

GAHC010076212024



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THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT
(HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

Case No. : WP(C)/2581/2024

BIKRAM PATHAK AND 608 ORS
C/O GOPAL PATHAK, VILL - KHAIRANI, P.O NAYABASTI, PS. BARBARI,
DIST BAKSA, PIN 78134

2: PRASANTA DAS
C/O-LT. AJIT DAS
OF VILL- RAHA RAJA GAON PO- RAHA PS- RAHA DIST- NAGAON PIN-
782103

3: DR APURBA KR KALITA
S/O-BIREN KALITA
VILL-UPAHUPARA
P.O. P.S-MANGALDAI
DIST-DARRANG (ASSAM)

4: RAJU DEKA
C/O- LT DWIJEN DEKA
VILLAGE - 2 NO NATHKUCHI
P.O- ASSAM SYNTEX
PS- TIHU
DISTRICT NALBARI
PIN-781355

5: PARAG JYOTI DAS
C/O. HIRA DAS
OF VILL. PHULBARI
P.O. MORIGAON
P.S. MORIGAON
DIST. MORIGAON
PIN- 782105

6: AHMED HUSSAIN LASKAR
S/O MAIZ UDDIN LASKAR
OF VILL- BHAURIKHANDI PART 2

P.O. HATIKHAL BAZAR
DIST - CACHAR
ASSAM
788116.

7: NAYANJYOTI BARMAN
C/O LT PRATAP CH BARMAN
VILL- GOBINDAPUR
P.O- NANKARBHAIRA
PS- NALBARI
DIST- NALBARI
PIN-781369

8: SAURAV PAUL
C/O- HIRENDRA CHANDRA PAUL
VILL. P.O. PALASH PATHER
P.S.-DHEKIAJULI
DIST. SONITPUR
ASSAM
PIN 784112

9: BISWAJIT MEDHI
C/O. PUSPENDRA MEDHI
VILL- DOLOICHUBA
P.O- DOLOICHUBA
P.S- MORIGAON
DIST - MORIGAON
PIN - 782105

10: ANAITUR RAHMAN
C/O. ABUL KASHEM KABIR
VILL-GORAIMARI
PO- GORAIMARI
PS-LAHARIGHAT
DIST- MORIGAON
PIN-782104

11: MD JAVED SUFIAN BHUYAN
S/O ABU TAHER BHUYAN
VILL- NO 1 DOLABARI
PO KALIABHUMURA
PS- TEZPUR
DIST SONITPUR
ASSAM
PIN 784027

12: DEBEN KURMI
C/O - LT.KARTIK KURMI

VILL- RANGOLI
P.O RANGOLI
P.S MORANHAT
PIN-785670
DIST CHARAIDEO
ASSAM

13: PRODIP KURMI
C/O. SURESH KURMI
OF VILL. LONGSU
P.O. DIKOM
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN - 786101

14: ABU HAYAT ALKAMAL TALUKDAR
S/O- AYUBAR RAHMAN TALUKDAR
VILL AND P.O- BONGHUGI
P.S. KALGACHIA
DIST- BARPETA
PIN 781321

15: SANGITA PATHAK
C/O JITUMANI KALITA
RESIDENT OF BIJOYA CRESCENT APARTMENT
FLAT NO.1A

UZAN BAZAR
KAMRUP
ASSAM
PIN- 781004

16: MEHBUBUL HAQUE
S/O. NAZRUL HAQUE
VILL. FULKUMARI
P.O- KHUDIMARI
PS- GAURIPUR
DIST- DHUBRI
PIN- 783331

17: PRNOTI SAIKIA
C/O. SRI ANAND SAIKIA
OF KAKOPOTHER TOWN
P.S. KAKOPOTHER
P.O. KAKOPOTHER
DIST. TINSUKIA
PIN- 786152

18: MUKUL SARMAH

C/O. DIGEN CHANDRA SARMAH
P.O.- GUWALGAON
P.O.- BALIATI
P.S.- PULIBOR
DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785703.

19: MAHTAB HUSSAIN
S/O- TAFAZUL HUSSAIN
VILL- GHILAGURI
P.O- BETBARI
DIST -SIVASAGAR
PIN-785640

20: PORANJIT GOGOI
S/O- LOHIT CHANDRA GOGOI
VILL- PUB-KHUMTAI
PO- PUB-KHUMTAI
DIST- GOLAGHAT
PIN-785622

21: SHATABDI DAS
C/O. MILON CHAKRAVARTY
RESIDENT OF VILL. SENSOWA GAON. P.O.
P.S. AND DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785001

22: RITA SAIKIA
C/O. PIKU DUTTA
OF VILL. TARA JAN GAYAN GAON
P.O. AND DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785001.

23: SAIUL ISLAM
S/O-LATE HUSSAIN ALI
VILL-BAMUNIGAON
P.O-BARALABARI
P.S-CHANGSARI
DIST-KAMRUP
ASSAM
PIN-781101

24: NILUTPAL PHUKAN
C/O. MINA RAM PHUKAN
RESIDENT OF MORAN PEOLI NAGAR RANIPATH
PO. MORAN
PS- MORAN
DIST. DIBRUGARH

PIN- 785675

25: JULFIKAR RAHMAN MOZUMDAR
S/O- LT. LUTFAR RAHMAN MOZUMDAR
OF VILL- BONNYAGURI
P.O- JALESWAR
P.S- LAKHIPUR
PIN- 783132
DIST- GOALPARA
ASSAM.

26: APURBA KR BHUYAN
C/O -LT. SURYYA KUMAR BHUYAN
VILL-JOYSAGAR CHARIALI
P.O-JOYSAGAR
P.S. AND DIST- SIVASAGAR
PIN-785665

27: MUKTABIR ALOM BARBHUIYA
C/O- JALAL UDDIN BARBHUIYA
RESIDENT OF HAILAKANDI TOWN WARD NO 1
PS- HAILAKANDI
PIN- 788151
DIST- HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

28: MANASH PRATIM TALUKDAR
C/O- BIPIN TALUKDAR
VILL ANDPO-KALAKUCHI
PS-TAMULPUR
DIST- TAMULPUR
PIN-781367

29: GUORI NATH SAIKIA
C/O- LT BHABA KANTA SAIKIA
VILL- BALIPUKHURI
PO-
DORPANG
PIN-787033 PS- BIHPURIA
DIST LAKHIMPUR

30: MUKUL MADHAB BORA
C/O LOKESWAR BORA
VILL- CHRAIDOLONI
PO- MADHABPUR
PIN- 784164
DIST- LAKHIMPUR

31: KHALID MEHMUD
S/O. MD NURKASHEM
VILL. POLASHGURI NO. 2
P.O. SAPKATA
PS- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783360

32: SUNIRMAL NATH
S/O. LATE SUMANTA KUMAR NATH
VILL- MEGHNA BARANTAR
PO- JANAKALYAN BAZAR
P. S- NILAMBAZAR
DIST- KARIMGANJ
PIN- 788720

33: BHASKAR JYOTI DAS
C/O. HIREN DAS
VILL-CHUNGI
P.O. CHUNGI
DIST. JORHAT
PIN-785616

34: PRASANTA PHUKON
C/O. LAKHESWAR PHUKON VILL-MORAPUKHURI
P.O-DEORAJA
P.S-AMGURI
PIN-785680
DIST-SIVASAGAR
ASSAM.

35: LOHIT DEORI
C/O GHANA KANTA DEORI
VILL-KOLOWLOWA DEORI GAON
P.O. ADARSHA DEORI GAON KOLOWLOWA
PS- KHUWANG
DIST DIBRUGARH
PIN 785676

36: PABAN KUMAR SAHU
C/O. SANKAR CHANDAN SAHU
VILL. BAMUNBARI
P.O. BAMUNBARI
P.S. MORAN
DIST - DIBRUGARH
PIN - 786613.

37: RAKESH DEKA

C/O-LATE
DHIRENDEKA
VILL-AUGURIGAON PO-BHURBANDHA
DIST- MORIGAON

38: CH SOMORESH SINGH
C/O CH MOHAN SINGH
OF VILL LAKHIPUR
DIST- CACHAR
PIN 788126

39: SANJAY KARMAKAR
OF VILL. HOOLUNGOOREE T. E.
P.O. KHATISONNA
P.S. MARIANI
DIST- JORHAT
ASSAM
PIN- 785634

40: NOZRUL ISALM
S/O ABDUS SALAM
VILL. GOLOKERPAM
PO- DHUMERGHAT
PS- LAKHIPUR
DIST - GOALPARA
PIN- 783330

41: NILENGNEIHOI LUNKIM
D/O-LT LALRINGLIEN LUNKIM
VILL- SONGPIJANG
P.O- HAFLONG
P.S- HAFLONG
DIST- DIMA HASAO
ASSAM
PIN 788819

42: AM HUSMI
VILL AND PO- CHALANTAPARA
PS- JOGIGHOPA
DIST- BONGAIGAON
ASSAM
PIN- 783388

43: NEETASHREE DEVI
C/O-DR BIKASH NATH
VILL-CHARING TELIAL GAON
P.O- HAFALUTING
P.S-GAURISAGAR

PIN-785661
DIST. SIVASAGAR

44: AMIRUL HUSSAIN KHAN
S/O SAYED HUSSAIN KHAN
VILL. MOIRAMARA
PO. HOWLY
PS. HOWLY
DIST. BARPETA
PIN. 781316

45: ANKUR PAYENG
C/O- DIMBESWAR PAYENG
VILL- CLUB RAOD
NACHANICHUK P.O. AND P.S. JORHAT
DIST- JORHAT
ASSAM

46: KAMAL HASAN
VILL. BIJULIBARI
PO- MAROI
PS- SIPAJHAR
PIN- 784145
DIST- DARRANG
ASSAM.

47: BALEN TALUKDAR
S/O MANIRAM TALUKDAR
VILL- DAICHAPARA
PO- BARANGHATI
PS- KAYAN
DIST- KAMRUP
PIN- 781350

48: MD AKHTAR HUSSAIN
S/O. MD. ABDUL HAMID SK
VILL. BALLAMGURI
P.O. BALLIMARI
PS- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783360

49: AZIZUR RAHMAN BABUL
S/O ASHRAF ALI AHMED
VILL. SINGIMARI HABI
PO TUKRAPARA
DIST- KAMRUP
PIN- 781137

50: BHASHAPRIYA SAIKIA
C/O. AZIZUR RAHMAN BABUL
VILL. SINGIMARI HABI
PO. TUKRAPARA KAMRUP
PIN- 781137

51: JAYPRAKASH BHARATI
C/O- INBENI BORBORA BHARATI
OF VILL- RAHA THUKULAGAON
PO- RAHA
PS- RAHA
DIST- NAGAON PIN- 782103

52: IKBAL FARID
S/O. LT MOTIOR RAHMAN
VILL - UTTAR ATHIABARIPO
PS - BARPETA ROAD
PIN - 781315

53: ABHIJIT DEORI
C/O. LATE DHIREN DEORI
OF VILL. SISSI MUKH DEORI
P.O. SISSI MUKH
P.S. SILAPATHAR
DIST- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN- 787057

54: SRIVASTAV KAUSHICK
VILL MAJAJORI
P.O. MAJGAON
DIST NOWGAON
ASSAM.

55: RANJU KUMAR BARMAN
C/O-MATINDRA KUMAR BARMAN
OF VILL- LAILAPUR
PO-LAILAPUR
PS-DHOLAI
DIST-CAHAR
PIN-788120

56: NAZRUL ISLAM
VILL- NEW PIRADHARA
P. O. PIRADHARA
P. S. ABHAYAPURI
PIN- 783384

DIST. BONGAIGAON
ASSAM.

57: CHITRA MOHAN DUTTA
C/O -SUSIL DUTTA
VILL-NITAIPUKHURI
P.O-NITAIPUKHURI
PIN-785671
DIST- SIBSAGAR
ASSAM.

58: DIPJYOTI BORUAH
C/O. KRISHNA BORUAH
OF VILL. BAKATA BOROPIAL
P.O. NANGALAMORA TINALI
P.S. NEMUGURI BAKATA
DIST- CHARAIDEO
ASSAM
PIN- 785674

59: PARIMAL CH ROY
C/O LOKENDRA CH ROY
VILL- DHANPUR
P.O-DHANPUR DIST- DHUBRI
PIN- 783337

60: AJANTA BORA
C/O- BHADRA BORA
VILLAGE- BAKARI GAON
PO- BHURBANDHA
PS- MORIGAON
DISTRICT- MORIGAON
ASSAM
PIN- 782104

61: REEMA DEKA
C/O-NILAMANIBEZBARUAH
VILL-JANIGOG
PO-JANIGOG
DIST-NALBARI PIN-781334

62: ARINDAM HAZARIKA
C/O- PRAHLAD KUMAR HAZARIKA
OF VILL- PACHIGAON
P.O. JAMUGURIHAT
PS JAMUGURIHAT
DIST SONITPUR
PIN 784180

63: PRASANTA NEOG
C/O.
TANKESWAR NEOG
VILL- KAMAR GAON

P.O. POTIA GAON
P.S. KAMALABARI

DIST-MAJULI
PIN-785106

64: PRADYUT JYOTI SAIKIA
C/O -DILIP SAIKIA
OF VILL -NATH GAON
P.O - NEMUGURI
P.S -NEMUGURI
PIN-785674
DIST- SIVASAGAR

65: JAMILA KHATUN
D/O- JIAR ALI
VILL- USHATARI
P.O AMINKATA
PS- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783337

66: MD HASHMAT ALI
S/O LT ABDUL RAHIM
OF VILL-HARIPUR
PO BAHARIHAT
DIST BARPETA
ASSAM
PIN 781302

67: NUR ALOM
S/O. NUR MOHAMMED ALI
OF VILL. AND P.O- SALAKATI
PS AND DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783369

68: JYOTISH NATH
S/O- LATE MALIN NATH
OF VILL- KHARADHARA
PO - BARAMCHARI
DIST- BAJALI
PIN-781355.

69: SAFIUR RAHMAN KHAN
S/O- LATE ABDUR RAZZAQUE KHAN
VILL- GOKULKATA
P.O- SHIMULTAPU
PS- GOSSAIGAON
DIST-KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783361

70: NAZNIN AKHTAR
C/O. RAJIB IKBAL LASKAR
OF VILL. AND P.O.- KANAKPUR PART -I
P.S.- SILCHAR
DIST - CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN - 788006.

71: NIPON NATH
C/O- BHADRESWAR NATH
OF VILL- RANGAPANI
PO- RANGAPANI
PS- MERERCHAR
DIST - BONGAIGAON
ASSAM
PIN CODE-783384

72: SAHIDUL ISLAM
C/O. NURUDDIN AHAMED
VILL. NO 1 SINGRIMARI
PO AND PS. KALAIGAON
PIN- 784525

73: MUJRINA MONNAF
W/O JAVED SUFIAN BHUYAN
OF VILL-NO 1 DOLABARI
P.O. KALIABHUMURA
PIN - 784027

74: TRIDIB GOGOI
C/O- UMA KANTA GOGOI
VILL - BETBARI LUTHURI CHETIA GAON
P.O-BETBARI
PIN-785697
DIST- SIVASAGAR

75: CHAYAN BORDOLOI
VILL-- MORANBARI DIPORA
P.O-- DIPORA PUKHURI

P.S-- HELEM
DIST-- BISWANATH (ASSAM)
PIN-- 784172

76: NILOMJYOTI PAGAG
C/O. LATE TANKESWA PAGAG
VILL-BORAGURI
P. O. -RANGACHAHI
DIST-MAJULI
MOBILE- 785104

77: GAUTAM DAS
C/O. GYAN RANJAN DAS
VILL- BAKRIHAWAR PT 3
P.O.- KALINAGAR
P.S- PANCHGRAM
DIST-HAILAKANDI
PIN-788801

78: OMPHU HANSEPI
C/O- HUMSON RONGPHAR
VILLAGE- BIVOPI GAON
P.O AND P.S- BAITHALANGSO
DIST- WEST KARBIANGLONG
ASSAM
PIN-782450

79: GAURI SHANKAR KALITA
C/O KABINDRA KALITA
VILL- DIPLANG
P.O- LAHKARPARA
P.S- KAYAN
DIST. KAMRUP (RURAL)
PIN- 781350

80: NAYAN PRADHAN
C/O-PURNA PRADHAN
VILL- KACHARIGAON PO- KATHIATOLI PS- KAMPUR
DIST- NAGAON PIN- 782427

81: ANANTA BORA
C/O-LILA BORA
VILL- MODERGURI GAON
PO- AZAD
PS- PANIGAON
PIN- 787031
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

82: ABHINAB BORPATRA GOHAIN
C/O GULUK BORPATRA GOHAIN
OF VILL. BHARALUA GAON
P.O. DINJOY (CHABUA)
P.S - CHABUA
DIST. DIBRUGARH
ASSAM
PIN- 786184

83: SURAJIT BORAH
C/O. KANAK CHANDRA BORA
GASBARI
WARD NO. 8
PS. MORIGAON
PO- MORIGAON
DIST- MORIGAON
PIN 782105

84: JYOTI SANKAR KALITA
C/O-LT. MALARAM KALITA
OF VILL- AMULAPATTY WORT NO 4 PO- MORIGAON
PS- MORIGAON DIST- MORIGAON PIN- 782105.

85: JUAL SINGH GHATWAR
C/O. GOPAL GHATOWAR
VILL. AND PO. BADULIPAR
DIST - GOLAGHAT
PIN - 785611

86: ABU TALEB AHMED
C/O-RAHMOT ULLAH
VILL AND P.O- MAHTOLI
PS- BOKO
DIST- KAMRUP
PIN- 781136

87: PARTHAJIT ROY
C/O. SUBODH ROY
VILL. BAJRAJHAR
P.O. AND P.S. ROWTA
PIN- 784508
DIST. UDALGURI
ASSAM

88: MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN
S/O. MD HUSSAIN ALI
VILL.DURABANDHI GAON

PO. LOCHANABORI
PS MOIRABARI
DIST. MORIGAON
PIN 782126

89: POPPY AHMED
C/O- ABU TALEB AHMED
VILL. AND P.O.- MAHTOLI
PS-BOKO
DIST- KAMRUP
PIN- 781136

90: BIDON KANTI DEY
C/O- BASUDEV DEY
OF VILL-KALINAGAR 3
PO- KALINAGAR
PIN-788801
DIST HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

91: FREDERISK DAIMARI
S/O. PRABIN DAIMARI
OF VILL-NALBARI
WARD NO -2
P.O AND P.S-UDALGURI
DIST. UDALGURI
ASSAM
PIN-784509

92: ANUPAM MEDHI
S/O- RAMESH MEDHI
VILL. AND PO- LAPHAKUCHI
DIST-BAKSA
PIN- 781377

93: JIBARAM CHARAH
C/O-LUKUM CHARAH
VILL- UPPER CHUMOIMARI
P/O- DAKHINPAT SATRA
P.S- KAMALABARI
PIN-785102 DIST- MAJULI
ASSAM

94: PRANTOSH PODDAR
S/O- MR PHANINDRA PODDAR
VILL-GARAIMARI PATHER
P.O-PHARSHIPAM
PS. DHEKIAJULI

DIST-SONITPUR
PIN- 784110

95: MANASH PRATIM CHUTIA
C/O. CHANDRA CHUTIA
VILL. PUB DUNIA
PO- SANTIPUR
DIST- BISWANATH
PIN 784178

96: RAMANANDA KURMI
C/O. UMANANDA KURMI
OF VILL. AND PO - DIGORKHAL
PS- KATIGORAH
DIST. CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN - 788815

97: ALOKESH NATH
C/O. ANIL CHANDRA NATH
VILL- LAMA BAHADURPUR
PO- BRAHMAN SHASHAN
PIN-788722
DIST- KARIMGANJ
ASSAM

98: DEVI MEDHI
D/O LATE DHIREN MEDHI
OF VILL JALAGAON
P.O. JALAGAON
P.S SIMLA
DISTRICT -BAKSA.

99: SAHJAHAN ALAM
C/O-USUF ALI
VILL. AND PO-MAROI
PS -SIPAJHAR
DIST- DARRANG
PIN-784145

100: SUNIL PADUN
C/O- SUREN PADUN
VILL.- RANUCHUK
P.O.- BHURAMARA
DIST.- MAJULI (ASSAM)
PIN- 785104.

101: FARUQUE AHMED

C/O- LATE ASHRAF UDDIN AHMED
OF VILL. AND PO- BECHAMARI
PS- DHING
DIST- NAGAON
PIN-782123.

102: MOUSUMI BARUAH
W/O. JYOTIRMOY DAS
HOUSE NO 2
BYLANE 4
RUPKONWAR PATH
BORMOTORIA
P.O. HENGRABARI
P.S. DISPUR
PIN 781036
DIST-KAMRUP METRO
ASSAM.

103: RANJITA PATIR
C/O-- SUNIL TAYE
OF VILL. DIMOW CHARIALI
P.O-- DIMOW
P.S-- SILAPATHAR
DIST-- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN-- 787059.

104: ABU EUSUF HAMDANI
VILL. KAZAIKATA PT 1
P.O. AND P.S. BILASIPARA
DHUBRI
ASSAM.

105: CHANDAN KUMAR SENAPATI
C/O- LATE LATHIRAM SENAPATI
VILL- KARAIGURI
PO- AZARBARI
P/S- DHARAMTUL
PIN- 782105
DIST-MORIGAON
ASSAM.

106: UMA DEVI
C/O-BHARGAB KR NATH
VILL-SOUTH BARAPUJIA
P.O-KHAPLANGKUCHI
DIST-NAGAON
PIN- 782103

107: PRAFULLA PATAR
C/O. RUMPAM PATAR
VILL. AND PO. BAMUNI JAN
PS. RAHA
DIST. NAGAON
PIN- 782425

108: HIMADREE LASKAR
W/O-AKRAMUL PARVEJ ANOWAR
OF VILL- TAPATTARI
PO- PIRADHARA
PS- ABHAYAPURI
DST. BONGAIGAON
ASSAM
PIN- 783384.

109: KASHMIRI SAIKIA
C/O. LATE MADAN SAIKIA
OF VILL. AND P.O. KHARIKATIA
P.S. TITABOR
DIST-JORHAT
ASSAM.

110: HIMANGSHU DAS
C/O. PRADIP DAS
VILL -NOTUN GARAMUR GAON GREEN PARK
JORHAT
P.O- JEC
PS- JORHAT
PIN- 785007.

111: RAJDEEP BORAH
C/O-HIREN CH. BORAH
OF VILL- KEYANPATTY PURONIGUDAM
PO- PURONIGUDAM
PS- SAMAGURI
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782141

112: RAKESH HAZARIKA
C/O- PROFULLA HAZARIKA
VILL. FIRST SENCHOWA
P.O.- NOBHETA
DIST.- GOLAGHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785622.

113: SWARNASHRI HALOI

C/O-PRASANNA KR HALOI
VILL-MAKHIBAHA
P.O-MAKHIBAHA
P.S-TIHU
DIST-NALBARI
PIN-781374

114: KAMESWAR BASUMATARY
S/O. GAJEN BASUMATARY
VILL AND P.O. KALBARI
PS AND DIST. TAMULPUR
PIN- 781367

115: CROSS MERCY LALLUNGHNEM
D/O- LOUIS L KEIVOM
VILL- LOWER MUOLHOI HAFLONG
P.O- HAFLONG
P.S- HAFLONG
DIST- DIMA HASAO
PIN-788819
ASSAM.

116: HIRANYA TANTI
S/O-NARAYAN CHANDRA TANTI
OF VILL-JYOTI NAGAR DHEKIAL GAON BARIKA CHUBURI
P.O. TEZPUR P.S. MAHABHAIRAB
TEZPUR DIST- SONITPUR ASSAM
PIN- 784001

117: PINKI HAZARIKA
D/O. HEMA HAZARIKA
VILL. BALIPUKHURI
P. O. DURPANG
PIN- 787033
DIST. LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

118: HAFIZ ABDUL WADUD
S/O- LATE ABDUL KADER
OF VILL- MAIRAJHARGAON
PO- MAIRAJHAR
PS- GOBARDHANA
DIST- BAKSA (ASSAM)
PIN- 781315

119: PHANI KANTA BHUYAN
C/O- KHIRESWAR BHUYAN
VIL- SORU ALENGI

P.O- BALICHAPORI
P.S- GARAMUR
DIST. MAJULI
PIN -785104

120: PRANJAL DAS
VILL - JALIKHATA
P.O - HELANA
DISTRICT - BAJALI
PIN- 781375

121: NILMANI RAY
S/O- BHAGIRATH RAY
VILL. AND PO. NOWAGAON
PS- MANIKPUR
DIST- BONGAIGAON
ASSAM
PIN CODE-783392

122: ANUPAM SAIKIA
C/O. LATE CHAKRESWAR SAIKIA
VILL- BORDIHINGIA
P.O. AND P.S- KAMARGAON
DIST- GOLAGHAT
PIN- 785619

123: NABANITA KAKATI
C/O LT BAKUL KAKATI
VILL- KAMARGAON
PO- DUNI
PS- SIPAJHAR
PIN- 784148
DIST- DARRANG
ASSAM

124: LIBIYA DAS
C/O. MANASH PRATIM CHUTIA
OF VILL. PUB DUBIA
P.O. SANTIPUR
DIST. BISWANATH
ASSAM
PIN- 784178.

125: PARESH DAS
C/O. INDRESWAR DAS
VILL -DAKHINPAT KOIBARTTA
PO-DAKHINPAT SATRA
PIN-785102

126: ABINASH SHAW
S/O- BIRENDER SHAW
GOSSAIGAON WARD NO 4
P.O GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783360

127: NIRGUN KUMAR CHOUHAN
C/O-LT. RAM CHANDRA CHOUHAN
VILL- BARDOBA TUP
PO- BHURAGAON
PS- BHURAGAON
DIST- MORIGAON
PIN- 782121

128: MOHAN DEORI
C/O HEMOKANTA DEORI
VILL. SINGIYONI
PO- TENGAPANI
PS - DEMOW
PIN- 785671

129: ABDUL MALEQUE
S/O- SHIRAZULHOQUE
OF VILL-SUPARIVITA
PO-TULSHIBARI
PS-LAKHIPUR
DIST-GOALPARA (ASSAM)
PIN-783132

130: BONDANA BORUAH
C/O BIDON KANTI DEY
VILL- KALINAGAR 3
PO- KALINAGAR
PIN- 788801
DIST- HAILAKANDI
ASSAM

131: HIYA DAFLARI
C/O. HEMANTA HAZARIKA
OF OF MITHA-AMTAL
MALIGAON
PO DEVKATANAGAR
DIST KAMRUP (M)

132: NITUL DUTTA

S/O. HIRANATH DUTTA
OF VILL. KONCH GAON
P.O. BORDOLONI
P.S. GOGAMUKH
DIST. DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN- 787026

133: JANJIT BAISHYA
C/O. LT SUREN BAISHYA
VILL- BALAMUGKUCHI
PO -MUGKUCHI
PIN -781334
PS- NALBARI
DIST -NALBARI
ASSAM.

134: SHAHNAZ PARVEEN
C/O HATEM ALI
HOUSE NO 09
ROSE LANE ANUPAM NAGAR HATIGAON GAUHATI PIN -781038.

135: BENZIR AHMED LASKAR
S/O- LATE AMAR UDDIN LASKOR
OF VILL -NUTHAN RAMNAGAR PART-IV
PO- DAKHIN MOHANPUR
DIST- CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN 788119

136: NABA PAYENG
VIL-TURUKPARA (AGCHIA)
PO PS-BOKO DIST-KAMRUP 781123
ASSAM

137: MADHURJYA DUTTA
C/O- BHIMA KANTA DUTTA
VILL.- ATILAGAON
P.O.
P.S. AND DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785001

138: ASHIM JYOTI GOGOI
C/O. HITESWAR GOGOI
OF VILL. DONGARCHUK GAON
PO. BISHMILE (CHABUA)
DIST- DIBRUGARH
ASSAM

PIN- 786184

139: SUBAL SARKAR
C/O. LT MAHANANDA SARKAR
VILL- KUSHLAIGURI
PO PATILADAHA
P.S- MANIKPUR
DIST- BONGAIGAON
PIN 783391

140: ACHYUT KRISHNA CHUTIA
C/O-- MR MONI KANTA CHUTIA
VILL-- LATHIA
PO AND PS- GOGAMUKH
DIST- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN-- 787034

141: ANUPAM BHUYAN
S/O. AJIT BHUYAN
OF VILL- KAKOJAN BONGOAN
PO - KAKOJAN
PS.TEOK
DIST. JORHAT
ASSAM
PIN NO- 785107

142: HAFIZ UDDIN
S/O-AYENALI
VILL-SALEKURA
P.O-JANIA
DIST-BARPETA
P.S-BARPETA
PIN-781314

143: KABERI DEKA
W/O. BISWAJIT MEDHI
VILL-DOLOICHUBA
PS. MORIGAON
P.O. DOLOICHUBA
DIST. MORIGAON
PIN-782105

144: JYOTI PRASAD BHASKAR
S/O. SHRI RAJAT DEKA
VILL. RAJA GAON
PO. AND PS- RAHA
DIST. NAGAON

PIN- 782103

145: PABITRA SAIKIA
VILL-BALIGAON
PO- SRI RAM BONAMALI

PS-JENGRAI
DIST-MAJULI
ASSAM
PIN-785105.

146: OLIUR RAHMAN
C/O LATE MD FAIZUL HOQUE
VILL-BATAIYA
P.O- MULLAGANJ BAZAR
P.S-NILAMBAZAR
DIST-KARIMGANJ
PIN-788719

147: BAKHAR JYOTI DAS
C/O. LATE THOGIRAM DAS
VILL. KAKODUNGA BLOCK NO.2
P.O.URANGIAL
P.S. BORHOLLA
DIST- JORHAT
PIN-785631

148: KHALIDUL ISLAM
C/O- NURUL HUSSAIN
OF VILL- KUMARGAON JURBARI
PO AND PS - DERGAON
DIST - GOLAGHAT
PIN- 785614

149: MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN
C/O- AMZAD ALI
VILL- LEZAM
PO- CHUNARI
PS- LAKHIMPUR
DIST. GOALPARA
PIN- 783129

150: PRATIM SONOWAL
C/O-DIMBESWAR SONOWAL
OF VILL- KHEREMA GAON
PO- BORHOLA
PS- BORHOLA
PIN- 785631

151: KUNKU MONI DAS
C/O-NIRMAL CH. DAS
OF VILL-BORAHIGAON
PO-BAMBORAH
PS-FURKATING
DIST-GOLAGHAT
PIN-785702

152: AFSAR ALI
S/O MD. GAZI RAHMAN
OF VILL-GOBINDAPUR
PO-SITOLI
PS BAGHBAR
DIST. BARPETA
PIN 781308

153: DINA NATH MILI
C/O- KAMAL MILI
VILL.- BALIGAON. P.O. BORGAYAN
P.S. GARAMUR
DIST. MAJULI (ASSAM)
PIN- 785104.

154: NAGESWAR CHAUHAN
C/O-SRI LAILU CHAUHAN
VILL BAGISA DUVI
PO- KHERONI
PS. KHERONI
DIST. WEST KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM
PIN 782448

155: SUBHAM HALOI
C/O. AMULYA HALOI
VILL. PANBARI
PO. BARAJOL
PS. GHOGRAPAR
PIN. 781369
DISTRICT- NALBARI
ASSAM.

156: PRODYUMNA ROY
S/O. LATE MANKUMAR ROY
OF VILL- JALDOBA PART 2
P.O. PAGLAHAT
DIST- KOKRAJHAR (BTR) (ASSAM)
P.S- KAZIGOAN

PIN-783334.

157: RATAN DEKA
S/O. BANAMALI DEKA
VILL -HELACHA
PO HELACHA
PS -BELSOR
DIST -NALBARI
PIN -781338

158: SHAH JAMAL ALAM
C/O- ABDUS SHAHID SHEIKH
VILL- ALOMGANJ PART-XI
P.O. ALOMGANJ
DIST.-DHUBRI (ASSAM)
PIN-783348

159: DIPAM KAARMAKAR
VILL. AND P.O. BARO CHARAI KHOLA
P.S- GOLAKGANJ
DIST - DHUBRI
PIN-783334

160: KRISHNA KANTA RAJBONGSHI
C/O. LATE RABIRAM RAJBONGSHI
OF VILL-HAJALPARA
PO-BETNA
PS- GORESWAR
DIST-TAMULPUR
PIN-781366.

161: ABDUL MANNAN KHAN
S/O SHORBESH ALI KHAN
OF VILL.KHALISA BHITA (M.PARA)
PO. KHALISABHITA
PS. LAKHIPUR
DIST. GOALPARA
ASSAM
PIN 783330

162: TRAILOKYA SAIKIA
S/O. AJIT KR SAIKIA
OF VILL-TELIA GAON
PO. MORANGI CHARIALI
DIST. GOLAGHAT
PIN-785702

163: ANUP KUMAR DAS

C/O. DURGESWAR DAS
PO. AND PS. PATACHARKUCHI
VILL. BARBATABARI
DIST. BAJALI
PIN- 781326

164: HARIRAM KAMAN
C/O-LATE MONCHIB KAMAN
VILL-TELIABARI
P.O-AMORPUR
P.S. SODIYA
DIST-TINSUKIA
PIN-786157

165: DHIRAM KR DAS
C/O-PUNADHAR DAS
VILL- NA BHETI WART NO 09
PO- MORIGAON
PS- MORIGAON
DIST- MORIGAON PIN- 782105

166: SANJAY KR DAS
VILL. AND P.O- JAMBARI
PIN- 781141
DIST- KAMRUP
ASSAM

167: JIBAN CHANDRA SARMAH
C/O- UMESH CHANDRA SARMA
VILLAGE- TARAGAON.PO- CHENGELIA JHAR
PS- SIPAJHAR
DISTRICT- DARRANG
ASSAM
PIN- 784145

168: ABDUL MUKTADIR AHMED
S/O- ABDUS SABUR AHMED
VILL- KOKILA PART-2
PO- KOKILA BAZAR
PS- ABHAYAPURI
DIST - BONGAIGAON
ASSAM
PIN- 783392

169: KRISHNA KANTA KARMAKAR
S/O- KARTIKKARMAKAR
VILL- UTTAR ATHIABARI (KRISHNA NAGAR)
PO AND PS- BARPETA ROAD

DIST- BARPETA (ASSAM)
PIN- 781315

170: NIRANJAN BARUAH
C/O. JOY CHANDRA BARUAH
OF VILL. PANBARI FOREST
VILL. AND P.O.- BHIMPATHAR
P.S.- DIGBOI
PIN.- 786171
DIST.- TINSUKIA
ASSAM.

171: PRANJAL PRATIM KUMAR
C/O. SONARAM KUMAR
TOWN- TANGLA
PO. AND PS- TANGLA
DIST- UDALGURI
PIN- 784521

172: BHRIGU KR SONOWAL
C/O. CHANDRA KANTA SONOWAL
VILL- CHERELI NA-PAM GAON
P.O. RAJABAHAR
P.S. BORHOLLA DIST- JORHAT
PIN- 785631

173: RUPAN PATAR
C/O-BIREN PATAR
VILL-TITATALA
P.O. BARIBANDHA
P.S-LAHARIGHAT
PIN-782127
DIST-MORIGAON
ASSAM.

174: RASHMI REKHA GOGOI
C/O-KASHI NATH GOGOI
OF VILL- GOGAMUKH CHARIALI MAJGAON
PO- GOGAMUKH
PS- GOGAMUKH
DIST- DHEMAJI
PIN- 787034

175: MOFIDA MONOWARA BEGUM
VILL-GOROIMARI SATRA
CHHAYGAON
DIST- KAMRUP
ASSAM

176: CH PUSPITA SINGHA
C/O -KH SURAJIT SINGHA
VILL- BANTARAPUR
SUNDARI PART-III
PO- SUNDARI
PS- KACHUDARAM
DIST- CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN -788099

177: DIPALI DEVI
W/O. JYOTISH NATH
PACHAGARH WARD NO. 6
FAKIRAGRAM
P.O AND PS- FAKIRAGRAM
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783345

178: MITALI GOGOI
C/O-HAMANTA BOROO
OF VILL-SONALI POTTER
P.O-TELISHAL.PS-MERAPANI
DIST-GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN-785705

179: MANIK RONGHANG
C/O- PONDIT RONGHANG
VILL- ETPO TARO
PO AND PS- DOKMOKA
PIN- 782441
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM

180: MANORANJAN TALUKDAR
C/O. JOGEN TALUKDAR
VILL -ADLA PO-BAGANPARA
PS-BARBARI
DIST-BAKSA
PIN-781344

181: GOLAM MOSTAFA MOLLAH
S/O- LT.ALIM UDDIN MOLLAH
VILL- JALESWAR BIL
P.O- JALESWAR
P.S- LAKHIPUR
PIN- 783132

DIST- GOALPARA
ASSAM.

182: SAURAV HAZARIKA
C/O. NARESWAR HAZARIKA
VILL - MADHAB PUR
PO-MADHAB PUR
PIN-784164

183: NAZRUL ISLAM
S/O. QUTUB UDDIN AHMED
VILL-NO. 2 GALANDI
P.O-GALANDI
P.S-KHARUPETIA
DIST -DARRANG (ASSAM)
PIN-784115

184: NILUFAR SULTANA
RESIDENT OF HOWLY TOWN
WARD NO 10
P. O- HOWLY
DIST. BARPETA
PIN 781316

185: BABYMONI DOLEY
C/O-LAKHYANATH DOLEY
VILL-LAMA BOR GARAH
P.O- CHIMEN MUKH
DIST. DHEMAJI (ASSAM)
PIN-787059

186: PARISMITA CHANGMAI
C/O- LATE TULSHI NATH CHANGMAI
VILL- BOGOLIJAN P. O. BOGOLIJAN
PIN-787031
DIST

187: PALLOV JYOTI BORA
C/O-MOHENDRA BORA VILL- POTIA GAON
P.O.MELAMATI
P.S. TITABOR
DIST- JORHAT
PIN-785632

188: TRISHNA BORGOHAIN
C/O -PARAGJYOTI DAS
VILL-PHULBARI
PS- MORIGAON

PO-MORIGAON
PIN-782105
DIST-MORIGAON
ASSAM.

189: DIGANTA CHAUDHARY
C/O- DAYARAM CHAUDHARY
PO- BADULIPAR
PS- KAMARGAON
PIN- 785611
DIST - GOLAGHAT
ASSAM.

190: MD ROJOB ALI
C/O-LT. MD TOYAB ALI
VILL- SOYOD BARI
PO- BIRINA SAYEK
PS- TITABAR
DIST- JORHAT
PIN- 785632

191: APURBA BHUYAN
C/O-BHULA BHUYAN VILL GERUA GAON P.O. GERUA PS BHURAGAON
DIST MORIGAON PIN 782121

192: JURISHREE DUTTA
C/O-SUSIL DUTTA
VILL- NITAIPUKHURI
P.O- NITAIPUKHURI
P.S. DEMOW
PIN-785671
DIST- SIVASAGAR

193: BORNALI SAIKIA
C/O. ROBIN SAIKIA
VILL- DHUWACHALA
PO- NATUN BECHAMORA
PS- KAMALABARI
DIST- MAJULI
PIN- 785110

194: NIPEN MUNDA
C/O. BASANTA MUNDA
VILL. ROCHIPATHAR
PO- GOZPURIA
PS- MORAN
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN - 785675

195: SAMUDRA KUMAR DAS
VILL. AND PO- KULHATI PIN-781104
DIST- HAMRUP
ASSAM

196: FUNU KAKATI
C/O. PARANDEEP NATH
RESIDENT OF MORIGAON TOWN
NAVETI
WARD NO.9
PO. AND PS. MORIGAON
DIST. MORIGAON
PIN- 782105

197: NARGIS AKHTAR CHOUDHARY
W/O- DILWAR HUSSAIN
VILL- KABARIBOND PT-1
PO- PATHERKANDI
DIST- KARIMGANJ
PIN- 788724
ASSAM

198: MONALISHA DEORI
C/O. AKASH JYOTI DEORI
OF VILL. LAKHINAGAR
P.O. MANCOTTA
P.S. MILAN NAGAR
DIST- DIBRUGARH
ASSAM
PIN- 786003

199: KULDIP SAIKIA
C/O. DEBEN SAIKIA
OF VILL. DUBIA GAON
P.O. DUBIA
P.S. GOHPUR
DIST- BISWANATH
ASSAM.

200: QUEEN BARUAH
VILL - JALIKHATA
P.O - HELANA
DISTRICT - BAJALI
PIN- 781375

201: SAHINA RESHMI MAZARBHUIYA
C/O-AZIM UDDIN MAZARBHUIYA.

PO-TARAPUR
PS-TARAPUR
PIN-788003
DIST-CACHAR.

202: ARUP TELI
C/O. JOYLAL TELI
OF VILL. CHAHINI POTHER
P.O. DEEPLING
P.S. KAKOTIBARI
DIST. CHARAIDEO
ASSAM
PIN- 785691

203: BIJOY KUMAR DAS
S/O-LT KANDO DAS
VILL. AND PO- SOLMARA
PS- BELSOR
PIN-781338
DIST - NALBARI
ASSAM.

204: ABDUL MANNAN
S/O. LT. ABDUL RAHMAN
OF VILL. DEOPANI BASTI
P.O. DEOPANI
P.S. GELEKY
DIST. SIVSAGAR
ASSAM
PIN- 785684

205: KAMRUL PARAMANIK
S/O. BASCHU PARAMANIK
VILL- KULAMUYA
PO- MEDORTARI
PS. FAKIRGANJ
DIST. DHUBRI (ASSAM)
PIN. 783330

206: HABIBUR RAHMAN
C/O-MOHSIN ALI
VILL- SAIKIA CHUBURI PO- DEKARGAON
PS- KACHARIGAON DIST- SONITPUR PIN- 784501

207: HIROK PAUL
C/O- LT. HARISADAY PAUL
LALA
HOSPITAL ROAD

W/NO- 7
PO AND PS- LALA
DIST- HAILAKANDI
ASSAM
PIN - 788163

208: NIPON CHANDRA DEORI
C/O- LT SUSHIL KUMAR DEORI
VIL- BAHGORA
PO- BAHGORA
P/S - BIHPURIA
PIN- 784161
DIST- LAKHIMPUR

209: REZAUL KARIM MAZUMDAR
S/O. NAZIM UDDIN MAZUMDAR
VILL-NITAINAGAR PART 2
P.O. NITAINAGAR
DIST- HAILAKANDI
ASSAM
PIN 788152

210: NIPON GOGOI
C/O GUNEN GOGOI
VILL. TAIRAI
P.O. CHATIONAGURI
P.S. SAPEKHATI
DIST. CHARAIDEO
PIN- 785692

211: BISWAJIT BORDOLOI
C/O MATIRAM BORDOLOI
VILL JAMADARI
P.O GERUAGAON
PS BHURAGAON
PIN 782121
DIST MORIGAON (ASSAM)

212: BIKRAM CHETRY
S/O. LT BHIM BAHADUR CHETRY
VILL. KHAIRANI
PO- NAYABASTI
PS- BARBARI
DIST. BAKSA
PIN 781344

213: PANKAJ HAZARIKA
C/O RAM NATH HAZARIKA

VILL- JORHATIA
PO- CHARAIMORIA
PS BOGINODI
PIN-787032
DIST-LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

214: MAINUL HOQUE
S/O- LT ABDUL HAMID
VILL - DARANGIPARA
PO - DAGAPARA
PS - MUKALMUA
DIST-NALBARI (ASSAM)
PIN-781126

215: SANTOSH RABIDAS
C/O-LALCHAND RABIDAS
VILL-RANGIRGHAT PART-3
PO-AMJURGHAT
PS-SONAI
DIST- CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN-788119

216: MD EUSOB ALI MOLLAH
C/O-RAHIM UDDIN MOLLAH
OF VILL- CHIRAKHOWA PT-6 PO- JARUACHAR VIA ALOMGANJ
PS- FAKIRGANJ DIST- DHUBRI PIN- 783339

217: MINTON CH PRADHANI
VILL. KHALISHANIMARI
P.O. BHAWRAGURI
P.S. GOSSAIGAON
DIST. KOKRAJHAR
(BTR) ASSAM
PIN-783336

218: ALA SALMA SULTANA
C/O. MD MAKBUL HUSSAIN
OF VILL. KANAICHUBA
P.O. HOWLY MOHANPUR
PS. MANGALDAI
DIST. DARRANG
PIN- 784125

219: MD NUR AHMED BARLASKOR
S/O SAFIQUE AHMED BARLASKOR
OF VILL- CHESRI

PO AND PS- BORKHOLA
DIST- CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN 788110.

220: KRISHNAJEE CHAUHAN
S/O. BALESWAR CHAUHAN
OF VILL-DIKHRENG
P.O-KHERONI
P.S-KHERONI DIST-WEST KARBI ANGLONG
PIN-782448

221: AMAR JYOTI SONOWAL
S/O. JAGAT SONOWAL
OF VILL-GARIABALI
PO- ARADHAL
PS-DHEMAJI
DIST. DHEMAJI
PIN 787057
ASSAM

222: BHASKAR BIKASH SAIKIA

S/O PRODIP CH SAIKIA
OF VILLAGE - MELAMORA
PO- MELAMORA
DISTRICT- GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN- 785621

223: JINGKU GOGOI
C/O - SUKHESWAR GOGOI
VILL- SRIPANI JANAKALYAN GAON
P. O- J. K CHARIALI
P. S- SILAPATHAR
DIST-DHEMAJI
PIN-787110

224: NURUL HUDA LASKAR
S/O ASHROF UDDIN LASKAR
VILL. AND PO. NISCHINTAPUR PART I
DIST. HAILAKANDI
ASSAM
PIN. 788164

225: PARI NEOG
C/O. GHANA KT NEOG
VILL- TIHULABARI

P-O- KALABARI
P-S- GOHPUR
DIST- BISWANATH
PIN - 784178

226: TABIUR RAHMAN
C/O. AJIT ALI
VILL -KHANDAKARPARA
PO -BHELLA
PIN -781309
PS -BARPETA
DIST -BARPETA
ASSAM.

227: ANUP PROTIM GOGOI
S/O. BIREN GOGOI
OF VILL. JAJALI GARKUSH
P.O. BANAMALI
P.S. KAKOTOBARI
DIST- CHARAIDEO (ASSAM)
PIN- 785689

228: DEWAN HAMIDUR RAHMAN
S/O- DEWAN NURUL ISLAM
OF VILL- NUMBERPARA PT-3
PO- NUMBERPARA
PS- ABHAYAPURI
DIST- BONGAIGAON
ASSAM
PIN- 783392

229: MD NUR HUSSAIN
C/O- ABDUL SABUR MIA
VILL- HARIPUR
P.O - BAHARI (HAT)
P.S - TARABARI
DIST - BARPETA (ASSAM)
PIN- 781302

230: KHURSHIDUL ALOM
S/O- SOHRAB ALI
OF VILL- TAKIMARI RATANGAON
P.O- TAKIMARI
P.S- LAKHIPUR
DIST- GOALPARA (ASSAM)
PIN- 783129

231: JOYA BARUAH

C/O- LT ABDUL JALIL
OF VILL- BADARPUR
PO-BADARPUR
PS- BADARPUR DIST. KARIMGANJ
ASSAM.

232: JOYA BAURAH
C/O. PARTHAJIT ROY
VILL- BAJRAJHAR
PO. AND PS. ROWTA
PIN- 784508
DIST.- UDALGURI
ASSAM.

233: SANJEET KUMAR SINGH
C/O BACHAN SINGH
VILL-MAJH BASTI
PO. FOREST BAZAR
DIST- WEST KARBIANLONG

PIN 782448

234: REZAUL KARIM AHMED
VILL-SATSIKHAMAR
PO. KHALISABHITA
PS-LAKHIPUR
DIST-GOALPARA
PIN-783330

235: NABAJEET NARGIARY
C/O- SUMITRA BASUMATARY
VILL. AND PO- RUPAHI
DIST - BAKSA
PIN- 781318

236: BHASKAR SARMA
C/O- HAREN SARMA
VILL - SIMALUA (NADARIAPARA)
PO- BALISATRA
PS - KAYAN
PIN - 781350
DIST - KAMRUP (ASSAM)

237: NAZIR HUSSAIN
S/O MD FARAZ ALI
VILL- TUPAMARI
PO-TUPAMARI
PS- NAGARBERA

DIST- KAMRUP
PIN-781127

238: PALLAB SAHARIA
S/O - LATE MANO RAM SAHARIA
VILL-NIZ RANGAMATI
P.O-RANGAMATI
P.S-MANGALDAI
DIST-DARRANG
PIN-784529

239: HIRAK JYOTI PATHORI
C/O- KAMAL PATHORI
VILL- BONGALMORA NO 1
P/S- BIHPURIA
PO-ISLAMGAON
PIN- 787055
DIST- LAKHIMPUR

240: SRIMONTA BORUAH
C/O-LT. PULIN BORUAH
VILL- MOGORAHAT CHANGMAI
P.O -MOGORAHAT
P.S - SIVASAGAR
PIN-785666
DIST- SIVASAGAR.

241: ABUL HASAN SHEIKH
S/O- ABDUL HYE SHEIKH
OF VILL- SHIMUL TAPU-3
P.O- SHIMUL TAPU
P.S- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
(BTC) ASSAM
PIN- 783331

242: MUKTADIR HUSSAIN
VILLAGE-SANDALARTARI
P-S AND P-O- FAKIRAGRAM
DIST-KOKRAJHAR
ASSAM
PIN- 783345

243: SAMIM AKHTAR KHAN
C/O. ABDUL KALAM KHAN
VILL. TARA JAN
PO. TARA JAN
PS- MORAN

DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN - 785675

244: MAINU BORAH
C/O. ROBIN SONOWAL
VILL- MANCOTTA
HATIMORA
PO- C.R BUILDING
PS- DIBRUGARH
PIN- 786003

245: KAPIL DEV NATH
C/O. PABITRA NATH
VILL- BAMUNBORI
P.S- MIKIRBHETA
P.O- BAMUNBORI
DIST- MORIGAON
ASSAM

246: MUKIBUR RAHMAN
C/O-LT. MOHI UDDIN
OF VILL- UDMARI
PO- SINGARI MADRASSA
PS- JURIA
DIST- NAGAON PIN- 782124

247: DEEP JYOTI NATH
C/O-LT. DUTIRAM NATH
OF VILL- BAMUNBORI P.O- BAMUNBORI
P.S- MIKIRBHETA DIST- MORIGAON PIN- 782103.

248: BICHITRA BIKASH GOGOI
C/O. SURESH GOGOI
VILL. DONGARCHUK GAON
PO. BISHMILE
PS. CHABUA
DIST. DIBRUGARH PIN. 786184

249: BHASKAR BORUAH
C/O- GHANA KANTA BORUAH
VILL- BELOGURI
PO AND PS- HOWRAGHAT
PIN- 782481
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM.

250: TAPAN BHUYAN
C/O-HARENDRA BHUYAN

VILL BORUAH BARI GAON P.O MORATUNI MAJULI PIN 785106

251: RIDIP JYOTI DAS
C/O-DUTIRAM DAS
VILL- ROJABARI DORIKAGHA
P.O-DELEHI GOHAIN GAON
P.S-SIVASAGAR
PIN-785640

252: SARAT PAMEGAM
C/O-GIRIDEV PAMEGAM VILL-2NO BORGOYAN DIST-MAJULI
PIN-785104

253: SASANKA PAMEGAM
C/O-GIRIDEV PAMEGAM VILL-2NO BORGOYAN DIST-MAJULI
PIN-785104

254: SWAPAN KUMAR MANDAL
C/O- NARAYANCH MANDAL
VILL. AND P.O- GAHIYA
P.S. SARTHEBARI
DIST. BARPETA
PIN- 781311

255: EDWARD LIANNEISANG HRANGKHOL
S/O-VANLALTHANG HRANGKHOL
VILL-ZION HAFLONG
P.O-HAFLONG
P.S-HAFLONG
DIST-DIMA HASAO
PIN-788819

256: PINKU SAIKIA
C/O- LATE KHAGEN SAIKIA
VILL- DHOWACHALA GAON
P.O- NATUN BESAMORA
P. S- KAMLABARI
DIST- MAJULI
PIN-785110

257: MOUSUMI BURAGOHAIN
C/O -ANANTA BURA GOHAIN VILL-PARALIGURI P.O -PARALIGURI P.S-
DEMOW PIN -785671
DIST SIVASAGAR

258: NABAJYOTI DAS
C/O-RAM PRASAD DAS
OF VILL- MAGUR GAON P.O- SALMARA

P.S- KAMPUR DIST- NAGAON PIN- 782425.

259: BORNALI KONWAR
C/O -MOHENDRA KONWAR
VILL- SEPON DEROIGHAT
P.O-SEPON
PIN-785673

260: JACKIE KARMAKAR
C/O- RADHANATH KARMAKAR
VILL.- HOOLUNGOORE T.E. P.O.- MARIANI
DIST. JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785634.

261: MEGNA BORAH
C/O. DEBAJIT GAYAN
RESIDENT OF 400C
PRABIN ALAYA APARTMENT
CHACHAL ROAD
SIX MILE
GUWAHATI
PIN-781022

262: ARCHANA KUMAR
C/O. PADMADHAR KUMAR
VILL-BICHENNALA
P.O-JAMTOLA
DIST -KAMRUP (R)
PIN-781365

263: JIBON DEBNATH
S/O-NIKHIL DEBNATH
VILL. AND P.O. SALAKATI
PS AND DIST-KOKRAJHAR
PIN-783369.

264: SHIKHA MONI RAI DEHINGIA
C/O. DIMBESHWAR RAI DEHINGIA
OF VILL. DA-DHARA
P.O. PALENGI
DIST- SIVASAGAR
ASSAM.

265: RUPAM NATH GOSWAMI
C/O. SATYENDRA NATH GOSWAMI
OF VILL. SURIPARA
P.O. DHANPUR
P.S. SAPATGRAM

DIST. DHUBRI
PIN- 783337

266: JAYANTA SAIKIA
C/O- DIMBESWAR SAIKIA VILL-BHULUKI CHUK
P.O. TIPOMIA
P.S-BORHOLLA
DIST-JORHAT
PIN-785630

267: SAHAJAN CHOUDHURY
S/O-FAZLUR RAHMAN CHOUDHURY
VILL--SUNODARI.
PO-BISHNUNAGAR
DIST-KARIMGANJ ASSAM
788782

268: SYED IKBAL MARCHENT
S/O. MAINUL HAQUE
OF VILL - KHANDKARPARA
P.O - BHELLA
PS - BARPETA DIST. BARPETA
PIN -781309

269: HABEZ UDDIN
C/0-NAZRUL HOQUE
VILL- BARGHOPA BILAR PATHAR
P.O.-BILASHIPARA BAZAR
P.S.-SALBARI
DIST.-BAKSA
PIN781315

270: SHIVA PRASAD GOGOI
S/O- PHANIDHAR GOGOI
OF VILL-LAKHTAKIA
PO- GHUGUHA DOLE
PS- DHEMAJI
DIST-DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN-787057

271: RUHUL AMIN
S/O- ATAUR RAHMAN
OF VILL- SONAPUR
P.O- KADONG
DIST. BARPETA
PIN- 781314

272: PRAHLAD DAS
C/O- LT. NIRMAL DAS
TOWN- NAZIRA
WARD NO- 01
P.O- NAZIRA
P.S- NAZIRA
PIN- 785685
DIST- SIVASAGAR.

273: NAYAN DEKA
C/O. SUNDAR DEKA
VILL. PUB- BALIGAON
P.O. GOGAMUKH
PS. GOGAMUKH
DIST-DHEMAJI
PIN- 787034

274: DHUNTI SONOWAL
C/O- BISWAJIT SONOWAL
VILL- KAKORATOLI GAON
P.O- GELAPUKHURI ROAD
P/S- TINSUKIA
DIST- TINSUKIA
ASSAM
PIN- 786126

275: MADAN DUTTA
S/O. PRAFULLA DUTTA
OF VILL. GARAKUSH
P.O. PHULPANICHIA
P.S. GAURISAGAR
DIST- SIVASAGAR
ASSAM
PIN- 785683

276: LAKESWAR BORI
C/O. NABIN BORI
VILL - JUN GAON
PO. NITAI PUKHURI
PS. KHOWANG
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN -7856761

277: MOMINOOR ISLAM
C/O. LT. DHONMIAH PRAMANIK
OF VILL. KALYANPUR
P.O. AND P.S. NAGARBERA
DIST. KAMRUP

ASSAM
PIN.781127.

278: ZIAUR RAHMAN
S/O- AZIZOL HOQUE
VILL- SONAMOYEE
PO- AOLATOLI
PS- LAKHIPUR
DIST- GOALPARA
ASSAM
PIN-783129

279: PRATHA PRATIM HAZARIKA
S/O. MILAN HAZARIKA
P.O. AND PS-- DHEMAJI
WARD NO - 07
DIST -- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN -- 787057

280: PRANJAL HAZARIKA
C/O- ARABINDA HAZARIKA
OF VILL - GARMARA
P.O - BARAMA
P.S - BARAMA
DIST - BAKSA
PIN - 781346

281: RAKIB ALI
S/O. MUNIR ALI
OF VILL. 2 NO KAKODUNGA HABI GAON 15 NO BLOCK
P.O- GORAJAN
DIST. JORHAT
PIN- 785631

282: IMRANA BEGAM LASKAR
D/O-ALIM UDDIN LASKAR
OF VILL-GANIRGRAM PART- 4
P.O- GANIRGRAM
P.S- KATIGORAH
DIST- CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN-788025

283: SUDIP DAS
S/O. LT KALIPADA DAS
OF VILL. CHANDRAPUR
P.O. RAKESHNAGAR

DIST.KARIMGANJ
ASSAM
PIN- 788701

284: TIKENDRAJIT KUMAR
C/O-DINESH KUMAR
VILL-HAJO (KUMAR PARA)
PO-HAJO
PIN-781102
DIST -KAMRUP
ASSAM.

285: KUSHAL KALITA
S/O- LT. RAJENDRA CH. DAS
OF VILL- KATASHBARI
P.O- NAYAGAON
P. S. JOGIGHOPA
PIN- 783384
DIST- BONGAIGAON
ASSAM.

286: RANJIT RABHA
S/O. MR. DILIP RABHA
VILL-BARANGABARI
PO-KACHUBARI
PIN-781367
DIST-BAKSA
BTC (ASSAM)

287: BHASKAR NEOG
C/O KAMAL NEOG
VILL. PURBAJYOTI NIGAM
P. O- PULISOMONI
DIST. BISWANATH
PIN784170

288: ANOWAR HUSSAIN
S/O SUKUR ALI
VILL- MORICHBARI RESERVE
PO- DHUMERGHAT
PS- LAKHIPUR
DIST GOALPARA
PIN- 783330

289: MD ASHRAF KAMAL BARBHUIYA
C/O LT ABDUL JALIL BORBHUIYA
VILL-SAIDBOND PART 1
PO AND PS- ALGAPAR

PIN- 788150
DIST - HAILAKANDI

290: DHARITRI SAIKIA
C/O - INDRESWAR SAIKIA
VILL- HINDU GAON
PO- NORTH LAKHIMPUR
PS- NORTH LAKHIMPUR
PIN-787001
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

291: RANTU SONOWAL
C/O- DULESWAR SONOWAL
MORANHAT WARD NO. 9
PO-MORANHAT
PS-MORANHAT
DIST-CHARAIDEO
PIN- 785670

292: CHANDAN CHAUHAN

S/O-DHANIRAJ CHAUHAN
VILL-BELBARI NO. 2
P. O- MAILOO BAZAR
P. S-KHERONI
DIST-WEST KARBIANGLONG

293: RAM KARAN CHAUHAN
C/O. LT.NAGESWAR CHAUHAN
VILL-CHOTA MATI KHOLA
PO AND PS. KHERONI
DIST. WEST KARBI ANGLONG
PIN-782448

294: KUDDUS ALI
C/O-SAFOR ALI
OF VILL-SANIADI SAKLARPER
P.O-SANIADI
P. S-HAJO
DIST-KAMRUP (R)
PIN-781102

295: RIJU AHMED
C/O. RAMIJ ALI
OF VILL AND PO. NIZ NAMATI
P.S. TIHU

DIST-NALBARI
(ASSAM)
PIN-781355

296: AMIYA BORDOLOI
C/O- LABA KANTA BORDOLOI OF VILL. KANPHALA
P.O- DIGHALBORI
PS- MORIGAON
DIST- MORIGAON
ASSAM
PIN-782105

297: IVAN KERKETTA
C/O. ISRAIL KERKETTA
VILL. BHOLUKA GURI
PO- OUPHULIA CHARIALI
PS. TINGKHONG
DIST- DIBRUGARG
PIN - 786613

298: BEDANTA SAIKIA
C/O. PUTUL CH. SAIKIA VILL- MOHIMABARI
P.O. MOHIMABARI P.S. TITABOR
DIST. JORHAT
PIN-785630.

299: MRINMOY DEKA
C/O-LT. DHIREN DEKA
OF VILL- BORKOLA
PO. BORKOLA
P.S. SADAR DIST.- NAGAON
PIN- 782144

300: ASHA KURMI
D/O. PRANESWAR KURMI
VILL. AND P.O. BORBIL
P.S- THELAMARA
DIST- SONITPUR
PIN- 784149

301: JAYANTA DAS
C/O-- LT. DILIP DAS
VILL-- SUKULIBHORIA
PO-- SABOTI
PS-- NORTH LAKHIMPUR
DIST-- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM
PIN-- 787001

302: DIPANKAR HAZARIKA
C/O- LT PURNA HAZARIKA
OF VILL- JAKAICHUK
P.O- TAMULBARI
P.S- TITABAR
PIN-785616
DIST- JORHAT
ASSAM

303: PIKUMONI BHUYAN
S/O BABUL BHUYAN
OF VILL- MADHUPUR
P.O. CHARIALI
DIST.- SONITPUR (NOW BISWANATH)
ASSAM.

304: RUPAM ENGTI
C/O-GANAK ENGTI
OF VILL- HALADHIBARI
P.O. NIZ DANDUA
P.S- MORIGAON DIST- MORIGAON PIN- 782104

305: MOON PHUKAN
C/O. MOHESWAR PHUKON
OF VILL. BAILUNG
P.O. PATSAKU
P.S. NEMUGURI
DIST. SIVASAGAR
ASSAM
PIN- 785673

306: MOHSINA YEASMIN
C/O. LT. RUHUL AMIN
OF VILL- RRB ROAD SOUTH HAIBARGAON
PO- HAIBARGAON
PS- SADAR
DIST. NAGAON
PIN- 782001

307: BINITA DEVI
C/O - LEKH ADHIKARI
VILL- HABIGAON
P.O. - MAZBAT
P. S. - ORANG
DIST - UDALGURI
ASSAM
PIN- 784507

308: ANKUMANI NATH
C/O- DARPAN KUMAR NATH
VILL.- KABEICHUBA
P.O.- BORDOULGURI
P.S.- SIPAJHAR
DIST.-DARRANG (ASSAM)
PIN- 784145

309: MANOJ KR SAIKIA
C/O-LALIT CH. SAIKIA
VILL- HUIGAON
PO- HUI-RANGAGARA
PS- SADAR
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782002.

310: TWINKLE HANDIQUE
C/O-- LT. PABITRA HANDIQUE
VILL-- JAMUGURI
PO- DIGHALI-HILOIDARI
PS-- DHAKUAKHANA
DIST-- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM
PIN-- 787055

311: POMPI DEVI
C/O. BISWA KAMAL NATH
LOTHABORI
WARD NO. 1
MORIGAON TOWN
P.O. AND PS- MORIGAON
DIST. MORIGAON
PIN 782105

312: JHARNA DEV BARMAN
C/O. RAMNATH BARMAN
VILL. PATIDAYA
P. O. PATIDAYA
P. S. MORIGAON
DISTRICT- MORIGAON
ASSAM
PIN - 782104

313: TAHAJUT HUSSAIN
S/O- ALTAB HUSSAIN
OF VILL- CHOTAJAN KATHANI PATHAR
PO- ATHABARI

PIN-785625
DIST- GOLAGHAT

314: HORI PROSAD GUSHAI
C/O- HORI PROSAD GUSHAIN
OF VILL-RUNGALITING T.E.
P.O.-RONGAMATI
P.S.-DERGAON
DIST. GOLAGHAT
ASSAM.

315: DIPALI BORAH
C/O. BUDHESWAR BORAH
OF VILL -KOUPATANI
P.S -GOGAMUKH
P.O KOUPATANI
PIN-787034
DISTRICT- DHEMAJI
ASSAM.

316: PEZATSAMZAILE NRIAME
C/O-RONGPIBE NRIAME
VILL-BALADHON
P. O-MAHUR
P. S-MAHUR
DIST-DIMA HASAO
ASSAM
PIN-788830

317: LIZAMONI DAS
C/O- SRIMONTA BORUAH
VILL-MOGORAHAT CHANGMAI
P.O-MOGORAHAT
P.S- SIVASAGAR
PIN-785666

318: MOITRY GOGOI
C/O ARINDAM LAHON
BORDOLOI NAGAR
SECTOR 3
PO- TINSUKIA
PS- TINSUKIA
PIN- 786125

319: SANAUL ALOM
C/O ABDUL BASITH
PO-LATHIMARA
VILL- LATHIMARA

PS- KATIGORAH
DIST- CACHAR
ASSAM

320: DEEPJYOTI BORUAH
C/O- PRAFULLA KR. BORUAH
OF VILL- RANGACHAHI
P.O- RANGACHAHI
P.S -JENGRAIMUKH
DIST- MAJULI
PIN- 785104

321: RUMI KURMI
C/O-NUMOL KURMI
VILL- BAGHJAN GRANT
P.O-BAGHJAN GRANT
P.S-HALWATING BAZAR
PIN-785681
DIST- SIBSAGAR

322: ARIF AHMED LASKAR
C/O- MOYNUL HAQUE LASKAR OF VILL- SOUTH JASNABAD PART 2
PO- TANTOO
PIN- 788163
PS- LALA
DIST- HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

323: ASRAFUL RAHMAN KHANDAKAR
C/O. RUHUL AMIN KHANDAKAR
VILL- DHINGBORI PATHER
PO- KASHARI
PS- JURIA
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 78212

324: NIPANGA NILAV MEDHI
C/O - LATE DR MOLAN CH MEDHI
MADANPUR
P.O. DEUDUAR
PS -CHANGSARI
KAMRUP (R)
PIN - 781101

325: PRANAB KUMAR HAZUWARI
C/O. BALI RAM HAZUWARI
VILL-KUSHTOLI
P/O-BARANGANI

PS-LAHARIGHAT
DIST-MORIGAON
ASSAM
PIN-782127

326: BADAR UDDIN BHUYAN
S/O-LATE CHANDBHUYAN
OF VILL-DAKSHIN SITOLI
P.O-SITOLI
DIST-BARPETA
PIN-781308

327: BRAJEN BAISHYA
C/O MAHENDRA BAISHYA
VILL- CHATAIBARI P.O- NIZ DHAMDHAMA
PS- GHOGRAPAR
DIST- NALBARI
PIN -781349

328: AMLAN NATH
C/O- SUREN NATH
VILL.- SUNTALISIGA GAON
P.O.- HATIGHULI
P.S.- GAURISAGAR
DIST.- SIVSAGAR (ASSAM) PIN- 785664.

329: LUKU DAS
S/O. JIRA DAS
VILL. AND P.O. BARIMAKHA
PS. BARBARI
DIST. BAKSA
PIN- 781333

330: DEEP MOHAN CHUTIA
C/O-- JITEN CHUTIA
VILL-- TAKOWBARI
P.O-- SISSIBORGAON
P.S-- SILAPATHAR
DIST-- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN-- 787110

331: RAHUL DUTTA
S/O. RANJAN DUTTA
OF VILL. BORKHOLA PART 1
P.O AND P.S . BORKHOLA
DIST. CACHAR
ASSAM

PIN-788110

332: GAURAV BORAH
C/O - LAKHI KANTA BORAH
VILL- NAM TARADUBI
P.S- BAITHALANGSU
PIN- 782485
P.O- TARADUBI
DIST.- KARBIANGLONG
ASSAM.

333: JAYASHREE MISHRA
D/O- PRADIP KUMAR MISHRA
VILL- KAITHALKUCHI
P.O.- KAITHALKUCHI
P.S.- BELSOR
DIST- NALBARI
PIN- 781370

334: HAROONUL RASHID
S/O-CHAND ALI
VILL-BANDIA
P.O. AND P.S- MANGALDAI
DIST-DARRANG (ASSAM)
PIN- 784125

335: RITUPARNA HAZARIKA
C/O. PURNANANDA HAZARIKA
OF VILL- KARHALIGAON
P.O- K.P. HALOWAGAON
P.S. RUPAHI HAT
DIST- NAGAON PIN- 782141.

336: SHYAMAL CH BISWAS
C/O- KRISHTA CH. BISWAS
OF VILLAGE- BAHMURA
P.O- SONKUCHI COLONY
P.S. BARPETA
DIST- BARPETA (ASSAM)
PIN. 781314

337: KAMLESWAR SAW
S/O. GOPAL SAW
VILL AND P.O. SRIRAMPUR
P.S- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783361

338: ASHIM KUMAR PATOR
C/O-GIRISH CHANDRA PATAR
BILL-SIMALUGURI
P.O-NAGABANDHA
P.S MIKIRBHETA
DISTRIC - MORIGAON
PIN-782106

339: FARUQUE ABDULLAH
VILL KASIMA
PO. CHUNARI
P.S. LAKHIPUR
DIST. GOALPARA
ASSAM
PIN 783129

340: RAJIBUL HASAN TALUKDAR
S/O- LT AMIR HUSSAIN TALUKDAR
VILL- KOKILA DAKSHINPARA
PO- KOKILA BAZAR
DIST- BONGAIGAON
783392

341: JYOTISHNA GOGOI
C/O. MR HOREN GOGOI
VILL-NAPAMUA GAON
P.O.- MURMURIA
P.S.- JORHAT
PIN- 785704
DIST.- JORHAT
ASSAM.

342: ANSHUMAN HAZARIKA
C/O ARUP HAZARIKA
VILL. NO 2 NAOHOLIA
P.O. NAOHOLIA
DIST DIBRUGARH
ASSAM
PIN 786191

343: LAKHIRUPA NAYAK
C/0- SARADINDU DAS
VILL-AMJARANI
P.O- TETONBARI
P.S- GOHPUR
PIN-784171
DIST- BISWANATH
ASSAM

344: AMAR RAMCHIARY
C/O- PRAMOD BORO
VILL. NIZ SATHISAMUKHA
PO- SATHISAMUKHA
PIN- 781355
DIST- BORPATRA
ASSAM.

345: SAHADEV SARKAR
S/O- ANIL SARKAR
VILL- DUMERGURI PT-3
PO- DUMERGURI
PS- ABHAYAPURI
DIST- BONGAIGAON
PIN-783384

346: DIGANTA RAJKHOWA
C/O- MR GIRIDHAR RAJKHOWA
VILL- KAMAR GAON
P.O- POTIYA
P.S- KAMALABARI
DIST- MAJULI
PIN-785106

347: MASUM AHMED MAZUMDER
C/O- SIRAJ UDDIN MAZUMDER
RESIDENT OF HAILAKANDI TOWN WARD NO 1
PS. HAILAKANDI
PIN-788151
DIST HAILAKANDI
ASSAM

348: TAPASH KUMAR BISWAS
CO- JATIN CHANDRA BISWAS
VILLAGE- SONDUBA
PO- SONDUBA
PS- BHURAGAON
DIST- MORIGAON (ASSAM)
PIN 782121

349: MD MOSTUFA AHMED
C/O-ABDUL MALEK
OF VILL- BHER BHERI PO- GATANGA PS- RUPAHI HAT
DIST- NAGAON PIN- 782125

350: RITUPARNA NEOG
C/O. SAILEN NEOG

VILL. BHUMTAL CHUK
P.O- BARBARUAH
PS. BARBARUAH
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN- 786007

351: UTPAL KALITA
C/O- SRI PUSPA RAM KALITA
VILL- NORTH GUWAHATI
COLLEGE NAGAR
P.O.- COLLEGE NAGAR (AMINGAON)
DIST- KAMRUP
PIN- 781031

352: DEBRAJ HAZONG
LT BHUPENDRA HAZONG
VILL- MOUDANGA PATHAR
PS- MURAJHAR
PO- BARHAWAR
DIST- HOJAI
PIN- 782439

353: NIRMALI DEKA
C/O. MRINMOY HAZARIKA
VILL. BATABARI
PO. AND PS.- MAZBAT
DIST- UDALGURI
ASSAM
PIN- 784507

354: RAHUL BAYAN
CO- AHINDRA BAYAN
VILL AND PO -AKAYA
DIST. BAJALI
P.S. PATACHARKUCHI PIN- 781329

355: ABHIJIT SAHU
S/O. R N SAHU
VILL-WATI JUR
PO. AND PS- KHERONI
DIST- WEST KARBI ANGLON
ASSAM

356: RHITUPARNA NEOG
C/O. RUMA NEOG
OF VILL. CHARAIBAHI GAON
PO. BAMKALAKHOWA
PS - BARBARUAH

DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN - 786007

357: RAIHANA SULTANA
C/O ABDUL GAFUR
VILL. SONKUCHI
P.O. BARPETA
DIST. BARPETA
ASSAM
PIN.781314

358: JYOTI PRASAD BORUAH
C/O. PHANIDHAR BORUAH
VILL-NAPAM
PO- BORDOIBAM
PS - GHILAMORA
PIN-787053
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

359: KISHUR BORUAH
C/O DILIP BORUAH
VILL- NAHARBARI
PO- NOWBOICHA
PS- NORTH LAKHIMPUR
PIN -787023
DIST - LAKHIMPUR

360: PARAN SARMAH
C/O- ANIL SARMAH
VILL-MAJI KUCHI
PO -MAJI KUCHI
PS-GAHPUR
PIN-784178
DIST BISWANATH.

361: NAVA KUMAR SUTRADHAR
C/O. DWIJENDRA SUTRADHAR
VILL. SIMLAGURI
PO. SIMLAGURI
PS. GOBARDHANA
DIST. BAKSA 781313

362: NAZRUL HAQUE
C/O- LT. NAYEB ALI
VILL -BANGLIPARA
P. O.- JANIA
DIST. BARPETA

PIN -781314

363: SHIVA PAYENG
C/O. RABINDRA NATH PAYENG
VILL. BUWALGURI
PO- BOGOLIJAN
PS- LAKHIMPUR
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
PIN- 787031

364: PUNAM SONOWAL
C/O. RANJIT SONOWAL
VILL- CHERELI NA-PAM GAON
P.O. RAJABAHAR
P.S. BORHOLLA
DIST- JORHAT
PIN-785631

365: SHAMIMATUL KOBRA
C/O- SADEK ALI
VILL- PADMABIL
P.O- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783360

366: SANJAY KOIRY
C/O RAMNIWAS KOIRY
VILL. 2 NO CHAKALIA
PO- CHAKALIA
PS- MORANHAT
DIST- DIBRUGARH
PIN- 785675

367: SARMEN HANSE
VILL- CHEREP TOKBI GAON
PO - ERA DIGHAL PANI
PS- HOWRAGHAT
PIN- 782481
DIST-KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM

368: CHITRALEKHA DEVI SUTRADHAR
D/O. POPIL DEV SUTRADHAR
VILL. BORO GENDRABIL
P.O. GENDRABIL
DIST. KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783370

369: RAKESH CH PANDIT
C/O. AKHIL CH PANDIT
RESIDENT OF BARPETA ROAD
WARD NO 10
P.O AND PS- BARPETA ROAD
DIST- BARPETA
PIN- 781315

370: KISHOR KEMPRAI
S/O- LT KHAMPHUL KEMPRAI
VILL- HAZAGAPHER
P.S- KHERONI
P.O- FOREST BAZAR
DIST. WEST KARBI ANGLONG
PIN-782448
ASSAM.

371: BIKASH HAZAM
S/O BHAGAWAN HAZAM
OF VILL-RANGAMATI T.E
P.O.-RANGAMATI
P.S.-DERGAON
DIST- GOLAGHAT
PIN- 785614

372: MASANG SHYAM
C/O- PROBIN SHYAM
VILL-PATHAR SHYAM GAON
PS-TITABOR
PO-DEOGHORIA
PIN-782430
DIST-JORHAT
ASSAM.

373: SURESH NATH
C/O. LT GOGON NATH
OF VILL. NAPAM BELIMUKHIA
PO. HAFALUTING
PS- AMGURI
DIST. SIVASAGAR
PIN -785661

374: NALINI DAS
C/O. MADHAVI DAS
VILL.- GARAMUR PURANA KARBATYA GAON
P.O.- JORHAT ENGINEERING COLLEGE
P.S. AND DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785007.

375: MASUMA BEGUM
D/O- LT ABDUL HANNAN
VILLAGE-MALUA
P.O. MALUA
DISTRICT-KARIMGANJ
PIN- 788806
ASSAM

376: KRISHNA PRIYA BARUAH
C/O. RUPAM KONWAR
OF SAMANNAY PATH DDR COLLEGE ROAD
PO. CHABUA
PS. CHABUA
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN -786184

377: LIPI MECH
C/O -RAJEN MECH
VILL -NAOJAN GAON (DARIKAPAR)
P.O -NAMTI PATHAR PIN-785640
DIST- SIVASAGAR
ASSAM

378: JAYANTI BALA BISWAS
D/O- CHITTARANJAN BISWAS
OF VILL- LOWKURIGURI
P. O. ANANDA BAZAR
P.S- BIJNI
DIST- CHIRANG (BTR)
PIN CODE- 783390

379: JOY PRAKASH GOGOI
C/O. ROBIN GOGOI
VILL. BOKPARA MAJGAON
PO. LAHOAL
PS. GABHARUPATHER
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN- 786010

380: SANJIB DAS
C/O-LANKESWAR KAIBARTA
VILL. AND P.O- SATPAKHALI
P.S.- PALASHBARI
DIST- KAMRUP
ASSAM
PIN- 781132

381: LAKHYA JYOTI BORA
C/O. MR. PRABHAT CH. BORA
OF VILL. MIKIR HAT HATIR GAON
P.O. SINGIA
P.S. SAMAGURI
DIST- NAGAON
ASSAM

382: NASIRUZ ZAMAN
C/O- ABU SAYED SAMSUS ZAMAN
OF VILL- MOUKHUWA
PO AND PS- MANIKPUR
DIST- BONGAIGAON
PIN -783392

383: NIRMALI PEGU
C/O. JYOTISH PEGU
VILL-CHARIGHARIA
P.O- CHARIGHARIA VIA KOKILAMUKH P.S. PULIBOR
DIST.-JORHAT
PIN-785108

384: DIPIKA DAS
C/O-NIPEN DAS
NAZIRA
TOWNWARD
NO.-7
P.O-NAZIRA
PIN-785685
DIST -SIVASAGAR

385: LIPI SONOWAL
W/O- DEEP JYOTI BARUAH
VILL- RANGACHAHI
P.O- RANGACHAHI
P.S JENGRAIMUKH
DIST- MAJULI
PIN- 785104

386: DEVASHIS BORA
C/O LATE BHADRA BORA
VILL- KARATIPAR SATRA
DANGDHARA GRANT P.O. MADHAPUR
P.S-TITABOR
DIST- JORHAT PIN-785630

387: DEBOJIT GOGOI
S/O LATE PRAKASH GOGOI

VILL- NO 1 SIYALEKHATI GAON
P.O- KACHARIHAT
PS- GOLAGHAT
DIST- GOLAGHAT
PIN- 781625

388: HIMANGKO HAZARIKA
C/O. PROFULLA HAZARIKA
VILL- KAKOJAN ARANDHARA GAON
P.O. KAKOJAN
P.S. TEOK
DIST- JORHAT PIN- 785107

389: SUKUMAR MANDAL
C/O. SUKUMAR MANDAL
OF VILL. MANIPUR
P.O. MANIPUR
P.S. MORIGAON
PIN- 782105.

390: NANDAN JYOTI DUTTA
C/O- NANDESWAR DUTTA
VILL.- NO.1 SONARI GAON
P.O.- ALENGMORA
P.S.- PULIBOR
DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785001.

391: NASRIN AKHTAR
C/O- ABDUL HALIM
VILL-PURAN BIJNI
PO-BIJNI
DIST-CHIRANG
PIN-783390

392: SWAPAN BARHAI
C/O-AMARCHAN BARHAI. VILL-KHUTABARI PT I P.O-BAGDUBA
DIST-GOALPARA
PIN-783123

393: SHEBIKA SULTANA
D/O SHAR UDDIN
VILL-RUHINI PATHER
PO-MURAJHAR
PS-MURAJHAR
DIST-HOJAI
PIN 782439

394: PAPORI MAZUMDER
C/O- MINTU DAS VILL- MAJORKURI (DOLOPARA) PS- HAJAO PO- RANDIA
DIST- KAMRUP PIN -781102

395: LAKHYA HIRA GOGOI
VILL- SIMANTA RAJBONGSHI
VILL-JUGURKUCHI SRIPUR
PO-KHATIKUCHI DIST NALBARI PIN- 78369

396: ANUKUL TACHA
S/O SUREN TACHA
VILL BHOLABARI P.O BHOLABARI
PIN 787033
DISTRICT--LAKHIMPUR

397: ABINASH MALAKAR
C/O- BISHNU MALAKAR
VILL-NIZ HAJO
PO AND PS. HAJO
DIST-KAMRUP
ASSAM
PIN-781102

398: GANESH SARKAR
C/O. LT. RAICHARAN SARKAR
VILL- DAKHIN SOCIETY
P.O AND P.S- SILAPATHAR
DIST-- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN-- 787059

399: DEBABRAT DEURI
VILL. AND P.O. SANTIPUR
PS GOHPUR
DIST BISWANATH
PIN 784178

400: DEBASISH BARUAH
S/O SAMBHU RAM SEAL
VILL-MAZDIA
PO-MUGKUCHI
PS-NALBARI
PIN-781335
DIST-NALBARI
ASSAM.

401: BARNA BORGOHAIN
C/O PROBIN BORGOHAIN

OF VILL- NIZARAPAR
P.O. CHAPAKHOWA
P.S SADIYA
DIST. TINSUKIA
ASSAM
PIN- 786157

402: PRINCE TAYUNG
C/O-- LANKESWAR TAYUNG
VILL-- GOGAMUKH KARPUNPULI GAON
PO AND PS-- GOGAMUKH
DIST-- DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN-- 787034

403: BHASWATI DUTTA
C/O PURNANANDA DUTTA
VILL- SONARI GAON
PO. AZAD
PIN-787031
PS-NORTH LAKHIMPUR
DIST- LAKHIMPUR

404: PRITEE REKHA DAS
D/O -SATISH KR DAS
VILL-MILANPUR
PO-MILANPUR
DIST- NALBARI
PIN-781337

405: SAGAR THAOSEN
S/O- NUMAL THAOSEN
VILL- PRABDISA
P.O- DIYUNGBRA
PIN-782448
DIST- DIMA HASAO
ASSAM.

406: JAHANGIR ALOM
S/O- ABDUSSATTAR AHMED
OF VILL- KOKILA PART 1
P.O- KOKILABAZAR
P.S- ABHAYAPURI
DIST- BONGAIGAON (ASSAM)
PIN-783392

407: HAMIDUL HASSAN MAHMUD AHMED
S/O- LATE ABDUS SALAM

OF VILL- NARARVITA PART
PO- NARARVITA
PIN- 783384
DIST- BONGAIGAON
ASSAM.

408: DIPANJALI BARUAH
C/O-LATE RAJIB KUMAR BARUAH
VILL-BARA JAMUGURI
P.S-JAJARI
PO-JAMUGURI
PIN-782142
DIST-NAGAON
ASSAM

409: AHAD ALI
S/O- BIDASHI ALI
OF VILL- ARABANDHA
P.O. BASHBARI
P.S- BAGUAN
DIST- GOALPARA (ASSAM)
PIN- 783129

410: ABHINASH MAKHA
C/O-JUWAS MAKHA
OF VILL- KHUMTAI T. E.
PO-BADULIPAR
PS- KAMARGAON
DIST-GOLAGHAT
PIN-785611

411: DIPANKAR MISSONG
C/O. RAJEN MISSONG
OF VILL. THEKERAPUKHURI GAON
PO. DEORI GAON
P.S. BARBARUAH
DIST. DIBRUGARH
PIN- 786007

412: IKBAL WADDUD
C/O. LOKMAN HAKIM
OF VILL. BORBORI
PO. LAHARIGHAT
PS. LAHARIGHAT
DIST. MORIGAON
PIN-782127

413: DEWAN SONOWAL

C/O. CHENIRAM SONOWAL
VILL- GAGOL DUBI MAJ GAON
P.O. BOGINADI
DIST. LAKHIMPUR
PIN- 787030

414: BINOD NATH
C/O- PHANIDHAR NATH
VILL-RANGACHAHI
P. O- RANGACHAHI
P. S-JENGRAIMUKH
DIST -MAJULI
PIN-785104

415: KAPIL KUTUM
C/O- KHAGEN KUTUM
VILL- CHUMOIMARI
P.O- POTIA
P.S- KAMALABARI
PIN- 785106
DIST- MAJULI
ASSAM.

416: RABBUL ALAM
C/O-NUR MOHAMMAD
OF VILL- LUCHANABORI PO- LUCHANABORI
PS- MOIRABARI
DIST- MORIGAON
PIN- 782126

417: DULU KONWAR
C/O. JAGESWAR KONWAR
OF VILL. AHOM NAGAR GAON
P O. NAGAR
P.S. KHOWANG
DIST. DIBRUGARH (ASSAM)
PIN - 785676

418: DIPTRA KANTA SENSUAL
C/O-TUKHESWAR SENSUA
VILL.SILAPATHER BAMGAON
P.O-SILAPATHER
P.S-SILAPATHER
DIST-DHEMAJI
PIN-787059

419: SOMBUDHON PHONGLO
S/O-JOYLAL PHONGLO

VILL-PANCH BHANDAR
P.O-SHAMBARI
P.S-LANKA
DIST-HOJAI (ASSAM)
PIN-782446

420: SUMITRA KUMARI SHAW
D/O. GOPAL SHAW
W/O KAJAL SAH
OF VILL AND PO- SRIRAMPUR GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783361

421: UTPAL DEV RAY
C/O-SUDDHA NATH RAY
OF VILL-DANGAIGAON
P.O DAKSHIN BIJNI
DIST-CHIRANG
PIN-783390

422: HIMANGSHU SEKHAR DAS
C/O. LATE SUREN DAS
OF VILL- MAJGAON
P.O. HARIAMUKH
PS- RAHA
DIST- NAGAON
ASSAM
PIN-782103

423: SUMITRA MANDAL
C/O-SUNIL KUMAR MANDAL
OF VILL- GARAJAN PO- GARAJAN BAZAR
PS- RUPAHIHAT
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782128

424: PARAG JYOTI NATH
C/O DURGESWAR NATH
VILL-MILANPUR
PO -MANGALDOI
PS-MANGALDOI
DIST- MANGALDOI
PIN 784125

425: SHAKIRUL ISLAM
S/O- HABIBOR RAHMAN
VILL- DAKERGAON
PO- KAKRIPARA

PS- MANKACHAR
PIN - 783131
DIST- SOUTH SALMARA MANKACHAR
ASSAM.

426: ZIARUL HOQUE
S/O- LT. SULTAN ALI
OF VILL- DOTURI
PO- KAWATIKA
PS- BIJNI
DIST-CHIRANG
ASSAM
PIN CODE-783390.

427: PINKU SAIKIA
C/O MR TUNIRAM SAIKIA
VILL - BORCHARIA
PO- AZAD
PIN- 787031
DIST LAKHIMPUR

428: JAYANTA SONOWAL
C/O- SMT. TARU SONOWAL
VILL- NA-PAM CHERELI
PO- RAJABAHAR
PIN- 785631
DIST- JORHAT
ASSAM

429: SYED ABDUL AZIZ
C/O. SYED ABUBAKKAR SIDDIK
VILL-BARSHIL
PO-MORANJANA
PIN-781354
DIST-KAMRUP
ASSAM

430: HAFIZUR ISLAM
S/O- ABDUL MALEK
OF VILL- ARAT GAON
P.O- JHOWDANGA
P.S- MANKACHAR
DIST- SOUTH SALMARA MANKACHAR
PIN-783131

431: LUKUMONI BARUAH
C/O. AJOY BORUAH
VILL- DORIA ALICHIGA GAON

PO. KAMALABARI
PS-GARAMUR
PIN-785106 DIST-MAJULI
ASSAM.

432: LIAKAT ALI KHAN
C/O. KURPAN ALI KHAN
OF VILL. CHAKIRVITA
P.O. KHABLARVITA
PS. BARPETA
DIST. BARPETA
PIN- 78135224.

433: SADDAM HUSSAIN
S/O-LT ABDUL KADIR
VILL-GOTLONG
P.O-KALIABHOMORA
P.S-TEZPUR
DIST-SONITPUR
PIN-784027

434: ABY EAKUB ASRAUL HUSSAIN MANDAL
S/O-AZAD HUSSAIN MANDAL
VILL-BAROIPARA
P.O-GHANSIMULI
P.S-KHARUPETIA
DIST-DARRANG
PIN-784115

435: FATEMA FERDOUS
C/O- ARIF AHMED LASKAR
VILL- SOUTH JASNABAD PART 2
PO- TANTOO
PIN- 788163
PS- LALA
DIST. HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

436: MRIGANKA BORAH
C/O-MALACHAN BORAH
VILL- DOGATI
PO- AZAD
PS- PANIGAON
PIN-787031
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM

437: MD NOOR ALOM

S/O-MD SURAT JAMAL SHEIKH
VILL- CHATAIMARI
P.O- SIMLABARI
P S- LAKHIPUR
DIST- GOALPARA
ASSAM
PIN-783330

438: BIKASH BORAH
C/O. GAGAN BORAH
VILL- DOGATI
PS- PANIGAON
PO- AZAD
PIN-787031
DIST-LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

439: RIMJYOTI SAIKIA
S/O. HEMA SAIKIA
OF VILL. SINGIA NO. 2
P.O. BATAMARI
P.S. GHILAMORA
DIST- LAKHIMPUR (ASSAM)
PIN- 787053

440: UJJAL KR NATH
C/O-LT. MAKHON NATH
VILL AND P.O - HATIGHULI
P.S-GOURISAGAR
PIN-785664

441: SAJEEB DEY
VILL. GAURISAGAR
DIST- SIVASAGAR
ASSAM.

442: DIPANKAR RAJBONSHI
S/O- PHANI DHAR RAJBONSHI
VILL-MURKICHIA PARA
P.O-NIZ BANGALIPARA
PS- BARAMA
DIST- NALBARI
ASSAM

443: RAJIB RAJKHOWAR
C/O. DIPEN KONWAR
VILL. 1 NO DIKHARI KONWAR GAON
PO- MORAN DIKHARI

PS- MORAN
DIST- DIBRUGARH
PIN - 785675

444: MD SALEH AHMED
C/O-MOZAHID ALI
VILL-KANAKPUR
P.O-KAYASTHAGRAM
P.S-NILAMBAZAR
DIST-KARIMGANJ
PIN-788729

445: TRIBENEE GOGOI
D/O PRASANTA GOGOI
VILL- BHUTAR DOLONI
P.O.- DHALPUR
P.S.- NARAYANPUR
DIST-LAKHIMPUR
PIN-784165

446: MAHBUBA NASRIN
D/O KAMAR UDDIN AHMED
OF VILL- KAPTANPUR 18
PO- KAPTANPUR
PS- LAKHIPUR
DIST. CACHAR
ASSAM
PIN 788119

447: SWEETY HAZARIKA
C/O- ARUN CHANDRA HAZARIKA
VILL.- BHETAMORA GAON (NEAR BHETAMORA ME SCHOOL)
P.O. AND P.S. PULIBOR
DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM) PIN- 785006.

448: PRADEEP PAWE
C/O TILAK PAWE
VILL- NO 1 BONGALMORA MIRI GAON
PO- ISLAMGAON
PS- BIHPURIA
DIST-LAKHIMPUR
PIN-787054

449: NITUL KONCH
S/O- RAJEN KONCH
P.O AND P.S-- DHEMAJI
WARD NO- 5
DIST -- DHEMAJI

PIN- 787057
ASSAM

450: AJMIRA BEGUM
C/O. ABUL ALI
VILL. KAKODUNGA HABI GAON
P.O. GORAJAN
P.S. BORHOLLA DIST- JORHAT
PIN-785631

451: BIPLOB GOHAIN
C/O GUBIN GOHAIN
VILL BARKHAMTI GAON
PO. DIKKRANG
PS NARAYANPUR
PIN 784164

452: PRANAMI LIGIRA
C/O. MADHAB CHANDRA LIGIRA
VILL. AND PO- ITACHALI
PS- ITACHALI
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782003

453: JIBANITA GOHAIN
C/O. MANAB JYOTI BORUAH VILL- MORIYASAYEK
P.O. BIRINASAYEK
P.S. TITABOR
DIST- JORHAT
PIN-785632

454: MIR TOWHIDUR RAHMAN
S/O- MIR ABUL KALAM
VILL. BAGHDOKRA
P.O. KAMANDANGA
PS- TAMARHAT
DIST- DHUBRI
PIN- 783332

455: JASMINE SULTANA
C/O BAUDDIN LASKAR
OF VILL-DAKSHIN MOHANPUR BORO BAURI PART-V
P.O- SONAI
PS-SONAI
DISTRICT -CACHAR
PIN 788119

456: JYOTI PRASAD MUDOI

VILL- HARIAMUKH
PO- HARIAMUKH
PS- RAHA
PIN- 782103
DIST- NAGAON
ASSAM.

457: SHAHAJUL ISLAM
VILL- BOROICHALA
DIST. BONGAIGAON
P. O. KIRTANPARA.

458: ANKUR JYOTI SAIKIA
C/O-LT. CHANDRA SAIKIA
OF VILL - GARIGAON
P.O- BONGAON (BADULIPAR)
P.S - KAMARGAON
DIST- GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN - 785611

459: BHASKAR JYOTI GOGOI
C/O. PRADIP GOGOI
VILL. DONGRACHUK GAON
PO. BISHMILE
PS. CHABUA
DIST- DIBRUGARH
PIN - 786184

460: GAUTAM DEKA
C/O. SUREN DEKA
VILL. AKALI BARI
P.O. OUTALA
DIST. DARRANG
PIN.784525

461: BINITA KONWAR
C/O PRAFULLA KONWAR
VILL- MALAYBARI PS KHETRI DIST- KAMRUP PIN - 782403

462: PARITOSH PAUL
S/O- NIKHIL PAUL
OF VILL- PAULPARA
P.O AND P.S-MANKACHAR
DIST-SOUTH SALMARA MANKACHAR
ASSAM
PIN-783131

463: BIREN CHAUHAN
C/O-HARINDER CHAUHAN
OF VILL- JENGKHA NO.2 PO- JENGKHA
PS- KHERONI
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG
PIN- 782448

464: BHAGYA JYOTI NATH
C/O-RANJIT NATH
VILL- DARANGIAL GAON PO- KAMPUR
PS- KAMPUR
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782426

465: SARIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY
C/O-NURUL ISLAM CHOWDHURY
OF VILL- KACHUTALI
PO- DIGARU
PS- SONAPUR
PIN- 782401

466: JANIFA ISLAM
C/O-IRSHAK AHMED
OF VILL- BENGENAATI
PO-CHOTOHAIBOR
PS- SADAR
DIST- NAGAON
PIN-782003

467: BIJAYANANDA BORAH
C/O-LOLIT CH BORAH
OF VILL- NONOI UKAH GAON
PO- NONOI
PS- SADAR
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782101

468: MD ABDUL KARIM

S/O- LT ABDUS SAMAD AHMED
OF VILL- PAHARPURKATULI
P.O- HABIDONGRA
DIST- BARPETA
ASSAM
PIN-781308

469: PRANJAL KR ROY
S/O. SURENDRA NATH ROY

VILL - NISHALDAH
P.O. GOLIBANDHA
PS - SARTHEBARI
DIST. BARPETA
PIN -781375

470: SULTANA NAJIA HASSAN
C/O-NURUDDIN AHMED
VILL- NO 1 SINGRIMARI BAGISA
P.O AND P.S- KALAIGAON
DIST. UDALGURI
PIN -784525

471: MUSTAQUE REZA
VILL- GHOGABALAPARA
PO- BARKANDA
DIST-DHUBRI
PIN-783348.

472: SADDAM HUSSAIN
VILL. AND P.O. GUABARI
P.S. GOSSAIGAON
DIST. KOKRAJHAR
PIN-783360

473: SABINA YASMIN
D/O-SIDDIQUE HUSSAIN
VILL-TAKAKATA
P.O-SONABARI
P.S. KALGACHIA
PIN-781321
DIST. BARPETA

474: MIRAUL ISLAM
S/O. LT ABDUR RASHID SK
VILL-GOKULPUR
P.O-PIAZBARI
P.S-SUKCHAR
DIST-SOUTH SALMARA MANKACHAR
ASSAM
PIN-783128

475: EKBAL KHAN
S/O-LT. ABDUL HAMID KHAN
VILL-KHARUABANDHA
P.O-FEKAMARI
P.S-SOUTH SALMARA
DIST-SOUTH SALMARA MANKACHAR

PIN-783135

476: SHAHIDUR ISLAM AKOND
S/O. LT ROFIQUL ISLAM AKOND
OF VILL. BERABHANGA PT. II
P.O. SUKCHAR
P.S SUKCHAR
DIST. SOUTH SALMARA MANKACHAR
PIN...783128

477: KORNEL CHETIA
C/O- DAMBARU CHETIA
OF VILL. AND P.O.- LEZAI
P.S. BARBARUAH
DISTRICT- DIBRUGARH
PIN- 786007

478: RAHUL PAYENG
C/O. LATE MUKUNDA PAYENG
OF VILL-LACHIT NAGAR
P.O.-JONAI
P.S.JONAI
DIST-DHEMAJI
ASSAM
PIN 787060

479: BIKASH BOR SAIKIA
C/O JIBESWAR BOR SAIKIA
VILL. NEW GANDHI NAGAR
P.O MAKUM
P.S. MAKUM
DIST. TINSUKIA
PIN- 786170

480: ABDUL HAKIM
S/O- ABDUL SATTAR
OF VILL- HARIRCHAR PART-I
PO- MADRASSAPARA
PS- MERERCHAR
DIST- BONGAIGAON
PIN- 783384

481: SHARMIM AKHTARA HUSSAIN
C/O- NASIRUZ ZAMAN
OF VILL- MOUKHUWA
PO AND PS- MANIKPUR
DIST- BONGAIGAON
PIN-783392.

482: HUNGLANGBE PAME
C/O- ALLAN PAME
OF VILL-NEW BORO HAFLONG
P. O-HAFLONG
P. S-HAFLONG
DIST- DIMA HASAO
PIN-788819
ASSAM.

483: ABUL HASHEM TALUKDAR
S/O. LATE OSMAN GONI TALUKDAR
VILL. KALADANGA CHAR
P.O BALARBHITA
P.S PANCHARATNA DIST. GOALPARA
ASSAM
PIN 783129

484: UTPAL KACHARI
C/O- BIREN KACHARI
VILL- BORHOLLA TE (A)
P.O - BORHOLLA
PIN- 785631
DIST-JORHAT
ASSAM.

485: MRIDUPABAN KALITA
S/O-NILIMA KALITA
VILL-MOHIMABARI
PO-MOHIMABARI
PS-TITABAR
DIST-JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN-785630

486: ARINDOM KISHOR BORA
S/O - PRODIP BORA
OF VILL- RANGAMATI CHEWNI GAON
PO- BADULIPAR
PS - DERGAON
DIST- GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN- 785611

487: PRASENJIT CHANDRA SARKAR
C/O- PARITOSH SARKAR
OF VILL- NOWAPARA
PO-NOWAPARA NO 1 PS- MANIKPUR
DIST- BONGAIGAON (ASSAM)

PIN- 783392

488: SABIR UDDIN AHMED
S/O KAMAL UDDIN AHMED
VILL. PANIJANI PT 1
P.O TULSHIBIL
PS. GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783337

489: PRANAB HAZARIKA
C/O. NITUL HAZARIKA
VILL. NAPAMUA
PO- HOWAJAN
DIST- BISWANATH
PIN- 784169

490: DEEPTI CHAUHAN
VILL- PUB SILPUTA
PO- PUB SILPUTA
PS- BAKALIAGHAT
PIN- 782482
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM

491: RATNESWAR HIRA
VILL-ATHGAON
P.O.-HINGULE
P.S.-KAMALPUR
DIST-KAMRUP
PIN - 781380.

492: DAVID ROY
VILL-BANIAKUCHI
PO-LAUKHATA
DIST-BAKSA
PS-SIMLA
PIN-781327

493: DIMPLE PEGU
C/O LILA KANTA PEGU
VILL. GHULI GAON
PO - DAFALAKATA
P.S- PANIGAON
PIN 787052
DIST. LAKHIMPUR

494: PALASH BORUAH

C/O-LT DILIP BORUAH
VILL- RONGPURIA
PO- AZAD
PS- PANIGAON
DIST-LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM
PIN- 787031

495: JOY PRAKASH TERON
C/O- BIREN CHANDRA TERON
VILL. AND P.O- SOLMARI MIKIR GAON
DIST. AND P.S- MORIGAON (ASSAM)
PIN- 782104

496: JYOTIMA PHUKAN
C/O- KABUL PHUKAN
VILLAGE - JYOTINAGAR
P.O - MORIGAON
P.S- MORIGAON
DISTRICT - MORIGAON
PIN - 782105

497: SAIFUL ISLAM
S/O- MUSHARAF HUSSAIN
VILL- NO 1 KUARI PUKHURI
P.O- KUARI PUKHURI
P.S- KHARUPETIA
DIST- DARRANG
PIN- 784115

498: JAGADISH BORA
C/O. TARINI KUMAR BORA
VILL. - DAKSHIN CHUBURI
P.O.- SIPAJHAR
P.S.- SIPAJHAR
DIST.- DARRANG
PIN - 784145

499: DEBASISH NATH

C/O- CHANDRA KANTA NATH
VILL-DALAIPARA
PO-DALONGGHAT
P.S-KALAIGAON
DIST-UDALGURI
PIN-784528

500: HIMANSHU SAIKIA

C/O BHARAT SAIKIA
VILL-ALIKHAPARA
PO-PATHARIGHAT
PS-SIPAJHAR
DIST -DARRANG
PIN-784144

501: MOUCHUMI DEURI
C/O. KANURAM DEURI
VILL- BANGTHAIGAON
PO- HATIAMUKH
PIN- 782411
DIST. MORIGAON
ASSAM

502: JAHID AMIN
C/O -MUSTAKIM ALI
VILL- TITABAR BEBEJIA
P.O- PURANA TITABAR
P.S- TITABAR
PIN- 785632
DIST- JORHAT
ASSAM.

503: MANASH PROTIM BORAH
C/O- TULSHI BORAH
VILL- JORBEEL KATHANIATI GAON
PO- RANGACHAHI
PS- GARMUR
DIST. MAJULI
785104

504: BIJOY KR SHARMAH
C/O. MAKHAN SHARMAH
RESIDENT OF VILL. SORAIPANI 56 NO GRANT
P.O-MOHIMABARI
P.S-TITABOR
PIN-785630
DIST -JORHAT
ASSAM.

505: SHRAWAN KISHORE GOGOI
C/O- BIJOY KUMAR GOGOI OF VILL.- BONGAON
BOHUPATHER GAON
P.O.- BADULIPARA
DIST.- GOLAGHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785611.

506: LAKHIMONI GOGOI
C/O- DHANIRAM GOGOI
VILL.- MANTANIA
P.O.- DEORAJA
P.S.- AMGURI
DIST.- SIVSAGAR (ASSAM)
PIN- 785680.

507: NILOY PRATIM SAIKIA
C/O- NAREN SAIKIA. VILL. LAHING ERAGAON
P.O. LAHING
P.S. TEOK
DIST.- JORHAT (ASSAM)
PIN- 785635.

508: TUTU DAS
C/O- LT TARUN DAS
VILL - KHELUA
P.O - HELACHA
P.S - BELSOR
DIST - NALBARI
PIN - 781338

509: BHAGYASHRI GOGOI
C/O- JITEN GOGOI
VILL- 2 NO HILOIDARI
P.O AND P.S- DHAKUAKHANA
LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT
ASSAM
PIN -787055

510: NABASHREE HATIBARUAH
C/O. SRI SONARAM HATIBARUAH
VILL. BAHUPATHER
NO. 3 PICHALA
P.O- DULIAPATHER
PS-NARAYANPUR
PIN -784164
DIST-LAKHIMPUR

511: MUMINA MOMTAZ BARBHUIYA
C/O - MASUM AHMED MAZUMDER
RESIDENT OF HAILAKANDI TOWN WARD NO 1
PS- HAILAKANDI
PIN- 788151
DIST- HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

512: ACHYUT SAIKIA
C/O-ANANDARAM SAIKIA
VILL. AND PO-KHAROIGURI
P.S.- GOHPUR
DIST-BISWANATH
PIN-784169

513: NAMITA SAHU
C/O. RAMGOPAL SAHU
OF VILL. 80 NO. SOLMARI
P.O. PITHAGURI
P.S. BHPURIA
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM
PIN- 784163

514: SATYABRAT SARMA
VILL. BORDEKPAR
P.O. BORDEKPAR
P.S. KAMALPUR
DIST. KAMRUP (R)
ASSAM
PIN- 781382

515: FARIDA YASMIN
C/O. FAZLUR RAHMAN
OF VILL. BAMUNDONGRA
P.O. HABIDONGRA
P.S. BAGHBAR
DIST- BARPETA
ASSAM.

516: BHASKAR BORAH
C/O-PRABIN BORAH
OF VILL- NONOI UKAH GAON
PO- NONOI
PS- SADAR
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782101

517: SHAHAN AHMED BARBHUIYA
C/O MAHMOD ALI BORBHUIYA
VILL- BORJURAI
PO-BOALIPER BAZAR
DIST- HILAKANDI PIN-788155

518: HASINA BEGAM MAZUMDER
D/O- MAINUL HAQUE MAZUMDER

OF VILL- BHAURIKANDI PT-I
P.O. HATIKHAL BAZAR
DIST- CACHAR
PIN- 788116

519: DEEPSIKHA BORUAH
C/O -PRAKASH GOGOI
VILL- MOUTGAON
P.O - MOUT RLY STATION
P.S- SIMALUGURI
PIN- 785686
DIST- SIVASAGAR

520: SAJIDA BEGUM
C/O-ABUL KALAM
VILL MOIRABARI P.O AND PS. MOIRABARI DIST MORIGAON

521: SUSMITA DAS
C/O-BHOGRAM DAS
OF VILL- HATIGARH
PO- BALIGAON
PS- SADAR
DIST- NAGAON
PIN- 782144

522: JISHU BORUAH
C/O-SOMESWAR BARUAH
OF VILL- GHURIA GAON
PO- HAWAJAN
PS- GOHPUR
DIST- BISWANATH PIN- 784169

523: RITAMONI BORAH
C/O-PRABIN BORAH
OF VILL- NO 1 CHINTAMONI GARH
PO- CHINTAMONI
PS- GAURISAGAR
DIST- SIVASAGAR
PIN- 785682

524: HIRA KONWAR
C/O-ROHINI KONWAR
VILL HALDhibari da Gaon P.O. BARPATTHAR PS KHOWANG DIST.
DIBRUGARH PIN 785676

525: ELIAS KHAN
C/O-MATBAR ALI KHAN
VILL-BONBAHAR

P.O-KAYAKUCHI
P.S- BARPETA
DIST- BARPETA
PIN-781352

526: MANJURUL ALAM
C/O. KITAB ALI AHMED
OF VILL-AGMANDIA
P.O. MANDIA
P.S. BAGHBAR
DIST. BARPETA
PIN 781308

527: AKTARUL HOQUE
VILL. KOLIARKHAL
P.O. TILAPARA
P.S. CHAPAR
DIST. DHUBRI (ASSAM)
PIN . 783348

528: MAHFUZA BEGOM
D/O-MOSHIUR RAHMAN PRODHANI
OF VILL-SERFANGURI NO. 2
P.O. GOSSAIGAON
P.S-GOSSAIGAON
DIST-KOKRAJHAR
ASSAM
PIN-783360

529: MAXINA MORAN BORGOHAIN
C/O. SUKHEN MORAN
VILL- NIZARAPAR
P.O. CHAPAKHOWA
P.S. SADIYA
DIST- TINSUKIA
PIN- 786157

530: SIMI MAHANTA
C/O DIVYAJYOTI MAHANTA
VILL- KAKOPATHER
PO- KAKOPATHER
PS- KAKOPATHER
PIN-786152
DIST. TINSUKIA

531: DHARITRI BORBORUAH
C/O DIBAN BORBORUAH
OF VILL. BORBIL NO3

RAMNAGAR
PO- DIGBOI
PS- DIGBOI
PIN - 786171

532: TAJMUL AKANDA
S/O- SONA ULLA AKANDA
OF VILL- ARIMARA
PO- LALMATI
PS- ABHAYAPURI
DIST- BONGAIGAON
PIN- 783384.

533: ANJULI NUNISA
C/O-POLSAINDI NUNISA
OF VILL-SENGYA SAMBUDHAN RAJI
P. O-HAFLONG
P. S-HAFLONG
DIST-DIMA HASAO
PIN-788819

534: EDITH CHONGNEITHENG CHANGSAN
C/O-MANGKHOLEN CHANGSAN
VILL-CHANGPIJANG
P.O- MAHUR
P.S- MAHUR
DIST - DIMA HASAO
PIN- 788839

535: LINAMONI SONOWAL
C/O - MUKUL SONOWAL
OF VILL- MOKRONG NAGAON
P.O- MOKRONG
DIST- GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN-785631

536: UDAY BHASKAR BORBORAH
C/O - ABHIJIT BORBORAH
VILL- JELEHUA GAON
P.O- PTC (DERGAON)
P.S- DERGAON
DIST- GOLAGHAT
PIN- 785703

537: SATPAL NAYAK
C/O-LT.BISTU NAYAK
OF VILL-BORKATHONEE TE

PO-HATIAKHUWA
PS-DERGAON
DIST-GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN-785626

538: RITWIK GAUTAM
S/O. MADHAB BORPUZARI
OF VILL- KABORUGAON
PO- KACHARIHAT
DIST-GOLAGHAT
ASSAM
PIN-785621

539: BAHARUL ISLAM
S/O- SABUR UDDIN
OF VILL- DOTURI
P.O-KAWATIKA
P.S-BIJNI
DIST- CHIRANG
PIN -783390

540: ARUNDHATI KURMI
C/O. SUREN KURMI
OF VILL- PUKHURIA
PO. MARIANI
PS. MARIANI
DIST. JORHAT
PIN -785634

541: BIDYUT DAS
C/O. ARUN KUMAR DAS
VILL. KAKARI KATA GAON
PO- NO 1 BORGONAN
PS. GARMUR
DIST. MAJULI
PIN - 785104

542: SIMANTA NATH
C/O- RAMNATH NATH
VILL- POHUMORA NATH GAON
P.O- RANGACHAHI NIKINIKHOWA
P. S- JENGRAIMUKH
DIST- MAJULI
PIN-785104

543: GITARTHA BORAH
C/O. SORAT BORAH

VILL- KATHANIBARI
P. O. KAMALABARI
P.S. MAJULI (KAMALABARI)
DIST.- MAJULI
ASSAM
PIN. - 785106

544: MONI KUMAR KAMAN
C/O-PADMADHAR KAMAN
VILL-NO 1 BOKANALA
P.O. NO 2 BOKANALA
P.S- BOGINADI
DIST-LAKHIMPUR
PIN- 87032

545: JAHANARA BEGUM
C/O JIRAN ALI
VILL. AND P.O- SRIRAMPUR
PS- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783361

546: LANEE DAS
C/O- LT. GUNA KANTA DAS
VILL- PUB SALMARA
PO- PHULAGURI
PS- RAHA
PIN- 782103

547: NAZIMUDDIN CHOUDHURY
C/O- NURUL ISLAM CHOUDHURY
VILL- KACHUTALI
P.O- DIGARU
P.S- SONAPUR
DIST- KAMRUP (M)
PIN- 782401

548: MIZANUR RAHMAN
C/O MAJOM ALI
VILL-CHOUDHURY P
M
P.O-KALATOLI
P.S-CHHAYGSON
DIST-KAMRUP
PIN-781136

549: JUSMITA DAS
C/0- DAMBARU DHAR DAS

VILL- BARBARI. P.O- AND P.S- TIHU
PIN-781371
DIST- NALBARI
ASSAM

550: GAGAN RAJBONGSHI
C/O. LATE UMA KANTA RAJBONGSHI
VILL- DAGIAPARA
PO- HATIMARA
PS- SIPAJHAR
PIN- 784144
DIST- DARRANG
ASSAM.

551: MADHUSMITA BORAH
C/O-ARUN KUMAR BORAH
VILL NIZARAPAR P.O. SAGARPUR PS LALUK PIN 787023 NORTH
LAKHIMPUR

552: MIRZA SHAYEMA SHIRIN
C/O. MIRZA FIROZ NABI ALHADI
VILL AND P.O- ALOPATI. PS- ALOPATI. DIST -BARPETA
ASSAM
PIN-781127

553: NANDITA CHAUHAN
C/O- RAMA SHANKAR CHAUHAN
VILL. AND P.O - PUB-SILPUTA
P.S- AKULIAGHAT
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG
PIN- 782482

554: GAUTAM SAHEWALLA
C/O- PURUSUTTAM SAHEWALLA
VILL- 1 NO. NAMTI BONGALI GAON
P.O.-TIPHOOK
P.S.-HALWATING
PIN-785684
DIST. SIVASAGAR (ASSAM)

555: BIDYUT KUMAR DAS
C/O-- LATE BISHNU MOHAN DAS
VILL-- KHAIGARH
PO-- KHAIGARH
PS-- RAHA
PIN--782103
DIST- NAGAON
ASSAM.

556: ROUZ AHMED
S/O- ISAM UDDIN
VILL- MOIRABARI
PO MOIRABARI
PS-MOIRABARI
DIST-MORIGAON
PIN-782126
ASSAM.

557: SHAZIB HUSSAIN
C/O- ABUL HUSSAIN
VILL- TATIKATA
P.O- MOIRABARI
PIN- 782126
DIST-MORIGAON
ASSAM.

558: SABBIT ASLAM
S/O-LATE ABDUL KHALEK
VILL- DAIPAM
P.O- DAIPAM
P.S- DALGAON
DIST-DARRANG
PIN-784514

559: JUGAL KISHOR BAISHYA
C/O. PADUM BAISHYA
VILL. NAHARBARI
P.O. BHOLABARI
PS. KALAIGAON
DIST. UDALGURI
PIN. 784525

560: NABAJEET DEKA
C/O. JYOTISH CH DEKA
VILL- GUIYA
PO- SONESWAR
PS. KAMALPUR
DIST. KAMRUP(R)
PIN- 781382

561: NURUL AMIN AHMED
C/O. RIAZUDDIN AHMED
VILL-GARGARI
PO.- TINIPUKHURI
PS.- GHOGRAPAR
DIST-NALBARI

PIN-781367

562: RUMA SAIKIA
C/O. AJIT SAIKIA
OF VILL-TAMULBARI
P.O-TAMULBARI
P S. TITABOR
PIN-785616
DIST-JORHAT
ASSAM.

563: RICHA DOLEY
W/O. ANKUR PAYENG
VILL-CLUBROAD
NACHANICHUK
BEJIGAON BURAPATH
P.O.- JORHAT
P.S- JORHAT
PIN-785001
DIST. JORHAT

564: SABA FARHEEN
C/O. LATE BASHIRUDDIN AHMED VILL- PURANA FULBARI
MELAMATI
P.O. MELAMATI
P.S. TITABOR
DIST- JORHAT PIN-785632

565: BISWAJIT BARMAN
C/O MADHU BARMAN
VILL- RUPIABATHAN
P.O. RUPIABATHAN
P.S. BELSOR
DIST- NALBARI
PIN-781306

566: KASTUREE SIKHA BORA
C/O-UPEN BORA
VILL-BENGENAATI SATRA
P.O.BENGENAATI
P.S. KAMALABARI
DIST- MAJULI
ASSAM
PIN-785106

567: SAHAJAHAN AHMED LASKAR
C/O-RAFIK AHMED LASKAR
VILL- UTTARKRISHNAPUR 7

PO- MEHERPUR
PS- SHILCHAR
DIST-CACHAR
PIN- 788015

568: MD FAJIUL KARIM
VILL- BARTHAL ADHARKONA
P.S- BADARPUR
PO- ADHARKONA
PIN- 788701
DIST HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

569: IQBAL AHMED LASKAR
S/O. FAKHAR UDDIN LASKAR.
OF VILL. CHANDPUR
P.O. CHANDPUR WEST
P.S. HAILAKANDI
DIST. HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

570: DEBAJIT NATH
C/O- RUDRA KANTA NATH
VILL- NATUAGAON
PO. NATUAGAON
PIN- 782105
DIST- MORIGAON
ASSAM

571: RAIM TIMUNG
C/O. BIDYASING TIMUNG
VILL. ARDANG ENGTI GAON
PO- PAROKHOWA
PS- DOKMOKA
PIN- 782441
DIST- KARBI ANGLON

572: PHILIA SEB RENGMA
C/O. ATHANG SEB RENGMA
VILL. JONGPHA
CHOWKIHOLA
PO. SILONIJAN
PS. BARPATHAR
PIN- 785602
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG

573: RUPTALIN LEKTHEPI
VILL- RONGPIRBI

NEAR IRRIGATION SUB DIVISION COLONY
LUMDING ROAD
PO AND PS. DIPHU
DIST-KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM

574: DURLOV PRAN HAZARIKA
C/O- DUGDHA HAZARIKA
VILL- BHAGYAPUR
PO- FALLAGANI
PS- GOLAGHAT
PIN- 785702
DIST- GOLAGHAT
ASSAM

575: MOJAFFOR ALI
S/O- SHAHJAHAN ALI
VILL- DIGJANI
P.O- BANKABHANGA
P.S- KALGACHIA
DIST- BARPETA(ASSAM)
PIN-781319

576: PRIYANKA KUNDU
C/O LT KANAILALKUNDU
VILL- MOIRABARI
P. O. AND P.S - MOIRABARI
DIST MORIGAON
PIN 782126

577: TAHERA SIDDIKA
VILL. PORAVITA
P.O. JAMADARHAT
DIST-DHUBRI
P.S. FAKIRGANJ
PIN-783330

578: ROBIUL ALOM
VILL. KAMARDIHI PT. 2
P. O TILAPARA
P. S. CHAPAR
DIST. DHUBRI (ASSAM)
PIN 783348

579: RAIHANUL ISLAM
S/O- KHAIRUL ISLAM
VILL- JHALORCHAR
P.O. JHOWDANGA

P.S- MANKACHAR
DIST- SS MANKACHAR
PIN - 783131

580: HIMANSHU KAUSHIK MORAN
VILL. HATIGARH
P.O- KACHIJAN
PIN - 786152
P.S. TONGONA
DIST. TINSUKIA (ASSAM).

581: BHASKAR JYOTI GOGOI
S/O. MR. DHANIRAM GOGOI
VILL- MILANPUR
P.O- PATHALIPAM
P/S- BOGINADI
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
PIN- 787056

582: MADHURJYA PHUKAN
S/O. BRIKUDAR PHUKAN
VILL. NO 1 BORALI
P.O. BORALI
PIN. 786152
PS- KAKOPATHER
DIST- TINSUKIA
ASSAM

583: HARUNUL KABIR
S/O. ABDUL KHALEQUE
OF VILL. BORO POITARY
PO. JOYBHUM
PS. BAGUAN
DIST. GOALPARA
ASSAM
PIN.783129

584: MANAS PROTIM CHETIA
C/O - MRIDUL KUMAR CHETIA
OF VILL- NAHARANI
P.O. AND P.S- SARUPATHAR
DIST - GOLAGHAT
PIN - 785601

585: SUBHAM SAHA
VILL- BASUGAON
GO-HAAT
WARD NO. 02

DIST -CHIRANG
BTR
ASSAM
PIN - 783372

586: BISWA DAS
C/O. AMRIT DAS
VILL- KUMARKATA
P.O- NARAGAON
P.S- PANIGAON
PIN- 787052
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM

587: NILADRI BHATTACHARJEE
S/O ALOK BHATTACHARJEE
VILLP.O- SRIRAMPUR
PS- GOSSAIGAON
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 78336

588: CHRISTINA MARAK
VILL. SARDOKA ENGTI GAON
PO- SILONI JAN
PS- BARPATHAR
PIN- 785602
DIST- KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM

589: INJAMAMUL HOQUE
VILL-MISSAMARA TE
PO-RANGAMATI
PS-DERGAON
CIRCLE- DERGAON
DIST -GOLAGHAT
PIN -785614

590: SOURAV KUMAR KALITA
VILLAGE- BHABANIPUR
PO-CHHYGAON
DIST-KAMRUP
ASSAM

591: UMESH CHAUHAN
S/O- BIDYA SAGAR CHAUHAN
VILL- BAGISADUBI
PO. AND PS - KHERONI
PIN-782448

DIST -WEST KARBI ANGLONG
ASSAM

592: UTPAL KALITA
C/O - TARUN CHANDRA KALITA
VILL AND PO - MALAYBARI
PS - KHETRI
PIN- 782403
DIST - KAMRUP (M

593: BORSHA BORAH

C/O- LAKHI PRASAD BORAH
VILL- NAHARANI
PO- KAKILA CHARIALI
PIN- 784168
DIST- BISWANATH

594: PALLABEE BHUYAN
C/O- PREMANANDA BHUYAN
VILL BADULAHATI
PO -DIKRONG
PIN- 784164
DIST-LAKHIMPUR

595: EDMUND TOPPO
C/O- RUBEN TOPPO
VILL- HARMOTI 95 FS GRANT
PO- MERBIL
PS- LALUK
PIN-784168
DIST- LAKHIMPUR

596: LAKHIMI DAS
C/O. MUHIKANTA DAS
VILL- DUKUA
DHALPUR
PO- DHALPUR
DIST- LAKHIMPUR
PS- NARAYANPUR
PIN-784165

597: KASHYAPJYOTI SAIKIA
C/O- CHENIRAM SAIKIA
VILL-MORICHAPATHER NO 1
PO- BIHPURIA
PIN-784161
PS- NARAYANPUR

DIST-LAKHIMPUR
ASSAM.

598: RANJU DOLEY
C/O PRADIP DOLEY
VILL-MOWKHUWA
PO-JALBHARI
PIN-787055
PS -DHAKUAKHANA
DIST-LAKHIMPUR

599: EZAHIDUR RAHMAN KHAN
C/O- ANISUR RAHMAN KHAN
VILL-BORTHAL DOLOIGAON
PO- DOLOIGAON
DIST-MORIGAON
ASSAM
PIN-782126

600: AYUB RAJA
C/O- AMIRUL HUSSAIN
VILL. MOIRABARI
PS -MOIRABARI
DIST-MORIGAON
PIN -782126

601: MUZAFFAR ALI
S/O. SULTAN MAHMUD
VILL. BHOLABARI
P.O. RANIPUKHURI
P.S.- KALAIGAON
PIN- 784190
DIST-UDALGURI
ASSAM.

602: ADITI BARUAH
C/O- LATE PROBIN BARUAH
VILL.- BOTUA
P.O.- DICHAW- BOTUA
P.S.- KAKOTIBARI
DIST.- CHARAIDEW (ASSAM)
PIN- 785670.

603: IQUBAL HOSSAIN CHAUDHURY
C/O- HASAN RAJA CHAUDHURY
VILL- SUDARSHANPUR 1
PO. SAMAIRKUNA
PS- HAILAKANDI

DIST. HAILAKANDI
PIN-788155

604: IQBAL AMIN MAZUMDER
C/O- MAJIBUR RAHMAN MAZUMDER
OF VILL-MOHANPUR
PO- RATANPUR
PS- ALGAPUR
PIN-788155
DIST HAILAKANDI
ASSAM.

605: MITHU KUNDU
S/O- KAMANA KUNDU
VILL- BHOWRAGURI
PO- BHOWRAGURI
DIST- KOKRAJHAR
PIN- 783336
ASSAM

606: RUPTAMONI TERANGPI
C/O--KHORSING TERANG
VILL--NO.1 SARTHE TERANG
P.S-- BORPATHAR
P.O-- JAPARAJAN
PIN- 782470
DIST-- KARBI ANGLING
ASSAM

607: DHIRAJ JYOTI KURMI
C/O. LT. RAJENKURMI
MOHANATINGGAON
P.O- NAMCHUNGI
PIN-785616
P.S- TITABOR
DIST-JORHAT
ASSAM

608: GAMBIR PEGU
C/O- LATE KAILAN PEGU
VILL- MAHARICHUK
P.O- KARATIPAR
P.S- GARAMUR
DIST- MAJULI
PIN -785104

609: MONU SHYAM
C/O. LATE TULASI SHYAM

VILL- POHUKATIA SHYAM GAON
PS- BORHOLLA
PIN- 785631
DIST- JORHAT
ASSAM

VERSUS

THE STATE OF ASSAM AND 4 ORS.
TO BE REP BY THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVT OF ASSAM
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPTT DISPUR GUWAHATI 6

2:THE SECRETARY
TO THE GOVT OF ASSAM HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPTT DISPUR
GUWAHATI 6

3:THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES
ASSAM
HENGRABARI GUWAHATI 36

4:THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
ASSAM
SIXMILE KHANAPARA GUWAHATI 22

5:THE MISSION DIRECTOR
NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION ASSAM SAIKIA COMMERCIAL COMPLEX
SREENAGAR PATH CHRISTIAN BASTI GS ROAD GUWAHATI

Advocate for the Petitioner : MR. A M S MAZUMDER,

Advocate for the Respondent : SC, HEALTH,

- B E F O R E -

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SOUMITRA SAIKIA

Advocate for the petitioner : Mr. Harin P. Raval,
Sr. Advocate
Mr. Adeel Ahmed,
Mr. A.M.S. Mazumder,

Advocate for the respondents : Mr. D.P. Borah
S.C. Health Department

Date on which judgment is reserved : 06.11.2025

Date of pronouncement of judgment : 29.05.2026

Whether the pronouncement is of the
operative part of the judgment? : No.

Whether the full judgment has been
pronounced? : Yes.

JUDGMENT AND ORDER (CAV)

Heard Mr. Harin P. Raval, learned Senior Counsel assisted by Mr. Adeel Ahmed, learned counsel and Mr. A.M.S. Mazumder, learned counsel for the petitioner. Also heard Mr. D.P. Borah, learned Standing Counsel, Health Department.

2. The petitioners 609 in numbers have approached this Court with common causes of actions seeking certain directions to the respondents. The petitioners had all been enrolled in the course namely "Diploma course in Medicine and Rural Health Care" under the erstwhile "Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004" (hereinafter referred to as the Act of 2004). They had enrolled in different batches and have successfully completed the "Diploma course in Medicine and Rural Health Care" and were enrolled as "Community Health Professionals" under the "Assam Community Health Professionals (Registration & Competency) Act 2015" (hereinafter referred to as the Act of 2015). The Act of 2004 was notified by the Government of Assam in the year 2004 and under the said Act, a medical course namely "Diploma course in

Medicine and Rural Health Care” was introduced and the same was to be conducted in an institute to be established by the Government which subsequently the Government by notification established the institution namely “Medical Institute” at Jorhat, Assam, which institute was affiliated to Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences. The status of the said course namely Diploma course in Medicine and Rural Health Care was medical and its duration was three and half years (six months internship). The syllabus of the course includes (i) Anatomy, (ii) Physiology, (iii) Biochemistry, (iv) Community Medicine, (v) Microbiology, (vi) Pathology, (vii) Pharmacology, (viii) Medicine, (ix) Obstetrics & Gynecology, (x) Ophthalmology, (xi) Orthopedics, (xii) ENT, (xiii) Pediatrics, (xiv) Psychiatry, (xv) Surgery and (xvi) Internship. Pursuant to the Act being notified, the Government of Assam issued the first advertisement in the year 2005 inviting applications for admission into the said course. The said advertisement was issued by the Director of Medical Education, Assam. It is the case of the petitioners that this course postulated that only the toppers in the Science stream in the Higher Secondary (10+2) examination in each district of the State of Assam were qualified to apply for the said course. On the basis of the said notification, dated 08.04.2005, the first batch of students were selected on merit and were admitted into the Medical Institution, Jorhat for the Diploma course in Medicine and Rural Health Care. While the petitioners had enrolled for the courses pursuant to the advertisement issued by the Director of Medical Education, Government of Assam and had enrolled for different batches in the said institute, a writ petition being WP(C) No.5789 of 2005 was filed before the High Court by the Assam Branch of Indian Medical Association challenging the constitutional validity of the ARHRA Act of 2004, i.e. Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004. In the said writ petition the present writ

petitioners and other stakeholders who were undergoing the said courses were never arrayed as parties. No interim order staying the operation of the provisions of the Act and/or the courses undergone by the petitioners was issued by the Court while admitting the writ petition. The admissions to the said courses were carried on in terms of the advertisement/notifications issued by the Government of Assam. The petitioners who had successfully completed the said courses had registered themselves under the Register of Rural Health Practitioner and are called "Rural Health Practitioners", and they were permitted to practice medicine in rural areas under certain conditions. In total 629 students had completed the said diploma course and they were all appointed in different rural areas of Assam, under the National Rural Health Mission (presently known as National Health Mission) as "Rural Health Practitioners". According to the petitioners they were eligible to practice medicine and rural health care subject to certain conditions namely:

- “(a) They shall treat only those diseases and carry out those procedures which shall be outlined in the rules;*
- (b) They shall prescribe only those drugs, which shall be outlined in rules;*
- (c) They shall not carry out any surgical procedure, invasion, investigation or treatment, Medical Termination of Pregnancy etc., but shall confine themselves to such medical treatment and perform such minor surgery as may be prescribed;*

(d) They shall practice only in rural areas as defined in the Act;

(e) They may issue illness certificates and death certificates:

(f) they shall maintain name, address, age, sex, diagnosis and treatment records of all patients treated by them; and

(g) They shall not be eligible for employment in Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Health establishments located in Urban areas as General Duty Physicians involved in patient care in OPD, Emergency and Indoor Services”.

3. Being thus situated, the Gauhati High Court by judgment dated 30.10.2014 passed in WP(C) No.5789 of 2005 which was filed by the Assam Branch of Indian Medical Association challenging the vires of the ARHRA Act of 2004 had allowed the writ petition and held that the said Act of 2004 is unconstitutional on the ground that the said Act of 2004 is in conflict with the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, enacted by the Parliament, more particularly, Section 10A of the said Act. According to the Gauhati High Court in the said judgment, since Section 10A mandates for permission to be obtained from the Indian Medical Council as it then was for opening any new or higher course and the course of Rural Health Practitioners under the said Act being a new course permission was considered to be necessary in terms of Section 10A and that not having been obtained the same was in conflict with Section 10A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and consequently, the ARHRA Act of 2004 was

declared to be unconstitutional in the absence of the permission of the Central Government as well as in the absence of the assent of the President of India, under Article 254 of the Constitution of India, the said Act was unconstitutional and beyond the legislative competence of the Legislative Assembly of Assam.

4. That being aggrieved by the judgment of the Gauhati High Court some of the students who were pursuing their courses under the Act of 2004 filed a Special Leave Petition being SLP No.32592-32593 of 2015 before the Apex Court challenging the judgment and order dated 30.10.2014 passed in WP(C) No. 5789/2005. Meanwhile, those candidates who had completed the said diploma and registered as "Rural Health Practitioners" submitted various representations before the respondent authorities regarding the status of their employment as "Rural Health Practitioners" and employed under NRHM. The respondent authorities had assured that a new Act will shortly be promulgated and on such assurances, they were allowed to continue their services as "Rural Health Practitioners" as appointed earlier notwithstanding the striking down of the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004.

5. Subsequently, the Assam Legislature enacted a new Act, namely the "Assam Community Health Professionals (Registration and Competency) Act of 2015". Under the said Act, a new three years course namely, "B.Sc. (Community Health)" in short "B.Sc. (CH)" was introduced as a paramedical course and thereby those who had earned their diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care and those who had been undergoing the said course, had been made equivalent and given the same status to that of B.Sc. (CH) graduates. The "Rural Health

Practitioners” like the petitioners, who had the right to practice medicine and impart rural health care under the erstwhile Act of 2004, were also made community health professional under the said Act. It was published in the Official Gazette on 29.05.2015 and had accordingly come into force. Subsequent thereafter, by notification dated 24.06.2015, issued by the Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam, Health and Family Welfare Department, those who were working as “Rural Health Practitioner” under the National Rural Health Mission (presently known as National Health Mission) were notified and re-designated as “Community Health Officer (CHO)”. According to the petitioners, this status downgraded the petitioners from their earlier status from Rural Health practitioners to paramedics and further restricted their functioning for only supporting and supplementing medical work. According to the petitioners, under the erstwhile Act of 2004 as “Rural Health Practitioners” they were authorized to prescribe medicines to the patients, whereas, the students who had completed the course as B.Sc.(CH) under the new Act of 2014 has been appointed as “Community Health Officer (CHO)” and the petitioners had also been designated as “Community Health Officer”. They were given revised appointment and contract of employment.

6. Subsequently a notice dated 06.08.2015 was issued by the Director of Medical Education, Assam calling upon the ARHRA (Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority) registered candidates to apply for registration as “Community Health Professionals” at the Office of the Director of Medical Education, on or before 20.08.2015. Consequently, the petitioners were constrained to register themselves under the new Act, namely the “Assam Community Health Professionals (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015” and

were given a registration certificate bearing a separate registration number.

7. Subsequently, the respondent Authorities issued letters for creation of posts for the petitioners as "Rural Health Practitioners" and their place of posting as SC/PHC/CHC etc and a proposal to that effect was also submitted by the Director of Health Services, Assam for creation of a post of "Rural Health Practitioner" as received from the Director of Medical Education, Assam which was submitted to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Assam. However, no separate cadres with payment and financial benefits have been created. Meanwhile, two petitions being WP(C) No. 6142 of 2017 and WP(C) No. 3914 of 2017 were filed before the Gauhati High Court by some of the petitioners, challenging the legality, validity and constitutionality of the provisions of the "Assam Community Health Professionals (Registration and Competency) Act 2015. Subsequently, as per order of the Apex Court, dated 24.01.2018 and 13.03.2018 passed in SLP No. 32592-32593 of 2015, both these writ petitions were transferred to the Apex Court and were renumbered as TC(C) No.24/2018 and TC(C) No.25/2018 and connected with the SLP No.32592-32593 of 2015. The SLP was finally disposed of along with the transfer cases by the judgment and order dated 24.01.2023. By the said judgment, the validity of the Act of 2015 was upheld and although the Apex Court disagreed with the conclusions arrived at by the Gauhati High Court in setting aside the Act of 2004, however, for different reasons the interference of the Act of 2004 was upheld. The petitioners, by the present writ petition is before the Court claiming their rights which were conferred on them under the erstwhile Act of 2004 by conferring their diplomas in course in Medicine and Rural Health Care and thereby they were permitted to offer medical treatments

as "Rural Health Practitioner". The claim of the writ petitioners stems from the fact that the status of "Rural Health Practitioner" was conferred on the petitioners under the Act of 2004, which was an act of the legislature and under the courses prescribed under the Act which were successfully completed, the petitioners earned their diplomas course in Medicine and Rural Health Care and were declared as "Rural Health Practitioner" who could offer medical treatment under certain conditions prescribed under the Act itself. It is the claim of the petitioners that under the new Act of 2015, their status although sought to be conferred as "Community Health Practitioners" had downgraded their status from Rural Health Practitioners to Paramedics. The petitioners urged that the rights which were accrued by the petitioners under the erstwhile Act of 2004 could not be taken away or the petitioners be deprived thereof, notwithstanding the setting aside of the Act of 2004 by the Gauhati High Court and which ultimately came to be upheld by the Apex Court.

8. The learned Senior Counsel for the writ petitioners strenuously argued before the Court that there can never be any deprivation of the qualifications which the petitioners earned lawfully during the operation of the ARHRA Act of 2004. It is submitted that no relief was either paid for or granted against the petitioners. The petitioners were never arrayed as parties in the proceedings before the High Court. It is therefore, urged that any declaration of the said act to be unconstitutional in the facts and circumstances of the case can never be held to have any retrospective effect and the judgment also does not provide for its retrospective operation. It is submitted that during the pendency of the writ petition challenging the constitutional validity of the ARHRA Act of 2004, there was no interim order operating and therefore, the students like the petitioners

who had already enrolled in these courses and in the meantime completed the courses and earned their diplomas and as a consequence thereof, the striking down of the Act as unconstitutional cannot take away the approved rights of the petitioners that they have acquired under the provisions of an Act which was considered to be lawful prior to it striking down and these diplomas and the qualifications were acquired by the petitioners well before the judgment of the High Court holding the ARHRA Act of 2004 to be unconstitutional and thereby striking it down. Therefore, the striking down of the Act cannot necessarily take away the approved rights of the petitioners retrospectively.

9. It is submitted that the statute which is made by a competent legislature is valid till it is declared as unconstitutional by a Court of law. The learned Senior Counsel for the petitioners has urged that the Act of the Legislature should prejudice no one. It is submitted that where injury has been caused to a person due to no fault of his own, the principles of natural justice demand that such person should not be rendered remediless in the facts of the present case where the petitioners have enrolled themselves in the course as notified by the State respondent under the valid piece of legislation at the relevant point in time, namely the ARHRA Act of 2004. The subsequent declaration by the High Court holding the Act to be unconstitutional ought not to take away the benefits conferred on the writ petitioners and more particularly when they were not given an opportunity of being heard such action was harsh and disproportionate causing grave prejudice to the writ petitioners.

10. The further submission of the learned Senior Counsel for the petitioners

that the legitimate expectation of the writ petitioners is fortified by the statute of the Government of Assam taken before the Apex Court in an affidavit dated 12.01.2021 which was affirmed by the Joint Secretary, General Administrative Department of the Government of Assam, whereby there was an averment made that the petitioners having the requisite skill, training and expertise to possess the limited licence to practice medicine is permissible under Section 32 of the National Medical Council Act, 2019. The learned Senior Counsel for the petitioners has also urged that the effect of denuding the petitioners of their recruit rights notwithstanding the valid qualifications they have acquired under the statute ARHRA Act of 2004, prior to the same being declared unconstitutional has the effect of trampling over their rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India to live a dignified life. The learned Senior Counsel submits that under a valid piece of legislation as it then was, the petitioners were accrued their rights and were permitted limited licence to render medical services within the restrictions prescribed under the Act and the Rules. However, pursuant to the ARHRA Act of 2004 being declared unconstitutional, the learned Senior Counsel therefore, submits that Article 21 is the heart and soul of the Constitution which takes within its sweep the fundamental rights of the petitioners to continue to live a dignified life and be permitted to be employed as per the qualifications acquired by the them under a valid piece of legislation as it then was.

11. The learned Senior Counsel has also urged the doctrine of promissory estoppel against the State in respect of Governmental, public capacity if its application is necessary to prevent manifest injustice. The learned Senior Counsel strongly urged that the writ petitioners had altered their positions by

applying to the advertisements called for by the department in terms of the provisions of the ARHRA Act of 2004. In response to the advertisements and notifications issued, the petitioners had applied for and were subsequently selected and permitted to be enrolled in the diploma courses and which after their enrollment they have successfully completed and earned their diplomas. Subsequently, when the Act was declared unconstitutional, the doctrine of promissory estoppels in these circumstances will be applicable against the State to prevent manifest injustice against the writ petitioners. A promise was held out to the petitioners under a statute which was valid at the relevant point in time and the petitioners having altered their positions accepted the promises and thereafter, duly completed the courses and earned their diplomas. They were therefore, qualified to render their services in terms of the limited licence granted to them. The learned Senior Counsel therefore, submits that in view of the new statute replacing the earlier Indian Medical Council Act namely the National Medical Council Act of 2019, there is a scope for issuing a direction to the respondents for including the qualifications and the services to be rendered by the petitioners in the schedule.

12. The learned Senior Counsel submits that the need of the ARHRA today is to waste public resources. Significant resources have been invested in the education and training of the petitioners by establishment of the institutes, salaries and wages for the employees and staffs and other related expenses. If, after the successful completion of these diploma courses, the qualifications are nullified at this stage, it would result in wholly unreasonable wastage of public resources, and compelling the petitioners to undergo the entire medical education process afresh would render the exercise redundant, inefficient, and

contrary to the object sought to be achieved. Under such circumstances, the learned Senior Counsel for the petitioners submits that although the Apex Court ultimately upheld the conclusion of the Gauhati High Court striking down the ARHRA Act, 2004, it expressly disagreed with the reasoning adopted by the High Court and rested its decision on different grounds. The Apex Court further went on to uphold the constitutional validity of the Act of 2015. This being the position, it is now open to the State Government to make necessary amendments to the Act of 2015 to ensure that the petitioners are given a suitable and dignified opportunity to gainfully engage themselves and earn their livelihoods and at the same time, offering their services towards the society by utilizing their training and experiences which they have earned and acquired under the ARHRA Act of 2004. The judgments referred by the Senior Counsel for the petitioners are discussed later in this judgments.

13. The learned Standing Counsel, Health Department on the other hand submits that the State had conceived of the ARHRA Act of 2004 and the State legislature had accordingly enacted the Act for having a set of professionals who are given limited licence to practice and are identified as "Rural Health Practitioner". These candidates including the petitioners, underwent the necessary training and experiences and thereafter, employed under the N.R.H.M. (now renamed as N.H.M.) and had rendered their services. However, the Division Bench of the Gauhati High Court held the Act to be unconstitutional as the same was considered to be in conflict with Section 10A of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956. It is keeping in the interest of the candidates like the petitioners and the State government thereafter enacted the Act of 2015. The validity of the same, although challenged before the Gauhati High Court

and subsequently transferred to the Apex Court ultimately came to be upheld by the Apex Court by the judgment and order dated 24.01.2023. The learned Standing Counsel, Health Department submits that the petitioners are now registered as "Community Health Practitioner" and are still engaged in the N.H.M. therefore, it is not admitted that the petitioners have not been gainfully employed or they are allowed to perform their jobs which have lowered their dignity or status. He therefore, submits that the grievances expressed by the petitioners are unfounded and in the face of the orders passed by the Apex Court, the petitioners' interests are being taken care of under the Act of 2015. He therefore, submits that the apprehensions expressed by the petitioners are not well founded and therefore the writ petition does not have any merit and should be rejected.

14. The learned counsel for the parties have been heard and the pleadings available on record have been carefully perused.

15. At the outset, it is necessary to refer the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004. The Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004 was enacted to provide for the establishment of a regulatory authority in the State of Assam to regulate and register the diploma holders in Medicine & Rural Health Care (DMRHC) and their practice of medicine in rural areas and also to regulate opening of Medical Institutes for imparting education and training for the course of diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care (DMRHC). The relevant provisions of this Act are extracted below:

“Section 2

(d)'Course' means the prescribed course of education and training for the Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care.

(e) 'Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care' means the diploma awarded by the Authority on successful completion of the course of Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care under the provisions of the Act;

(g) 'Medicine' means allopathic medicine but does not include veterinary medicines;

(h) 'Medicine and Rural Health Care' means practice of allopathic medicines and health care system in rural areas in the State of Assam;

(i) 'Medical Institutes means institutes established under this Act for imparting medical education both theoretical and practical for the course of Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care;

(l) 'rural areas' means areas not included in a Municipal Corporation, a Municipal Board or a Town Committee or any other area notified as urban area.;

(n) 'Rural Health Practitioners' means a holder of the diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care who has registered himself as such with the Authority and obtained a certificate and a registration number

(1) The State Government shall, by notification published in the Official Gazette, establish an authority to be called the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority.

(2) The Authority shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with powers to acquire, hold and dispose of property, movable or immovable and to do all things necessary for the purpose of its functions and continuation and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

4 (1) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:-

(a) The Director of Medical Education, Assam

(b) An officer of the Directorate of Health Services, Assam, not Chairman below the rank of Additional Director-

(c) One Principal of the Medical Member Colleges of the State to be nominated by the State Government

(d) Three medical practitioners Member of repute to be nominated by the State Government

(e) Principal, Regional Nursing Member College

(f) Principal, Regional Dental Member College

(g) Principals of the Medical Member institutions established under the Act.

(h) An officer of the Health & Member Family Welfare Department not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to be nominated by the State Government

(i) Joint Director of Medical Member Education

(j) Deputy Director of the Member Directorate of Medical Secretary Education, Assam

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder the Authority shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

7. The Authority may prescribe the minimum standards of the course, the curriculum, the examination etc. in respect of the course and prescribe by regulation the terms conditions and norms to be fulfilled, facilities to be provided by a Medical Institute for imparting education and training for the course of Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care.

8.(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force no person or organization other than the State Government of Assam shall establish a Medical Institute without (a) the recommendation of the Authority and (b) prior and expressed permission of the State Government.

17. The Authority shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner and

form a register of Diploma Holders in Medicine and Rural Health Care to be known as the State Register of Rural Health Practitioners.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep and maintain the State Register of Rural Health Practitioners in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

(2) The State Register of Rural Health Practitioners shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(3) Every person on successful completion of the course shall be eligible for enrolment in the State Register of Rural Health Practitioners on furnishing to the Secretary the proof of such qualification and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

(4) Every person whose name has been enrolled in the State Register of Rural Health Practitioners shall be entitle to have a certificate issued by the Authority under the hand and seal of the President and the Secretary and bearing a Registration Number and shall be eligible to practise medicine and Rural Health Care in rural areas of the State of Assam:

(5) Provided that no Rural Health Practitioner shall use the word "Doctor" or "Dr." before and after his name. However he may identify himself as Rural Health Practitioner or RHP.

21.(1) No person whose name is not enrolled or has been cancelled or removed from the State Register of Rural Health Practitioners shall practise Medicine and

Rural Health Care at any place whether rural or urban in the State of Assam.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to 6 years or fine which may extend up to rupees thirty thousand or with both.

24. The Rural Health Practitioners shall be eligible to practise Medicine and Rural Health Care subject to the following conditions, namely,-

(a) they shall treat only those diseases and carry out those procedures which shall be outlined in the rules;

(b) they shall prescribe only those drugs, which shall be outlined in rules;

(c) they shall not carry out any surgical procedure, invasion, investigation or treatment, Medical Termination or Pregnancy etc., but shall confine themselves to such medicinal treatment and perform such minor surgery as may be prescribed.

(d) they shall practise only in rural areas as defined in the Act;

(e) they may issue illness certificates and death certificates.

(f) they shall maintain name, address, age, sex, diagnosis and treatment records of all patients treated by them; and

(g) they shall not be eligible for employment in Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Health establishments located in urban areas as General Duty Physicians involved in patient care in OPD, Emergency and Indoor Services."

16. Pursuant to the enactment of this Act, certain regulations were framed, namely the Regulations of the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority. Wherein, the regulations prescribed the process of admission into Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care Course in medical institute in the State of Assam.

17. The regulation 7 is important and is therefore extracted below:

“(a) The successful candidate shall be eligible to practice medicine and rural Health Care in rural areas of the State of Assam only

(b) They can only prescribe the drugs that have already been indicated in the annexure-II of the Regulation framed by the Authority.

(c) No rural Health Practitioner shall use the word "Doctor" "Dr." before and after his/her name but can identify himself/herself as Rural Health Practitioner or R.H.P.

(d) They shall be involved in implementation of National Programmes and in combating Disease out outbreaks as well as Disaster Manager."

The regulation also prescribes the subjects to be taught which are

mentioned below:

“3. SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT:

- (a) Anatomy*
- (b) Physiology & Biochemistry*
- (c) Community Medicine*
- (d) Pathology & Microbiology*
- (e) Pharmacology*
- (f) Medicine and Paediatrics*
- (g) Surgery and Orthopaedics*
- (h) Obstetrics and Gynaecology*
- (i) Eye & ENT*
- (j) Basics of Radiology and Imaging*

(k) *Basics of Forensic and State Medicine*

(l) *Basics of Human Genetics*

(m) *Basics of Dentistry"*

18. The list of equipments and teaching materials to be provided and also the curriculum for the course of Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health are prescribed elaborately under the said regulations.

19. The constitutional validity of this Act was assailed before this High Court by the Indian Medical Association, Assam branch, by filing writ petition being WP(C) 5789 of 2005. This challenge was primarily premised on section 10A, which provided that no person shall establish a medical college or no medical college shall open a "new" or higher course of study or training, including postgraduate course of study or training, which would enable a student of such course for training to qualify himself for a degree of any recognized medical qualification. According to the Indian Medical Association, Assam branch for opening the course of "Rural Health Practitioner" under the ARHRA Act of 2004, no permission was obtained by the State of Assam and as a consequence thereof, this Act was enacted without any authority. The legislature of the State did not have the required legislative competence to enact the ARHRA Act of 2004 in view of section 10A.

20. The Division Bench of the Gauhati High Court upon due consideration of

the entire matter and the arguments advanced, allowed the writ petition and consequently interfered with and set aside the ARHRA Act of 2004 on the ground that it is in conflict with the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act and therefore, it was held to be unconstitutional and was struck down.

21. Being aggrieved this matter was assailed before the Apex Court by filing SLP No.32592-32593 of 2015. Meanwhile, the State in order to take away the effect of the Act of 2004, brought the new Act namely the Assam Community Health Professionals (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015. This was notified on 29.05.2015 in the Assam Gazette. This Act was promulgated to provide for registration norms and competency of the "Community Health Professionals" after passing B.Sc. (Community Health) course and to give same status to the students who have completed or have been undergoing the Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care course in Medical Institute, Jorhat with that of B.Sc. (Community Health) course to enable them to serve as paramedical personnel in the State of Assam. Under the said Act, "Community Health Professionals" are defined under section 2C which is mentioned below:

"2(c) "Community Health Professionals" means the persons who have been registered as such by the Director and issued a Certificate of Registration in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act"

22. Section 3(2) prescribes that where the students have already completed or have been undergoing Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care course in the Medical Institute, Jorhat on the date of commencement of this new Act, they

shall be deemed to have completed or have been undergoing the paramedical course of B.Sc. (Community Health) for the purposes of this Act and shall require the same status to that of B.Sc. (Community Health) graduates and they shall also be registered by the Director and issued with a certificate of registration as "Community Health Professionals".

23. Under section 4 these "Community Health Professionals" may be designated as "Community Health Officers" by the Government and shall work in the Sub-Centre level and any such places as may be determined. The clinical competencies as prescribed under section 5(2) of the Act are as under:

"5(2) Clinical Competencies:-

(a) To provide primary care for simple, uncomplicated common problems of adults and children on purely ambulatory basis at the Sub Centre clinic;

(b) To refer all the other cases to physicians and provide facilities after first aid and pre-referral stabilization care, as required;

(c) To dispensing designated drugs prescribed by the physician;

(d) To conduct specified laboratory tests such as malarial parasite, HB test, filarial, TLC, Pap smear, etc.;

(e) To oversee and ensure community-based care of the patients who received out

patient or in patient care facility and are now at home.”

24. Pursuant to the enactment of the Act of 2015, the Government brought out a notification dated 24.07.2015, whereby the candidates have completed Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care course in Medical Institute and who have already completed Diploma in Medicine and Community Health Care course in the Medical Institute of Jorhat are identified as “Community Health Officers” subject to submission of the certificates of registration as B.Sc. (Community Health Professionals) issued by the Director Medical Education Assam. Prior to this notification, the petitioners in view of the registration as “Community Health Professionals” were notified as “Community Health Professionals” under the Act of 2015. Thereafter, the petitioners continued to work as “Community Health Professionals” after being designated as “Community Health Officers”. They were engaged under various centres of the NHM.

25. However, it is the grievance of the petitioners that the services which they had rendered as “Rural Health Professionals” are no longer permitted to be offered by them, instead they are assisting the Officers of the Health Department of the N.H.M. in their various administrative work including functioning as data entry operators, etc. Being thus situated, this Act of 2015 also came to be challenged regarding its constitutional validity by some of the candidates who had pursued or were pursuing the diploma courses which were earlier conducted under the Act of 2004. Two petitions were filed and these petitions subsequently came to be transferred to the Apex Court in view of the SLP pending before the Apex Court and were connected together with the SLP.

26. The SLP and these transferred petitions came to be taken up for hearing by the Apex Court and by the judgment and order dated 24.01.2023, the SLP along with the transferred petitions came to be disposed of. The Apex Court upheld the conclusion of the Division Bench of the Gauhati High Court in holding the Act of 2004 to be unconstitutional but the reasons on the basis of which the Gauhati High Court had come to the conclusion were not accepted and the Apex Court for different reasons had also arrived at the same conclusions and thereby upheld the conclusions of the Division Bench of the Gauhati High Court. The Apex Court, however, rejected the transferred petitions and upheld the constitutional validity of the Act of 2015. The Apex Court by a very elaborated and exhaustive judgment disposed of these matters. In order to appreciate the basis of the conclusions reached by the Apex Court in paragraph 25, it is necessary to refer to the judgment rendered in SLP Nos. 32592–32593 of 2015, whereby the Special Leave Petition preferred by the State of Assam came to be dismissed. The penultimate conclusions arrived at by the Apex Court are relevant and which are extracted below:

“25. In the result, we arrive at the following conclusions:

(i) Entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the subject education which is in the Concurrent List under which both the Parliament or the Union Legislature as well as the State Legislatures have legislative competence to legislate. However, Entry 25 of List III is subject to, inter alia, Entry 66 of List I which is the Union List. Entry 66 of List I deals with coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions. Thus, when any law is made under

Entry 25 of List III by a State Legislature, the same is always subject to Entry 66 of List I. In other words, if any law made by the Parliament comes within the scope of Entry 66 of List I, then the State Legislation would have to yield to the Parliamentary law. Thus, where one Entry is made “subject to” another Entry, it would imply that, out of the scope of the former Entry, a field of legislation covered by the latter Entry has been reserved to be specifically dealt with by the appropriate legislature.

(ii) In the instant case, it is held that the IMC Act, 1956 is a legislation made by the Parliament for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in medical education throughout the Country. The said law, along with the Rules and Regulations made thereunder are for the purpose of determination of standards of medical education throughout India. Thus, determination of standards in medical education in India is as per the IMC Act, 1956 which is a Central Law. This is in respect of modern medicine or allopathic medicine within the scope of Entry 66 of List I and not under Entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule. Therefore, a State Legislature which passes a law in respect of allopathic medicine or modern medicine would be subject to the provisions of the IMC Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. This would imply that no State Legislature has the legislative competence to pass any law which would be contradictory to or would be in direct conflict with the IMC Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In other words, the standard in medical education insofar as modern medicine or allopathy is concerned, having been set by the IMC Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder or by any subsequent Act in that regard, such as the Medical Council of India Act, 2019, the State Legislature has no legislative competence to enact a law which is in conflict with the law setting the standards of medical education in the context of modern medicine or allopathic medicine, which has been determined by Parliamentary Legislation as well as the Rules. In other words, a State Legislature has no legislative competence to enact a

law in respect of modern medicine or allopathic medicine contrary to the said standards that have been determined by the Central Law.

In view of the above conclusion, we hold that decision of the Gauhati High Court holding that the Assam Act to be null and void, is just and proper.

However, the Gauhati High Court has held that the State had no legislative competence to enact the Assam Act in view of Article 254 of the Constitution on the premise that the IMC Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder were holding the field and hence, on the basis of the doctrine of occupied field, the Assam Act was struck down as being repugnant to the Central Law. In view of the aforesaid conclusion, we are of the view that the said reasoning is incorrect. It is reiterated that the IMC Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, which are all Central legislations, have been enacted having regard to Entry 66 of List I and would prevail over any State Law made by virtue of Entry 25 of List III of the Constitution.

(iii) Hence, in view of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, the Assam Act, namely, the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004, is declared to be null and void, in view of the Assam Legislature not having the legislative competence to enact the said Law.

(iv) Consequently, the subsequent legislation, namely, the Assam Act of 2015 i.e., the Assam Community Professionals (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015, enacted pursuant to the judgment of the Gauhati High Court, is a valid piece of Legislation as it has removed the basis of the impugned judgment passed by the Gauhati High Court. The 2015 Act is also not in conflict with the IMC, Act, 1956. This is because

the Central Act namely, IMC, Act, 1956 does not deal with Community Health Professionals who would practise as allopathic practitioners in the manner as they were permitted to practise under the Assam Act, in rural areas of the State of Assam. Hence, by a separate legislation the Community Health Professionals have been permitted to practise as such professionals. The said legislation of 2015 is not in conflict with IMC, Act, 1956 and the rules and regulations made thereunder. Hence, the Act of 2015 is not hit by Entry 66 of List I of the Constitution and is within the legislative competence of the State Legislature under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

26. In the result, the Civil Appeals arising out of SLP(C) Nos. 32592-32593 of 2015 as well as TC (C) No. 24 of 2018 and TC (C) No. 25 of 2018 stand dismissed. Pending application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.

27. Parties to bear their respective costs”

27. By the present petition, the petitioners seek directions to be issued to the respondents to take steps to notify the petitioners as allopathic practitioners in the manner they were permitted under the erstwhile ARHRA Act of 2004 in the rural areas of the State, in terms of Paragraph 25(iv) of the judgment passed in S.L.P. No.32592-32593 of 2015, the further direction is sought for to the respondents to frame the Rules, Regulations and appropriate schemes in respect of the petitioners as allopathic practitioners, in terms of Para 25(iv) of the judgment of the Apex Court. A further direction is also sought for to the State respondents to establish a regulatory authority to regulate and register the petitioners as allopathic practitioners in terms of the said judgment of the

Apex Court and such directions to the State Government to formulate a scheme like a condensed MBBS Course for the petitioners as a one-time measure so as to continue and complete the studies to meet the standards of the recognized medical qualification as envisaged under the National Medical Commission Act of 2019 and to direct the respondents to create permanent posts for the petitioners and create a separate cadre with payment and financial benefits.

28. Upon a careful perusal of the judgment of the Apex Court, it is seen that the Apex Court has upheld the Act of 2015 as it had clearly concluded that the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 did not deal with "*Community Health Practitioners*" to be permitted as allopathic practitioners and therefore, there was no conflict and it is not hit by Entry 66 of list 1 of the Constitution and is within the legislative competence of the State Legislature under the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.

29. The main thrust of the arguments by the learned Senior Counsel on behalf of the petitioners before this Court is that the rights which are accrued under the Act of 2004 could not be taken away merely because the statute under which these rights were accrued came to be interfered with. The learned Senior Counsel urged that the judgment of the Division Bench of the Gauhati High Court will take effect only from the date of pronouncement which is 30.10.2014 and on which date the petitioners have already acquired their diplomas and are registered as "Rural Health Practitioners". Therefore, the rights of the petitioners to function as allopathic practitioners in the rural areas as "Rural Health Practitioners" could not have been taken away retrospectively. The sheet anchor

of the arguments of the learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner is that the doctrine of prospective overruling has to be read into the judgment rendered by the Apex Court and which is evident from the conclusions arrived at by the Apex Court in its judgment dated 24.01.2023, as although the Apex Court had dismissed the SLP preferred by the State and thereby upheld the conclusions arrived at by the Division Bench of the High Court but for different reasons.

30. It is submitted that the constitutional validity of the subsequent Act of 2015 was upheld as it was held that the functioning of the petitioners as allopathic practitioners as Community Health Professionals was not in conflict with the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 as the same did not deal with "*Community Health Practitioners*". Therefore, the diplomas acquired by the petitioners as "Rural Health Practitioners" cannot now be ignored by the State and they cannot be deprived of their rights to practice in the rural areas and render their services as allopathic practitioners in the State of Assam as "Rural Health Practitioners", notwithstanding the position that they are now registered as "Community Health Practitioners/Officers" under the Act of 2015. The accrued rights of the petitioners under the Act of 2004 cannot be taken away and should be continued to be made available to them. This interpretation has to be read into the new Act of 2015 and the State if required should be directed to issue appropriate rules, regulations, notifications, orders to clarify the same. The action of the State to equate the petitioners as paramedical staff and be treated as "Community Health Practitioners" is therefore, bad in law and needs to be interfered with.

31. It is the argument before this Court that the directions of the Apex Court as per paragraph 25 of the judgment and order dated 24.01.2023 has not been complied with and carried out and thereby the accrued rights of the writ petitioners have been wrongly deemed. The rest of the arguments which have been urged before the Court like promissory estoppels, legitimate expectation etc. need not be dealt with specifically in these proceedings as the Division Bench judgment of this Court by the judgment and order dated 30.10.2014, whereby the Act of 2004 was held to be constitutionally invalid has been upheld by the Apex Court by dismissing the SLP preferred by the State against the said judgment and furthermore, the challenge made to the subsequent Act of 2015 has also been dispelled by upholding the constitutional validity of the said Act of 2015. The Apex Court has categorically observed in the judgment that the subsequent Act was brought into remove the thrust and the effect of the judgment of the Division Bench of this High Court, whereby the Act of 2004 was held to be constitutionally invalid. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that after interference of the Act of 2004, no separate law has been enacted thereafter. As a consequence thereof the question of application of the doctrine of promissory estoppel and legitimate expectation against the State would do not require examination in this proceeding, in view of the subsequent Act of 2015 having been upheld by the Apex Court, according to the considered view of this Court. The Apex Court by the very exhaustive and elaborate judgment dealt with each and every aspect while examining the challenge made to the constitutional validity of the Act of 2015 and finally concluded *inter alia* that this Act of 2015 is not in conflict with any provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 inasmuch as the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 does not deal with the aspect of "Community Health Practitioners" who are permitted to

render allopathic practice or service.

32. Before the Apex Court the controversy was with regard to the legislative competence of the Assam State Legislature to enact the Assam Act of 2004, which was assailed before the Gauhati High Court on the ground of legislative competence as per Article 246, read with List I and List III of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India and which Act was struck down by the Gauhati High Court on the ground of repugnancy as per Article 254 of the Constitution. A challenge was also made to the validity of the subsequent Act enacted, being the Assam Act of 2015.

33. Upon consideration of the submissions of the learned counsel for the parties the following points fell for consideration before the Apex Court:

”i) Whether the Assam Act is invalid and null and void on the ground that the Assam State Legislature did not possess legislative competence to enact the said Act?

ii) Whether the '2015 Act' is ultra vires the Constitution?

iii) What Order?”

34. The Apex Court considered the provisions of Article 246 and 254 along with Entry 66 of List I and Entry 25 of List III by examining the various

precedents laid down by the Apex Court. In this regard, the Apex Court answered the points for consideration with regard to the interpretation of the entries of list 7th Schedule of the Constitution as under:

“i) The Entries in the different Lists should be read together without giving a narrow meaning to any of them. The powers of the Union and the State Legislatures are expressed in precise and definite terms. Hence, there can be no broader interpretation given to one Entry than to the other. Even where an Entry is worded in wide terms, it cannot be so interpreted as to negate or override another Entry or make another Entry meaningless. In case of an apparent conflict between different Entries, it is the duty of the Court to reconcile them in the first instance.

ii) In case of an apparent overlapping between two Entries, the doctrine of pith and substance has to be applied to find out the true nature of a legislation and the Entry within which it would fall.

iii) Where one Entry is made 'subject to' another Entry, all that it means is that out of the scope of the former Entry, a field of legislation covered by the latter Entry has been reserved to be specially dealt with by the appropriate Legislature.

iv) When one item is general and another specific, the latter will exclude the former on a subject of legislation. If, however, they cannot be fairly reconciled, the power enumerated in List II must give way to List I.

v) On a close perusal of the Entries in the three Lists of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is discerned that the Constitution has divided the topics of legislation into the following three broad categories: (i) Entries enabling laws to be made; (ii) Entries enabling taxes to be imposed; and (iii) Entries enabling fees and stamp duties to be collected. Thus, the entries on levy of taxes are specifically mentioned. Therefore, per se, there cannot be a conflict of taxation power of Union and the State."

35. Regarding the interplay between Entry 66 of List I and Entry 25 of List III after examining various earlier precedents of the Apex Court and upon the discussion of the precedents laid therein, it was held that:

*"16.1. The field of legislation covered under Entry 25 of List III is **subject to** Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I. It is, therefore, necessary to dilate on the effect of providing that one Entry or provision is 'subject to' another. As per **Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, Pg. 1278**, "subject to" means "liable, subordinate, subservient, inferior, obedient to, governed or affected by." The following decisions would illustrate the above meanings of the phrase 'subject to:*

(i) *In **K.R.C.S. Balakrishna Chetty & Sons & Co. vs. The State of Madras, AIR 1961 SC 1152**, ("**K.R.C.S. Balakrishna Chetty & Sons & Co.**") this Court observed that the expression "subject to" has reference to effectuating the intention of the law and the correct meaning, of the phrase is, "conditional upon".*

(ii) *Similarly, in **The South India Corporation (P) Ltd. vs. The***

Secretary, Board of Revenue Trivandrum and Ors., AIR 1964 SC 207, ("The South India Corporation (P) Ltd.") this Court observed that the expression "subject to" conveys the idea of a provision yielding place to another provision or other provisions to which it is made subject. This understanding of the phrase "subject to" has been affirmed in ***K.T. Plantation (P) Ltd. vs. State of Karnataka, (2011) 9 SCC 1, ("K.T. Plantation (P) Ltd.")***.

(iii) ***In Ashok Leyland Ltd. us. State of Tamil Nadu and Anr., (2004) 3 SCC 1, ("Ashok Leyland Ltd.")*** this Court held that, "Subject to' is an expression whereby limitation is expressed."

16.2. In the facts of the present case, the Assam Act would be subject to the provisions of the Central Act. This is because the Assam Act is stated to be enacted on the strength of Entry 25 of List III, and the power of the State Legislature under the said Entry is circumscribed to the limited extent of it being subject to Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I.

16.3. Where one Entry is made 'subject to' another Entry, it means that out of the scope of the former Entry, a field of legislation covered by the latter Entry has been reserved to be specially dealt with by the appropriate Legislature. In the present context, the field of legislation covered under Entry 25 of List III is subject to Entry 66 of List I. This would imply that out of the scope of Entry 25 of List III, a field of legislation covered by Entry 66 of List I is reserved to be dealt with by the Parliament. Hence, the field covered by the Central Act, enacted under Entry 66 of List I, is carved out of the scope of Entry 25 of List III and is reserved to be dealt with by the Parliament. What is that field of legislation has to be identified. We shall

proceed to undertake the said exercise by considering both the Central as well as the State enactments.”

36. In respect of the various provisions of the Assam Act of 2004, when juxtaposed with the corresponding provisions of the Central Act of Indian Medical Association Act of 1956, the Apex Court upon a detailed examination of the respective provisions, concluded as under:

*“i) The Central Act operates in the area of modern scientific medicine, in all its branches, vide Section 2(f). The Assam Act seeks to regulate the practice of allopathic medicine, in rural areas, vide Section 2(g). Essentially, modern scientific medicine, includes allopathy, In other words, modern scientific medicine is the genus and allopathic medicine is a species of modern scientific medicine. This view has been adopted by this Court in **A.K. Sabhapathy** and **Dr. Mukhtiar Chand**. Therefore, the practice in modern scientific medicine including allopathic medicine, is governed by the Central Act. Hence, in order to be recognised as a practitioner in any branch of modern scientific medicine, including allopathic medicine, the qualifications that must mandatorily be obtained are those listed in the Schedules to the Central Act.*

ii) Further, Section 17 of the Assam Act provides that persons holding a Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care after successful completion of the course instituted under the Act, would be registered as Rural Health Practitioners and would be eligible to practise 'medicine' and Health Care in rural areas of Assam. The Assam Act permits Diploma holders to practise 'medicine, i.e., allopathic medicine, in rural areas of Assam. We are unable to accept that allopathic medicine, which is governed by the Central Act, may be

practised by persons who do not possess the qualifications contemplated under the Schedules to the Central Act.

iii) Practise in modern scientific medicine, including allopathic medicine, must be permitted only after having successfully undergone the academic rigor, as prescribed under the Central Act. The Central Act, in Section 33 authorizes the Council to prescribe inter alia, the courses and period of study, practical training to be undertaken, subjects, examination and standards of proficiency required to be achieved. Therefore, it is problematic to hold that without having successfully gone through meticulous training as contemplated under the Central Act, a person may practise medicine.

iv) On a close reading of Section 15 of the Central Act, in conjunction with Section 24 of the Assam Act, we find that Rural Health Practitioners possessing a Diploma under the Assam Act have been authorised to perform certain functions identical to those performed by medical practitioners who possess qualifications prescribed under the Central Act. Such functions include treatment of common illnesses, prescription of certain categories of drugs, performance of minor surgeries, issuance of illness and death certificates. Performance of such functions by persons who do not possess the qualifications prescribed under the Central Act, could, in our view, have dangerous consequences.

It was held that in so far as Entry 25 of List III is concerned, there are dual restrictions which would operate on the legislative competence of a State Legislature to enact any law under the said Entry: first is, if such a law is to be made by the State Legislature, it is always subject to Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66

of List I or the Union List, in respect of which only the Parliament has the power to enact a law. The second restriction is with regard to the subject of the Entry as a whole. If the Parliament has made any law which is outside the scope of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I but within the scope of Entry 25 of List III, in such a case Article 254 and the principles of repugnancy would apply if a State Law is in conflict with such Parliamentary Law.

37. The Apex Court held that the law made by the State legislature, namely the Assam Act, is hit by the first of the two restrictions and therefore, is null and void as the Assam legislature lacked the legislative competence to enact such a law and in the light of the said discussion, it was held that the Rural Health Practitioners enlisted under the Assam Act are underqualified to perform functions similar to those performed by medical practitioners registered in accordance with the Central Act. In order to be recognized as a practitioner in any branch of modern scientific medicine, including allopathic medicine, qualifications must mandatorily be obtained as those listed under the schedule of the Central Act.

38. It is also necessary to refer the discussions of the Apex Court in respect of certain judgments which were pressed into service before the Apex Court as the said judgments have also been relied upon before this Court. In respect of *Dr. Mukhtiar Chand vs. State of Punjab*, (1998) 7 SCC 579, the Apex Court held that:

“(i) *In this case the controversy was with regard to the issuance of*

declarations by the State of Punjab under clause (iii) of Rule 2(ee) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 (for short, Drugs Rules) which defines "registered medical practitioner". The State of Punjab issued a notification dated 29.10.1967 declaring all the vaid/hakims who had been registered under the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949, and the PEPSU Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 2008, and the Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1963, as persons practising modern system of medicine for the purposes of the Drugs Act.

(i) It was contended that the right of practitioners of Indian medicine to practice modern scientific system or medicine (allopathic medicine) is protected under Section 17(3)(b) of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (IMCC Act, 1970' for short).

(ii) While dealing with the IMC Act, 1956, the Apex observed that in order to ensure professional standards required to practice allopathic medicine, the IMC Act, 1956 was passed, and the said Act also deals with the reconstitution of the Medical Council of India and maintenance of an Indian Medical Register. Section 2(f) of the IMC Act, 1956, defines "medicine" to mean "modern scientific medicine" in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery and the expression "recognised medical qualification" is defined in Section 2(h) of the said Act to mean any of the medical qualifications included in the Schedules to the Act. Further, referring to Section 15 of the IMC Act, 1956, it was observed that qualifications included in the Schedules shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment in any State Medical Register; but in none of the Schedules, the qualifications of Integrated courses figure. Consequently, by virtue of this

section, persons holding degrees in integrated courses cannot be registered in any State Medical Register. Hence, by Act 24 of 1964, Section 15 of the IMC Act, 1956, was modified by adding two more sub-sections. Section 15(2)(b) thereof prohibits all persons from practicing modern scientific medicine in all its branches in any State except a medical practitioner enrolled in a State Medical Register. There are two types of registration as far as the State Medical Register is concerned: the first is under Section 25 and the second is under Section 15(1) of the said Act. The third category of registration is in the "Indian Medical register" which the Indian Medical Council is enjoined to maintain under Section 21 of the said Act for which recognised medical qualification is a prerequisite."

39. Insofar as *Subhasis Baksi vs. W.B. Medical Council*, (2003) 9 SCC 269 is concerned the discussion of the Apex Court in this regard is under:

“(i) In this case the appellants therein, who had completed the diploma course of Community Medical Service from duly recognised institutions in the State of West Bengal and were posted in different parts of the State, had assailed the Notification dated 15.10.1980, issued by the Government of West Bengal by which amendments were made to the statute of the State Medical Faculty by introducing Article 6-F under Part B. Thereafter, a Corrigendum was issued and the diploma course that was earlier known as "Diploma in Medicine for Community Physicians" was rechristened as "Diploma in Community Medical Service"

The grievance of the appellants therein was that although they could treat certain common diseases but they had no right to issue certificates of

sickness or death, prescriptions etc. as the same was taken away by a Notification dated 21-11-1990. Subsequently, challenging the denial of "consequential right to treat" such as the right to issue prescription or certificates of sickness or death, the second-round of litigation began. A Writ Petition was filed before the Calcutta High Court which was allowed in favour of the appellants, subject to the condition that they would not be allowed to pursue private practice and it was made clear that their only right was to prescribe medicines and issue certificates and this part of the order became final.

*However, the Bengal Medical Council preferred an appeal before the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court. Relying on **Dr. A.K. Sabhapathy vs. State of Kerala and others, AIR 1992 SC 1310, ("Dr. A.R. Sabhapathy")** wherein it was found that "a person can practise in allopathic system of medicine in a State or in the country only if he possesses a recognised medical qualification" and since the appellants therein did not possess the required qualification, it was held that their names could not be included in the Medical Register. On this basis, the appellants approached this Court.*

This Court considered the question as to whether the right to issue prescription or certificates could be treated as a part of right to treat. This Court observed that once the right to treat is recognised, then the right to prescribe medicine or issue necessary certificate flows from it, or else the right to treat cannot be completely protected. It was further observed that appellants therein had the right to prescribe medicine. Consequently, the order of the Division Bench was set aside and the order of the learned Single Judge was restored.

A direction was issued to include the names of all the diploma-holders concerned in the State Medical Register for the limited purpose indicated therein."

40. Again in *Dr. A.K. Sabhapathy vs. State of Kerala, AIR 1992 SC 1310*, the Apex Court considered the said judgment.

“(i) In this case, the validity of the first proviso to Section 38 of the Travancore Cochin Medical Practitioners' Act, 1953 (for short, "the State Act") and the order dated 20.09.1978 and a notification dated 13.04.1981 issued by the Government of Kerala, were assailed. This Court considered the aforesaid State Law in light of the IMC Act, 1956 ("the Central Act") and observed that the expression 'modern scientific medicine' in Section 2(f) of the Central Act refers to the Allopathic system of medicine and that the provisions of the Central Act have been made in relation to medical practitioners practising the said system. This view found support from the fact that after the enactment of the Central Act, the Parliament had enacted the IMCC Act, 1970 in relation to the system of Indian medicine commonly known as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 in relation to Homoeopathic system of medicine wherein provisions similar to those contained in the Central Act had been made in relation to the said systems of medicine. This Court was of the view that from the provisions of the State Act, noticed earlier, it was evident that the field of operation of the State Act covered all the systems of medicine, namely, Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine. Moreover, the State Act dealt with recognition of qualifications required for registration of a person as a medical practitioner in these systems, conditions for

registration of medical practitioners and maintenance of register of practitioners for each system and the constitution of separate councils for modern medicine, homocopathic medicine and indigenous medicine.

It was observed that as compared to the State Act, the field of operation of the Central Act is restricted and it is confined in its application to modern scientific medicine, namely, the Allopathic system of medicine only, wherein it also deals with recognition of medical qualifications which may entitle a person to be registered as a medical practitioner; constitution of the Medical Council of India to advise the Central Government in the matter of recognition or withdrawal of recognition of medical qualifications, to prescribe the minimum standards of medical education required for granting recognised medical qualifications by Universities or Medical Institutions in India and to appoint inspectors and visitors for inspection of any medical institution, college or hospital. It also provides for maintaining the Indian Medical Register and for enrolment of a person possessing recognised medical qualification in the said register and for removal of a person from the said register. That the Central Act does not deal with the registration of medical practitioners in the States and it proceeds on the basis that the said registration and the maintenance of State Medical Register is to be governed by the law made by the State. This Court was of the view that, it cannot, therefore, be said that the Central Act lays down an exhaustive code in respect of the subject matter dealt with by the State Act. it can, however, be said that the Central Act and the State Act, to a limited extent occupy the same field, viz., recognition of medical qualifications which are required for a person to be registered as a medical practitioner in the allopathic system of medicine. Both the enactments make provision for recognition of such qualifications granted by the universities or

medical institutions.

In this context, sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Central Act, i.e. IMC Act, 1956 as well as sub-section (1) of Section 21 of the said Act were referred to and it was observed that the aforesaid provisions contemplated that a person can practise in Allopathic system of medicine in a State or in the country only if he possesses a recognised medical qualification. Permitting a person who does not possess the recognised medical qualification in the Allopathic system of medicine would be in direct conflict with the provisions of the Central Act. That the first proviso to Section 38 of the State Act in so far as it empowers the State Government to permit a person to practise Allopathic system of medicine even though he does not possess the recognised medical qualifications for that system of medicine, is inconsistent with the provisions of Sections 15 and 21 read with Sections 11 and 14 of the IMC Act, 1956 i.e., the Central Act. That the said proviso suffered from the vice of repugnancy in so far as it covered persons who wanted to practice the Allopathic system of medicine and that the same was void to the extent of such repugnancy. That practitioners in the Allopathic system of medicine must, therefore, be excluded from the scope of the first proviso and it must be confined in its application to systems of medicines other than the Allopathic system of medicine.

Consequently, this Court allowed the appeal in part."

41. Upon due consideration the Apex Court also examined the areas covered within the Legislative field of "*Coordination and determination of standards*"

under Entry 66 of List I. In this context, the Apex Court held as under:

*“i) Prescription of medium of instruction, vide **Gujarat University, Ahmedabad vs. Shri Krishna Ranganath Mudhokar,***

*ii) Recognition/de-recognition of an Institution imparting medical education by laying down standards for medical education vide **State of Tamil Nadu us. Adhiyaman Educational and Research Institute; Modern Dental College and Research Centre vs. State of Madhya Pradesh; Chintpurni Medical College and Hospital vs. State of Punjab.***

*iii) Calibre of teaching staff, syllabus to be taught, student-teacher ratio, ratio between the students and the hospital beds available to each student, laboratory facilities, standard of examination, vide **Preeti Srivastava vs. State of Madhya Pradesh.**”*

42. The Apex Court therefore, held:

“The Assam Act, which is enacted by the State Legislature on the strength of Entry 25 of List III, not only seeks to introduce a new course in the field of medical education, but also seeks to regulate the profession of the candidates successfully completing the said course. The Assam Act vests with the Regulatory Authority constituted thereunder, the power to prescribe the minimum standards of the course, duration of the course in allopathic medicine the curriculum, the examination etc. Further, it authorises the State Government to grant permission for the opening of a medical institute.

Prescription of minimum standards for medical education, authority to recognise or de-recognise an institution etc., are areas over which exclusive legislative competence lies with the Parliament, under Entry 66 of List I. The State Legislatures, on the other hand, under Entry 25 of List III, possess legislative competence to legislate with respect to all other aspects of education, except the determination of minimum standards and co-ordination. With a view to provide a benchmark quality of medical education, it is essential that uniform standards be laid down by the Parliament, which are to be adhered to by institutions and medical colleges across the country. To this end, Entry 66 of List I has been formulated with the objective of maintaining uniform standards of education in fields of research, higher education and technical education. Hence, State Legislatures lack legislative competence in the areas of prescription of minimum standards for medical education, authority to recognise or de-recognise an institution, etc. The Assam Act which seeks to regulate such aspects of medical education is therefore liable to be set aside on the ground that the State Legislature lacks competence to legislate with regard to the aspects enumerated hereinabove."

43. The Apex Court thereafter, also considered the vires of the Assam Community Professional (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015, which was enacted by the State of Assam with a view to remove the basis of the impugned judgment and in an attempt to restore the position of the diploma holders.

44. The Apex Court considered the earlier precedents rendered in ***Indian Aluminium Co. v. State of Kerala*** (AIR 1996 SC 1431)" ***Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd. V. State of Haryana*** reported in

(1985) 4 SCC 124; Sri. Prithvi Cotton Mills Ltd. V. Broach Borough Municipality (AIR 1970 SC 192) to hold that it was permissible for a competent legislature to overcome the effect of decision of the Court amending the relevant provisions of the statute concerned with retrospective effect and thereby, taking away the basis on which the decision of the Court has been rendered and by inactive and appropriate provisions validating the same actions of the State.

45. The Apex Court also referred to the earlier precedence rendered in **State of Orissa vs. Oriental Paper Mills Ltd., (AIR 1961 SC 1438); M/s. Misrilal Jain vs. State of Orissa, (AIR 1977 SC 1686); M/s. Tirath Ram Rajindra Nath, Lucknow vs. State of U.P., (AIR 1973 SC 405); State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Narain Singh, reported in (2009) 13 SCC 165** to hold that the defect noticed in a judicial proceedings can be cured by removing the said defect by competent legislative amendments being brought out. The Apex Court held that there is a distinction between encroachment on judicial power and nullification of the effect of a judicial decision by changing the law retrospectively. While the former is outside the competence of the legislature, the latter is within its permissible limits.

46. The Apex Court held that:

“The Legislature cannot directly overrule a judicial decision. But when a competent Legislature retrospectively removes the substratum or foundation of a judgment to make the decision ineffective, the said exercise is a valid

legislative exercise provided it does not transgress on any other constitutional limitation, Such legislative device which removes the vice in previous legislation which has been declared unconstitutional is not considered an encroachment on judicial power but an instance of abrogation. The power of the sovereign legislature to legislate within its field, both prospectively and retrospectively cannot be questioned. It would be permissible for the legislature to remove a defect in earlier legislation pointed out by a constitutional court in exercise of its powers by way of judicial review. This defect can be removed both retrospectively and prospectively by a legislative process and the previous actions can also be validated. But where there is a mere validation without the defect being legislatively removed, the legislative action will amount to overruling the judgment by a legislative fiat which is invalid"

In the light of the discussions made, the Apex Court dismissed the petition challenging the vires of the Assam Act of 2015. The Apex Court held that it has been enacted with a view to restore the position of the diploma holders in medicine and to give them continuity in service. The said Act has been enacted by a valid legislative exercise, and does not transgress any other constitutional limitation and in accordance with Entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule and is not in conflict with the IM Act, 1956 and the rules and regulations made thereunder as per Entry 66 of List I of the Seventh Schedule.

47. The Apex Court however, limited its finding to the constitutionality of the Assam Act of 2015 holding its non-repugnant with the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956. However, the Apex Court did not render any finding with regard to the potential conflict of provisions of the Assam Act of 2015 with the National

Medical Commission Act of 2019.

48. In this context, the judgment of the Apex Court rendered in *State of Manipur and Others Vs. Surajkumar Okram and Others* reported in (2022) 19 SCC 723 is very relevant. Before the Apex Court, the judgment dated 17.09.2020 passed in PIL and the writ petition by the Manipur High Court was assailed. By the said judgment the Manipur High Court declared the Manipur Parliamentary Secretary (Appointment, Salary and Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 2012 and the Repealing Act of 2018 were declared as unconstitutional by the High Court. Being aggrieved by the judgment, the State of Manipur and Members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly who were appointed as Parliamentary Secretaries have filed the appeals. The Principles which were culled out by the Apex Court when a statute is declared unconstitutional are seminal and are therefore extracted below:

“39. The principles that can be deduced from the law laid down by this Court, as referred to above, are:

39.1. A statute which is made by a competent legislature is valid till it is declared unconstitutional by a Court of law.

39.2. After declaration of a statute as unconstitutional by a court of law, it is non est for all purposes.

39.3. In declaration of the law, the doctrine of prospective overruling can be

applied by this Court to save past transactions under earlier decisions superseded or statutes held unconstitutional.

39.4. *Relief can be moulded by this Court in exercise of its power under Article 142 of the Constitution, notwithstanding the declaration of a statute as unconstitutional.*

40. *Therefore, it is clear there is no question of repeal of a statute which has been declared as unconstitutional by a Court. The very declaration by a Court that a statute is unconstitutional obliterates the statute entirely as though it had never been passed. The consequences of declaration of unconstitutionality of a statute have to be dealt with only by the court."*

49. At this stage the relevant judgments pressed into service by the learned counsel for the petitioner may be referred to.

50. The Apex Court held that it was unable to agree with the following observations of this Court in *A.K. Sabhapathy (Dr) v. State of Kerala* [1992 Supp (3) SCC 147]: (SCC p. 160, para 16)

"These provisions contemplate that a person can practise in Allopathic system of medicine in a State or in the country only if he possesses a recognised medical qualification. Permitting a person who does not possess the recognised medical qualification in the Allopathic system of medicine would be in direct conflict with the provisions of the Central Act."

51. The Apex Court in this judgment held that the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, the Bihar and Orissa Medical Act, 1916, the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916, the Rajasthan Medical Act, 1952 and the Maharashtra Medical Council Act, 1965 regulates maintenance of registers of medical practitioners and the entitlement to practise allopathic medicine. Under those Acts, State Medical Registers are maintained. Section 7(3) of the Bombay Act of 1912 enabled the Provincial Government, after consulting the State Medical Council, to permit the registration of any person who was actually practising medicine in the Bombay Presidency before 25-6-1912; this seems to be the only case of registration without the requisite qualification. Further, persons possessing Ayurvediya Visharad of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth of Poona, obtained during the years 1921-1935 (which was included in the Schedule to that Act on 30-9-1939 pursuant to Notification No. 3020/33 dated 12-9-1939) were entitled to be registered in the State Medical Register; this is the only ayurvedic qualification on the basis of which persons were eligible to be registered on the State Medical Register in Maharashtra; further with regard to rural areas, the prohibition to practise allopathic medicine under that Act did not apply provided a person had commenced practice in any village in the rural area *prior to 1912*. None of the petitioners has claimed benefit of these exceptions. This Court could not find any other provision which enables a person, other than those possessing the qualification prescribed in the Schedules to the Acts, to be registered in the State Medical Register to practise allopathic medicine. So it can be observed that if any State law relating to registration of medical practitioners permits practise of allopathic medicine on the basis of a degree in integrated medicines, the bar in Section 15(2)(b) of the 1956 Act will not apply.

(emphasis supplied)

52. In this context it is worthwhile to discuss *Mukhtiar Chand (Dr) v. State of Punjab* [(1998) 7 SCC 579]. In this case the validity of notifications issued by the State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, under Rule 2(*ee*)(*iii*) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 whereby the Governments declaring some *vaid*s/*hakim*s as persons practising modern medicines was challenged. Upholding the validity of the notifications and the said Rule, this Court held that, for the purpose of the Drugs Act “what is required is not the qualification in modern scientific system of medicine but a declaration by a State Government that a person is practising modern scientific system and that he is registered in a Medical Register of the State”. (SCC p. 593, para 32) In *Dr Mukhtiar Chand* [(1998) 7 SCC 579] this Court also clarifies that there could be two registers for medical practitioners i.e. Indian Medical Register and State Medical Register. As far as the State Medical Registers are concerned, the State Government concerned according to the rules will determine the required qualification. While recognizing the rights of *vaid*s or *hakim*s to prescribe allopathic medicines, this Court also took into account the fact that qualified allopathic doctors were not available in rural areas and persons like *vaid*s/*hakim*s are catering to the medical needs of residents in such areas. Hence the provision which allows them to practise modern medicine was found in the public interest. In this context *Dr Mukhtiar Chand* [(1998) 7 SCC 579] holds that : (SCC pp. 595-96, para 38)

“It is thus possible that in any State, the law relating to registration of practitioners of modern scientific medicine may enable a person to be enrolled on

the basis of the qualifications other than the 'recognized medical qualification' which is a prerequisite only for being enrolled on the Indian Medical Register but not for registration in a State Medical Register. Even under the 1956 Act, 'recognized medical qualification' is sufficient for that purpose. That does not mean that it is indispensably essential. Persons holding 'recognized medical qualification' cannot be denied registration in any State Medical Register. But the same cannot be insisted upon for registration in a State Medical Register. However, a person registered in a State Medical Register cannot be enrolled on the Indian Medical Register unless he possesses 'recognized medical qualification'. This follows from a combined reading of Sections 15(1), 21(1) and 23. So by virtue of such qualifications as prescribed in a State Act and on being registered in a State Medical Register, a person will be entitled to practise allopathic medicine under Section 15(2)(b) of the 1956 Act."

53. Based on this reasoning the Apex Court partially overruled *A.K. Sabhapathy* [1992 Supp (3) SCC 147: AIR 1992 SC 1310] which earlier ruled that a person could practise allopathic medicine only if he possessed a recognized medical qualification. In *Medical Council of India v. State of Rajasthan* [(1996) 7 SCC 731] (two Judges), it was observed that : (SCC p. 732, para 4)

"4. It would thus be clear that the basic qualification of MBBS as primary qualification is a precondition for a candidate for being registered in the State Medical Register maintained by the State Board."

54. Identical view expressed in the decision in *A.K. Sabhapathy* [1992 Supp (3) SCC 147 : AIR 1992 SC 1310] on the same point having been overruled, this

view in *Medical Council of India v. State of Rajasthan* [(1996) 7 SCC 731] also stands impliedly overruled.

55. The Division Bench in the impugned judgment relied upon *A.K. Sabhapathy* [1992 Supp (3) SCC 147 : AIR 1992 SC 1310] to deny the appellants' right to prescribe medicines or to issue sickness or death certificates and held that the appellants do not possess the "recognized medical qualification". In the light of the ruling in *Dr Mukhtiar Chana* [(1998) 7 SCC 579] this view of the Division Bench cannot be sustained.

56. In *Dr Mukhtiar Chand* [(1998) 7 SCC 579] it was pointed out that : (SCC p. 601, para 48)

"... because prescribing a drug is a concomitant of the right to practise a system of medicine. Therefore, in a broader sense, the right to prescribe drugs of a system of medicine would be synonymous with the right to practise that system of medicine. In that sense, the right to prescribe an allopathic drug cannot be wholly divorced from the claim to practise allopathic medicine."

57. In *Subhasis Bakshi vs. West Bengal Medical Council* reported in (2003) 9 SCC 269, the appellants are validly holding the right to treat certain diseases. So their right to issue prescriptions or certificates cannot be detached from their right to treat. Such right to issue certificates or prescriptions is imbibed in the right to treat. One cannot and shall not be separated from the other. Once the right to treat is recognized, then the right to prescribe medicine or issue

necessary certificate flows from it. Or else the right to treat cannot be completely protected. Hence, even assuming for a moment that the 1915 notification is not there, still the appellants' right to prescribe medicine cannot be denied. In that view of the matter, the order of the Division Bench is set aside and that of the learned Single Judge is restored. Therefore, the respondents were directed to make necessary arrangements to include the names of all the diploma-holders concerned in the State Medical Register for the limited purpose indicated therein within a period of six months from the date of passing the judgment and the appeal was allowed.

58. In *K. Madhava Reddy vs. State of Assam* reported in (2014) 6 SCC 537 the Apex Court explained that the doctrine of prospective overruling has its origin in American jurisprudence. It was first invoked in this country in *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab* [*Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1967 SC 1643] , with this Court proceeding rather cautiously in applying the doctrine, was conscious of the fact that the doctrine had its origin in another country and had been invoked in different circumstances. The Court sounded a note of caution in the application of the doctrine to the Indian conditions as is evident from the following passage appearing in *Golak Nath case* [*Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1967 SC 1643] wherein the Apex Court laid down the parameters within which the power could be exercised. The Apex Court held: (AIR p. 1669, para 51)

“51. As this Court for the first time has been called upon to apply the doctrine evolved in a different country under different circumstances, we would like to move warily in the beginning. We would lay down the following propositions: (1)

The doctrine of prospective overruling can be invoked only in matters arising under our Constitution; (2) it can be applied only by the highest court of the country i.e. the Supreme Court as it has the constitutional jurisdiction to declare law binding on all the courts in India; (3) the scope of the retroactive operation of the law declared by the Supreme Court superseding its 'earlier decisions' is left to its discretion to be moulded in accordance with the justice of the cause or matter before it."

59. The "doctrine of prospective overruling" was, observed by the Apex Court as a rule of judicial craftsmanship laced with pragmatism and judicial statesmanship as a useful tool to bring about smooth transition of the operation of law without unduly affecting the rights of the people who acted upon the law that operated prior to the date of the judgment overruling the previous law.

60. The law in the present case was, as in *Kailash Chand case* [*Kailash Chand Sharma v. State of Rajasthan*, (2002) 6 SCC 562: 2002 SCC (L&S) 935] is in a state of flux. Such being the position, this Court saw no reason why the doctrine of prospective overruling cannot be invoked in the instant case. It was held that just because, the Apex Court had not addressed that question in *Jagannadha Rao case* [*V. Jagannadha Rao v. State of A.P.*, (2001) 10 SCC 401 : 2002 SCC (L&S) 872] could be no reason for the Apex Court to refuse to do so in the present case. That apart, *Jagannadha Rao case* [*V. Jagannadha Rao v. State of A.P.*, (2001) 10 SCC 401 : 2002 SCC (L&S) 872] was dealing with a different set of norms comprising GOMs Nos. 14 and 22 referred to earlier. While the basic question whether such GOMs permitting promotion by transfer from one department to the cadre or zone of another may have been the same, it cannot

be denied that the Rules with which the Apex Court was concerned in *Jagannadha Rao case* [*V. Jagannadha Rao v. State of A.P.*, (2001) 10 SCC 401 : 2002 SCC (L&S) 872] were different from those with which it was dealing in the present case. This Court feel that on the question of application of doctrine of prospective overruling, the judgment in *Jagannadha Rao case* [*V. Jagannadha Rao v. State of A.P.*, (2001) 10 SCC 401 : 2002 SCC (L&S) 872] will not stand as an impediment for this Court.

61. It was held that the Article 142 empowers the Apex Court to mould the relief to do complete justice. To conclude this point, the purpose of holding that *M. Nagaraj* [*M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212 : (2007) 1 SCC (L&S) 1013] would have prospective effect is only to avoid chaos and confusion that would ensue from its retrospective operation, as it would have a debilitating effect on a very large number of employees, who may have availed of reservation in promotions without there being strict compliance of the conditions prescribed in *M. Nagaraj* [*M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212 : (2007) 1 SCC (L&S) 1013] . Most of them would have already retired from service on attaining the age of superannuation. The judgment of *M. Nagaraj* [*M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212 : (2007) 1 SCC (L&S) 1013] was delivered in 2006, interpreting Article 16(4-A) of the Constitution which came into force in 1995. As making the principles laid down in *M. Nagaraj* [*M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212 : (2007) 1 SCC (L&S) 1013] effective from the year 1995 would be detrimental to the interests of a number of civil servants and would have an effect of unsettling the seniority of individuals over a long period of time, it is necessary that the judgment of *M. Nagaraj* [*M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212 : (2007) 1 SCC (L&S)

1013] should be declared to have prospective effect.

62. In *T.N. Medical Officers' Assn. v. Union of India*, (2021) 6 SCC 568 the batch of cases came up for hearing before another Bench of three Judges. The Bench was of the opinion [*T.N. Medical Officers' Assn. v. Union of India*, (2018) 17 SCC 478] that the batch of cases require consideration by a larger Bench and that is how the batch of cases are referred to a larger Bench. On the basis of the submissions made, the following reasons were mentioned:

“(i) The decision in Dinesh Singh Chauhan [State of U.P. v. Dinesh Singh Chauhan, (2016) 9 SCC 749 : 8 SCEC 219] has not considered the entries in the legislative lists of the Seventh Schedule, more particularly Entry 66 of the Union List and Entry 25 of the Concurrent List;

(ii) The main contention of the petitioners is that while coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education falls within the exclusive domain of the Union (List I Entry 66), medical education is a subject in the Concurrent List (List III Entry 25). Though, List III Entry 25 is subject to List I Entry 66, the State is not denuded of its power to legislate on the manner and method of making admissions to postgraduate medical courses;

(iii) The contentions which have been raised in the present batch of petitions were not addressed before this Court in Dinesh Singh Chauhan [State of U.P. v. Dinesh Singh Chauhan, (2016) 9 SCC 749 : 8 SCEC 219] ;

(iv) The judgment in Dinesh Singh Chauhan [State of U.P. v. Dinesh Singh

Chauhan, (2016) 9 SCC 749 : 8 SCEC 219] does not consider three decisions of the Constitution Bench in R. Chitralkha v. State of Mysore [R. Chitralkha v. State of Mysore, (1964) 6 SCR 368 : AIR 1964 SC 1823] , Chitra Ghosh v. Union of India [Chitra Ghosh v. Union of India, (1969) 2 SCC 228 : 1 SCEC 2] and Modern Dental College & Research Centre v. State of M.P. [Modern Dental College & Research Centre v. State of M.P., (2016) 7 SCC 353 : 7 SCEC 1] ; and

(v) There are decisions rendered by Benches of an equal strength as in Dinesh Singh Chauhan [State of U.P. v. Dinesh Singh Chauhan, (2016) 9 SCC 749 : 8 SCEC 219].”

63. It is settled law that Article 21 of the Constitution of India confers on the citizens of India a fundamental right to life and personal liberty. Right to health is an integral part of the right to life and is a facet of Article 21. In *Devika Biswas v. Union of India* [*Devika Biswas v. Union of India*, (2016) 10 SCC 726] , after considering its earlier decisions in *CESC Ltd. v. Subhash Chandra Bose* [*CESC Ltd. v. Subhash Chandra Bose*, (1992) 1 SCC 441 : 1992 SCC (L&S) 313] and in *Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of W.B.* [*Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of W.B.*, (1996) 4 SCC 37] , it is observed in paras 107, 108 and 109 as under : (*Devika Biswas case* [*Devika Biswas v. Union of India*, (2016) 10 SCC 726], SCC pp. 753-54)

“107. It is well established that the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution includes the right to lead a dignified and meaningful life and the right to health is an integral facet of this right. In CESC Ltd. v. Subhash Chandra Bose [CESC Ltd. v. Subhash Chandra Bose, (1992) 1 SCC 441 : 1992 SCC (L&S) 313] dealing with the right to health of workers, it was noted that the right to health must be

considered an aspect of social justice informed by not only Article 21 of the Constitution, but also the Directive Principles of State Policy and international covenants to which India is a party. Similarly, the bare minimum obligations of the State to ensure the preservation of the right to life and health were enunciated in Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of W.B. [Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of W.B., (1996) 4 SCC 37]

108. In Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India [Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, (1984) 3 SCC 161 : 1984 SCC (L&S) 389] , this Court underlined the obligation of the State to ensure that the fundamental rights of weaker sections of society are not exploited owing to their position in society.

109. That the right to health is an integral part of the right to life does not need any repetition.”

64. The sum and substance of the above discussion and conjoint reading of the decisions referred to and discussed hereinabove and the conclusions of the Apex Court are as under:

- i. That List I Entry 66 is a specific entry having a very limited scope.
- ii. It deals with “coordination and determination of standards” in higher education.

- iii. The words “coordination and determination of standards would mean laying down the said standards.
- iv. The Medical Council of India which has been constituted under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 is the creature of the statute in exercise of powers under List I Entry 66 and has no power to make any provision for reservation, more particularly, for in-service candidates by the States concerned, in exercise of powers under List III Entry 25.
- v. That Regulation 9 of the MCI Regulations, 2000 does not deal with and/or make provisions for reservation and/or affect the legislative competence and authority of the States concerned to make reservation and/or make special provision like the provision providing for a separate source of entry for in-service candidates seeking admission to postgraduate degree courses and therefore the States concerned to be within their authority and/or legislative competence to provide for a separate source of entry for in-service candidates seeking admission to postgraduate degree courses in exercise of powers under List III Entry 25.
- vi. If it is held that Regulation 9, more particularly, Regulation 9(IV) deals with reservation for in-service candidates, in that case, it will be ultra vires of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and it will be beyond the legislative competence under List I Entry 66.

- vii. Regulation 9 of the MCI Regulations, 2000 to the extent tinkering with reservation provided by the State for in-service candidates is ultra vires on the ground that it is arbitrary, discriminatory and violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India.
- viii. That the State has the legislative competence and/or authority to provide for a separate source of entry for in-service candidates seeking admission to postgraduate degree/diploma courses, in exercise of powers under List III Entry 25. However, it is observed that the policy must provide that subsequent to obtaining the postgraduate degree by the in-service doctors concerned obtaining entry in degree courses through such separate channel serve the State in the rural, tribal and hilly areas at least for five years after obtaining the degree/diploma and for that they will execute bonds for such sum the respective States may consider fit and proper.
- ix. It is specifically observed and clarified that the present decision shall operate prospectively and any admissions given earlier taking a contrary view shall not be affected by this judgment.

65. In *Sivanandan C.T –vs- High court of Kerela* reported in (2024) 3 SCC 799 the Apex Court discussed that the Indian Courts in 1990s incorporated the doctrine of legitimate expectation in the context of procedural fairness and non-arbitrariness under Article 14 of the Constitution. In *Food Corpn. of*

India v. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries [*Food Corpn. of India v. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries*, (1993) 1 SCC 71] , it was held that public authorities have a duty to use their powers for the purposes of public good. This duty raises a legitimate expectation on the part of the citizens to be treated in a fair and non-arbitrary manner in their interactions with the State and its instrumentalities. It was held that a decision taken by an executive authority without considering the legitimate expectation of an affected person may amount to an abuse of power : (SCC p. 76, para 7)

“7. ... To satisfy this requirement of non-arbitrariness in a State action, it is, therefore, necessary to consider and give due weight to the reasonable or legitimate expectations of the persons likely to be affected by the decision or else that unfairness in the exercise of the power may amount to an abuse or excess of power apart from affecting the bona fides of the decision in a given case. The decision so made would be exposed to challenge on the ground of arbitrariness. Rule of law does not completely eliminate discretion in the exercise of power, as it is unrealistic, but provides for control of its exercise by judicial review.”

66. The Apex Court held that whether the expectation of a claimant is legitimate or not is a question of fact which has to be decided after weighing the claimant's expectation against the larger public interest. Thus, while dealing with the claims of legitimate expectations, the court has to necessarily balance the legitimate expectation of a claimant against the larger public interest.

67. The principle of fairness in action requires that public authorities be held accountable for their representations, since the State has a profound impact on

the lives of citizens. Good administration requires public authorities to act in a predicable manner and honour the promises made or practices established unless there is a good reason not to do so. In *Nadarajah [R. (Nadarajah) v. Secy. of State for the Home Deptt., 2005 EWCA Civ 1363]* , Laws, L.J. held that the public authority should objectively justify that there is an overriding public interest in denying a legitimate expectation. It was held that for a public authority to frustrate a claim of legitimate expectation, it must objectively demonstrate by placing relevant material before the court that its decision was in the public interest. This standard is consistent with the principles of good administration which require that State actions must be held to scrupulous standards to prevent misuse of public power and ensure fairness to citizens.

68. In *Union of India –vs- Bharat Forge Ltd reported in 2022 SCC online SC 1018* the Apex Court elaborately discussed that a writ of mandamus or a direction, in the nature of a writ of mandamus, is not to be withheld, in the exercise of powers of Article 226 on any technicalities. This is subject only to the indispensable requirements being fulfilled. There must be a public duty. While the duty may, indeed, arise from a statute ordinarily, the duty can be imposed by common charter, common law, custom or even contract. The fact that a duty may have to be unravelled and the mist around it cleared before its shape is unfolded may not relieve the Court of its duty to cull out a public duty in a statute or otherwise, if in substance, it exists. Equally, mandamus would lie if the Authority, which had a discretion, fails to exercise it and prefers to act under dictation of another Authority.

69. A writ of mandamus or a direction in the nature thereof had been given a very wide scope in the conditions prevailing in this country and it is to be issued wherever there is a public duty and there is a failure to perform and the courts will not be bound by technicalities and its chief concern should be to reach justice to the wronged. We are not dilating on or diluting other requirements, which would ordinarily include the need for making a demand unless a demand is found to be futile in circumstances, which have already been catalogued in the earlier decisions of this Court.

70. After a careful perusal of the judgment of the Apex Court it is seen that there was no finding recorded that the training and the course undergone by the petitioners in the Medical Institute at Jorhat at the time they have conferred Diploma course in Medicine and Rural Health Care and they were engaged under N.H.M. till the Act of 2004 was constitutionally invalid or the course materials and the subjects taught or the infrastructure in the Medical Institute at Jorhat or the faculty members who were imparting the Diploma course along with required training were found to be deficient in any manner or that they fell short of the standards prescribed under the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 or the ARHRA Act of 2004. Therefore, notwithstanding that the petitioners as also the other candidates who had successfully completed the diploma course in Medicine and Rural Health Care and were placed under the services of various NRHM (now NHM), the only ground in not permitting the petitioners to practice as "Rural Health Practitioners" and offer medical services is because of the fact that the Act of 2004 was held to be constitutionally invalid by the judgment of the Division Bench of this Court and which judgment was upheld by the Apex Court.

71. Although the SLP preferred by the State came to be dismissed by the Apex Court but the Apex Court did not accept the reasons on the basis of which the Act was constitutionally invalid by the Division Bench. In so far as the challenge to the Act of 2015 is concerned the Apex Court upheld the constitutional vires of Act of 2015 and had specifically concluded at para 25 (iv) of the said judgment that the IMC, Act, 1956 does not deal with the "Community Health Professionals" who practiced as allopathic practioners in the manner as they were permitted to practise under the Assam Act (the earlier Act of 2004) in the rural areas of the State of Assam and therefore, by a separate legislation Act of 2015, the Community Health Professional have been permitted to act as such professionals and as such the legislation of 2015 is not in conflict with Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder and also that the Act of 2015 is not hit by entry 66 of list 1 of the Constitution and is therefore, within the legislative competence of the State Legislature.

72. The affidavit filed by the Health Department also does not dispute the averments made in writ petition that by Government notification No.HLB184/2014/234 dated 24.07.2015 those who had completed Diploma in Medicine and Rural Health Care courses in the Medical Institute at Jorhat were notified as "Community Health Officer" (CHO) subject to submission of Certificate of registration in B.Sc. (Community Health Professional) issued by the Director of Medical Education in different medical sub-centers and these petitioners were employed as "Community Health Officer" under N.H.M.

73. An additional affidavit was also filed by the petitioners to bring on record

various minutes and communications of the Health Department in this connection. However, it is also seen that the opinion of the learned Advocate General of the State which was forwarded to the Director of Medical Education has also been included in the affidavit. This Court takes a serious note of this affidavit and expresses its strong displeasure that the opinion of the Advocate General of the State rendered to its client namely the Health department of the State Government has been enclosed in an additional affidavit filed by the petitioners without disclosing the sources as to how they had access to such a copy as from the said opinion also it is not discernible that copies were issued or required to be circulated to the petitioners. Such conduct of the Advocate on the record of the petitioners is deprecated. However, the learned Senior Counsel for the petitioners as also the Advocate on record had profusely apologized during the hearing for this misdemeanor with the assurance that such mistakes will not be repeated in future. On such assurances this Court does not wish to proceed any further in this matter.

74. In the said additional affidavit encloses the minutes of a meeting held on 22.06.2023 in the Office of the Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department. The following observations were recorded in the said minutes:

“1. Although as stated in Para 25 (iv) of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated 24/01/2023 "Community Health Professionals who would practice as allopathic practioners in the manner as they were permitted in practice under the Assam Act, in rural areas of the State of Assam", Director of Medical Education, Assam stated that allowing the Community Health Officers (Rural Health Practioners) to practice as Allopathic Practitioners would be against the ethics of

National Medical Commission. Moreover, they do not have requisite registration under NMC nor eligible qualifications as the study course of both the posts are different.

2. However, Director of Medical Education, Assam suggested that the Govt. may think of post creation for providing them permanent employment in PHCs, Rural Sub-centres with promotional avenues as they are presently employed under NHM contractually.

3. Controller of Examinations suggested of creating a separate council which will provide them separate registration nos. instead of agreeing to their demand of providing them with a registration nos. of a registered Allopathic Practitioner which will be controversial as they cannot get registered under NMC.

4. However, Executive Director, National Health Mission had informed that creation of separate council will only help Govt. to keep a head count of RHPs and that providing them with separate registration nos. will only fulfill the urge of them practicing as Allopathic doctors which might be contentious. However, he suggested that promotion to the existing RPs may be provided by creating senior posts.

5. Joint Secretary, H & FW Deptt. suggested that of their other demands, nomenclature, re-designation and streamlining their role and responsibilities in Sub-centres may be looked upon by the Govt. in order to demarcate them from the nurses who also fall under Community Health Professionals.

6. Further, Secretary, H & F W Deptt. suggested to go by and stick to NMC Act

and stated that decisions are to be made after threadbare discussion without violating the guidelines of the said Act and therefore in view of above, another meeting has been scheduled on 12/07/2023 (Wednesday) in order to come to conclusion.”

75. This was followed by another meeting held on 12.07.2023. Where the following decisions arrived at:

“1. After careful consideration of the matter, the Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Department was of the opinion that the demand of the Community Health Officer Association of re-designation from Community Health Officer to Additional Medical Officer (as per Subhasis Bakshi vs State of West Bengal case) may not be entertained. As per the suggestions put forth by the Controller of Examinations, O/o DME, Assam, and the Vice Principal, GMCH, the roles and responsibilities of the Community Health Professionals are to be kept in line with The Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015'

2. As decided by the Committee members, the Community Health are required to follow clinical competencies as well as public health and general competencies as mentioned in The Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015'.

3. The committee had discussed also about the creation of a separate registration Council. Under this Council, Community Health Professionals will be provided a license to practice, subject to rules and regulations as per The Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015'.

4. The Areas of Jurisdiction of the Community Health Professionals shall be at the Sub-centre level and any other places as may be determined by the Government from time to time. Permanent employment/posts cannot be assured to the Community Health Officers. However, they are to continue working contractually with fixed pay and increment as per existing procedure.

6. Consequently, the Joint Secretary, H&FW Dept. suggested that she, along with DME, Assam, will have a discussion on framing the skeleton of the Rules to be made against the aforesaid Act, 2015. After finalizing the skeleton, the Committee members will be sent a copy for their views and comments regarding the same.

7. Lastly, in view of the above, another meeting has been scheduled on 27/07/2023 (Thursday) in order to come to a conclusion."

76. Subsequent thereto, another meeting was held on 27.07.2023 in the office chamber of Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Department. In the said meeting, the following decisions were arrived at.

"1. After careful consideration of the matter, the committee decided to abide by the existing rules of The Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015', as it is a valid piece of Legislation and is not in conflict with the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and has removed the basis of the impugned judgement passed by the Gauhati High Court.

2. Whereas, the Committee was of the opinion that although it can be read as "This is because the Central Act namely, IMC, Act, 1956 does not deal with Community Health Professionals who would practice as allopathic practitioners

in the manner as they were permitted to practice under the Assam Act, in rural areas of the State of Assam" in Para 25 (iv) of the Supreme Court judgement, however, the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004 (Assam Act, 2004) has already been declared to be null and void in view of the IMC Act, 1956 and the rules and regulations made thereunder, considering the Assam Legislature not having the legislative competence to enact the said Law.

3. Further, since the Community Health Professionals have already been designated as Community Health Officers vide The Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015', therefore the matter of re-designation is not to be considered.

4. The Committee was however of the opinion that promotional benefit may be given to the concerned Community Health Officers having requisite qualification of Rural Health Practitioners i.e. upgradation to the post of "Senior Community Health Officer' once they complete 15 years of service in the Health Sector.

5. Consequently, the Community Health Officers may continue to work contractually with fixed pay and increment as per existing procedure.

6. The roles and responsibilities of the Community Health Officers are to be kept in line with The Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015' alongwith the clinical competencies as well as public health and general competencies as mentioned in said Act, 2015.

7. The Areas of Jurisdiction of the Community Health Professionals shall be at

the Sub-centre level and Health and Wellness Centres or any other places as may be determined by the Government from time to time.”

77. From this minutes it is evident that the State Government at a relevant point in time had undertaken the process for granting the benefits to the writ petitioners in terms of the judgment of the Apex Court. For reasons not explained, this process although not concluded, appears to have been abandoned halfway. During the hearing also, sufficient opportunities were granted to the Department of Health & Family Welfare to apprise the Court as to the decisions taken or likely to be taken in terms of the meetings which were earlier held by the committee itself. However, no specific instructions were placed before the Court with regard to the status of the committee and/or any conclusive decisions or recommendations were arrived at by the said committee.

78. The prayers made by the writ petitioners in the writ petition are for direction to the respondents to notify the petitioners and allopathic practitioners in the manner they were permitted under the Act of 2004 in the rural areas of the State of Assam. A further direction is sought for towards the declaration that the present registration numbers of the petitioners as indicated under Section 3 of the Assam Community Health Professionals' (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015 should be meant to declare the petitioners as allopathic practitioners in terms of paragraph No. 25(iv) of the judgment dated 24.01.2023 passed by the Apex Court in SLP(C) 32592-93 of 2015. A further direction is sought for towards issuance of the mandamus to the respondents to frame rules, regulations and an appropriate scheme in respect of the petitioners as allopathic practitioners in terms of the paragraph 25(iv) of the said judgment. Another

prayer in the petition is for a direction to the respondents to formulate a scheme like a condensed MBBS course for the petitioners as a onetime measure so as to continue and complete the studies to meet the standards of a recognized medical qualification as envisaged under the National Medical Commission Act of 2019 and a further direction to create permanent posts as stipulated in terms of file No.HLA/628/2010/39 for the petitioners and thereby create a separate cadre with payment, financial benefits including Basic Pay, Grade Pay, medical allowance and all other service benefits.

79. The petitioners had undergone the training as envisaged under the erstwhile ARHRA Act of 2004 in terms of the procedure prescribed therein. There was a proper advertisement to which the petitioners applied for along with other similarly situated candidates were scrutinized and selected and permitted to undergo the training in the institute at Jorhat, which has now been subsequently upgraded to a Medical College & Hospital. Even during the PIL which was filed before the High Court, the writ petition being WP(C) No.5789 of 2005, being *Indian Medical Association versus the State of Assam and Ors* filed before the Court, the petitioners were never arrayed as respondents. There was no restraint on the courses undergone by the writ petitioners by the Court or by the State during the pendency of the writ petition. It cannot under any circumstances be understood to be the deficiency or fault of the writ petitioners in undergoing the courses and not resorting to any other vocational or professional course available, inasmuch as the same was initiated by the State of Assam, under a statute being the ARHRA Act of 2004, which was put to challenge in the Indian Medical Association matter before the Gauhati High Court, the writ petitioners had successfully completed their courses and were

engaged as Rural Health Practitioners and were given the proper registration and responsibilities and research under the Act.

80. It was at this stage, that the Gauhati High Court by order dated 30.10.2014 came to interfere with and set aside the ARHRA Act of 2004 as ultra vires. It was held by the Division Bench of this Court that the ARHRA Act is in conflict with the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act and was therefore, held to be unconstitutional. There was no clear direction as to the status of the present writ petitioners and other similarly situated persons and to the diplomas which they had earned under a statute which was validly enacted by the legislature of the State till the time it was struck down by the judgment and order dated 30.10.2014 passed in WP(C) No. 5789 of 2005.

81. The Apex Court on the appeal preferred by the State as also by some of the affected persons had extensively discussed the matters and had given very clear directions as enumerated in Para 25 onwards. For convenience, the same conclusions are extracted below:

25. In the result, we arrive at the following conclusions:

(i) Entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the subject education which is in the Concurrent List under which both the Parliament or the Union Legislature as well as the State Legislatures have legislative competence to legislate. However, Entry 25 of List III is subject to, inter alia, Entry 66 of List I which is the Union List. Entry 66 of List I deals with coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical

institutions. Thus, when any law is made under Entry 25 of List III by a State Legislature, the same is always subject to Entry 66 of List I. In other words, if any law made by the Parliament comes within the scope of Entry 66 of List I, then the State Legislation would have to yield to the Parliamentary law.

Thus, where one Entry is made “subject to” another Entry, it would imply that, out of the scope of the former Entry, a field of legislation covered by the latter Entry has been reserved to be specifically dealt with by the appropriate legislature.

(ii) In the instant case, it is held that the IMC Act, 1956 is a legislation made by the Parliament for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in medical education throughout the Country. The said law, along with the Rules and Regulations made thereunder are for the purpose of determination of standards of medical education throughout India. Thus, determination of standards in medical education in India is as per the IMC Act, 1956 which is a Central Law. This is in respect of modern medicine or allopathic medicine within the scope of Entry 66 of List I and not under Entry 25 of List III of the Seventh Schedule. Therefore, a State Legislature which passes a law in respect of allopathic medicine or modern medicine would be subject to the provisions of the IMC Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. This would imply that no State Legislature has the legislative competence to pass any law which would be contradictory to or would be in direct conflict with the IMC Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In other words, the standard in medical education insofar as modern medicine or allopathy is concerned, having been set by the IMC Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder or by any subsequent Act in that regard, such as the Medical Council of India Act, 2019, the State Legislature has no legislative competence to enact a law which is in conflict with the law setting the standards of medical education in the context of modern medicine or allopathic medicine, which has been determined by Parliamentary Legislation as well as the Rules. In other words, a State Legislature has no legislative competence to enact

a law in respect of modern medicine or allopathic medicine contrary to the said standards that have been determined by the Central Law.

In view of the above conclusion, we hold that decision of the Gauhati High Court holding that the Assam Act to be null and void, is just and proper.

However, the Gauhati High Court has held that the State had no legislative competence to enact the Assam Act in view of Article 254 of the Constitution on the premise that the IMC Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder were holding the field and hence, on the basis of the doctrine of occupied field, the Assam Act was struck down as being repugnant to the Central Law. In view of the aforesaid conclusion, we are of the view that the said reasoning is incorrect. It is reiterated that the IMC Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, which are all Central legislations, have been enacted having regard to Entry 66 of List I and would prevail over any State Law made by virtue of Entry 25 of List III of the Constitution.

(iii) Hence, in view of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, the Assam Act, namely, the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004, is declared to be null and void, in view of the Assam Legislature not having the legislative competence to enact the said Law.

(iv) Consequently, the subsequent legislation, namely, the Assam Act of 2015 i.e., the Assam Community Professionals (Registration and Competency) Act, 2015, enacted pursuant to the judgment of the Gauhati High Court, is a valid piece of Legislation as it has removed the basis of the impugned judgment passed by the Gauhati High Court. The 2015 Act is also not in conflict with the IMC, Act, 1956. This is because the Central Act namely, IMC, Act, 1956 does not deal with Community Health Professionals who would practise as allopathic practitioners in the manner as they were permitted to

practise under the Assam Act, in rural areas of the State of Assam. Hence, by a separate legislation the Community Health Professionals have been permitted to practise as such professionals. The said legislation of 2015 is not in conflict with IMC, Act, 1956 and the rules and regulations made thereunder. Hence, the Act of 2015 is not hit by Entry 66 of List I of the Constitution and is within the legislative competence of the State Legislature under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

26. In the result, the Civil Appeals arising out of SLP(C) Nos. 32592-32593 of 2015 as well as TC (C) No. 24 of 2018 and TC (C) No. 25 of 2018 stand dismissed. Pending application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.”

82. The Apex Court went on to hold that the Act of 2015 is not in conflict with the Indian Medical Council Act and therefore, the legislature had the competence to enact the Act of 2015.

83. The Apex Court did not accept the conclusions of the Gauhati High Court that the State had no legislative competence to enact the Assam Act in view of Article 254 of the Constitution on the premise that the Indian Medical Council Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder were holding the field and therefore, on the basis of the doctrine of occupied field the legislature of the State had lacked competence and consequently the Assam Act was struck down. However, the Apex Court did not accept the said reason.

84. Reading Para 25(iv) of the judgment of the Apex Court, it is clear that the Apex Court had impliedly applied the doctrine of prospective overruling by holding that the subsequent piece of legislation, namely the Assam Act of 2015

is a valid piece of legislation as it has removed the basis of the judgment of the Gauhati High Court and that the said Act is not in conflict with the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 inasmuch as the IMC Act of 1956 does not deal with Community Health Professionals who practice as allopathic practitioners in the manner they were permitted to practice under the Assam Act, in rural areas of the State of Assam. Hence, by a separate legislation, the Community Health Professionals have been permitted to practice as professionals. It was held that the Act of 2015 is not hit by entry 66 or list 1 of the Constitution and is therefore, within the legislative competence of the State legislature under the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.

85. Therefore, the penultimate directions of the Apex Court by the order dated 24.01.2023 passed in SLP(C) No.32592-32593 of 2015, makes it very clear that the benefit accrued to the writ petitioners by virtue of their diplomas and the training which they had earned under the erstwhile Act of 2004 has been given to the writ petitioners. Therefore, by applying the doctrine of prospective overruling, the Apex Court has protected the writ petitioners insofar as their stature as Rural Health Professionals is concerned by accepting the fresh nomenclature as Community Health Professionals.

86. The Apex Court had interpreted that the Rural Health Practitioners under the erstwhile ARHRA Act of 2004, will continue to be treated as such, notwithstanding the change in the nomenclature as Community Health Practitioners under the Act of 2015. The diplomas and the training and also the exposure earned by the Rural Health Practitioners under the erstwhile Act of

2004 cannot be taken away. In the specific findings by the Apex Court, the State must take all steps to retain the status of these Rural Health Practitioners, notwithstanding the change in the nomenclature as community health professionals under the new Act of 2015. The State cannot restrict the writ petitioners from rendering their services in the manner they earlier served as Rural Health Practitioners, notwithstanding the change in the nomenclature as Community Health Professionals.

87. In a country of 1.47 billion people of which about 62.5% to 63% reside in the rural areas bringing the rural population to roughly 922 to 930 million people, it is paramount in national interest that qualified professionals who are capable of rendering essential health services in terms of the standards specified and/or enumerated by the health department. That step should be taken to ensure qualified health professionals to be made available to such areas in addition to the regular doctors under allopathy, homeopathy, aayurvedic as considered necessary by the State. While it is true that the rural population must be given the best and the highest medical facilities to the extent available, it is equally important to involve local population who may be willing to undergo such training and attain such qualification as laid down by the State and render such services to the rural population as involvement of members of the local rural community will subserve the interest of better health care to such rural communities which are particularly not having access to specialized or higher medical institutions or facilities. The State Health Department in conjunction with the Central Health Department will be better suited to lay down such criteria and modalities to ensure that the Rural Health Practitioners and/or the Community Health Practitioners are sufficiently

equipped and trained to render at least a basic medical health care in rural areas in addition to qualified doctors who are holding registration and affiliated to the National Medical Council Act.

88. The State will therefore expedite the process for the recommendations sought for from the committee which was already constituted and which had undertaken several meetings and thereafter lay down such criteria and modalities and requirements as may be deemed necessary so that the Rural Health Practitioners/Community Health Practitioners are permitted to undertake their responsibilities as was envisaged under the erstwhile Act of 2004 and the status of which has been duly considered and taken note of by the Apex Court in the judgment and order dated 24.01.2023 passed in SLP(C) No.32592-32593 of 2015, more particularly in terms of the directions at paragraph 25(iv). In the event of any of the constituent Committee members are required to be re-notified, the State Health Department will accordingly take such steps and issue such notifications without further delay. Once these recommendations are laid down, they shall be submitted through the appropriate department and laid before the concerned appropriate authority in the State, so that the directions of the Apex Court in the said judgment and order dated 24.01.2023 passed in SLP(C) No.32592-32593 of 2015 are complied with expeditiously and without further delay. It is also made clear that the recommendations will also work out a separate cadre for the Rural Health Practitioners/Community Health Professionals with complete particulars in respect of their pay, the grade, the health benefits, all service benefits with avenues for due promotion where required.

89. Let the constituted Committee consider the matter in its entirety and

submit its set of recommendations within a period of 90 days from the date of receipt of certified copy of this order. The State will thereafter, consider the recommendations and pass appropriate orders for its implementation to ensure that the findings of the Apex Court in the judgment and order dated 24.01.2023 passed in SLP(C) No.32592-32593 of 2015 more particularly, those in paragraph No. 25(iv) are given effect to.

90. This writ petition stands allowed to the extent indicated above and disposed of.

JUDGE

Comparing Assistant