

**FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
(TWELFTH SESSION)**

**LIST OF BUSINESS**

**FOURTEENTH SITTING ON TUESDAY, THE 1<sup>st</sup> APRIL, 2008  
(Time 10 :00 PM and 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM)**

Pu Lalchamliana Speaker, at the Chair, Chief Minister, Deputy Speaker, 14 Ministers and 23 Members were present.

**QUESTIONS**

QUESTIONS entered in separate list to be asked and oral answers given.

**LAYING OF PAPERS**

1. **PU TAWNLUIA** to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Report to the Comptroller and auditor General of India for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007.
2. **PU AICHHINGA** to lay on the Table of the House a copy of “The Aizawl Development Authority Buildings Regulations, 2008”
3. **PU H.RAMMAWI** to lay on the Table of the House a copy of correction of reply of Unstarred Question No.197 asked by Pu H.LIANSILOVA on 28.3.2008.
4. **PU B.LALTHLENGLIANA** to lay on the Table of the House a copy of :  
  
Correction of reply to Unstarred Question No. 75 asked by Pu H.Rohluna on 19.3.2008  
  
Correction of reply to Unstarred Question No.172 asked by Pu H.ROHLUNA on 28.3.2008

## **PRESENTATION OF REPORT**

5. **PU H.LIANSILOVA** to present to the House First Report of Ethics Committee relating to allegations made against 14 (Fourteen) Members of the Legislative Assembly by Society for Social Action.

## **LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS** **Bills for consideration and passing.**

6. **PU AICHHINGA** to move that “The Mizoram State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Bill,2008” be taken into consideration.

*Also*

*to introduce the Bill*

*to move that the Bill be taken into consideration*

*And*

*to move that the Bill be passed.*

**Dr. R.LALTHANGLIANA** to move that “The Mizoram Board of School Education ( Second Amendment) Bill, 2008” be taken into consideration.

SPEAKER : “Finally, brothers, whatever is true, whatever is noble, whatever is right, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is admirable – if anything is excellent or praiseworthy – think about such things.”

Philippians 4:8

We will now proceed to question hour and may I call upon Mr Zodintluanga to ask Starred Question no.221

PU ZODINTLUANGA : Mr. Speaker, Starred Question No. 22 is – Will the hon’ble minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state -

Are some works under the PWD given to NBCC?  
Is the work done by NBCC found satisfactory by the Government?  
Is some work under the PMGSY handed over to NBCC?

SPEAKER : May I call upon Mr Tawnluia to answer the question in place of the concerned Minister.

PU TAWNLUIA : Mr Speaker, this is the answer to the question by Mr Zodintluanga. a) Yes. MINISTER b) All is not satisfactory. So, the Department supervised the work again when necessary. c) Yes it is done.

PU ZODINTLUANGA : We have discussed about the remarkable work done by PWD and if their work is unsatisfactory it is we, the people who know their work and who criticize them. Regarding NBCC, it is them who gave the contract, they are also the Supervising Authority and who took care of the bill. I think it is shameful to hand over the works of PWD to NBCC, we have to think over this matter again. The department have done some disgraceful things like taking 3 % from the bill for party fund etc and this is also admitted in the House. My question is, do they want to hand over the work because it is more uncomPLICATE to collect donations from them.?

PU LALTHLENGLIANA : Mr. Speaker, my next question is, under PMGSY in terms of K.M how long have they constructed the road? How long have they laid the black top and what is the present condition of their work?

Apart from these, is there any way to push the workers to increase the tempo of their work? The same goes for the construction work of Serzawl road.

PU SAIKAPTHIANGA : Mr. Speaker, my additional question is, what is the project which is to be assigned to NBCC and where are the places where this plan had to be carried out?

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Speaker, in 'N' Vanlaiphai, public spring and its path is destroyed due to the construction of roads and the nearby village in Sailulak there are two houses which are also destroyed by the same cause and they live in a tent near the road. I have reported this to the concerned department and action had not been taken so far. I request the hon`ble minister to look into this matter and will compensation be provided from the state?

Secondly, how much is the maintenance fee taken by the government from the contractor, for what purpose does the government utilize this fund? Can we have the answer to my question on paper.

PU ANDREW LALHERLIANA : Mr. Speaker, if the hon`ble minister cannot answer our question right away, can we have the answer by this afternoon or in the evening. I want to know the credit amount of all the M.R Bill under PWD.

SPEAKER : We have moved from the construction of roads to M.R Bill. So, I believe it is quite sufficient. May I now call upon the hon`ble minister Mr Tawnluia to answer the question.

PU TAWNLUIA : Mr Speaker, I will answer the question  
MINISTER as requested. Regarding the public spring, I have discussed the matter with the concerned S.D.O and PHE also surveyed the area and I hope they will also get in touch with the PWD. I hope we could have mutual understanding in this regard. We will also get intouch with Sailulak village. I cannot point out the procedure in which action is taken but we are still in the process.

Regarding the question about the construction of highway we have gone as far as 836 K.M and we have laid a black top on 194 K.M. At the moment construction of 500 K.M is still going on. We will also try our best to increase our work in Lengte and Serzawl.

The answer to Mr Saikapthianga`s question and Mr Zodintluanga`s question is about the increasing workload under PWD.The NBCC are also working on the border fencing of Bangladesh and it is convenient for them to perform the laying of black topping. So, it is concluded that the Service PSU ( Public Shelter Unit) which is also trusted by the Central Government should be hired to lessen the workload of PWD.

PU R.LALZIRLIANA : Mr. Speaker, may I ask for clarification of the statement, heavy workload of PWD? I trust that the Non -Mizo contractor are all capturing the work of PWD?

PU TAWNLUIA : The reason for the increasing growth  
MINISTER rate of the work of PWD are – Multi Model Project Road from Maynmar, National highway 144 and to add these, under the ADB funded project, we have Serchhip – Buarpui Road, Champhai – Khawbung road etc. Under SARDB double lane road had to be constructed at Aizawl, Mamit, Tuidam, Lunglei, Tlabung etc. And in National Highway 54, we also

have many projects to widen our roads, so, for the betterment and to handle work more competently we agree to hand over few of our project to others.

PU LALRINLIANA SAILO : Mr. Speaker, we are now equipped with three C.E's in PWD and their work load is also adequately distributed. Why choose others over our Mizo officers.

Tlabung road which was mentioned by the hon`ble minister is still in a very dreadful condition and it is obvious that no steps have been taken and survey alignment of Sitwe road had also been recently made. We have also heard from the officers that their workload have lessened. Is there some kind of a deep mutual understanding between the department and the contractors?

PU ZODINTLUANGA : Mr. Speaker, may I add some questions? How is our Government going to engage MDCC? Is MDCC going to call for a separate tender and let the work done by their contractor?

PU TAWNLUIA MINISTER : Mr.Speaker, since that is a technical case and since I am not the concerned minister, I cannot provide you with the answer. Under Bharat Demand Project 500 villages have to be covered and the estimate should be prepared within the month of May which amounts to Rs 550 crore. This is why the work load of PWD is very high. Regarding MDCC, the department had to take permit from RD Ministry and if it is permitted then they will have technicality between them only. (MR LALDUHAWMA : Mr Speaker, he skipped my question about maintainance) Regarding PMGSY, we will try to provide the information within this Session.

It is everyone's practice to take donations from PSU and our contractors and I believe we are all clear in this matter.

SPEAKER : May I now call upon Mr. Lalrinliana Sailo to ask Starred question No.222.

PU LALRINLIANA SAILO : Mr. Speaker, Starred Question No. 222 is- Will the hon`ble minister for Horticulture Department be pleased to state - Will Horticulture Department allocate machines for passion fruit and grapes within 2008?

PU H.RAMMAWI MINISTER : Mr. Speaker, the answer to question by the hon`ble member Mr Lalrinliana Sailo is yes. But the number may vary according to the sanction we receive from Central Government.

PU H.ROHLUNA : Mr. Speaker, my supplementary question is - Passion fruit is cultivated in a large scale under MIP but the government is unable to create market for them. So, I want to inquire if sanction could be made without relying on the Central Government?

PU S.HIATO : Thank you, Mr Speaker. Passion fruit cultivation is a success especially in Champhai and Khawzawl constituencies but we are facing problems in the marketing. So, what are the steps taken by the government in this matter ?

PU ZODINTLUANGA : Mr. Speaker, It is said that Rajiv Gandhi Stadium will be constructed if fund could be received from the Central Government. If not, will we be able to give permission?

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Speaker, the main problem for passion fruit cultivators is that a hectare of land is much too small for them to rely on for their source of annual income

and they also cannot acquire wires in time for the fruits since it is climbers. In villages like Khawzawl and Chawngtlai, the government cannot pay for all the newly yield fruits. Besides these, it even have credit upon the people. I want to ask if the government could buy whatever the cultivators have harvested and have they made a provision for the sanction? In order to overcome further problems, will the government provide weigh bridge ? I have heard from reliable sources that the government is facing problems in the marketing of the juices, if such are the conditions, it is clear that there will no doubt be a problem in paying for the fruits, so, what is the real situation in this matter ?

PU LALRINLIANA SAILO : Thank you, Mr Speaker. My question is— Without relying on the sanction from Central government, is it possible to pay for the harvest in emergency case since it is the fruit of their annual labor?

SPEAKER : The questions are piling up. May I call upon the concern minister to answer the questions?

PU H.RAMMAWI MINISTER : Mr Speaker, the answer to the hon`ble minister Mr Rohluna`s question is – We utilize funds from our own budget and we have purchased 25000 quintals and we make arrangements to suit our convenience. But we are hoping to rely on the aid by the Central government. Because there is still 13 crores which is still uncleared and steps are also taken by them to clear these amount.

Regarding the question by the hon`ble member Mr Hiato, there are some people who are trying to get the fund without actually having land to cultivate, I have given strict order to verify the matter and only the people who are eligible will receive the fund.

To Mr Zodintluanga`s question, we received fund from the central government annually.

The hon`ble member Mr Lalduhawma is quite right. To cultivate in vast hectares of land is difficult for the first time but we are slowly going for the expansion programme.



Regarding MIFCO, they are under Industries department but since we are linked, we give some suggestions regarding the weight bridge and we trust that they would listen and carry out the suggestions.

We made our payments for passion fruits last year and the farmers are also making their own market since it is more bargaining for them. Since funds are granted by Finance Department, MIFCO did purchase the harvest and if there exist a liability, it would not be 2 /1 crore. Such is our condition and we will continue this process.

Regarding the juicing machines, we have installed a septic package and the machine needs a transformer, so, I hope the machine will be serviceable in no time. In the meantime, there will be a bottling plant at Sairang and I am sure we will not face problems in this matter.

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Speaker, he does not answer my question to the point. It is a fact that the government cannot pay for the harvest. Can they make a budget provision so that they could make the expansion without worrying themselves?

PU H.RAMMAWI MINISTER : Mr. Speaker, my information was the truth. We are now following Public Private Partnership procedure.

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Speaker, they promised to buy it at the price of Rs 10 per kg and they encouraged them to cultivate it. If they are following such kind of policy, it means they are blackmailing the people.

PU H.RAMMAWI MINISTER : Mr. Speaker, we are not blackmailing them. MIFCO purchased the harvest and processed it at Chhingchhip which is taken down to a Bottling Plant at Sairang. The finished products are sold again. These works are carried out according to the agreement made by them. There are State Level Grower Association and Local Associations too. We have also made arrangements to pay off the debts and in the

meantime we co-operate well and discuss whatever problems they are facing. Mr Speaker, the government is going for the expansion programme of passion fruits to benefit the farmers using a smaller area of land. Our main problem is, the government may not always be in the right step, so are the farmers. Distributed wires are sometimes sold and we have asked AMFU for their help and we coated the wires in different colors in every district. While such measures are taken, some cases cannot be taken care of but we are slowly making a progress.

SPEAKER : I believe Mr Andrew stood up first. You may speak after him.

PU ANDREW LALHERLIANA : Thank you, Mr Speaker. The concerned minister had stated the problem clearly and this problem had not been solved. We have the same problem in my constituency. The people have quit jhum cultivation and put all their efforts in cultivating passion fruits but MIFCO pays for the harvest in credit basis and this creates problems for them since they have put all their time and efforts in it. So, my question is – Is it possible to make a provision in this regard?

PU LALRINLIANA SAILO : Mr. Speaker, from the answers given by the hon'ble minister, funds are expected from Central government and the cultivators are facing problems in this time because of the debt which is quite high. The government could still solve financial crisis amounting to 59 crores when they want to. So, can this choice be taken care of?

PU R.LALZIRLIANA : Mr. Speaker, it seems that we are not satisfied by the answers given by the hon'ble minister, I believe the Chairman of MIFCO is here with us, so, can he provide us with the answers to our questions ?

SPEAKER : I am sure he can provide us with the required answers but since we must follow the rules of the House, it is only appropriate that the concerned minister should answer the questions. So, I will call upon the minister to answer the question again.

PU H.RAMMAWI MINISTER : Thank you, Mr Speaker. It is true that we are maintaining a good relationship with the growers and from our part we are doing our best. The Central government have also promised to release the fund as soon as possible. We are also progressive in the expansion programme. The hon`ble member from Khawzawl constituency Mr Andrew Lalherliana, mentioned that we have lot of credit to the growers and we have discussion with the grower`s association in this matter and they have informed us that our credit amounts to five lakhs.

PU ANDREW LALHERLIANA : Having a debt of even a thousand rupees creates hardships for the rural people and yet, since you have this kind of debt to more than a hundred families, it results in creating problems for the whole village.

PU H.RAMMAWI MINISTER : Mr Speaker, these debts are not much, and we have discussed about it with the grower`s association and concluded that we will clear it as soon as possible.

It is fortunate that we are all very keen in promoting and developing this project. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

SPEAKER : It is apparent that the government have a debt to the growers and it is clear that we the members, want this to be taken care of and to avoid this kind of situation in future. I request the House Leader to consider this matter and I hope that such condition will not arise in the future for the benefit of the growers.

May I now call upon Mr Sailothanga, the hon`ble member to ask Starred Question No.203.

PU SAILOTHANGA SAILO : Mr. Speaker, Starred Question No. 223 is – Will the hon`ble minister for Higher and Technical Education Department be pleased to state - Is the Government planning to set up Mizoram Institute of Technologies.?

SPEAKER : May I call upon the hon`ble minister Dr Lalzama to answer the question.

Dr. LALZAMA MINISTER : Mr. Speaker, a simple ‘Yes’ is our answer.

PU SAILOTHANGA SAILO : Mr. Speaker, the Central Government is planning to set up 8 nos of IIT and 7 nos of IMM. Is there a possibility for our state to appeal in the Central government to set up the institution here in Mizoram. Mr Speaker, it is a fact that education forms the basic economic development of the state and it is important that the government should take steps to meet the needs of our society. We believe that the younger generation are facing problems because they lack quality education. Mr Speaker, my question is – What are the steps taken by the government in order to set up IIT in Mizoram? Will the Government of Mizoram provide stipend for the students of Bio-Technology who have acquired their seats under Mizoram quota? Will the government increase the stipend of the students studying different Technical streams?

SPEAKER : May I now call upon the Minister to answer the question.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : It is indeed a good news to know that the government is setting up IIT in Mizoram. But what technology will be introduced. Apart from technology, management is something which surely provides employment. So, is the government planning to set up IIM and what are the steps taken by the government in this regard?

SPEAKER : Mr Lalchhandama Ralte.

PU LALCHHANDAMA RALTE : Mr. Speaker, I have asked a question whether Medical or Engineering College will be set up in Mizoram and the answer was positive and Medical College was categorized under Health Department. I want to inquire about the steps they have taken in this regard?

Dr.LALZAMA : Mr. Speaker, at the Independence Day  
MINISTER speech delivered by the Prime Minister, he mentioned that 7 IIM's, 8 IIT's, will be set up and 1600 nos of Polytechnic and ITI's is also in the picture. Apart from these, 30 Nos of Central University, 5000 Nos of Vocational Schools, 50,000 Nos of Skill Development Centre, 21 Nos of IIT will also be set up in which IIT means Indian Institute of Technology.

Triple IT means Indian Institute of Information Technology and what we propose to set up in Mizoram is an International Institute of Information Technology. We have discussed both about IIT and IIM and we concluded that our need for IIT is higher than that of IIM. So, we turn our attention and propose to set up IIT in Mizoram. The subject will consist of Computer education like Computer Science, Computer Engineering, Information Technology and its related matters. But if such institution is set up by the Central Government, the Central will have a quota and so does every other states which means all the seats will not be occupied by Mizoram, so, we concluded that Triple IT should be set up in Mizoram and steps are taken for the success of this project.

Regarding Engineering College, Mizoram University is planning to set up School of Engineering under its wing in the campus of Pachhunga University. So, the authorities of the Central Government informed us that it is better not to set up another institution of such kind since our state is not big. Apart from

these, B.Sc (Information Technology) and Computer Science will also be opened under ICFAI.

It is hard for me to answer the question regarding the increment of scholarship and stipend provided to the students since I am not prepared for it but I assure you that this is provided regularly and I also had mentioned about Polytechnic in my Demand and it had also become an ISO Certified Institution. I want to conclude by stating that we are trying our best to alleviate any kind of obstacles we are facing.

SPEAKER : May I now call upon Mr S.Hiato to ask Starred Question No. 224

PU S.HIATO : Mr. Speaker, Starred Question No.224 – Will the hon'ble minister for Power & Electricity Department be pleased to state – a) When will the construction of Kolodyne Dam, Phase I & II start? b)What is the situation of Tuirial and Bairabi Hydel Project at present?

PU TAWNLUIA MINISTER : Mr Speaker, answer to Starred Question No.224 is - a) Regarding (II) Kolodyne we are waiting for the Economic clearance from the Central Electricity Authority and for (II) Kolodyne Phase-II, we are hoping that DPR will be finished by March, 2008 and construction will be started after taking care of the clearance and project funding. b) Tuirial Project is under NEEPCO which is under the Central Government and plans for the continuation of this work is in progress. We have all the clearance required for Bairabi Project and we are now trying to locate funds for this project.

PU S.HIATO : Thank you, Mr Speaker. We have discussed and passed a very important resolution last Friday, which was about rapid release of fund for Kolodyne Nodal Transport Project at the Central Government. This project is expected to produce 400 – 600 Mega Watts which will be adjoining Akyab. So, is there a possibility to give first priorities to the bigger projects than the small ones?

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Bawm, the opposite of Darzotlang is the proposed stand of Kolodyne – I. Phase-II is in Kawlchaw, and my question is – Phase-I which is planned to be the borderline between Matlui and Tuipui will no doubt submerge power house location, so what will be the conclusion made by the government in this regard? Secondly, Phase-I will produce 120 Mega Watt and Phase – II will produce 400 – 600 Mega Watt and I believe that it would be wise to construct both, so, what is the intention of the government in this matter?

The project report of Bairabi Hydrel Project and the Clearance had already been received 7 years back. What kind of firm does our government approach in this regard? Is it the Planning Commission or other international firms?

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Speaker, my first question is – how and where does the government look for the fund to construct Bairabi Hydrel Project at the national and international level? Secondly, is there a success in utilizing the machines which could pump water from rivers for remote rural areas? I believe Mr Speaker you were the hon`ble chief guest in the opening function of these machines at the minister`s farm.

SPEAKER : We still have about 3 more minutes and may I call upon the concerned minister.

PU TAWNLUIA MINISTER : Mr Speaker, regarding Bairabi Hydrel Project it is hard for me to answer since it is not our concerned department. It is in the portfolio of our House Leader, so, let`s try to recall what he had already reported in this matter. We are facing problems regarding the lighting system of rural areas so, I kindly request your understanding.

Regarding Kolodyne Phase– I & II, we are waiting for the clearance at the Central Electricity Authority, Kolodyne Phase- I and the construction of Phase – II will start from Kawlchaw which is estimated to produce 240 Mega Watt and investigation is taken by Central Water Commission. The Project Report will be readied within the month of May.

If we pursue the resolution passed by us last Friday, cargo ship will be able to move up to Chhimtuipui and regarding fund clearance, Phase – I had

been submitted to the CEA and we are waiting for the results. In our last discussion regarding Phase-II, it was in the programme that the walls of the Dam should be about 109 metres giving out 500 Mega Watt, which will enable the ship to move up to Chimpui even during the dry seasons of the year and it will definitely prove to be very beneficial for the people. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

SPEAKER : We have come to the end of Question Hour and we will move on to the next Business. Our two hon`ble members had asked for Special Mention moment and may I call upon the hon`ble member Mr Zodintluanga for this moment since it concerns the medical facilities of patients getting treatment at TATA Memorial Cancer Hospital, Mumbai which is also a public interest.

PU ZODINTLUANGA : Thank you, Mr. Speaker. TATA Memorial Hospital had stopped accommodation facilities they provided for cancer patients in the month of April, 2008 which creates a great problem for the patients who are in the middle of taking their treatment and who are now referred to the hospital by the Medical Board. Using Medical Rules 1944, the Government of Mizoram handed the fund for hospitalization of government servants to ICICI LOMBARD which amounts to 17.25 crores which is estimated to last one year and at the same time the patients are still facing a great deal of problems since their term was not extended by the end of September 2007. ICICI LOMBARD owed lot of credit to the patients and this makes it impossible for the patients to go for a second check up due to financial problem. There are different hospitals which ended credit facilities since some patients cannot clear their bill and Christian Medical College (CMC) Vellore and TATA Memorial Hospital are also included. They demanded that the government should have a centralised agency.

Government of Mizoram appointed two persons for Screening and Credit Management Board, under the chairmanship of Additional Director, Hospital and Medical Education Chairman under the Government of Mizoram. Notes sent by the Joint Controller, Finance and Accounts TATA Memorial Hospital regarding the credit facility on 19<sup>th</sup> Feb,2008 and the note sent by the Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare to the Joint Controller of TATA Memorial Hospital on 21st Feb,2008 had been considered by the government and steps are taken in this regard. The latest information in this regard is that credit facility is requested by the government to be allowed till the 31<sup>st</sup> of March,2008.



In the meantime, there are many patients who are facing problems regarding their serious illness and as it is an emergency I request the House to clear this matter with TATA Memorial Hospital since it concerns the life of many. Thank you.

SPEAKER : May I call upon the hon`ble member Mr. R.Lalzirliana to take his time on special mention on water tariff.

PU R.LALZIRLIANA : Thank you, Mr Speaker for giving me time to mention about water tariff. More than 200 no of consumers of PHE water supply in Bethlehem Vengthlang came to me stating that their monthly water bill had doubled up. It means that while they are paying Rs 110 /-( Rs 100 for the water bill and Rs 10/- for the Meter Rent) per month their bill amount goes upto Rs 220/- per month. Does our government suddenly raise the monthly water bill from the month of March? If possible may the concerned minister answer my question?

Secondly, I believe that the notification No. B.16012/1/200/- Dated 29.1.2008 given out by the PHE Department is an order which is not secure for the people since we, the consumer have to pay for the water meter damage caused by any means. This is an unreasonable way for the government to raise fund and I request the government to amend this order as soon as possible. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

PU TAWNLUIA MINISTER : Mr Speaker, with your permission I lay on the table of the House the report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India 2006 – 2007, in respect of Government of Mizoram.

SPEAKER : Distribute the copies and may I now call upon the hon`ble minister Mr Aichhinga ,to lay the copy of “The Aizawl Development Authority Building Regulation 2008” in the House.

PU AICHHINGA  
MINISTER : Mr Speaker, with your permission, I lay the copy of Aizawl Development Authority Building Regulation 2008 on the Table of the House.

SPEAKER : Distribute the copies and may I now call upon the hon`ble member Mr. H. Rammawi to lay the copy of correction of reply to Unstarred Question No.127 asked by Mr Liansailova on 28<sup>th</sup> March,2008 in the House.

PU H.RAMMAWI  
MINISTER : Mr Speaker, with your permission I lay the correction of the answer of the Unstarred Question by Mr H.Liansailova, No- 127 on the table of the House.

SPEAKER : Distribute the copies. May I now call upon the hon`ble minister Mr B.Lalthlengliana to lay the correction of Mr Rohluna`s Unstarred Questions No.75& 172 in the House.

PU B.LALTHLENGLIANA  
MINISTER : Mr Speaker, with your permission I lay the reply to the Unstarred Question No.75 asked by Mr H.Rohluna on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2008 and correction of reply to Unstarred Question No.172 asked by Mr H.Rohluna on 28<sup>th</sup> March,2008 on the table of the House.

SPEAKER : Distribute the two copies, now it is time for the presentation of Report and may I call upon the hon`ble minister H.Liansailova, Chairman to present the Ethic Committee relating to allegations made against 14 members of Legislative Assembly House.

PU H.LIANSILOVA : Mr. Speaker, with your permission I present the Ethics Committee 1<sup>st</sup> Report relating to allegations made against 14 members of the Legislative Assembly by Society Action in the House. Thank you.

SPEAKER : It is very pleasing that they can present the report during the session. Distribute the copies.

As we all know, the health condition of the hon`ble minister Mr Aichhinga`s is very delicate and it will be wise for us to listen to his bill in the morning session. May I now call upon the minister Mr Aichhinga to asked for permission to consider “The Mizoram State Agricultural Produce Marketing Development and Regulation Bill,2008” which had been introduced in the House.

PU AICHHINGA MINISTER : Mr Speaker, I seek the permission of the House to move “The Mizoram State Agriculture Produce Marketing Development and Regulation Bill, 2008”

SPEAKER : Can we all give the permission? If so, let us call the hon`ble minister to move the Bill.

PU AICHHINGA MINISTER : Mr Speaker, this Bill is not an amendment but a new Bill formulated by the Central to be used by all states in order to have uniformity. I have moved this Bill after necessary adjustments were made to suit the needs of the state. In 2003, the Agricultural & Cooperation Ministry at the Central thought it is necessary to change the Bill in accordance to changing times. They set up an expert committee who came up with the Model Act,2008 in 2006 and although we wanted to enforce the Bill right away, we decided to check first with the depts of Agriculture & Law, apart from our own deptt. After necessary alternations were made, I am finally able to move the Bill in the House today.

This Bill is for the betterment of Agricultural Market, to modernize it and to pull it up to a better and greater level so that private and cooperative sector could make use of the new rules and regulations where fund involvement is also greater. The Model Law aims at utilizing the scheme made by the Central Government which is also made in proportion to agricultural produce in our state.

This Law contains 14 chapters with many verses. The 1<sup>st</sup> chapter and first verse tells us about the operation area and their definition. The 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter is about market area, Sub- market and Sub- yard. The 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter is about forming a body of committee and their authority. The 4<sup>th</sup> chapter deals with categorizing of the market area, where different items should be sold etc. The 5<sup>th</sup> chapter deals with how the Market Committee should work. The 6<sup>th</sup> chapter points out how the Market Committee should be manned with a secretary and that the secretary should be the CEO of the Committee. The recruitment of staff is also included in this chapter.

The 7<sup>th</sup> chapter deals with how contract farming should be conducted along with the rules and regulations. The 8<sup>th</sup> chapter is about the laws which deals with the rules and regulations which is to be followed regarding the marketing of the vegetables. Chapter 9 is about the budget of each Market Committee. Each and every market should have a different committee and the market should be in the hands of the committee incharge. The 10<sup>th</sup> chapter deals with how the Agriculture Marketing Board / State Board should be organized and that this Board will take charge of all the Market Committee in Mizoram.

In chapter 11, different Rules which had to be carried out is written. Chapter 12 highlights the detail power of the Managing Directors or CED. Chapter -13 deals with the exercising of Rules to be laid out and the making of by-law. Chapter 14 is about the new Mizoram State Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation Act which also deals with its promotion and development. Apart from this it also emphasizes contract farming and that private and society could also have a market place. Though our Bill may not be perfect, we have tried our very best, so, I request the House to pass this Bill.

SPEAKER : The hon`ble Minister had moved “The Mizoram State Agriculture Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2008”. As practiced, we will not discuss this clause by clause but as a whole. Each member will have 10 minutes, and we have one more Bill to discuss regarding MBSE. Who shall go first? Mr Andrew Lalherliana.

PU ANDREW LALHERLIANA : Thank you, Mr Speaker. The Bill we are going to consider today is prepared according to Central Model. First, I want to state that time allocation to discuss our Bill is not adequate. Even in this session, our business transaction period is less a 10 days which does not allow us to go through our subject efficiently. So, I suggest that we have at least one month to transact our Business.

The only Market Regulation Act we are practicing is based on Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act Section – 7 to block any obstacles faced by the Mizoram Market and Market Produce and to control our Agricultural Produce. We have misused these Act in many ways and we have totally failed. Our main goal is to amend the Law in accordance to the parent act / parent rule and to attach it to the Agriculture Produce Marketing Development and Regulation Act which we are about to pass. We now have two regulations to repeal.

Our government is very fast in making Law, Oil Palm Regulation Production and Processing Act 2007 had also been passed and Organic Farming Amendment Bill was also passed yesterday. Let us hope that we will exercise our Laws but we have to have agriculture produce for marketing to regulate. I think we should focus on how to multiply our agricultural produce and how we could help the cultivators.

Before passing the Law, it is essential to focus on how we should multiply our agricultural produce and how we could make a reliable occupation for our rural area cultivators. So, to make it happen I believe that it is a must to put some funds in the budget for purchasing agriculture products from our cultivators, at the same time we should also set the rate. I trust that the government is also competent enough to go over Silchar syndicate to find a market.

Group Insurance Scheme should be maintained by the government so that our cultivators should not cultivate their crops at risk. Apart from these, the insurance scheme could aid them in untold natural calamities.

Since the price of crops fluctuate very often, price support should also be maintained. The government should make the price support if the rate of the crops are not satisfactory to aid the cultivators. This kind of policy should also be applied regarding the cultivation of Oil Palm.

As mentioned, I believe the government should first put the upliftment of the cultivators so that the Laws we are about to pass could be exercise properly.

So, the government should put the policy of ‘Putting the cart before the horse’ into practice in which the government becomes the horse where it

would pull the cart. It is the duty of the government to make policy to uplift our cultivators for their development and to make the policy work. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Right. Let us try not to degrade the Bill. Mr. Zodintluanga.

PU ZODINTLUANGA : Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The 'Mizoram State Agriculture Produce Marketing Development and Regulation Bill, 2008' introduced by the Hon'ble Minister seems to be a replacement for the Mizoram Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1996. We are talking about various projects today such as contract farming, etc. but in reality the Act of 1996 did not serve much purpose for the farmers. In fact, it appears to create more and more problems for them. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely apprehensive that the new Bill will also be nothing more than a source of burden for the farmers because there is no change from the previous Bill apart from the mention of an establishment of a Committee or Board.

Besides, while the Bill had been very detailed in most aspect, I don't believe it dwells sufficiently on how assistance would be provided and the manner in which agriculture produce are to be sold. I am sure this will create problems for the farmers in the future because we already have marketing agencies like MAMCo, MIFCO, MIFMA, etc. who set up check gates at different places and who are the very source of our problems.

The major hurdle confronted by the ginger growers is that they bow under the dictates of an incompetent law. They are required to obtain a permit and sell their produce to a particular buyer. Moreover, there are too many regulations confining them that the Bill is more of a nuisance than an advantage. Mr. Speaker, if there is no proper Bill body we would only be piling on the burden of the farmers rather than ease their hardships. Therefore, I think we should deliberate on this further before passing the Bill. Thank you.

SPEAKER : Is there anyone else who'd like to express their opinion? Well, there are two Members from the Treasury Bench and another two representing the Opposition. Please remember that the floor is still open for other Members as well. Very well, let us invite Mr. K. Vanlalauva next.

PU K. VANALAUVA : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The first prominent difference between the Marketing, Development and Regulation Bill of 1996 and 2008 is its detailed structure. This Bill appears to be the need of the hour because the concerned department and Minister have re-drafted this Bill two or three times and prepared it to best suit the requirement of the farmers.

One of the main concerns often raised in the House is if an administration or projects have an appropriate governing regulation. Therefore, it is essential that we safeguard our endeavours and undertakings first with proper rules and regulations. It would also be much safer for the concerned masses if there is a good rule they can lean back on. The second chapter is about market location and a committee would be set up to select the location. The committee would allot places for sale of different agriculture products and make all other necessary arrangements in the market.

The main objective of this Bill, apart from laying down a good set of rules is to provide a free and profitable market to farmers selling their own produce. In accordance with the arrangements of the Market Committee, they will be able to overcome much of their problems such as transportation because the Committee will have authority as far as Assam.

In the meantime, there are various points where it might be lacking as even the best of rules are prone to. The most important requisite is that it is implemented rightfully by the government and that it is benefited by the people for whom it is created.

What we must remember is that even if we feel it might be inadequate, there is no other Marketing, Development and Regulation Bill at present and the 2008 Bill is a huge improvement from the 1996 Bill. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I don't think this Bill should be denied by the House. If we feel that it is lacking in some parts, the House can amend it at any time. That is how good laws are made, in any case.

I do not see any reason why this House should not pass the Bill and I extend my full support for its passage, thank you.

PU S. HIATO : Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question first at the concerned Minister before I continue. I am unclear as to which law holds the highest authority in Mizoram because the Government of India had already ordered the 1996 Bill to be repealed. We have the Aizawl Development Authority which would supposedly manage marketing within the District.

We are also going to have a Municipality soon while the biggest concerned department right now is the Trade and Commerce. The major obstacle confronting Mizoram is finding a market for our agriculture produce and most of our mass produced items such as turmeric, red palm oil, zathropha, ginger, etc would be sold outside the state rather than within. Therefore, I am confused if the Trade and Commerce will continue to manage the transaction or will it be regulated by this new Bill? I also want to know who will handle the control of the district markets. How will they distinguish the boundary? How do they propose to sell the agriculture produces that will not be sustained by the state markets? I would like to know the answers to these questions first and then I'd like to proceed with my discussion. After a brief glance at the Bill, it seems that the officials of the Aizawl Development Authority and other departments would assume membership together. Would it not be more prudent if a proper Board authority is set up because it is very vague as to who holds the real authority? Thank you.

SPEAKER : Who will take the floor next? Very well, Mr. Liansailova, if you may?

PU H. LIANSILOVA : Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The claim of the ruling Ministry that this Bill was formulated based on a model provided by the central government was fairly acceptable. From our past experience, instead of lightening our burdens and mitigating our problems, agriculture marketing Bills seems to create more and more problems. It appears to be a fine Bill upon perusal and I am pleased that appropriate rules have been created for contract farming and the manner in which MoU's would be signed.

At the same time a quick study of the Bill reveals that there would be no significant change from the previous Bill which we have complained so much about. The Movement of Agriculture Produce Order of 1994 was designed to restrict the agriculture produce from outside the state so that our farmers will have a chance to monopolize the market. Later we made a slight adjustment to restrict our produce from being sold outside the state. The intention itself was extremely noble



and thoughtful but the actual implementation became so stringent and constraining that it ended up hurting the welfare of those it originally set out to protect and serve.

Similarly, we are about to set up a Market Committee which will be comprised of several officials. The location of the market will be allocated by the officials, the marketing will be handled and coordinated by the officials and the odd jobs of controlling the influx of produce will be held by the official. Therefore in our over-eagerness to have a thorough, organized system we could be imposing our authority on the farmers too much and restrain their freedom.

We are constantly talking about Market Intervention these days and so far neither the Government nor the Cooperatives have done anything but spoil the benefits that are due to the farmers. As a result we have to think carefully if our present laws really protect the interest of the farmers or not. What had been bugging me personally is that while we are concerned mostly with setting up a committee or board and empowering our office based on some lame ordinances and illegally favouring our relatives and friends, we might destroy the developing market structure this way and we have to make sure that we develop a law that is suitable particularly for our market.

At the same time, even though the Trade and Commerce Department is the parent authority on marketing, the Urban Bodies assume control of local markets as directed by the Statutes and Dawrpui market I suppose, will therefore come under the administration of the local urban authorities once it is set up. We also have MAMCO, MIFCO, etc. to take care of the other aspects. Such is the case at Lunglei as well. However, these establishments seem more of a burden than an advantage. We are almost unable to support these organizations and the efficiency of the government becomes highly questionable.

In the case of MIP also, the farmers are told to grow specific crops but the government shakes off its responsibility when the produce requires marketing. Although a marketing authority was set up, they were unable to achieve anything without the assistance of the Trade and Commerce as well as MAMCO. We keep telling the people about how a huge portion of the budget is set aside for agriculture produce and they believe with simplicity that the government is going to buy their produce outright but the sad reality, over and over again, is that disappointment awaits them. To really implement our promise, I think we need banks to technically and systematically disburse the funds as required by the farmers. That is all I have to say about this Bill. Thank you.

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Chairman, this Bill is supposed to replace the 1996 Bill but the people of Mizoram are hardly aware that we have a Bill in the first place. The previous Bill was neither beneficial nor disadvantageous. It simply existed without any real effect on the lives of the people. Now that a proposal to change the Bill had been introduced, I am full of apprehension that it would be nothing but an echo of the previous Bill. At a glance, the Bill will introduce the establishment of an Agriculture Marketing Board which will be the highest authority. The Chairman will be the Trade and Commerce Minister while the Managing Director will be the Director of Trade and Commerce Department. It is apparent that it will have no autonomy although claimed otherwise. I am also concerned that there will not be a full-time Managing Director because whoever holds the post will definitely be at the beck and call of the concerned Minister and the original intention of the Bill will slowly be nothing more than a fading wish.

Moreover, we already have Agriculture Marketing Corporations like the MAMCO along with several marketing regulations. If we are not going to dissolve MAMCO, whatever are we going to do with it? It is said that MAMCO had not even put up their signboard for quite some time now and if you go to the building, it is comprised of only EE's, SDO's and JE's. It is rumored that they are starting to adopt a policy of a Building construction company and their effort towards agriculture produce marketing had not been heard of for a long time. I think that if the MAMCO tries to involve themselves afresh, we will have conflict in the hierarchy of power and hence this Bill needs to be seriously reconsidered.

Mr. Chairman, if we do not dissolve the Mizoram Agriculture Produce (Restriction of Movement), 1994 order and the subsequent amendment made in 1999 completely, the new Bill will prove useless. If the previous Bill is continued to be made effective, it will hold sway over the new Bill. We no longer need the old Bill because we will soon pass a new Bill with which we will regulate and develop the market. There would soon be no requirement for restriction of movement. Looking at the regulation order of 1994, I am completely dumb-founded because it was based on section 7 of the BEFR which was designed during the British rule to protect the interest of the indigenous people. I have no idea why based on that regulation, the Bill was created to restrict the transportation and movements of agriculture produce.

After its enforcement in 1994, the 5 main items of major produces were controlled yet a Bagha businessman was allowed to purchase all the ginger produce at a price of Rs. 3.50 per kilogram without a tender under this regulation. Even if there were others who were ready to buy the ginger at higher prices the government would not give them the permit and those who tried to sell their produce of their own free will were blocked at the Vairengte check gate.

It is extremely sad that we still do not have any market competition today because of this regulation. It is used as an opportunity to make a personal deal with some businessmen for the profit of a handful of people. In 1998, the Mizoram Hmeithai Association and the Trifed tried to buy ginger and although the Trifed would bear the cost of transportation from Mizoram to Delhi, they were unable to obtain a permit and their venture was a complete failure. It is deeply infuriating to see the government oppressing the farmers instead of trying to elevate their conditions. Even the Synod was forced to pass a resolution to buy agriculture produce at their 1997 summit.

After words of hardships reached the ears of the Synod, the government amended the 1994 regulation and blindly created a regulation even worse than the original Bill. While the 1994 regulation restricted 5 items, the amended regulation controlled 138 items. It makes me wonder if there are other states having a regulation that controls the sale and movement of agriculture produce. I am afraid we are the only such state. Therefore I'd like to know why you are protecting this Bill. Why don't we just repeal it? Passing a new Bill with the obsolete one still in effect will surely put the judgment and sensibility of the government under serious question.

We made an appeal in the high court in the year 2000 with Lalchhanhima Sailo as the petitioner. We were given a permit by the high court rule and for a while we were able to sell ginger at the price of Rs. 17 per Kg. but the government cancelled our permit without giving any solid reason. The order merely started with "As desired by the Hon'ble Minister, Trade and Commerce Department." In 2003, they said that they would provide the Transport Subsidy and the support price and the government appointed 12 buyers. The Re. 1 provided for the Transport Subsidy and the support price each never reached the pockets of the growers and the amount of over Rs. 4 crores ended up in the hands of a few people. This is not how support prices are given in India.

Today, orders are still released based on this regulation and those who sought to transport their produce directly were pursued and apprehended by the police. After the gate was opened recently, the growers were able to sell their produce freely at the price of Rs. 10 per Kg. but the crores of rupees that went to the pockets of a few people could never be justified. If the growers were able to sell the crops we ordered them to grow for the past 30 years, there would have been wealthy and successful farmers in the villages. Our system of administration is at fault Mr. Chairman, and since this Bill is extremely complicated, I am deeply fearful that we would be creating more difficulties for the farmers.

Therefore, I request the Bill passed in 1994 and amended in 1999 to be repealed with the passage of this new Bill because it had proven to be nothing but a source of misery and suffering for the farmers, thank you.

PU H. LALSANGZUALA : Is there anyone else who'd like to add their comments? Well, unfortunately our time had run out and after a short break, we will begin anew from 2:00 PM.

**Time 2:00 PM**

DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will continue our discussion with Mr. Sailothanga on the floor.

PU SAILOTHANGA SAILO : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Although this seems to be a good Bill, the most important issue would be implementation and as such, I'd like to offer a few background details and add a few suggestions at the end.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Mizo's from ages past, had always insisted on living off their hard work and toil. It is extremely disgraceful therefore, to be economically dependent on others as we are these days and the reality of our economic condition is even worse than it appears.

This is mainly due to the fact that the Mizo traditionally follows a system of shifting cultivation and we are satisfied if we are able to produce food for a year. Even those who are able to cultivate cash crops are unable to sell their produce profitably. Therefore, apart from the government employees and a few wealthy businessmen the rest of the populace are confronted with extremely difficult conditions and it is next to impossible to overcome these hardships. The only avenue for the general masses is to find our own way, surviving on our wits and resourcefulness.

All the political parties of the state are fully aware of this difficulty and we usually include self sufficiency of food as propaganda during our election campaigns and all the past governments claim to have made an all-out effort to promote self sufficiency.

However, Mr. Deputy Speaker, although the government had spent crores of rupees for the development of agriculture, our condition remains unchanged mostly because we neglect our natural vegetation and failed to develop its industry. The most developed and advanced countries are able to achieve their status today because they knew the value of their natural resources and they strived to develop them as profitably as possible. In the meantime, I agree completely with the

Members who stood before me regarding the post of the Managing Director and the Agriculture Marketing Board and I am extremely unsatisfied with the proposed set up as well.

Having said that, in regard to the creation of a Market Committee, contract farming, allocation of funds for market committee and Budget, etc. the most important part would be implementation as always and I feel that this government should have proposed this Bill at the beginning of their rule instead of at the end so that all the necessary amendments would already be made for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have no reservation about passing this Bill but the government should ensure that the farmers reap the benefits of their hard work and toils. Thank you.

PU R. KHAWPUITHANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am deeply pleased that like yesterday, a good bill had been introduced today for discussion. We have satisfactory market facilities and locations at Aizawl as well as other Districts and they serve as an important lifeline for the people from a long time past.

With the passing of this Bill, these markets will be modernized and necessary changes will be made for a transition into a better administrative system. It is good for Mizoram that a generalized market model had been proposed and mobilized by the central government.

I would also like to commend the department for evolving such an encompassing Bill. I believe this is the result of good administration by the concerned Minister. The world today is governed by economic currents. Relationships of countries are based mostly on trade and commerce and hence markets serves as a vital point of contact. Therefore if we do not have a proper market system, other states as well as our neighbouring countries might not want to have any trade contact with us which literally means we have to develop our system of administration, regulation and facilities first to have a successful trade.

I am grateful that this department had arranged a retail market at the South-II area. These types of markets have been set up in and around Aizawl city but merely constructing a building are not nearly enough and we need to have infrastructural governing regulations to develop these centers. This Bill will obviously not be satisfactory at first but we will keep our options open and develop it to be able to compete with other markets

We barely know that there was a regulation before this Bill came along and now that the market system had been chalked out in detail, we will be able to develop our economy based on it. I would like to reiterate my support of this Bill and I would like to request all the Members to pass it unanimously, thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Pu Saikaphthianga.

PU SAIKAPHTHIANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very grateful that the Minister had introduced such an important and comprehensive Bill.

I have not the time to peruse the Bill in detail but market development is one of the most immediate requirements of the state today and based on what I have learned, there are a few points that I believe are unsatisfactory.

I think the inter-connection regarding the repeal of Mizoram State Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation, 1996 is quite acceptable although I have not studied it sufficiently. Our market system requires a face-lift and the government along with the people must be thoroughly prepared for such a dramatic change. First of all, as a vehicle of change for the betterment of farmers, I'd like to extend my support to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I'd like to correct the statement of Mr. Duha because the Mizoram State Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation, 1994 was the one repealed and replaced with the 1999 Bill. In my opinion, the old Regulation was a good Bill which catered to the requirement of the time. The 1994 regulation was created with a view to sell the agriculture produce, especially squash, in large quantities at profitable prices and the squash growers have no real problems till today. If the other agriculture produces such as pepper, ginger, turmeric, etc. had been regulated properly as squash was, I'm sure much of the difficulties we face today could have been avoided.

More than the government or the political parties, the root of our problem stems from outside Mizoram. Most of the time we fight among ourselves unaware that it is the direct result of the exploits of Cachar businessmen. They tried to dictate the rates and if the government had not controlled it wisely, we might not be able to sell our ginger at the rate of Rs. 10 per kg. today. The people benefited immensely from the 1994 and 1999 regulations which was evident from the amount of produce transported to the border. The government is clearly trying to protect the interest of the people and I, for one, am extremely pleased with its effort.

The Hon'ble Member mentioned the Hmeithai Association and concerning that matter, I would like to explain that the government had specific regulations and the demands of the Association at the time could not be accepted. We were highly doubtful of their proposed trade and after serious contemplation, their request was denied.

Our method of market survey as well as the way politicians assures the people should be changed and a good regulating law is needed to bring to light what is practicable and what is not. If we are sincerely concerned about the interest of the farmers, it is imperative to have a good law and we need to find a permanent solution to our dilemma. I think it would be a good idea to have a separation of power between the Trade and Commerce and the MAMCO so that both the institutions can embark on their allocated projects more efficiently.

We are controlled directly by the Cachar business organizations and they have created numerous problems for us in the past. Therefore, we need to find a way to shake off their influence and the first step would certainly be this Bill. If there are any setbacks in the Bill related to our culture as a whole, it must be addressed by the Ministers themselves with the assistance of experts. Finally, I would like to request the Members to pass this Bill unanimously, thank you.

PU ANDREW LALHERLIANA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is extremely important. I would like to make a few clarifications and it will only take a few minutes. Can you spare me a small amount of time at the end of the discussion, please?

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Unfortunately, there are still several Members who have yet to address the House and I don't think it would be fair to deny the Members a chance to speak their mind. Therefore, let us invite Mr. Lalhmingthanga to take the floor next.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The Hon'ble Minister's Bill is quite detailed and long but speaking from our past experiences I would like to advise the House to be cautious and tread carefully.

The marketing board, as stated in the 10<sup>th</sup> Chapter of this Bill, is going to have a state level authority while the existing corporation MAMCO will still retain its full power and functionality. In this context, confusions can arise as to who holds the parent authority between the two boards. Therefore, this is one of the first issues that should be clarified at the earliest.

In the past, although we had the Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation, 1996 it was rarely used and we rely mostly on the Mizoram Agriculture Produce Restriction on Movement Order, 1994. We need to ponder deeply if the farmers have benefited from these regulations and make the necessary changes to ensure that our past mistakes are not repeated at all. We have to remember that it is not difficult to create a law and the real challenge will come when it is enforced and implemented. Our good intentions could turn out to be a source of burden for the people if we are not careful. We have several incidents that could be pointed out if an example is needed.

In the meantime, the Previous Bill, i.e. Restriction of Movement, 1994 controlled only 5 items while the new Bill will include 152 items. Looking at the fundamental motive for the creation of this Bill in the Statement of Objects and Reasons section, it says, 'An independent authority to be known as the State Agriculture Marketing Board which will have autonomy over administrative appointment of employees and financial matter' which will have 'income from various sources which will not be credited into accounts of the government.'

I wonder if such a regulation does not violate the constitution because the constitution maintains that if the rates pertaining to financial matters or collection of fees are not prescribed in the Parliament or the Legislative Assembly, a Delegate Legislation ought to be created. If no appropriate delegation is made, creating our own source of finance appears to be unlawful. Thirdly, it says, 'it will pay pension to its retired employees and meet its own administrative expenses and it will be permitted to raise its own funds for various developmental purposes.' It is extremely difficult to imagine how it is going to function because it literally empowers itself over all the state's natural vegetation while no provisions are made to include representatives of the farmers.

If we look at the composition in the Chapter 10 under the Power and Function of the State Agriculture Marketing Board Constitution, the Trade and Commerce Minister will automatically assume chairmanship of the Board and he will have a dangerous level of power that could lead to oppression. To tell the truth, we are extremely oppressive in our exercise of the restriction of movement Bill. Therefore, it would be far more suitable if the Agriculture Minister could be appointed as the chairman instead of the Trade and Commerce Minister because he would directly be more attuned to the hardships of the farmers. The number of ex-officio members to be nominated also requires further examination because after 8 members are nominated as ex-officio members, the Managing Director would not be



appointed for a full term. This literally means that he would be unable to do much about the interest of the growers during his short term.

I am sure that the government intends to formulate a healthy law for the state but we cannot help feel a little anxious judging from our past experiences. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to suggest further discussion instead of simply passing it blindly. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : It appears there aren't members who would like to take up the discussion. We allow the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Lal Thanhawla to take the floor.

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have several things to say, yet I will only point out a few observations I feel are necessary. Bills and regulations are usually created in accordance with the need of the time and this Bill is also sorely needed for sometime now. It may be difficult to comprehend the perspective of the government if one had never been in the driver's seat. The MLA from Ratu constituency expressed his frustration that had been pent up for 30 years and if I am among the cause of his angst, I would like to apologize most profusely.

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not the only person who is frustrated. For 30 years, there were no sincere effort to find a market for the farmers outside Mizoram and it is deeply discouraging and frustrating for all those concerned to abide by the strict regulations of the government.

PU LAL THANHAWLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I have said it is sometimes difficult to share the perspective of the government if you have never held the reins. In any case, the statement of the then concerned Minister was completely true. Our problems and issues changed bit by bit with time and amendment are called for to deal with the changing issues. It was under such circumstance that the 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment was made. In the meantime, creating a good regulation does not necessarily mean that it would

be successful. I am certain the general ideas integrated in this Bill by the Central are very good yet we have to keep in mind that every state have specific issues and concerns that require specific solutions.

Our main concern would have to be finding a profitable and stable market for our produce and as my fellow members have observed, to perform the task required to promote the interest of the farmers, a public figure such as an MLA, etc. must be appointed instead of a government official. Therefore, as the other members have mentioned, the government must create a provision in regard to appointment of the Chairman when they make the rules.

Moreover, the pattern of executive implementation differs in relation to variation in issues and problems. Hence it would be extremely difficult to predict how it should be managed. It is essential to control or relax the price in tune with the time and we must first find a way to break free of the hold, the syndicates outside the state have over our produce.

Finally, I would like to suggest that the sub number-1 at page 90 where it said, 'the act of goods this category encompasses, natural disaster such as drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, lightning, insect, plague, and disease epidemic beyond management control' should be changed simply to natural disaster or natural calamity. In any case, we need this Bill and expect the government to carry out its implementation efficiently. Therefore, we must all extend our support and I request all the members to do so, thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, I believe most of us have expressed our opinion now. This is a full fledged Bill connected largely to agriculture. I am sure the Agriculture Minister would like to re-cap and wrap up the discussion so we will let him take the floor with the permission of the House of course.

PU H. RAMMAWI, MINISTER : Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would merely like to add a few words. First of all, this Bill is not the brainchild of the government of Mizoram. It was formulated to cope with the changing market trends and commerce. The central government devised the Bill with the assistance of an expert committee to create a buffer for the farmers of the country in 2000. It was ultimately finalized in September 2003. A model Act was then created and each state were directed to create a Bill based on the model act but with altercations and adjustments suitable for their specific requirements. It was intended to open access to the global market through

contract farming mentioned in the chapter 7. As it was carefully planned and designed by experts at the central, I am sure it would be a fine regulation all in all. However, I share the opinion of my fellow Members that the most crucial and vital part of the regulation would be implementation. To accomplish that task, the farmers themselves must be given thorough education and awareness and while there may be loopholes and minor issues, I am sure they could be ironed out gradually. I would like to mention that the prospect of Mizoram is indeed very bright with educated youths coming out of the woodwork these days. Therefore, I would like to request all the Members to pass this Bill unanimously, thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : With that, we will conclude the discussion period for the members and now, let us request the Hon'ble Minister, Aichhinga to wind up and request the House to pass his Bill.

PU AICHHINGA, MINISTER : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I am deeply grateful that the members have shown so much interest and concern for this Bill. Although there are some points they feel should be corrected in certain manners, I have the impression that they appreciate the Bill in general. Some of the members felt that the former act should be repealed along with the enforcement of this Bill and this is a sensible observation. In the meantime, the new Bill is formulated along the basis of the Model Act and hence it doesn't necessarily call for a repeal of any other Bill. Having said that, if we really feel that the former Bill should be repealed this House can deliberate on the subject at another time.

The members may have confused the role of MAMCO with the objective of this Bill and I would like to clarify that MAMCO was set up to find market outside the state for the surplus produce...

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, MAMCO was set up based on an Act which was repealed by this new Bill. Doesn't that simply mean MAMCO is no longer a valid agency?

- PU AICHHINGA,  
MINISTER : I am not quite sure about that as I'd like to be. The main objective of this Bill is Internal Market regulation and it would have complete autonomy..
- PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is stated quite clearly at the 'Statement of Objection/Reason' where it said, "the Bill aims to establish an independent authority known as the Agricultural Marketing Board" "which will have autonomy over its administrative appointment of employees and financial matters." Therefore, the highest authority is vested in the State Level Market Board instead of Market Committee.
- PU AICHHINGA,  
MINISTER : As I understand, the Market Committee will manage the real comings and goings while the Market Board will simply supervise the over all undertakings.
- PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker that cannot be. The Hon'ble Minister had already given his signature and it would be nearly impossible to bifurcate from thence.
- PU AICHHINGA,  
MINISTER : Well, that is my opinion in any case. Moving on, the part where it said 'Act of God' can be amended if we think it is unacceptable.
- PU LIANSUAMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, looking at the section, that is not included in what we are going to pass today. We will pass up to 112<sup>th</sup> section and we will have to deal with repeal and saving later.

PU AICHHINGA, : Yes, that is true.  
MINISTER

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, if it is not included  
in the present Bill, we cannot pass a  
decision upon it.

PU AICHHINGA, : Well, MAMCO was established  
MINISTER as a separate body based on the  
Notification No.B.14011/1/02 /TCPT2  
on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 1993. Therefore, even  
if the 1996 Act was repealed, it doesn't mean that MAMCO have to be repealed as  
well.

In regard to ginger, it is the fervent wish of the government to  
find a profitable market for the growers. We decided this year to sell it at Vairengte  
instead of Bagha, away from the influence of the bagha business syndicate.

PU LALDUHAWMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, efforts have been  
made to bypass the Bagha market. It was  
unsuccessful because the government  
of Mizoram chose Sundar Ali. I have a  
copy of the statement made by the Church where they voiced their disappointment.  
We can utilize this new Bill to overcome the difficulties created by the Bagha  
syndicate. Can the government try to reestablish a new market bypassing Bagha?

PU AICHHINGA, : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have already  
MINISTER initiated work and it is a little late to  
make fresh suggestions or requests.  
That is not the objective of this Bill  
anyway. Therefore, I would like to request the House to pass this Bill.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful that the Hon'ble Minister had made clarification about MAMCO. However, I would like to know what act was the setting up of MAMCO based on?

PU AICHHINGA, MINISTER : I am unable to provide that information right now although I believe it was set up based on a legitimate act. I will furnish the information tomorrow. In the meantime, I request the House to pass "The Mizoram State Agriculture Marketing Development and Regulation Bill, 2008."

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister had wound up the Bill and requested the House for its passage. We will pass the Bill clause by clause. The main body of the Bill is Clause 3-9 'Establishment of Market'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 10-18 'Constitution of Market Committee'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 19-24 'Clarification of Market and Special Market'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 25-35 'Conduct of Business and Powers and Duties of Market Committee'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 36-37 'Staff of Market Committee'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 38 'Contract Farming'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 39-56 'Regulation of Trading'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 57-59 'Budget and Market Committee Fund'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 60-86 'State Agriculture Marketing Board Constitution, Function and Powers'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 87-89 'Penalty'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 90-108 'Control'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 109-110 'Rules and By-Law'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'

The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill. Clause 111-112 'Repeal and Savings'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'. The House had passed the clause unanimously. This is included in the Bill.

There are also three schedules in this Bill. Schedule 1, 'Model Form Agreement for Contract Farming'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'. The House had passed the Schedule unanimously. This is included in the Bill.

Schedule 2, 'Great Specification Quantity and Price'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'. The House had passed the Schedule unanimously. This is included in the Bill.

Schedule 3, 'List of Agriculture Produce'. Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'. The House had passed the Schedule unanimously. This is included in the Bill.

The main body of the Bill is 'Agendum on Contract Farming.' Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'. The House had passed it unanimously. This is included in the Bill.

Next is 'Preamble Enacting Formula Clause I & II Short Title and Definition' Please say 'yes' if you have no objection to pass it. Otherwise, please say 'no'. The House had passed it unanimously. This is included in the Bill.

Very well, the House had passed "The Mizoram State Agriculture Marketing Development and Regulation Bill, 2008" unanimously.

We will continue in accordance with our list of business. Although we only have a short time left, we will discuss another Bill, i.e. 'The Mizoram Board of School Education, Second Amendment Bill, 2008'. The Hon'ble Minister, Dr. R. Lalthangliana may introduce the Bill and request the House for deliberation.

DR. R. LALTHANGLIANA, MINISTER : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I am profoundly grateful to be able to introduce the MBSE Act Amendment Bill, 2008 in the House. A copy of the Bill had been distributed to each Member so I will not dwell into the details. Therefore without further ado, I would like to request the kind permission of the House to deliberate upon the MBSE Act Amendment Bill, 2008. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Very well, the Hon'ble Minister had requested for permission to introduce the Bill in the House. Let us now invite him to move the Bill.

DR. R. LALTHANGLIANA MINISTER : The MBSE Act was established on the 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1976 in accordance with the direction of the 1976 Act. We followed the Assam Board curriculum and syllabus before that. From 1976 the MBSE took over the administration of Class-1 to Class-X. We have the Plus 2 higher education from 1996 and with the changing time and trend it was felt that a second amendment is required to cope with the existing system of education.

First of all, like most of the states in the country the designation of the President would be changed to Chairman. The amendment will also enable a release of a No Objection Certificate to those students who want to join the CBSE, ICDE, etc. Instead of appointing a (Depotationist ??) directly, an



opportunity will be created for promotion for a Board officer. A provision for Housing Loan for the employees of the Department will also be created.

The term of office of the Chairman would either be 6 years or till the person in post reaches the age of 62 whichever comes first. There are also other smaller changes suggested in the Bill and I would like to invite the Hon'ble Members to express their opinion and pass it in the House, thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister had moved the Bill and we will begin discussion. Each legislative party will have one representative to discuss the Bill, and we will start with Mr. Lalchhandama.

PU LALCHHANDAMA RALTE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sincerely grateful today that 'The Mizoram Board of School Education 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Bill, 2008' had been introduced in the House. The MBSE had functioned for 32 long years now, and it is obvious amendments are needed to suit the current system of education. The Hon'ble Minister said that the Amendment Section-II will cover the whole state, yet relaxation would be given to those who join CBSE or ICSE. I want to know if the primary and middle educations at the 3 autonomous districts are tied up with the MBSE?

After perusal of the Section-II, it is clear that the Board Employees have worked for a long time without privileges due other government employees. Therefore I am happy for them that a provision for Housing Loan is suggested in the Amendment. In the meantime, while there may be other more suitable candidates for the post of Chairman, I find it strange that the Post could also be held by the Secretary from the Ministry.

One more thing I'd like to bring to the attention of the Hon'ble Minister is that huge crores of money is spent every year for stationery and printing of students' text books outside the state. If the Stationery Department of the State could handle the production of these textbooks rather than employing outsiders I am confident it would cost less while avoiding spelling mistakes and still be capable of putting it up on the market on time. I think the Bill is quite acceptable in general and I'd like to request all the Members to vote for its passage in the House, thank you.

PU ANDREW LALHERLIANA : Mr. Speaker, as I thought we were going to have sufficient time to discuss this Bill, I have prepared myself thoroughly beforehand.

However, since we have very limited time, I will only dwell on the Statements of Objects and Reason wherein the essence of the Bill is embedded. Changing of the designation of the President to Chairman is appropriate with the rules and regulation. But I have misgivings about the Sub No. 3 which states “Mizoram Board of School Education is a statutory body. The MBSE Act states that the Chairman shall be appointed on contract basis. From the experience during the last 33 years, it is thought best that the Department, the Chairman be selected/elected from persons having experience in the Board of Administration of the State. It is proposed that the secretary of the Board be made the feeder post of the Chairman.” “If the above is possible, the government may place the service of the controlling authority of MBSE to the secretary to the government of Mizoram Education & Human Resources Development as the Chairman of the Board in addition to his duty.”

I do not think this is the manner in which the statutory Board functions. It would be inappropriate to let the Secretary take charge of the Chairmanship. The senior most member should be simply appointed as the Chairman instead of promotions since it is a Statutory Body.

The tenure of the Chairman had been proposed to be 6 years or till the Chairman is 62 years of age. However, I think it should be reduced to 3 years and extendable for 3 years if the person is deemed efficient by the government. I have been wondering about the huge number of members as well. There are 2426 members in all and most of these members are officials of PWD, Health Services, etc. who does not have any educational connection with the department. The members should include a handful of officials whose departments are concerned with education. I feel that a complete restructure of the Board is necessary to reform our educational system in order to have a more comprehensive and continuous evaluation system and now that we have started following the National Curriculum framework, it is apparent that several changes are required within our educational administration.

PU LALHMINGTHANGA : I am glad, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the Mizoram Board of School Education Second Amendment Bill had been proposed to cope with the changing system of education. I am pleased that affiliations by private schools under CBSE and ICSE will now be acknowledged by the government through a formal Act. I am sure it is a very welcome change for the Board employees that they will now receive HBC like other government servants.

We are going to change the designation of the President to Chairman and do away with the post of the Vice President. However, I think we should retain the post of the Vice Chairman to avoid confusion at the time of the Chairman's retirement or when he might be indisposed. Ultimately, I think it is a good Bill and we should be able to pass it without any hadsle. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. H. Liansailova.

H. LIANSILOVA : The first point I would like to bring to the attention of the House is that it might not be altogether appropriate to reserve the post of the Chairman for the promotion of the secretaries. In the meantime if a particular secretary is qualified and suitable for the job there should certainly be no qualms about appointing him for the post. The board should be headed by an experienced person with genuine interest and dedication for the betterment of education. I wonder if there are instances when the post is left vacant due to retirement of the Chairman because if the situation demands it, the term of the Chairman could be extended for a period of one year. Therefore, the statement that the secretary of the Education and Human Resource Department will fill in temporarily as the Chairman in the absence of suitable candidates might be inappropriate. Desirably, the Chairman should be a person having no direct connection with the Government as it is an autonomous board and that is why retired officials, pensioners or other experienced individuals are usually appointed for the post.

I understand the proposed Board Members are all extremely learned and sensitive to the needs of education, but appointing Directors and Heads of Departments such as PWD, PHE, Health Services, Vety, etc. might be a bit off the chart as they would be busy with their own departments anyway. What we need are intellectuals who would sincerely devote themselves to better our existing educational system and who would focus all their intellect to bring about a change.

Finally, isn't it time we abolish our practice of conducting Matric selection exams as it could discourage a lot of students and create immense hardships for them in the actual Board exam. It is unfair to omit some students based on their performance and not the amount of work they put in their studies. Most of our schools practice selection exams in order to do well as a whole. I would, therefore, like to request the Hon'ble Education Minister and the Board executives to look into this further. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is almost 4:00 PM and after our allotted time it is necessary to take the opinion of the House if we should continue our discussion or not. Very well, we will continue with the permission of the House. We will request another representative from the Treasury Bench. Pu Liansuama.

PU LIANSUAMA : I have several disagreements with the Act, Mr. Deputy Speaker. First of all, we are about to create an Act here, yet, we are carrying on like we are going to create simple service rules. So I would like to request all the Members to seriously contribute more of their opinions and to focus their intellect to the grave matter at hand.

The criteria for appointment to the post of the chairman in this act states that the candidate must have worked at least 15 years under the board, which literally means the secretary, who will then be promoted to the post of the Chairman. I have no objection if this was already included in their service rules but integrating the rule in this act could mean partiality for a few powerful officials. This part of the act should be amended as soon as possible as it is apparently a point we are all deeply concerned with.

Now that the MBSE had taken over management of the plus two educations, it is necessary to upgrade the facilities as best as possible. I support the opinion of my fellow Members regarding the CBSE and ICSE affiliation. However, the composition of the Board, as had been mentioned, is unnecessarily huge. Most of the proposed members would not even be able to attend the meetings. Nomination of one MLA as a member by the Speaker is also pointless. Most of our neighbouring states have Text Book Production Corporations and it is ripe time we too have our own corporation. We depend on printing and stationeries outside the state and waste huge amount of funds needlessly. As the Hon'ble MLA of Tlungvel had mentioned, we have several Government Printing Presses that satisfies the prerequisite for printing textbooks right here in Mizoram.

The Bill states that in the event of pension or other cases for which the post of Chairman is vacated, the Commissioner or Secretary will automatically take charge of the post. But the Bill also says that the Chairman must have a MA Degree. In which case, if the Secretary does not have the required degree, there could be a lot of unnecessary technical complications. Nevertheless, I approve of the Bill in general and extend my support for its passage, thank you.

PU K. VANLALAUVA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to ask the Minister a simple question. The MBSE presented us with the result book immediately after it was released last year, can the Hon'ble minister make arrangements so that we receive the same privilege this year?

DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will request the Hon'ble Minister to explain and wind up the Bill.

DR. R. LALTHANGLIANA : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. MINISTER First of all, I would like to assure you that you will be the first to receive the result book. As you are aware, this amendment is by no means an easy task and it certainly had its share of mistakes and errors but with further examinations and crosschecks, I am sure we can make a lot of improvements.

About the secretary automatically taking charge of the Chairman's duty by default in case of pension, it is indeed a rare case and even if the secretary is not a MA degree holder, we will have to make considerations for him. As to Mr. Andrew's observation about the reform, we have discussed it at length but we are convinced that it could not be used in every school across the state.

In regard to text book printing within the state, we have decided to print this year's calendar in Mizoram but we were unable to print all the required amount of copies and had to order it outside the state. Text book printing would be much more arduous and I am afraid we do not have the equipment and means to make such heavy productions at the moment.

I agree with the suggestion to include academicians and professors rather than registrars from the NEHU in the Board Corporation. As the Hon'ble Members have pointed out, inclusion of Directors from other department appears to be unnecessary as they would be engaged in their own departments. We will look into this again. Even so, it is imperative to include the department heads of Health, Sports, Art and Culture, Environment and Forest, etc. because their departments go hand in hand with education. Yet again, we will also re-examine this perspective carefully and I am hopeful that the Members will contribute their ideas and advices as we go along. Finally I would like to request the House to pass 'The Mizoram Board of School Education, Second Amendment Bill, 2008' unanimously. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, the Hon'ble Minister had clarified the points and requested for the Bill's passage. If you agree to pass the main body of the Bill – Amendment of section-1, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 2, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 4, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 5, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 8, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 9, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 11, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 13, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 14, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 15, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 16, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 17, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 21, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 22, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 23, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Amendment section 25, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

If you agree to pass the Preamble Enacting Formula and Clause 1, short title and commencement, please say yes, otherwise please say no. The House had passed the Bill unanimously.

Very well, the House had unanimously passed the Mizoram Board of School Education, Second Amendment Bill, 2008.

With that we will conclude our business for the day. The next sitting will be started at 10:30AM tomorrow i.e. Wednesday.

Sitting adjourned at 4:23 PM.