CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION:

India is a sovereign, socialistic, secular democratic country. The democracy largely depends upon the proper functioning of Parliament and State Legislatures of the country. India since its independence it has been functioning properly through Parliament and State Legislatures. Parliament Library and State Legislature libraries are the hearts of the Parliament and State Legislature. Proper organisation, functioning and services of Parliament Library & State Legislature Libraries help the Members, Executives, Administrators a lot to carry out their business in their respective Houses.

Assam Legislative Assembly Library since its inception in the year 1926 has also been functioning properly and helping its Members, Executives and Administrators a lot in their day to day functioning of their offices.

The History of Assam Legislative Assembly indicates that Assam Legislative Assembly was functioning as Legislative Council from 1905-1912 under the Lieutenant Governor and member of the council were 4 in numbers. In 1912, Assam was reconstituted and placed under a Chief Commissioner. The strength of the council was 25 and it was continuing till 1921. The Assam Legislative Council constituted on January 3, 1921 and strength of the members were 53. Under the Government of India Act 1935, a bicameral Legislature was brought into existence. After independence of India, Assam Legislative Assembly becomes unicameral.
It has also been observed that parliament library and other state legislature libraries of India were established before independence to assist the members and others for performing their duty in parliament as well as state Legislature.

Assam Legislative Assembly Library was also established in the year 1926 as per demand of the members of council. Assembly Library belongs to special category Library because of its special category of reader, collection and services. It differs with other systems of Libraries i.e. Academic, Public, National etc. in almost all matter relating to collection of documents, service and readers.

Literature survey is very important before undertaking any project, so that there will be no duplicacy of research and to get an idea about the topic of research chosen for the purpose.

Collection of information and data from the readers is one of the important aspects of research. Accordingly questionnaire for MLA’s and Ex-MLA’s, Research scholars and Executives were made separately. All books, journals and other type of documents which were available in related research topic are searched and examined.

I often visited Parliament Library (LARRDIS) and BPST, Lok Sabha Secretariat and some other state legislature libraries of India to get first hand information and to know the functioning of the these premier Legislatures, so that some modern techniques can be applied to Assam Legislative Assembly Library for better performance.

The work is organised very systematically in 5 chapters which are – introduction-organizational set up and different type of services of Assam Legislative Assembly Library – Modern trend in libraries and Assam Legislative Assembly Library – Assembly Library’s crucial role and conclusion.
1.2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

The foundation of Parliamentary institution in Assam were laid during the British Rule. Assam is one of the last territories to come under the British Company in 1826. Prior to that Assam was ruled by the Ahom Kings for almost six hundred years.

Establishment of the British Rule in Assam

(i) Administration during the period 1826-1874

Assam became a division of Bengal for administrative purposes. The first a few years of British Administration in Assam were spent in adjusting or modifying the old institution of the country to suit the new environment. The new revenue system, the criminal administration, panchayat system etc. were introduced in the province.

(ii) Administration during the Chief Commissioner’s Rule 1874-1905

The inconvenience of governing Assam as a part of Bengal had been felt. The local condition of Assam were quite different from those which prevailed in Bengal. Therefore the Government of India, by a proclamation dated 6th February, 1874, separate Assam from Bengal was done and placed it under a Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner had ordinarily had the power of a local government.
(iii) **Eastern Bengal and Assam Council 1905-1912**

In 1905, a large portion of Bengal was added to the province of Assam and a new province Sylhet as Eastern Bengal and Assam was created and placed under a Lieutenant Governor and aided by a Legislative Council which was newly constituted. The name of the Legislative Council was 'Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam, in 1909 the council had a strength of 40 members and out of 40 seats, Assam was allotted only 5 seats. The session of the Council were held at Dacca which is now included in Bangladesh.

(iv) **The first Legislative Council, 1912-1921**

There was a widespread public agitation against the creation of this new province and after good deal of pressure Assam was granted a Legislative Council in 1913 under the Government of India Act, 1909. The total members of the council were 34 of which 13 were nominated by the Chief Commissioner and 21 were elected by the people. The Legislative Council of Assam first met on 6\(^{th}\) January 1913 at 11.00 AM at Shillong, the then capital of Assam and which was presided by Sir Archedale Earle, the then Chief Commissioner of Assam. The Chief Commissioner acted both as Legislator and Administrator.

(v) **The Assam Legislative Council 1921-1936**

Assam was constituted into a Governor’s province on January 3, 1921, the strength of the Council was raised to
53. Of the 53 members, 39 were elected, 2 Executive Councilors, 5 nominated officials and 7 nominated non officials. Of the 39 elective seats, 20 were for General, 12 were reserved for Muslims, 1 for Labour, 1 for Backward, 5 for Planting and Commerce.

According to the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1909, the first president of the Legislative Council was appointed by the Governor and subsequent presidents were elected by the council with the approval of the Governor. John Campbell Arbuthnot, a retired ICS officer was appointed as the President of the Legislative Council on 3rd January 1921.

The first ever elected Legislative Assembly Constituted under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 sat in a session for the first time on 7th April, 1937, at 11 AM on a sunny morning at the hilltop of Shillong, the beautiful capital of then Assam. The strength of the members was 108.

**Abolition of Assam Legislative Council**

The Legislative Council of Assam was abolished by the Governor General Mountbatten by the India (Provincial Legislature) order, 1947 vide Para 6(4) with effect from 14th August 1947, on the wake of attainment of Independence on 15th August, 1947.
First General Election was held in 1952, a broad based Assembly was ushered in with 126 members on the basis of the adult franchise. After independence, ALA had under its wings the entire geographical entity except Sylhet. But after a decade, the painful process of tuncation of composite Assam began and rather in quick succession, the state of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunchal Pradesh were curved out, from the mother state of Assam.

The strength of Assam Legislative Assembly reduced to 114 which was however restored to 126 in 1978 after 1971 census. The capital of Assam was shifted from Shillong to Guwahati in February 1973.

Now, that our most sacred institution, the Assam Legislative Assembly attained 75 years of age and matured through a historic process. During the period spanning over more than seven decades, many a illustrious sons of outstanding calibre occupied the high seat of Presiding Officer and performed the onerous role of a custodian of the people’s deity. Beginning right from Babu Basanta Kumar Das, the first Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly to Shri Pranab Kumar Gogoi, the present incumbent of the highest office bearing the cadged and steering the ship of this celebrated House and sow to the flowering of democratic norms, ethics and cultures.

Likewise in between the period men and women of high integrity and status adorned the chair of Deputy Speaker who became catalytic in raising the standard and qualitative level of democratic value.
The track record and the story of this August House is so vast, varied and rich. The first Ministry headed by Hon’ble Maulavi Saiyed Sir, Saddulla of Muslime League took over the Premiership on 1st April, 1937. Quite significantly Babu Basanta Kumar Das of Congress (opposite) was elected as the first Speaker of the House through a keen contest with Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali. This amply showed the democratic spirit and outlook.

Though there are a lot of glory and make of notable event in the history of Assam Legislative Assembly, here we will cite a few of them. An adjournment motion was moved in the House by Srijut Krishna Nath Sarma regarding inadequacy of relief granted by the Government to sufferer of cyclone hit areas on 7th April, 1937. The leader of the House Sir Saadulla vehemently objected to the motion but the Hon’ble Speaker Basanta Kumar Das, on hearing the argument for and against the motion, gave a very judicious ruling and allowed the adjournment motion. This historic ruling left an indelible mark on the impartiality and independence of the chair in the annals of parliamentary democratic system for all times to come.

Another land mark in the history of Assam Legislative Assembly is the CASTING VOTE exercised by the Hon’ble Speaker on 17th of March, 1945 involving his discretionary power in favour of the Govt. of the day headed by Hon’ble Sir Sadulla in the matter of moving a cut motions by
Hon’ble member Sirjut Lakeswar Baruah on a grant for motor transport organization. Hon’ble Speaker put the motion on vote and it turned out that equal number of members voted for and against the motion. But the government was saved by Hon’ble Speaker by casting his vote in favour of “NOES” though he belong to opposite party i.e. Congress.

During these period, many important matters of public importance and various problem faced by the people are discussed in the House. Many important Bills have also been passed by the House for the wellbeing of the people of the State.

**Ministry of Assam From 1937 to 2011**

1. **Sir Muhammad Saadulla Ministry.**

   Sir Muhammad Saadulla ministry was constituted on 1\textsuperscript{st} April, 1937 for the first time in undivided Assam and **Members of his ministry were as follows.**

   Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Maulavi Munawwar Ali, Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, Maulavi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Choudhury, Dr. Mahendra Nath Saikia, Maulavi Abdul Matin Choudhury, Maulavi Saidur Rahman, Miss Mavis Dunn, Srijut Rupnath Brahma.

   Sir Muhammad Saadulla in November, 17\textsuperscript{th} 1939 constituted his ministry for the second time. **This time his Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**-

Sir Muhammad Saadulla again constituted his 3rd ministry on August, 25th 1942. **This time his Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

Mr. Baidyanath Mookherjee, Maulavi Munawwar Ali, Srijut Rohini Kumar Choudhuri, Maulavi Muhammad Hussien Choudhury, Sri Surendra Nath Buragohain, Babu Akshay Kumar Das, Srijut Rupnath Brahma.

2. **Premier Gopinath Bordoloi.**

Gopinath Bordoloi constituted his ministry on September 19th, 1938.

He was the first Chief Minister “then Chief Minister was called as Prime Minister”. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, Srijut Bishnuram Medhi, Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, Mr. Baidyanath Mookerjee, J.J.M. Nicholas Roy, Srijut Ram Nath Das, Srijut Bhimbar Deuri, Maulavi Abdur Rasheed.

**Economic development during Bordoloi Ministry.**

During the tenure of Bordoloi, Gauhati University, Gauhati High Court, All India Radio, Dibrugarh Medical College, Jorhat Agricultural University, Engineering Institution and Ayurvedic College were established.
February 11th, 1946 Gopinath Bordoloi again constituted his ministry.


Bishnu Ram Medhi constituted his ministry on 9th August, 1950. **His cabinet colleagues were as follows:** Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, Mr. Baidyanath Mookerjee, Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma, Srijut Rupnath Brahama, Srijut Omeo Kumar Das, Srijut Motiram Bora, Srijut Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, J.J.M. Nichols Roy.

**Deputy Ministers of Medhi’s Ministry were as follows:**

Srijut Purnanda Chetia, Srijut Hareswar Das.

In 1952, the next ministry again was constituted by Bishnu Ram Medhi.

**This time his Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

Srijut Chatrasing Teron, Srijut Debeswar Sarma, Srijut Hareswar Das, Srijut Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Maulavi Moinul Haque Choudhury, Sri Moti Ram Bora, Srijut Rupnath Brahama, Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma.

**Deputy Ministers in Medhi’s Ministry in 1952, were as follows:**

Dr. Ghanashyam Das, Sri Girindranath Gogoi, Sri Indreswar Khound, Khelhakh Sema, Srijut Mahendra Nath Hazarika, Sri Mohi Kanta Das, Sri Purnanda Chetia, Mrs. Usha Barthakur.

**Economic development during Medhi’s regim.**

During his period Umtru Hydro Electrical Project, Engineering College at Jalukbari were established.
4. **Bimala Prasad Chaliha’s Ministry.**

Bimala Prasad Chaliha formed his ministry on the 28\textsuperscript{th} December, 1957. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee, Sri Chatrasing Teron, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika, Maulavi Moinul Haque Choudhury, Shri Rup Nath Brahma, Shri Siddhi Nath Sarma.

**Minister of States of Chaliha’s Ministry were as follows :-**

Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi, Shri Radhika Ram Das.

**Deputy Ministers of Chaliha’s Minstry were as follows :**

Shri Lalit Kumar Doley, Prof.(shrimati) Komal Kumari Barua, Shri Debendra Nath Hazarika.

Shri Sai Sai Terang was the Parliamentary Secretary in Chaliha’s Ministry.

In 1967, Chaliha constituted his ministry for the second time. During **this period his Cabinet colleagues were as follows** : Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, Shri Biswadev Sarma, Shri Chatrasing Teron, Shri J.B. Hagjer, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury, Shri Mohendra Nath Hazarika, Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua.
**Minister of States in Chaliha’s Ministry were as follows:**


**Deputy Ministers in Chaliha’s Ministry were as follows:**

Shri Dandiram Dutta, Shri Sai Sai Terang.

**Economic development during Chaliha’s regim.**

Establishment of refinery at Noonmati, Umtru Hydro Electrical Project, Namrup Thermal Project, Umium Hydro Electricity Projects were established.

**5. Choudhury’s Ministry.**

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury became the Chief Minister of Assam on 11\textsuperscript{th} November, 1970. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Shri Biswadev Sarma, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami, Shri Mohendra Nath Hazarika, Shri Ramesh Ch. Barua, Shri Chatrasing Teron, Shri Jaybhadra Hagjer, Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, Ataur Rahman, Smti Padma Kumari Gohain, Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury, Shri Ranen Basumatry, Shri A. Thanglura.

**State Ministers of Choudhury’s Ministry were as follows:**

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika, Shri Syed ahmed Ali, Shri Chatra Gopal Karmakar, Shri Durgeswar Saikia, Shri Paramananda Gogoi, Shri Jagannath Singha, Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar, Shri Sarat Goswami.
Deputy Ministers of Choudhury’s Ministry were as follows:

Shri Golak Ch. Patgiri, Shri Dandiram Dutta, Shri Sai Sai Terang.

Economic development in Choudhury’s regime

During his tenure as Chief Minister Petro Chemical Project at Bongaigaon, Paper Mill at Jogigopha, Jute Mill at Silghat were established.

6. Sinha’s Ministry,

Sarat Chandra Sinha took oath as Chief Minister of Assam on 17th January, 1972. His members of ministry were as follows:

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Paramananda Gogoi, Shri Sayed Ahmed Ali, Shri Uttam Brahma, Shri Ranendra Nath Basumatary, Shri Jagannath Sinha, Shri Biswadev Sarma.

In 1972 General election, congress got the majority and accordingly Sarat Chandra Sinha elected as leader of congress legislature party. He constituted his Ministry for the second time. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows.

Cabinet Ministers:

Dr. Lutfur Rahman, Shri Chatra Sing Terang, Syed Ahmed Ali, Shri Uttam Brahma, Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar, Shri Upendra Das, Mahammad Idris, Shri Gajen Tati, Shri Paramananda Gogoi.
Ministers of State:

Shri Hiteswar Saikia, Shri Bishnu Prasad, Smti Swarna Prabha Mahanta.

Economic development during his regime.

He took a bold step for shifting the Capital of Assam from Shillong to Guwahati. He engaged unemployed local youth in the construction work of temporary Capital at Dispur. He took bold decision to Strengthened the Public Distribution System as a result 13,615 Nos. of Fair Price shop were established in Assam. Through these Shops 9(nine) essential commodities were distributed among the weaker section of the people. He also distributed land to the landless people and help a lot to get bank loan for cultivation. He also started medium irrigation system like Kaldiya, Dekadang, Bardikariya, Jojloi Gaon, Kolong river irrigation scheme etc. In his regime power project in Assam increased up to 43 percent due to establishment of Boanigaon, Kapili, Lakuwa, Longpi, Bongaigaon thermal project.

7. Borborah Ministry:

Shri Golap Borborah became the Chief Minister of Assam on 12th March, 1978. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:-

Cabinet Ministers:

A.F. Golam Osmani, Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah, Shri Jagannath Sinha, Shri Kesab Gogoi, Shri Lakheswar Gohain, Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury, Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli, Shri Soneswar Bora, Zahirul Islam, Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury.
State Ministers of Borborah’s Ministry were as follows:

Shri Gandhi Ram Timung, Shri Sona Ram Thaosen, Dr. Kosheswar Bora, Shri Lilamoy Das, Shri Ramani Barman.

Parliamentary Secretaries of Borborah’s Ministry were as follows:

Shri Silvius Condopan, Shri Ram Chandra Sarma, Shri Anil Das, Afzalur Rahman.

Economic development during his regime.

The foundation stone of Kaliabhomora bridge laid by then Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. Borborah also withdraw land revenue to give relief to the cultivators whose lands were not more than 10 bighas.

8. Hazarika Ministry:

Jogendra Nath Hazarika became the Chief Minister of Assam on 9th September, 1979. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows...

Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Premadhar Bora, Shri Kesab Chandra Gogoi, Dr. Tarini Mohan Barooah, Zahirul Islam, Shri Silvius Condopan, Shri Robin Choudhury, Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta.

State Ministers:-

Dr. Tarini Das, Shri Afzalur Rahman.

Jogendra Nath Hazarika’s Ministry lasted for 3(three) months only.

Syeda Anwara Taimur constituted her ministry on 6th December, 1980. **Her Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

**Cabinet Ministers:**

Shri Ramesh Chandra Saharia, Shri Kesab Chandra Gogoi, Shri Hiteswar Saikia, A.F. Golam Osmani, Shri Golok Rajbanshi, Shri Dhani Ram Rongpi.

**State Ministers:**

Shri Mukut Sarma, Shri Afzalur Rahman, Shri Joy Chandra Nagbanshi.

**Economic development during her tenure:**

Taimur established Small Irrigation development institution during her regime. She also established Nursing College and took various development schemes in the health sector.


Shri Kesab Chandra Gogoi constituted his ministry on 13th January, 1982. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:**

**Cabinet ministers:**

Mohammad Idris, Shri Robindra Nath Choudhury, Sri Hiteswar Saikia, Shri Ramesh Chandra Saharia, Altaf Hussain Mazumdar, Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta, Shri Jagannath Sinha, Shri Golok Rajbanshi, Zahirul Islam.
State ministers:-

A.N. Akram Hussain, Shri Padam Bahadur Chouhan.

Deputy minister:

Mohammad fakrul Islam.

Economic Development during his administration

He gave more emphasis on the implementation of National Rural Employment Scheme. And also 20 point programms launched by Indira Gandhi then Prime Minister of India was also activated.


Shri Hiteswar Saikia constituted his ministry on 27th February, 1983 in a very crucial time of Assam. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows :-

Cabinet Ministers:

Abdul Muhib Mazumdar, Shri Jagannath Sinha, G.C. Langthasa, Shri Dhani Ram Rangpi, Zahirul Islam, Shri Ramendra Narayan Basumtari, Shri Upendra Das, Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, Sayeda Anwara Taimur, Shri Golok Rajbanshi, Mohammad Idris, Shri Mukut Sarma, Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar, Shri Tilak Chandra Gogoi, Shri Ragunath Pamegam, Shri Kesab Chandra Gogoi, Shri Deepak Murmu, Shri Rameswar Dhanower.
**State Ministers:**

Shri Lambeswar Sonowal, Shri Kul Bahadur Chetri, Shri Borgaram Deuri, Shri Tankeswar Dihingia, Shri Dinanath Rajkhowa, Shri Jiba Kanta Gogoi, Shri Nagen Neog, Shri Lakhi Prasad Hazarika, Shri Padam Bahadur Chouhan, Ibrahim Ali.

**Economic development during his regime.**

He took bold steps for the upliftment of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe and various backward classes of Assam. He also gave more emphasis on unemployment problem of Assam. He created five thousands posts in the Home Department and employed five thousands unemployed youths of Assam. He laid the foundation stone of the Narnarayan Setu the 3rd bridge on the river Brahmaputra. More than 5.6 lakhs hectare ceiling lands have been distributed among 3.31 lakhs to the land less people of Assam. He also laid foundation stone of Polyester Mills at Manikpur, Nathkuchi etc.

**12. Mahanta Ministry.**

Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta constituted his ministry on 24th December, 1985. He took oath before the mass people gathered at Nehru Stadium. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows...**
Cabinet Ministers:-

Shri Bhrigu Kumar Phukan, Shri Atul Bora, Shaidul Alam Choudhury, Shri Samsing Hanse, Shri Surendra Nath Medhi, Shri Prabin Chandra Deka, Shri Biraj Kumar Sarma, Shri Thaneswar Boro, Shri Nagen Sarmah, Shri Chandra Mohan Patowary, Shri Brindaban Goswami, Shri Digen Bora, Shri Prabin Kumar Gogoi, Shri Lalit Chandra Rajkhowa, Shri Chandra Arandhara, Shri Barki Prasad Telenga, Shri Bharat Chandra Narah.

Ministers of State:

Shri Atul Chandra Koch, Shri Dipen Tanti, Shri Pradip Gogoi, Shri Padmeswar Doley, Shri Abihijit Sarmah, Shri Umesh Chandra Das, Smt. Rekha Rani Das Boro, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Choudhury, Sri Ramendra Narayan Kalita, Shri Jatin Mali, Sri Anirudha Singha Choudhury.

As foreigner issue was the main issue during that period, he constituted 12 nos. of Foreigner Detention Tribunal under I.M.D.T. Act of 1983. He took many steps for the improvement of small and medium industry, lands to cultivators, seeds to cultivators at free of costs. He took bold steps for replacement of thatcher schools into R.C.C. building. He also took initiative for implementation of Assam Accord.


Shri Hiteswar Saikia constituted his ministry for the second time on 30th June, 1991. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:
Cabinet Ministers:

Shri Kesab Gogoi, Smt. Anowara Taimur, Jahirul Islam, Shri Mukut Sarma, Shri Golok Rajbanshi, Shri Silvius Condopan, Shri Nakul Chandra Das, Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, Afzalur Rahman, Shri Devananda Knowar, Shri Bargaram Deuri, Shri Bijit Saikia, Shri Shibo Sambhu Ojha, Shri Gobinda Chandra Langthasa, Dr. Ardhendu Kumar Dey, Shri Kulbahadur Chetri, Shri Nagen Neog, Shri Dinesh Prasad Goawala, Shri Haren Bhumij, Shri Dileswar Tanti.

Ministers of State:

Shri Indra Gogoi, Shri Sarat Barkotaki, Shri Gautam Bora, Shri Boloram Nag, Shri Gomeswar Pegu, Mohammad Ismil Hussian, Mohammad Nurul Hussian, Shri Gautam Roy, Shri Gopi Das, Rasidul Haque, Md. Mohibul Haque, Anowar Hussian, Shri Jagat Patgiri, Shri Chittaranjan Patowary.

Economic development during his regime:

He distributed 24,484 acres of land among 18,200 families of the down trodden classes and also provided Rs. 2,500.00 to each family. He also arranged technical training for 34,506 youths under “Traichem” schemes. He was holding panchyat election, which were pending for last 12 years. 410 km new road construction had been completed in his time, foundation stone of Numaligarh refinery has been laid by then Prime Minister P.V. Narashima Rao. He also took one scheme for distribution of 50(fifty) thousands to unemployment youths for their livelihood.
14. **Barman Ministry.**

After the sad demise of Hiteswar Saikia Dr. Bhumidhar Barman constituted his ministry on 22\textsuperscript{nd} April, 1996. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows.**

**Cabinet Ministers:**

Smti. Anowra Taimur, Shri Mukut Sarma, Shri G.C. Langthasa, Shri Jahirul Islam, Shri Bijit Saikia, Shri Dileswar Tanti, Dr. Ardhendu Kumar Dey, Shri Silvius Condopan, Shri Nagen Neog, Shri Devananda Knowar, Shri Dinesh Prasad Goawala.

**Ministers of State:**

Shri Sarat Borkataki, Shri Nurul Hussian, Shri Gomeswar Pegu.

He became the Chief Minister for a very short period, ie. from 22\textsuperscript{nd} April, 1996 to 15\textsuperscript{th} May, 1996.

14. **Mahanta Ministry.**

Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta constituted his ministry on 15\textsuperscript{th} May, 1996 for the second time. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows...**

**Cabinet Ministers:**

Shri Atul Bora, Shri Nagen Sarma, Shri Pradip Hazarika, Shri Sahidul Alam Choudhury, Shri Digen Chandra Bora, Shri Thaneswar Boro, Shri Promod Gogoi, Shri Jatin Mali, Abdul Muhib Mazumdar, Shri Phani Bhushan Choudhury, Dr. Kamala Kanta Kalita, Shri Biraj Sarma, Smt. Rekha Rani Das Boro, Shri Chandra Mohan Patowary, Shri Gunin Hazarika, Shri Surendra Nath Medhi, Shri Zoi Nath Sarma.
Ministers of State:

Shri Utpal Dutta, Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita, Haji Abdur Rouf, Abdul Jabbar, Shri Akan Rabha, Shri Hiranya Kumar Knowar, Shri Bubul Das, Shri Rajenddra Mushahary, Shri Joseph Toppo, Shri Bhaben Barua.

Economic development during his tenure:

He took bold steps for improvement of Law & Order situation of Assam. During his time the establishment of the 4th bridge at Bogibeel on mighty river Brahmaputra, extension of Broad gauge line from Silchar to Dibrugrah, conversion of Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoli airport in to international airport, more power to North Eastern Council (NEC), establishment of LPG bottling plant etc. were taken up.

15. Gogoi Ministry.

Shri Tarun Gogoi constituted his ministry on 17th May, 2001. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows..

Cabinet Ministers:

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, Shri Sarat Barkataki, Dr. Ardhendhu Kumar Dey, Shri Rameswar Dhanwar, Shri Dinesh Prasad Goala, Ismail Hussian, Shri Debananda Knowar, Shri Gobinda Chandra Langthasa, Shri Bharat Chandra Naraha, Shri Hemprakash Narayan, Shri Gautam Roy, Dr. Hemo Prova Saikia.

Minister of States:

Shri Anjan Dutta, Shri Praduyut Bordoloi, Smti. Rupam Kurmi, Najibul Omor.
On 7th June, 2002 Gogoi expanded his ministry by including some new ministers and promoted some state ministers to the Cabinet rank, who were as follows..

**Cabinet Ministers:**

Shri Mithius Tudu, Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Shri Rupam Kurmi, Shri Anjan Dutta, Shri Nurjamal Sarkar, Dr. Nazrul Islam, Shri Pankaj Bora.

**Ministers of State (Independent Charge):**

Shri Ripun Bora, Shri Misbahul Islam Laskar, Shri Robin Bordoloi, Wazed Ali Choudhury, Shri Pradyut Bordoloi.

**Ministers of State:**


**Economic development during his regime.**

Self employment schemes to counter terrorism, establishment of Police Commission for smooth functioning of administration of State, Chief Vigilance Commission to prevent corruption, right to information bill etc. have been constituted.

**16. Gogoi Ministry.**

Shri Tarun Gogoi constituted his ministry for the second time on 21st May, 2006. His Cabinet colleagues were as follows:-

**Cabinet Ministers:**

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman, Shri Prithibi Majhi, Shri Bharat Chandra Narah, Smt. Pramila Rani Brahma,
Shri Gautam Roy, Sri Dinesh Prasad Goala, Shri Chandan Brahma, Shri Khor Sing Engti, Nurjamal Sarkar, Dr. Nazrul Islam, Shri Gautam Bora, Shri Ripun Bora, Shri Pradyut Bordoloi, Shri Pranab Kumar Gogoi, Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma, Rockybul Husssian, Smt. Ajanta Neog, Shri Rihon Daimari.

**Economic development during his regime.**

Law & Order situation have abruptly improved, financial condition of the State improved. He gave importance for implementation of the schemes of the Central Government by different departments of the State. He also gave importance for industrialization of the State. He also took initiative to solve the insurgency problems of Assam through negotiation.

17. **Gogoi Ministry.**

Shri Tarun Gogoi constituted his ministry for the 3rd time on 30th May, 2011 with full majority breaking record in the history of Assam. **His Cabinet colleagues were as follows**

**Cabinet Ministers:**

Shri Prithibi Majhi, Shri Tanka Bahadur Rai, Shri Gautam Roy, Smti. Anjanta Neog, Shri Akon Bora, Dr. Ardhendu Kumar Dey, Shri Chandan Brahma, Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma, Shri Khor Sing Engti, Dr. Nazrul Islam, Shri Nilamani Sen Deka, Shri Praduyut Bordoloi, Smt. Pranati Phukan.
Ministers of State (Independent Charge):

Shri Ajit Sing, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Rajib Lochan Pegu, Shri Shiddeque Ahmed.

Economic development during his regime:

As the State is having shortage of electricity he gave more emphasis in the production of electricity both in Hydal and Thermal sector. To make state self sufficient he gave more emphasis on agriculture and fishery. He also gave more emphasis on water resource, irrigation and flood control which is serious problems of the State of Assam.

In short, the Assam Legislative Assembly is very much a live organ and it has still many miles to go and stand up to its stature and reputation to fulfill the mission on which it embarked the seventy five years ago, to attend public good with good speed in the years to come.
1.3. A BRIEF HISTORY OF STATE LEGISLATURE LIBRARIES OF THE COUNTRY:

The history of State Legislative Assembly Libraries and Councils are as old as the establishment of the Parliament Library in the year 1921 in India. In India, most of the State Councils were established in the year 1926, with a view to fulfilling the provisions of the Mont Fort Reform of 1919. After the establishment of the said council in various States, its members demanded the establishment of the Legislative Libraries in their respective States to be used exclusively by the members of the said council. Accordingly Legislative Libraries were established in various States, having Legislative Council during the period from 1919 to 1952.

The initial collection of books, journals, newspapers and others reading materials were very limited. Books on economic, political science, constitution, commonwealth parliamentary debates etc. were procured for the library.

In most of the States Assembly Libraries were run by non-qualified librarian as because during that period, library science as a subject was not taught in universities of the country. Librarians’ main duty was for collection of books and others reading materials as per decisions of the authority and these were arranged in the library. Issuing books to its clientele was main duty. Reference service was done only when readers asked for the same. Rare and unpublished books were...
allowed to be consulted in the library and also allowed reader to copy their requirement from the books either by writing or typing. Modern equipments like photostat machine, reprographic machine, computer, internet etc. were not available during that period.

But MLAs or MLCs, Ministers, Administrators, Research Scholars who are readers of the respective libraries are very serious and they spend their time in Library for collection of their required information, data etc.

After independence, the scenario of the Library has abruptly changed and State Legislature Libraries were equipped gradually with modern equipments, collection of books, journals, newspapers and these are increased in the Library. Almost all State Legislature Libraries have Acquisition section, Technical section, Reference section, Issue section, Press Clipping section, Journal section, Debate section etc. Qualified Librarians with efficient staff are employed in the Library to serve its clientele with utmost sincerity. Services were extended to various research scholars and others besides to Ministers, MLAs, MPs, Administrators etc. of their respective State. Research scholars, Research guides and others have to take permission from the Hon’ble Speaker of their respective State for the use of Library.
1.3 Table Insert here
1.4. A BRIEF HISTORY OF ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LIBRARY:

Assam Legislative Assembly Library has a glorious history which was established in the year 1926 in Shillong, the then Capital of Assam for exclusive use of honorable Members, Ministers and Administrators. The Collection of Books, Journals, Newspapers etc. were limited to subjects like Political Science, Education, History, Social Science, Law, Assamese Literature etc.

During that period, there were no staff separately for the Assembly Library. However, Holin Rain, Lower Division Assistant and Shri Anil Ghosh, Accountant who were permanent employee of Assembly Secretariat were allowed to look after the Assembly Library. They were paid twenty rupees as special allowance for the additional works.

Issuing books and other documents done in three separate register, one for MLAs, one for officers and employees and another for miscellaneous reader. Books, Journals and other valuable documents were purchased mainly from Calcutta. Important data, information which were located by the members are typed out by the library staff and provided to member. A handful of law practitioners, research scholars, educationist and other reader sometimes came to Assembly Library and they were allowed to consult books, documents, law books, journals etc. by the authority. Books, documents, journals were not issued to them for home reading.

Both Holin Rain and Shri Anil Ghosh retired from the service in the year 1958.
In the meantime two posts one for Assistant Librarian and another Library Assistant for Assembly Library were created by the authority. Adalin Nalagian as Assistant Librarian and Shri Phoni Bora as Library Assistant were appointed in the Assembly Library in the year, 1958.

In the year 1959, a post of Librarian was created for the Assembly Library and Shri Bhadra Bora, M.A. was appointed as Librarian in the year 1959. He was immediately sent to Parliament Library, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi for special training in Library activities. After completion of training in Parliament library, New Delhi, Bora reorganized the Assembly Library – which was the first step for modernization of Assam Assembly Library which he had undertaken. He along with library staff classified the books according to Dewey Decimal Classification and catalogued the books according to Anglo American Cataloguing Rules.

In the year 1966, Gauhati University introduced the Bachelor of Library Science Degree course in the University. Shri Bhadra Bora took his bachelor degree in library science from Gauhati University in the year 1968. He belonged to the second batch student of Gauhati University in Bachelor of Library Science degree curriculum. Shri Bora again reorganized the Assembly Library in modern footing. For smooth functioning and services library was divided in the following sections – Acquisition Section, Technical Section, Issue Section, Research and Reference Section, Press Clipping Section. Besides the above Sections Gandhiana and Art Gallery were opened during that period.
Two books were allowed to be borrowed at a time for a period of 15 days as per rule of Assam Legislative Assembly Library. Generally, members come to Research and Reference Section for study and to note important points from reference books. Some time some information from reference books are typed by the typist as per request of honorable members which were very urgently required to discharge their duties in the Assembly. The scholars of Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University mainly from Political Science, Economics, History, Commerce etc. depend on Assam Legislative Assembly Library to complete their research programme for Ph.D. Degree. Research Scholars required to take permission from the authority for the use Assembly Library. Generally permission is provided in off session time for 3 months. If required, the time is extended as per the request of research scholar.

Some important publications during this period are.

1. Hand Book for Members.
2. Architect of Assam.
3. Some illustrious son of Assam.
4. Decision from Chair.
5. Direction by Speaker.

In the year 1971, Shri Khagendra Nath Baishya, M.A., B. Lib. Sc. and Shri Jyoti Sankar Bhattacharjee, B.Com, B. Lib. Sc., joined as Librarian and Assistant Librarian in the Assam Legislative Assembly. During this period, staff of Assembly Library increased due to increase of books, journals, documents and also readers. Meghalaya was created as separate state from Assam by the reorganization of Assam Act, 1972. The Capital of Assam was shifted from Shillong to Guwahati in a big tea godown, which was converted for official use but there was very limited facilities.
Due to lack of space for Assembly Library, Library was shifted to a rented house in Lachit Nagar, Guwahati in the year 1972 and it was there up to 1975. In the meantime due to bold step taken by the Library Committee and Librarian Shri K.N. Baishya, a big Assam type house was constructed exclusively for the Assembly Library. The Assembly Library was shifted to new house from the Lachit Nagar in the year 1975. Shri K.N. Baishya along with the Assistant Librarian and other staff reorganized the Assembly Library as per guide line of the Parliament Library. Some important books, journals, documents were procured due to his untiring effort during this period. As per service rule of Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Librarian can be promoted to higher post. Shri K.N. Baishya Librarian was promoted to higher post but he remained in charge of Assembly Library till his retirement.

Shri Sanatan Deka, M.Sc., M.L.I.Sc. joined as Librarian in the year 1988. During this period Assembly Library took a modern shape and total staff of Assembly Library was raised to 10 in numbers. Librarian and Assistant Librarian were sent to Parliament Library for training as the BPST, Lok Sabha invited librarian and assistant librarian of all State Legislature for training in BPST. As the Library is growing organization, many developments took place in organization and services from time to time. Accordingly Library was again re-organized as per Parliament Library. In the year 2007 Assembly Library was shifted to the first floor of Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Bhawan in the Assembly Campus. All the new techniques and modern equipments which were
employed in the parliament library is also employed in the Assembly Library in a phased manner. New Assembly Library is fully equipped with Computers, Photostat machines, Fax machine, use of vacuum cleaner, commercial firm for preservation of library books and other non books, AC Reading rooms are introduced in the Assembly Library during this period. The modern service rendered by Assembly Library to MLAs, Research scholars, Administrators and other readers were done by using modern equipments. During this period all important publications which were regularly published are till continuing. As for example ‘who’s who of Assam Legislative Assembly’ is still published in the year when new Assembly constituted.

**During this period some important publications are as follows :**

1. Members of Assam Legislative Assembly since 1937 to 2006 (Revised).
2. Power, Privileges and Immunities of Houses, their Committees and Members and Privileges issues settled by the Committee of Privileges, Assam Legislative Assembly.
3. Compendium of Ruling and Observations of Speaker in Assam Legislative Assembly.
4. The Journal of Assam Legislative Assembly (year wise since 1985).

In the month of January, 2011, Smti. P. Baishya, M.A. B.L.I Sc. and Shri Kishor Kalita, B.Sc. (Hons), ML.I.SC, M.Phil joined as Librarian and Assistant Librarian respectively in the Assam Legislative Assembly.
From the Assembly records, it is found the following Hon'ble members, some of them were Ministers were the potential user of the library and some of them were casual reader who did not want that books should be lent to them for home use. Valuable comment of these illustrious user are worth reckoning. It inspires the Librarian and his staff for their success.

Some prominent Hon'ble Members, Ministers who used Assembly Library are as follows:

1. Rev. J.J.M. Nichols Roy
2. Mr. Basant Kumar Das
3. Srijut Debeswar Sharmah
4. Srijut Ghanasyam Das
5. Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar
6. Srijut Omeo Kumar Das
7. Mr. Fakaruddin Ali Ahmed
8. Shrijut Gopinath Bordoloi
9. Shri Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee
10. Shri Nilmani Phukan
11. Shri Prafulla Chaudhury
12. Shri Ramesh Chandra Borooah
13. Sri Rupnath Brahma
14. Shri Bishnu Ram Medhi
15. Shri Dev Kanta Borooah
16. Shri Hareswar Goswami
17. Shri Hiralal Patowary
18. Shri Khagendra Nath Barbara
19. Shri Tarun Sen Deka
20. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya
21. Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah
22. Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar
23. Shri J.B. Hagjer
24. Shrimati Kamal Kumari Baruah
25. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury
26. Shri Mal Chand Pegu
27. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury
28. Shri Hareswar Goswami
29. Shri Prafulla Goswami
30. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika
31. Shri Bishnu Prasad Rava
32. Dr. Bhumidhar Barman
33. Shri Giasuddin Ahmed
34. Sri Govinda Kalita
35. Shri Hiralal Patowari
36. Shri Lakhyadhar Choudhury
37. Mrs. Pranita Talukdar
38. Shri Sailen Medhi
39. Shri Biren Ram Phukan
40. Shri Surendra Nath Medhi
41. Shri Dinabandhu Choudhury
42. Dr. Zoii Nath Sarma
43. Shri Binai Khungur Basumatari
44. Shri Hiranya Bora
45. Shri Gunin Hazarika
46. Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha
47. Shri A.F. Golam Osmani
48. Shri Golok Rajbongshi
49. Sri Prafulla Kumar Mahanata
50. Shri Girindra Kumar Baruah
51. Shri Bharat Chandra Narah
1.5 HOW DOES ASSEMBLY LIBRARY DIFFER FROM ACADEMIC, PUBLIC AND NATIONAL LIBRARY:

Before going to draw a distinction between Assembly Library with Academic, Public and National Library, a brief description of Academic, Public and National Library are considered essential.

Academic Library includes School, College and University Libraries.

**School Library:**

School Library is a part and parcel of school set-up. The school serves the object of parent organization. School library now a days play an important role in educational system to achieve its goal. The school is the first step of student to the knowledge world. So if guided properly to use school library they will definitely improve in study and other field.

**College Library:**

College is an institution of higher learning and college library is expected to support the objective of the college. The main and basic function of college library is to carry out the plans and programmes of parent organization. College library must serve the need and requirements of the teachers and students in reading, study and research. This can be achieved if adequate resources, facilities and services are made available to students, teachers of the college.
University Library:

University Library is the heart of the University without which university can not carry out its plans and objects. University generally performs the following functions:

Teaching, research, publication, conservation of knowledge and ideal, extension and service and interpretation of knowledge. As the University Library is a part of University set-up it should aim at the advancement of the functions of the university. All resources should be organized to serve teachers, students, research scholars according to their needs and requirements.

Public Library:

India is a social, democratic country and Govt. has some policies and programmes which are carried out by different departments and agencies to the people for their wellbeing. The public library is one of such type of institution which is the product of political democracy and belief that self education, recreation based on the free flow of information through books, journals, newspapers, magazines are essential features of democratic way of life. Public libraries freely opened to all, irrespective of age, profession, race, sex, colours, creed and free to accept any literature which is required by any person.

Public library is maintained by Government and is established in every district as district library and in every sub-division as “Sub-Divisional Library”. Director of Library Services is the controlling authority of public library system.

The main functions of public library to reader are – education, information, recreation, entertainment and services.
**National Library:**

Every nation has a number of National Library. India as a democratic country has also National Library at Kolkata, National Science Library, Delhi, National Medical Library, New Delhi.

National Libraries are those libraries which, irrespective of the title, are responsible for acquiring and conserving copies of all significant publications published in the country and functioning as a deposit library.

The main function of National Library are production of National bibliography, acquisition of large and representative collections of foreign literature including books about the country, act as a national bibliographical centre, central union catalogue.

National Library, Kolkata provides the following services to the readers. Lending services, Reference services, Inter-library loan, Bibliographic services, Reprographic services, Microfilming services, Current Awareness Services.

**Distinction between ALAL and other libraries:**

From the above discussion about the Academic, Public and National Library it is clear that ALAL differs with other library on many aspects.

1. Assembly Library is established as per demand of Legislators.
2. The resources of ALAL i.e. books, journals, magazines, debates, census reports etc. and non book material differ with other libraries.
3. Readers of ALAL are mainly MLAs, Ex-MLAs, Administrators, Executives. But reader of academic library is mainly students, teachers, and in case of public library is public in general without caste, creed, religion, sex. Every Citizen of India may be reader of public library and national library.

4. ALAL help directly or in anticipation its readers mainly MLAs to discharge their constitutional functions properly.

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

In conducting the study the researcher has attempted to achieve the following objectives.

(i) This study is undertaken with a view to understand how the Assembly Library acts as house of guidance and counsel in respect to the queries made by MLA’s, Ministers, Executives, Research Scholars etc.

(ii) To examine how the Assembly Library is equipped with relevant documents, books, journals etc. together with skill personnel of the Assembly Library to cater to the needs of the present generation of readers as well as for future generation of readers.

(iii) To examine how the Executives of the State are provided with reading materials, for helping various bills passed by the legislators may be utilized and used for the welfare of the state after these are being assented by the Executive Head of the State i.e. His Excellency, the Governor of Assam.

(iv) To examine how the Executives of the State can be helped during the implementation of various schemes and programmes of the State Government as well as Central Government for the welfare of the people of the State by providing required information, documents etc. from the Assembly Library.
(v) To make a comparative study of the working and functioning of various State Legislature Libraries of India and Parliament Library.

(vi) To assess how Assembly Library keeping and equipping itself with latest development in information technology which are used in Parliament Library as well as in other State Legislatures of India.

(vii) To suggest how Assembly Library must be reorganized with changing circumstance from time to time for providing service to its clientele in befitting manners.

1.7 HYPOTHESES:

The following hypotheses are formulated which are as follows:

1. It is alleged that the Assam Legislative Assembly Library is not properly used by the MLAs who cannot claim their permanency in the House since they are to face General Election after a span of 5 years. So all members may not likely to be re-elected in the next election or they may not get party ticket to contest election next time.

2. The administrators or bureaucrats who are very busy persons also seldom come to the Assembly Library for consultation of the library documents. They are also not permanent users, since most of them are transferred from one Department to others in the Secretariats and sometime they were required to go other districts of the state, so Assembly Library for them can not be regarded as very much positive in their services.
3. MLAs are the main clientele of Assembly Library whenever they want to raise questions or want to participate in the debates of the House are required to consult the documents of the Assembly Library.

As for example if they want to discuss the boundary problems of Assam with neighboring States – all documents relating to the topic such as Reorganisation Act., Old Maps of undivided Assam, Land records etc. are to be made available from Assembly Library which will not be available in the internet and other sources of information.

4. Assam Legislative Assembly Library must be equipped with latest development of organization, service, documents and modern equipments which are now on use in modern libraries like Parliament Library and some other State Legislature Libraries of India to provide genuine service to its clientele.

1.8 LITERATURE SURVEY :

Searching related research work and related literature is very important on the chosen topic of research which is undertaken. Such an exercise is likely to help to avoid duplication of previous research works and also helps in developing new ideas and interests. Hence a comprehensive survey of related literature in the field of chosen topic has been undertaken in order to have a clear idea about the functioning and services of various libraries with special reference to state legislature libraries of India. The Parliament library and other state legislature libraries of India came into being under various Acts before Independence of India. After independence numerous changes took place in the functioning of Parliament and state legislature and what are the effects of all these changes on Parliament library and state legislature libraries of India are fascinating.
Parliament of India Myths and Realities by Subhas C. Kashyap describes after the advent of British, modern parliamentary institutions in India had an organic growth. They developed through the successive and incessant nationalist demands. In the year 1857 after the Sepoy Mutiny British ruler felt the necessity of establishing closer contacts with public opinion in the country. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 marked the first small step in this direction. This was followed by the Indian Council Act, of 1882 and 1909. The Act of 1909 implemented the Morley Minto Reforms. The Government of India Act 1919 gave an established a bicameral legislature at the centre for the first time. Some modification on functioning and introduction of ‘autonomy’ included in the Indian Act of 1935.

In accordance with the scheme announced by the Viceory on 3 June, 1947 the country was divided into two independent dominions India and Pakistan. The Indian Independence Act of 1947, passed by British Parliament, declared the Constituent Assembly of India to be fully Sovereign body and on the midnight of 14-15 August, 1947, the Assembly assumed full powers for the governance of the country. On 26th January, 1950, a full fledged Parliamentary System of Government was established in Delhi.

The first general election under the new constitution was held during the year 1951-52 and the first elected Parliament came into being in May, 1952.

BPST – Organizational Set-up and working of Parliament Library New Delhi describes during 1921 Parliament Library was established in New Delhi with small
beginning to provide information to members of then central legislative assembly. There was sizeable growth in the collection immediately after independence as constituent Assembly, Members commenced the work of drafting constitution for our country. The year 1950, when India became a sovereign Democratic Republic with the provision in the constitution for a bicameral Parliament consisting of total 750 members, saw the beginning of systematic expansion of parliament library’s collection both quantitatively and qualitatively. During the period from 1950-55 concerted efforts were made to build up the library by increasing the purchase of books and entering into exchange arrangements with various institutions and organizations in India and aboard. Library became depository library for the publications of U.N. and allied agencies and also started receiving the command papers of UN and Government Publications from Commonwealth Countries and USA.

The expansion necessitated the reorganization of the library in the year 1956, then in 1966 and again in December, 1974. During the past 4 decades, the service has gradually developed into what is now known as the integrated parliament library and reference, research, documentation and information services (LARRDIS).

The LARRDIS services consisting of professional and non-professional staff, is divided into six functional divisions headed by a Joint Director under the overall control of a Director.
1.9. **METHODOLOGY:**

This study is based on conceptual analysis from journals, books etc. and also descriptive analysis of the current information obtained from survey, personal visit to various state legislature libraries of India, personal interview with eminent MLAs, Administrators, Senior govt. officials.

1.9.1. **Questionnaire method:**

Questionnaire method is employed and in this connection four set of questionnaire are designed, one set for sitting members and ex-MLAs, one set for research scholars, one set for administrators/ex-executives of the govt. of Assam and one set to all State Legislature Libraries of India. Questionnaires are sent to respective persons and after contact over phone a day is fixed to collect the filled up questionnaire as well as for personal interview.

1.9.2. **Historical methodology:**

Historical methodology is also important for collection of data, information relating to research topics. These are generally found in books, journals, dissertations etc. which are collected for the research topic.
1.10. VISIT TO PARLIAMENT LIBRARY AND BPST, LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI:

Parliament library was established in the year 1921 as a small library with meagre collection of books, journals etc. with a few staff. When India became a sovereign democratic republic with the provision in constitution for a bicameral parliament consisting of total 750 members saw the beginning of the systematic expansion of parliament library's collection both quantitatively and qualitatively with trained persons for providing service to members, officers, administrators. The expansion of Parliament library was so rapid which necessitated the reorganization of the library first in 1956 and second in 1966 and third in December, 1974. From that year service of Parliament Library is grown into what is known as Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS).

Administrative set up of Parliament library are as follows:

1. Acquisition Section
2. Processing Section
3. Administration & Preservation Section
4. Gazettes and Debates Sections
5. Library Ground Floor (including reading Hall)
6. Library’s First Floor
7. Computer Centre (including Hardware Unit, Software Unit & Member’s project)
8. Micro filming Unit
**Collection, Organization & Services.**

Parliament Library is the mother of State Legislature Library of India as it is one of finest, well organized, professionally managed up-to-date repositories in the country. More than one million collection of books, Government reports, publication of U.N. and its allied agencies acts, debate and gazettes etc. are available.

Subscription of journal is more than 1000 and receive about more than 300 Indian and Foreign newspapers for the use of its members.

Classification and arrangement of books, journals, reports and other reading materials are done according to the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme (DDC).

Cataloguing of books, journals, reports etc. are done according to the Anglo American Cataloguing Rule (AACR) and arranged, as subject, title, author, series wise in catalogue cabin which are kept in front of the entrance room.

Latest newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. are displayed in reading table to draw the attention of readers. Jacket of latest books and would be published book are displayed in the rack. A sign board “New Arrival” is hung in the rack.

**GANDHIANA**

Gandhiana is a separate section which is set up on 9th August, 1978 as a mark of respect to the Father of the Nation i.e. Mahatma Gandhi. Collection of Gandhian Books published in English, Hindi and other regional languages of India are collected. Books are on and by Mahanta Gandhi and it covers more than 2500 titles.
Literature on Indian Language.

Many important and popular books are written in various Indian languages which are collected by Parliament Library and arranged in a separate section which is known as “Literature on Indian Language” Section. All efforts are made to collect standard books for this section from almost all states of India.

Rare and Art Books:

A rich collection of rare and art books are available in the “Rare and Art Books” section of Parliament Library. Rare books and Art books date back to 1671 and onwards are available in this section. Calligraphed copy of the constitution of India in Hindi and English as adopted by Constituent Assembly and signed by its members are available in Parliament Library. Calligraphed copy of the constitution has great autographic value which is signed by very prominent national leader and personalities of that time like Dr. Rejendra Prasad, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patal, Shri Alladi Krishna Swami Iyer, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and also from Assam like Gopinath Bordoloi, Rohini Kumar Choudhury etc.

Books on art, painting, sculptures and architecture cover a broad canvas of Indian History depicting different period of its evolution. The period includes Moghal, Rajput, Kangra, Gurrwal and so many others. The art of Michelangelo, Leonard Da Vinci and Raphael are also
available in this section. Chinese, Japanese, Russian, German, French, American and Arabian paintings are also available in the art and rare book section of Parliament Library.

The Parliament Library which is having a rich collection with manpower are fully well equipped to serve the members of Parliament, Administrators, Research Scholars and others according to the needs to discharge parliamentary work and for their own purpose.

**B.P.S.T.**

The main function of Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) to organize initiation programme for newly elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to make them well acquainted with the collection of parliament library and its services. BPST organizes various training programmes for newly recruited officers and staff of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat and also various training course for the State Legislature of India. BPST also organizes training programme for the members and officers of various parliament of foreign countries of the world. Besides, BPST also organizes commonwealth seminar and also national and international seminar where participants from India and also from abroad come to attend such seminar at BPST, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

BPST also plays a great role in publication of Books, Journals, Research papers, Monograph, Booklet etc. of Lok Sabha. As for example BPST has published the following on May, 2000.
1. Essential of Good writing
2. Documentation Service
3. Members Reference Service
4. Computerized Information Service in Parliament
5. Press Clipping Services
6. Organizational Set-up and Working of Parliament Library
7. Preparation of Information Bulletins, Background notes, Fact Sheets etc. – A synopsis
8. Microfilming service in LARRDIS
9. Nature and scope of work of the research and information service
10. Reprography Service
11. Processing of Publications in LARRDIS
12. LARRDIS periodicals and digest
13. Parliament Library Rules

1.11. VISIT TO SOME STATE LEGISLATURE LIBRARIES OF INDIA:

Every State Assembly has a number of Assembly Committees like Parliament Committee. The Committee functions as Mini House and members of the Committee are appointed / nominated by Hon’ble Speaker and a few committees are elected by the House. As the House sits for a limited period of the year, so these committee system functions during non session time like a Mini House.
All Assembly Committees can undertake study tour to outside the State once a year. At a time the committee can visit 3 States. Whenever the study tour of a committee visit other states during study tour a meeting is arranged with sister committees to discuss the functioning of respective committee of the State. After the meeting the Committee visits the House of Assembly and Library of the visiting State.

In this way the member of Committee come to know the functioning of other States Legislature Libraries of India. In this connection it is to be mentioned that Library Committee only visit other States and met the sister Committees and exchange views regarding the functioning and services of the respective libraries of the two States.

In this way as in charge of various Assembly Committee since 1988 I had visited the following State Assembly Libraries of India.

1) Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Library
2) Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Library
3) Bihar Legislative Assembly Library
4) Chattishgarh Legislative Assembly Library
5) Goa Legislative Assembly Library
6) Gujarat Legislative Assembly Library
7) Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Library
8) Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly Library
9) Karnataka Legislative Assembly Library
10) Kerala Legislative Assembly Library
11) Maharastha Legislative Assembly Library
12) Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Library
13) Nagaland Legislative Assembly Library
14) Orissa Legislative Assembly Library
15) Punjab Legislative Assembly Library
16) Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Library
17) Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Library
18) Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Library
19) West Bengal Legislative Assembly Library
20) Delhi Legislative Assembly Library

1.12 : THE ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS :

The programme of research has been divided into five chapters including the introduction and conclusion.

Chapter- I : Introduction :

In the first chapter a very brief history of Assam Legislative Assembly – State Legislative Libraries of the country, Assam Legislative Assembly Library – Parliament Library of India (LARRDIS) and BPST have been discussed. How Assam Legislative Assembly Library as a special library differs from Public, Academic, National Library are also discussed. Here the problem, scope and field of the study, objectives of the study, the limitation, hypotheses of the study, research questions, and methodology adopted have been discussed. A review of related literature search both micro and macro, conducted for the study is summarized in this chapter.
CHAPTER - 2 : Organizational set up and different type of services of Assam Legislative Assembly Library:

In the second chapter a brief discussion on the proper organizational set up of different types of services is included. For this what role can be played by library committee and importance of budget without which not a single step can go ahead are discussed. How the Library acquired books, journals and other non book materials and what technical methods are followed for classification and cataloging are discussed. After technical works how books, journals and other reading material get proper place in the racks for quick retrieval has also been discussed. Modern techniques of quick retrieval and use of computer, fax, photostat machine are also discussed.

CHAPTER - 3 : Modern Trend in Libraries and Assam Legislative Assembly Library:

The third chapter discusses the modern technology which are now available and can be employed in the library. Use of computer, internet service, E-mail, video Conference, Social net working and how Assembly Library is also benefited by the use of modern technology in information storage and retrieval are discussed. What scientific preservation and conservation methods have been employed by Assembly Library to keep the books and other reading materials to be saved from damage and destruction from dust and other enemies of the books. This preservation and conservation of books and other reading materials are very essential to keep documents for the use of present reader and for the use of future generation.
CHAPTER-4 : Crucial role of The Assam Legislative Assembly Library:

In the fourth Chapter a brief discussion about the members who are the main users of Assembly Library are discussed from its inception in the year 1937 to 2011. Role of Assembly Library providing information/document to members of the Assembly, MPs, Administrators, retired Administrators, Research scholars, Research guides, Principals of various college are discussed. Role of Assembly Library to meet the request for information/data from Parliament Library and other State Legislature Libraries of India have also been analysed.

CHAPTER - 5 : Conclusions :

The fifth chapter is conclusion wherein it is drawn on the basis of the finding and suggestion received from the responses of MLA’s, Ex-MLA’s, Administrators, Ex-Administrators, Research scholars etc. Research is a continuous process and after going into the depth of my thesis, I feel that there are many allied and related matter which need further research. Some suggestions for further research has been included in this chapter.

The result of this project can be used by State Legislature Libraries of India for organization and services for consultation and reference for future workers in the field.