AR & T should take early action to revise the ACR format and introduce technical supplements for individual departments to reflect specific requirements.

21. The Department should ensure prompt and credible writing of ACRs and make the process transparent and participatory.

22. Tendering procedures and systems should be reviewed and e-tendering introduced on the model of PWD.

23. The finance department should consider the upward revision of ceiling on financial powers with chief engineers and lower officers for approval of tenders and purchases related to works.

24. Training plan for technical staff based on training needs assessment should be prepared. The proposal for training and study tours should be sent early to finance department and AR & T for incorporation in the training budget.

Departments of Personnel and A.R. & Training

1. The existing Department of Personnel should function as Department of Human Resource Management by consolidating the existing departments of personnel, AR&T and Secretariat. Administration as well as the responsibility of General Administration department for district establishment. This would restore the original scheme of the department till the 1970 and provide an integrated focus for human resource management.

2. The existing establishment and capacities of the departments of Personnel and AR&T, including the capacity of senior officers, to implement the series of critical actions recommended in the functional review, should be strengthened.

3. AR&T should devise an optimal establishment schedule of each department on the basis of objective norms like receipts, number and nature of schemes, expenditure, agencies supervised etc., and then get the schedules approved by respective ministers and the Cabinet following consultations with finance, personnel and concerned departments. These schedules should form the basis for departmental budgets, assignment of staff and the assignment of staff for the revised set of departments following restructuring.

4. In line with existing policies for staff containment, AR&T should review and assess fresh proposals for creation of new departments with reference to the impact on duplication, functional overlap, fragmentation of cadres and parallel

delivery mechanisms.

5. The capability of the Secretariat Training/school should be improved with the help of AASC. SAD should prepare a TNA for the secretariat staff, revise the curriculum and arrage for systematic training of all functionaries.

6. The existing transfer policy that recognized the institution of civil service board, the principles of minimum tenures and objective to chief minister for premature transfers, should be enforced, and Rule 4 of the PSC regulations which permitted ad hoc appointment and promotion should not be misused.

7. The representation of Personnel department should be trained in the promotion rules and procedures of all departments to ensure conformity of the DPC recommendation with prescribed rules and guidelines.

8. The Government should evolve objective parameters for recruitment, transfer and promotion based on best practices and audit the compliance by personnel audit similar to financial audit, submit the findings to the Chief Minister and give wide publicity to the report. This will ensure accountability of officers for performance and compliance with objective norms.

9. The Personnel Department should ensure time-bound submission of all employee database forms (A, B and C) by denying the payment of salaries if forms are not submitted by respective DDOs before the end of March 2005.

10. The department of AR&T shoul be strengthened and

necessary staff appointed for implementing various elements of civil service reform and amendments to secretariat manual.

11. The Departments of Personnel and AR&T should formulate proposals for engaging consultants and utiliing professional institutions for implementing a work plan relating to regulatory changes, revision of manuals and fixation of staff norms. This plan could form a part of the ADB budget for capacity building.

12. AR&T should formulate a training plan for all categories of staff with the help of AARC and then monitor the impact of training on the basis of the employee database. The details of the plan could be incorporated in the proposals for utilization of ADB training budget.

13. The departments should forward the proposals for training budget to the Finance Department for consideration under the ADB training budget.

14. Functioning of the Staff College should be more autonomous.

15. Five percent of total establishment budget should be earmarked by finance department for training as envisaged in the national training policy.

16. The faculty composition of the staff college should be revised to include senior staff with technical competence to train technical cadres.

17. IT infrastructure shoule be improved for MIS and employee database.

18. Mission statememts for the departments (Personnel, SAD,

and AR&T) and the agencies under them such as PSC and AASC should be developed.

19. Organizational charts and job charts should be developed by the departments (Personnel, SAD, and AR&T) and the agencies under them such as PSC and AASC.

20. The departments should enforce citizens' charters.

21. There should be adequate delegation of powers and mechanisms for swift grievance redress of employees and the public.

22. The departments should develop proposals for computerization that should be sent to the E-governance Mission.

23. The departments should draw up a manpower plan for their establishment as well as for the secretariat based on assessment of optimal staff levels.

24. The department of Personnel and AR&T, should develop by March 2005 an implementation plan and timeline of actions with details of agency roles, agreed responsibilities, milestones and requirement of resources. Consistent with present capacities and staff, the two departments should formulate a set of immediate doable actions such as database, establishment schedules of departments, revision of manuals and rules and the training plan, and then identify the professional help and budget required to implement some of these actions. Similar action should be undertaken by the other four departments

Next Steps in Administrative Reforms

Next Steps in Administrative Reforms

Chairman AARC convened a series of meetings from January 27 to February 2, 2005, to discuss the recommendations contained in the reports of the ADB consultants on functional reviews, civil service reform and organizational restructuring. The recommendations arising from the meetings with departments of Education, Irrigation, Public Works, Public Works, Personnel and AR &T are contained in the Annex.

The context for implementation of the recommendations is found in the fiscal and governance goals of Government of Assam, the guidelines of central Ministries and the policy matrix of the ADB loan for Governance and Public Resource Management. The policy and programme areas arising for collective consideration of government in the light of the department-level meeting and the proposed agenda for change are as follows.

Action Plan for Reform

All the departments and the agencies under them should undertake the following tasks for completion by end-April 2005:

a. Draw up their respective Mission statements;

b. Prepare organizational and job charts and give them wide publicity through web sites and media;

c. Initiate action for zero-based functional audit and manpower assessment to address the common and department-specific issues and obtain the approval of the Minister and the competent authorities on agreed areas of action;

d. Ensure adequate delegation and decentralization with due regard to 73rd and 74th amendments;

e. Formulate and enforce citizens' charters, along with mechanisms for swift grievance redress of employees and the public and better internal communication and information access to public;

f. Develop plans for computerization and send them to the E-governance Mission.

g. Develop proposals for training for submission to the Finance department for consideration under the ADB training budget.

Staff Rationalisation

Consistent with the agreed replacement ratio and the decisions of SLEC, all key departments should:

- Finalise action for winding redundant agencies and corporations and the redeployment of staff, such as MI Corporation;
- Work out optimum number and deployment of staff in line with available funds, staff norms, and equitable distribution of staff across districts and blocks and set up, if necessary, an expert committee for this purpose;
- Review the rationale for different posts in grades III and IV and the posts sanctioned against Plan schemes in the past;
- Abolish the redundant positions and, in case of serving staff, either continue the incumbents till retirement or to

transfer them to the surplus staff cell and then offer them attractive VRS;

- Formulate rules for flexible deployment and posting of employees across departments and levels of administration;
- Consider issue of comprehensive guidelines regarding filling critical vacancies, redeployment of surplus staff and review rationale for regularization of work-charged and muster roll staff.

Fund Flow

Finance and Planning departments should ensure

- Provision of counterpart funds in time and tikely release of central and state shares to departments for various schemes;
- Allotment of adequate funds for maintenance of roads, buildings, irrigation sources and other facilities to ensure asset protection and service quality;
- Timely approval of schemes and expenditure proposals;
- Levy of user charges and their utilization for essential maintenance and improved services;
- Wider avenues for public-private partnership, decentralized management and outsourcing subject to protection of public interest and service quality.

Personnel Management and Civil Service Reform

Government may consider the following :

- The Department of Personnel should function as the Department of Human Resource Management by consolidating the existing departments of Personnel, AR&T and Secretariat Administration;
- Approve an optimal establishment schedule of each department on the basis of objective norms and utilize it as the basis for departmental budgets and the assignment of staff with guidelines for annual updating;
- Extend to each department the transfer policy contained in the 2002 circular of Personnel department and ensure the effective operation of civil service board;
- Evolve objective parameters for recruitment, transfer and promotion based on best practices and ensure accountability of officers for performance;
- Implement objective and transparent system of performance assessment along with a credible regime of rewards and sanctions;
- Formulate time-bound plan for the simplification and streamlining of rules, manuals and procedures relating to personnel management;
- Strengthen AARC for implementing exercises for functional reviews and the AR&T for administrative reform and training;

Employee Database

- Ensure the early piloting of the digitised database for ACS/IAS and finance staff;

- Implement the exercise for installing digitized database for all employees within a year with penalties for non-compliance;

Training and Capacity Building

- Development of plans and submission by all key departments, including finance, personnel and AR&T, for TNA-based training and capacity building besides necessary analytic studies for effective implementation and improved service delivery;
- Quick finalization by FMU of the proposals for utilization of the ADB training budget with due regard to proposals from AARC, AR&T and departments;

Way Forward

Under the guidance of AARC, all departments should develop by March 2005 an implementation plan and timeline of actions with details of agency roles, agreed responsibilities, milestones and requirement of resources. Under guidance of AR&T, they should identify the professional help and budget required to revise manuals and rules, prepare manpower plans, devise staff norms and undertake training.

List of Annexures

Annexure – I

The Synopsis of Recommendations of the Surinder Nath Committee on "System of Performance Appraisal, Promotion, Empanelment and Placement for the All India Services and other Group 'A' Services"

Annexure – II

Main Recommendations of the P.C. Hota Committee Report on Civil Service Reforms

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Policy Imperatives and Programmatic initiative

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Annexure – IV

Dos & DO Nots compiled by the AARC for Offcers and Staff

Annexure – V

HRD and Quality Governance

By Dr. P.K. Choudhuri, Member of the Commission

and

The Government as Learning Organisation :

A Cross- Cultural Model

By Dr. Prem Saran, IAS

Member Secretary of the Commission

(13-02-02 to 07-09-02)

Annexure– I

The Synopsis of Recommendations of the Surinder Nath Committee on "System of Performance Appraisal, Promotion, Empanelment and Placement for the All India Services and other Group 'A' Services"

Synopsis of Recommendations of the Surinder Nath Committee on the system of Performance appraisal, Promotion, Empanelment and Placement for All India Services and other Group 'A' Services

1. The Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) constituted a group, in December 2002, under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Surinder Nath, former Chairman of the UPSC, to review and make recommendations with regard to the present system of performance appraisal, promotions and lateral movement in respect of the All India Services and other Group A services. The terms of reference of the Group were as follows :

   - To comprehensively review the present system of recording Annual Confidential Reports so as to bring greater transparency and efficiency in order to motivate good officers.
   - To develop a system of recording of ACRs so that better performance or lack of perfomance gets properly and fairly reflected. There is need to bring about a culture where a superior officer does not hesitate in recording the weakness in an officer merely due to the possible 'risk' of having to convey adverse remarks and subsequently respond to the representation received against adverse entries.
   - To evolve a new system for performance appraisal looking at practices being followed elsewhere, particularly in the Defense Services, some of the leading corporate houses, some multi-lateral organizations as well as the Civil Services of some other countries.

- To make recommendations/suggestions for a performance appraisal system for the All India Services and subsequently, for the Group 'A' Central Services.

- To review the present system of promotion of All India Services and other Group 'A' officers, at the level of Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India (and their equivalents), to ensure greater transparency, objectivity, and more clearly defined linkage with the performance appraisal system.

- To make recommendations for establishing more clearly defined linkage between the performance appraisal system and the background and experience of officers at these levels, and their lateral movement, in respect of All India Service, and other Group 'A' Services.

2. Given the Short time available, the Group focused attention on the All India Services. While the recommandations of the Group would broadly apply to all the other Group 'A' services, a separate detailed exercise would be necessary to factor in the individual service characteristics.

3. The recommendations of the Group are in two parts, the first relating to the system of performance appraisal and the second to promotions and placement (including empanelment and posting) in the Central Government, under the Central Staffing Scheme.

Performance Appraisal System :

Objectives:

4. Given the rapidly evolving challenges of public management,

the present objectives of performance appraisal need to be widened and deepened to respond to the emerging needs of governance. In this context, performance appraisal cannot serve only as tool to assess suitability for vertical movement, but should be primarily used for the overall development of an officer, and for his placement in an area shere his abilities and potential can be used to best advantage. There is, thus, a need for a paradigm shift in the philosophy of appraisal and the objectives should be the following:

- To make an assessment of the officer's professional capabilities, with a view to determining capacity building needs and suitability for particular areas of responsibility assignments. (Training and Placement Function)
- To counsel the officer on directions for improving performance, professional capabilities, and conduct with peers, juniors, elected representatives, and the general public (Feedback and Counseling Function)
- To be a tool for developing a work plan for the year (Planning of work function)
- To make an objective assessment of the officer's performance in the current assignment, including performance in training, study courses and deputation outside the government, based on monitor able inputs, relative to his/her peers, with a veiw to determining suitability for higher responsibilities and special assignments. (Promotion Function)
- To identify genuinely exceptional work accomplished,

including innovations, with a view to giving due recognition (Recognition Function)

- To enable officers to identify systematic shortcomings in the organization with a view to improving governance standards (Strengthening Governance Function)

5. At the begining of each year, each appraise and his reporting officer would prepare a work plan for the coming year, setting forth the key tasks to be accomplished in order of priority, the specific deliverables for each task (in quantitative/financial or qualitative terms) and the key assumptions made in arriving at the plan. This work plan would be updated at mid year, to take account of changed circumstances, if any. The initial and mid-year work plans would be filed with the review officer.

Better monitoring and scrutiny through computerization:

6. A delay in recording appraisal reports is a major weakness in the current system. In order to have such an effective system of monitoring, it is, first of all, important to assign overall responsibility for monitoring and maintenance of the performance appraisal dossier to one agency. It is recommended that the monitoring function be assigned to the respective cadre controlling authority. In respect of the All India Services this may assigned to the cadre controlling authority in the Central Government, who, in turn, would work through the cadre controlling departments in the State Governments.

7. The agency assigned the responsibility of monitoring the timely writing of annual performance reports should then put in place a computerized system for more effective monitoring.

Computerization would be useful for the following purposes:

- Monitoring the timely writing of the appraisal report by the appropriate Reporting and Reviewing Officers.
- Facilitating the development of a master data sheet (MDS), which could be used by any promotion/screening committees, for various personnel actions.
- Providing assistance to promotion/empanelment committees in accounting for systematic variations in grading standards across different State cadres of the same service, and identifying inconsistencies between overall grades for individual attributes.
- Aggregating numerical scores on the basis of frequency distribution of fuzzy set analysis.
- Drawing panels/shortilist of officers for specific assignment/ training programmes.
- Maintaining an effective database of officers, that can be tapped for various purpose.

Staggering cut of dates :

8. Another usefule method of ensuring that the PARs are written in time is to require higher levels to certify that they haveinitiated the reports in respect of their subordinates, while submitting their won self-appriasals. To facilitate this, staggering cut off dates for report writing at different levels should be introduced. While the period of report may remain the same, i.e., 1st April to 31st March, the cut-off dates by which the different stages of the performance appraisal system should be completed

could be staggered. The Group has suggested a calendar of the cut-off dates.

Need for grater openness:

9. Three issues are silent in this context : (i) to disclose or not to disclose (any part of) the PAR, and if disclosure is preferre; (ii) to disclose "everything but the overall grade" or "everything including the overall grae"; and (iii) stage at which disclosure should be made.

10. The Group, after weighing the pros and cons of the various options, favours disclosure of the entire PAR, including the overall grade. The disclosure should only be after review by the Reviewing Officer.

11. the appraise may be given the option to give his comments on the PAR, which may, however, be restricted to the specific factual observations made by the reportir and reviewing officers. In case the appraise submits any commnts. It would be open to the reporting and reviewing officers to accept the comments of the appraise and modify the PAR accordingly. In case they do not accept the representation of the appraise, the same, along with the entire report (and the comments by the reporting and reviewing officers, if any), may be placed before a designated "Referral Board" who would consider the matter and make any changes, as considered necessary in any part of the PAR, including the overall grading.

Numerical Grading:

12. A system of numerical gfading may be introduced for evaluating the work output, the personal attributes, the functional

competencies and the overall assessment. These may be done on a 1-10 scale, with I referring to the poorest grade and and 10 to the highest.

Sate of Health:

13. In order to ensure that health/physical fitness aspects are given due consideration in making placements, it is necessary that information on the state of health should be provided by a formal medical examination, (rather than non-professional impressions by the reporting officer). Accordingly, a comprehensive health check up, at least once in two years, should be insisted upon. Summary of the medical report, should be placed in the PAR dossier.

"360 degree" reporting:

14. as yet there is no established modality for evaluation of an officer's performance and qualities by peers, subordinates and clients (termed 360 degree assessments). The group considered that it would be usefull to supplement the formal PAR regime with an institutionalized means of ascertaining the reputations of civil servants, consistent with out culture and ethos. Accordingly, each cadre controlling authority may, at its discretion, set up a "Eminent Persons Group" (EPG) whose names would be kept strictly confidential), i.e. persons of acknowledged character and wisdom who clearly do not (no longer) have any personal stakes in the civil service carrer of anyone in particular. The EPG may, through appropriate means (e.g. discreet personal enquiries or more structured surveys) ascertain from range of peers, junious, and clients (e.g. public representatives, media persons, NGO functionaries, business

persons, etc.) the reputation (in respect of financial and moral integrity), professional competence, attitudes, and personal qualities of each civil servant of the concerned cadre once every five years, starting from the 10th year of service. It would set out their findings in a confidential report to the concerned cadre controlling authority. This information may be compiled separetely from the PAR dossier, and may be useful in the following contexts, besides others:

(i) Placements to sensitive or spcecial appointments;

(ii) Counseling officers at 20 years of service or 50 years, whichever is earlier, regarding the advisability of their accepting VRS.

(iii) Confidential counseling of officers regarding their attitudes or conduct (e.g. with respect to juniors or public representatives), or activities that have a bearing on moral or financial integrity, so that they may remedy themselves.

Personal Dossier :

15. The cadre controlling authority should maintain a comprehensive personal dossier on each officer, which should comprise of the following documents:

- A curriculum vitae of the officer, to be updated by means of the annual PAR and a five yearly CV update submitted by the appraise.
- The set of PARs earned in service throughout one's career
- The set of PARs (or similar appraisal) earned by the officer on deputation on foreign service to organizations outside

the Indian governmental system.

- The set of records of performance from the concerned institution during training and academic coursed attended, including while on Study Leave.
- Reports of biennial medical check ups.

16. The Curriculum Vitae may comprise of the following sections:

- Section I : Personal Data
- Section II : Academic and professional Qualifications
- Section III : Professional Publications Record.
- Section IV : Work Experience (Job content of position held):
- Section V : Exceptional work accomplished/Recognitions earned and reprimands/strictures/penalties received.

Structure of the PAR :

17. Only tow sets of proforma may be used for the All India Services. One proforma would apply for all levels equivalent to that of the Chief Secretary (in the case of IAS)/Director General of Police (in the case of IPS)/ Principal CCF (in the case of IFoS). For the remaining levels there would be a second proforma. The recommended proforma are included in the report.

18. The base format, applicable to the levels that fall below the

top levels wold comprise of the following four sections :

Section I	Basic information
Section II	Self appraisal
Section III	Appraisal
Section IV	Review

Section II would require that appraise to indicate his achievements against the pre-set work plan as well as achievements against unforeseen tasks during the year. He would be required to identify and comment on any one significant contribution made by him in some detail. He would also be required to indicate his training and skill up gradation needs.

Section III would require an assessment of his work output as well as a series of personal attributes and functional competencies. It would also require a descriptive pen-pictore to be recorded to highligh any other features that are not reflected in the rest of the appraisal. Finally a numerical overall grade is to be given.

Section IV would require a review on more or less similar lines, i.e. assessment of the work output/personal attributes/functional competencies as well as recording of a pen-picture and an overall grade.

19. Due to shortage of time the Group has not been able to design suitable proforma for the other Group 'A' services. However, it is suggested that individual cadre controlling authorities may adopt the proforma suggested for the all India Services, with some minor modifications as may be required to reflect service specific requirements.

Calendar :

20. The suggested schedule of cut-off dates (deadlines) for various

activities in the performance appraisal system has been given in the main body of the report in Chapter VI.

Promotions, Empanelment & Placements :

21. At Junior levels, when officers are in the formative years of their service careers, they should be guided, counseled and trained so as to help them realize their full potential. Promotions should be assured to them, subject to generally satisfactory performance, and may be on a time-scale basis. However, as the officer grows in service and is to be considered for positions dealing with policy and program formulation and implementation, there should be deep selection and only those who can demonstrate a creditable record of actial performance, and possess the necessary knowledge and skills required for higher responsibilities, should be promoted. Promotion norms should be stringent and the process of promotions based on merit and competition rather than on simple attainment of a-priori benchmarks.

22. Another consideration in redesigning the promotions system is that officers must be evaluated not only on their performance in the feeder (lower) position, but also in respect of their level of preparation by way of acquiring the necessary skills and knowledge for the higher level positions.

23. The Group addressed the following issues :

1. The composition of the Screening Committee– it should be in a position to resist presures to promote certain favored candidates who otherwise lack merit.

2. Models for the promotion process.

Composition of the Screening committee in States :

24. With a view to enhancing the credibility and impartiality of the

Screening Committee, involvement of a sevior officer from outside the State cadreis recommended. The composition of the Screening Committee may, therefore, be the following :

For thelvel of	Current Composition	Recommended composition
Super Time Scale	• Chief Secretary • Two Principal Secretaries of the state	• Chief Secretary • Officer of the rank of principal Secretary or higher, of the relevant service,serving in the state • Representative of Govt. of India at the level of Additional Secretary, not belonging to the state cadre and not domiciled in the state
Principal Secretary Grade	• Chief Secretary • One Senior most officer working in the grades of Chief Secretary and Principal Secretary	• Chief Secretary • Senior most Officer other than the Chief Secretary, of the Service concerned and serving in the state, being himself at least in the in the Principal Secretary's grade • Representative of Govt. of India at the level of Secretary to Govt. of India, not belonging to the state cadre
Chief Secretary	• Chief Secretary • One officer in this grade working in the State o One Officer in this grade of the cadre, Serving in the Government of India, in the grade	• Chief Secretary o Senior most officer of the cadre and concerned service, other than Chief Secretary, Serving in the State or outside, except when such officer is himself not in the grade of Chief Secretary o Representative of the Government of India, at the level of secretary to GOI, not belonging to state cadre or domiciled in the state

Similar changes may be made in re spect of promotions in the IPS and IFoS.

Models for promotion :

25. Two models may be considered for the process of promotions to the super-time scale and above. Both models are based on the principle of merit cum seniority, with the zone of consideration taken as (1.5n+2) officers, rounded off to the next higher integer (n = number of anticipated vacancies). The difference between the two models lies in the assessment parameters and basis for evaluation, as explained below :

Model A

In this model the criteria and process for selection for the higher positions may be the following :

- Satisfactory completion of all the required training programs (including approved substitutes) for the higher positions.
- Evaluation of performance appraisal reports of the last 10 years, which should be moderated to ensure consistency between 1 [1] :

1. The overall grading secured
2. The assessment against work performance
3. The assessment against different attributes
4. The pen picture of the officer

- The evaluation of the PARs should yield a single score on

a 10 point scale (the higher the better) for each candidate officer. This may be the mode or preferably the dedian, but not the average, of the moderated, scores, as evaluated above.

- Officers may be identified for selection, starting with the officers attaining the highest score, and moving down, until the number of anticipated vacancies is (just) reached.
- The merit list of officers may then be arranged in their order of inter-se seniority for promotions in turn against vacancies.

The cases of such officers who are not included in the merit list in a given year may be reconsidered after a period of two rears i.e. after two more annual PARs have been added to their dossiers, and they have qualified in the required career courses (if not done earlier).

The case of each officer may be considered three times in all (once as a fresh case and twice under reconsideration). After three unsuccessful attempts, the officer need not be considered for promotion any further. (For promotions to the grade of Chief Secretary in the States cases would be reconsidered in each subsequent year, i.e. after one year's PAR has been added to their dossier.

Model B

In this model, a greater emphasis is placed on acquisition of necessary skills and experience for the higher positionanthan in

the case of model A. The following evaluation criteria, with corresponding weight for each, may be adopted.

1. An evaluation of the officer from his performance appraisal reports (including performance in positions outside the Indian Governmental system) for the last 10 years– weight of 50%

2. "Richness of work experience", as determined from his entire service record – weight of 20%

3. Evaluation of significant achievements or failures ("critical events") in his entire service period – weight 5%

4. Acquisition of formal professional skills for the higher positions - weight of 25%

The evaluation from the performance appraisal report would primarily be an assessment made from his overall grades and the ratings against the work output, different attributes, remarks from the pen picture, etc. as for Model A. The *richness of work experience* would be an assessment of the job content of his previous assignments that would contribute towards his ability to perform in the higher position by way of experience based skills and knowledge. This would involve the substance of job content (i.e. discounting for purely staff jobs, enhanced weightage to substantive field or secretariat positions), sufficient but not excessive diversity of job content (i.e. avoidance of long-periods spent in a single sector or type of position, or insufficient time spent in a large number of different sectors),

as well as sufficient focus on particular sectors (e.g. education, tribal welfare, public finance [IAS], or roles (e.g. crime detection, intelligence, security [IPS]; silviculture, wildlife management [IFoS]). The significant achievements or failures ("critical events") would primarily relate to out-of-the-ordinary positive or negative achievements, which may also have been recognized though rewards or penalties from the relevant authorities or agenecies. 2[2] The assessment of skills for the higher assignments would be based on his successful efforts at improving his relevant formal professional qualifications, including career training after relevant study/training programs, including those pursued during study leave, and his portfolio of published research, all of which would be reflected in his CV. Actual performance in these efforts and not simply the fact of successful completion, would be taken into account. The weights proposed for the different criteria of evaluating merit reflect equal consideartion of performance in the lower grade and extend of preparation for higher level responsibilities. 75% of the total weight arises from information available in the PARs.

As in the case of Model A, officers who are not selected in the first attempt, may be reconsidered up to twice more, provided that they have earned at least two year's PARs in the interim for super-time and Principal Secretary scales, and at least one year's PAR for higher levels and/or enhanced their relevant formal qualifications.

26. The models that may be adopted at the different functional

levels in respect of the different All India Services may be as follows :

Functional Level	IAS	IPS	IFoS	Model
Super-time Scale	Commissioner	Inspector General of Police	Chief Conservator of Forests	A
Princial Secretary	Principal Secretary	Additional Director of General of Police	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	B
Chief Secretary Grade	Chief Secretary	Dirctor General of Police	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	B

27. The proposed system can not be introduced immediately, as time would have to be given for officers to take necessary action to upgrade their skills and for the requisite training programs to be put in place. Hence, in all cases where Model A is to be adopted for promotions, a period of three years may be allowed before the new system is implemented. where, Model B is to be used, a phased process of implementation may be introduced so that officers may have reasonable time to prepare for the new system. A graduated weightage for different aspects, during this transition period, has been recommended.

Screening deadwood

28. There is no benefit in retaining in service officers who lack demostrated competence, or who are unqualified, or of doubtful moral or financial integrity or who are in unacceptably poor health. It is accordingly important that an effective system of screening such officers be put in place. Provisions already exist for the compulsory retirement of those who have completed 50 years of age or 30 years of service[3][3]. However, this provision has not been adequately utilized so far.

29. In order to implement the system, a Standing Committee may be set up under the Cabinet Secretary, which should, by a given date each year, review the records of all officers who have reached the age of 50 years, or have completed 20 (twenty) years of service. These records would comprise the Performance Appraisal Reports, report of performance in specified career courses, results of vigilance enquiries, *in personum* court proceedings, and disciplinary proceedings, faced by the officer in his/her career. It would also include a statement of pending proceedings in each of these categories.

30. The following norms may be adopted for identifying the officers to be screened out.

    1. An officer who has failed to make the select list for promotion to the next higher grade 3 times.

    2. An officer who has encountered 3 proceedings resulting from vigilance enquiries (i.e. major disciplinary proceeding.

or criminal proceeding in court) in respect of alleged lapses moral or financial integrity in the course of his/her career, **even if the officer is cleared on completion of the proceedings in each of these,** may be screened out as lack of moral or financial integrity would be considered as "highly probable" in his case.

3. An officer who has failed 3 times to qualify in the requisite career course(s) for his next promotion.

4. An officer who is permanently medically unfit to perform the normal duties of the service, as evealed from the biennial medical examination.

31. Officers screened out should be informed of the fact and advised that they may, *if they wish,* avail of a voluntary separation package (as already available to surplus staff). If they choose to remain in service, their cadre controlling authorities would be advised of the findings of the Standing Committee, so that the same may be appropriately taken into account in planning future postings of the officer.

32. A second review may be carried out after a further period of five years, i.e. after the officer has completed 25 years of service or 55 years of age. If the performance of the officer does not show any marked improvement and the chances of further career advancement continue to be dim, the available provisions for compulsory reitrement should be invoked.

Career Courses

33. The job profile of an IAS officer undergoes significant change as the officer moves from program implementation levels in the first few years of his career to program formulation and policy making levels in subsequent years. It is, therefore, essential that all services must specify career training programs, which would equip an officer with the necessary skills for positions likely to be held in the next 9-10 years. Accordingly compulsory training programs at suitably timed in-service levels would be necessary so that the performance in these programs could be taken into account for the next promotion.

34. These career-training programs would need to be more rigorous and of greater duration than the one/two week programs currently being offered to IAS officers. Performance in these programs must be evaluated in terms of the norms followed for professional training programs.

Empanelment and placements in the Government of India

Domain Assignment

35. Assigning particular domains to officers is a key step in accoimplishing this objective. The following 11 domains may be adopted for assignment to officers selection to Central standing Scheme posts :

    1. Agriculture and rural development]
    2. Social Sectors (Education, Health, Tribal Welfare, etd.)
    3. Culture and Information

4. Natural Resource Management including Evnironment (green side)
5. Energy and Environment (brown side)
6. Communication systems and Connectivity Infrastructure
7. Public Finance and Financial Management
8. Industry and Trade
9. Domestic Affairs and Defense
10. Housing Urban Affairs
11. Personnel and General Administration, Governance Reform and Regulatory systems

Officers may be assigned to a maximum of three domains out of the eleven given above.

36. The assignment of Domains may be part of the empanelment process at JS/AS levels, which would identify officers for posting to the Govt. of India at levels of JS and above. Officers impaneled as Secretaries to GoI may carry their Domain assignments at the As level empanelment, unless there is a significant change in their qualifications or work experience at the As level. Officers due for consideration for empanelment may submit write-up (not more than 1000 words), summarizing their experience, academic background, training courses undergone, research accomplishments, recognitions relevant to the Domain areas, and significant achievements during their career relevant to these areas. These write-ups may be scrutinized by the Empanelment Committee which may be assisted by several eminent ac academics/experts in the respective fields for evaluation of work experience, academic

and training courses undergone, research accomplished, etc. The Committee would evaluate the claims of the officers to specific Domains, which may be accepted or denied.

Empanelment

37. Since empanelment is select list of those who have already been promoted in their respective cadres, for manning positions of great responsibility, the criteria of empanelment have to be more stringent than that for promotion. Accordingly, the following recommendations are made :

1. The output of the empanelment process would be list of officers found suitable for selection to specific positions under the Central Staffing Scheme, together with their respective Domain assignments. All empanelled officers must be informed of the fact of their empanelment, including Domain assignment.

2. Individual batches may be taken up sequentially along with those from previous batches who are due for review. Thus, there would be a fresh batch to be considered each year and some review batches. Cases of such officers who are not empanelled when their batch is taken up for consideration on the first occasion, may be reviewed up to twice more. Before each review, for the Joint Secretary's level, an officer should have earned two more annual PARs and for higher levels one more annual PAR.

3. A norm of empanelling not more than 50% of the officers

of the fresh batch, for the Joint Secretary level, should be adopted. All the non-empanelled officers of the review batches, who secure higher overall scores in the evaluation, copared to the last empanelled officer of the fresh batch, may also be empanelled. Thus, the percentage of empanelment within a batch may go over 50% after empanelled at higher levels would be lower, and would need to be worked out on the basis of the likely vacancies as well as a cushion to allow meaningful selection for particular positions depending upon skills and background.

4. In awarding scores to each officer for empanelment at all levels, the formulation suggested in Model B for promotions may be adopted, with the same transition provisions, except that the zone of consideration would not be (1.5+2), but the entire batch and review cases from provious batches.

5. The UPSC should be involved in the empanelment process and should include an interview. The interview would validate the claims of skills for the higher position, and would not be a personality test

6. The empanelment committee should be chaired by the Chairman/ member of the UPSC and should include atleast two eminent professionals and other suitable senior officers as may be agreed between the Cabinet Secretary and Chairman of the UPSC.

7. The exercise of domain assignment should be done first and then followed by avaluating suitability for higher

and training courses undergone, research accomplished, etc. The Committee would evaluate the claims of the officers to specific Domains, which may be accepted or denied.

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positions (both being components of the empanelment process). The domain assignment when the officer was first considered for empanelment may hold at the review stage also, unless the officer has made a specific request for reasignment of the domain.

8. The approval of ACC should be obtained for the entire output of the empanelment process, i.e., suitability for the higher positions and Domain assignment.

Placement

38. For selection to particular positions under the Central Staffing Scheme, at the level of Joint Secretary and above, the following procedure may be adopted.

- Step 1 : Notification of vacancies likely to arise in the course of the forthcoming year
- Step 2 : Identifying the relevent Domain Competency and job requirements for each post.
- Step 3 : Publication of the list of vacancies and invitation of interest from prospective candidate officers of up to 3 specific positions
- Step 4 : Generation of long-lists for each position, on the basis of interests expressed and the assigned domains
- Step 5 : Generation of Short-Lists by the CSB by matching the requirements of the position with the specific backgrounds and experience of the officer
- Step 6 : Final Selection for the post by the ACC

Annexure II

Main Recommendations of the P.C. Hota Committee Report on Civil Service Reforms

Main Recommendations of the P.C. Hota Committee on Civil Service Reform

1. To mould young entrants for the higher civil service through training government may go back to the period from 1948 till 1971 when the age of eligibility was 21-24 years for general candidates (as against 21-30 years for general candidates at present) with five years age concession for members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. Age concession for candidates of the Other Backward Classes may be three years as at present.

2. As no competitive examination will be proff against selection of a few unsuitable candidates, Directors of Training Academies may invoke the Probation Rules to weed out onsuitable officer-trainees.

3. Officers must have Annual Performance Plan. Invariably an Annual Performance Plan will be a component of the Action Plan/Vision Statement of the Department/Ministry and its strategic long-term plan. Wherever possible, performance targets must be quantified. If it is not possible to quantify the targets, some other mode of target setting be done to ensure that an officer is held strictly accountable for performance.

4. After 15 years of service, a rigorous review be carried out of performance of civil servants based on the earlier *quinquennial review* of performance. If an officer is not honest

and performance-oriented, he be weeded out of service on completion of 15 years on proportionate pension. An officer should also have the option to retire on proportionate pension after 15 years of service. A similar review be carried out subsequently at periodic intervals to determine if performance level of an officer has fallen sharply/if there are allegations against an officer's integrity.

5. Each Department/Ministry should be required to identify the points of citizen interface, banchmark the quality of services and strengthen the existing grievance redressal mechanism.

6. Officers of the higher Civil Service must supervise work of junior functionaries by regular visits and inspections. All officers of the higher Civil Service must put on the website/ print media their contact telephone numbers during office hours. Every Ministry/Department/Office having large public interface must have a few tool free telephone numbers with voice mail facility.

7. Junior officers at the cutting edge level of administration should be given training in customer service, attending to phone calls and resolving public grievances.

8. Rules under the Freedom of Information Act 2002 be notified immediately. The implementation of the Act be reviewed after three/four years by an independent Task Force.

9. The Official Secrets Act be modified to cover only the essential minimum requirements of national security, public

order and individual privacy.

10. All officers having a public interface to wear name badges while on duty.

11. The duties, functions and responsibilities of all senior posts be laid down and publicized.

12. After every five to seven years in service, a civil servant should spend at least two months with a non-government organization, academic institution or the private sector.

13. ISO 9000 be introduced for government offices.

14. A full time officer should be posted in the Information and Facilitation Centre and each Department should attend to public grievances.

15. Annual Property Return of all public servants be put on the website.

16. Rules be framed under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 for attachment/forfeiture of benami/ill-gotten property of corrupt public servants.

17. Article 311 of the Constitution be amended to enable President/Governor to dismiss/remove public servants summarily in case of corrupt practice/having assets disproportionate to known source of income. The officer concerned may be given post-decisional hearing to prove his innocence. To ensure natural justice, such post-decisional

hearing has been held to be constitutionally valid by the Supreme Court of India.

18. Under the overall control of the Central Vigilance Commission, Committees of experts be set up in various Departments to scrutinize cases of officers before initiating departmental action for corrupt practices/launching prosecution against them under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988. Such a reform will encourage honest officers to take bold commercial decisions in the public interest without the lurking fear of a vigilance/CBI inquiry.

19. Section 13 (1) (d) (iii) of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 be amended so that civil servants are not incriminated for taking *bona fide* commercial decisions in the public interest.

20. Every programme of government should specify the deliverables in terms of services. Functioning of government offices having large interface with the common man should be assessed once in three/four years by independent organizations.

21. Citizen Centres should be set up to build capability for analyzing and suggesting changes in government policies. The civil service training institutes should perform the nodal role in this behalf.

22. Each Department of the Government should develop an internal evaluation mechanism on the basis of clearly laid

down parameters. The result of such evaluation should be part of the Annual Administration Report. Departments should be held accountable for outcomes and there should be a sharp focus on service delivery.

23. A State of Governance Report should be brought out evaluating the performance of each State on the basis of a set of parameters of good governance.

24. Points of public interface in government should be identified for focused attention and improvement. Within a period of two years the procedures in the areas of public interface should be simplified and electronic service delivery for the common people be introduced. Each Department/Ministry may lay down a time schedule to extend service delivery through electronic means.

25. To provide a clean, honest and transparent government, antiquated rules and procedures in Government must be discarded and new simplified ones be put in place. Such an exercise is absolutely essential for introduction of e-governance.

26. E-Governance can augment efficiency and ensure transparency in government. The Andhra Pradesh experiment of identifying officers as Chief Information Officers to be trained in the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in e-governance is a noteworthy initiative. New entrants to the Civil Service have adequate hands - on

experience with computers and the internet and they could be sent periodically for further training in application of e-governnance.

27. Each Department should identify skill gaps keeping in view its fundtions and take steps to train the required number of people.

28. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) should function as a vehicle for disseminating best practices across the country.

29. Officers posted as Chief Executive of e-governance projects should be given reasonable tenure and held accountable for results.

30. The administrative and financial flexibility required for introducing innovative e-governance measures should be identified and operationalized.

31. The Minimum Agenda for e-governance should be carried forward and each Department is required to identify specific activities which will be enabled in the next 12 months.

32. Departmental examination should include a practical test on the ability to use and apply computers.

33. Each Department/Ministry should have its own website of basic information relating to the Department/Ministry and the website be available for registering public grievances.

34. Each Department/Ministry should udertake a review of the particular service of which it is the Cadre Controlling Authority

to ensure that officers of the service are used optimally, promotion prospects for them are adequate and skill levels of officers upgraded periodically. Each Department/Ministry should undertake a skill needs assessment to identify required skills and upgraded skill levels.

35. Civil servants should be encouraged to move laterally to non-government organizations.

36. Government should actively support and encourage outstanding work done by civil servants through National/ State awards and commendations.

37. The initiative taken by the Department of Personnel and Training to provide funds to the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore to develop a two-year course for officers of the IAS at mid-career level is worthwhile experiment. Similar training programmes be devised for the Indian Police Service, the Indian Forest Service and other Central Services.

38. In the proposed Civil Service law, the highest political executive shall continue to be the final authority to order transfer of any officer before his tenure is over, but he will be expected to give due consideration to Report of the Administrative Inquiry/views of the Civil Service Board/ Establishment Board and record reasons on the need for premature transfer of an officer. It is reiterated that the political executive shall have the final authority ton transfer an officer at any stage in public interest. An officer aggrieved by order

of premature transfer can agitate the matter before a three Member Ombudsman, who may, where suitable, award monetary compensation to be aggrieved officer. The constitution of the Ombudsman will be the same as the Ombudsman proposed for the Disputes Redressal Council as at para 6.19 of this Report. The President/Governor shall receive reports from the Ombudsman and shall lay an Annual Report on such trnsfers on the table of the Legislature. There should be a suitable provision in the law to enable States to adopt it and make it applicable in the States without going through the long process of drafting a law and get it passed in the Legislature.

39. The proposed comprehensive law on the Civil Service shall incorporate, *inter alia,* a Code of Ethics and a statutory minimum tenure in a post to an officer. Under the proposed law, if an officer is sought to be transferred before his tenure, there would be an expeditious administrative inquiry by a designated senior officer to be earmarked for this purpose. This can be dispensed with if the transfer is on promotion/ deputation/foreign training. In all other cases, the Report of Inquiry with the views of the Civil Service Board/ Establishment Board would be put up to the Chief Minister if officers of the All India Service/other civil services work in the States, or the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet if the officers work under the Central Staffing Scheme. For the officers of the other Central Services working in Ministries/ Departments but not under the Central Staffing Scheme,

the new law will prescribe a tenure with a provision for administrative inquiry before an officer is sought to be transferred except on specified grounds.

40. The recommendation of the Surinder Nath Committee (July 2003) for increasing the domain knowledge of IAS officers be implemented. Similar exercise be undertaken to increase domain knowledge of officers of the other two All INdia Services and officers of then Central Services

41. Officers of the All India Service on deputation to their home State must invariably report back to their parent cadres on expiry of their periods of deputation. Only one term of deputation for an officer of the All India Service be allowed to the home State and that too to attend to urgent personal problem. The exemption at present available for officers of the North-East/Jammu & Kashmir cadres in matters of deputation may continue. Any violation of this stipulation will attract a major penalty proceeding and also be taken into account while considering the officer's empanelment/ promotion. Such a stipulation would also be applicable to officers of the Central Service who go on deputation to different State Governments and to officers who go on deputation to international agencies/foreign governments.

42. Introduction of sophisticated technology alone would not make the administration people friendly unless higher civil servants have a pro-active attitude and reach out to the common people. They must spend much more time in field

visits, inspections, tours and night halts in remote and rural areas.

43. As officers of State Services appointed to All India Services by promotion also have to play leadership roles, they should face an Interview by the Selection Board. The Interview will not be a test of knowledge but will be made on an overall assessment of suitability of officers on basis of record of service and the Interview Test.

44. Not more than 50% of the officers in a batch should make it to the Senior Administrative Grade. 30% should be the upper limit for Higher Administrative Grade and 20% for the highest grade of Secretaries to Government of India.

45. As there are large number of senior officers of the All India Service in different cadres, in selected districts, senior officers of the rank of Commissioners/ Deputy Inspector Generals of Police/Conservators of Forests maybe considered for posting as District Magistrates/Senior Superintendents of Police/ Divisional Forest Officers. The practice of posting very senior/ Commissioner level officers in districts was prevalent before Independence and even for a few years after Independence. It is still prevalent in some states.

46. If the Establishment Board, after giving the views of the Minister in charge, who is a Member of the ACC. Its utmost consideration. Fails to change its original recommendation regarding the posting of an officer under the Central Staffing

Shceme, the Cabinet Secretary may send the proposals of the Board with observations of the Minister in charge through the Home Minister. Who is a Member of the ACC. To the prime Minister. Who heads the ACC for a final decision.

47. Steps be taken to reduce the number of officers who are empanelled for senior posts under the Central Staffing Scheme.

48. A member of the higher Civil Service would be debarred from being appointed as a Private Secretary or Officer on Special Duty to a Cabinet Minister/Minister of State in Government of India or in a state subject to certain stipulations. Ministers may have one of the officers of the civil service in their Department/Ministry to function as Private Secretary for a continuous period of two years only. The stipulation that no officer of a Civil Service can be Private Secretary of Minister in the States or in the Central Government for more than two years may provide for an exception in case of the prime Minister and the Chief Ministers.

49. Members of the All India Services and the Central Services. Who are regular recruits through competitive examiniations and who are unable to get promoted to the higher levels in their respective service due to non-availability of posts. May be allowed the next higher grade as personal to them a year before retirement on super-annuation. Such up-gradation shall be available only to officers with proven record

of efficiency and integrity.

50. Suspension from service of All India Service officers by the State Government will be invalid if not vonfirmed by the Government of India within a period of 60 days.

51. Under the new Civil Service law, a member of the higher civil service should not be appointed to any statutory commission or a constitutional authority after his retirement on super-annuation. To insulate him from the temptation of post-retirement assignment, he should be appointed to such statutory bodies/Constitutional Authority only when he is not over 55 years of age so that he can demit office from these Commissions and Authorities after serving for five to six years.

52. There is a case for better compensation package for members of the higher civil service. Such compensation must bear a reasonable comparison with compensation for executives in the private sector. Issues related to a better package of compensation to the higher Civil Services may be referred to the next Central pay Commission.

53. There should be a cooling off period of at least two years after resignation/retirement before a civil servant can join a political party and contest elections to any political office. No civil servant can be appointed to the high constitutional office of Governor of a State unless a period of two years elapses between his resignation/retirement and his appointment as

a Governor.

54. The recommendations of the National Police Commission relating to tenure departments and streamlining the powers of arrest should be implemented. The recommendations of the Malimath Committee on criminal justice system be also implemented.

55. The procedure for reimbursement of medical expenses of civil servants should be simplified so that quality medical serices are available from recognized private hospitals without having to report to the CGHS on each ocasion of ailment. The facilities available at the CGHS hospitals also need to be strengthened.

56. To increase the representation of women in the civil service, it is proposed that within 15 years, at least 25 percent members of the higher civil service should be women as against 12 to 13 percent women at percent. Women in the higher civil service be given four years of leave with full pay in their entire service career over and above the leave due to them under the normal leave rules. Such facility will enable them to balance their roles as officers with their roles as mothers/houswives.

57. To eleminate delay in disposal of a disciplinary inquiry, the Union public/Service Commission need not be consulted in case of a civil servant facing charges of corrupt practice and whose case has been referred to the Central Vigilance

Commission for the first stage/second stage advice. If however the officer is penalized in the inquiry and prefers an appeal, the case may be referred to the UPSC for advice on the appeal petition.

58. Where minor disciplinary proceedings are sufficient to meet the end of justice, major penalty proceeding which are lengthy and time-consuming should not be initiated.

59. An Inquiry Officer should be relieved from his normal duties for a sufficient period to enable him to complete the departmental inquiry expeditiously and submit the report.

60. A database on disciplinary cases should be maintained to keep track of their progress.

61. (61) An Employees Health Insurance Scheme on the pattern of defense forces should be introduced for the civil service.

62. A high level Selection Committee having a representation of the Chairman, Union public service Commission be established to prepare a panel of two names for appointment of one of them as a member of the State Public Service. Commission by the Governor of a state. Similar High Level Selection Committee be constituted to recommend a panel of two names for appointment of one of them as a Member of the Union Public Service Commission by the president. Similar Committees be constituted to recommend panel of suitable names for other high level statutory and constitutional appointments such a Securities and Exchange Board of India,

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Insurance Regulatory Authority, the Election Commission, the Comptroller & Auditor General to which retired servants are usually appointed.

63. To minimize litigation on service matters, in every Department/Ministry there would be a Dispute Resolution Council (DRC) comprising a retired official as chairman and two serving officers as members. The decision of the DRC shall be invariably implemented. In case of disagreement, orders of Core Group of Secretaries/ Cabinet Secretary be obtained before DRC's report is acted upon. Similar Dispute Redressal Councils be set up by State Government.

64. To ensure that the issues relating to the civil service get focused attention at the highest political level, the Empowered sub-Committee Governance of the National Development Council should go into the policy issues of civil service and make suitable recommendations.

Annexure III

Policy Imperatives and Programmatic initiative
Extracts from Tenth Five Year Plan Document
"Dimensions & Strategies"

Policy Imperatives and Programmatic initiative

Extracts from Tenth Five Year Plan Document "Dimensions & Strategies"

Improving Governance :

: To a large extent, the task of the development administration would become easier of steps are taken to make available information has to be the starting point for much of the reforms proposed.

: As a result of maladministration and corruption in the revenue system, not only is there a loss of revenue, but it also encourages the people to participate in the black/parallel economy. It is therefore necessary to undertake reforms in the revenue system, not only to have reasonable tax rates and equally importantly, to reform the tax administration in order to make it more transparent, equitable and user friendly.

: Civil Service Reforms must be aimed at improving transparency, accountability, honesty, efficiency and sensitivity in public administration at all levels.

: Procedural reforms to cover all aspects of Government's interface with the public are essential. Often private initiatives entrepreneurial energies and innovations are snuffed out by the maze of red tapism and procedural and legal hurdles that come in the way of development.

: One of the most common reasons for the failure of programmes and schemes is the faulty and imcomplete

design of the programme/ project/scheme. Care and attention must be taken to formulate programmes/projects/schemes in a more systematic and professional manner.

Important Components of Civil Service Reformss

- The processes of the outcomes of policies, entitlements, and procedures must be made transparent, widely shared and well displayed
- It is believed and as such should be followed, that less discretion would tend to more equitable and less corrupt system.
- Prevalent institutional arrangements will have to be reviewed and changes made saw that those vested with authority are also made accountable.
- The present system of rewards and punishment in public life, which matters corruption a high-return-low-risk activity needs to be changed.
- It is necessary to review the situation, and identify departments and functions within departments that were once essential, but are now redundant and would need to be done away with.
- The induction of professionals/specialists into the administrative system, on contractual appointment should be examined and suitable policy changes made in the entry

policy.

- Pre-service and demand driven in-service capacity building for all cadres and ranks should be made a regular feature.
- Contributory Pension system for the new employees must be seriously considered.
- Alternative ways carrying out a job/activity must be examined and assigned to Government only if considered essential
- Stability of tenure is essential and should be ensured for any constructive and sustainable work.

Annexure IV

DOs and DO Nots
Compiled by the AARC for Officers and Staff

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
Administrative Reforms & Training Department
Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur

Ten Commandments for officers

Dos	Don'ts
1. Set an example by your conduct that improves the image of the Government.	1. Don't behave in a way which is detrimental to the interest of the State and it's people.
2. Be punctual and enforce punctuality among subordinates.	2. Don't be late in attendance as subordinates will follow you.
3. Be prompt and transparent in your dealings.	3. Don't be hesitant in taking decisions in public interest.
4. Implement the lawful orders of the superiors without delay and reservation.	4. Don't be afraid to express your views objectively before you superiors.
5. As a committed civil servant, faithfully implement the development schemes of the Government with full involvement.	5. Don't be involved in the political programmes of any political party.
6. Be positive in your approach to problems relating to weaker sections, Minorities, SCs/STs, etc.	6. Don't be negative in your approach to problems relating to weaker sections, Minoritits, SCs/STs, etc.
7. Keep some time emarked everyday to meet public and show courtesy to all your visitors.	7. Don't keep elected representatives and public waiting at your office doors.
8. Promptly reply to correspondences received from elected representatives, public organizations and citizens.	8. Don't delay in responding to matters of public importance.
9. Regularly inspect and supervise the work of the subordinates.	9. Don't remain aloof from you subordinates.
10. Abide by the Constitution of India, show respect to the National Flag and the National Anthem.	10. Don't subscribe to any views which is against the Contitution of India, national integrity and sovereignty of the country.

KEEP THE ENVIRONMENT CLEAN

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
Administrative Reforms & Training Department
Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur

Ten Commandments for officers

Dos	Don'ts
1. As Government servant, you are a privileged person. Therefore always give your best to improve the image of the Government.	1. Don't do anything which lowers the estimation of the Government in public.
2. Be punctual in attendance.	2. Don't be late in attending office and don't remain absent unauthorised.
3. Be prompt in disposal of papers.	3. Don't keep papers for tomorrow that you can dispose today and never conceal papers received.
4. Be polite and cheerful in dealing with the public.	4. Don't be discorteous or rude to the public.
5. Be conversant with office procedures, rules, government circulars and relevant laws, which will make you efficient.	5. Don't be ignorant of office procedures, rules, Government circulars and relevant laws and become inefficient.
6. Devote the entire office hours on your allotted work, because every minute is costing the Government.	6. Don't leave your office during office hours for gossiping or personal work.
7. Perform your duties honesty, people are watching you.	7. Don't be dishonest. Don't accept bribes and gifts.
8. Be helpful. Go the extra limit for a rightful cause.	8. Don't be obstructionist and put unnecessary hurdles.
9. Be positive in your attitude to weaker sections, disadvantaged classes and poor.	9. Don't have negative attitude towards the weaker sections, disadvantaged classes and poor.
10. Always abide by the Constitution of India, show respect to the National Flag and the National Anthem	10. Don't subscribe to any views, which is against the Constitution of India, national integrity and sovereignty of the country.

KEEP THE ENVIRONMENT CLEAN

Annexure V

- HRD and quality Governance
  By Dr. P.K. Choudhuri, Member of the Commission,
  and
- The Government as Learning Organisation :
  A Cross-Cultural Model
  By Dr. Prem Saran, IAS Member Secretary of the Commission
  (13-020\-02 to 07-09-02)

HRD and Quality Governance
(Dr. P.K. Choudhuri)

Administrative Reforms have become an important Plank in the quest for quality governance. Rajib Gandhi, as the Prime Minister of India and later as the Leader of the Opposition, stressed the necessity of bringing about reforms in the administration from the grassroots level to the highest echelons, and he underlined the importance of Human Resources. At his instance, a new Ministry of HRD was therefore set up at the Centre. From then onwards, both the Centre and in many States, some endeavor was set afoot for bringing about reforms in the Administration. "Bring about changes and adjust to changes" became the buzz-word for settlement of better governance. Although a dent has been made in many of the States, the goal has not yet been fully realized, and in Assam lately a serious effort is being made at the instance of Shri Tarun Gogoi, the present Chief Minister. An Administrative Reforms Commission has been set up, and the Commission has already submitted an interim report, which has been accepted by the Government and steps taken to implement its recommendations.

Human Resource is one critical resource which plays the key role in running the Administration, and if it is not properly developed, trained and motivated, no amount of Administrative Reforms wil produce any tangible result and may even be counter-productive. Even the best computers and other electronic devices cannot delivery the goods, unless the people behind the machines are willing, motivated and skilled to operate them. The Government sector is no different from the Corpoate one,

as far as this key resource is concerned – HR needs to be properly furbished, focused, trained and skilled. In the present scenario, the Corporate sector is laying great emphasis on the most critical resource viz. Human Resources. Similarly, in the Government sector too, the idea has dawned in a big way to upgrade, update, elevate and recast their governance are thus two important aspects yoked together, for a better quality of administration.

Just as the Corporate Sector, and even for that matter an individual human being, has a mission and goal; similarly the Government Sector has to lay down its vision and goal. Government is a body supported and nurtured by people, to provide them with at least their primary needs of leading a life of some quality. That is not, however, the end of the mission and goal - as tax-payers, the people expect a clean, transparent and public-friendly administration, with equity and fair-play for all, setting up of proper infrastructure for growth and development, healthcare, security of life and property, justice for all etc. A good administration, therefore, needs to spell out its mission, vision and goal, and act accordingly to achieve these. Also, an annual enumeration and monitoring should be a regular feature. For any administrative reforms that we want to introduce, it is necessary in the fist instance to spell out its mission and goal and underlying guiding principles to the public, who are stake-holders in the administration (in corporate parlance). The Government machinery with its various wings is gigantic, and people working in it may well become the mere cogs in the machine, as a result of which there is hardly any human touch

and pride in their work. Reforms need to aim at inculcating a sense of doing something useful, instead of being a cog in the machine. Every human being in whatever station he or she is, has certain pride and dignity. This aspect needs to be borne in mind and acted upon accordingly. The results accruing from such an attitude will be immense. Goal setting needs to be fostered at all levels of employment, as also inculcation of the sense of belongingness, which will result in better performance such as to achieve excellence in administration.

Any job needs planning both individually and group wise. In many positions of the Government, the people involved are not aware of the plan, and as a result their sense of direction gets blurred, and their work output does not achieve the planned results qualitatively, and time overruns are also incurred.

In any HRD planning, whether in the Corporate world or in Public Administration, the buzzword should be to optimize performance, and gain competitive edge with other Departments or States. Time-management fills an important place in good governance. Time is an asset which every one owns, as 24 hours a day is given to all; yet we see the gross mismanagement of this asset, particularly in the Government sector. It is more important to have qualitative use of time, than spending eight hour and turning out hardly anything. In the Dispur Secretariat, or in the District offices, one can count only a handful of employees who come on time. This habit of tardiness has to be eschewed, and a culture of disciplined time-management has to be inculcated at all levels. Lots of urgent works are shelved on

the pretext there is no time. An objective analysis of how one spends a day reveals that plenty of time, which was otherwise being wasted, can be made use of for meeting the objectives and task deadlines.

Further, the practice of holding frequent meetings should be kept to the minimum. When meetings are held, they should be properly structured and the participants should be well versed in the subject matter and able to make meaningful contributions. Most of the meetings, that are being held in Government, show a lack of seriousness, purposefulness, and business like attitudes. Attitudinal chage has thus to be infused in such meetings in the future, with proper structuring to ensure that there is no waste of valuable time.

Cleanliness of the surroundings and the offices in an important requisite. The standards at present prevailing in the Dispur Secretariat and the District officers are not at acceptable levels. If the surroundings and offices are not kept neat and clean, efficiency gets hampered. For the environment does effect the mind and attitudes, which directly affect efficient functioning.

Proper manpower planning has to be introduced – the lack of which has over the years led to over-staffing in some departments. And qualitatively also, the priodical audit has to be made of the manpower, and wherever it is necessary redeployment should be made. New recruitment except for urgent requirement of specialized knowledge/expertise, should be frozen for the next five years. The Public Service Commission in Assam, whose visage in the public eye has lately not been too bright,

should be revamped to make it a body of transparency and fair-play; and it should be turned into an institution which will evoke respect from the public at large.

Performance Appraisal : There is Performance Appraisal system in the Government, but it does not bring forth in depth the quality of the appraiser' work during the year, and the potential that he has. As a result, the present method of Annual Confidential Reports has become counter-productive and totally unrealistic. The appraiser generally follows the path of least resistance, and an average marking entitles a person to earn the next promotion. The system needs to be remodeled with a degree of self-appraisal filled in, the appraiser and appraisee should have a joint sitting and prepare a goal-setting for the following year. For the appraisal of the following year, both the appraiser and the appraisee should go over the goals set and see how much have been achieved, and this itself will be a transparent method to assess the worth of appraisee's work during the year. In the confidential part, the appraisee and the person above him should rate the person's work during the year. With such a transparent appraisal system, employee's morale will be enhanced, and he or she would be better placed to do his/her work. After all, the Government's most vauable asset is its employees. Needless to say, the quality of appraisals has to be improved, and a suggestion could be to train appraisers to do a better job; training in the appraisal process can improve the resulting appraisals. On the basis of the appraisal, the promotion policy has to be adopted so that the right person gets

the higher job, of course keeping in view his seniority in service. Although seniority-cum-efficiency is the present norm, more emphasis should be placed on efficiency as depicted by ACRs.

Human Resources Strategies : Training for continuous up gradation of knowledge and skills, enrichment of the knowledge-base and bringing in fresh ideas, will evergize the Administration and optimize its functioning. Total quality management has been commonly talked about for better governance. It is a pragmatic truth that Total Quality Management cannot succeed unless we develop the Total Quality persons. Hence, training as a major tool of HRD can play a pivotal role in reshaping and reforming the Human Resources to build a Total Quality Culture. Minds have to be modernized, along with the fast-moving tools of administration. Good leadership has to be built up and nurtured. The world belongs to the passionate, driven leaders : they have to have the energy, and should be able to energize the staff working for the attainment of the vision and mission of providing good governance. Good leaders should be able to make people like to work- not make them work. Training has to be continuous process, and this should apply at all levels, including MLAs and Ministers. The training modules should be aimed at familiarizing people with the latest techniques of administration, sharing of information, computer literacy, proper attitudes of public service, and effective delivery systems.

In quest for developing a Toatal Quality Person, the Indian tradition and heritage, its culture and philosophy, its ethos and value system are a treasure house. Like the Japanese art of

management based on the framework of Japanese ethos and culture, we in India can also develop our own management style, in unison with our own ethos and culture. A holistic approach needs to be used in the introduction of training, and in this, the systematic visualization of clear and specific goals, through the regular tapping of one's right-brain potentials, plays an important role. My colleague, Dr. Prem Saran is an authority on the subject, and in the next section he presents his own HRD Model (with its in-built training component) as being a state-of-the-art and cross-culturally valid tool for effective Public Governance.

Given the present system of time-bound promotions, once employees enter into Government Service, they hardly make any effort to add value to themselves and their work. With the emphasis that is being made now, particularly on training at all levels and promotions on the basis of efficiency, along with a more meaningful Performance Appraisal System, it is expected that there will be some change in the mindset and wori-culture. Althoug it may not be possible with the existing Government rules to grant special merit increments or rewards, the recognition of merit is a must, and this could be realized by awarding letters of merit, as recognition given by higher authorities to the meritorious and deserving employees. Their recongition will go a long way in inspiring and motivating them and others. What is needed is a recast, reshape and reform the system for robust long-term growth. The Government has to be responsive and public– friendly as the saying goes, "Freedom is when people can speak, democracy is when the Government listens"

The Government as Learning Organization : A Cross-Cultural Model

(Dr. Prem Saran, IAS)

Prolegomena : Professor Peter Senge of the Sloan School of Management at MIT is justly acclaimed for his book "The Fifth Discipline : The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization" (1990). There in he elaborates on five key disciplines, which he has identified as being essential to create a **learning organization.** According to him, the crucial **fifth discipline** of his title is **systemic thiking,** which means that when one looks at an organization one sees the connection between its parts, and a process of change rather than stasis.

An organization of this kind "recognizes the importance of the people within it, supports their full development and creates a context in which they learn" (O, Connor & Seymour, 1994). Indeed, Fortune magazine, recognizing the competitive edge that learning organizations would have, has identified them as likely to be the most successful corporations of the future. And with the so-called "knowledge society" being put in place apace, there can be no two opinions about the ever-increasing salience of effective learning processes, and of the kinds of organization that actively foster them.

A basic flaw in Senge's model is however, that it is too **cerebral.** For it does not indicate, except rather cursorily and tangentially, the **praxis** that is needed for his fifth discipline to be inculcated. He does of course admit, towards the end of his booki, that a **'sisth discipline"** would in due course be needed, "a wholly

new discipline that we cannot even grasp today" 9p.363). Interestingly again though, it is he himself who indicates the possible shape of that new discipline, in his Foreword to Debashis Chatterjee's innovative book, "Leading Consciously : A Pilgrimage Toward Self-Mastery" (Chatterjee:1999)

In that Foreword, Senge argues that Eastern cultures like India and China constitute a "unique storehouse of **practical** knowledge about consciousness" [emphasis mine]. He therefore commends the author of the book for "his vision of offering ancient insights in a way that makes them understandable to contemporary managers". Given such praise, it is therefore no wonder that the Harvard Business Review included Chatterjee in its list of **"fifteen thought leaders"** working in the field of management studies worldwide.

However, Chatterjee's work is only a highly simplified version sampled from the rich lore of Indic meditative praxis. The fundamental goal of these meditative practices is the attainment of the mystical experience, the holistic nature of which makes it cognate with the "systemic thinking" that constitutes Senge's "fifth discipline", as I indicate below. These techniques thus have the potential to enable one th systematically internalize that organizationally desirable kind of thinking. In other words, these can very well form the core of the required "sixth discipline".

Unfortunately, Chatterjee's oeuvre too is somewhat flawed by the fact that it is excessively simplistic and eclectic. He cannot of course be churlishly faulted for that, given that he is basically

a Professor of Management, and not an Ideologist and/or Religious Anthropologist. One purpose of this article is therefore to plug those disciplinary lacunae, since I myself happen to have been trained in both of these fields, which are desiderata for a systematic and cross-cultural study of such meditational/ mystical techniques. In addition, I am an **MBA** to boot, with my specialization being in Human Resource Development.

I propose accordingly to construct a more **rigorous** and cross-cultural valid argument, using my own academic and professional work, as I briefly outline below. In **Section I** of what follows, I shall expatiate on the **practical** model of systemic thinking which I have myself developed, and which I shall simply call **Sarans' HR Model** for the sake of brevity and convenience (Saran: 2000, 2001). I shall indicate how it is a radically simplified version of certain Indic visualization/meditational techniques, called through my own theoretical and practical expertise in the traditional yogic disciplines. Again, I shall also show how it can be profitably used by contemporary managers for what has been called **rightbrain management** (Alder : 1998b).

Then, in Section II, I shall argue that since my Model is based on the holistic modes of functioning of the rightbrain, it can potentially be the **sixth** discipline that is needed to effectively operationalise Senge's crucial (fifth) discipline of systemic thinking for the learning organization. Moreover, as I shall indicate in my conclusion, it can even be considered the **ultimate** discipline for that purpose. For it is the distillation of over two *millennia* of yogic experimentation in the Indic civilization, which has indeed

as a culture specialized precisely in the kinds of praxis required for achieving that sort of **learning-oriented** mindset.

Finally, I shall show that this Model can be easily applied in the field of Public Administration also, by viewing the **Government** itself as a **Learning Organization.**

(I) Saran's HR Model of Rightbrain Management

Introduction. After Roger Sperry's Nobel Prize-winning discovery of the special modes of functioning of the human rightbrain, there has been much research interest in finding ways of systematically tapping its vast potential. This interest has inevitably spilled over into the field of Management theory and practice too, especially in the area of Human Resource Management. This paper is a cross-disciplinary effort in that direction, being in fact an elaboration of a presentation first made at the 30th National Convention of the "Indian Society for Training and Development", which was held in Calcutta from 19th- 20th January, 2000. The general theme of that Convention was "Training for Transformation", and my paper therein focused on the use of traditional and highly **sophisticated** Indic methods of rightbrain – tapping, for the contemporary and down-to-earth purpose of Human Resource Development.

Further, the Model describes here is based on the author's multidisciplinary professional background : as a technocrat (i.e. as a Chemical Engineer, and **MBA** from the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, with specialization in **HRD),** as an Indologist-cum-Cultural Anthropologist (with graduate degrees

from the Universities of Pennsylvania and California), and as public administrator with over 23 years of experience in the Indian Administrative Service, which is India's elite civil service. It is also **cross-cultural** model, using elements from both the Indic and Western universes of discourse. Finally, it is informed by my **hands-on** expertise as a practitioner and teacher of Hindu-cum-Buddhist techniques of meditation.

Given current glovalizing trends, the Model therefore has a potentially substantial audience that is both Indian and Western, for it draws on highly effective Indic techniques of self-wawreness, fine-tuned with findings from the latest research in the Behavioral Sciences. Moreover, the Model has been tested successfully on subjects in India as well as in the USA. So much so that a number of State Government in India, as well as some of the major public and private sector enterprises in the country, have invited me to train their senior personnel with it. In fact, in view of this wide-ranging interest the Model is also being digitalized shortly, for widespread multimedia dissemination and use.

In what follows, I first indicate the broad Indological and Cultural Anthropological parameters of my cross-cultural HRD model. Thereafter I outline the philosophical and pragmatic bases of the model, and explicate its utility for the purpose of **Stress Control, Creativity** and **Rightbrain Management.** I then layout the model as a *do-it-yourself* technique, which is performed in the three stages, **viz. relaxing the body, relaxing the mind,** and **auto programming.** Finally, I round out my arguments in this section by situating my model within the ontext of current

mainstream research in the Behavioral Sciences.

Indic Cultural Background. The model is informed by a naunced appreciation of four *core* themes in the Indic civilization. This knowledge was acquired during a year's field research conducted in Nepal, for Ph.D in Cultural Anthropological at the University of California. The subject of the research was South Asian Tantrism, in which the author happens to be a traditional initiate and an international expert (Cf. my "Tantra : Hedonism in Indian Culture", D.K. Printworl, 2nd edition 1998; and my "Yoga Bhoga, and Archanariswara", which is currently being processed for publication).

First, unlike the atomistic personality structure of the modern West, South Asian personhood is "porous". For it is "holonic", to use Arthur Koestler's term : everything in nature is a "holon", i.e. a whole that is in turn a part of other wholes. This holistic psycho-cultural understanding of selfhood is seen cross culturally to be much more accurate than the Western, as anthropologists like Melford Spiro and Malcolm Crick have shown. That is fact is also partly why wel-known transpersonally-oriented psychologists like Robert Assogioli and Abraham Maslow have significantly enriched their work by the use perspectives from Indic and related meditative traditions.

Secondly, as opposed to the Judeo-Christian worldview of the Western civilization, with its distinctive and almost pathological Protestan work-ethic, the South-Asian cultural ethos is more playful. This is indicated by the salience of the Indic cosmogony

of "lila", which views the creation of the cosmos as bring due to the (erotic) sport of the "divine". This cultural syndrome clearly has very positive and humanistic practical effects, because it makes for a more relaxed and healthier attitude towards life.

Thirdly, and this is entimately concerned with the previous theme, there is the Indic cultural salience of the **pleasure-principle.** This is quite patently evinced by the pan-South Asian persistence of the Tantric cult, with its foregrounding of a balanced hedonism in order to attain the altered state of "samadhi", which is the pan-Indic term for the mystical experience of union with the ground of being. This sophisticated appreciation of the role of Eros in human life also happens o resonate with Freud's realization, towards the very end of his long life, that the libido is naught but the life-force!

Finally, as against the androcentric, Judeo-Christian metaphysical and hence socio-cultural biased of Western culture, Indic philosophy and culture are pervasively imbused with the ancient bipolar ideology of Samkhya, with its characteristic and basic attitude of **tender-mutuality/complementarity.** This can perhaps be related with the Jungian speculations about the anima and animus, which allude to the psycho-spiritual basis of the relationship between the sexes. At any rate, it is this equi-gendered view of reality that underlines the centuries-old yogic technique of Kundalini-visualization, to which we now turn.

Kundalini-Visualization as HR Technique. Briefly put, the core of my HRD model is a redically simplified version of the traditional

Kundalini technique of bipolar yogic visualization. It basically consists of the following three stages. First, the body is relaxed by using a process of autogenic visualiation. Then, the mind is put into an "altered state" by the visualization of an "inner body", within which is a fine tube running down its center, from its anal region to the crown of the head; thereafter, by visually directing the attention up the tube, from its bottom end to its top, a deep hypnogogic state is achieved. Finally, in this state of deep relaxation, one methodically programs oneself to achieve disired goals, personal and/or organiational.

The effectiveness of any tool or technique depends on how simple it is, as Edward de Bono has pointed out. The technique above is both simple and extremely effective, as is brought home to me wheneve I use it in training courses for hardboiled professionals, such as senior Indian Civil servants. For within minutes worldly-wise subjects wuch as these are enabled to enter a profound meditative state, within whih they an then very easily learn to become better managers and leaders. That is to say, this technique can be profitably used for bottom line organizational objectives, through the synergic achievement of optimal **Stress Control,** enhanced **Creativity,** and a balanced **Rightbrain-Management** style, as I indicate below.

Stress Control. There are about 2 dozen schools of yoga in the Hindu and Buddhist traditions. According to the eminent French Idologist Louis Renou, these Indic techniques of meditation are a veritable "discipline of the unconscious". Or, to use contemporary terminology, such techniques are effective ways

to get out of one's normal leftbrain mode of consciousness, which constitutes merely the iceberg's tip of one's actual mental capacities. Thus, one can easily learn to systematically access the vast submerged and untapped potentials of the rightbrain. In other words, by regular practice of such rightbrain-manifesting states of meditative absorption, and thus of deep relaxation, one can effectively release the bulk of one's accumulated stresses. One can thereby increasingly operate at optimal stress levels, and as a result significantly bootstrap one's own performance.

Rightbrain Management. According to management writers like Edward de Bono and Harry Mintzberg, even the well-known management schools are unable to produce the kind of managers that modern societies need. In Alder's diagnosis, the main reason for this is that management-training programs are almost entirely leftbrain-oriented. For they focus mainly one the over-valued skills of critical analysis, sadly neglecting the much more powerful rightbrain modes. Again, and even more to the point, Alder found that most of top British CEOs he studies had actually learned to access their rightbrain capacities, and also to confidently trust the resultant outputs, There is thus a definite trends towards the "rightbrain manager" (Alder 1998b), who quite clearly values this style of "creative management", as Gareth Morgan sp aptly characterizes it.

The Technique. My rightbrain-tapping technique is now described below, in the following four sections. In the first three, I outline its progressive stages, namely (A) the progressive relaxition of

one's body, which is followed by (B) the progressive achievement of deeply relaxed buyt alert mental state, in which (C) one then systematically programs oneself in order to accomplish one's goals. Then, in the fourth section, (D) I make some useful points for its effective practice.

(A) Relaxing the body

1. Lie comfortably on your back. Close your eyes. Take three deep breaths imagining that you are exhaling all your worries and tensions with each out-breath, and inhaling deep feelings of relaxation and peacefulness, with each in-breath.

2. Direct your attention to your feet. Imagine that they are becoming warm, as through steeped in warm water, with currents of warmth flowing through them. They gradually become very pleasantly relaxed and heavy.

3. Repeat these with your legs, thighs, hips lower and upper back, shoulder, hands, wrists, lower arms, upper arms, chest, stomach, abdomen. progressively your feeling of relaxation deepens.... heavy and warm...

4. Now imagine the same with your neck, back of head, scalp, forehead, eyes and eyeballs. Let your mouth open slightly, with your tongue lying limp inside, then your jaws, chin and throat get relaxed. Now you are in state of very deep relaxation... Heaviness and warm...

5. Next, imagine you are going down in an elevator, 20 floors downwards. As you count each passing floor, from 1 to 20,

you become more and more totally relaxed. Then, when you reach the bottom and the elevator doors open, you find youself in a beautiful scene; perhaps a garden, a mountain vale, or a solitary beach... It is some place where you have been before, and so you easily you recall those earlier feelings of being at peace with yourself, with nature, and the entire Universe...

6. Suddenly, you realize that you are not longer alone... there is someone with you. He or she is someone you trust and like very much... It is a person you are or were very intimate with, someone with whom you are totally relaxed... It feels so good to be with that special companion that your whole being is filled with joy.

(B) Relaxing the Mind.

1. Then you realize that you are alone again... You find yourself lying there alone in that relaxing place, fully grounded to the earth beneath you. and you now begin imagine a fine tube inside your, extending from the bottom your body to the crown of your head. You imagine that there is a fluid inside the tube, rising slowly within it like the mercury in a thermometer...

2. The Fluid in the tube begins to rise, and to change colour Kaleidoscopically as it rises, taking up all the colors of the rainbow... At the bottom of the tube the fluid is violet; midway to your navel, indigo, navel, blue; heart-region, green, throat, yellow; forehead orange, and at the crown, red...

3. Finally, when the fluid reaches the crown of your head, it magically fountains out through a very fine hole there. It covers and bathes you entire body, and your very being, with a feeling of peace, total calm, and contentment... You feel as through you have become an inert doll made of salt, which has been dipped into the sea, so that you melt totally... You become one with the surrounding ocean...

(C) Auto-Programming

1. Next, imagine that you are in a "special place" of your very own. It is your sanctuary, where you can be highly creative and productive... It is a aecret place, when you an also meet your personal adviser or guru... Perhaps it is a room with a panoramic view... a room that you have furnished with great care... There is a large whiteboard with highliter pens, two full-length mirrors, and other things that you need...

2. So you are now in that "special place" of yours... You are facing the whiteboard, and you slowly walk up to it. You pick up a yellow highliter pen. uncap it, and begin to write the syllable "kleeng". You also say this to yourself mentally, say six times... If your mind wanders, as it possibly may, let it do so... when you remember the sound again, just repeat it some more, for as long as you wish, until your mind is calm and relaxed..

3. Then, on that whiteboard of your mind, youbegin to write in yellow again... You write a brief, positively-worded affirmation about your goals.. It is in the present tense, as if you have

already achieved what you wanted... You also repeat the affirmation to yourself mentally, or even out aloud if you wish: "I easily achieve... (whatever your goal is)... And finally, you visualize it too... You visualize a past success in detail, and then visualize in full detail that your present goal too already achieved... your friends and wellwishers are shaking your hand and congratulating you... and it feels truly wonderful to be such an outstanding achiever...

(D) Reinforcing & Anchoring

1. You are now in a deeply relaxed and self-confident state. You are therefore ready to reinforce your won self-programming, by looking into the mirror of your mind and visualizing the positive outcomes you want in your life. You do so by using all three of your thinking modalities (see "E" below)-viz. the visual (i.e. images), the auditory (i.e. sounds), and the kinesthetic (i.e. feelings).

2. So you turn next to the two mirrors that you have in your "Special room"... The first mirror has a blue frame, and in it you visualize in detail your problem situation, whatever it is that you want to charge. Immediately thereafter you look into the second mirror, which has a white frame, and is to the left of the first one... In it you see the solution, the desired new situation, clearly and in vivid detail... And you feel the joy of achievement...

3. Repeat this process of seeing the problem and the solution a number of times... Each time you see the problem in the

blue-framed mirror, you immediately see the solution, in the whiteframed mirror to the left of it... And each time you see that solution, you form a circle with your thumb and forefinger, and say "Yes, I can". This anchors your feelings of confidence and enthusiasm, and triggers them off each time you repeat this special gesture or anchor...

4. It is now time to invite your personal adviser or guru into your "Special place" he or she may be someone you actually know, or someone that you simply imagine... It is a being who is wise and resourceful.. visualize the person clearly, and ask for advice... Imagine getting exactly the advice you need...

5. Finally you end your meditation, by gradually counting from 20 to 1. As you pass 15, and also at 15 and 10, you tell yourself "I come up feeling relaxed and alert"... You then go about your daily activities enthusiastically, feeling progressively better each time you practice the technique...

(E) Points to be Noted For Daily Practice

1. Regular Practice makes the process more amd more enjoyable, and also improves the effect. So do it twice a day for 15 to 20 minutes, just after waking up in the morning, and just before sleeping night... and if possible, a third time at midday. And do it regularly for 21 days, which is the time needed to create a new habit.

2. The Visual, the Auditory, and the Kinesthetic modalities refer

to the three main ways in which the human mind think, according to Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP)-viz. images, sounds and feelings, respectively.

3. The colors in the tube are the rainbow colors "VIBGYOR".

4. While visualizing, it is not important to have your images picture-perfect,; it is the feeling of vividness that causes the effects of relaxation, not the perfection of the imgery.

5. You will be able to use the syllable "Kleeng" as a keyword or mnemonic-along with your thumb-circle anchor-anytime in your daily round, and it will trigger off your feelings of relaxed confidence, optimism, and enthusiasm.

Modern Perspective on Saran's Model. To sum up this section, it will be useful to refine our understanding of the above Indic Model, by viewing it from some cognate and interesting contemporary perspectives. We may start with Abraham Maslow's studies of "peak experience". Which are complimented by Cziksentmihalyi's research on those mental states of "optimal experience" which he terms "flow". In such rightbrain states, one finds oneself functioning optimally precisely because one is so absorbed in what one is experiencing or doing, and is thus unselfconscious and obligious of oneself. Both these researchers have also made explicit comparisons of these states with yogic experiences of meditative absorption.

Moreover, by putting one increasingly in touch with one's

own internal resouces, such "psychedelic" or "mind-manifesting" procedores help to cumulatively generate he positive mindset that Martin Seligman calls "learned optimism". This reinforces those positive feedback loops that synergize learning and growth, both in individuals and organizations. And that in turn generates the high need-achievement described by McClelland, thereby reinforcing the motivation required to fuel the maslowian drive toward self actualization and creativity. It is therefore not surprising that alder's top business leaders are so dependent for their success on their constant recourse to the pleasurable, freewheeling modes of Rightbrain thanking.

Again in this global age of resurgent interest in non-Western modes of knowledge and praxis, it is only apt that Indian, Chinese and Japanese ideas should begin increasingly to cross-fertilize the field of management too. We thus have the Japanese philosophy of Kaizen (or "continuous improvement"), and the Chinese "Tao of Leadership". And from Indian management theorists, we have S.K. Chakravorty's "Management by Values", Debasis Chatterjee's concept of "Leading Consciouly", not to speak of this my own Indic Model of Rightbrain Management (Saran: 2000).

Further, as already noted at the very outset, Senge himself highly appreciated Chatterjee's work, and the latter was condignly cited by Harvard Business School for his salient contribution to management theory and practice. For his model takes the "rihghtbrain manager" onto the next turn of

the spiral, where she comes face to face with the ultimate human need, as theorized by Maslow. This is the need for "transcendence", which holistically subsumes all the other needs in Maslow's hierarchy.At that stage, business management and public administration begin to get transmuted from a vocation into an avocation, with the concomitant optimization of the pragmatic benefits that can accrue to both individual and society.

Thus, since it takes the above process of inter-cultural and cross-disciplinary fertilization even further, in terms of both theoritical regour and practical efficacy, Saran's Modeel provides the basic tool for just such a radical and humanistic transformation. For we have seen that it is based on the highly sophisticated and time-tested Indic technique of Kundalini-ivisualization. And that in turn has been shown above to actually constitute a cross-culturally valid and powerful model of "rightbrain management', and therefore of optimal HUman Resource Development. In other words, it can bring out more fully the human side of organizational enterprises, in these initial years of the new millennium. That brings us next to Section II, where we can now examine how my Model can be the sixth, and indeed ultimate, discipline anticipated by Senge himself.

(II) Saran's Model : The Sixth and Ultimate Discipline for the Learning Organization.

In this Section, I first indicate why Senge's description of the

"fifth discipline", viz. that of systemic thinking, is merely theoretical nd exhortative, and therefore inadequate for its actial internalization and use. Subsequently, I show how Saran's Model can provide just the simple and empirical means needed to operationalize that "fifth discipline; in other works, it can be required sixth discipline foreseen by Senge. Finally, I shall argue that this Model also constitutes the ultimate discipline for the learning organization, precisely because it addresses the cross-cultural "meta-meed" for the experiential knowledge of "trnscendence" (Maslow, 2000:), as well as because it has been finatuned through over two millennia of experimentation in the Indic civilization.

Now, as the subtitle title of his book would make one expect, Senge's description of his fifth discipline is probably intended to be a practical way of inculcating "systemic thinking" in the learning organization. Unfortunately, it remains only at the leftbrain, iceberg's-tip level of cerebration, whereas effective learning has necessarily to engage the rightbrain, which constitutes about 90 percent of learning to drive a car, where a mere verbal description of gears and brakes and such like is in itself quite patently insufficient. One will have learnt to drive properly only when one it has all become second nature, in short when one has reached the level of what is known as "unconscious competence" in Neuro-Linguistic Programming, the well known contemporary technique of "Learning to learn" (O' Connor & Seymour, 1994:; Andreas & Faulkner: 220-221; Edwards, 1995 : 131).

However, it would be petty to fault Senge on this, given the over-weening dominance of the leftbrain mode of cognition in the history of the Western civilization (Edwards: 1979, 1995). From the Greeks onward, through the medieval hegemony of the Christian Church, and right into modern times, the West has a been a talking culture (de Bono:). It has set its greatest store by the knowledge acquired through the verbal or leftbrain mode of ratiocination. It can therefore aptly be termed a leftbrain culture (Alder, 1998b: 15-16), though it has increasingly begun to realize the limitations of its overwhelming dependence on this mode of increasing scientific interesstt in precisely those rightbrain modes of cognition that are systematically inculcated by the practice of the ancient Eastern techniques of meiditation, such as the Hindu, Buddhist and Taoist (Buzan and Dixon:; Maslow : 1964).

The Indic civilization, in remarkable contrast, has modally had an inward, yogic orientation, with resultant insights and learning being valorized as the sum mum bonum of all knowledge. So much so that the well known Indologist and Anthropologist Prof. Agehananda Bharati has rightly considered the yogic traditions of meditation to be the greatest contribution of India to the world (Bharati:)! Moreover, this is a civilization that has specialized so highly in such techniques of rightbrain-tapping that it has developed over two dozen schools of meditation, both Hindu and Buddhist, in the course of over two millennia of highly individual

experimentation and praxis.

In other words, since Indian culture places so much emphasis on the visual and holistic mode of cognition, such as that exemplarily developed by yogic discipline, it can very well be called a reghtbrain culture. Further, the basic paradigm for much of yogic meditation is the ancient technique of kundalini-visualization. That is to say, the Indic methodology of kundalini-visualization, as in its contemporary and user-friendly avatar of **Saran's Model,** has plainly stood the test of time as a proven technique of righbrain tapping. That being so, it will now be interesting to examine how exactly it achieves its aim of effective rightbrain management, in order also to see whether it can be anticipated *sixth discipline* for the learning organization.

Saran's Model as the Sixth Learning Discipline. According to the reputed management trainers Joseph O' Connor and John Seymour, who use Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) in their work, Senge's fifth discipline of systemic thinking is most undoubtedly an essential skill for management (P.). However, as they go on to admit, (Western) managers are still in the dark about how this kind of holistic (i.e. rightbrain) thinking is to be systematically and effectively achieved. And the reason for this is simply that the art and science of systemic thinking is so antipodally different from the routine, linear (i.e. leftbrain) thinking that is so overvalued in the West, even though it actually represents only 10 percent – the *iceberg's tip*– of our mental capacities!

On the other hand, we have seen that Saran's Model can provide the required sisth discipline that today's globan manager is looking for. And that is because it is based on the time-tested Indic paradigm of Kundalini-visualization. To appreaciate why this is so, we may now take a closer look at the effectiveness of yogic visualization, and thus of my eponymous Model. We may do this fruitfully by using the perspectives generated by the discipline of NLP, since it is explicity abour "*increasing* people's effectiveness and *maximizing* their potential" (Bradbury; 39)

According to NLP, which was developed in the 1970's at the University of California, the human brain receives inputs through the five outer senses, does its black box processing and then the person acts as per the resultant mental outputs. Again, when a person thinks, he or she uses the corresponding five inner sensory modalities (Alder and Heather, 1999; 6-9). Of these, the three most commonly used are the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic (or feeling) senses. In a leftbrain civilization like the Western, with its historically anathematic attitudes towards inward experience, these inner or rightbrain modalities are of course grossly undervalued (Foucault;), as we have already noted.

Conversely, in a rightbrain civilization like the Indic, these selfsame inner experiential modalities are given a very high and *positive* valorization. As a result, there is a rich cultural capital available on tap, in so far as the ability to access and use the imagination is concerned. The denizen of such

culture is also thus able, with a little bit of practice, to cathect the Indic knack for *systematic* visualization. For this ability to generate clear *mental images,* as cathected for instance in the typically Indic praxis of Kundalini-visualization, represents an innate (if *inchoate,* as in the Western civilization) potential of the human rightbrain in all cultures. Such disciplined visualization therefore only requires a little training such as may be imparted with the Model described here, for it to be cross culturally replicated and utilized (Alder, 1998b:33).

Accordingly with appropriate training in visualization, as with Sarans' Model of kundalini-visualization, the nature of the human brain as a cybernetic (i.e. goal-seeking mechanism (Alder, 1998b: 123-125) can be brought into increasingly fuller play. The basic principle underlying the operation of this "psycho-cybernetics" (Maltz: 1997) is the biological tendency to seek pleasure and avoid pain. Thus, to the extent that one can exercise greater control over this mechanism, say by the disciplined use of India visualization techiniques (Alder, 1998b : 158), one can begin to canalize one's inner resources optimally. This is simply and easily done achieved by generating clear mental images of one's aims as already and pleasurably achieved, such as one's career and organizational goals.

One can thereby program oneself to achieve the vocational and a vocational goals that one consciously sets for oneself, by the systematic and synergies use of the three sensory

modalities of NLP as described above. That indeed is the kind of self learning that NLP practitioners term "generative learning", or "learning to learn" (O' Connor and Seymour, 1994:20-22; Andreas and Faulkner :82) In short, Saran's Model of India rightbrain-tapping quite patently constitutes the sixth discipline we are looking for, whereby we an internalize and thus operationalize Senge's fifth discipline of systemic holistic thinking, in a simple and practical manner. So it remain now only to conclude this disquisition by briefly examining whether that Model can also be considered the ultimate desideratum for the learning organization.

Saran's Model as the Ultimate Learning Discipline. According to John Naisbitt (Buzan : 289-292), the metatrend underlying the ten globel megatrends of the new millennium is "learning to learn". And this is precisely the "generative learning" that is "needed to create a learning organization" (O' Connor and Seymour, 1994:24). For it is learning that is generated by oneself from within, by tapping one's own uncounscious or rightbrain resources.

There is already a slew of such techniques that are becoming increasingly popular in west. An interesting example of such learning is Georgi Lozanov's superlearning (Maslow, 2000:256). This howerver is much too Passive since it is external to the learner, being based on certain kinds of music that are played in the background in order to help the learner access her rightbrain. On the other hand, the India type of rightbrain-tapping that is epitomized by Saran's Model

of Kundalini-visualization is eminently pro-active, and therefore quite clearly constitutes the ultimate learning discipline, based as it is on over two millennia of intensive specialized experimentation in the India civilization.

In short, theoretical system-building such as Senge's, in the timeworn Western-philosophical mode of leftbrain-thinking, is no longer suffiecient for organizations that hope to successfully operate in today's globalizing world. It is definitely inadequate if one is to **effectively** inculcate the fifth discipline of the learning organization, namely that of systemic or holistic thinking. For, going by stemberg's crucial three criteria of successful intelligence (Sternberg:2000), Senge's model fails to satisfy the crucial test of practicality even though it does meet the other two conditions of analytical soundness and creativity.

Conversely, Sarans' Model of systemic thinking meets all three of the above criteria. For it is eminently practical too, since it is both simple and effective, being based on more than two thousand years of orthodox and orthopractical finetuning within those timeworn India traditions of "psycho-experimentation" (Bharati:) that are subsumed under rubric of yoga. It is indeed the promethean tool sought by the new learning culture that is emerging globally, in order "learn to learn".

Finnaly, we may recall that yoga is nothing but a "discipline of the unconcious", according to the French scholar Louis

Renou. Or, to use a Contemporary idiom, it is a systematic technique for *tapping the rightbrain,* with its vast resources of systematic or holistic thinking. Therefore it can quite aptly be te termed the sixth and ultimate discipline for the contemporary learning organization, for its provides the wherewithal to complement and thus *operationalize* Senge's overly cerebral and *leftbrain*-oriented "fifth discipline"!

Conclusion:

Saran's Model and the Government as Learning Organization

It remains now only to show how this Model can be applied to the functioning of Government organizations. This can be done quite easily since Government is also a type of managerial organization, which is after all why there has been so much contemporary interest in the very concept of "Management in Government". In other words, Government can also be fruitfully treated as a type of Learning Organization.

In fact, it is high time that we in Government look beyond our conventional organizational development techniques. For instance, as McDermott and Shircore argue in their book on the "New Manager" (p.1), the Stereotypical change management intervention that is usually is one that goes by the optimistic name of "Sharing best practices"., unfortunately, it is at best a "hit-and-miss process"! In short, such methods have willy-nilly to be complemented by innovative HR practices, such as my own eponymous, cross-cultural Model..

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

ONE-MAN COMMISSION

OF

INQUIRY

[Headed by : Shri T. L. Baurah, IAS, (Retd.)]

2001

Part-IV

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. State Government should take care to see that the Public Service Commission is manned by compotent, honest ad independent persons of outstanding ability and high reputation who command confidence of the people and who would not allow themselves to be deflected by an extraneous consideration from discharging their duty of making selections on merit (Para-6).

2. The present imbalance of service-member and non-service member in the Assam Public service Commission should be corrected while making future appointment to the Commission (Para-7).

3. A lady member may be appointed to the Assam Public Service Commission in keeping with the National Policy of Empowerment of Women, 2001, (Para-8).

4. A search-committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and the Chief Vigilance Commissioner and the Chairman, Assam Board of Revenue be constituted to a prepare a panel of names for appointment of Chairman/Members of the Assam Public Service Commission at the beginning of each year for submission to the Chief Minister (Para -9).

5. The strength of the Assam Public Service Commission be reduced to 1986 level, i.e. 1 Chairman and 6 members on retirement of three members in March, 2001 and taking 1

vecancy existing already in the Commission as Government's avowed objective of holding examinations regularly and speeding up the process of direct recruitment has not been fulfilled (Para-10).

6. A Committee consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairperson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Leader of the Opposition as members may be constituted to select suitable candidate for appointment as Chairman/Members of the Assam Public Service Commission from the panel of names prepared by the Chief Secretary's Committee. For this purpose APSE Regulation may be amended (Para-11)

7. The State Government may frame Assam Public Service Commission (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Regulations to replace similar rules framed by the Commission to give legal force to the Rules (Para-16).

8. A regulation may be inserted in the existing Assam Public Service Commission Regulation to provide for administering oath of Secrecy to the Chairman and members of the Commission at the time of assumption of office (Para-17).

9. The appointment of Secretary to the Assam Public Service Commission be done in consultation with the Commission and given a longer tenure. He should not be given dual charge (Para-19).

10. The Secretary should be allowed to play a responsible role in the conduct of examinations and Direct Recruitment. (Para-20).

11. The Secretary should undergo training at the UPSC to acquaint himself with the method of work in a constitutional body like the Public Service Commission (Para-20).

12. The Controller of Examinations should be made responsible to the Secretary of the Public Service Commission (Para-21).

13. The Secretary of the Commission, in consultation with the Deptt. of Training, Government of Assam, arrange for training of the staff in batches (Para-23).

14. Priority should be accorded to computerisation of various operations in the Commission such as processing of applications, evaluation of answer-scripts of objective type examinations, processing of data, tabulation of marks etc. to expedite the process of recruitment. (Para-25).

15. The Commission should prepare a detailed Office-Manual like the Office Manual of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission for guidance of its staff in disposal of their works (Para-27).

16. The Annual Report of the Commission should be modified and submitted timely to the Governor as required uder Art. 323 of the Constitution of India (Para - 28).

17. There is inordinate delay in holding Combined Competitive Examinations by the Commission which should be eliminated by proper planning and Computerisation (Para - 31).

18. Scrutiny of answer-scripts of candidates by members of the

Commission, after those are scrutinized by expert scrutinisers and Head-examiners, appears to be unnecessary and cause of delay. The members are not experts on the subjects such as Veterinary and Medical Sciences and therefore the re-scrutiny is nothing but a farcical exercise. This should be better left to the expert in the field. (Para - 35).

19. The Commission should follow Rule 49 of the Assam Public Service Commission (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Rules, 1986. Rules once made should be followed unless amended or scrapped (Para-35).

20. The Combined Competitive Examination, 1998-99 was mismanaged. The list recommended by the Commission suffers from favouritism, bias, manipulation and violation of established rules and procedures (Para-41).

21. The State Government may follow the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in Asha Kaul-Vs-State of Jammu & Kashmir, 1993 in taking decision regarding recommendation sent by the Commission on the basis of the Combined Competitive Examination, 1998-99. (Para-42).

22. The Commission may follow the practices adopted by the Controller of Examinations, Gauhati University in selection of paper-setter and examiners. (Para-43).

23. Remuneration to paper-setter/examiner may be at per with the rate fixed by the Gauhati University (Para-43).

24. Asstt. Supervisor and 50% of th eInvigilating staff in the Combined Competitive Examination should be serving or

retired Government servant of appropriate status (Para-43).

25. Appication forms for Combined Competitive Examination be modified to make it computer-friendly and a clause for disclosure of interest by candidates be added. (para - 44.1).

26. Preparation of panel of paper-setter/examiner of the Combined Competitive Examination be exclusively by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission. (Para - 44.2).

27. Commission may obtain disclosure of interest from examiners before allotting answer-scripts to them for examination. (Para-44.4).

28. Printing of answer-scripts and additional answer-scripts bearing the seal of the Commission, space for Invigilator's signature and serial number be done under the supervision of the Secretary of the Commission (Para- 44.5).

29. The members of the Commission should not undertake scrutiny or re-scrutiny of answer-scripts of the candidates. (Para- 44.5).

30. The Chairman/members/Secretary/Controller of Examination should, before the Commencement of the process of examination, disclose if any of their relatives are appearing in the examination and disassociate themselves from doing any confidential work relating to the examination. (Para-44.6).

31. As laid down by the Supreme Court, only 12.2% the total

marks should be allotted to viva-voce test. These marks should also be reallocated giving weightage for educational attainment of the candidate, his knowledge of the subject etc. (Para- 44.6).

32. Number of candidates called for interview after Main Examination shall not exceed 2 times the number of vacancies for that year. (Para - 44.8).

33. Instruction to Invigilator/Asstt. Supervisor/Supervisor should be issued in the same line as that of the UPSC with suitable modification for local condition. (Para - 44.9).

34. (1) Number of venues of ACS (Preliminary) and ACS (Main examinations be reduced to the minimum to make the supervision of examination more effective (Para-44.9).

(b) For better supervision each supervisor should be assisted by an Asstt. Supervisor, who should preferably be Government servant with appropriate status. (Para-44.9).

(c) For invigilation duty, 50% of the invigilators may be from the teaching staff of the institution where examination is held, but balance 50% be drawn from serving/retired Government servants as has been the practice of the UPSC. (Para - 44.9)

(d) Result of the ACS (main) examination with marks be notified in the Notice Board of the Commission. The Commission should also publish the number of marks obtained by the candidates everyday at the end of the interview. After completion of the interview of all the

candidates and final tabulation of marks, the Commission should publish the entire result, while recommending names to the Government. (Para - 44.10)

37. Helf-yearly department examinations are no longer half-yearly. The Commission held one departmental examination per year and sometimes once in two years. For the benefit of the officers serving under the Government of Assam, the Commission should take steps to conduct it half-yearly. (Para - 45)

38. (a) The Commission should prepare a detail check list showing different documents required by it to process the departmental promotion cases and direct the departments to submit promotion cases complete in all respects as per the check list. (Para- 46 a)

b) In respect of departmental proceedings, where State Government consult the Commission before awarding punishment, the Commission should pass speaking orders justifying Commission's recommendation. (Para-46)

39. The Commission should give advance information to the candidates appearing in the Screening Test that the Screening Test will be treated as merit test. (Para - 49)

40. Candidates should be allotted to the Interview Boards as per their serial number by the Chairman just before commencement of the interview. (Para - 52)

41. Chairman/Members of the Commission should make

desclosure of interest, if any, of their relatives appearing for interview in their Board and withdraw themselves from interviewing Board doing the interview of the particular candidate. (Para - 53)

42. Marks awarded to candidates in the interview Board should be written in ink only. (Para- 54)

43. The Commission should give proper weightage to academic achievement of the candidate, his past experience and professional attainment while allocating marks in the interview. (Para - 55)

44. Delay in sending recommendation to Government after completion of interview leaves scope for manipulation and should be avoided. (Para-57)

45. A time frame for direct recruitment otherwise by examination in the pattern of UPSC may be fixed. (Para-61.1)

46. The Commission should follow the UPSC method of weeding out candidates. (Para - 61.2)

47. Marks for Screening Test and viva-vice test be allocated in the proportion of 85% and 15% respectively. (Para - 61.3)

48. Where no screening test is held, viva-voce markes be allocated as below :

    i) 40% on academic/professional qualification

    ii) 40% on experience in the relevant field.

    iii) 20% on personality test.

49. Result of the interview be displayed in the Commissions' NOtice Board after the day's interview is over. (Para 61.6)

50. Recommendation to th eGovernment should be sent on the day of completion of interview and the result put up in Commission's Notice Board. (Para - 61.7)

51. If necessary APSC Regulation may be amended to provide for publication of result of interview. (Para - 61.8)

52. In the line of the Union Public Service Commission, the APSC should have full discretion in preparing list of experts to be called to assist the Commission during interview of candidates. The Government nominee in the Board should have only nominal role in assisting the Board regarding requirement of the post but have no rule in the selection of the candidate. (Para - 62).

বিকল হৈ থকা আঁচনিৰ নাম আৰু ঠিকনা

নাম	ঠিকনা
১) মাহমৰা আলিবিনাৰ পানী যোগান আঁচনি	মাহমৰা আলিকিনাৰ গাঁও।
২) থুলাইচুক পানী যোগান আঁচনি—	থুলাইচুক গাঁও।
৩) পুলুঙনি পানী যোগান আঁচনি —	পুলুঙনি গাঁও।

ANNEXURE - XV

STATEMENT SHOWING SCHEMEWISE EXPENDITURE FROM THE YEAR 2001-02 TO 2006-07

Name of the Division : Mangaldai Water Resources Division, Water Resources Department, Mangaldai, Darrang.

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	R/S of Brahmaputra Dyke from Rangamati to Kurua (Ch. 0 M to 2050M)	Rs. 34,00,014.00	Rs. 48,94.020.00	Rs. 26,61,344.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Construction of ME along B/B of river Gogra from patgirichuba to Duni-Patharighat PWD Road.	Rs. 43,72,379.00	Rs.38,32,298.00	Rs.48,76,238.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	AEM for protection of Tangla Town B/B at Ward No. 1	Rs. 39,042.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	AEM to protect Kurua ring bund of Upper Kurua village from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.	Rs. 50,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	AEM to protect B/B of Nanoi dyke from MM road to NT road.	Rs. 1,12,955.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	AEM to protect Dhansiri Village No. 2 from the erosion of river Dhansiri.	Rs. 1,44,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	AEM to protect B/B of Noanadi embankment from the erosion of river Noanadi.	Rs. 6,57,181.00	NIL	NIL	Rs. 10,000.00	NIL	NIL

ANNEXURE - XVI

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
8.	R/S of Saktola embankment B/B from MPK road to RK Embankment.	Rs. 6,53,412.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Strengthening of Brahmaputra dyke from Kurua to Dirgheswari Hill.	Rs. 4,62,957.00	NIL	Rs. 4,86,330.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	AEM to protect Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. Line to NT road.	Rs. 9,23,441.00 Rs. 5,81,000.00	NIL	Rs. 6,57,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	AEM to to protect B/B of river Kulsik of different reaches Gariapara, Pariapara and Neogpara.	Rs. 6,06,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12.	CRF for FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. Line to NT road for 2002-03.	NIL	Rs.5,00,000.00	Rs. 10,00,000.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	FDR to construction of Diggoz Sluice across at 15 KM of Nanoi.	NIL	Rs. 25,76,000.00	NIL	NIL	Rs. 27,60,600.00	Rs.17,68,560.00
14.	FDR to Bamadi left embankment from Khanapara to RK embankment.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 49,445.00	Rs. 61,074.00	NIL	NIL
15.	FDR to Uttar Bherua from the erosion of river Kalpani.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 86,026.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
16.	FDR to proticetion of village naorasisa from the erosion of river Dhansiri.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 2,18,612.00	NIL	NIL	NIL

ANNXURE - XVI

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
17.	FDR to AEM to protect village Halda Majuli.	NIL	NIL	Rs.1,31,794.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
18.	FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. Line to NT road.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 4,47,977.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	FDR to extention of Nanoi dyke B/B from Bangaon to Hapamara.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 4,62,149.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
20.	FDR to Noanadi embankment B/B from Dengbari to Alegjhari.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 1,48,230.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
21.	FDR to Brahmaputra dyke from Kurua to Dirgheswari Hill including Kurua Ring Bund for 1998-99.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 86,746.00	Rs.64,252.00	NIL	NIL
22.	FDR to AEM to protect village Kahtarabari from the erosion of river Kalpani.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 67,197.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
23.	FDR to protection of Namjalah from the erosion of river Kulsik.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 1,98,853.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
24.	AEm to protect Namjah waste area from the erosion of river Nanoi.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 3,500.00	NIL	NIL	NIL

ANNEXURE - XVI

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
25.	Extention of AEM to protect Dhasiri from the erosion of river Dhasiri.	NIL	NIL	Rs.18,80,751.00	Rs. 9,280.00	NIL	NIL
26.	CRF for FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. Line to NT road for 2002-03.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 4,47,977.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	FDR to AEM to protect B/B of river Kalpani at village Tangara for 1998-99.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 4,57,887.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
28.	Drainage of Patidarrang and its adjoining lowlying areas under Mangaldai Civil Sub-Division including re-construction of Sluice Gate at 17th KM of Brahmaputra dyke from Rangamati to Kurua.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs. 99,99,800.00	Rs.76,99,984.00 Rs.1,79,99,990.00	NIL
29.	FDR to Nanadi embankment B/B from Bengbari to Alegjhari.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.49,776.00	NIL	NIL
30.	FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. Line to MPK road.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.39,056.00	NIL	NIL
31.	FDR to Saktola embankment B/B from MPK road to RK embankment.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.44,799.00	NIL	NIL
32.	FDR to various works of Mangaldai E&D Division	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.21,959.00	NIL	NIL

ANNEXURE - XVI

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
33.	FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from NT road to RK embankment.	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs. 54,455.00	NIL	NIL
34.	R/S of Saktola embankment B/B from MPK road to RK Embankment (Ch. 0M-6600M).	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs. 40,750.00	NIL	NIL
35.	FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. Lane to NT road (Permanent breach closing at 5 km, 7 km, 9km, 26.6 km L/B, 5.8 km, 6 km, 7.2 km, 12.5 km and 14.2 km R/B for 2004-05).	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.71,30,638.00	NIL
36.	FDR to protection of Mangaldai Town from Areng to College channel at Ward No. 7 (New Colony from the erosion of the river Mangaldai).	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.17,36,786.00	NIL
37.	FDR to Nanoi dyke B/B from Rly. LIne to NT road for 2004-05 (Temporary breach closing at 7.2 km R/B).	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs. 38,20,364.00	Rs. 13,70,900.00
38.	FDR/CRT to protction works at Niz-Rangamati to Kotahguri Mazzid for 2002-03	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.2,56,100.00

ANNEXURE - XVI

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
39.	FDR/CRF to protection of Jonaramchowka (Easy side) from the erosion of river Saktola for 2002-03	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	RS.13,19,945.00	NIL
40.	FDR to Brahmaputra dyke from Rangamati to to Kurua (Permanent Breach closing at Kurua Ring Bund at 16.00 km for 2004-05).	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	RS.2,76,600.00	NIL
41.	FDR to protection of Dhansiri village NO. 5,6 & 8 from the erosion of river Dhansiri.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	RS.34,38,759.00	NIL
42.	CRF of closing avalision of Rowta river at Tikritola.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	RS.67,41,561.00	NIL
43.	FDR to Brahmaputra dyke from Rangamati to Kurua	NIL	NIL	NIL	Rs.2,69,143.00	NIL	NIL
	Total	**Rs.1,20,02,381.00**	**Rs.1,18,02,318.00**	**Rs.1,45,86,079.00**	**Rs.1,09,90,555.00**	**Rs.5,31,91,327.00**	**Rs.31,39,460.00**

Overall expenditure from 2001-2002 to 2006-2007 = Rs. 10,57,02,120.00

Executive Engineer
Mangaldai W.R. Division,
Mangaldai, Darrang

LIST OF PAID CONTRACTORS OF R/S OF BRAHMAPUTRA DYKE FORM

RANGAMATI TO KURUA FOR THE YEAR 2001-2002.

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
1.	Sri Jamil Ahmed.	Rs.	60,000.00
2.	,, Damsed Ali.	Rs.	25,000.00
3.	,, Kofuruddin Ahmed.	Rs.	70,000.00
4.	,, Karuna Pd. Sarmah.	Rs.	62,000.00
5.	,, Biswajyoti Sarmah.	Rs.	16,000.00
6.	,, Rama Pd. Chowdhary.	Rs.	22,380.00
7.	,, Jatin Nath	Rs.	1,10,000.00
8.	,, Laba Kt. Sarmah.	Rs.	44,000.00
9.	,, Mihir Deka.	Rs.	50,000.00
10.	,, Basundhar Sarmah.	Rs.	40,000.00
11.	,, Anil Sarmah.	Rs.	9,000.00
12.	,, Ramen Bora.	Rs.	15,000.00
13.	,, Keshab Ch. Nath.	Rs.	12,000.00
14.	,, HRS Enterprise.	Rs.	89,000.00
15.	,, Lankeswar Achyee.	Rs.	31,000.00
16.	,, Biswadev Goswami.	Rs.	45,000.00
17.	,, Dilip Deka.	Rs.	16,700.00
18.	,, Jamil Ahmed.	Rs.	30,918.00
19.	,, Hari Ch. Bora.	Rs.	9,00.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
20.	Sri Prabin Sarmah.	Rs.	15,000.00
21.	,, Intaz Ali.	Rs.	23,000.00
22.	,, Utpal Saharia.	Rs.	14,275.00
23.	,, Hiramya Sarmah.	Rs.	28,891.00
24.	,, Mofizul Haque.	Rs.	45,000.00
25.	,, Geridhar Kalita.	Rs.	23,992.00
26.	,, Bhairab Deka.	Rs.	12,000.00
27.	,, M/s Hazarika Stationaers	Rs.	20,573.00
28.	,, Rizul Dewan	Rs.	15,000.00
29.	,, Jugal Das	Rs.	10,000.00
30.	,, prafulla Saika.	Rs.	10,710.00
31.	,, Paresh Ch. Nath.	Rs.	1,00,000.00
32.	,, Mofizur Rahman.	Rs.	32,000.00
33.	,, Nipan Nath.	Rs.	15,000.00
34.	,, Jatin Nath.	Rs.	25,000.00
35.	,, Bipul Saharia.	Rs.	8,000.00
36.	,, Mahandra Barua.	Rs.	60,000.00
37.	,, Sarat Kalita	Rs.	25,000.00
38.	,, Gour Marketing Agency.	Rs.	60,800.00
39.	M/s A. G.K. Enterprise.	Rs.	80,000.00
40.	,, Chakradhar Deka	Rs.	36,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
41.	Sri Lakhan Barua.	Rs.	13,500.00
42.	,, Prodip Charkrabarty.	Rs.	47,000.00
43.	,, Ismil Hussain.	Rs.	15,000.00
44.	,, Krishna Saikia.	Rs.	4,625.00
45.	,, Dulal Deka.	Rs.	43,269.00
46.	,, Rajib Talukdar.	Rs.	2,708.00
47.	,, Modan Dey.	Rs.	4,823.00
48.	,, Sulov BOra.	Rs.	11,795.00
49.	,, Diganta Narayan Sarmah	Rs.	5,780.00
50.	,, Rabindra Nath.	Rs.	2,503.00
51.	,, Pranobjyoti Kakti.	Rs.	19,800.00
52.	,, Naba Kr. Deka.	Rs.	14,982.00
53.	,, Jyotish Enterprise	Rs.	2,936.00
54.	,, Keshab Ch. Nath.	Rs.	47,411.00
55.	,, Dharma Kt. Deka.	Rs.	9,309.00
56.	,, Amarandra Bhutta.	Rs.	3,778.00
57.	,, Budhi Deka.	Rs.	13,082.00
58.	,, M.M. Iqbal.	Rs.	17,663.00
59.	,, Mihir Ch. Deka.	Rs.	17,709.00
60.	,, Jugadish Deka.	Rs.	5,444.00
61.	,, Ashim Sarmah.	Rs.	21,680.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
62.	Sri Muktab Ali.	Rs.	3,854.00
63.	,, Mukul Bhatta.	Rs.	18,865.00
64.	,, Pankoj Deka.	Rs.	4,240.00
65.	,, Paputi Hazarika	Rs.	2,161.00
66.	,, Nagen Das.	Rs.	19,255.00
67.	,, Bharat Deka.	Rs.	16,940.00
68.	,, Imadul M. Rahman.	Rs.	17,248.00
69.	,, Modan Kr. Dey.	Rs.	12,012.00
70.	,, Diganta Narayan Sarmah.	Rs.	18,480.00
71.	,, Krishna Saikia.	Rs.	23,513.00
72.	,, Prasunna Hazarika	Rs.	18,172.00
73.	,, Madhab Saikia.	Rs.	11,175.00
74.	,, Mainul Haque.	Rs.	6,027.00
75.	,, Ashim Sarmah.	Rs.	3,000.00
76.	M/s Hazarika Stationers.	Rs.	20,911.00
77.	Sri Fazul Ali.	Rs.	10,034.00
78.	Priyam Automobile.	Rs.	9,582.00
79.	Sri Malay Sarma.	Rs.	18,000.00
80.	,, Modan Nath.	Rs.	21,000.00
81.	,, Jonmi Thakuria.	Rs.	35,000.00
82.	,, Sarat Bhagawati.	Rs.	13,500.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
83.	Sri Karuna Deka.	Rs.	15,420.00
84.	,, Jiaur Rahman.	Rs.	7,846.00
85.	,, Damsed Ali.	Rs.	10,000.00
86.	,, Kafuruddin Ahmed.	Rs.	20,000.00
87.	,, Rama Pd. Chouwdhary.	Rs.	25,000.00
89.	,, Mihir Ch. Deka.	Rs.	20,000.00
90.	,, Rizul Dewan.	Rs.	15,000.00
91.	,, Laba Kt. Sarmah.	Rs.	10,000.00
92.	,, Lankeswar Achaijee.	Rs.	10,000.00
93.	,, Jamil Ahmed.	Rs.	10,000.00
94.	,, Keshb Ch. Nath.	Rs.	10,000.00
95.	H.R.S. Enterprise.	Rs.	60,000.00
96.	Sri Karuna Sarmah.	Rs.	80,00.00
97.	,, Biswajit Sarmah.	Rs.	15,000.00
98.	,, Dilip Bora.	Rs.	10,000.00
99.	,, Bipul Saharia.	Rs.	8,000.00
100.	,, Risul Dey.	Rs.	20,000.00
101.	,, Kanak Mahanta.	Rs.	12,500.00
102.	,, Ramesh Deka.	Rs.	5,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
103.	Sri Puna Kt. Sarma.	Rs.	5,000.00
104.	,, Anil Sarmah.	Rs.	5,000.00
105.	,, Hamanta Bora	Rs.	10,000.00
106.	,, Nizamuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	18,480.00
107.	,, Keshab Ch. Nath	Rs.	8,084.00
108.	,, Mihir Deka.	Rs.	51,342.00
109.	,, Kafiruddin Ahmed.	Rs.	55,000.00
110.	H.R.S. Enterprise.	Rs.	35,000.00
111.	Sri Mahandra Barua.	Rs.	15,000.00
112.	,, Modan Dey.	Rs.	10,461.00
113.	,, Harish Ch. Nath.	Rs.	17,710.00
114.	,, Ramesh Deka.	Rs.	7,359.00
115.	,, Damsed Ali.	Rs.	25,000.00
116.	,, Siba Enterprise.	Rs.	90,000.00
117.	,, Dilip Bora.	Rs.	7,500.00
118.	,, Anil Sarmah.	Rs.	7,000.00
119.	,, Karuna Pd. Sarmah.	Rs.	50,000.00
120.	,, Jatin Nath.	Rs.	1,45,000.00
121	,, Jonmi Thakuria.	Rs.	40,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
122.	Sri Basundhar Sarmah.	Rs.	42,000.00
123.	,, Naba Kt. Sarmah.	Rs.	50,000.00
124.	,, Sulov Bora.	Rs.	20,000.00
125.	,, Puna Kt. Sarmah.	Rs.	5,000.00
126.	,, Khanindra Barua.	Rs.	12,000.00
127.	,, Hemanta Bora.	Rs.	7,000.00
128.	,, Jagadish Deka.	Rs.	36,000.00
129.	,, Bhadra Dey.	Rs.	8,875.00
130.	,, Bhairab Deka.	Rs.	10,000.00
131.	,, Pankoj Deka.	Rs.	8,000.00
132.	,, Mofizur Rahman.	Rs.	7,000.00
133.	Jamil Ahmed.	Rs.	45,000.00
134.	Ananta Pd. Sarmah.	Rs.	27,434.00
	Total	**Rs.**	**34,00,014.00**

(Rupees Thirty four Lakhs fourteen) only.

Executive Engineer,
Mangaldai W.R. Division,
Mangaldai

LIST OF PAID CONTRACTORS OF CONSTRUCTION OF M.E. ALONG B/B CHARGRA FORM PATGIRICHUBA TO DUNI-I PATHARIGHAT P.W.D. ROAD

	Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
	1.	Sri Lankeswar Achayrjee.	Rs.	30,000.00
	2.	,, Kafuruddin Ahmed.	Rs.	25,000.00
	3.	,, Milan Ch. Kalita.	Rs.	45,000.00
Aug.	4.	,, Dipak Hazarika.	Rs.	17,000.00
2001	5.	,, Nizamuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	7,000.00
	6.	– do–	Rs.	7,456.00
	7.	,, Khairul Hussain.	Rs.	24,779.00
	8.	,, Diganta Narayan Sarmah.	Rs.	35,000.00
	9.	,, Naba Kr. Deka.	Rs.	25,000.00
	10.	,, Gobinda Deka.	Rs.	10,000.00
	11.	,, Shanka Bhatta.	Rs.	30,000.00
	12.	,, Kirity Bhuyan.	Rs.	30,000.00
	13.	,, Kanak Kalita.	Rs.	25,000.00
	14.	,, Gobinda Nath.	Rs.	8,000.00
	15.	Jyotish Enterprise.	Rs.	8,000.00
	16.	,, Promod Saikia.	Rs.	80,000.00
	17.	,, Jogadish Kalita.	Rs.	1,40,000.00
	18.	,, Prodip Chakravarty.	Rs.	30,000.00
	19.	,, Dharanidhar Das.	Rs.	40,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
20.	Sri Keshab Ch. Nath.	Rs.	45,000.00
21.	,, Khagen Sarmah.	Rs.	12,000.00
22.	,, Mihir Deka.	Rs.	55,000.00
23.	,, Promod Nath.	Rs.	35,000.00
24.	,, Basanta Sarmah.	Rs.	9,225.00
25.	,, Ramesh Deka.	Rs.	14,716.00
26.	,, Dulal Nath.	Rs.	16,154.00
27.	,, Pariskhit Nath.	Rs.	10,883.00
28.	,, Bhaba Kt. Nath.	Rs.	2,00,000.00
29.	,, Anil Saikia.	Rs.	10,000.00
30.	,, Mihir Ch. Deka.	Rs.	8,000.00
31.	,, Bahar Ali.	Rs.	9,000.00
32.	,, Afran Ali.	Rs.	35,000.00
33.	,, Ruhul Amin.	Rs.	28,000.00
34.	,, Biren Deka.	Rs.	15,000.00
35.	,, Malay Sarmah.	Rs.	15,000.00
36.	,, Hitesh Deka.	Rs.	17,000.00
37.	,, Ananta Dev. Sarmah.	Rs.	32,000.00
38.	,, Sachindra Nath.	Rs.	32,000.00
39.	,, Afuzuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	20,000.00
40.	,, Jugadish Deka.	Rs.	11,358.00

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
41.	Shri Sachin Deka	Rs.	10,000/-
42.	,, Charadhar Deka	Rs.	6,675/-
43.	Mihir Saharia	Rs.	10,000/-
44.	Jiten Kalita	Rs.	10,000/-
45.	Dilip Bora	Rs.	7,458/-
46.	Sachindra Konwar	Rs.	9,189/-
47.	Maindra Nath	Rs.	9,000/-
48.	Nurul Haque	Rs.	10,000/-
49.	Mukta Ram Kalita	Rs.	7,000/-
50.	Karuna Sarmah.	Rs.	40,000/-
51.	Ibrahim Ali	Rs.	20,000/-
52.	Monoranjan Sarmah	Rs.	10,161/-
53.	Paresh Nath.	Rs.	30,000/-
54.	Nipen Nath.	Rs.	7,000/-
55.	Budhi Deka	Rs.	10,615/-
56.	Bhupen Dev. Sarmah	Rs.	17,062/-
57.	Bipul Saharia	Rs.	5,946/-
58.	Karuan Sarmah	Rs.	40,000/-
59.	Kafuruddin Ahmed	Rs.	15,000/-
60.	M/S A.G.K. Enterprise	Rs.	2,00,000/-
61.	Rahul Amin	Rs.	15,000/-
62.	Afazuddin Ahmed	Rs.	25,000/-
63.	Ansur Ali	Rs.	25,000/-
64.	Nabadeep Sarmah	Rs.	10,102/-

	Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
	65.	ShriKeshab Ch. Nath.	Rs.	10,626/-
	66.	,, Hrajen Nath	Rs.	5,273/-
	67.	,, Nazirddin Ahmed	Rs.	1,050/-
	68.	,, Naba Bordoloi	Rs.	20,162/-
	69.	,, Nabadeep Sarmah	Rs.	14,673/-
	70.	,, Karuna Deka	Rs.	25,000/-
Sept./	71.	,, Promod Nath	Rs.	4,376/-
2001	72.	,, Manindra Nath	Rs.	13,192/-
	73.	,, Abdul Aziz	Rs.	2,784/-
	74.	,, Mukut Kalita	Rs.	6,421/-
	75.	,, Nipan Nath	Rs.	14,000/-
	76.	,, Dhama Dutta Kakati	Rs.	25,000/-
	77.	,, Hiranya Sarmah	Rs.	10,000/-
	78.	,, Milan Kalita	Rs.	10,000/-
	79.	,, Bhaba Kt. Nath	Rs.	50,000/-
	80.	,, Promod Saikia	Rs.	50,000/-
	81.	,, Prodip Chakraborty	Rs.	25,000/-
	82.	,, Kanak Kalita	Rs.	10,000/-
	83.	,, Kirity Bhuyan	Rs.	10,000/-
	84.	,, Naba Deka.	Rs.	20,000
	85.	,, Shankha Bhatta.	Rs.	10,000/-
	86.	,, Dharanidhar Deka.	Rs.	20,000/-
	87.	,, Khagen Sarmah.	Rs.	13,000/-
	88.	,, Sachindra Nath.	Rs.	15,000/-

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
89.	Sri Ananta Dev Sarmah.	Rs.	15,000/-
90.	,, Mahandra Barua.	Rs.	50,000/-
91.	,, Khanindra Barua.	Rs.	20,000/-
92.	,, Jatendra Kr. Nath.	Rs.	44,000/-
93.	-do-	Rs.	7,727/-
94.	,, Dipak Bucha.	Rs.	18,000/-
95.	,, Abdul Aziz.	Rs.	3,027/-
96.	,, Hitesh Deka.	Rs.	2,000/-
97.	,, Nizamuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	16,000/-
98.	,, Keshab Nath.	Rs.	1,40,150/-
99.	,, Mihir Ch. Deka.	Rs.	1,00,000/-
100.	,, Kafuruddin Ahmed.	Rs.	40,000/-
101.	H.R.S. Enterprise.	Rs.	10,000/-
102.	,, Mahandra Barua.	Rs.	10,000/-
103.	,, Madan Dey.	Rs.	3,000/-
104.	,, Khairul Hussain.	Rs.	25,000/-
105.	,, Biren Deka.	Rs.	15,000/-
106.	,, Gajen Kalita.	Rs.	9,960/-
107.	,, Promod Saikia.	Rs.	90,000/-
108.	,, Jyatish Enterprise	Rs.	14,000/-
109.	,, Khagen Sarmah.	Rs.	10,000/-
110.	,, Kirity Bhuyan.	Rs.	35,000/-
111.	,, Kanak Kalita.	Rs.	40,000/-
112.	,, Milan Kalita.	Rs.	25,000/-

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
113.	Shri Dharanidhar Das.	Rs.	50,000/-
114.	,, Ruhul Amin.	Rs.	25,000/-
115.	,, Afazuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	19,000/-
116.	,, Charadhar Deka.	Rs.	20,000/-
117.	,, Bharma Dutta Kakati.	Rs.	20,000/-
118.	,, Jagadish Kalita.	Rs.	1,00,000/-
119.	,, Mukata Ram Kalita.	Rs.	6,000/-
120.	,, Gobinda Deka.	Rs.	5,000/-
121.	,, Bhaba Kt. Nath.	Rs.	75,000/-
122.	,, Krishna Saikia.	Rs.	10,000/-
123.	,, Hiranya Sarmah.	Rs.	5,500/-
124.	,, Anil Saikia.	Rs.	10,000/-
125.	,, ,, Dipak Bucha.	Rs.	10,000/-
126.	,, Gojendra Saikia	Rs.	4,000/-
127.	,, Naba Kr. Deka	Rs.	35,000/-
128.	,, A.G.K. Enterprise	Rs.	30,000/-
129.	,, Mukut Nath.	Rs.	22,297/-
130.	,, Shankha Bhatta.	Rs.	5,000/-
131.	,, Hazarika Stutioners.	Rs.	12,939/-

	Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
	132.	Shri Anil Sarmah.	Rs.	3,800/-
	133.	D.D. Associates	Rs.	1,300/-
	134.	,, Jagadish Kalita.	Rs.	10,000/-
	135.	,, Ananta Dev Sarmah.	Rs.	33,000/-
	136.	,, Intaz Ali.	Rs.	10,000/-
	137.	,, Prodip Kr. Chakraborty.	Rs.	32,000/-
Oct./	138.	,, Abdul Aziz.	Rs.	3,027/-
2001.	139.	,, Hitesh Deka.	Rs.	2,000/-
	140.	,, Nizamuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	2,800/-
	141.	–do–	Rs.	13,000/-
	142.	,, Keshab Ch. Nath.	Rs.	1,40,150/-
	143.	,, Mihir Ch. Deka.	Rs.	1,00,000/-
	144.	,, Kafuruddin Ahmed.	Rs.	40,000/-
	145.	M/S H.R.S. Enterprise.	Rs.	10,000/-
	146.	Sri Mahendra Barha.	Rs.	10,000/-
	147.	,, Madan Kr. Dey.	Rs.	3,000/-
	148.	,, Khairul Hussain.	Rs.	25,000/-
	149.	,, Dipen Deka.	Rs.	15,000/-
	150.	,, Gajen Kalita.	Rs.	9,960/-

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor.		Amount.
151.	ShriPromod Saikia.	Rs.	90,000/-
152.	Jyotish Enterprise.	Rs.	14,000/-
153.	Shri Khagen Sarmah.	Rs.	10,000/-
154.	,, Kirity Bhuyan.	Rs.	35,000/-
155.	,, Kanak Kalita.	Rs.	40,000/-
156.	,, Milan Kalita.	Rs.	25,000/-
157.	,, Dharanidhar Das.	Rs.	50,000/-
158.	,, Rahul Amin.	Rs.	25,000/-
159.	,, Afazuddin Ahmed.	Rs.	19,000/-
160.	,, Charadhar Deka.	Rs.	20,000/-
161.	,, Dharma Dutta Kakati.	Rs.	20,000/-
162.	,, Jogadish Kalita.	Rs.	1,00,000/-
163.	,, Mukta Ram Kalita	Rs.	6,000/-
	Total	**Rs.**	**43,72,379/=**