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ASSAM
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

BUDGET SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SIXTH
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA.

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. **VIII**

NO. 1

The 17th March, 1982

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
1982

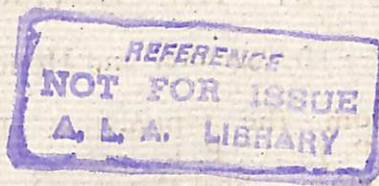
(Budget Session)

Volume VIII

No. 1

Dated, the 17th March, 1982

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Proceedings of the eighth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Sixth General Election under Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Dispur Guwahati on Wednesday, the 17th March, 1982 with the Hon'ble Speaker in the Chair, 11 (Eleven) Minister, 2 (two) Ministers of State, 2 (two) Deputy Ministers and 102 (One hundred and two) only Members present.

POINT OF ORDER

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA—Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will hear the point of order. Now here is an announcement.

Hon'ble Members present, the Governor is addressing the House to-day at 10-08 A. M. (uproar from the Janata, C. P. M, R. C. P. I. & C. P. I. benches) He is coming by the Eastern Gate of the Assembly premises. at 10.05 A.M. Myself, Deputy Speaker and the Secretary will be going to receive him at the gate. The instructions as to how the Governor is to be received in the House have been laid on each Member's table. As soon as the Governor comes, I think, we should comply with these instructions. In the meantime, the Address will be distributed to the Members.

With your permission now, I leave the House to receive the Governor at the Gate.

(Mr. Speaker left the House at 10.02 A. M.)

(At 10.05 Governor arrived)

Mr. Governor—Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members....

(Uproar from the Opposition Benches viz : Janata, C. P. M. R. C. P. I., C. P. I. raising slogans Governor go 'back, go back' etc Shri Debananda Bora came before the Speaker's Dias carrying a black flag and waived it before the Governor and raised slogans Governor go 'back' etc.....)

I am happy to address this August House for the first time since my assumption of Office.

The period which has lapsed since this August House met last has been full of significant events. The State was under President's Rule after the last Ministry resigned. The President's Rule was revoked on 13th January followed by the assumption of office by the popular Ministry under the leadership of Shri Keshab Chandra Gogoi, the present Chief Minister. I am sure that given the co-operation from all section of the House and people of the State, the Government under his leadership would bring much needed stability and peace to the State, paving the ground for accelerated economic growth.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

2. The national economy is showing signs of improvement. The gross national product in the country increased by 7.5% in 1980-81 and is expected to grow further by 4.5% in 1981-82. The Industrial sector is expected to record a growth of 8%. The foodgrains production in Assam attained an all time high level of 27.08 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. However, during 1981-82, the area under foodgrains decreased by about 0.46 lakh hectares and production is anticipated to be lower by about 2.76 lakh tonnes. This was mainly because of the long dry spell throughout the year all over the State.

LAW AND ORDER

3. The Government is committed to take all the steps necessary to maintain law and order in the State which is the pre-requisite for development and economic growth. The State Government is determined to put down all efforts of inciting communal trouble with firm hand and to afford protection to all sections of people living in the State including the minorities-religious, linguistic and ethnic and weaker section of society.

The law and order situation during the last one year has been full of stress and strains. The situation was by and large peaceful from January to about middle of November last year. From November 1981 onwards, there were several incidents posing threats to law and order which necessitated police action in a number of places resulting in deaths and injuries to several persons. Necessary financial assistance was announced for those who suffered due to police action. During the year, no report of harassment and atrocities on 'harijans' were received. The labour situation, by and large, continued to remain peaceful through there were occasions for tension in several industrial units in the State and in a few tea gardens.

FOREIGN NATIONALS PROBLEM

4. The State Government stands for a fair and just solution of the foreign nationals issue in Assam which should be acceptable to all concerned and should be within the framework of the Indian Constitution, conforming to humanitarian consideration the national commitments and international obligations of the nation. It is expected that the new round of tripartite talks which commenced last month and are continuing, will help in hammering out a solution in this regard.

STEPS TO CHECK INFILTRATION FROM ACROSS BORDER.

5. The work relating to prevention of infiltration from across the border is continuing. The Border Security Force which is primarily responsible for preventing the infiltration is manning Boarder Outposts equipped with country boats and power driven boats for patrolling. In addition, there are 176 watch posts, 15 patrol posts and 6 Passport Check posts maintained by the State Police. The River Police Organisation is also being further strengthened. At present there are 20 power driven boats of various description which have been pressed into service. The State Government have sent a proposal working out the financial implications for construction of barbed wire fencing and wall in vulnerable portions of international boundary which is under consideration of the Government of India. During the year 1981 a total number of 1165 foreign nationals

were detected and a total of 1056 were deported from the State. The State Government have also decided to intensify the detection and deportation of post-1971 infiltrators.

DIFFERENCES ON THE INTERSTATE BORDER

6. The State Government will make all possible efforts for peaceful solution of the border differences with its neighbouring States and Union Territories. Recently, there have been a few unfortunate incidents on Assam-Nagaland Border. The Chief Minister, Assam has requested the Nagaland Chief Minister for discussions at an early date. A request has also been made to Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh by Chief Minister, Assam, requesting for a discussion to find a solution to the border differences. The same spirit of peaceful negotiation would motivate our relations with Meghalaya Government in regard to the boundary differences on Assam-Meghalaya border. The State Government expect that the authorities in the border of neighbouring States/Union Territories would not take any action to precipitate matters and all differences would be resolved by discussions at various levels.

PLAN ALLOCATIONS

7. The Plan outlay for 1982-83 has been fixed at Rs. 238 crores as against the allocation of Rs. 210 crores for the year 1981-82. This represents an increase of about 13.33% over the outlay of 1981-82. This consists of the outlay of Rs. 221 crores for general areas and Rs. 17 crores for the hill areas. For the Tribal Sub-Plan, an amount of Rs. 24.65 crores has been quantified out of the general plan outlay. The allocation quantified for the Scheduled Caste component of the plan is Rs. 3.54 crores. The Annual Plan outlay also contains the allocations for the Minimum Needs Programme of Rs. 34.88 crores. Thus the current year's plan is based on balancing of the various requirements of the State. The Plan outlay is extremely inadequate considering the backwardness of the State and huge 450 back-log of development which needs to be covered. The State Government has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the inadequacy of the outlay and stressed the necessity for its suitable increase to ensure a viable plan for the State.

PLAN RESOURCES AND OIL ROYALTY

8. The Backward economy and lack of Industrialisation Act as insurmountable constraints in the way of raising resources for the development of the State. In this context it is pertinent to refer to the question of increase in oil royalty. Government of India have some times back, announced an increase in royalty for crude oil from Rs. 42 to Rs. 61 per tonne. This is too meagre an increase considering the spurt in world prices of oil. The State Government has been stressing upon the Government of India the need for a substantial increase in the oil royalty which would be justified considering the present prices of oil and oil 150 products and which would enable the State to contribute resources for development.

THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME

9. As the Honourable Members may already be aware the Prime Minister has announced the new 20 point programme. This represents the charter for the economic development of the country. The State Government has declared its full support to the programme and is determined to carry out various items of the programme to its best capacity. A Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister and a State level Official Committee have already been set up to oversee the performance in the implementation of the programme. The Government will make every efforts to fall in line with the achievement of the national goals and objectives of the programme.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

10. Agricultural development occupies the most important role in the planned development of the State. The main thrust of the programme in this sector will be an increased use of improved agricultural practices and facilitating the timely availability of necessary inputs to the cultivators. The programme aims at an increase in high yielding varieties area under rice. A programme for increasing the production of pulses has also been taken up. The level of fertiliser consumption during 1981-82 is anticipated to be 11,000 tonnes of NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash) as against 9,900 tones last year. A

new item of the programme consists in the distribution of packets of RHIZOBIUM culture (bio-fertiliser) to help increase in production of pulses. Adequate attention is also being given to the increase in production of oil seeds and sugarcane. The programme in the sector aims at accelerating development in the rural areas. All the plains districts of the State have already been covered under the Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme and the State has been divided into 27 agricultural Subdivisions, each with one Subdivisional Agricultural Officer supported by a team of Subject Matter Specialists. The number of field trial stations has been increased and the programme for multiplications and distribution of seeds is being continued with greater efforts.

The Community Development and Panchayat Programme is being continued to ensure peoples' participation in the developmental programmes.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEVELOPMENT

11. The programme of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary development aims at providing subsidiary occupation and fuller gainful employment in rural areas. The important programmes taken up by the Department include the scheme for cattle development, poultry development and extension of animal health coverage in the State, the development of cattle feeds, fodder banks and piggery development programmes.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

12. The Co-operative Movement in Assam has grown in its various aspects. At present, 80 per cent of the families of the rural areas are covered under the co-operatives. The Gaon Panchayat Level Multipurpose Primary Co-operative Societies are extending a package of services to their members by providing credit both production and consumption, supplying farm and agro inputs and arranging facilities for marketing of agricultural produces as also providing essential commodities and other consumer goods to the members. The public Distribution System is being operated under the State Level Co-operative Federations viz, Statfed, Fishfed and Artfed etc. in

the sphere of cooperative processing, the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd. at Barubamungaon has taken steps to expand its capacity from 800 M. T. to 1500 M. T. a day. There has been substantial progress in installation of Nowgong Co-operative Sugar Mills at Kampur. The work relating to establishment of two spinning Mills with 25000 spindle capacity each is in progress. The work on the installation of a Vanaspati plant with 50 M. T. per day production capacity is in progress and the plant is expected to be commissioned in the later part of 1982. In the hill areas, the cooperative movement is centred around the large scale multipurpose Co-operative Societies (known as Lamps). In the sphere of Handloom Cooperatives, the programme of the department provides for establishment of common facilities and services such as workshed, facilities for processing and dyeing of yarn and marketing facilities. The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank has been functioning satisfactorily and the total capacity of the State Warehousing Corporation will stand at 31,000 tonnes at the end of the year. Rural Banks are also functioning with a view to increasing the availability of credit for production purposes.

IRRIGATION

13. The plan programme under execution in the state provides for the development of irrigation facilities with a view to stabilising agriculture. During 1981-82, anticipated achievement under major/medium irrigation is 21,000 hectares and the target during 1982-83 is for 17000 hectares. Under minor irrigation sector, the target for 1982-83 is 21.55 thousand hectares. The work for head works on major irrigation projects of Champawati and Pahumara has started and preliminary work at Borolija Project has been taken up. The Assam State Minor Irrigation Development Corporation has taken up promotional work regarding the arranging of institutional finance and other inputs for sinking 21,000 shallow tube wells during the sixth plan period.

FLOOD CONTROL

The Government of India has constituted the Brahmaputra Board for carrying out investigation and preparation of Master Plan for multipurpose development of

water resources which will include flood control. Irrigation and generation of electrical power. The State Flood Control Department is also undertaking the programmes for flood control which includes investigation of Subansiri and Dehing Dam Projects. The work on investigation on Barak Valley Projects is being done by the Central Water Commission.

LAND REFORMS

14. Land Reforms Programme is necessary with a view to providing adequate incentive to the farmers. The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 was amended in 1976 fixing the ceiling limit at 50 bighas and empowering the Collectors to acquire the ceiling surplus land in the State. The preparation of tenants records of rights has been completed in all the plains districts except Nowgong and Darrang. Re-settlement operation in the permanently settled areas of Goalpara and Cachar Districts taken up during 1979-80 is in progress. The report of the Land Reforms Commission has been received and is being processed. The scheme for allotment of house sites to rural landless agricultural workers is also in progress.

DEVELOPMENT OF POWER

15. Power provides the main infrastructure for agricultural and industrial development. The installed power generation capacity of Assam State Electricity Board increased from 141.5 M. W. to 2010.5 M. W. on 1st March, 1981 with commissioning of first 60 M. W. set at Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station. During 1981-82 additional 39 M. W. capacity was added with the commissioning of two 15 M. W. sets of Takwa Thermal Power Station and three mobile Gas Turbine of 3 M. W. capacity each. By the end of March, 1982, further addition to this installed capacity will be 72 M. W. by the addition of second 60 M. W. set of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station and 4 mobile Gas Turbin sets. The installed power generation capacity of Assam State Electricity Board on 1st April, 1982 is expected to be 312.5 M. W. During 1982-83 third 15 M. W. set of Lakwa Thermal Power Station and 22 M. W. Namrup Waste Heat Unit of Namrup Thermal Power Station is expected to be commissioned raising the total installed generation capacity to 349.5 M. W.

The Planning Commission has accorded sanction to the Borgolai Thermal Power Project. For the proposed extension of Lakwa Thermal Power Station, the Ministry of Petroleum has released the required additional gas. The work on extension of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station is continuing. Preliminary work regarding Karbi Longpi (Lower Borpani) Hydro Electric Project is in progress. Steady progress is being maintained in regard to electrification of rural areas and the number of villages electrified upto 31st March 1982 would be 6,789.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

16. The Programme for increasing the fish production taken up by the Fisheries Department includes introduction of modern methods of fish culture both in Departmental as also in private fish farms and bringing some selected irrigation head works under fish culture. Assistance in cash and kind is being extended for fish culture, fishing and marketing under the plan. Measures are being taken by the Assam Fisheries Development Corporation for developing cultural fisheries and capture fisheries in the State. The scheme relating to the fish farmers development Agency which is being implemented in Kamrup and Darrang Districts, is being extended to cover two more districts i.e. Sibsagar and Nowgong.

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

17. The preservation of forest and their proper exploitation is necessary for maintaining ecological balance. The State Forest Department is continuing its activities in regard to the improvement of reserve forests. During 1981-82 an area of 1362.88 hectares has been constituted as reserve forests. Departmental operation has been commenced in six Sub-divisions and it is expected to be expanded so as to cover the entire State eventually. The Department is maintaining seven sanctaries and one national park.

SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

18. The Soil Conservation Programme includes development of cash crops together with control of jhumming and rehabilitation of those engaged in jhumming through settled agricultural practices in the hill areas of Assam

The Assam Plantation Crops Development Corporation has started coffee and rubber plantation and is maintaining rubber nurseries for distribution of seeds to the cultivators. The Department also took up various programmes for prevention of soil erosion by such measures as contour bunding, stream bank erosion protection, protective afforestation and gully control works.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

19. The main thrust in educational sector is on consolidation of educational facilities and ensuring their reasonable expansion at various levels. The emphasis is being given to the achievement of the target for universalisation of elementary education. The State Government has decided to provincialise 4097 venture Primary Schools within the year 1982. The financial assistance to the universities of Dibrugarh and Gauhati is being continued. With a view to streamlining the terms and conditions of service of teachers, Government have finalised several sets of Service Rules viz., Assam Technical Education Service Rules, Assam Secondary Education (Provincialised) Service Rules, Assam Elementary Education (Provincialised) Service Rules and Departmental Examination (Education Department) Rules. With a view to effecting coordination on academic matters, the Chancellor of universities of the State has set up a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellors of Dibrugarh, Gauhati and Assam Agricultural Universities which would inter-alia also look into the question of organisation of 3-years-Degree courses.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION, GAMES AND SPORTS

20. Stress has been laid on the improvement of technical education in the State. The programme for development of sports and games in the State aims at organising coaching schemes for youth in various games, supply of equipments to the educational institutions and blocks and development of play fields. The Directorate of Cultural Affairs has been working for all round development of art and culture in the State with special emphasis on preservation of tribal culture, folk and traditional dances and music of Assam. The work relating to collection and preservation of manuscripts, records, inscriptions, coins, and

copper plates is being done by the Directorate of Historical and Antiquarian Studies. During the year 1981-82, the department collected valuable copper plates from village Naharani in Lakhimpur district belonging to 17th and 18th century. The work relating to printing of two volumes of Kamrup and Cachar Gazetteers is nearing completion.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

21. The development of roads net work is essential for the growth of infrastructure for transport of agricultural produce and for the development of industries. The Programme of the department consist of extension, construction and improvement of roads and linking of difficult areas through Minimum Needs Programme. The Building Wing of the Department is entrusted with the construction of official and residential buildings for various departments of the State Government.

The Assam State Transport Corporation is operating 5701 KMs of routes in plains areas and 743 KMs of routes in hill areas. Its programme for next year includes nationalisation of 459 KMs of routes in plains areas and 53 KMs in hill areas. The Corporation has also placed two small buses on the road from Gauhati to Airport as requested by Indian Air lines Corporation and has been running several suburban bus services in Gauhati.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

22. Inland Water Transport is running 17 ferries out of which six are being run departmentally and remaining eleven are being run on lease. The Inland Water Transport Directorate is also operating commercial services on adhoc basis from Panchratna to Dibrugarh and Goalpara to Tezpur.

TOURISM

23. As the Hon'ble Members may be aware, the President of India paid a visit to Kaziranga National Park during last year. The foundation stone was laid of a Joint sector hotel at Gauhati and a Jatrivas at the

Kamakhya Hills by the Union Minister for Tourism. To strengthen the infrastructure, the construction of two more Tourist Lodges at Tezpur and Silchar and a picnic cottage at Chandubi (near Gauhati) has been taken up.

HEALTH SECTOR

24. The main thrust of the activities of the Health Department consists of the provision of extension of medical care in urban and rural areas through hospitals, dispensaries, primary Health Centres and sub-centres. The programme in the sector includes the schemes for control of communicable diseases such as malaria, small pox, leprosy and tuberculosis. In the sphere of medical education, the Pharmacy Institute of Dibrugarh has been expanded by increasing its intake capacity to 100. The Department is also given grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations engaged in medical relief on charitable basis and is taking steps for the development of indigenous systems of medicines.

Due emphasis is being given on the family welfare programme with a view to controlling population growth which also forms one of the items of 20 point programme.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

25. Emphasis is being put on extension of facilities of pure drinking water particularly in difficult rural areas. During 1982-83, it is proposed to extend drinking water supply facilities to 373 villages in general areas. 332 villages in tribal sub-plan areas and 156 villages inhabited by Scheduled Castes etc. In addition, 650 villages will be given benefit of pure drinking water supply from the special central assistance programme and 350 villages will be covered under accelerated rural water supply programme. It is also proposed to extend water supply facilities to four towns and to execute augmentation scheme in one town. Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 a Board has been constituted which is entrusted with the work of implementing the provisions of the Act.

INDUSTRIES

26. Industrial Development is necessary with a view to providing employment to the surplus working population

in urban and rural areas. The main thrust in regard to the development of large and medium industries will be on setting up of industries based on downstream product of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd., Bongaigaon Active steps have been taken for setting up of two spinning Mills with 25,000 spindles and the Pathalic Anhy dride Project based on the downstream products, of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. In addition clearance has been given for setting up of 2 spinning Mills each with 25,000 spindles in the co-operative sector. Efforts have been made to gear up the Power loom and Handloom sector so that polyster yarn produced in the State could be utilised in the State itself as far as practicable. The State Government is also contemplating to engage a competent consultant to advise the Government on the possibilities of setting up of other industries based on Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. downstream products as well as natural gas of Upper Assam Oil fields. The working group appointed by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Tea Board to go into the affairs of Assam Tea Corporation has submitted its report and steps are being taken to streamline the functioning of the Corporation on the basis of the recommendation of the working Group Emphasis will be laid on development of village and small industries. Nine out of ten districts in the State have been covered under District Industries Centres Programme. Necessary powers have been delegated to the District Industries Centres to render support and assistance to entrepreneurs under one roof. A scheme is proposed to be undertaken for revitalising the viable sick and small scale industrial units. Under Handicrafts programme, a new scheme for financial assistance to craftsmen and transfer of skill through training to local artisans has been introduced. The programme also includes the scheme for development of Sericulture in the State. The Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board is carrying out its plans for socio-economic development in the rural areas. The Assam Government Marketing Corporation and Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd. are functioning satisfactorily.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

27. With a view to ensuring smooth administration of justice Government have established 43 new courts—4 courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges at Jorhat

Silchar, Gauhati and Dibrugarh and 12 courts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates and 23 courts of Munsiff and 4 courts of Judicial Magistrates at various places. Moreover, creation of 5 courts of Assistant District Judges is also under consideration of the Government. Clearance has been given for construction of 23 court buildings and 8 residential quarters. Construction of another 7 courts buildings and 10 residential quarters for Judicial officers is expected to be taken up during 1982-83. For stepping up the work of construction of buildings for the police, a Police Housing Corporation has been set up. The construction of administrative buildings is being done under a phased programme financed through the last Finance Commission's award.

RELIEF IN NATURAL CALAMITIES

28. There was occurrence of natural calamities in Assam during the year 1981 in the form of drought, flood and cyclone. During the month of May and June, there were virtually no rains and the drought affected adversely extensive areas of cultivation. Assam experienced three successive waves of floods from the later part of June to the last week of August. As a result, large areas in the plains districts of the State were inundated and extensive damage was caused to inundated and extensive damage was caused to standing crops like Ahu, Jute and sali-seedlings and early sali paddy. Damage was caused to houses public institutions roads and bundhs. Moreover, cyclone, and hailstorm caused damage to standing Sali and rabi crops in Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang Districts during the middle of November, 1981. Necessary relief was extended to the affected families and schemes for assistance for productive purposes to those whose crops were affected were undertaken,

SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND PRICE SITUATION

29. The supply of foodgrains and essential commodities in the State has been maintained and no serious shortages were felt. The delivery of rice and wheat from the Central pool was approximately 60% and 90% against monthly allocation made by the Government of India.

With the arrival of new crop the availability of rice has improved. The STATFED is the sole nominee of the State Government for importing the quota of salt for distribution through Public Distribution System. Some difficulties were felt in regard to movement of salt due to non-availability of wagons. Availability position of free sugar in the State was satisfactory though the supply of levy sugar has been erratic and has fallen short of allotment. The availability of pulses and edible oil was maintained. In regard to the availability of Cement, the position was not very satisfactory. Since 1st March, 1982. Government of India has decided to allocate 66% as levy cement to the State Government 66.6 and remaining 33.4% will be made available for free sale. The Public Distribution System is being maintained through the Co-operative Organisation. The State Government is determined to take the necessary steps to maintain the price of essential commodities at reasonable level and to ensure their availability in the State.

WELFARE OF TRIBALS, SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACK-WARD CLASSES

30. The socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes has been given utmost priority in the developmental programme. There is a hill plan as an integral part of the State plan in operation. For the plains tribal areas, the Tribal Sub-Plan containing special programmes for the benefit of plains tribal pockets is under implementation. The scheduled caste component of the State plan consists of the scheme for the benefit of this category of population. Schemes for pre-matric. post matric scholarship, grants for purchase of text books, distribution of uniforms and similar other programmes are under implementation. Various social welfare schemes for the benefit of destitute widows, helpless persons and handicapped persons have also been undertaken. A special nutrition programme in the urban areas of the State is being implemented. During the year 1981 which was declared as the 'International Year of Disabled Persons', the State Government has announced a reservation of quota of 3% in services under the State Government for the deaf, dumb, blind physically handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped persons.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

31. The State Government is seized of the problem of increasing unemployment both rural and urban areas. A special scheme for increasing employment opportunities in the rural areas has been undertaken under the National Rural Employment Programme and Intensive Rural Development Programme. The plan schemes undertaken by the various departments of the State Government have an employment orientation in the sense of direct generation of employment as also by indirect accelerating of full and part employment. The projected setting up of industries both large medium and small as also cottage industries is also likely to increase employment opportunities for the people of the State.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS

32. The activities of the other departments of the Government are continuing. The nutrition programme and the programme relating to pre-school and school children feeding is continuing.

The Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisation is providing the necessary support and second line of defence for the law and order forces of the State.

The Directorate of Small Savings has been helping in mopping up savings in the rural and urban areas.

The State Government lays due emphasis on prohibition of liquor and the policy of total prohibition in the four districts of the State is continuing. The State prohibition Council has been supplementing the efforts of the State machinery by eliciting public cooperation in implementing the prohibition policy.

The Information and Public Relations Directorate is acting as an instrument to give media support for the programmes of the Government to bring about socio-economic changes. The work relating to extension of housing facilities is being done through the Housing Board. Five medium and small towns in the State viz., Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur and Silchar have been taken up under the Intensive Urban Development programme.

Action for construction of new jail buildings at Dhemaji and Tinsukia has been initiated and it is proposed to construct the jail buildings in the new sub-

divisions of Morigaon, Jonai, Majuli and Sadiya. Jail building at Hamren is under construction and land has been acquired for jail at Diphu. It is proposed to improve the scale of clothing, bedding and diet, etc of prisoners as recommended by the Assam Jail Reforms Commission.

The State Government is extending necessary financial assistance to Gauhati Municipal Corporation and other Municipal Boards and Town Committees for various purposes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

33. The State Government is proposes to deal with the employees with all sympathy and consideration. While ensuring that their just demands are met and genuine grievances removed, the Government expect them to put in their best efforts in performance of their duties and to abide by the Code of Official Discipline and Conduct. The cases of all the Government employees who were under suspension are being reviewed and out of 97 employees under suspension on 1st February, 1982 50 have been reinstated till 6th March, 1982. Remaining looked into and decisions will be expedited.

The Government announced an ad-hoc Dearness Allowance increase to the employees on 2nd January, 1981 and another grant of additional Dearness Allowance on 18th August, 1981. Pay Commission is likely to submit its report soon and the Government propose to act upon the recommendations of the Commission with a view to extending all reasonable benefits to the employees.

34. During the current session of the Assembly, apart from presentation of the Budget and other financial measures, the business of the House will include introduction and passing of several Legislative measures.

I have very briefly indicated the main policies and programmes of the State Government. During the deliberations in the House, you will have occasion to go into the details and to offer your valuable suggestions in this regard. The State Government faces an enormous challenge of accelerating economic growth and ensuring peace and prosperity of Assam. It is a great and worthy task to which the whole-hearted co-operation and sincere endeavours of all the sections of people is necessary. I am sure that the challenge will be faced with unity of purpose and sincerity of efforts ensuring the achievement of accepted goals in the shortest possible time.

JAI HIND

Shri NUROOL HUDA.—He is a stooge of Indira's Congress Party. He has no right to address this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now under Sub-rule 2 of Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I, hereby report that Governor has been pleased to make a speech. A copy of the speech has been placed on the table and copies of the speech have been distributed to the Hon'ble Members also. I have received also a Motion of Thanks on the Governor's Address from Shri M. Ibrahim Ali Seconded by Shri Mukut Sarma which I am reading out.

Now Shri Ali To Move :

Shri IBRAHIM ALI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are grateful to the Governor for the address he has been pleased to deliver to the House today, the 17th March, 1987.

Shri MUKUT SARMA.—Sir, I second the Motion. (Amidst shouts and counter shouts).

POINT OF ORDER

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI.—Sir, I have a point of order. We did not hear the speech of the Governor and we are not prepared to hear the speech of the Governor. Therefore, there cannot arise any motion of thanks on the Governor's Address. It was the Governor who violated the provisions of the Constitution and he is a violator; he has committed a crime. Therefore, we do not recognise Mr. Prakash Mehrotra as the Governor of Assam and, therefore, the question of Motion of Thanks on the Governor's speech does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. Sir, the Thanks giving motion cannot come now because this is not a normal Session of the House. In this connection I would like to refer to Rule 2 (o) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly and Rules 228 and 299 at page 12u of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. Sir, in Rule 2 (o) it clearly

says that "Leader of the House" means the Chief Minister, or any other member elected as such by the Ruling Party and recognised by the Speaker". Here, in this House today we do not have a leader of the House. The Chief Minister has been appointed by the Governor illegally in violation of the Rules and established Parliamentary Practice and the Constitution. Sir, you also did not recognise this leader of the House. In this connection I would like to point out the Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakhder page 112.

In Parliament, the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party and such she functions as the leader of the House. It is the ultimate responsibility of the leader of the House to arrange the business of the House. I do not want to go into the details. Here Shri Keshab Chandra Gogoi has not proved as yet that he is the leader of the majority party. Shri Prakash Mahotra came to address the House illegally. He had installed a Government surreptitiously like a thief even without informing you, Sir, (There were shouts from the Treasury benches and nothing could be heard. Shri Altaf Hussein Majudar was heard to say that the remark 'thief should be withdrawn). This session of the Assembly cannot be called normal Session. (There were shouts and Countershouts. Shri Nurul Huda was heard saying. All of you are a pack of thieves). Sir, unless this Ministry headed by Shri Keshab Chandra Gogoi first proves its majority in the House no normal business of the House can be proceeded with and the Governor also cannot address the House. Therefore the speech made by the Governor should be expunged.

শ্রীগোলোক বাব্বরংশী (মন্ত্রী) :- মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীদলাল ববরবা জাওয়ানাই কেছ যে রাজ্যপালর ভাষণ দিবলৈ সাংবিধানিক অধিকার নাই।

(উইচ-জেনেকৈ কোবা নাই)

মই সোধিব খাজছো যে সদস্য সকল এই বিধানসভালৈ কাক নিমন্ত্রনত আহিল ?

(হেলস্হদল, কেইবাজনেও একে লগে কয়)

এইটো ভৌলম ফেই যে ভেখত সকল নিমন্ত্রণ কাবোবাব নিমন্ত্রনত আহিছে। গাভিকে ---।

(হেলস্হদল, কাবো মাত বজা নগল)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Shri Borua has raised a point of order and I want to give my views on it. Under Art. 176 of the Constitution of India "At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summon". The Governor under the provisions of this Article has invited the House and has come to address this House. There is nothing wrong in this. Otherwise there cannot be any session at all.

Shri NURUL HUDA.—Sir, with all respects to the Chair, I would like to submit that the Governor had installed an illegal minority Government. It was his constitutional duty to get the strength of the party ascertained before doing so. He took two long months and four days to summon the session. We had repeatedly asked him to summon the House immediately. He had failed to do so. After two months four days we cannot listen to his address. We cannot recognise his right to address the House. In Kerela within a couple of days the House was summoned. But here we find that an illegal minority Government has been installed without getting the strength of the respective parties verified. Then how can we recognise this Ministry under the circumstances? We submit that the Governor's action was not constitutionally valid and he has completely destroyed the primary norms and forms of democracy. The Governor had acted as the stooge/Chamsa' of the party. He has no right to address the Assembly.

Shri DULAL CHANDR \ BARUA.—Sir, we know the constitutional provision. But things were so processed that we cannot accept the proceedings. We have proved our majority. We proved beyond any doubt that we had 65 members on the very date the swearing in ceremony took place at midnight. Our question is let Shri Keshab Chandra Gogoi first prove his majority. It was the duty of the Governor to immediately summon the Assembly to prove the majority of the Government installed by him on the very date the swearing in ceremony took place. Until and unless the leader of the House is recognised no normal business of the House can be taken up. We

had written to the Governor that the first and foremost thing for the Government is to prove its majority in the House.

We have turned here to prove our majority. We thought normal business would come after proving the majority.

(Noise)

Now Sir, your duty is first to say who is the leader of the House. We have got the list here. The strength has been mentioned by different Parties. Now according to the strength shown here, the Congress (I) has 40, and unless the strength of majority in the House of the Ruling Party is proved, you cannot allow the House to function.

Shri NAGEN BARUA.—Hon'ble Speaker Sir, without proving the strength of the Ruling Party and without deciding as to who is the Leader of the House, we cannot allow the House to function.

(Noise)

Mr. SPEAKER—They must also be given a chance to speak.

Shri ALTAF HUSSAIN MAZUMDAR (Minister, Flood Control)—Sir, there are certain procedures laid down in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. According to the Rules of the House at Page 3 which reads—"Leader of the House" means the Chief Minister, or any other member elected as such by the Ruling Party and recognised by the Speaker. This House has been summoned by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, who is the Leader of the House. Next Sir, under the provision of the Constitution, the Governor has summoned the Assembly. About the majority and minority, it will be proved in the House. There are certain procedures to be followed. If the Government has not got the majority, they will resign.

(Noise)

Mr. SPEAKER—You please hear what the Leader of the House says.

শ্রীকেশব চন্দ্র গগৈ (মুখ্য মন্ত্রী) :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্র বৰুৱাই 'অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰু কাৰ্য' পৰিচালনা বিধি'ৰ তৃতীয় পৃষ্ঠাৰ এইটো 'প্ৰজ' উল্লেখ কৰিছে।

(গ'ডগোল)

Shri PRASAD CHANDRA DOLOI :—Sir, Chief Minister will speak as Leader of House. We have accepted him as Leader of the Congress (I).

শ্রীকেশব চন্দ্র গগৈ (মুখ্য মন্ত্রী) :— ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা তেখেত সকলে এতিয়া নিডাৰ কোন বদলি কৰ খোজে? তেখেত সকলে মোক মুখ্য মন্ত্রী হিচাবে মানি লৈয়েই ইয়ালৈ আহিছে। গতিকে তেখেত সকলে মোকেই নিডাৰ হিচাবে মানি লৈছে। কাৰণ বোল মতে মুখ্য মন্ত্রী জনেই হৈছে 'নিডাৰ অব ডি হাউচ'। Under Article 176 of the Constitution, the Governor has summoned the Assembly. I have advised the Governor to summon the Assembly.

মই সংখ্যা গৰিষ্ঠতা প্ৰমাণ কৰিম।

(গ'ডগোল)

Shri NURUL HUDA — Mr. Speaker, Sir, Now today let him prove his majority.

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্র গোস্বামী :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কোন দলত কিমান সদস্য আছে সেইটো এতিয়াই কব লাগে।

NOCOFIDENCE MOTION

Mr. SPEAKER—Please hear me. The hon'ble members will realise when the house sits and that is the main thing the house sits when there is a Government whether it is a minority or majority Government that is to be examined and that we do not know at present. But when a Government has been installed and when the house sits we must see that the house functions properly.

(Noise)

Let me finish. when there is a Government and when the house sits, there must be a leader of the house and if he does not have the majority then that will be decided afterwards. But if we want to start the session in the beginning of a year the Governor must address and when he has addressed the house, now we can carry on

according to law and if the members desire according to procedure I will do everything. But my point is that without a Government nobody sits in the Assembly and when there is a Government there must be a leader of the house. Whether the leader enjoys majority or minority that will be decided here in the house afterwards and it is before the hon'ble members. Now I will carry my business and you will get a chance to show the strength.

(Noise from all sides)

Before we are going to the item No. 3, I have to inform the hon'ble members that I have received a notice of no-confidence. According to procedure and according to rules while the Assembly starts after the address of the Governor then we get it. So as I have received a notice of no-confidence motion from the following hon'ble members, I will read out the names of the hon'ble members—

1. Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha,
2. Shri Golap Borbora,
3. Shri Hemen Das,
4. Shri Khagen Borbarua,
5. Shri Promod Gogoi,
6. Dewan Jainal Abedin,
7. Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli,

Now I will read the motion before the house.

"The house expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers headed by Shri Keshab Chandra Gogoi".

I request the Hon'ble Members to rise in their seats, those who are in favour of the leave being granted.

Shri ALTAJ HUSSAIN MAZUMDAR. (Minister) —
One point of order Sir. (Many Hon'ble Members rose in this Seats)

Mr. SPEAKER :—The leave is granted. The date for discussion of the motion will be fixed in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee after obituary references to day.

Shri GOLAK RAJBANSHI, (Minister).—Sir, I raise a point of order.

Shri ALTAF HUSSAIN MAJUMDAR, (Minister).—One point of order, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Leave was granted and if the Hon'ble Member desires to speak something let him speak.

(Noise)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :—Sir, you have already decided the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER .—Yes, that is decided but since the Hon'ble Member desires to express something, shall I not give him chance?

Shri ALTAF HUSSAIN MAJUMDAR, (Minister) :—Mr. Speaker, Sir so far as the rulings are concerned, Hon'ble Speaker of the house is supreme. There is no doubt about it and we are not going to say anything. But I desire to draw your kind attention to rules 133 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly.

“A motion expressing want of confidence in the whole Ministry or a Motion censuring a Minister or a group of Ministers or a Motion disapproving the action or actions of a Minister may be made with the consent of the Speaker—

Provided that no motion expressing want of confidence shall be made against an individual Minister or a group of Ministers:

Provided further that no motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry shall be allowed to be made, if a similar motion has been made in the same session.

2. The Speaker shall not give his consent to make a motion under the proceeding sub-rule, unless the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) the member desiring to move the motion has before the commencement of the sitting of the day, given a written notice to the Secretary of his intention to move the motion together with a copy of the motion;

(b) leave to make the motion has been asked for after the questions and before the list of business of the day is entered upon.

To-day there is no question. So the motion

Shri NOOROOOL HUDA.—Sir, is he questioning your decision?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That has been already decided. Now item No. 3.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN.—Sir, pleased allow me to speak something.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, no I have already decided. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that I have done it as per rules and procedures and if some Hon'ble Members desire to quote some rules, there are so many rules. So I have decided after thinking over the matter seriously.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN.—Sir as a member of the house, I raise a point. Whether the Hon'ble members have expressed, the Governor has made the speech.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Governor has addressed the House and that is why leave of motion of noconfidence has been granted. Now the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN.—Sir, I seek your permission to speak something. So far as the Governor's Address is concerned, the hon'ble members have expressed

Mr. SPEAKER:—Governor has given his speech and the leave for No Confidence motion has been granted. Now, 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 on 4th March, 1982 in my Chamber at Dispur. The Committee after discussion decided that the meetings of the Budget Session of the Assembly commencing on and from today, the 17th March, 1982 should continue upto 20th May, 1982 at present and finalised the calender of the business of the current session, the copies of which are already circulated among the members.

But thereafter the Government decided to pass only the vote of Accounts and not the whole Budget and accordingly I called another meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on 12th March, 1982 in my Chamber at Dispur to revise the calender. The meeting held on 12th March, 1982 after discussion decided that the meeting of the Budget Session of the Assembly should continue upto 5th April, 1982 and finalised the calender of the Business for the current Session of the Assembly.

There will be altogether 14 working days, out of which 10 days have been earmarked for transaction of Government Business and 4 days for transaction of Private Members' Business. Out of 10 Government days, 5 days will be devoted for Debates on Governor's Address including 19th March, 1982, one day for Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations and for passing of Appropriation Bill relating to Supplementary Demands and one day for Voting on Vote on Accounts and passing of Appropriation Bill relating to Vote on Accounts and the remaining three days have been allotted for disposal of other Government Business including consideration and passing of Government Bills. A copy of the revised calender for the meeting of the current Session of the Assembly, as settled by the Committee has already been circulated among the hon'ble members of the House.

I hope, this has the approval of the House:

Voices : yes, yes.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA.—Sir, a point. Unless the House decided as to who hold the majority in the House no, normal Business can be taken up....

Shri SUDHIR RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Minister).— On a point of information, may I know the names of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri KIRON CHANDRA BEZBARUA :—For about half an hour, I have been trying to raise this point.

Mr. SPEAKER :—There are 6 members, including the Speaker it comes to 7.

1. Shri Golok Chandra Rajbangshi, for parliamentary Affairs.

2. Shri Golap Borbora.

3. Shri Noorul Huda.

4. Shri J. N. Hazarika.

5. Shri Promod Gogoi.

6. Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha.

শ্রীজতুল চন্দ্র গোস্বামী :— যি কেইটা নাম শুনিলো সেই সকল এই বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য হ'বলৈ নহ'ব সেইটো জানিব পাৰিলো।

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES

Mr. SPEAKER :—Now, I request the Hon'ble Members of BAC to meet in my Chamber after the House rises to-day. I would now like to announce the names of the members of the panel. Item No. 4.

Under Rule 9(1) of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I nominate the following members to constitute the Panel of Chairman for the Current Session of the Assembly :—

1. Shri Silvius Condan.

2. Shri Narendra Nath Datta.

3. Shri Golok Chandra Kakati.

4. Shri Jogen Gogoi.

In exercise of the Powers Conferred by Rule 312 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in

28. CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE [17th March

Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following Members to constitute the House Committee :—

1. Shri Promod Gogoi.
2. Shri Ibrahim Ali.
3. Shri Rabindra Na'h Malakar.
4. Shri Narendra Nath Datta.
5. Shri Budha Barua.
6. Shri Satya Tanti.
7. Shri Pratap Kalita.
8. Dr. Tarini Charan Das.
9. Shri Jnan Gogoi.

And in pursuance of Sub-rule (1) of the Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby appoint Shri Promod Gogoi as the Chairman of the House Committee.

The newly constituted Committee will function for a term of one year with effect from 17th March, 1982.

Under Rule 259 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following members to constitute the Rules Committee.

1. Shri G. C. Rajbangshi, Minister, Parliamentary Affairs.
2. Shri Kiron Chandra Bezbarua.
3. Shri Silvius Condpan.
4. Shri Noorul Huda.
5. Shri Devananda Bora.
6. Shri Giridhar Thengal.
7. Shri Bandeswar Saikia.
8. Shri Panchanan Brahma.

The Speaker will be the Ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee will function for a term of one year with effect from 19th March, 1982.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 239 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam

Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following members to constitute the Committee on Petitions:—

1. Md. Sirajul Haque.
2. Shri Bishnual Upadhyya.
3. Shri Umesh Ch. Das.
4. Shri Sula Bora.
5. Shri Khagen Barbaruah.

And in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of the Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby appoint Md. Sirajul Haque as the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions.

The newly constituted Committee will function for a term of one year with effect from 19th March 1982.

Under Rule 251 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following members to constitute the Committee on Subordinate Legislations:

1. Shri Giasudin Ahmed, Deputy Speaker.
2. Shri Birendra Nath Choudhury.
3. Shri Danes Ali Ahmed.
4. Shri Jiban Bora.
5. Shri Dapak Moormoo.
6. Shri Harendra Dev Goswami.
7. Shri Dilesawr Tanti.

Under sub-rule (1) of the Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby appoint Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, Deputy Speaker as the Chairman of the Committee.

The newly constituted Committee will function for a term of one year with effect from 19th March, 1982.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 257 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following Members to constitute the Committee on Government Assurance:

1. Shri Nagen Sarma.
2. Shri Pipin Hazarika.
3. Md. Alauddin Sarkar.

4. Shri Atul Ch. Goswami.
5. Md. Abdul Latif.
6. Shri Mukut Sarman.
7. Shri Ramani Barman.

and in pursuance of Sub-rule (1) of the Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby appoint Shri Nagen Sarma as the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurance.

The newly constituted Committee will function for a term of one year with effect from 19th March 1982.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 246 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby nominate the following Members to constitute the Committee of Privileges:-

1. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, Deputy Speaker,
2. Shri Golok Rajbangshi, Minister Parliamentary Affairs.
3. Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah.
4. Dr. Tarini Mohan Baruah.
5. Shri Ramesh Mohan Kauli.
6. Shri Ramendra Dey.
7. Shri Jogen Gogoi.

And in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of the Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby appoint Shri Giasuddin Ahmed, Deputy Speaker as the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges.

The newly constituted Committee will function for a term of one year with effect from 19th March, 1982.

Under Rule 313 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I nominate the following members to constitute the Library Committee:

1. Shri Dewan Jainal Abedin.
2. Shri Binoy Kumar Basumatry.

3. Shri Nishith Ranjan Das.
4. Shri Jagat Patgiri.
5. Shri Padma Lochan Bora.
6. Dr. Kosheswar Boro.
7. Shri Robindra Nath Malakar.
8. Shri Biban Bora.
9. Shri Ajoy Dutta.

Under Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby appoint Shri Dewan Jainal Abedin as Chairman of the Library Committee. The Committee will function for the term of one year with effect from the 24th March, 1982.

Now item No. 5.

LAYING OF RULES AND REPORTS

Shri KESHAB CHANDRA GOGOI (Chief Minister).—
Sir, I beg to lay the Assam State Transport Corporation (Prevention of Unauthorised travel) Rules, 1980.

Shri Md. IDRIS (Minister, Finance).—Sir, I beg to lay the Assam Deputy Speaker's (Allowances and Privileges (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981.

Shri KESHAB CHANDRA GOGOI (Chief Minister).—
Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Reports of the Assam Public Service Commission for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Shri KESHAB CHANDRA GOGOI (Chief Minister).—
Sir, I beg to lay the Memorandum of the Annual Reports of the Assam Public Service Commission for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Minister Agriculture).—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Reports, 1973-74 and 1974-75 of the Assam Seeds Corporation Ltd.

Shri GOLOK CHANDRA RAJBANSHI (Minister, Power):—Sir, I beg to lay the Assam State Electricity Board's Administration Report for the year 1975-76 to 1977-78.

Shri DHANI RAM RONGPI (Minister, Sericulture & Weaving) Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Report for the year 1977-78 of the Assam Span Silk Mills Ltd.

Shri NAGEN BARUA, (Chairman, Employment Review Committee):—Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Employment Review Committee.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA :—Sir, before going to the next item i.e. Obituary reference, we want to know the strength of the party in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER :—There are huge numbers of obituary references, so we will take up this matter. Now, I am giving the party position in brief:

1. I. N. C. (I)	46
2. Janata	27
3. I. N. C. (S)	3
4. C. P. I. (M)	11
5. A. J. V. D.	42
6. C. P. I.	6
7. B. J. P.	1
8. Lok Dal.	1
9. R. C. P. I.	4
10. P. T. C. A.	4
11. Independent	11
	118

OBITUARY REFERENCE

With a heavy heart I rise to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Ramesh Chandra Saharia, Minister Shri Lakhya Nath Doley, Shri Bilton G. Momin who were sitting members of this august House and also Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, Ex-Deputy Speaker, Dandi Ram Dutta, Ex-Minister, Nirendra Nath Dev. Ex-M. L. A., Assam Legislative Assembly, Jyotirmoy Basu, M. P., Bhupesh Gupta, M. P., Kartik Oraon, Minister of State, Mohanlal

Sukhadia, M. P., Nargis Dutta, M. P. S. K. Patil, Ex-M. P., Sibanath Banerjee, noted trade Unionist, Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, A Philosopher and educationist, R. C Boral, noted musician and Raghupati Sahai Firang Gorakhpuri, renowned Urdu Poet.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Saharia was born on 1st December, 1930 at Tangla. He took his M. A. and L. L. B. Degrees from Benaras Hindu University. He served as Head Master, Tangla High School for a period of fourteen years. He was connected with a number of socio-cultural organisations of Mangaldoi since his school days. He was a member of the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha and Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha and was associated with various social and educational institutions. Thereafter, Shri Saharia entered into the active politics and was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1972 as a Congress Candidate from the Panery Constituency. He was re-elected as an Independent member to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1978 and became the Minister in 1979 in the Minister headed by Shri J. N. Hazarika. Shri Saharia became the Home Minister in the Ministry headed by Smti. Syeda Anwara Taimur. On January 22nd this year, Shri Saharia was taken as a Minister in the present Ministry.

This dedicated social worker, educationist and active politician died prematurely in the morning of 8th February, 1982 at the age of 52. In his death, Assam has lost a true patriot, a prominent educationist and a distinguished political worker. We mourn his death.

Shri Lakshya Nath Doley was born on 1921 at Dhakuakhana. After obtaining his Master and Law Degrees Shri Doley associated himself actively with the Indian National Congress and other social Welfare activities. He was the President of the Mishing Bane Kabang, a Social-Cultural Organisation of the Mishings. Shri Doley was an embodiment of simplicity. His amiable disposition pleased everyone.

He was elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1972, and was appointed Minister, Flood Control etc. He was re-elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1978. Shri Doley died on 4th May in Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh after protracted illness at the age of 60. In his death Assam has lost a distinguished political leader and a dedicated social worker. We mourn his death.

Shri Bilton G. Momin was born on 20th November, 1924. He was actively associated with the upliftment of the poor people and connected with various social and cultural organisations since his school days. He was also active Member of the Indian National Congress and was General Secretary and President of the Karbi Anglong during 1971-78. He was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1978 from the Bokajan (S. T.) Constituency as a Janata Party candidate. This noted social worker and active politician died prematurely on 10th July, 1981 at the age of 57 years. We mourn his death.

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua was born on 29th September 1897 at Golaghat. He was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. He actively participated in the freedom movement since 1921 and imprisoned on several occasions for over a period of two years. During the freedom struggle he organised 'Shanti Sena Bahini'. He was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly over a decade. He was Chairman of Golaghat Municipal Board and Golaghat Local Board. He was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1937, 1945, 1952 and 1957 and was elected Deputy Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly. He was an able Parliamentarian. Besides, that Shri Barua was an actor, singer and a lyricist.

This noted social worker and veteran freedom fighter died on 13th October, 1981 at the age of 85. We mourn his death.

Shri Dandi Ram Dutta was born on 5th December, 1910 at Mangaldoi. He was educated in Mangaldoi and was a pioneer in the field of education, social and cultural organisations and connected with the starting of many L. P., M. V., M. E. and Several High Schools. He was elected as a member of the Mangaldoi Local Board in 1945 and became its Vice-Chairman. He was also member of the Mangaldoi Municipal Board and President Mangaldoi District Congress Committee. He was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1952 as a Praja Socialist Party and joined Congress in 1956. He was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1957 and 1962. He was re-elected again in 1967 and appointed Minister of State for Agriculture. He had dedicated his life for cause of the down-trodden

people. This veteran social and political worker died on 6th January, 1982 at Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh after a prolonged illness at the age of 72. We mourn his death.

Shri Purnananda Chetia was born on February, 1905 at village Sukanpukhuri in the Sibsagar District. He had his education from Sibsagar Government High School and graduated from the Cotton College, Gauhati. He started his career as an agent of the Oriental Life Insurance Company Ltd. in 1934 and in the same year he joined the Indian National Congress and held several party office. He participated in the freedom movement and imprisoned as a security prisoner. He was elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1946 and appointed as a Parliamentary Secretary. He was again elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1952 and was appointed as Deputy Minister. He was also elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1964 and retired as a member of the Rajya Sabha in 1970. He also connected with several Political, social and cultural Organisations besides being a member of the Meghalaya Freedom Fighter Association.

This noted freedom fighter died on the night of 9th December, 1981 at Shillong after a brief illness at the age of 74. We mourn his death.

Shri Nirendra Nath Dev was born on 1901, in the Sylhet District of undivided Assam. He passed his B.A. Examination from M. C. College, Sylhet and Law Examination from Calcutta University. He joined the National Movement while he was a student. He was jailed for about two years.

He was elected a member of the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1940-47. He had an amiable disposition and was loved by all. This noted freedom fighter died on 9th April, 1981. We mourn his death.

Shri Jyotirmay Bosu was born at Calcutta on 18th December, 1920 and was educated at J. B. Institute and Bangabashi College of Calcutta. He was a commissioned Army Officer during World War II. After the Army stint he worked as a tea taster, assessor and valuer for which he was trained in U. K. He first came into contact with

the Communist in Britain in 1952 and with the Communist Party of India 1955. But soon after the split of CPI, Shri Bosu broke away from the parent body and joined the CPM.

Shri Bosu was President and Executive Member in a number of Trade Union Organisations. He represented Diamond Harbour Parliamentary Constituency (West Bengal) uninterruptedly since 1967. With an investigating eyes on public affairs, he headed the public Accounts Committee of Parliament in 1973-74 and 1974-75 and was Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings in 1977.

He was meticulous in his Parliamentary home work and raised several urgent and import issues including procedural before the House. He was a brilliant Parliamentarian and had championed the cause of poor down-trodden people and democracy both in Parliament and outside. He travelled widely in the world.

This stony parliamentarian and crusader against corruption died after a massive heart attack. In his death the country has lost a great national leader. We mourn his death.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta was born at Itna, Mymensingh, now Bangladesh in October, 1914 and was educated at Calcutta and London. He was political worker and arrested on charges of revolutionary activities and civil disobedience movement. He came over to communism during detention. He went underground as a member of the Communist Party in 1941 and 1948. He was again arrested in May, 1951 and detained till April, 7, 1952. He held several important party posts in the national council of C.P.I. He was a Delegate of C.P.I. at the the International Conferences of the Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow held in 1957, 1960 and 1969. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1952-76 and re-elected in April, 1976. He was not only a great orator but an astute parliamentarian. He remained always present in the House while the House was in Session. This was rare gesture in his parliamentary life. He was the oldest member of Rajya Sabha having more than 29 years of continued service and was respected by all. He travelled widely throughout the world.

This doyen of Indian Parliament who was a bachelor died in Moscow on 6th August, 1981 after a massive heart attack at the age of 66. In his death, India has lost a great son. We mourn his death.

A champion of Adivasis, Shri Kartik Oraon was born on October, 29, 1924 at Karaunda Lita Tol, Bihar. Graduated from Bihar College of Engineering, Shri Oraon obtained his higher education in Science and Technology from Glasgow, U. K. He also studied Bar-at-Law at the Linceln's Inn, London.

After a brilliant career in structural engineering and technology, he served the Government of Bihar in different capacities and designed the engineering organisations of Bihar in modern scientific pattern.

He was associated with the Indian National Congress since his student days. He was the President, Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikash Parishad, Ranch Since 1968. He was also member of AICC since, 1968. He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1967-71 and 1971-77. He was again re-elected to Lok Sabha in 1980 and appointed Minister of State for Communication. He died on the morning of 8th December, 1981 in the Lobby of the Lok Sabha after a massive heart attack at the age of 57. In his death, the country has lost a dynamic Structural Engineer, modern technologist and a distinguished national leader. We mourn his death.

Born on 31st July, 1916 at Jhalawar District, Rajasthan, Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia was educated at Victoria Jubli Technical Institute, Bombay and was Licentiate of Electrical Engineering. In his student life he was actively associated with Praja Mondal movement and organised students and labour unions. He participated in the Quit India Movement and was courted imprisonment. He was closely connected with the Indian National Congress. He was elected to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in 1952 and was appointed Minister. Shri Sukhadia who had longest innings as Chief Minister in the Country remained M. L. A. for 19 years and was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan for 17 years.

Shri Sukhadia who was a guiding force behind land reforms and introduction of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan was the real architect in shaping the modern State of Rajasthan.

He became the Governor of three states-Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during 1972-77. He elected to the Lok Sabha as a Indian National Congress (I) candidate in 1980. This great national leader died at Bikaner on 2nd February, 1982 at the age of 66 years. In his death, the country has lost a dynamic leader and a veteran politician. We mourn his death.

Shrimati Nargis Dutta was born in June, 1929 at Calcutta. She was the daughter of Shri Abdul Rasid. Since her childhood she was known as Child Artist and her unique interest in Cinema enabled her to earn great admiration of all sections of people. She was not only a Cinema Artist but she had interest in social work. She looked after handicapped Children and devoted the better half of her eventful life to the cause of the poor. She shared the suffering of other people and tried to help them as much as possible.

She was also appointed as Member, Jury, Children Films, Moscow and Jury, Karlovy Vary International Film Festival. She was also Member of various other bodies. She received the best Actress Award for acting in Mother India and also received Special Soviet Land Nehru Award in 1974. She was nominated as Member of Rajya Sabha and while serving in this capacity, She fell ill and after protracted illness she died on 3rd May, 1981. In her death India has lost a great Artist and Social Worker. We mourn her death.

Shri S. K. Patil was born on August 1900 and was educated at Bombay. From his childhood he was drawn into the National Movement. He became the General Secretary of the Bombay P. C. C. for 17 years and its President for another 10 years. He was member of Congress Working Committee for a long time and was also member of Constituent Assembly including Provisional Parliament in 1950-52. He was appointed Minister for Transport and Communication in 1958-59 and Minister for Food and Agriculture in 1959-63. He resigned under Kamraj plan and was appointed again Minister for Railways in 1964.

He was a noted Social worker and journalist. He published a book called Indian National Congress a case for reorganisation.

This noted politician died on 24th June, 1981 at the age of 80. We mourn his death.

Shri Sibnath Banerjee who was born in Khulna, now in Bangla Desh, was a well-known trade unionist and Social leader. He was interested in the political movement of the country from his student days. He participated in the Quit India Movement and was jailed several times. He was one of the principal accused in the famous Meerut Conspiracy case. He was a member of the West Bengal Council from 1936 to 1952. He was also the President of all India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

This distinguished socialist leader veteran trade unionist died on 16th February, 1982 at Calcutta at the age of 55. We mourn his death.

Dattareya Balakrishna Kalckar popularly known as 'Kakassheb Kalkar' was born on 1885 and graduated from Bombay University in 1907. Like other nationalists, he was attracted to the revolutionary movement and he joined a secret Organisation. He was also influenced by the writings of Tagore, Tilak and Vivekananda. The young Kalkar was for a long time a police suspect. He was imbued with the ideals of Vivekananda and Ramkrishana and then left for Himalayas seeking guidance on becoming a Karma Yogi.

He then came into contact with Gandhiji and associated with him and the freedom movement. In 1925 Kakasaheb became the Vice-Chancellor of Gujra Vidyapith (National University) started at Gandhiji's instance. He was closely connected with number of social and educational organisations. He courted imprisonment on several occasions during country's freedom struggle. Kakashab was nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India in 1952 as a man of letters and remained there until 1964. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan in recognition to his untiring services to the people and the country.

This eminent Social worker, freedom fighter and a close associate of Gandhiji died on 21st August 1981 at the age of 96. We mourn his death.

[17th March

Shri Raichand Boral who was born into a family of music lovers had unique privilege of listening to and being in close touch with great musicians of the past and present. He developed the taste for music since his childhood. Though steeped in the classical tradition, Raichand ventured always for the new. Shri Boral who had popularised film songs in Bengali and Hindi since 1930 produced a cartoon film and the feature films. The Bangeet Natak Academy honoured him in 1978 in recognition to his excellent contribution in the field of music. He also received the Dadabhai Phalke award at the National Film Festival in 1979.

This noted musician and talented artist died on 25th November 1981 at Calcutta at the age of 79. We mourn his death.

Raghupati Sahai Firaq Gorakhpuri was a renowned Urdu Poet and a true humanist. Gorakhpuri had the virtues in combining himself the myriad moods of man the sublimity and laughter, the irony and anger and the pain and charity of spirit. He was a great scholar, patriot and a pillar in the field of Urdu literature.

Firaq who was a recipient of prestigious Jnanpith and several other literary awards was loved and respected by all.

This great lyricist breathed his last on 3rd March, 1982 following protracted illness at the age of 86. We mourn his death.

As a mark of respect to the departed souls, I request the Hon'ble members to rise in their seats to observe two minutes silence.

(All members rose in seats and observed 2 minutes silence).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the House stands adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow the 18th February 1982.

1982]

ADJOURNMENT

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The House then rose at 11-40-A. M. and stood adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 18th March, 1982

Dispur :
the 17th March, 1982.

P. D. BARUA,
Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly,

AGP. (Mini) L. A. 77/89—1500—27-7-89.