

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

DP676

OFFICIAL REPORT

BUDGET SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE EIGHTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. I

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
1988

(Budget Session)

Volume -I

No. 1

Dated, the 16th March, 1988

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

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Dispur, Guwahati on Wednesday the 16th March, 1988 with the Hon'ble Speaker in the Chair, 17 (seventeen) Ministers, 12 (twelve) Ministers of State, and 87 (eightyseven) Members present.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- এতিয়া আমাৰ নৱ নিৰ্বাচিত সদস্য শ্ৰীতনৱ কোৱৰ'ৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই শপত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

শ্ৰীগোলোক চন্দ্ৰ ৰাজবংশী :- মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ নাজিৰা সমষ্টিৰ পক্ষ নিৰ্বাচিত বৰ্দ্ধন ঘোষণা কৰি শ্ৰীতনৱ কোৱৰ'ৰ ডাঙৰীয়াক যি শপত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব খুজিছে তাৰ আমি দৰ্ঘোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো এই কাৰণেই যে, এই নিৰ্বাচন, অবৈধ, দুৰ্নীতিক প্ৰশ্ন দিয়া হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা গণতন্ত্ৰক হত্যা কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণেই আমি এই নিৰ্বাচন মানি ল'ব নোৱাৰো আৰু এই শপত গ্ৰহণ অনর্দঠান আমি বৰ্জ্জন কৰিছো আৰু আমি সদন কক্ষ ত্যাগ কৰিছো।

(কংগ্ৰেছ পক্ষই শপত গ্ৰহণ বৰ্জ্জন কৰি সদন কক্ষ ত্যাগ কৰে আৰু শ্ৰীতনৱ কোৱৰ'ৰে শপত গ্ৰহণ কৰে। শপত গ্ৰহণৰ পিছতে কংগ্ৰেছ পক্ষ পদনৰ সদনত প্ৰবেশ কৰে)।

Shri ARDHENDU Kr. DEY.—Sir, a point of order. In the programme it is mentioned in item No. 7 immediately after resumption of seat by the Governor the item No. 1 of the List of Business will begin and the Governor will read his Address. So I want a clarification.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No. point of order is there. Sit down.

Shri ARDHENDU KUMAR DEY.—It is a point of clarification.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- উপস্থিত মাননীয় সদস্য সকল, ৰাজ্যপালে আজি সদনত ভাষণ দিব। তেখেতে আজি ৰাতিপদৰা ৯ ৰাজি ১০ মিনিটত অসম বিধান সভা ভৱনৰ প্ৰাঙ্গণ আহি পাব। মই, উপাধ্যক্ষ আৰু সচিব তেখেতক পদূলিতে আদৰিবলৈ যাম। ৰাজ্যপালক কেনেধৰণে আদৰি অনা হ'ব ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য পদ্ধতি প্ৰতিজন সদস্যৰ মেজত বখা হৈছে। মই ভাবো, ৰাজ্যপাল অহাৰ লগে লগে আমি এই পদ্ধতিবোৰ পালন কৰিম। ইতিমধ্যে সদস্য সকলৰ মাজত ভাষণৰ প্ৰতিনিধি বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে।

এতিয়া আপোনালোকৰ অনর্দমতি সাপেক্ষে, মই ৰাজ্যপালক পদূলিত আদৰিবলৈ সদন ত্যাগ কৰিলো।

(তাৰ পিছত ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে সদনত প্ৰবেশ কৰে আৰু বহে। ইয়াৰ পিছতে জাতীয় সঙ্গীত বজোৱা হয়। ৰাজ্যপালে আসন গ্ৰহণ কৰে)।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- এতিয়া মই ৰাজ্যপাল গৰাকীক সদনত ভাষণ দিবলৈ অনর্দবোধ কৰিলো!

Mr. Speaker and Hon'ble Members,

It gives me great pleasure to address this session of the august Assembly.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that commensurate with the expectations, the youthful Government has, within a brief period of over two years, succeeded in making significant and positive contribution towards allround development of the State.

Shri GOLOK RAJBANSHI.—No. Sir, it is an allround development for the A. G. P. Ministers, the A. G. P. Members and it is not correct that allround development has taken place. We strongly oppose it. (Noise)

Mr. GOVERNOR.—This augurs well for the future and there is no doubt that in the days ahead Assam will experience further acceleration in the development effort and attain still greater heights under the youthful and dynamic leadership.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSAM ACCORD

The highest priority of the Government continues to be the historic Assam Accord. The unremitting efforts of the Government have since led to the implementation of the Accord relating to the State Government. The cases of the State Government employees victimised during the agitation have been reviewed. More than twenty thousand criminal cases instituted during the agitation period stood reviewed and withdrawn. It has been decided to review the remaining cases, if any, in each district headquarters under the guidance of a Minister of the State Government. An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 30,000 (Rupees Thirty thousand) has been made to each family of the martyrs of the Assam Movement. 80,102 enquiries under Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983 and 2,47,981 enquiries under the Foreigners' Act, 1946 have been completed despite the slow and cumbersome process of the IMDT Act, 1983. Utmost care is being taken to avoid inconvenience to Indian citizens for which purpose an elaborate machinery has been established with provision for constant supervision at higher levels.

The State Government has decided to deploy Assam Police Battalion all along the border behind the Border Security Force Personnel at Mankachar and Dhubri areas from April, 1988 to strengthen measures against infiltration. The Assam P. W. D. has already completed survey of the entire border road and started the work of construction. The design and specification for the border fence have been finalised. As a result of State Government's persistent effort, the Central Government has selected a site near Misa in Nagaon district for establishment of the proposed Indian Institute of Technology.

The State Government has taken all measures to ensure that in the implementation of the Accord there is no discrimination amongst the various sections of the society and no harassment is caused to the genuine Indian citizens.

While the State Government has most expeditiously implemented the clauses which are within its competence there has been delay in the implementation of the provisions that relate to the Central Government. Despite vigorous pursuing by the State Government, the Central Government has yet to amend the IMDT Act in accordance with the suggestions of the State Government which were submitted as far back as in March, 1986 followed by a series of discussions with the Central Government. The important issue of strengthening of the detection machinery still remains to be resolved by the Government of India. The State Government's proposal regarding constitutional, legal and administrative safeguards of the Assamese people submitted in October, 1986 are pending with the Central Government. The report of the Single-member Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for drawing plans towards all round economic development of Assam is still awaited. The withdrawal of punitive measures against the Central Government employees has made little headway despite State Government's repeated insistence with the Central Government to follow the same procedure as in the case of the State Government employees. Similarly the final decision is still pending on the establishment of a Refinery in Assam and the revival of Ashok Paper Mill.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES

The Government of Assam is very keen to maintain traditional harmonious and peaceful relationship with all the neighbouring States. For this purpose the State Government has given top priority to amicable solution of the boundary problems with the neighbouring States within the constitutional framework. Unfortunately, however, the efforts of the State Government have not received positive response in many cases. It is well known that with regard to the border with Nagaland the problem has arisen out of a claim of Nagaland Government for Reserve Forest areas within the constitutional boundary of Assam. The illegal enumeration of voters by Nagaland Government in those areas claimed by them, and setting up of election booths within Assam areas created tension in Assam-Nagaland border during the last General Election to the Nagaland Assembly. Though the State Government accepted the recommendations of Shri Sundaram who was entrusted by the Government of India with the responsibility of enquiring into the problem and finding a solution, a solution still eluded because of non-acceptance of the recommendations by the Nagaland Government. The Shastri Commission of Enquiry also have suggested certain measures for permanent solution of the border dispute with Nagaland which have been accepted by the Government of India. The Union Home Minister has recently taken the initiative to find an amicable solution to the problem through tripartite discussions. It is hoped that the efforts of the Union Home Minister will ultimately lead to a permanent solution of the problem.

In so far as border with Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, during the last meeting of the two Chief Ministers it was decided that the Arunachal Pradesh Government would indicate the areas where demarcation on ground could take place to remove any future misunderstanding. No progress has been made in this regard due to lack of response from Arunachal Pradesh Government inspite of reminders from the State Government. It is hoped that the Arunachal Pradesh Government would take steps for effective implementation of the decisions arrived at in the meeting between the two Chief Ministers and thus will pave the way for peaceful solution to the border problem.

The Government of Assam and the Government of Meghalaya had jointly referred the question of interpretation of the constitutional provisions regarding the boundary between Assam and Meghalaya to a Committee consisting of Justice, Chandrachud and Justice, Deshpandey. The Committee's report has now been received and the State Government is confident that this will pave the way for the permanent solution of the boundary problems with Meghalaya. Government also has vigorously pursued measures for early ground demarcation of the boundary with Manipur and Mizoram. In view of the fact that the areas on the border of Assam and other State are comparatively underdeveloped, the Government has initiated a number of welfare measures with a view to removing such imbalances including setting up a new department to pay adequate attention to these matters.

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION

The overall situation in the State during the last one year was peaceful and under control. The State was free from any communal trouble. It is heartening to note that various socio-economic and administrative measures initiated by the Government have resulted in a perceptible decline in the activities of some extremist elements which had earlier caused concern. It is unfortunate that the democratic and peaceful atmosphere nurtured by the Government has been exploited by some organisations and groups to further their narrow interests. While the Government stands firmly committed to development of all sections of people irrespective of caste, creed, tribe, language or community, who form the colourful mosaic of broader Assamese society, Government also is firm in its resolve to maintain law and order and to resist any divisive forces that weaken the nation. Despite provocations in the form of repeated agitations by certain groups and organisations which sometimes took violent forms, the Government has made it a principle to make sincere endeavour to meet the genuine grievances and settle the problems through discussion and negotiation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The objective of all-round development as referred to earlier, presupposes proper planning. It has been the earnest endeavour of the State Government to ensure

speedy implementation of the Plan schemes and programmes. The State has been able to step up in the Annual Plan 1988-89 with a total outlay of Rs. 610 crores as against the current year's total outlay of Rs. 575 crores. A major effort of the State Government has been to involve the people in the planning process. An important step in that direction has been the decentralisation of planning process up to the Subdivisional level to enlist people's participation both for formulation and implementation. Monitoring has been given special attention with a view to prompt and effective implementation of the development schemes, timely and proper utilisation of plan funds and above all ensuring percolation of the benefits down to the identified target groups.

14-POINT PROGRAMME

In addition to the above measures for planned development, with a view to providing a thrust with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the State, a 14-Point socio-economic programme has been adopted. The items of development which are not adequately covered under the 20-Point Programme but which have special relevance for the people of the State have found a place in this programme which encompasses areas such as provision of special facilities for local farmers and entrepreneurs, use of local resources and strengthening of the economic base, enhancement of socio-economic infrastructural facilities, application of Science and Technology, facilities for poorer section of the society, employment opportunities for the unemployed youths and other fields of development.

PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

The State Government could not observe the completion of forty years of India's freedom with required pomp and grandeur because of successive waves of flood at that time. The Government has however enhanced the pension to the freedom fighters to commemorate the occasion.

AGRICULTURE

In the Agricultural sector, the Government has initiated measures to increase production and productivity by

transfer of technology to farmers, distribution of High Yielding Variety of seeds, distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements at subsidized rates, water management and plant protection measures. Efforts have been made to provide suitable rainfed technology to the farmers for augmenting crop production under the 14-Point Programme. Government has introduced a new scheme 'Self-Employment of Unemployed Youth' whereby Agr. service Centres will be set up in each block and the unemployed youth will be encouraged to take up farming by providing financial assistance. It is also proposed to impart stipendary training to 4960 youths during 1988-89. The production target for 1988-89 has been fixed at 35.48 lakhs MT of foodgrains which includes a target of 31.40 lakhs MT of rice and 1.25 lakhs MT of pulses. The target of oilseeds production has been fixed at 2.75 lakhs MT for 1988-89. To offset the losses incurred on account of successive waves of floods during the current year, a major rabi crop programme has been launched throughout the State with special emphasis on increasing the production of pulses and oil-seeds. The National Oilseeds Development Programme has been given special attention and 13 districts have been brought under this programme.

Government has decided to declare 1988-89 as the "Agriculture Year" to intensify agricultural activities in in the State.

INDUSTRIES

In the industrial sector, the Government has given priority for establishing village small-scale and medium scale industries as per the guideline incorporated in the new industrial policy. Efforts are being made to encourage local entrepreneurship for industrial development of the State. To motivate the entrepreneurs industrial campaigns have been organised in all the District and Sub-Divisional headquarters. Such campaigns are proposed to be taken to the Block level during the next year. 'Udyog Sahayak' a single window clearance agency has been opened in all the District Centres and at the Directorate of Industries and Assam Industrial Development Corporation. The new Industrial Policy will generate employment opportunities for about 35,000 persons during 1988-89. 1,8000 small-scale industrial units have been

targetted during 1988-89. Under large and medium sector two units have gone into production of High Density Poly-Ethylene (H. D. P. E.)/Poly Propylene (P. P.) Woven Sacks. Two mini cement plants in the private sector are also expected to go into production. Government has also taken steps for the establishment of three power loom weaving complexes and two of these are expected to go into production during 1988-89. Two Process Houses for carrying out finishing of fabrics are being set up and one of them is expected to be completed by the Assam State Textile Corporation within 1988-89. Assam Gas Company Ltd., has taken up a project to supply piped natural gas for domestic consumption in Sibsagar and Sonari towns. Assam Industrial Development Corporation has taken steps for setting up a Sackcraft Paper Project and a Sponge Iron Project and a large cement plant. Under Refinance and Capital Assistance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India, Assam Industrial Development Corporation has sanctioned term loan to local entrepreneurs to the extent of Rs. 19.7 crores during the current year. It also proposes equity participation to promote forty viable medium sector projects during 1988-89.

POWER

In order to consolidate the power position steps have been taken up by the ASEB to step up the generation capacity of the various projects. Three out of four units of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station are presently running almost at their rated capacity. The fourth unit is expected to be commissioned very soon. A time bound programme has been taken up for the commissioning of the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station extension project (1x30MW) latest by June 1988. Lakwa Thermal Power Station extension. (1x15 M. W. unit has been commissioned in November, 1986. The State Government has proposed a 360 M. W. gas based power project in Upper Assam, 2 units of 30 M. W. each and 2 units of 15 M. W. each of gas based power projects at Karbi Anglong and Kathulguri respectively and 22 M. W. Waste Heat Project at Lakwa. Steps are being taken to further increase the generating capacity of the existing projects so as to reduce the gap between the generation and the installed capacity. Government is taking effective steps to ensure that the ongoing projects namely Karbi Longpi (2x50 MW) and Dhansiri Mini Hydel Project are completed and commissioned within

their stipulated time. A total of 15,729 villages have been electrified upto 31st March 1987 and another 2,185 villages will be electrified during the current year.

HANDLOOM, TEXTILE & SERICULTURE

The traditional Handloom Weaving industry of the State continues to occupy an important place in the State's economy and the State Government has been providing various promotional measures. As per the Textile Policy of the Government of India, emphasis has been given to develop the handloom industries through co-operatives. One handloom production centre, four weavers' extension services units and six handloom training centres are proposed to be established in the general area while two weaver extension services units are planned under Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled caste Component Plan. The target of production of handloom cloth during 1988-89 has been fixed at 70 million metres.

Sericulture is one of the main agro-based cottage industries of Assam and the Government has so far covered about 1.18 lakh sericultural families in the rural areas with various extension services such as training and inputs such as raw materials and marketing. The present income generation from sericulture products has been estimated at over Rs. 11. crores annually. In the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to consolidate on the gains of the previous plans by giving thrust to modernisation of the production process and development of the human resources. During 1987-88, about 3 lacs kg. of Silk is proposed to be produced with additional employment to about 4000 families. During 1988-89, it is targetted to produce 3.32 lacs kg. of eri-cut cocoons with additional employment for about 5000 families.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Khadi and Village Industries Board continues to provide various services such as supply of raw materials and improved implements to the artisans and wage subsidy to the spinners with the objective of improving the economic condition of the rural people. The Board has been able to provide subsidiary occupation to a large number of villagers in a decentralised manner.

MINES & MINERALS

In regard to mines and minerals the department has made efforts for intensive exploration of coal, lime stone, China clay etc. in various parts of the State. Attention has also been given for microlevel hydrofoc logical investigation in the State to help the Irrigation and other allied departments. Investigation was carried out in N. C. Hills District for limestone for a million ton cement plant.

OIL ROYALTY

The State Government has been pursuing with the Central Government for enhancement of the rate of royalty on crude oil from the present rate of Rs. 192/-per M. T. to Rs. 340/- per M. T. The enhancement of oil royalty as requested will improve the financial position of the State and it is expected to bring in a substantial amount of additional revenue per year. This has assumed added significance in view of the pressing need for additional resource mobilisation. As the Central Government is yet to decide on this proposal, the State Government has since requested the Central Government for an ad hoc advance to meet the State's resource constraints.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The State Government in the Public Works Department is concentrating on the repairs and restoration of flood damaged roads as well as construction and improvement of roads linking the important towns/district headquarters/sub-divisional headquarters of the State. Under MNP Scheme, some farflung villages are proposed to be connected by roads and bridges with the main road. In-1988-89 it is expected to connect 226 villages by rural roads. The construction of Jorhat by-pass on NH-37 and RCC bridge over river Deosur on NH-37 has been taken up. A number of buildings for departments such as Health and Education have been completed.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood devastation with increasing intensity has become an annual feature. The State Government has so far undertaken flood control measures in the form of embankments, drainage channels and major sluices including anti-erosion

schemes which provided reasonable protection to an area of 14.94 lakh hectares out of the total flood prone area of 31.5 lakh hectares in the State. One major anti-erosion scheme, "Palasbari/Gumi/Kandalipara" costing Rs.12.94 crores has been completed during 1987-88. 42 Bank protection Works and 5.6 Kms. of retirement in the Brahmaputra Valley will be completed. The Brahmaputra Board has submitted the Master Plan of the Brahmaputra Basin to the Government of India but the detailed plan and estimated cost of construction necessary for execution of the proposals are yet to be received. The State Government has also submitted an Action Plan on Short Term Flood Control measures to the Government of India. It need hardly be emphasised that for the overall development of the State, permanent and effective flood Control measures are essential and Central Government's assistance in a big way is imperative in view of the limited resources of the State.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is a critical component for agricultural development. The Government is taking steps to introduce new schemes as well as to expedite completion of the ongoing irrigation schemes. During 1987-88 the outlay approved for Major and Medium Irrigation Sector is Rs.26.10 crores and for Minor Irrigation Sector is 34.88 crores with corresponding targetted potential of 18,500 hectares and 38,250 hectares respectively. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for 1988-89 is Rs. 26.79 crores for Major and Medium Irrigation and Rs. 36.88 crores for Minor Irrigation.

REVENUE, RELIEF & REHABILITATION

During 1987-88, the State experienced five waves of devastating floods, from June to October, 1987 which caused colossal damages to property and standing crops and loss of human lives and livestock throughout the entire length and breadth of the State. The total area which was affected by the floods has been 30.15 lakh hectares involving a population of 104.15 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 386.59 crores was sought for from the Central Government for relief measures and restoration of the damages. The Central Government has granted an assistance of Rs. 62.50 crores and an amount of about Rs.8.30 lakhs has also been sanctioned from the Prime

Minister's National Relief Fund. It is heartening to note that despite the severe nature of the floods, the Administration rose to the occasion and provided timely and adequate relief to the affected people.

The Government has taken up various schemes for and reforms. Emphasis has been placed on the acquisition land distribution of ceiling surplus land. House sites have been allotted to the rural landless workers. Steps have also been taken for prevention and detection of alienation of land to foreigners under the Assam Alienation of Land (Regulation) Act, 1980.

EDUCATION

In the sphere of Education, the strategy has been to lay emphasis on the implementation of the National policy of Education, ensure decentralised Planning and achieve the 14-Points Programme announced by the State Government. The entire planning process under the Elementary Education has been decentralised to the subdivisional level. Mishing and Rabha languages have been introduced in some selected primary schools. It is proposed to start pre-primary classes in primary schools in a phased manner. 16 new Teacher's Training Centres are going to be set up. 3.35 lakhs of illiterate people are targetted to be covered under Adult Education programme. Vocational courses have been introduced in 6 Higher Secondary Schools during 1987-88. 88 High Schools have been provincialised during 1987-88 under the 14-Point Artha-Samajik Karma-suchi. The Government has adopted a scheme for establishing Adarsha Vidyalaya in each subdivision for the poor and the meritorious students. It has been decided to introduce Degree Course in Textile Technology at Assam Textile Institute.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Government is fully conscious of the need to preserve and protect the traditional culture of the State. To this end various measures have been taken. Some Cultural Centres have already been established. It is now proposed to set up additional centres in the Tribal areas. The Government School of Art has been upgraded. It is decided to set up Cultural Complex named as Sadkardev Kalakshetra at Guwahati. An important develo-

ment is the institution of the Sankardeva Award in the field of art, culture and journalism. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika and Shri Kirti Nath Hazarika were the first recipients of this prestigious award.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

In Rural Development Programmes, the emphasis is on economically viable and income generating schemes aimed at upliftment of those below the poverty line. The delivery mechanism has been strengthened at all levels in order to create a significant impact through the various schemes, like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), National Rural Employment Programme (NPEP), National Rural Employment Programme (NPEP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP and National Programme for Biogas Development (NPBD). Under IRDP, 37,917 new and 8562 Old beneficiaries have been assisted in the first eleven months of 1987-88. Under NREP, 22.23 lakh mandays of employment have been created in the first eleven months and under RLEGP, 28.87 mandays have been generated. The Government has laid great stress on close and regular supervision and monitoring of these programmes in view of Government's avowed policy to make all efforts towards elimination of poverty.

The State Government though anxious to hold election in the Panchayats of the State, has not been able to do so for want of revision of electoral rolls, the proposal for which is still pending with the Government of India.

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other socially and economically weaker sections of the society continue to receive special attention of the Government in the development effort. A separate Directorate of Scheduled Castes has been created for better coordination and implementation of plan programmes for these communities. An outlay of Rs. 29.94 crores under special component plan for Scheduled Castes has been allocated for 1987-88. Similarly, emphasis has been continued on the programmes for Scheduled Tribes also. The outlay for the Tribal Sub-plan in 1987-88 is Rs. 59.26 crores. Other backward communities have also been given due attention.

An outlay of Rs. 5.90 crores has been provided under Backward Classes sector plan in 1987-88 to meet the needs of Other Backward Classes as well as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (P). Out of this amount, Rs. 53 lakhs has been specially earmarked for schemes for the welfare of Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes of the State.

Social Welfare measures for the weaker sections are being strengthened. The Government continues to implement schemes such as Old Age Pension, Special Nutrition Programme, schemes under World Food Programme, schemes for assistance to voluntary organisation for establishing Pre-Primary schools, scheme for encouraging entrepreneurship among women, scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for welfare of children, grant for physically handicapped etc. Under the Integrated Child Development Programme, ten more projects have been sanctioned during 1987-88.

DEVELOPMENT OF HILL AREAS

The Government's commitment to accelerated development of the hill areas needs no reiteration. Measures are being taken for expeditious implementation of the various sectoral programmes in the hill areas including all on-going as well as the new schemes. These measures include emphasis on better co-ordination among the different departments operating in the hill areas for more meaningful implementation of the development schemes.

FORESTS

The Government reaffirms the importance of forests and has declared a new Forest Policy. In order to maintain and restore the desired level of forest cover within the State, the basic thrust of the new Forest Policy has been Regeneration and Conservation as well as afforestation in all encroached areas so that there is an optimal ecological restoration by suitable regeneration and plantation. Clear felling of trees has been stopped completely and plantation of superior species is being undertaken. It is proposed to plant 5,60,000 trees and reclaim 2,000 hectares of land during 1987-88. Preservation of wild life continues to occupy its place of importance.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation measures mainly consist of protection of river banks through engineering works and vegetative methods, reclamation and utilisation of waste lands through raising fuel and fodder plants. In the hill areas, the main objective continues to be weaning away the tribal people from their age old practice of jhumming to present agriculture. Cultivation of cash crops such as rubber and coffee is also an important activity of the Department. A coffee processing unit has been established at Guwahati.

VETERINARY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERY

Under a Special programme for generation of employment for unemployed youth, the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department proposes to rehabilitate about 120 unemployed youths during 1988-89. The programmes of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary have been so designed as to provide subsidiary occupation and gainful employment in the rural areas through schemes such as cattle development and poultry development. A major project, namely, the second Veterinary College has since started functioning in the Lakhimpur District. A Fishery college named as "Assam Fishery College" has been set up at Roha.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

Keeping in view the national target of health for all by 2000 A. D., emphasis has been laid on rural health services. Accordingly, 500 sub-centres, 59 primary health centres and 8 community health centres are being established during 1987-88, and for 1988-89, the corresponding targets are 1000, 55 and 9 respectively. As a policy of the Government, all districts and subdivisions are to be provided with 200 bedded and 100 bedded hospitals respectively in a phased manner. Birth and death Registers as per the Provisions of the Assam Accord are being duly maintained. Steps are being taken for improvement of the facilities available in the three Medical Colleges in Assam and also in the Dr. B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati.

DRINKING WATER

Government has given the highest importance for providing drinking water supply in the rural areas for which 1440 villages are proposed to be covered during 1988-89.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Assam being traditionally deficient in production of food-grains and having no easy transport system with the rest of the country the State Government faces considerable difficulty in maintaining the price line. During 1987-88, the State Government decided to procure 20,000 M. T. of paddy/rice under price support and levy measures. The rice allocation received by the State Government from the central pool is not adequate to meet the demands of the State. In order to control and maintain the price level of essential commodities, State Government made arrangements to sell mustard oil and pulses at reasonable prices through STATED in all their retail outlets and the Public Distribution System. To ensure adequate stocks of foodgrains, the open market storage limits has been relaxed from time to time. The Government has also ensured the distribution of rice and wheat at highly subsidised rates within the 19 ITDP Blocks and proposes to extend the same for other essential items in a phased manner.

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in the State has been playing a vital role in the development of the rural sector by way of maintaining the public distribution system, extending credit and promoting developmental schemes. Steps have been taken to strengthen the infrastructure so that the different co-operative institution can effectively play their assigned roles. In pursuance of the provisions of the Assam Accord, the Assam Co-operative Jute Mills, Silghat has been re-opened and considerable progress has been made in the capacity utilisation of the Mill. The installation of the three Spinning Mills in the Co-operative sector will be completed within the targeted dates. A programme for the expansion of the capacity of the Vanaspati Plant of STATED and the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Barubamungaon has been taken up. Meanwhile Nagaon Co-operative Sugar Mill has gone into production.

SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

In accordance with the policy of State Government to promote sports and related activities, efforts are being made to set up mini stadiums in each development Block. The construction of a NIS Regional Centre has been

taken up at Guwahati. Lachit Award has been instituted to recognise outstanding performance in the field of sports. A Scheme for granting pension to distinguished sports persons is also being implemented.

It is the earnest desire of the State Government that persons interested in Sports will come forward to avail of the facilities offered for promotion and development of the Sports in the State.

TRANSPORT

The emphasis with regard to transport continues to be on expansion of bus services to provide transport facilities to different parts of the State. The opening of the Koliabhomora Bridge over the Brahmaputra, a major event in transport for the State as well as the Region, has greatly facilitated these efforts of the Government.

TOURISM

The Government is conscious of the need to exploit the tremendous tourist potential of the State. Tourism has since been declared an industry. It has been decided to set up a Tourism Development Corporation. Local entrepreneurship is being encouraged. Within the limited resources available emphasis is being laid on infrastructural facilities like transport and accommodation. A number of Tourist Lodges have been set up. A new Tourist Centre is proposed at Siliguri. Schemes to set up restaurant and cheap hotels at important places are in hand. The matter regarding liberalisation of entry restrictions of foreign tourists is being pursued with the Government of India.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The State Government in the department of Labour and Employment has been taking steps to improve the implementation of the provision under the various Acts such as Plantation Labour Act, Assam Tea Employees Welfare Funds Act and Minimum Wages Act for the benefit of the organised as well as the unorganised labour. New Employment Exchanges have been opened. A Scheme for Mobile Employment Exchange has also been introduced. There is also a scheme to set up Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus in Block headquarters.

1870 ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR [16th March

ADMINISTRATIVE UPGRADATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

With a view to improving efficiency and bringing the administration nearer to the people, the Government has re-organised the district and subdivisions. During 1987-88, the new District of Golaghat and the two new Subdivisions of Dhansiri and Maibong have been created.

The Assam Administrative Staff College has organised 21 training programmes during 1987-88 including a 4 week compulsory training course of IAS Officers and a 1 week compulsory training course of IFS Officers. During 1988-89, it proposes to take up 35 regular training courses.

The strength of Assam Public Service Commission has been raised to 7 (seven) members including the Chairman for facilitating expeditious recruitment into public services.

A new department of Pension and Public Grievances has been set up to pay special attention to and expedite disposal of matters relating to pensions and public grievances.

LAW

The first Lok-Adalat in Assam was set up at Hajo in the district of Kamrup in December, 1987 and several cases have been settled amicably. It is proposed to extend the scheme of Lok-Adalats to all districts. The Government has set up the Assam State Legal Aid Board and also Legal Aid Committees at the district and Subdivisional level to provide Legal Aid to the poor free of cost.

VIGILANCE

The State Government continue to lay emphasis on clean, efficient and purposeful administration. To this end the vigilance machinery has been strengthened and measures against corruption have been intensified.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

The State Government has undertaken the task of improving sanitary conditions of the urban areas of Assam.

through the low-cost sanitation scheme under United Nations Development Programme. 26 project towns are already covered under this scheme. Guwahati Municipal Corporation has been negotiating a scheme of construction of a three storied Municipal Market Building at Ulubari with HUDCO assistance. The Corporation has also vigorously pursued the execution of Zoo Road Water Supply Scheme so that the same can be commissioned in the next year. Bharalu re-sectioning work taken up last year is in progress in a phased manner to avoid water logging problem in Guwahati during monsoon months. Government also proposes to set up an Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the State which will take over the responsibility of providing water supply and sewerage schemes in the municipal towns and also in the Guwahati Municipal Corporation.

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

In the field of Science and Technology measures have been taken for popularising and promoting science and technological programmes, providing financial assistance for production and publication of popular books and journals on science and technology and for improvement of rural technology. A Regional Science Centre and a Computer Centre have been established. A planetarium is proposed to be set up at Guwahati. For better co-ordination and effective implementation of the programmes, an autonomous council on science, technology and environment has been constituted. The Board for prevention and control of Water and Air pollution is taking necessary steps for implementation of Water Pollution Control Act,

CHAR AREAS DEVELOPMENT

The main thrust in Char area development continues to be in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Irrigation, Drinking Water and development of Water Transport.

I have briefly highlighted the important policies, programmes and achievements of the Government which are without any doubt in the right direction. The magnitude of the task of development of a backward State like Assam with its inherent handicaps and constraints is,

however. immense, and calls for long, sincere and unremitting efforts for achieving the goal. The need for the goodwill and co-operation of all sections of the people for such a daunting task can hardly be over-emphasised. I am confident that with the support and co-operation of the people and the wisdom and guidance of the members of this August Assembly, the youthful Government will successfully meet the challenge of building a prosperous Assam with unity, peace and progress. I convey my best wishes for a fruitful and constructive session.

(Governor then leaves the Chamber)

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- এতিয়া অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰু কাৰ্য পৰিচালনাৰ নিয়মাৱলীৰ ১৩ নং নিয়মৰ ২ নং উপ-বিধিৰ অধীনত মই ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জনাওঁ যে ৰাজ্যপালে দিয়া ভাষণৰ প্ৰতিলিপি এটা মেজত ৰখা হৈছে আৰু মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী আৰু সদস্য সকলৰ মাজতো বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে।

এতিয়া মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক ৰাজ্যপালক সন্মানাৰ্থে আয়োজন কৰা চাহ মেলত যোগদান দিবলৈ, ২০ মিনিট সময়ৰ কাৰণে সদন স্থগিত ৰাখিলো। লগতে মই বিষয়া বৰ্গ, সাংবাদিক, গেলাৰীৰ সাংবাদিক সকল আৰু অফিচিয়েল বিপোৰ্টাৰ সকলকো ৰাজ্যপালৰ সন্মানাৰ্থে আয়োজন কৰা চাহ মেলত যোগদান দিবলৈ অনুরোধ কৰিলো।

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(At 10.20 hrs the House reassembled after tea break with the Hon'ble Speaker in the Chair)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- মই এতিয়া শ্ৰীজয় নাথ শৰ্মাই প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰা আৰু শ্ৰীদেৱ কুমাৰ বৰাই সমৰ্থন কৰা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত জনাবলৈ বিচৰা ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ পাইছো। মই এতিয়া শ্ৰীজয়নাথ শৰ্মাক প্ৰস্তাৱটো উত্থাপন কৰিবলৈ অনুরোধ জনাইছো।

শ্ৰীজয়নাথ শৰ্মা :- মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰু কাৰ্য পৰিচালনাৰ নিয়মাৱলীৰ ১৪ নং নিয়ম মতে আজি ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে সদনত যি ভাষণ উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মই ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছো।

শ্ৰীদেৱ কুমাৰ বৰা :- মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্ৰীজয়নাথ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৰা প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- ৰাজ্যপালক ভাষণৰ পিচত অনা ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত বিতৰ্কৰ বাবে ইতিমধ্যে উপদেষ্টা সমিতিয়ে ধাৰ্য কৰা ৬ দিনৰ ভিতৰত আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব।

ধন্যবাদসূচক প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত সংশোধনী সমূহ অসম বিধান সভা সচিবালয়ে আজি আবেলি ৪ বজাত্তৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. SPEAKER.—Under Rule 230 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I called two meetings of the Business Advisory Committee on 9th February, 1988 and again on 8th March, 1988 in my chamber at Dispur to finalise the calendar for the meetings of the Budget Session, 1988. The Committee decided that the meetings of the Budget Session commencing on and from 16th March, 1988 should continue till 13th May, 1988. There will be altogether 35 working days out of which 31 days will be devoted for transaction of the Government Business. Out of the 31 days allotted for Government Business, 6th days will be devoted for Debate on Governor's Address, 4 days for General Discussion on the Budget, 16 days for voting on Demands for Grants including passing of the Appropriation Bill relating to Budget and one day each for discussion and passing of the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Voting on Vote on Account.

The Committee further decided that on 29th April, 1988 there will be no sitting of the House which was earlier fixed to discuss voting on Demands for Grants. The Committee also decided that on 18th April, 1988 there will be no question hour due to administrative difficulty.

Copies of the revised Calendar have already been circulated amongst the Hon'ble Members of the House.

I hope this has the approval of the House.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :- অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া আৰু কাৰ্য পৰিচালনাৰ নিয়মাবলীৰ ৯(১) নং নিয়ম অনুসৰি মই ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা নিম্ন উল্লেখিত সদস্য সকলক চলিত বিধান সভাৰ বাজেট অধিবেশনৰ কাৰণে সভাপতি সকলৰ নাম-সূচী গঠনৰ বাবে মনোনীত কৰিলো :

১। শ্ৰীদেৱ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা

২। শ্ৰীচৰণ নাৰ্জৰী

৩। শ্ৰীজয়নাথ শৰ্মা

৪। শ্ৰীদীনবন্ধু চৌধুৰী

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, item No. 6 Hon'ble Minister Shri Thanesar Boro.

Shri BINAI KHUNGUR BASUMATARI.—I oppose this Ordinance.

Shri CHARAN NARZARY.—Mr. Speaker, Sir. It should not be allowed to lay I oppose this Ordinance. We have legitimate grounds to oppose this Ordinance because it relates to the Tribal Development Authority...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, order, this has already been promulgated. Hon. Minister is laying it now as per the requirement of the Constitution.

Shri THANESWAR BORO (Minister)—Sir, I beg to lay the Assam Tribal Development Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Assam Ordinance No. III of 1987).

Item No. 7

Shri CHANDRA MOHAN PATOWARY (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Assam Homoeopathic Medicine (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Assam Ordinance No. 1 of 1988).

Item No. 8.

Shri SHAHIDUL ALAM CHOUDHURY (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Gauhati Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Assam Ordinance No. II of 1988).

Shri GOLAK CHANDRA RAJBONSHI.— I oppose the Ordinance by which extension to Gauhati Municipal Corporation is given (many Members in the Opposition rose to speak voices — Government is afraid of facing the people). In protest we walk out of the House.

Shri CHARAN NARZARY.—We also stage walk out in protest.

(Opposition Members staged walk out)

Item No. 9

Shri PRAFULLA KUMAR MAHANTA (Chief Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Report of the Assam Finance Corporation for the year 1986-87.

Item No. 10.

Shri LALIT CHANDRA RAJKHOWA (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Statement of Accounts 1983-84 of the Assam State Electricity Board.

Item No. 11.

Shri LALIT CHANDRA RAJKHOWA (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Financial Statement Part I for the year 1988-89 of the Assam State Electricity Board.

Item No. 12.

Shri LALIT CHANDRA RAJKHOWA (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Financial Statement Part II for the year 1988-89 of the Assam State Electricity Board.

Item No. 13.

Shri PRADIP GOGOI (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1984-85 (Commercial) relating to the Government of Assam.

Item No. 14.

Shri PRADIP GOGOI (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86 (Revenue Receipts) relating to the Government of Assam.

Item No. 15.

Shri BRINDABON GOSWAMI (Minister).—Sir, I beg to lay the Assam Secondary Education (Provincialisation) Service Rules 1982 as amended upto 1987.

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES

Item No. 16.

Shri ABDUL MUQTADIR CHOUDHURY (Chairman, Public Accounts Committee).—Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, Assam Legislative Assembly on the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Civil) for the years 1974-75 to 1981-82 relating to the Home Department, Government of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I hereby inform the House that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India upheld the Judgment and orders of the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court, setting aside the election of Shri Dewan Joynal Abedin. Accordingly, Shri Dewan Joynal Abedin has ceased to be the Member of this Assembly with effect from 15th December, 1987.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :— এতিয়া মই এই সদনত সীমান্ত গান্ধী খান আন্দোলন গফৰ খান প্ৰমুখৰো খ্যাতিৰ বাবে ব্যক্তি সকলৰ মৃত্যুত শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ ধিয় হৈছো।

প্ৰখ্যাত বাঙ্গালীতৰ্কীভাৱে ভাৰতৰ মন্তি সংগ্ৰামক অন্যতম প্ৰধান গান্ধীবাদী নেতা শ্ৰীখান আব্দুল গফৰ খানে ১৮৯০ চনত হুছানগৰত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। মেট্ৰিক পৰীক্ষা সমাপ্ত নকৰাকৈয়ে তেওঁ ব্ৰিটিছ সেনা বাহিনীত যোগদান কৰে। তেওঁ ১৯১০ চনত গ্ৰামাঞ্চলত শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে “দাব-উল-উলুম” নামৰ এটা অন-হান গঢ়ি তোলে। ১৯১৯ চনত বাউলত আইনৰ বিবৰ্দ্ধে প্ৰতিবাদ জনাবলৈ হৰতাল আহ্বান কৰাৰ অভিযোগত তেওঁ গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ বৰণ কৰে। ১৯২০ চনত নাগপৰ কংগ্ৰেছত যোগদান কৰাৰ পিচত তেখেত মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ আদৰ্শেৰে অনুপ্ৰানিত হৈ খোদাই বিদ্ৰমতগাৰ নামৰ আন্দোলন এটা গঢ়ি তোলে। কৰাচীত অন-হিত হোৱা কংগ্ৰেছ সভাৰ পিচত কাৰাবৰ্দ্ধ হৈ কাৰাগাৰত থকা সময়ত তেখেতে প্ৰতি সপ্তাহতে ১ দিনকৈ অন-ন ব্ৰত আৰু প্ৰতি সপ্তাহত ১ দিনকৈ মৌন ব্ৰত অৱলম্বন কৰিছিল যাক ফলত তেখেত “সীমান্ত গান্ধী” নামেৰে প্ৰখ্যাত হৈ পৰে। ১৯৩৪ চনত বোম্বাইত অন-হিত হোৱা কংগ্ৰেছ অধিবেশনত তেখেতক কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতি হবলৈ আমন্ত্ৰণ কৰিছিল কিন্তু কেৱল মানৱ সেৱাৰে অন-প্ৰানিত হোৱা সীমান্ত গান্ধীয়ে সেই আমন্ত্ৰণ গ্ৰহণ নকৰি কৈছিল,— “মই কেৱল সেৱা আগবঢ়ায়ম।” ১৯৬৯ চনত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এই গৰাকী নেতাক নেহৰুৰ আন্তৰ্জাতিক বটা অৰ্গন কৰে আৰু আঞ্জীৱন বজানৈতিক যজ্ঞত নিজকে বিলাই দিয়া গান্ধী যজ্ঞৰ অন্যতম বন্তি খান আব্দুল গফৰ খানক ঘোঁৰা আগষ্ট মাহত সৰ্বোচ্চ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সন্মান “ভাৰত ৰত্ন” উপাধিৰে বিভূষিত কৰা হয়। আজন্ম যোম্বা বাদছাহ খানে গান্ধীজীৰ অহিংস পথ অনুসৰণ কৰি দেশ বিভাজনৰ পিচতো তেওঁৰ মৃত্যু পৰ্যন্ত পাঠান সকলৰ অধিকাৰ সমূহৰ সৰ্বক্ষাৰ বাবে যজ্ঞ দি আছিল আৰু প্ৰায় ৩৬ বছৰ কাল কাৰাবাস খাটিছিল। এইজন্য বিখ্যাত ব্যক্তিয়ে ১৯৮৮ চনক জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ ২০ তাৰিখে ৯৮ বছৰ বয়সত শেষ নিশ্বাস ত্যাগ কৰাৰ লগে লগে এটা যজ্ঞৰ অৱসান ঘটিল।

অসম আৰু মেঘালয়ৰ প্ৰাক্তন ৰাজ্যপাল শ্ৰীপ্ৰকাশ মেহৰোত্ৰীৰ ১৯২৫ চনৰ ২৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশত জন্ম হয়। তেখেত ১৯৮১ চনক পৰা দৰবছৰৰ বাবে অসমত ৰাজ্যপাল আছিল। ১৯৮৩ চনত তেখেতে ব্ৰিটেনত ভাৰতৰ উচ্চায়ুক্ত হিচাবেও নিযুক্তি পায়।

১৯৮৮ চনৰ মাৰ্চৰ ৫ তাৰিখে ৬৩ বছৰ বয়সত তেওঁৰ মৃত্যু হয়।

অসম বিধান সভাৰ প্ৰাক্তন অধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা ১৯১৪ চনৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। তেখেতে ডিব্ৰুগড়, গুৱাহাটী আৰু কলিকতাত শিক্ষালাভ কৰিছিল। ১৯৪২ চনৰ অসহযোগ আন্দোলনত যোগান কৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতে কাৰাবৰণ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। ১৯৪৭-৫০ চনলৈ তেখেত ডিব্ৰুগড় পৌৰ সভাৰ উপ-সভাপতি, ১৯৫০-৫৩ চনলৈ ডিব্ৰুগড় লোকলৈ বোৰ্ডৰ সভাপতি আছিল। তেখেত ডিব্ৰুগড় জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰো সভাপতি আছিল। ১৯৫২ চনত তেখেত প্ৰথমবাৰ অসম বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হয়। ১৯৬২ চনত তেখেত দ্বিতীয়বাৰ আৰু ১৯৬৭ চনত তৃতীয়বাৰ বাবে একেৰাহে অসম বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হয়, আৰু যোগান, শিল্প তথা বাণিজ্য আৰু আৱকাৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী নিযুক্ত হয়। তেখেত ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ অসম চিকিৎসা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ গভৰ্নিং বডিৰ সভাপতিও আছিল। ১৯৭২ চনত তেখেত চতুৰ্থবাৰ বাবে অসম বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হয় আৰু বিধান সভাৰ অধ্যক্ষ নিৰ্বাচিত হয়। এই গৰাকী বিশিষ্ট ৰাজনীতিবিদ তথা সমাজকৰ্মীৰ ১৯৮৭ চনৰ ১৭ অক্টোবৰ তাৰিখে ৭৪ বছৰ বয়সত পৰলোক প্ৰাপ্তি হয়।

অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰাক্তন মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ দাসৰ জন্ম ১৮৯৭ চনৰ ২ নবেম্বৰ তাৰিখে হয়। তেখেতে কলিকতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা ক্ৰমে বি, এল আৰু এম, এ পৰীক্ষা পাশ কৰে। ১৯২৩ চনৰ পৰা তেখেতে ওকালতি আৰম্ভ কৰে। ১৯৪৬ চনৰ নিৰ্বাচনত গিৱালপাৰা (উত্তৰ-পশ্চিম) সমষ্টিৰ পৰা অসম বিধান সভালৈ বিনা প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বিতাবে নিৰ্বাচিত হয় আৰু ১৯৪৮ চনত সংসদী সচিব আৰু ১৯৫০ চনত উপমন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে নিযুক্ত হয়। ১৯৫২ চনৰ নিৰ্বাচনত উত্তৰ শালমালা সমষ্টিৰ পৰা পুনৰ নিৰ্বাচিত হয় আৰু উপমন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে পুনৰ নিযুক্তি পায়। ১৯৫৭ চনৰ নিৰ্বাচনত তেখেতে পুনৰ নিৰ্বাচিত হয় আৰু চলিহা মন্ত্ৰী সভাত ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে নিযুক্ত হয়। এইগৰাকী আইনবিদ তথা ৰাজনীতিবিদে ১৯৮৭ চনৰ ৩০ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে ৯৩ বছৰ বয়সত মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰে।

শ্ৰীৰামবাম দাসে ১৯২৭ চনৰ ২৭ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। ছাত্ৰ অৱস্থাতে তেখেতে ১৯৪২ চনৰ আন্দোলনত যোগান কৰিছিল। ১৯৪৬ চনত ভাৰতীয় চিচিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত যোগান কৰে। ১৯৭৮ চনত জনতা দলৰ প্ৰাৰ্থী হিচাবে বহা সমষ্টিৰ পৰা অসম বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হয়। তেখেতে নগাঁৱৰ শংকৰ মিচন শংকৰী কলাকৃষ্টি আদি বিভিন্ন অনন্যস্থানৰ লগত নিবিড় ভাবে জড়িত আছিল। এইগৰাকী প্ৰাক্তন বিধায়ক তথা সমাজসেৱীয়ে ১৯৮৮ চনৰ ৯ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখে ৬১ বছৰ বয়সত শেষ নিশ্বাস ত্যাগ কৰে।

শ্ৰীমাৰদুৰ গোপালন ৰামচন্দ্ৰনে ১৯১৭ চনৰ ১৭ জানুৱাৰীত শ্ৰীলংকাৰ কেম্পী অঞ্চলত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। অতি কম বয়সতে তেখেত পিতৃহাৰা হয় আৰু পিতৃকৰ মৃত্যুৰ পিচত মাক সত্ৰবামা আৰু ককায়েক এম জি চক্ৰপানীৰ লগত ভাৰতলৈ ঘূৰি আহে আৰু তামিলনাডুৰ কুৰ্মাকুনমত বসবাস কৰিবলৈ লয়। দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ ভাঙনাত পৰি তেখেতে বিশেষ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আৰু তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া অৱস্থাতে ৭ বছৰ বয়সতে তেখেতে স্কুলীয়া শিক্ষা সামৰি মাদুৰাই অৰিজনেল বয়জ ড্ৰামা কোম্পানীত যোগ দিয়ে আৰু দুই বছৰ কাল এই কোম্পানীটোৰ লগত থাকি ব্ৰহ্মদেশকে ধৰি বিভিন্ন দূৰ-দূৰণি ঠাই ভ্ৰমণ কৰে। ১৯৩৫ চনত তেখেতে তামিল চলচ্চিত্ৰত যোগ দিয়ে আৰু দুই বছৰ বিভিন্ন চলচ্চিত্ৰত সৰু সৰু ভূমি লয়। ২৫ বছৰো অধিক কাল প্ৰায় ১৩৬ খন চলচ্চিত্ৰত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। ১৯৫২ চনত তেখেতে ডি এম কে দলত যোগ দিয়ে। ১৯৬৩ চনত তেখেত বিধান পৰিষদলৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হয় কিন্তু সক্ৰিয় ৰাজনীতিত আগ্ৰহী নোহোৱাত দুবছৰৰ পাচতে সদস্য পদ ত্যাগ কৰে। ১৯৬৭ চনত চেষ্ট টমাছ মাউন্ট সমষ্টিৰ পৰা বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হয়। ১৯৭১ চনৰ মধ্যকালীন নিৰ্বাচনত পুনৰ তেখেত জয়ী হয়। মধ্যমন্ত্ৰী কৰণানিধিৰ লগত মতভেদৰ কাৰণে তেখেতে ১৯৭২ চনত ডি এম কে দল ত্যাগ কৰে আৰু ইন্ডিয়া আৰ্মা ডি এম কে দল নামৰ নতুন ৰাজনৈতিক দল এটা গঠন কৰে। ১৯৭৭ চনৰ বিধান সভাৰ নিৰ্বাচনত তেখেত নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ মধ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ পদত অধিষ্ঠিত হয়। তেতিয়াৰ পৰা একেলগেৰায়ে তিনিটা নিৰ্বাচনত জয়ী হৈ তেখেত মৃত্যুৰ সময়লৈকে তামিলনাডুৰ মধ্যমন্ত্ৰী পদত থাকে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে মৰনোত্তৰ ভাবে তেখেতক দেশৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ সন্মান 'ভাৰত ৰত্ন' উপাধি প্ৰদান কৰে।

এই গবাকী বিখ্যাত চলচিত্ৰ শিল্পী আৰু বাজনাৰীতৰিদৰ ১৯৮৭ চনৰ ২৪ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে ৭০ বছৰ বয়সত মৃত্যু হয়।

বিদগ্ধ পণ্ডিত আচাৰ্য মনোবঞ্জন শাস্ত্ৰীয়ে ১৯১১ চনত দুৰ্গ জিলাৰ ছিপাহাবৰী ওচৰৰ ভৈৰৱদা গাৱত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। আচাৰ্য শাস্ত্ৰীয়ে কোনো ধৰণৰ ইংৰাজী স্কুল অথবা কলেজত আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ নকৰাকৈ কেৱল 'টোল' আৰু পাঠশালা পদ্ধতিত পাঢ়িয়েই ভাৰতীয় দৰ্শন আৰু সাহিত্যত প্ৰগাঢ় জ্ঞানৰ অধিকাৰী হৈ বিভিন্ন উপাধিসমূহ যেনে :- স্মৃতিশাস্ত্ৰী, স্মৃতিতীৰ্থ, স্মৃতিবন্ধ, ধৰ্মশাস্ত্ৰচাৰ্য, বেদান্ত শাস্ত্ৰী আৰু বেদান্ত তীৰ্থ লাভ কৰে। ইয়াৰোপৰি উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ অযোধ্যাৰ পণ্ডিত সভাই তেওঁক 'সন্মানসূচক ডিগ্ৰী "বিদ্যাভূষণ" প্ৰদান কৰে। তেখেতে কাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ পৰা 'চাৰ্টিফিকেট অফ অনাৰ' আৰু পেন্সন পায়। তেখেতে বাংলাদেশৰ শ্ৰীহট্ট জিলাৰ চৰকাৰী সংস্কৃত কলেজত অধ্যাপনাৰে চাকৰি জীৱন আৰম্ভ কৰে আৰু তেখেত নলবাৰী সংস্কৃত কলেজৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাপক অধ্যক্ষ আছিল। তাৰ পাচত অসম চৰকাৰী সংস্কৃত কলেজত সাহিত্যৰ অধ্যাপক হিচাবে কিছু বছৰ কাম কৰি অৱসৰ লয়। গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ সংস্কৃত বিভাগত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ মঞ্জুৰী আয়োগৰ আচনিক্ৰমে ৩ মাহ কাল 'ৰ্ভিজিটিং' প্ৰফেচৰৰ দায়িত্বও বহন কৰিছিল। শাস্ত্ৰীয়ে সংস্কৃত ভাষাত কেইবাখনো প্ৰসিদ্ধ গ্ৰন্থ লিখিছিল। বিহগী কৰি বৰদনাথ চৌধুৰীৰ 'কৈতেকী'ৰ পদ্যানন্দবাদ, 'কৈতেকী কাব্যম' আৰু 'বাজাগান্নাৰ' খনত ভাৰতৰ ত্ৰিঙ্গ পতাকা আৰু অশোক চক্ৰৰ প্ৰতীকী আদৰ্শৰ কথা সংস্কৃতত ব্যাখ্যা কৰে। 'প্ৰকাশকামৰূপম' কাব্যত কামৰূপৰ ইতিহাস আৰু প্ৰকৃতিৰ বৰ্ণনা দিছে। 'উত্তম ভৈক্ষম' তেওঁৰ দ্বাৰা ৰচিত এখন সংস্কৃত নাটক। অসমীয়া ভাষাত ৰচিত গ্ৰন্থ সমূহ হল— অসমৰ বৈষ্ণৱ দৰ্শনৰ বুপবেথা, বুদ্ধচৰিত, পতাকা প্ৰকাশ, সাহিত্য দৰ্শন আদি। সৰ্বভাৰতীয় প্ৰতিষ্ঠান জগন্নাথী হৰমোহন স্মাৰক নিধিয়ে তেখেতৰ 'কুমাৰিল ভট্টবাদ আৰু আচাৰ্য ধৰ্মকীৰ্তি' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ বাবে তেওঁলৈ এটা পদব্ৰকাৰ ঘোষণা কৰিছে। অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদে তেখেতৰ বৈদিক দৰ্শনৰ বুপবেথা' নামক গ্ৰন্থখন ছপা কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছে। এইগবাকী বিদগ্ধ সংস্কৃত পণ্ডিতে যোৱা ১৯৮৮ চনৰ ৪ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখে ৭৭ বছৰ বয়সত ইহলীলা সম্বৰণ কৰে।

বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষাবিদ, অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব সভাপতি শ্ৰীশ্ৰেয়লোক্য নাথ গোস্বামীদেৱে ১৯০৬ চনৰ ৩ মাৰ্চত নলবাৰী সত্ৰত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। শ্ৰীগোস্বামীদেৱে নলবাৰী গৰ্ভন হাইস্কুলৰ পৰা ১৯২৬ চনত প্ৰবেশিকা পাছ কৰে আৰু ১৯৩২ চনত এম, এ পাছ কৰি ১৯৩৫ চনত বি, এল ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰে।

অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ পলাশবাৰী আৰু গোৱালপাৰা অধিবেশনৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীগোস্বামীয়ে ১৯৬৭ চনত তেওঁৰ 'আধুনিক গল্প সাহিত্য' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থৰ বাবে সাহিত্য একাডেমী আৰু ১৯৮৫ চনত নন্দন তত্ত্ব, প্ৰাচ্য আৰু পাশ্চাত্য গ্ৰন্থৰ বাবে অসম প্ৰকাশন পৰিষদৰ বটা লাভ কৰে। তেওঁ বচনা কৰা গ্ৰন্থ সমূহৰ ভিতৰত উল্লেখযোগ্য হল— চৰ্চা গল্পৰ কিতাপ অৱদা, মৰীচিকা, শিল্পীৰ জন্ম আৰু জীৱনৰ জীয়া জুই, ব্যংগ উপন্যাস জীয়া মানৱ আৰু সাহিত্য সম্পৰ্কীয় আলোচনাৰ কিতাপ সাহিত্য আলোচনা, আধুনিক গল্প সাহিত্য, নন্দন তত্ত্ব, প্ৰাচ্য আৰু পাশ্চাত্য, সাহিত্য কলা আৰু ভাৰ বিচাৰ, সম্ভৱ মন্থন, সাহিত্য সমীক্ষা, চিন্তাতত্ত্ব, ইংৰাজী সমালোচনাক ধাৰা আৰু অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত তাৰ প্ৰভাৱ আৰু প্ৰৱন্ধ মঞ্জুৰী।

১৯৪৫ চনত আৰম্ভ কৰা দিনৰ পৰা নলবাৰী কলেজৰ অধ্যক্ষৰূপে সেৱা আগবঢ়াই ১৯৬৮ চনতে তেওঁ অৱসৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। অৱসৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ পাচত তেওঁ কিছুদিনৰ বাবে নলবাৰী কমাৰ্চ কলেজৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাতা অধ্যক্ষৰূপেও কাম কৰে। নলবাৰী কলেজত যোগদান কৰাৰ পূৰ্বে তেওঁ শ্ৰীহট্টৰ মূৰাৰী চাঁদ কলেজ আৰু এবছৰ কাল তেওঁ ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ত ৰ্ভিজিটিং অধ্যাপক ৰূপেও কাম কৰে।

এইজন বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষাবিদে ১৯৮৮ চনৰ ২২ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী তাৰিখে ৮২ বছৰ বয়সত মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰে।

এই খ্যাতিনামা ব্যক্তি সকলৰ বৈদেহী আত্মাৰ চিক্‌শান্তিৰ কাৰণে আৰু সেইসকল আত্মাৰ প্ৰতি সন্মান প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ ২ মিনিট সময় নিজৰ আসনত থিয় হ'বলৈ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক অনুরোধ কৰিলো।

কুমাৰ দীপক দাস :— মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ লগতে মই দিল্লী, সাহিত্যিক হেমাঙ্গ বিশ্বাসৰ নামটো সোমাই দিবলৈ অনুরোধ কৰিলো।

(সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে ঠিয় হৈ ২ মিনিট সময় মৌনতা অৱলম্বন কৰে)।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ :— এতিয়া সদন কালিলৈ পুৱা ৯ বজালৈ স্থগিত ৰখা হ'ল।

ADJOURNMENT

The House then rose and stood adjourned till 9 A.M. on 17th March 1988.

Dispur :
The 16th March, 1988.

Dr. P. N. HAZARIKA,
Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly.