



Heritage Explorer

LET KNOWLEDGE COME FROM ALL THE SIDES
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Miji Janajati of Arunachal Pradesh



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Articles on Eternal Faith and Culture and different Socio-Cultural movements in Northeast are invited for publication.

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Throw Illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants out of India Wholesale

- MV Kamath

The sheer arrogance, insolence and impertinence shown by a section of Muslims in Mumbai in the matter of the sponsored riots is nothing short of an insult to secular India, and not only does it need to be strongly condemned, but firm action needs to be taken against those who organised the disturbances. We are noticing that certain Muslim groups can get away literally with murder and arson. The riots in Mumbai were obviously preplanned. So were the SMSs threatening citizens from the North-East settled in places like Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad and Bangalore with dangers to their lives.

The agitation in Mumbai was reportedly organised by an organisation called the Raza Academy with the support of the All India Sunni Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the All India Jamat Raza-e-Mustafa and others of their ilk. Their complaint is that violence against Muslims has been

poorly covered by the media. Two points need to be made in this connection. One is that the Central Government is stationed in Delhi and not in Mumbai. The Maharashtra Government is not running the administration in Assam. The other is that, if Muslims outside Assam want to present their distress at events in Assam, they are free to make a representation to the President of India or through representations in Parliament. Taking to violence is not an acceptable option. Not only should the Raza Academy be adequately penalised but legal action must be taken against its leaders. The trouble is that the government in Delhi does not function. Secularism has been reduced to a huge joke. The rioting in Mumbai has been taken with benign indifference to the nation's shame. Muslims apparently can resort to law-breaking without inviting reprobation. According to Prabhu Chawla, writing in *The Indian Express* (August 12),

some 10,000 Pakistanis had entered Nagpur with proper visas in the past decade but over 7,000 have vanished without a trace". The local police had forgotten to track them and pack them home. Notes Chawla: "It doesn't bother them if the demographic complexion of nearly half a district changes not because of indigenous biological reasons but because of illegal immigration from Bangladesh.... The discourse on Assam carnage



therefore is part of a sinister attempt to de-Indianise the Indian mind-set".

Or listen to Ravi Shankar, also writing for the *Indian Express* (August 12). Says he: "At the time of Partition, Hindus comprised 26 per cent of the population of Pakistan (then including East Pakistan as well). Now they are barely 2 per cent. Our secularists who got bad throats crying over the Babri Masjid demolition do not mention that out of about 400 temples in Pakistan in 1947, only 26 (now) exist. Even the Hindu dead have been denied cremation in Pakistan". Ravi Shankar quotes the Asian Human Rights Commission as recording that around 1,100 Hindu girls are kidnapped and forcibly converted every year" in Pakistan with even the Dargah Alia Qadria Bharehundi Sharief of Sind openly declaring its goal of converting 2000 Hindu girls to Islam every year. Or listen to what the well-known journalist Swapan Dasgupta writing in *The Free Press Journal* (August 7) has

to say. He notes that the population of Assam has increased from 3.29 million in 1901 to 14.6 million in 1971, and increase of 343.7 per cent compared to the all-India increase of just 150 per cent, in the same period. Dasgupta quotes the Election Commissioner as saying that details of the 2011 Census may reveal that 11 of the 27 districts of Assam now have a Muslim majority. Hindus have been driven out of Pakistan, while India has been letting Muslims from Bangladesh enter its territory with open arms. Yet another expert, Sunanda K Datta Ray writing also in *The Free Press Journal* quotes, of all organisations, the National Council of Churches of India as claiming that Bangladeshis have appropriated 10,000 sq kms of (Indian) territory with Bodo officials accusing them of occupying 35 per cent of Khas land. All this

under Congress administration. As *The Sentinel of Guwahati* (August 13) noted in a front page editorial, "The indigenous community of Bodos are being gradually outnumbered in their very homeland by immigrants of East Bengal/East Pakistan/ Bangladesh ancestry—which is nothing but a demographic onslaught on sons of the soil of the north eastern region".

Now listen to what Balraj Puri, a Rajya Sabha member has to say in *The Indian Express* (August 17). According to him, the entire chain of events show the minority community attempt to impose its dominance in India, cutting through the soft spots of the country". Pakistan drives Hindus out; in India we magnanimously provide reservations to Muslims in every sphere of activity. In Pakistan Hindu girls are raped, converted. In India we allow Muslim women to wear burqa claiming respect for their so-called customs. What is sad, and even

(Contd. to Page 7)

Rehabilitation, a test for real citizenship and Land Right

- Janak Lal Basumatary

The tribal congress leaders are also to be blamed; it is because of their simplicity and over loyalty to the high command or to the council of ministers, that these tribal leaders succumbed to the pressures from them and allowed them to establish refugee camps in the Tribal Belts and Block lands which were meant to be protected from the Bangladeshi immigrants. Thus illegal refugee camps in protected tribal lands came up in Gossaigaon area, Bengtol and Amtheke and some in the Bijni area. At first, it was thought that these were temporary camps and subsequently they will be rehabilitated elsewhere, other than tribal lands. But it did not happen, rather these people spread to adjoining forest land, riverine land and roadside and grass land and where there was land vacant. More immigrants followed through the entire riverine areas of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra and it is through this route that they reached up to the Bhutan Hills. Large areas of cultivable land got illegally occupied or transferred to illegal migrants. The tribal people thus lost their land in their own protected land and were reduced to a minority. The protector and preservers of the illegal migrants never appreciated and realized this agony and precarious state of the indigenous and traditional tribal people of Assam.

Assam is so generous a state that perhaps it is the easiest place where one can obtain a citizenship coming from across the border disregarding international or national law. Here one can become not only a voter (king maker) but also a candidate for state legislature or Union Parliament regardless of he/ she is being an illegal migrant or not, as getting citizenship is very easy in Assam, specially for Bangladeshi (Formerly East Bengal/ East Pakistan) illegal migrants. One can just cross the border and mingle with similar people in the neighboring districts who had come earlier from the same place for they have the same language, culture and religion. Who can catch them?

They easily obtain ration cards (most primary document for residence), now BPL cards and then get enlisted in the electoral roll (The supreme source of power). Initially they may not exercise their franchise, else they may be detected. But subsequently they cast their votes to confirm their claim for citizenship. They are then utilized as vote banks by the political parties, specially the Congress as has been done since independence and by the parties having a separate political agenda to aid the creation of a greater Bangladesh or a separate Islamic country.

Even foreigners with passports and visas can vanish into oblivion in Assam and become Indian citizen easily and perhaps even can obtain an Indian passport to move to other desired countries, ignoring the fact that it might involve security threats. Such is Assam, a heavenly state for the illegal migrants from neighbouring countries. What has the government done to track down the 80,000 missing Bangladeshi nationals who entered Assam without passports and visas? How can we expect the government to detect and deport the illegal Bangladeshi migrants? They are allergic to hearing the term 'illegal Bangladeshi migrants'. Those who utter these words are all culprits and the protectors of illegal migrants are patriots, according to the managers of the vote banks. As a result it has become an accepted fact that Bangladeshi illegal migrants continue to flow into Assam. They have spread on to the whole of Assam over a period of time even to the protected Tribal Belts and Blocks, to reserved forest land, grass land, riverine land and government Khasland and roadside land, disregarding the matter of illegal occupation. They always eye the protected tribal lands and scheduled caste areas, since it is easier to occupy their land forcefully, as they are the weaker section of the society.

However, the tribal congress leaders are also to be blamed; it is because of their simplicity and over

loyalty to the high command or to the council of ministers, that these tribal leaders succumbed to the pressures from them and allowed them to establish refugee camps in the Tribal Belts and Block lands which were meant to be protected from the Bangladeshi immigrants. Thus illegal refugee camps in protected tribal lands came up in Gossaigaon area, Bengtol and Amtheke and some in the Bijni area. At first, it was thought that these were temporary camps and subsequently they will be rehabilitated elsewhere, other than tribal lands. But it did not happen, rather these people spread to adjoining forest land, riverine land and roadside and grass land and where there was land vacant. More immigrants followed through the entire riverine areas of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra and it is through this route that they reached up to the Bhutan Hills. Large areas of cultivable land got illegally occupied or transferred to illegal migrants. The tribal people thus lost their land in their own protected land and were reduced to a minority. The protector and preservers of the illegal migrants never appreciated and realized this agony and precarious state of the indigenous and traditional tribal people of Assam.

It was duty of the Government to evict the illegal occupants from the protected tribal land but unfortunately nothing of the sort happened. The Tribal people continued to be cheated, exploited and neglected. All favours were showered on the illegal migrants by the vote bank managers and tribal haters. The large numbers of inmates of relief camps who are without valid patta land, and stated to have been residing in Khaslands, reserved forest lands, riverine and roadside land indicate that they are illegally occupying such land even in protected tribal land. They are intruders in the eyes of law. Their entry into electoral rolls will not help them to prove their nationality or citizenship. The Government should keep them in a separate list for verification of their nationality to meet the demand for the

expulsion of illegal foreigners from Assam.

In any case such persons cannot be rehabilitated in the land of the BTAD which is against the law. Even the Patta land is also subject to proper scrutiny, whether or not it is in accordance with the provision of chapter X of ALRR Act, 1886 inserted in 1947. As per the amendment of this chapter in 1981, even the length of stay will not qualify anyone to acquire Khasland or Patta land in Tribal Belts and Block area, be they immigrant non-tribals or other non-tribals. Thus, even if the inmates stayed for a long time in such Khasland or Forest land, they still cannot be rehabilitated in the BTAD area again.

As regards landless labourers, who claim to have stayed in rented house, the Government cannot have anything to do with their rehabilitation. Regarding labourers staying in rented house it is clear that they have their own residences elsewhere, they lost nothing in the riot and hence their houses were not destroyed. The owners of the rented house may have lost, but not the tenants who simply can search other rented houses. Thus, no rehabilitation is required for such persons. Simply making their names appear in electoral rolls will not give them the right to be rehabilitated without any loss of their houses.

To sum up, no space can be allowed for rehabilitation by the BTAD administration and they have full right to refuse such people to be pushed back in to the BTAD area. Thus the rehabilitation in the BTAD area will be a test for real citizenship and land Rights for the illegal occupants of land in the BTAD area. This may be taken up as a beginning point of a détente for illegal Bangladeshi migrants, by the leaders of the movement for illegal Bangladeshi migrant expulsion.

(The Sentinel 14.9.2012)

Issues of Illegal Influx

A meeting of the State government ministers and Assam Pradesh Congress members held at Guwahati on Thursday took a few major decisions on the issue of illegal migration from Bangladesh and elsewhere into Assam. One of them, of course, was to reiterate the government's earlier decision to publish a White Paper on October 7 on illegal immigration to Assam. Another was to form committees within the jurisdiction of each police station of the State to facilitate the identification of doubtful citizens. Members of political parties, social groups and citizens concerned are to be part of these committees. The meeting also decided to deal with the political blame game regarding the illegal immigration issue currently sweeping the State. In order to counter the anti-Congress campaign throughout the State, the Congress party plans to organize a peace rally in the State within a week.

These decisions need to be carefully examined by all Indian citizens of the State in view of people's experience of both empty rituals and facile promises that invariably remain unfulfilled. In addition, certain courses of action planned are fraught with the danger of letting well-known wrongdoers perpetuate their earlier anti-people actions. For instance, if the State government is really concerned about the identification of foreign nationals illegally living in Assam or of doubtful citizens, the proposed committees should not comprise members of political parties also. After all, members of political parties cannot be expected to forget the benefits they derived over the past few decades from foreign nationals living in Assam illegally and voting unflinchingly for certain political parties at the elections. Does anyone honestly expect such political members of these committees to be entirely impartial in the identification of foreign nationals pretending to be Indians? In this respect, neither members of the Indian National Congress nor of the AGP can be expected to be ruthlessly fair and unbiased in the identification of foreign nationals from whom they received electoral support in the past. It is our considered view that such committees for identification of doubtful citizens and illegal migrants should be non-political bodies.

The White Paper will probably remain just a document that no one does anything about.

If the government is genuinely concerned about the burning issue of illegal immigration, it need not lose any sleep over political blame games as long as it sincerely strives to solve the attendant problems. In any case, peace rallies are really no antidotes to the fallout of political blame games. On the contrary, such comprehensive peace rallies tend to confuse issues by making Indian citizens responsible for maintaining peace and harmony even with foreign nationals who have invaded our territory, occupied some of our land and taken away jobs from our youths by agreeing to work for much lower wages. There ought to be rational limits to the responsibility of Indian citizens of ensuring peace and harmony in society. Expecting Indians to extend this responsibility to include foreign nationals who are illegal residents of our State and who threaten to dispossess us of our land and our jobs is carrying things beyond rational limits. No one can honestly be expected to coexist in harmony with alien invaders who are out to forcibly occupy our land. A republic that is unable to issue identity cards to certify Indian citizenship but must be content to issue proofs only of residence would naturally expect Indian nationals to regard all residents of India as citizens. This is an irrational and unethical expectation for the simple reason that the inability to issue identity cards as proof of citizenship stems from the past sins of failing to control our borders and of seeking to win elections on the unconstitutional strength of foreign voters because our rulers are unable to retain power through performance. Most of the cosmetic measures planned for the detection of foreign nationals or doubtful citizens are in fact attempts by our rulers to force Indian citizens to ratify diabolic and anti-people fait accomplis that litter the corridors of our political power. Our rulers cannot find any fig leaves now to cover these sins. They have no right to expect that Indian citizens will perform the hara-kiri of forging harmony with foreign invaders who are in our State illegally—merely due to the greed of easy electoral gains that motivate our rulers.

(The Sentinel, 22.09.12)

Impact of Immigration on Tribal Land

Guwahati, Sept 21: Immigration, whether internal or external, always leads to disequilibrium of various kinds on socio-political and economic life of the people. Our concern here, of course, would be the impact of such large scale immigration of Mymonsinghis on land problems allied to this with special reference to the tribals.

According to a report of the Assam Institute of Research for Tribals and Scheduled Castes, the immigrants at first occupied the char areas of the Brahmaputra which were virtually unoccupied. When the occupation of the char areas, which was bound to be limited, was more or less exhausted, the immigrants started squatting in government reserves (VGR, PGR and reserved forests) and even occupying

land of the local people especially of the tribals. In those days, most of the tribal people used to live on the strips between the north bank of the Brahmaputra and the submontane areas on the foothills of Bhutan and the present Arunachal Pradesh.

The tribals in Assam generally did not like the presence of unknown people near their habitation and they found that vacant lands adjacent to their villages were occupied by people who differed from them ethnically, linguistically and religiously, and they abandoned their villages and went more inside towards the submontane areas, as per the report. Sometimes their villages were forcibly occupied by the immigrants and consequently the tribals had to live their hearth and

home. Sometimes frictions took place resulting in casualties on both sides. Eviction by the government machinery had got its own problems.

In the Census Report of 1931, the British administrator like JH Hutton admitted that the immigrants in their anxiety to get land, had at one time or another, caused a good deal of friction by squatting in government reserves or occupying land of local people from which they could not be evicted without great difficulty.

The constant frictions between the immigrants and the local people over the occupation of land created not only law and order problems but many revenue problems also hitherto unanticipated, the report added.

(The Sentinel, 22.09.12)

Where there is wasteland, thither flock the Mymonsinghis

Guwahati, Sept 22: The 1913 Census Report reveals some startling figures so far as the immigration episode is concerned. In the Goalpara district in 1911, the total Bengali speaking population was 77,000 out of which Mymonsingh immigrants were 34,000 and their percentage being slightly more than 44. In 1921 while Bengali speaking population in the district was 1,51,000, the number of Mymonsingh immigrants were 78,000, their percentage being 51. In 1931 while the total Bengali speaking population of Goalpara district was 1,70,000, the number of Mymonsingh immigrants was 80,000, their percentage being 47.

According to a report of the Assam Institute of Research for Tribals and Scheduled Castes, in the Kamrup district, the position had been much worsened. In this district in 1911, the number of immigrants was 1,000 only as against the total Bengali speaking population of 4,000, the percentage being 25. "In 1921, the number of immigrants rose to 30,000 as against the total Bengali speaking population of 44,000, the percentage being 69. In 1931, the number of immigrant population rose to 91,000 as against the total Bengali speaking population of 1,34,000, the percentage being 69.

It is now seen that while the percentage of the immigrants remained more or less static during the decade 1921-31, their actual number had increased more than 300 times in the Kamrup district," the report stated.

In the Darrang district in 1911, there were 1,000 Mymonsingh immigrants as against 7,000 Bengali speaking people, their percentage being slightly more than 14. In 1921, the number of Mymonsingh immigrants was found to be increased at a very alarming rate. From 1,000 in 1911, their number rose to 12,000 as against 20,000 Bengali speaking people. The percentage of Mymonsingh immigrants to total Bengali speaking population of the district was found to be 60. In 1931, the number and percentage of Mymonsingh people were found to be increased rather at a very alarming rate. Out of 41,000 Bengali speaking people, the number of Mymonsingh immigrants was found to be 30,000 and their percentage to the total Bengali speaking people was about 75.

As per the report, in the Nagaon district, the number of Mymonsingh immigrants also increased by leaps and bounds during the period from 1911 to 1931. "Here in 1911, there were only 1,000 Mymonsingh immigrants as against 4,000 Bengali speaking people,

the percentage being 25. In 1921, however, out of 58,000 Bengali speaking people, 52,000 or 89 per cent were found to be Mymonsingh immigrants. In 1931, from 52,000 the figures rose to 1,08,000 as against 1,20,000 Bengali speaking people in the district, their percentage being 90," the report added.

In the Sivasagar district, there were no Mymonsingh immigrants during 1911, 1921 and 1931. In Lakhimpur district, although there were no sign of Mymonsingh immigrants in 1911 and 1921, some 2,000 were found in 1931 and their presence in this district was considered to be ominous by the then superintendent of census operation CS Mullan, the report stated.

Referring to the above figures, Mullan quotes: "Those are startling figures and illustrate the wonderful rapidity with which the lower districts are becoming colonies of Mymonsingh."

The report further stated: "It was the land which had attracted such huge number of immigrants from Mymonsingh. We may again quote Mullan on this point also. As he said: "Wherever the carcass, there will be vultures. Where there is wasteland, thither flock the Mymonsinghis".

(The Sentinel, 23.09.12)

Electoral Rolls Swell with Foreign Voters in Mizoram

Zodin Sanga, Aizawl (Oct 12): Perturbed over demographic invasion by foreigners, Mizoram chief minister Lal Thanhawla on Friday convened a meeting with all deputy commissioners and representatives of Young Mizo Association — the largest non-governmental organisation in the state.

“Abnormal increase in the number of voters in the border areas is a serious issue as it indicates influx of foreigners. It should be treated as a matter of urgency before it leads to demographic invasion,” Lal Thanhawla said in the meeting.

Mizoram, which shares long porous borders with Myanmar and Bangladesh, has witnessed a rapid increase in the number of voters in border areas, indicating continuous influx of foreigners.

The state has an electorate of 6,53,208, according to the electoral rolls prepared in 2012 published by the state election department in January, a figure that accounted for 58.96 per cent of the total population of a little more than 10 lakh (as per 2011 Census). The increase in number of voters from the 2011 electoral rolls was 12,454.

Apart from foreigners, a large number of Indian citizens from the

neighbouring states like Manipur, Assam and Tripura are staying in Mizoram. The CM emphasised that Indian citizens having dual votes, in their home states and Mizoram, should also be checked. “Imbalanced growth of voters is detrimental to national security as a whole,” he added.

The Young Mizo Association, having units across the state, has volunteered to help the government in deleting illegal migrants from the state electoral roll as the summary revision is underway. Central committee of the YMA has instructed all its branches to be actively involved in all the hearings during the summary revision of the electoral rolls.

“The YMA is ready to go to any lengths to have accurate electoral roll, free of foreigners,” said Vanlalruata, a central YMA leader.

The YMA leaders strongly believe that a large number of Myanmar migrants living in the state have been enrolled in the electoral rolls with the help of some politicians who are looking at vote banks.

“There are some villages where foreigners enjoy majority and even the village councils are ruled by them,” the YMA leader said.

According to officials, not only

Myanmar nationals, but also Indian citizens from the neighbouring states are working in different sectors in Mizoram.

Mizoram, which shares a 404-kilometre border with Myanmar, is home to not less than 60,000 Myanmar migrants, majority of them ethnic Chins who share similar culture, language and physical features with the Mizos.

They work in handloom industries, shops, restaurants, automobile workshops, and also as domestic helps. Many of them are engaged in moonshine factories and drugs peddling.

According to the Indian Passport Act, Myanmar nationals, especially Chins, were allowed to travel up to 40 km from the border inside Mizoram as they have many relatives on both sides of the border.

However, the MHA reduced the free zone to 16 kilometre and directed the state government that any Myanmar national intending to go beyond 16 km inside Mizoram has to obtain permission from New Delhi.

The mass migration of Chins into Mizoram has caused social and economic burden to Mizoram, which has a population of a little more than 10 lakh. (Seven Sisters Post, 13.10.12)

22 Illegal Bangladeshis sent to Jail in Manipur

Sobhapati Samom, IMPHAL, Sept 22 – A court here has sentenced 22 Bangladeshi nationals who entered Manipur illegally, to two years imprisonment in addition to slapping them a fine of Rs 10,000 each.

The Bangladeshi nationals were chargesheeted under provisions of Foreigners Act 1946, sources said. Two children, who accompanied the 22 illegal migrants, were sent to juvenile home, the source added.

Legal sources in Imphal said the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Imphal East's order said that the Bangladeshis will have to undergo 20 days rigorous imprisonment while the remaining period of the jail term should be simple imprisonment. In case, the convicts cannot pay the fine of Rs

10,000, their prison term should be extended by six months. The 22 convicted foreign nationals were pulled up by police from Hatta and surrounding areas on August 30.

Since then, the State Home department has been instructed to take up proceedings for deportation of the foreigners after completion of their prison term.

The recent drive against illegal immigrants in Manipur was launched after North East people were reportedly threatened and targeted through SMSs and e-mails in different cities of India which resulted in mass exodus from southern Indian cities.

After Imphal East District Police succeeded in nabbing illegal Bangladeshi immigrants, 19

Myanmar nationals were picked up from Lilong area of Thoubal district. Further, four Bangladeshi immigrants were picked up from Serou. Recently, around 200 Bangladeshi nationals were intercepted at Jiribam and made to turn back.

On Friday, a public meeting held under the aegis of Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit System at Jiribam resolved to press the State Government to implement Inner Line Permit System in the State by November 18.

It may be worth mentioning here that Manipur Assembly had passed a private member resolution to extend Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act 1873 in the State.

(The Assam Tribune, 23.09.12)

Manipur pushes back 60 suspected Bangladeshis

September 02, 2012: Imphal: Authorities in Manipur have pushed back into Assam 60 suspected Bangladeshis, an official said Sunday.

Manipur Police have launched a crackdown in several parts of the state to flush out illegal Bangladeshi and Myanmar immigrants.

A total of 49 illegal Bangladeshi and Myanmar immigrants have been arrested and booked under the Foreigners Act, the official said.

Over 400 suspected illegal immigrants have been rounded up to verify their nationality.

"We pushed back 60 suspected illegal Bangladeshi immigrants

Saturday into Assam from Jiribam after they failed to produce any document to prove they are Indian citizens," a police official told IANS.

Jiribam bordering Assam is one of three entry points to Manipur.

Manipur shares a border with Nagaland to the north, with Mizoram to the south and Assam to the west and Myanmar to the east.

"No person will be allowed to step into Manipur without producing valid documents and those who fail will be pushed back," the official said.

Manipur Home Minister G. Gaikhangam said the crackdown to detect illegal Bangladeshi and

Myanmar nationals would continue.

The minister said the government would take action against those who shelter illegal immigrants.

"It is a sensitive issue (illegal immigrants) and the government will not allow any illegal immigrant to settle in Manipur," Gaikhangam said.

Following pressure from civil society groups, the Manipur assembly July 13 adopted a resolution urging the central government to extend the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, to the state to check the influx of suspected Bangladeshi and Myanmar nationals.

(<http://zeenews.india.com>)

State Bodies Call for 1951 as Base Year

NEW DELHI, Sept 27 – In what could spell further trouble, at least three organizations including a Bodo militant outfit have rejected the Assam Accord, demanding that cut-off date be fixed back as 1951, as against 1971.

Interacting with media, executive president of Assam Sanmilita Mahasangha Matiur Rahman, general secretary of NDFB (P) Gobinda Basumatary and president of Indigenous Tribal Peoples' Front Rana Prasad Deuri said that Assam Accord has already become irrelevant because even after lapse of 27 years, it remains unimplemented. The three organisations have also submitted memorandums to the Prime Minister and Home Minister.

The three organizations have jointly demanded that 1951 be made the base year for identification. The organizations have also demanded that all pacts and agreements with Bangladesh be scrapped and an extradition pact be signed with Dhaka and Nepal.

The organizations have demanded that all identified foreigners be kept under detention and even house arrest before capturing their vital data. The voter's list should be prepared only after the identification process.

The three organizations called for halting the process of upgrade of NRC on basis of electoral rolls of 1971.

(*The Assam Tribune*, 28.09.12)

(Contd. from Page 2)

Throw Illegal Bangladeshi...

sickening is to see that the Congress Government, while encouraging the illegal migration of Bangladeshis in Assam and other North Eastern States even refuses to recognise Pakistani Hindus as refugees.

We have cowards running this country. Speak out against minority violence in India and one is dubbed as a communalist Narendra Modi is insulted by the United States but Delhi maintains a discreet silence. The cheats in Pakistan's Army—the ISI—make arrangements for underground passage to Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir—Some 18 such passages have been so far identified thanks to the findings of a farmer, but the PM's office maintains a discreet silence. We have to warn both Pakistan and Bangladesh that enough is enough and they may soon have to face adequate reprobation if they don't mend their behaviour. Hillary Clinton says Pakistan is collapsing and one can expect so will Bangladesh. This could mean fresh influx of our neighbours into India. Delhi is warned. It is time to throw out the present mediocre and cowardly UPA government in Delhi and elect a new and forcesful government take on the challenge. Writing in Business Line (August 15), BS Raghvan has openly suggested that "the time has come for Manmohan Singh to become an Emeritus Prime Minister" and "the greatest and best service he can do at this stage is to hand over the baton to someone else and take some well-earned rest". But we must demand more. The UPA under Sonia Gandhi has done enough damage to the country by its inefficiency, cowardice and lack of vision. It should be summarily thrown out by the people. It is time for fresh elections with immediate effect and don't have to wait till 2014 by which time unretrievable damage might hurt India badly. Why not have general elections right towards the end of this year—in December? This nation has had enough of the Nehru-Gandhi dynastic misrule. It deserves to be summarily thrown out if India is to remain peaceful and prosperous.

(<http://www.organiser.org/Encyc/2012/9/3/>)

12,321 Infiltrators Detected in 5 Years!

Reigning Lyngdoh, Shillong (Sept 7): As many as 12,321 infiltrators have been detected in Meghalaya since 2008 till July this year even as the state government claimed that no material was available with it to confirm the presence of Bangladeshi infiltrators in the state.

“No material is available with the government which would confirm the presence of such infiltrators in the state,” chief minister Mukul Sangma said while replying to a question of Independent MLA and also Congress associate member, Manas Chaudhuri during the question hour on the last day of assembly session here on Friday. Chaudhuri sought to know if there was presence of Bangladeshi infiltrators in the state and the steps being taken to detect them.

The chief minister also told the House that of the 12,321 infiltrators detected during the period, 11,644 have

been “sent back” to the places from where they came from while only 564 could be deported officially.

However, due to lack of time to discuss the issue at length, the chief minister could not elaborate on the process of deportation and sending back suspected illegal infiltrators to their respective places.

The government figures revealed that 677 infiltrators were prosecuted during the five years and 564 have been deported. It was not explained in the Assembly whether the rest 103 suspected infiltrators were still in custody of Meghalaya authorities or they have been released.

Sangma informed that strict vigilance is maintained on the international borders through watch-posts, patrol posts passport check posts and by intensive patrolling at all border check post posts, adding that special squads have been set

up in each of the seven districts to check infiltration.

During the course of his reply regarding the steps taken to detect infiltrators entering Meghalaya from across the international/inter-state border, the chief minister also gave the break-up on the number of infiltrators detected, prosecuted, deported and sent back since 2008 till July 2012.

Chaudhuri also pointed out that it was reported in newspapers on a number of occasions that some NGOs have detected suspected Bangladeshi infiltrators in the state though the government stated that it has no material to prove their presence in the state.

Further, when Chaudhuri sought to know whether legal sanction would be given to some groups detecting infiltrators in the state, Sangma replied in the affirmative and informed that the government was in the process of creating the anti-infiltration directorate which will further help checking infiltrators in the state.

“The anti-infiltration directorate will be set up soon and we are working on the number of posts to ensure smooth functioning of the directorate,” the chief minister added.

(Seven Sisters Post, 08.09.12)

Anti-influx drive

Year	Detected	Prosecuted	Deported	Sent Back
2008	3201	171	160	3030
2009	2043	124	108	1919
2010	1562	133	106	1429
2011	2800	156	113	2644
2012 till July	2715	93	77	2622
Total	12321	677	564	11644

Anti-influx cry reaches Karbi hills

Sushanta Roy, Diphu (Sept 5): The growing war-cry against illegal migrants has finally reached the hills.

Concerned over the possible ill-effects of influx in Karbi Anglong, the Karbi Students’ and Youth Council (KSYC) has urged the district administration to take all preventive measures to detect and deport Bangladeshi nationals from the hills.

Beginning September 4, the organisation also set a 15-day deadline for the administration to set in motion its initiatives.

Informing this to the media, KSYC assistant media and publicity secretary Bipul Tisso said: “The KSYC will extend full support and cooperation to the authorities for the detection and expulsion of Bangladeshi as they cannot be allowed to stay in the district. If the authorities fail to take proper action on the issue, we will launch a massive search operation in the suspected areas of the autonomous district to track them down.”...

(Seven Sisters Post, 06.09.12)

Biswakarma Idols Destroyed

BONGAIGAON, Sept 16 – Miscreants destroyed over 24 Biswakarma idols made of clay last night at Kirtanpara under Abhayapuri Police Station in Bongaigaon district.

Local artisan Bhajan Arya made those Biswakarma idols and kept them in his house for selling on or before Puja day on September 17. When Arya’s family members got up to answer nature call at around 3 am today, they noticed broken idols lying scattered in their house campus. No arrest has been made so far in this connection and police investigation is on.

Local people alleged that some fundamental forces have been making attempts since the last few months to disturb the age-old communal harmony and unity of the village. It is learnt that the same forces allegedly desecrated an idol of a Goddess a few months back to spark communal clash. But local people controlled the situation through mutual understanding.

(The Assam Tribune, 17.09.12)

Bhutan Expels Illegal Indian Immigrants

Kalyan Barooah

NEW DELHI, Sept 7 – The Centre may be dithering over expelling illegal Bangladeshi immigrants, but neighbouring Bhutan issued expulsion orders to 31 illegal Indian immigrants last year, despite pressures from New Delhi.

India could draw lessons from the neighbouring Himalayan country when it comes to acting tough on immigrants working illegally in the country. Notwithstanding pressures from India to go easy on the illegal Indian immigrants, they were issued with repatriation orders.

The Royal Government of Bhutan has informed India that during a routine inspection by the immigration officials in September, last year, in Gelephu, 31 illegal Indian immigrants were

detected. These illegal immigrants were issued with repatriation orders, Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs, Vayalar Ravi said in a Lok Sabha reply.

The Indian Mission has strongly intervened with the Royal Government through several notes verbale, aides-memoire and personal interactions with senior functionaries. The Royal Government has informed that it has no intention to cause inconvenience to Indian nationals working with proper permits and operating their own business with valid trade licence, Ravi said.

The only concern is with those expatriates working without valid work permits and operating illegally, the Minister added.

There are no inputs though to suggest that Indians are being displaced in Bhutan, Ravi added.

However, instances have come to notice where foreigners have been asked to leave the country, if their stay is not in accordance with the Labour and Employment Act 2007 of the Royal Government of Bhutan, Ravi pointed out.

The law does not allow illegal immigrants to work or reside in the country. According to law, if an employer employs a worker illegally, a monetary penalty of Nu. 10,000 per day is imposed on him, the Minister said.

As reported by this newspaper, Assam Government during the last two years managed to deport only 134 illegal migrants.

(The Assam Tribune, 08.09.12)

Attempt to Give 'Communal' Colour to Anti-foreigners !

GUWAHATI, Sept 25: The Sadou Asam Goriya Moriya Desi Jatiya Parishad has slammed political parties for trying to give a "communal colour" to the movement against illegal immigrants and expressed dissent at the electronic media's portrayal of illegal immigrants.

Addressing a press conference in Guwahati on Tuesday, Sadou Asam Goriya Moriya Desi Jatiya Parishad president Sohiruddin Ali Ahmed said, "It has been observed that the electronic media flashes images of lungi-clad bearded men wearing white skull caps whenever there is any mention of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. In this way the electronic media is conveying a wrong message to the society and we vehemently oppose this move of the electronic media to associate a particular community with the term 'illegal Bangladeshi immigrants'."

Ahmed expressed regret at the fact that certain political leaders were making "baseless" comments regarding the rehabilitation of the people affected by the violence in the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD). "Merely to gain political mileage, some political leaders are

making baseless comments regarding the rehabilitation of the relief camp inmates. BTC chief Hargrama Mohilary said yesterday that the documents of all Muslims in the BTAD would be checked. We do not know what Mohilary meant when he said this. We want him to clarify his stand and if he actually meant that documents of all Muslims would be checked, it is extremely unfortunate. This will certainly hurt the sentiments of the local indigenous Muslims," said Ahmed. He further added, "The indigenous Muslims in the BTAD should not be confused with the Muslims from erstwhile East Bengal. The local indigenous Muslims feel hurt when political leaders hint that all Muslims are illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. Mohilary should clear his stand or we will be compelled to launch a stir against this. Also, the government and the BTC administration must clearly state what they plan to do with the relief camp inmates."

Sadou Asam Goriya Moriya Desi Jatiya Parishad general secretary Hafizul Ahmed said, "At a time when the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is crying hoarse over sealing the Indo-

Bangladesh border, it is surprising that an MP of that party should say that Assam's doors were open for Bangladeshi Hindus. The BJP should stop playing the communal card. No Bangladeshi should be allowed into Assam, irrespective of his religion."

The Sadou Asam Goriya Moriya Desi Jatiya Parishad has appealed to the electronic media to refrain from projecting a wrong visual image of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. "Be it BJP or Congress, all political parties are playing the communal card and hence the people should be alert. Also, we appeal to all indigenous Muslims of Assam to join the movement against illegal immigrants," said Hafizul Ahmed. *(The Sentinel, 26.09.12)*



New your Government will have to gift me a new lungi

Infiltrators try Genocide in Assam

- Dr. Pravin Togadia

500 villages deserted, over 3,00,000 women, old, kids, new borns... in Relief Camps, over 50 (official government figure, but over 100 per local inputs) butchered / burnt alive, over 5,00,000 habitats / houses turn into ashes in the worst ever arson, many schools burnt down... This is not the scene from any Hollywood horror movie; this is what happened in Assam in the third week of July 2012. This was modern day Ethnic Cleansing of original Tribals like Jaintiya, Bodo, Dimasa, Khasi etc. Over 50 such original tribes, Hindus and even Christians in Assam were butchered by Bangladeshi Muslim infiltrators.

This was not just some one off incident. Bangladeshi Muslim infiltrators have been doing it to the original Tribes, other Hindus and Christians in Assam since past over 15 years. Karbi Anglong tribe has been wiped off their jungle habitat 4 years back and many of them are still living in relief camps. After government projected Bodos as separatists in Assam, they were isolated and then targeted by Muslim infiltrators from Bangladesh. What happened recently was also projected by the government as the Bodo Tribe Vs Muslims violence whereas it was a part of the systematic Ethnic Cleansing by Bangladeshi Muslim Infiltrators to capture the Western Assam territory. There is enough evidence that they have cooked this invading plan and the local tribes as well as other Hindus daily see them encroaching from the banks various rivers on the border of Bangladesh and Assam especially in the border districts Kokrazar, Dhubri etc.

The Union Government and the Assam state Government, rather than protecting the original tribes, Hindus and others in Assam, have already bent before the Muslim Infiltrators from Bangladesh. Where there was almost no Muslim in such a peaceful serene Neelaachal (Assam), full of green jungles safe even for rhinos and Deer and where Bharat's North-Eastern art and culture were at their fullest bloom,

the Muslim population has shot up to 31 per cent. Government has given Muslim infiltrators citizenship and voter IDs which has made them a formidable vote bank. This illegal creation of Infiltrators' vote bank has not stopped at that, in 1996 a Pakistani entered Bangladesh and from there infiltrated into Assam, got a voter ID and even contested the election in Assam! This is a blatant violation of Indian Constitution and crude manipulation of Indian Democracy where the original majority of the state of Assam is being butchered by those who have no right to even step into Bharat!

Unfortunately, just like the authorities ignored first, then neglected and then manipulated the ethnic cleansing in Kashmir done by Pakistan supported separatist groups in 1990, the Assam's systematic ethnic cleansing of local tribes, other Hindus and non-Muslims is being ignored by the authorities knowing well that the happenings in Assam are the systematic efforts of Bangladesh helped by jihadi elements to create Greater Bangladesh and socio-politically occupy Assam and many parts of North Eastern Bharat.

Kashmir situation has gone out of control and now Assam too is going the same direction. Unfortunately, the citizens of Bharat are made into minority there by the invading Bangladeshi infiltrators.

Bangladeshi Muslims have settled there with the help of local politicians who have been using this large group as their vote bank. Therefore, the ethnic cleansing by these infiltrators is although not directly state sponsored in a technical terms, but it has a socio-political blessing of those who win based on these votes.

1. Terror outfits supported by HUUJI in Bangladesh and ISI, Al Qaeda in Pakistan are fully deep-rooted by now in Assam namely like MULTA (Muslim Liberation United Tigers of Assam) and others. Internationally and even by domestic agencies this has been clearly explained. Yet for vote bank politics, they have been allowed not

only to enter Bharat, but settle in a sensitive and militarily important state like Assam thereby not only hurting the local population there but putting nation's safety and security at risk.

2. Despite continued blasts and other jihadi attacks by such groups and the systematic Pak / Bangladesh sponsored activities like burning big habitats of local tribes, hoisting Pak / Bangladesh flags, reducing local population to minority by directly killing them and also by adding more to Bangladeshi Muslim population there by continued illegal influx, both Union Government and the state Government of Assam have been claiming that there have been no hand of Bangladesh in Assam violence. The statements given by the Union Home Secretary and also by the CM of Assam on July 26, 2012 that there had not been any hand of Bangladesh in violence in Assam prove government blessings to invaders. This is a systematic Ethnic Cleansing of local age-old tribes and other citizens of Bharat as it happened in Kashmir during partition and around 1990. Similarly, the government was in denial about Kashmir regarding Pakistan's hand in Kashmir Ethnic Cleansing. Today, Pakistan has been responsible for umpteen jihadi attacks in and on Bharat where many innocent lives are lost almost daily in Kashmir and in other parts and this is now the official Government stand.

3. Government must form a Tribunal to deport all Bangladeshi Muslim infiltrators from Assam and also from other states in Bharat to prevent further Ethnic Cleansing of Bharat's own citizens. The Tribunal should have members from the Army - those retired and served most part in Assam so that they are well aware of the situation there, the socio-cultural experts to understand the importance of original tribes in Bharat and the legal experts to give justice to all the tribes who have been facing attacks by Bangladeshis. This tribunal also should set the deadline for time as to until when the

(Contd. to Page 11)

Make Foreigners' Act More Effective to Oust Infiltrators

- Dr Krishna Gopal

"Permanent peace in Assam is not possible until the Bangladeshi infiltrators are deported. Therefore, by making the existed Foreigners' Act sterner, the illegal migrants should first be detected, then the jobs and other benefits granted to them be snatched and they should finally be handed over to Bangladesh, ensuring that they do not return back at all," said RSS Sahasarkaryavah Dr Krishna Gopal, while talking to mediapersons in New Delhi on August 24. RSS Uttar Kshetra Sanghachalak Dr Bajrangal Gupt was also present at the press conference.

Shri Krishna Gopal said the infiltrators have posed a major threat not only to local economy and security, but also to the lives of original habitants of Assam. They have started forcefully occupying their land and houses and those who oppose it are threatened with dire consequences. Their number is growing unexpectedly. Officially, there are 2.34 lakh Muslims in Kokrajhar. But the number of Muslims who reached in relief camps is said four lakh. There are reports that the infiltrators living in some other areas have also reached in relief camps to settle permanently here, he said.

Terming the infiltration as aggression he said all indigenous communities of the region are united against the infiltrators and they all want that no illegal migrant should be allowed to stay in the region. He demanded stern action against those who threatened the people of north-east and panicked them to the extent that over 60,000 people of north-east fled from different regions of the country.

Later, speaking at a public function organised at Siri Fort Auditorium the same day, Dr Krishna Gopal stressed the need to know the north-east region by the entire country. "Assam is the region, which is closely connected with the entire country since time immemorial. One more interesting fact about this region is that the Mughals,

Turks and Arabs could not enter into this region despite repeated invasions. They invaded this region 17 times but always failed. The people of this region bravely fought against them. Today, if Islam could not reach in Myanmar, Kambodia, China, Tibbet and Thailand, it is only because of the bravery of the north-east people. These people also preserved their culture and traditions and kept a live contact with the people of rest of the country," he said calling upon the people to visit the region with their children to strengthen the bond of oneness.

Referring to the plight of indigenous people and growing Muslim population in north-east region, he said nine districts of Assam are today Muslim dominated and about 3500 villages do not have even a single Hindu. The Bangladeshi infiltrators have set up about 4000 new villages and no government agency is bothered to this population attack. Dhubri district is full of infiltrators. The reason of this entire problem lays in the vote bank politics being pursued by Congress party since decades. It is the Congress which provided them with ration card, added their names in electoral rolls, etc. But getting all these documents does not make them Indian citizens. Majority of the infiltrators are involved in all types of anti-national activities whether it is smuggling, fake currency or anything else.

Former Inspector General of Assam Police Shri SP Kar while speaking as chief guest said whatever unrest is seen in Assam today has been built in years. Today, more than 9 districts of the state are Muslim dominated and it all happened in the knowledge of the government. Shri Krishna Gopal also answered the queries of the audience regarding the crisis. Many distinguished people of Delhi including Delhi Prant Sanghachalak Shri Kulbhusan Ahuja attended the function.

(Organiser, 09.09.12)

(Contd. from Page 10)

Infiltrators try Genocide ...

Bangladeshi infiltrators will be deported fully without getting into the ploy that they have voter ID so they are Bharat's citizens because for vote bank, many have been given such documents which otherwise are given to Bharat's other citizens with much verifications.

4. There is no reason other than infiltrators' invasion for such a big Muslim population there which is the second largest in Bharat at 31 per cent now – the unnatural growth in population due to systematic heavy influx of Muslim Bangladeshi Infiltrators from invading Assam's border districts like Kokrazar, Dhubri, Chirang area and many others. Almost 11 constituencies in Assam, this election, had majority votes of these Muslims.

Recently the other big group of Bangladeshi Muslims claiming to be chased out by the new Myanmar Government had parked themselves in Delhi in front of the UN office demanding refugee status. After the evidence of their links with various jihadi groups the government sent them in 'hiding' as they were brought in Delhi by a well-placed government official. They are now systematically placed in many states of Bharat – recently 25 of them were found in Hyderabad in Andhra. Bangladeshi Muslim infiltrators in Assam and other states now have become so bold with governments bending before them that they have approached Bharat's Supreme Court to give them Refugee status in Bharat! This will be the limit of the modern day invasion manipulating Bharat's judicial system and democratic values.

If Bangladeshi Muslim Infiltration is not strongly curtailed now with immediate deportation of all Bangladeshi Muslims and other preventive ways, then Assam is Kashmir in making.

(Organiser, 12.08.12)

Future of State Bleak If Steps Against Influx Not Taken: Sinha

- R Dutta choudhury

GUWAHATI, Sept 9 – If a Government, which is not friendly to India, manages to assume power in Bangladesh, the situation in Assam will be just like that of Kashmir, warned former Assam Governor, Lt Gen (Retd) SK Sinha.

Talking to The Assam Tribune, Lt Gen Sinha, who also served as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, pointed out that fortunately, at present a Government, which is friendly to India is ruling Bangladesh. But if a government which is not friendly to India assumes office in Bangladesh, it will definitely take advantage of the presence of large number of illegal migrants in Assam to create disturbance in the State, he warned.

Lt Gen Sinha expressed the view that the future of Assam is very dark unless strong measures are taken immediately to deal with the problem of infiltration of foreigners. He also said that illegal migration is the main reason for the recent ethnic clashes in the State. At the same time, he expressed the view that total mismanagement of the law and order

situation led to the deterioration of the situation in the State.

The former Governor, who warned the Government of the dangers posed by illegal migration in a report to the President of India in November, 1998, said that he had given as many as 15 recommendations to deal with the situation. But unfortunately, till date, none of the recommendations has been implemented.

Lt Gen Sinha said that the situation now is worse than in 1998 when he had submitted the report to the President of India and the demographic pattern is changing very fast. He alleged that the All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF) is now playing the role played by the Muslim League in 1947.

Lt Gen Sinha said that it would be unrealistic to expect deportation of all the illegal migrants living in Assam as the Government of Bangladesh would never accept those people as their citizens. The Government of India should take immediate steps to identify the illegal migrants and declare them as stateless citizens with no

right to vote and to acquire land.

If the Bangladeshi nationals are declared stateless citizens, they would have no say in the political situation of India and the political parties will also stop appeasing them to create vote bank, Lt Gen Sinha pointed out. At present, most political parties support the illegal migrants to create vote banks but this disturbing practice will stop if the migrants are denied of the right to vote, he pointed out.

On the steps taken to check infiltration, Lt Gen Sinha said that the Government would have to show the political will to do so. He revealed that when he was the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, around 700 kilometers of the international border with Pakistan was fenced by the Army in just over a year, that too in tough terrain of high mountains. But the 260 odd kilometers of fencing in Assam could not be fenced in 27 years since the signing of the Assam Accord, which showed lack of political will of the Government in sealing the border to check infiltration, he added.

(The Assam Tribune, 10.09.12)

Cultural Awareness in Manipur by Kalyan Ashram

- Hezeting Zeme

Imphal, 25.09.12: With an objective of preserving, promoting and protecting the Tradition and Cultural Identity of various Janjati communities of Manipur Kalyan Ashram has been encouraging and extending material and financial assistance to Vanvasi villagers to construct their own cultural centers in their respective villages, so that they shall able to practice and impart those age old practices in the younger generations. More than 20 such centers have already been constructed and made into functional so far.

Tingkao Ragwang Kalum-Khai (Rongmei Naga Cultural Center) constructed at Leisankhong village in Imphal-East district of Manipur was Inaugurated on 6th April 2012. Shri Maishonglung Rongmei, Vice President of TRC & Janjati Vikas Samiti Nagaland and Shri Ng. Tejkumar Singh, Working President of Kalyan Ashram Manipur graced the function as Chief Guest and Guest of Honour respectively. The inaugural programme was followed by

a Public Meeting in which near about 1000 people from different walks of life participated. Cultural dances, folk song as well as speech of TRC faith and practices etc were the high lights of the programme. Shri Chaoba Kamson, General Secretary of Tingkao Ragwang Chapriak in his activity report appreciated and mark his gratitude to Kalyan Ashram for its continous support for constructing such cultural centers where ever necessary. The meeting was followed by a grand community feast on behalf of the village community, which brought a feeling of oneness among the people gathered.

One Cultural Center at Lungrijang Rongmei village under Jiribam Sub-division is under construction. Kalyan Ashram Manipur has already provided C.G.I. Sheets required for this center. This center is scheduled to inaugurate by December 2012.

One more such Cultural Center is also coming up at Chingkam Rongmei Naga village in Thoubal district of

Manipur. Required cement for this center has also been provided by Kalyan Ashram Manipur and the construction work is under progress. This Center also shall be dedicated before January-2013.

New Proposals:- Two more such Cultural Centers are also been proposed and the ground leveling work of the land has completed. 1 center is at Chinikon Rongmei Naga village in Bishnupur district and the other is at Sawombung Rongmei Naga village in Imphal-East district respectively.

A Special Proposal: - A special proposal of Multi Community Cultural Center is under consideration at Lamlanghupi Chothe village in Bishnupur district. This area is being settled, (on the border district of Churachandpur) by various small ethnic communities of Kuki and Naga tribes and therefore, the Chothe community and Rongmei community decided and requested to Kalyan Ashram to acquire the land for the said purpose.

Detect, Delete And Deport All Bangladeshi Infiltrators

- Bhaiyaji Joshi

Sunday, August 12, 2012 : The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) stressed the need to immediately detect all Bangladeshi infiltrators living in different parts of the country, delete their names from voters' lists and all other documents, which make them Indian citizens and deport them to the level that they do not return at all. In an exclusive interview to Organiser Senior Correspondent Pramod Kumar, RSS Sarkaryavah Shri Bhaiyaji Joshi said the infiltrators have posed a grave threat to not only security of the country but also to social and economic fabric of the nation. Referring to recent riots in Assam, which displaced lakhs of people and claimed the lives of many, Shri Joshi said the problem would not be resolved until the roots of the conflict i.e. the Bangladeshi infiltrators, are removed. Excerpts:

What do you think about the displacement of lakhs of people in Assam?

The situation in Assam is very serious. The prime reason of this conflict is large-scale infiltration from Bangladesh. The entire Kokrajhar region where the riots broke out has huge population of such infiltrators. There are regular fights there over land. The indigenous people feel they are losing control over their own land, while the infiltrators have embarked upon large-scale land grab. It is wrong to give it minority-majority or Hindu-Muslim colour. The fact is that it is a fight between the Bangladeshi infiltrators and the original inhabitants. The Bodo Vanvasis are very agitated over it. Since the matter is very sensitive, the government has not acted as responsibly, as it should have been. We feel the situation will not be controlled just with providing relief to the victims, it needs eradication of the root of the problem, which is nothing but the infiltrators.

Do you say the problem will not be resolved until the infiltrators are deported?

Yes. This is the only solution. Any sovereign country has the right to

deport all migrants who infiltrate its land illegally. If the government wishes to provide employment to some foreigners, it should be done only following the set mechanism so that the foreigners do not take unfair advantage of the constitutional rights granted to the citizens. If the infiltrators get themselves enrolled in voters' list, obtain ration cards and other documents, which prove them Indian citizens, it should not be tolerated. It also creates population imbalance.

But the infiltrators have been obtaining these facilities with the help of a section of Indian politicians. Secondly, all the efforts to deport such immigrants have proved to be futile so far?

The government does not have effective mechanism to detect, delete and deport the infiltrators. There is a dire need to first detect their names, then delete them from all documents and then effectively deport to the level that they do not return at all. Until there is sincere work on these fronts the problem will continue. Such people cannot be allowed to cross limits in the country. India must act swiftly and effectively on this front. The policies, which are formulated only keeping in mind the political mileage, can never be beneficial for the country.

Some fanatics have encroached land in Delhi also and forcibly built an structure there. How do you react on it?

These types of incidents are not new. The government must take the anguish of national society on such issues seriously. It is the responsibility of the government to curb any kind of illegal construction. If the structure at Subhas Park is illegal, it must be removed forthwith. There should be no politics or communal divide on it. Everybody should avoid giving it a communal colour and developing the atmosphere of conflict. At the same time, the mentality of encroaching land like this should be arrested effectively.

How is the response to the countrywide protest recently conducted against the

Interlocutors' Report?

The countrywide protest was organised till the district headquarters. There were effective dharnas, protest meetings and demonstrations and people in good number attended them. There were impressive protest meetings in some of the metro cities like Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune, Nagpur, Delhi, etc. These protests have effectively exposed the ill-will of the Interlocutors...

(<http://sandipkumarchakraborty.live.blogspot.in>)

Rs. 300 Can Give You a Voter Identity Card in Northeast

September 25, 2012 : Rupees 300 can give you a fake Indian voter identity card in the northeast. This was revealed by the three illegal Bangladeshi nationals, who were picked up by the Guwahati Police from a city hotel on Sunday night, following an interrogation. Md Masud, Shohel Rana and Shafikul Islam entered Tripura with Bangladeshi passports and later took the help of Shikhan Mian, who is a resident of Tripura, to visit Assam.



From left, Shafikul Islam 71, Mohammad Masud 39, Shohel Rana 35

Police sources said Shikhan Mian was paid Rs 300 by each of the three Bangladeshi nationals to arrange Indian voter identity cards for them. The four including Shikhan Mian reached Guwahati from Agartala on Sunday and stayed in a city hotel. Acting on a tip off, the border police raided the hotel and nabbed the four persons. The border police also recovered Bangladeshi currency and passports from the arrested persons.

(<http://www.northeasttoday.in>)

Committee to Publish White Paper

SILCHAR, Sept 24: The members of the committee which was formed in a mass convention to discuss the situation in violence hit lower Assam and the incidents of disturbances across the State in recent times, condemned the violent incidents in the State in wake of ethnic conflicts in BTAD areas. The committee further slams the leaders and the organizations who had been accusing all the Bengali speaking people of the State as illegal migrants of Bangladesh.

While addressing a press meet held here on Sunday, Subir Kar, president of the committee, said that they would bring out a white paper, elaborating the history of existence of Bengali speaking people in the State, their population and geographical demography. "Our root is in Assam. We have been living here for decades. 45 per cent of total population of the State is Bengalis," said Kar.

Besides the release of white paper,

he informed, 10 other resolutions were taken from the convention. To implement all the decisions taken in the convention, a core committee was formed. The convention was held at Panchgram Town High School recently.

Kar said that they would place a demand before the Central government, asking equal representation from the different ethnic communities of BTAD on the basis of their population ratio to the Bodo Territorial Council. "We live in a democratic country. Every one should get the equal opportunities," he added.

Oposing the probable transfer of certain territory of Cachar district to Dima Hasao district, Mojamil Ali Laskar, a member of the committee, said that if required they would launch a mass movement against the transfer of land. He added to say that they would submit a memorandum to the Central government in this regard. Condemning the attack on the people of Northeast in

general and people of Barak Valley in particular in trains, he demanded safety and security of the passengers of this region.

The committee asserted that the cut off year for NRC should be taken as March 25, 1971. "We are also against the illegal immigrants. We support the deportation, but it should be based on law," said Subir Kar. The committee demanded exemplary punishment to the miscreants involved in the violence in Barpeta road that rendered 69 families homeless and one dead.

In order to restore the peace and communal harmony among the Bengali speaking people of the state, the committee will hold a discussion on harmony and history.

Among other members present included Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Hillal Uddin Laskar, Sahab Uddin Laskar, Haran Dey, Sadhan Purkayastha.

(The Sentinel, 25.09.12)

Respect UN Dhebar Commission's Recommendations

Kokrajhar, Sept 22: The BPF MP from Kokrajhar, Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary, has urged the Union and the State governments to respect the recommendations of the UN Dhebar Commission placed in 1960 to protect the tribal belts and blocks from illegal occupation of the suspected Bangladeshi nationals.

Bwiswmuthiary called on the President of India, Pranab Mukherjee, and the Home Minister, Sushilkumar Shinde, in New Delhi on September 19 and 21 last respectively. He submitted separate memoranda to them, containing 20 demands (some of the important demands are given below) in regard to:

1. The relief and rehabilitation of the conflict affected indigenous Bodo tribal people and other Assam origin native Indian citizens,

2. Urgent need of providing adequate amount of Central funds to provide safety and security to the languishing people and the urgent need of protection and preservation of the tribal belts and blocks,

3. Implementation of government orders to check the illegal transfer of land within tribal belts and blocks, transferring the subject relating to the maintenance of law and order, police

and political department to BTC administration,

4. Raising separate Bodoland Police Force and Bodoland Territorial Police Battalions, setting up of a separate police commissionerate for Bodoland,

5. Prevention of attempts by the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants from being settled within Bodoland and elsewhere in Assam.

The BPF MP, in a statement to The Sentinel, said both the Central and the State governments did not respect the report of the UN Dhebar Commission submitted in the year 1960 regarding the protection of tribal lands. He said the Commission had directed both the Indian and the State governments to restore back all the alienated lands within the tribal belts and blocks with retrospective effect from January 26, 1950 and to preserve and protect all the tribal belts and blocks in Assam with stringent measures.

He also said the Indian citizens, who have been residing permanently within Bodoland and have their valid land documents prior to February 20, 1993, should only be rehabilitated in case any family falls in this category was displaced during the conflict broke out within Bodoland territory and all

illegal Bangladeshi migrants should strictly be screened out from amongst the displaced non-tribal people so that no illegal outsiders can get any place in the process of rehabilitation within Bodoland.

He also demanded a high level judicial inquiry headed by one sitting Judge of the Supreme Court into the concerned conflict and to prepare report and recommendations whereby the safety and security to the life and property of the indigenous Bodo tribal people and other peace loving bonafide Indians living within Bodoland can be ensured.

Due to utter negligence of all the successive State governments in the implementation of the provisions of the Chapter X of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation Act over the past 6 decades, all the tribal belts and blocks created since 1947 onwards have succumbed to unchecked and continued encroachments by the unauthorized people, he said.

"All the existing tribal belts and blocks shall have to be restored, protected and preserved as per the provisions of the Chapter X of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations Act, 1886 (amended in 1947)," he added. *(The Sentinel, 23.09.12)*

State Seeks More Tribunals to Detect Aliens

- Kalyan Barooah

NEW DELHI, Sept 12 – Faced with the herculean task of disposing of the pending complaints in the State's Foreigners' Tribunals, Assam Government has sought permission from the Centre to set up 64 additional tribunals under the Foreigners Act.

The move comes close on the heels of the April 24 Central directive to the Government of Assam to dispose of the pending 2.37 lakh cases within a 60-day period. The recent violence in BTAD areas resulting in resurgence of the vexed illegal influx issue has only added to the urgency of the State Government to dispose of the complaints pending in the 36 Foreigners Tribunals.

The State Government's proposal was formally sent to the Union Home Secretary. "We will send a proposal to the Finance Ministry for approval. But we are not sure how many could be allowed to start," a Home Ministry official said.

"We will take up the matters with the Central Government and will make the Tribunals more effective," he added. Currently, there are over 2.37 lakh cases pending before the Foreigners Tribunals in the State, Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi had said recently.

The North Block had in its first

directive to the State Government 'advised' it to revive the tribunals, as a bulk of the complaints were pending disposal for over 20 years. Again on August 17, the Centre sent another letter to Dispur directing it to "review" the working of Tribunals and help them expedite the cases under the more stringent provisions of the Foreigners (Tribunal) Amendment Order, 2012.

The Centre reimburses the expenses incurred on running the 36 tribunals. The State Government charges an estimated Rs 22 lakh as expenses of maintaining each tribunal.

Sources in the Home Ministry said that they have received a communication from the State Government proposing to set up additional 64 tribunals across the State.

Assam Government, which is already struggling to find adequate number of retired judges to man the existing tribunals, is expected to file a detailed plan soon. The volume of cases has also gone up. While over 2 lakh cases are pending disposal, an additional 80,000 complaints referred by the Police from across the State have been added to the list of pending cases

The Home Ministry officials are aware of the problems faced by the State Government and the poor infrastructure of the tribunals.

The State Government has further proposed to the Central Government to amend the existing rules to appoint qualified senior advocates as judges of the Foreigners Tribunals, based on the recommendations of the Gauhati High Court.

According to State Government's record, there are 76,795 unregistered cases in 11 foreigners' tribunals in Nagaon, Sonitpur, Barpeta, Morigaon and Karimganj districts of Assam.

In an affidavit filed before the Gauhati High Court, the Tarun Gogoi Government had admitted that many declared foreigners were vanishing from the State. The High Court asked the State Government to provide minimum facilities for the proper functioning of the Foreigners' Tribunals, which have been allegedly facing difficulties in disposing of cases for lack of infrastructure.

The State Government had responded by assuring that efforts were on to obtain the services of the judicial officers by appointing them in the Foreigners' Tribunals.

(*The Assam Tribune, 03.09.12*)

The Pain of Being Refugees for the Last 23 Years

Bongaigaon, Sept 15: Demanding rehabilitation of the refugees of the first Bodo agitation along with the refugees of the recent Bodoland riot, the Bidyapur Refugee Camp Committee of Bongaigaon district submitted a memorandum on Saturday to the Assam Chief Minister through the Bongaigaon Deputy Commissioner.

Talking to reporters, president of the Bidyapur Refugee Camp Committee Biswanath Barman said they have been suffering the pain of being refugees for the last 23 years. "Our 668 families of 42 villages became homeless in the first Bodo agitation in 1989. For one and half year, we have been relocated here and there by the

administration, and after that we have been allowed to live in the Bidyapur refugee camp. Since then, we have been living in the Bidyapur refugee camp. We have appealed to the government several times to permanently rehabilitate us and compensate us but the government has never paid heed to our demand," Barman said, adding, "Now, we appealed to the government to rehabilitate us with the refugees of present BTAD riot. Besides rehabilitation, we also need one time compensation, education and health facilities and of course employment."

All Koch-Rajbongshi Students' Union (AKRSU) advisor Biswajit Ray

said demand of the refugees of the first Bodo riot is legitimate and genuine. "We always see the government neglects the rehabilitation of the indigenous people. But if it is the case of rehabilitation of people from the minority community, then the government quickly gets on its feet," he added. (*The Sentinel, 16.09.12*)

Clarification

The matter which is published in page nos. 62 & 63 in the Special Issue (August 2012) of Heritage Explorer is not issued by Mamata Riba or the Department of Arts and Culture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh as appeared in the journal. The said matter is a write up issued by joint director of the department Shri Jommya Siram at his personal level.

Foreigners' Tribunals to Dispose off Cases Within 60 Days

Guwahati, Sept 29: Both the Assam Government and the Central Government seem to have pulled up their socks so far as ensuring that cases pending in the Foreigners Tribunals are disposed of soon.

Keeping in mind the recent violence in the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD) and the upsurge of the anti-foreigners' movement in the State after the BTAD clashes, the Assam Government has submitted a proposal to the Centre for increasing the number of Foreigners Tribunals in the State from the existing 32 to 100. The Central Government has, in the meanwhile, made certain changes in the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 to ensure that the process of disposal of cases becomes time-bound.

According to sources, as per the changes made in the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, once the police registers a case against a suspected illegal immigrant in the Foreigners Tribunal, the tribunal will have to send a notice to that person within 10 days, asking him to produce all relevant

documents before the tribunal. The suspected illegal immigrant will have to submit the documents in the tribunal within 10 days. If he fails to do so, the tribunal will treat it as an *ex parte* case and declare that person as an illegal immigrant.

Earlier, before the changes were made, there was no fixed time for the Foreigners Tribunals to send notices to suspected illegal immigrants or for the suspected citizens to submit all relevant documents. Hence the delay in disposing of cases. Now each case will be disposed of by the Foreigners Tribunals within 60 days. There are around 2.42 lakh cases pending in these tribunals and if the Centre accepts the Assam Government's proposal, it is hoped that all the pending cases would be disposed of within two years. According to sources, an average of 3,000 cases are registered in the Foreigners' Tribunals every year.

The Assam Government has also requested the Central Government to amend rules for appointment of judges

of the Foreigners Tribunals and it is hopeful that the Centre would accept this proposal as well.

Meanwhile, the Assam Government has already started the process of recording the fingerprints of all suspected foreigners whose cases have been sent to the Foreigners Tribunals, under the unique identification code system. This has been done to track down these suspected foreigners if they do the vanishing act.

All said and done, a high-level government source said that these steps taken by the Assam Government and the Centre will not yield results until Bangladesh is ready to take back the illegal immigrants. So far, the India has not had any discussion with Bangladesh on this issue and the neighbouring country has always been in a denial mode regarding the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants settled in Assam or in any other State. Unless India compels Bangladesh to take back its immigrants, it will have to keep these illegal immigrants on its soil even after they are identified.

Bounty Hunters from Private Firms Paid £40m to Track Down Illegal Immigrants

London, 19 Sept. 2012 : A firm of 'bounty hunters' will be paid up to £40million to track down tens of thousands of illegal migrants.

The Border Agency awarded a contract earlier this year as it tries to find up to 170,000 immigrants who have gone missing.

Services company Capita, who won the bid, will be paid according to how many are discovered. The cases will then be handed over to immigration officers who will try to remove them from the country.

Border chiefs are struggling to deal with the backlog of cases in the Migration Refusal Pool, which is made up of migrants whose appeals to extend their work or student visas were turned down.

Border Agency chief executive Rob Whiteman revealed the

existence of the contract yesterday before the Home Affairs Committee.

He told MPs that a trial scheme operated by another company, Serco, found one in five of those contacted left the country within six months.

Mr Whiteman said: 'The contract is a payment by results, where they will make contact with potential overstayers from our records.

'The potential value of the contract, if they performed very well over a four-year period, would be around £40 million.'

He added: 'Capita will be paid for the number of people who they make contact with and leave.

'If nobody leaves, because they make contact with them, nobody will get paid.' (<http://www.dailymail.co.uk>)

Former RSS Chief K.Sudarshan Passes Away

Nagpur: Former head of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh K Sudarshan died of heart attack in Raipur in Chhattisgarh on early Saturday, an official said in Nagpur. He was 81.

He is survived by a brother and a sister.

The ex-RSS chief, who had arrived in the city two days back, died at the RSS office in Raipur around 7am.

His body will be taken to the RSS headquarters in Nagpur later today and the funeral will be held on Sunday.

Sudarshan had been ailing for sometime and was under care of an attendant, the official said.

On 3 August, there was a scare when Sudarshan went missing for about five hours after he went for a morning walk in Mysore. However, he was later traced and found to be safe.

A police complaint was also lodged after he did not return five hours later.

Sudarshan hailed from Kuppalli village of Mandya district in Karnataka.

He served as pracharak of RSS for six decades and became its Sarasanghachalak in 2000 and held the post till 2009.

JANAJATI LEADERS MEETING

- Ku.Thahoi Yuhlung Chothe

A two days meeting of Janajati Leaders of different Communities from different districts of Manipur was organized under the banner of Janajati Faith & Culture Protection Forum, Manipur at Chingmeirong Kalum-Kai (Rongmei Naga Place of Worship) at Chingmeirong Villages, Imphal on 7th & 8th September-2012. 29 Janajati Leaders from 8 Districts of Manipur participated in the meeting. indigenous Faith leaders from Rongmei, Zeme, Maram, Chothe, Maring, Lama Buddhist and Mizo Communities came together to discuss about their Indigenous faith and Culture and interacted with each others in the presence of Bikram Bahadur Jamatia-President, Prof. Gangmumei Kamei-Patron, Nabam Atum-Vice-President, Jaleswer Brahma- General Secretary and Najendra Nunisa -

Executive Member of Janajati Faith & Culture Protection Forum who arrived in Manipur to grace the historical event. At the out-set of the Meeting Jagdamba Mall, Organising Secretary of the Forum highlighted the activities of the Forum since its inception and how Janajati leaders of different communities of North-East struggled with alien forces to protect and preserve their faith culture and traditions. He briefed how Talum Rukbo of Arunachal Pradesh, Haipou Jadonang and Rani Gaidinliu of Manipur, the great Angami warriors of Nagaland fought against the mighty British for the independence of motherland. He also narrated how the indigenous faith followers organized their communities through their respective Indigenous Faith Organisations in different states. All these Organization, nearly 50 in numbers, are working together to foil the mischievous missionaries and alien forces in North-East. The Forum could also bring the true picture of the communal clashes between Zeme-Dimasa, Karbi-Dimasa and Bodo-Bangladeshi violence to the general public and the Govt. in different

occasions. The forum has also been in the fore-front in helping the effected Janajatis by distributing relief materials in refugee Camps and also ensuring justice to them.

Shri Bikram Bahadur Jamatia, in his speech said that those who are recognized as scheduled tribe by the Govt. are known as tribal .The people, who follow their own traditional way of



worship, customary laws, festivals etc. are known as tribal and those who disown these practices in its original form does not have the right of being a member of that tribal communities. And therefore each and every communities should have to know and understand this. The right of the Indigenous followers can't be shared to those, who departed from the very identity of their Tribe. We should know our right and demand for the same.

The delegates from different communities of Manipur also gave a talk on the topics for their tribes- about the population, geographical area where they are settled, present condition of their faith and traditional practices, pujas, festivals etc. The Rongmei community leaders talked about their organisation TRC which is working for the preservation of their indigenous faith, weekly and monthly congregations in Kalum Kai (Place of worship), construction of such Kalum Kais in every villages, so that the people of the villages can offer prayers and practice their religion. Other community leaders also spoke on the occasion about their indigenous faith and practices.

Prof. Gangmumei Kamei in his

speech explained that the Rongmei community believes in Tingkao Ragwang as Supreme God, Who is Omnipresent and Omnipotent. Some scholars, who are influenced by Western education, defined our religious practices as Animism which is wrong. Our's is a Primordial religion, which means *Sanatan Dharma*.

Shri Nabam Atum spoke about the Indigenous Movement of Arunachal Pradesh in particular and in North-East in general. The problems and challenges that the indigenous people face are the religious conversions to Christianity and the Muslim infiltration from Bangladesh. Both are not only the problem of North-East but are National problems. These alien forces are supported by international forces. Hence we, all the indigenous followers of North-East, should come together to

deal the problems. This is the need of the hour. He also appreciated the TRC organization and advice that the TRC movement should reach every nook and corner of North-East and should undertake awareness programmes to preach about the importance of our rich cultural heritage.

Shri Ramesh Babu, Dharma Jagaran Pramukh of Kalyan Ashram for North-east also addressed the gathering about the problems faced by the followers of indigenous faith by different Janajati Communities of North-east. He said that Religion is the way of worship where as Dharma is the way of life and therefore Religion is only a part of Dharma and he said that **'Culture is Religion In Action'**.

The two days meeting concluded with the following resolutions adopted:

i) That the leaders present will undertake a tour programme together to contact new Janajati Communities, who follow Indigenous practices in Manipur

ii) That the Forum will organize joint programmes like meetings, seminars etc.

iii) That a Joint Conference of Janajati Communities of Nagaland and Manipur probably in 2013.

CHIN-DANG FESTIVAL CONCLUDED

- Miali Sangchoju (Ashok)

A brief history and background

: Like many other festivals of different races and tribes, the Chin-Dang festival is one of the most important festivals of the Sajolang (Miji) Community of Arunachal Pradesh. The term Chin-Dang signifies a successful harvest and storage in safety godowns. It is celebrated after the harvesting season when the harvest is successfully shifted to the granaries. Thus, during Chin-Dang, the God is worshipped by offering prayers and sacrifices. Besides, offerings are also made to the natural elements viz. the Mountains, the Rivers, the Sun and the Moon and seek their blessings for the well being of the human beings and for good harvest every year. Offerings are also made to resist the evil spirits from entering the villages and causing any harm and diseases to the human beings and to safeguard the crops from wild animals, insects and pests. For having good harvest the Sajolang Community have been celebrating the festival every year since time immemorial in the month of October from 1 to 16th.

Origin and significance of the festival : How human beings came to this Earth and what is the history of the origin of human beings are questions regularly haunting the human mind and conscience. Every tribe and religious group have their own ideas, beliefs, faiths and theory of the origin of the HUMAN BEINGS. According to the myth of the Sajolang Community, the Creator of the Universe sent Abo Guphen Bomo (the male) and Ani Dizen (the female) to live on this Earth. In course of time, Ani Dizen gave birth to eight sons namely, Sangcho, Dongcho, Khanlo, Khanvoi, Chintai, Mialiu, Khanlong and Changthung. When they grew up Changthung left for the plains and Khanlong left for Lhasa (Tibet) for their livelihood. The rest of the six brothers - Sangcho, Dongcho, Khanlo, Khanvoi, Chintai and Mialiu stayed behind in the mountains. These six brothers are considered to be the ancestors of the Sajolang Community.

It is further believed that the Creator of the Universe empowered them to pray to Him and offer sacrifices to the Almighty as well as the Sun and the

Moon, the Mountains and the Rivers by chanting hymns for seeking their blessings. Hence, the Chin-dang festival came into practice for its celebration. When they left for the heavenly abode, they advised their descendants to continue the performance of the Chin-Dang Puja. Accordingly, generation after generation this Puja has been preserved and celebrated spontaneously.

Here comes a question: Why is this Chin-dang festival so important? Mythologically, we will discuss here some other reasons behind the performance of this Puja. One important reason behind the celebration of the festival is the shifting cultivation. Generally, the society of the Nafra Circle and Lada Circle practices jhuming cultivation for their livelihood. Shifting cultivation is a primitive way of cultivation which is harmful to the forest. Despite the adverse affects of jhuming, it can hardly be stopped because there is no substitute to it. Certain rituals follow every stage of cultivation.

During the process of cultivations, they have to fell down the trees and grass of that particular field and get it dried and burnt. During this process the evil spirits might harm many worshipped things.

Therefore, sacrifice of bull or yak is offered to the Almighty to protect the human beings and the crops from any harm. Here again, we may ask, why animal should be sacrificed? According to the belief of the Sajolang Community, if offerings by way of sacrifice are not made then harm may come to the human beings and the crops as well. Besides, it is also believed that if the Chin-Dang festival is not observed, it will affect the cattle rearing, wealth and the domestic activities. During the festival prayers are offered to the Almighty to bestow health and wealth to the village and the community as a whole.

Process of celebration : The Chin-Dang is the most important festival of the Sajolang Community. Hence, it is celebrated pompously during of harvesting. Previously, the system of celebration was not organized in a systematic way. It was

observed on different dates in different villages. With change in the perception of the community, it was felt that a common platform is to be made for its celebration centrally. Accordingly, the people of our community decided that 15th October would be the sacred day.

Seven days before the commencement of the actual Puja, the village Headman along with other priests use to come together to select an expert and experienced Priest to be the Interpreter between the God and the Human Beings. The main occasion is the day of sacrifice, which is observed in a traditional way. During specific days, it is a taboo for the people of a village to enter another village without prior permission. If it is violated then fines are imposed to the defaulter.

Before celebration of the Chin-Dang Puja, the surroundings- in and outside the village, the roads, sources of drinking water, the ritual spot etc. are cleaned by way of community service. Preparation of local wine, smoked fish, Giji-Guro and arrangement of bull/ yak/ sheep/ pig/ hen for their sacrificing during the Puja at different villages are carried out enthusiastically. Also arrangements are made for procurement of small white flags to be hoisted during the celebration with much spirit and delight.

On the day of the actual Puja, people come out in the morning in the best of their traditional attires. They assemble at the sacrificial spot. White flags are displayed everhere. This is followed by the sacrifice amidst dances by the villagers with Daos and Shield made of Tar and Bear skins in their hands around the sacrificial spot followed by Gizi-Guro and meat distributions; and then followed by COMMUNITY FEAST. In the evening, song and dance competitions are held and huge Merry-Making takes-place among the people irrespective of sex. For the next two days, villagers are not allowed to go outside the village to observe Sulunku. Anybody found violating the rule is fined according to the traditional custom by the Puja Committee of the concerned village.

The following day, Community

(Contd. to Page 19)

China wants to maintain instability in India's North-East

New Delhi, August 26, 2012 : China's role in northeastern India is not to create instability but "to maintain instability" because it wants to keep India out of Myanmar, says veteran journalist-writer Bertil Lintner.

His new book, "Great Game East: India, China and the Struggle for Asia's Most Volatile Frontier (Harper Collins India)", released last week, looks at the geopolitics of eastern Asia.

Lintner says at the core of China's covert interference in the region is the Indian Ocean, which the country wants to penetrate for strategic gains without India's interference, Lintner said.

This "is the great game in the east", says the author, who has been writing for the Far Eastern Economic Review for the last 20 years.

"In the old colonial days, the great game east was between Russia, Afghanistan and the British colonialists in India. The Russians, the

main player in the game, were trying to reach the Indian Ocean; as was China. Both of them tried to keep the British out of the way (in the period before the World War II)," Lintner told a news agency in an interview.

Post-Independence, the action has moved to China, Myanmar and India. China is still looking to increase its net of operations in the Indian Ocean, Lintner said. The intricate net of intrigues has kept the game going, the writer says.

"In 1950, China invaded Tibet after which the Americans began to support the cause of an independent Tibet. In 1959, the Dalai Lama fled to India and China was angry. In a few years, China attacked India resulting in the border war of 1962 and by the mid-1960s, China decided to support the rebel movement in the northeast. Pakistan was also interested...Difficult games are being played in the region," Lintner said.

Myanmar with its ethnic groups along the border was in the cross-hairs, Lintner said.

"It is difficult for Myanmar. Even if Myanmar wants to lessen its dependence on China; they can't do it. China will always be there...As for Myanmar's ethnic conflicts, they will always be there. These conflicts have existed for hundreds of years - starting with Myanmar's ancient warrior kings waging their wars against the non-Myanmarese nationalities and continuing to this day - and are not likely to go away any time soon," he said.

Lintner, who is recognised as an expert on Myanmarese issues as well as on South Asia was one of the first outsiders with Burmese Shan wife to reach the isolated Myanmar's northern-held rebel area and China from India's northeast after a 2,275-km overland trek in 1985.

(<http://zeenews.india.com>)

Chinese Arms Entering NE Through Myanmar

- R Dutta Choudhury

GUWAHATI, Sept 12 – While the weapons made available in Myanmar by China have been posing problems for the North East region for years, in recent times incidents of such weapons being procured by a section of refugees of southern Bhutan has also come to light, which makes it clear that a new militant group may come up soon in the area.

Highly placed security sources told The Assam Tribune that over the years, China has been pumping in a large number of weapons to Myanmar to deal with the problems in Kachin and a sizeable portion of those weapons are coming to the hands of the militant groups of the North East through arms smugglers. Sources pointed out that a vicious cycle of arms dealing has been established in the area and there are reasons to believe that the arms smuggling is taking place with full knowledge of the lower level personnel of the Myanmar Army.

The lower level personnel of the Myanmar Army, who are poorly paid, are in touch with the militant groups of

the North East for their own financial benefits and that is why the militants always get prior information about the movement of Army. Sources said that over the years, the Myanmar Army personnel turned a blind eye to such arms smuggling and the weapons are brought into India through Mon district of Nagaland and through Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sources revealed that Dimapur continues to be a hub of transaction of such smuggled weapons. Earlier, such weapons were used mostly by the militant outfits of the North East, but in recent times, a group of refugees of Southern Bhutan also procured some weapons, which may pose problems for Bhutan in the days to come.

Sources said that a group of refugees of Bhutan established contact with the Ranjan Daimary faction of the National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) and received training in a camp of the NDFB in Kachugaon reserve forest area near the Indo-Bhutan border. So far, the new group has not

indulged in any major act of violence, but it is suspected that members of the group were involved in firing at five Bhutanese nationals in July, in which one person was killed. Sources said that the Government of India has already informed Bhutan of the developments so that necessary action can be taken in this regard.

(*The Assam Tribune*, 13.09.12)

(Contd. to Page 18)

CHIN-DANG FESTIVAL...

Hunting is organized and at least one person from each household has to compulsorily join it. If the hunting is successful then the hunted animal is brought at the sacrificial spot and the meat is distributed among all the villagers. In the evening, the closing ceremony of the Chin-Dang takes place with grandeur. And thus, ends the celebration of an important religious festival of the Sajolang Community for the year.

Masked Muslim Women Banned Entry in France

ACCORDING to the Salar (June 14, 2012) French government disallowed three Saudi Arabian Women to enter the country because at the airport they had refused to uncover their face. These women had come from Doha to Paris by Qatar Airways. At the airport the Border Security Force asked them to reveal their faces which they refused. It is well known that covering of face at public place in France is illegal. Under the law uses of Burqa, Naqab and Hizab is punishable by a fine of 1500 Euro. Within a year of coming into force of this law 300 Muslims women have been punished but this is the first incident when woman refusing to remove Naqab was not allowed entry to the France and

they were sent back to her own country.

More than 100 Muslim terrorists apprehended in Myanmar

According to the Inquilab of July 8, 2012 Myanmar has taken into custody above 100 Muslims who have been supposed to have connection with terrorist organisation Maag. According to the UNO report in Arkan province of Myanmar massacre of Muslims is going on. Their houses are being attacked. Muslim organisations have alleged that innocent Muslims are being arrested on the charge of murder of tribal people.

Shia Ulema arrested in Saudi Arabia

According to Sahafat (July 10,

2012) Saudi Arabian government has arrested a Shia Ulema on the charge of revolt. Earlier to this military had shot at his leg. After the arrest of Sheikh Namar there were a great demonstration in Shia majority areas. To disperse them the military fired in which two demonstrators were killed and 20 were injured. The brother of Sheikh Namar said while going home in a car Saudi police stopped and fired on him in which he was injured.

Shia leaders blame the Shia government for not providing government jobs to them or opportunity to preach in the educational institutions. Saudi Arabian government has closed down all the Shia's mosques. (Organiser, 12.08.12)

Arunachal MP moots dress code for NE women

New Delhi (Aug 23): Arunachal Pradesh MP Takam Sanjay on Thursday advocated for wearing of "decent dresses" by women from the Northeast to avert torture and embarrassment in the metros, generating severe criticism from social activists.

"People from Northeast especially women must maintain decorum including dress code like wearing skirts down below their knees, which is of course essential to maintain the identity and culture of the region," said Takam.

Observing that dress code could often invite embarrassment for the women and girls, the Congress MP

appealed to the youths to maintain their culture in educational institutions as well. The MP's statement, meanwhile, drew sharp reactions from many organisations. President of the Durbar Mahila Samity, Mahasweta Mukherjee said how can a person decide the dress code for women!

"Being a parliamentarian how he can give such a statement...it shows the poor mentality of a section of the society as far as development of women is concerned," she said.

Echoing her view, social activist Juri Bordoloi said it's only thinking and behavior that makes a person cultured. "We can't give protection with dress code. Even someone wearing sari can

invite trouble...I think female should be sober and they should be decent in behaviour," added Jury.

Recently, actor-turned Trinamool Congress MLA Chiranjit Chakraborty had to face severe criticism over his reported statement on dress code for women. Chiranjit had reportedly said women should be conscious about what they wear.

"All dresses are not appropriate everywhere and sometimes some dress can look provocative. Fashion is always under revolution, but its application should be changed with time and place to make it more meaningful," Chiranjit had said.

(Seven Sisters Post 24.08.12)

Why Paresh Baruah's 'No' to Anti-China Protest ?

GUWAHATI, Sept 24: The Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha (BJYM), youth wing of the BJP, criticized the Paresh Baruah led anti-talk faction of the ULFA for threatening the former not to hold protest rallies against China in the northeast. The BJYM is scheduled to hold protest rallies from October 11 to October 15 in Arunachal Pradesh's Bongla and Tawang and Guwahati in Assam. In a statement issued to the media here on Monday, BJYM State president Mriganka Barman said a decision was taken in the BJYM's national executive meeting to hold protest against Chinese aggression in the country's eastern frontier especially in Arunachal Pradesh and BJYM would stick to its decision without any second thought. "We will hold protest rallies as per our schedule and will not succumb to any pressure. We can't allow China capture Arunachal Pradesh and other parts of the northeast," Barman said, adding, "We will pay tribute to the Indian soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the 1962 Indo-China war through our protest rallies." The BJYM State president further stated that the rally would also make the people aware of Chinese aggression in the northeastern region of the country. "Besides the rise in illegal influx into the northeast, the border aggression by China has also become a matter of serious concern," he added.

कुप्.सी. सुदर्शन- भारत माता के सच्चे सपूत

- बबन प्रसाद मिश्र



श्री सुदर्शन जी ने अंतिम प्रयाण से एक दिन पूर्व संध्या के समय जागृति मंडल (रायपुर) में स्वयंसेवकों के बीच

पूर्व सांसद श्रीयुत श्रीगोपाल व्यास की नई औपन्यासिक कृति 'सत्यमेव जयते' का विमोचन किया और अपने इस अंतिम सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम में लगभग पौने दो घंटे अपने धाराप्रवाह उद्बोधन, जिसमें एक वाक्य की न तो पुनरावृत्ति थी और न ही कहीं कोई एक पल की रुकावट, में राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संदर्भों सहित उन राजनीतिक षड्यंत्रों पर प्रकाश डाला जो भारतीय प्रजातंत्र के लिए संकट बन रहे हैं। तब किसी स्वयंसेवक को एक क्षण के लिए भी उनके स्वास्थ्य के क्षीण होने का आभास नहीं हुआ था, क्योंकि वे तब पूर्ण स्वस्थ एवं प्रसन्नचित्त दिख रहे थे।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास के इस नव रचित उपन्यास में १९७५ की आपातकालीन ज्यादतियों का प्रतीक पात्रों के रूप में उल्लेख हुआ है। मुझे उस कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता करनी थी अतः हम दोनों जब उन्हें सभा भवन में बुलाने के लिए गये तब तक वे श्री व्यास के इस उपन्यास का केवल स्वरूप ही देख सके, उसे पढ़ना शेष था। श्री व्यास ने मुझसे कहा कि उन्होंने माननीय सुदर्शन जी को अभी-अभी यह पुस्तक भेंट की है तो मैं कुछ विचलित हुआ। वह इसलिए कि मैं उनकी गंभीर अध्ययनशीलता से सुपरिचित था। वे पुस्तक के मूल भावों से लेखक के व्यक्तित्व को परखने वाले अद्भुत पारखी थे। पुस्तक की भावभूमि क्या है, लेखक उसके प्रस्तुतिकरण में कितना सफल हुआ है, कहां उसकी लेखनी में विचलन या फिसलन दृष्टिगत हो रही है या शीर्षक का चयन, मुख पृष्ठ एवं मुद्रण, सभी पर वे पैनी नजर डालते थे। इतना ही नहीं, चूंकि उन्हें अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी एवं संस्कृत सहित लगभग १० भाषाओं का अच्छा ज्ञान था, वे शब्द उद्भव, भाषा विज्ञान, पूर्ण विराम, अर्धविराम, चन्द्रबिन्दु आदि के त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रयोगों का बहुत ही बारीकी से अवलोकन करते थे। शायद ही किसी पुस्तक का उन्होंने सिंहावलोकन कर यानी उलट-

पुलट कर उसे अलग रख दिया हो अन्यथा पुस्तकें उनके लिए विहंगावलोकन का विषय रहती थीं। इसका अनुभव मुझे दो बार अपनी निजी पुस्तकों के संदर्भ में हुआ। यह संदर्भ केवल किन्हीं भाषाई त्रुटियों के संशोधन या उनके भाषा ज्ञानी होने तक सीमित नहीं है वरन् शाखाओं में, शिविरों में, व्यायाम में श्लोक वाचन में, संगीत की ध्वनि में, कृषि-विज्ञान, यांत्रिकी, शिक्षण एवं स्वदेशी अभियान में, जहां कहीं उन्हें कोई त्रुटि या खामी दृष्टिगत होती थी, तो एक बड़े भाई एवं मार्गदर्शक की भूमिका का निर्वहन करते हुए उसे तुरंत ठीक करवाते थे।

श्री सुदर्शन जी के जीवन की यह विशेषता थी कि वे व्यक्तित्व में संपूर्णता एवं शुद्धता के जीवंत प्रमाण थे, अंग्रेजी के शब्दों का प्रयोग करें तो 'परफेक्ट ह्यूमन बीइंग' या 'ए मेन आफ क्वालिटी एंड परफेक्शन'।

बौद्धिक क्षेत्र हो, स्वदेशी जागरण अथवा सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक और राष्ट्रवाद, राजनीतिक सम्यक ज्ञान हो, समसामयिक विषयों पर चिंतन-मनन हो, भारतीय कृषि की वैज्ञानिकता हो, जल हो, पशुपालन हो, जैविक खाद एवं नैसर्गिक ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में हो, ज्ञान हो, विज्ञान हो, सभी पर वे किसी विषय-विशेषज्ञ से कम नहीं थे। आज से २० वर्ष पूर्व उन्होंने अमरीकी साजिश का भारतीय कृषि पर बढ़ते दबाव एवं भारतीय व्यापार को अपने कब्जे में लेकर दुसरा ईस्ट इंडिया काल भारत पर थोपने के प्रयासों के प्रति भारतीयों को आगाह किया था। उनकी तब से अभी तक अभिव्यक्त होती रही भविष्यवाणी एवं स्पष्टोक्ति आज भयावह स्वरूप में, संकट के स्वरूप में विशाल भारत पर मंडराती देखी जा रही है।

रायपुर में मृत्यु से ठीक एक दिन पहले उनका उद्बोधन जिसने भी सुना उसकी जिह्वा पर एक ही वाक्य था, इतना इतिहास तो हम नहीं जानते थे। फिर तारीखवार सप्रमाण अपने धाराप्रवाह उद्बोधन में उन्होंने स्वयंसेवकों से एक ही आग्रह किया कि स्वयंसेवकों को देश को इन षड्यंत्रों से बचाना होगा, जिसमें उनकी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होगी। सुदर्शन जी को दूसरे दिन अभियंता दिवस पर छत्तीसगढ़ के इंजीनियरों

के मध्य उद्बोधन करना था। वे उनके आयोजन के मुख्य अतिथि थे। किंतु नियती को कुछ और स्वीकार था। उस कार्यक्रम में जाने के पूर्व उन्होंने विश्व के वैज्ञानिकों एवं अभियंताओं की सफलता पर केन्द्रित पुस्तक मंगवाई, उसे कुछ देखा-पढ़ा, फिर नियमानुसार १० बजे वे सो गये। प्रातः जल्दी उठकर वे भ्रमण पर गये, लौटकर एकात्मता स्तोत्र का पाठ किया, फिर योग करते हुए वे चिरनिद्रा में लीन हो गए।

मुझे याद है कि सरसंघचालक बनते ही पत्रकारों ने श्री सुदर्शन जी को घेर लिया था, वे तरह-तरह के प्रश्न करने लगे थे- अब आपका आगामी एजेंडा क्या है, संघ को आप क्या नया मोड़ देंगे, संघ के आगामी कार्यक्रम क्या हैं, भाजपा से आपके संबंध अब कैसे रहेंगे, राममंदिर आंदोलन के बारे में आपके क्या विचार हैं.... आदि। श्री सुदर्शन जी ने सबको बताया कि संघ में कोई भी निर्णय व्यक्ति अकेला नहीं लेता। सुदर्शन जी अच्छे वक्ता के साथ ही अच्छे लेखक भी रहे। अपने धाराप्रवाह उद्बोधनों में दोहे, कुंडली, श्लोक तथा कविताओं के उदाहरण देकर वे श्रोताओं के मन पर अमिट छाप छोड़ते थे।

उनका निधन एक राष्ट्रार्पित जीवन की पूरी यात्रा रही। आज जब वे हमारे बीच नहीं हैं तब भी जीवनोपरांत समाज के एक नेत्रहीन को अपने नेत्रदान कर रोशनी दे गये। वे आजीवन हिन्दुत्व की महानता के साथ ही 'जीवन का धर्म ही देशसेवा' जैसे महानतम उद्देश्यों को लेकर जिये। सादगी से भरे जीवन में उन्होंने सरलता एवं स्पष्टवादिता को अपना आजीवन गुणधर्म बनाकर रखा। उन्हें ज्ञान, साधना, ध्येय, संघ जीवन की कार्यपद्धति की जीवंत प्रतिकाया कहा जा सकता है। वे आदर्श स्वयंसेवक के रूप में एक सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व और भारत माता के सच्चे सपूत थे। गौरवर्ण, प्रभावी व्यक्तित्व एवं सुशरीर सौष्ठव के घोनी सुदर्शन जी की काया भले ही दूर हुई हो, वे हम सबके लिए सतत् आदर्श रहेंगे। उनका अनुशासनप्रिय, ज्ञानवान, क्षमतावान एवं तपोमय जीवन स्वयंसेवकों सहित संपूर्ण हिन्दु समाज के लिए आदर्श बना रहेगा।

मानती हैं स्वयं को रामायण व महाभारत के पात्रों के वंशज

पूर्वोत्तर की जिन जनजातियों को शेष भारत में चिंकी और चीनी कहकर चिढ़ाया जाता है, वे अपने आप को न सिर्फ रामायण-महाभारत के पात्रों का वंशज मानती हैं, बल्कि अपने पूर्वजों की परंपराओं को जीवित भी रखे हुए हैं। सबसे पहले सूर्यदेव को प्रणाम करनेवाले अरुणाचल प्रदेश की ५४ जनजातियों में से एक ईदू मिशमी जनजाति खुद को भगवान कृष्ण की पटरानी रुक्मिणी का वंशज मानती है। दंतकथाओं के अनुसार रुक्मिणी आज के अरुणाचल प्रदेश स्थित भीष्मकनगर की राजकुमारी थी। उनके पिता का नाम भीष्मक एवं भाई का नाम रुक्मंगद था। जब भगवान कृष्ण रुक्मिणी का अपहरण करने गए तो रुक्मंगद ने उनका विरोध किया। दोनों में भीषण युद्ध हुआ। परमवीर रुक्मंगद को पराजित करने के लिए कृष्ण को अपना सुदर्शन चक्र निकालना पड़ा। यह देख रुक्मिणी ने कृष्ण से अनुरोध किया कि वे उनके भाई की जान न लें, सिर्फ सबक सिखाकर छोड़ दें। तब कृष्ण ने सुदर्शन चक्र को रुक्मंगद का आधा मुंडन करने का



आदेश दिया। सुदर्शन चक्र द्वारा किया गया रुक्मंगद का यह अर्द्धमुंडन ही आज का मिलिट्री कट हेयर स्टाइल है।

मिजो मिशमी जनजाति के पुरुष आज भी अपनी केशभूषा वैसी ही रखते हैं।

मेघालय की खासी जयंतिया जनजाति की आबादी करीब १२ लाख है। यह जनजाति आज भी तीरंदाजी में प्रवीण मानी जाती है, लेकिन तीरंदाजी करते समय यह अंगूठे का प्रयोग नहीं करती। इनमें से बहुतों ने एकलव्य का नाम भी नहीं सुना है। लेकिन इतना जानते हैं कि उनके किसी पुरखे ने अपना दाहिना अंगुठा गुरुदक्षिणा में दे दिया था, इसलिए तीर चलाते समय अंगूठे का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार नगालैंड के एक शहर डिमापुर को कभी हिडिंबापुर के नाम से जाना जाता था। यहां बहुलता में रहने वाली डिमासा जनजाति खुद को भीम की पत्नी हिडिंबा का वंशज मानती

है। वहां आज भी हिडिंबा का वाड़ा है, जहां राजवाड़ी में स्थिति शतरंज की ऊंची-ऊंची गोठियाँ पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के केंद्र मानी जाती हैं। कहते हैं कि इन गोठियों से हिडिंबा और भीम का बाहुबली पुत्र घटोत्कच शतरंज खेलता था।

आजकल चर्चा में चल रही असम की बोड़ो जनजाति जहां खुद को सृष्टि के रचयिता ब्रह्मा का वंशज मानती है, वहीं असम के ही पहाड़ी जिले कार्बी आगलों में रहनेवाली कार्बी जनजाति स्वयं को सुग्रीव से जोड़ती है। म्यांमार से जुड़नेवाले राज्य मणिपुर के जिले उखरूल का नाम उलुपी-कुल का अपभ्रंश माना जाता है, जो अर्जुन की एक पत्नी उलुपी से जुड़ता है। यहां बसनेवाले तांखुल जनजाति के लोग मार्शल आर्ट में प्रवीण माने जाते हैं। अपने जुझारू स्वभाव के कारण ही नगालैंड के अलगाववादी गुट एनएससीएन के ४० प्रतिशत सदस्य तांखुल जनजाति के ही होते हैं। अर्जुन की दुसरी पत्नी चित्रांगदा को भी मणिपुर के ही मैतेयी समाज का माना जाता है, जो अब वैष्णव बन चुका है।
(दैनिक पूर्वोदय- २१.८.२०१२)

बांग्लादेशियों के खिलाफ जिहाद

अल्फा के युद्ध विराम गुट ने बांग्लादेशी नागरिकों के खिलाफ जंग का ऐलान करते हुए एआईएयूडीएफ नेता बदरुद्दीन अजमल और आम्सु को कड़ी चेतावनी दी है।

आज यहां जिला पुस्ताकालय भवन में आयोजित नागरिक सभा को संबोधित करते हुए अल्फा के युद्ध विराम गुट (पूर्वी मंडल) के नेता जितेन दत्त ने कहा-हम लोगों से अपील करते हैं कि बदरुद्दीन अजमल जैसे सांप्रदायिक नेता को तब तक तिनसुकिया जिले में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाए, जब तक वे सांप्रदायिक राजनीति करना नहीं छोड़ देते। हम आम्सु जैसे संगठन या उसके समर्थकों को भी चेतावनी देते हैं कि वे तिनसुकिया जिले में किसी भी प्रकार का कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने का प्रयास न करें। अगर आम्सु तिनसुकिया जिले में किसी भी प्रकार का कार्यक्रम करने का प्रयास करता है तो हम जिले के नागरिकों के सहयोग से उसे उखाड़ फेंकेंगे।

युद्ध वराम गुट के नेता श्री दत्त ने आशंका जताई कि बीटीएडी में जारी हिंसा के बाद पलायन कर रहे अवैध बांग्लादेशी नागरिक राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों के साथ ही तिनसुकिया जिले में भी प्रवेश कर सकते हैं। इस आशंका को देखते हुए इस ज्वलंत मुद्दे पर लोगों को जागरूक बनाने के उद्देश्य से अल्फा के युद्ध विराम गुट ने इस सभा का आयोजन किया। गुट ने जिला प्रशासन से आग्रह किया कि वह संदिग्ध नागरिकों की पहचान के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए अन्यथा उसे शिनाख्त अभियान छेड़ना पड़ेगा।

सभा का संचालन वरिष्ठ पत्रकार अमुल्य खाटोनियार ने किया। सभा में शिक्षाविद अब्दुल रौफ, प्रसिद्ध व्यंग्य लेखक पुण्य सइकिया, तिनसुकिया नेशनल चैंबर आफ कामर्स के उपाध्यक्ष विजय डालमिया, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी लीला बोरा, दिनजोय सत्र के सत्ताधिकार जुगदानंद गोस्वामी, युवा

सत्ताधिकार मुनमुन देव गोस्वामी, नागरिक सभा के संयोजक के अलावा मारवाड़ी युवा मंच, पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेशीय मारवाड़ी सम्मेलन, आसु, बंगाली छात्र फेडरेशन सहित विभिन्न संगठन के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे। अल्फा के वार्ता समर्थक गुट के नेताओं ने अजमल और आम्सु जैसे सांप्रदायिक संगठनों की जमकर खिंचाई की। सभा में सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया कि जिला प्रशासन को एक ज्ञापन देकर इस बात के प्रति जागरूक रहने का आह्वान किया जाए कि तिनसुकिया जिले के किसी भी अंचल में अवैध नागरिक न आ पाए।

नागरिक सभा के मंच से जिले के नागरिकों सहित विभिन्न संगठनों को भी इस विषय में जागरूक रहने का आह्वान किया गया। सभा में तिनसुकिया शहर के हिजुगुड़ी अंचल सहित कुछ वाडों में अचानक बढ़ रही आबादी पर भी चिंता व्यक्त की गई।

(दैनिक पूर्वोदय- ३.९.२०१२)

अशिक्षा के कारण बढ़ रही मुस्लिम आबादी - बोले गोगोई

मुख्यमंत्री तरुण गोगोई ने राज्य में मुस्लिम आबादी के तेजी से बढ़ने के पीछे बांग्लादेश के अवैध प्रवासियों की बात को खारिज किया और कहा कि समुदाय में शिक्षा की कमी उच्च जन्म दर का कारण है।

उन्होंने कहा कि असम मुस्लिम आबादी की वृद्धि दर हिंदुओं की तुलना में अधिक है। मुस्लिम समुदाय अशिक्षा के कारण अधिक बच्चे पैदा करता है। एक निजी टीवी चैनल के साथ चर्चा में गोगोई ने कहा, ऐसा मुस्लिमों के बीच कम साक्षरता, अशिक्षा के कारण है। हर परिवार में छह, सात, आठ, नौ, दस यह सब अशिक्षा के कारण है। बार-बार यह पूछे जाने पर कि क्या उनका यह मानना है कि अशिक्षित लोगों के ज्यादा बच्चे होते हैं, गोगोई ने कहा,

हां मेरा सौ प्रतिशत मानना है, यह अशिक्षा के कारण ही होता है। उन्होंने कहा, यदि आप २००१ की जनगणना को देखें तो असम में आबादी की वृद्धि दर देश के औसत से कम थी। २०११ की जनगणना में भी असम में आबादी की वृद्धि दर देश के औसत से कम थी। यह स्पष्ट संकेत है कि अवैध प्रवास में गिरावट आई है। गोगोई ने कहा कि यहां तक कि विभिन्न न्यायाधिकरणों में संदिग्ध अवैध प्रवास के करीब तीन लाख मामले लंबित हैं। बहुत से मामलों को खारिज किया जा सकता है क्योंकि इन आरोपों को साबित करना अत्यंत कठिन है। मुख्यमंत्री ने बोडोलैंड क्षेत्रीय परिषद के प्रमुख हाग्रामा मोहिलारी के बीटीसी इलाके में दो लाख अवैध प्रवासियों की मौजूदगी के

दावों पर भी सवाल उठाते हुए कहा कि यह आंकड़ा बिल्कुल गलत है। उनकी सरकार में बोडोलैंड पीपुलस फ्रंट के गठबंधन सहयोगी होने के कारण बोड़ो समुदाय के प्रति नरम रवैया अपनाए जाने के आरोप पर गोगोई ने कहा कि यह गलत धारणा है, यहां तक कि बोड़ो लोगों ने उन पर मुस्लिमों के प्रति नरम रवैया रखने का आरोप लगाया है। उन्होंने कहा, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह एक झुठा प्रचार है। मैं उन पर निर्भर नहीं हूँ। १२६ में से हमारे पास ७८ विधायक (कांग्रेस) हैं। वे (बीपीएफ) सरकार का हिस्सा हैं लेकिन सरकार चलाने के लिए मुझे उनके समर्थन की जरूरत नहीं है। यदि जरूरत होती तो क्यों हमने बोड़ो विधायक को गिरफ्तार कराया।' (दैनिक पूर्वोदय- १.९.२०१२)

पूर्वोत्तर में चीनी सीमा पर होंगे टैंक

भारतीय सीमाओं से सटे इलाकों में चीनी सेना की बढ़ती मौजूदगी के मद्देनजर भारतीय सेना पहली बार देश के उत्तर व पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में तोपखाना और टैंक ब्रिगेड तैनात करने की योजना बना रही है। हाल में सेना ने माउंटैन स्ट्राइक कार्प्स के जवानों की संख्या बढ़ाने के साथ ही कुल एक लाख सैनिक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। आमतौर पर मुख्य युद्ध टैंकों और बीएमपी-२ इंफैंट्री कांबेट व्हिकल के साथ इस तरह की बख्तरबंद तैयारी युद्ध के समय की जाती है। सूत्रों के मुताबिक, सैन्य क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए लद्दाख और पूर्वोत्तर

क्षेत्रों में रूसी टैंकों और इंफैंट्री कांबेट व्हिकल सहित बख्तरबंद ब्रिगेड तैनात करने की योजना है। इसके अलावा सेना उत्तराखंड और लद्दाख में दो स्वतंत्र बख्तरबंद ब्रिगेड भेजने की भी योजना बना रही है। अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में सैन्य क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए १० हजार अतिरिक्त सैनिकों को भेजा जाएगा। वर्तमान में यहां सेना की जल और थल दोनों में लड़ने वाली ब्रिगेड तैनात है। विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण योजना में चीन की सीमा के नजदीक नई हवाईपट्टी और हेलीपैड बनाना भी शामिल है। चीन द्वारा अपनी सीमा में बड़े

पैमाने पर सैन्य ढांचा तैयार करने के बाद भारत ने भी अपनी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर कदम उठाए हैं। इसके तहत चीन से सटी सीमा में रणनीतिक सड़क का निर्माण किया गया और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में ब्रह्मोस सुपरसोनिक क्रूज मिसाइल को तैनात किया गया। इसके अलावा असम में सुखोई-३० एमकेआई भी तैनात किए गए। सेना ढुलाई और लड़ाकु विमानों के लिए लद्दाख और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में अपनी पुरानी हवाईपट्टियों को भी दुरुस्त कर रही है।

(दैनिक पूर्वोदय १९.९.२०१२)

दोहराया नहीं जा सकता १९६२ का चीन युद्ध

सेना प्रमुख जनरल बिक्रम सिंह ने देशवासियों को रक्षा तैयारियों के प्रति आश्वस्त करते हुए आज कहा कि १९६२ की जंग में चीन के हाथों पराजय जैसी स्थिति दोहराने नहीं दी जाएगी। जनरल सिंह ने सेना प्रमुख का पद संभालने के बाद मीडिया के साथ अपनी पहली औपचारिक बातचीत में कहा हम दुश्मन को अपने वतन के भीतर नहीं घुसने देंगे। सेना प्रमुख ने अपनी तैयारियों के प्रति यह संकल्प ऐसे समय जाहिर किया है, जब अगले महीने अक्टूबर में देश चीन के साथ जंग की ५० वीं वर्षगांठ पूरी कर रहा है।

यह ध्यान दिलाए जाने पर कि क्या वह देश

के लोगों को इस पराजय के पचास साल पुरे होने के मौके पर यह भरोसा दिला सकते हैं कि ऐसा फिर नहीं होगा तो सेना प्रमुख ने पुरजोर आवाज में कहा कि ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे। सेना प्रमुख ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर में चीनी सैनिकों की मौजूदगी की उन्हें सूचना है लेकिन यह बताया गया कि ये सैनिक वहां चीन की परियोजनाओं को संरक्षण देने के लिए हैं। उन्होंने कहा हमें बताया गया है कि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर में चीनी सैनिक पनबिजली परियोजना, रेल एवं सड़क परियोजनाओं को संरक्षण दे रहे हैं। हमने इन सैनिकों की मौजूदगी के बारे में अपनी चिंताओं से उन्हें अवगत करा

दिया है। रक्षा तैयारियों के बारे में सेना प्रमुख ने कहा कि देश की क्षेत्रीय अखंडता की रक्षा के लिए योजनाएं अपनी जगह पर हैं और मैं सेना प्रमुख के नाते आपको बता रहा हूँ कि हम किसी दुश्मन को अपने वतन के भीतर नहीं घुसने देंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत की सैन्य तैयारियाँ अपनी रक्षा के लिए हैं, क्षमताओं का निर्माण किसी देश विशेष को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं किया जा रहा है। पूर्वोत्तर और लद्दाख में ढांचागत सुविधाओं के बारे में सेना प्रमुख ने कहा कि इस दिशा में भी प्रगति हो रही है लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि ये दिल मांगे मोर जैसी स्थिति है।

(दैनिक पूर्वोदय- २०.९.२०१२)

पाकिस्तान ने की ऐसी दुर्दशा कि भागने पर मजबूर हुए हिंदु!

पाकिस्तान के सिंध व हैदराबाद प्रांत में रहने वाले हिंदु परिवारों के १७१ लोग पलायन कर भारत आ गए हैं। सीमा पर तारबंदी के बाद यह पहला मौका है जब एक साथ इतने लोग पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर आए हैं। थार एक्सप्रेस से रविवार सुबह ये लोग जोधपुर पहुंचे। इनमें सौ से ज्यादा महिलाएं व बच्चे हैं। फिलहाल उन्होंने डाली बाई मंदिर के पास खुले आसमान के नीचे अस्थायी डेरा डाला है। ये सभी धार्मिक वीजा लेकर आए हैं, मगर पाकिस्तान लौटना नहीं चाहते। इन लोगों ने बताया कि आने वाले फेरों में और भी लोग पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर आने वाले हैं। पाक विस्थापित संघ ने उनके खाने-पीने का इंतजाम किया है। मुख्यमंत्री अशोक गहलोट को भी इसकी जानकारी दी गई है। पाक में हिंदु तहसीलदार की जमीन पर कब्जा, जमींदारों के जुल्म की दास्ता बयां करते हुए इन्होंने बताया कि उनका एक रिश्तेदार अचलदास मीरपुर खास में तहसीलदार हैं, मगर चपरासी उसे पानी तक नहीं पिलाता। पटवारी उस पर हुक्म चलाता है। यही नहीं वहां के लोगों ने तहसीलदार की जमीन पर भी कब्जा कर लिया।

१०० से अधिक महिलाएं और बच्चे आए : सीमा पर तारबंदी के बाद यह पहला मौका है जब एक साथ इतने लोग पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर आए हैं। थार एक्सप्रेस से रविवार सुबह ये लोग जोधपुर पहुंचे। इनमें सौ से ज्यादा महिलाएं व बच्चे हैं।

कभी काउंसिलर रहा, अब खानाबदोश चेतनदास ने बताया कि वह दो बार मटियारी प्रांत में काउंसिलर रहा है, मगर अब खानाबदोश है। भारत आने के लिए उसका परिवार तीन माह तक इधर-उधर छुपता रहा। वह धार्मिक यात्रा पर जाने की बात कहकर आए हैं। रिश्तेदार भी भारत आने के लिए वीजा मिलने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

शरणार्थियों का दर्जा दिया जाए : पाक विस्थापित संघ के संयोजक हिंदुसिंह सोढ़ा के अनुसार प्रदेश में करीब सवा लाख पाक विस्थापित हिंदु हैं, मगर सरकार ने कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई। इन लोगों को शरणार्थियों का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। हमने मुख्यमंत्री को इसकी सूचना दी है। हम चाहते हैं कि कलेक्टर सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेजे।

पत्थर खाने से अच्छा है पत्थर ढोना: मटियारी प्रांत से एक पूरा परिवार पाकिस्तान छोड़ आया है। चार भाई व मां सहित इस परिवार के २३ लोगों ने पलायन किया है। उसने बताया कि जब पाकिस्तान अलग देश

क्रिकेट मैच हारने पर पाकिस्तान में हिंदुओं पर आती है शामत

पड़ोसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान में जिल्लत और जबर्दस्ती की जिंदगी झेलने को मजबूर हिंदुओं ने खिलाड़ियों से पाकिस्तान के साथ मैच नहीं खेलने की अपील करते हुए कहा है कि भारत के साथ किसी भी मैच में पाक की हार का खामियाजा वहां रहने वाले हिंदु परिवारों को भुगतना पड़ता है।



पाकिस्तान से हाल ही में अमृतसर के रास्ते भारत आए पाकिस्तानी हिंदुओं ने अपनी पीड़ा को बातचीत में बयां किया। उन्होंने कहा कि उनके मुल्क में सामाजिक भेदभाव, जबरन धर्मांतरण, हिन्दु लड़कियों से जबरन निकाह, स्कूलों में भेदभाव और खेल में पाक ही हर हार पर हमारी दुर्दशा अब आम हो गई है और न तो सरकार और न ही पुलिस कुछ कर पाती है। मध्य प्रदेश जाने वाले कुछ परिवार के सदस्यों का कहना है, हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले हिंदु परिवार हैं। भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच खेले जाने वाले क्रिकेट या हॉकी मैच में अगर पाक की हार होती है तो उसका खामियाजा हमें भुगतना पड़ता है। उन्होंने कहा कि इन मैचों में हार जीत से हमारा कोई वास्ता नहीं है। हाँ, पाक की हार का असर हम पर होता है और हमें जुनूनी लोगों की मार सहनी पड़ती है।

(दैनिक पूर्वोदय २७.८.२०१२)

नहीं था, तब वे लोग बाड़मेर से ही रोजी-रोटी के लिए सिंध गए थे। उस दौर में वहां के जमींदार उनके साथ न्याय करते थे, मगर अब वे ही अत्याचार कर रहे हैं। अत्याचार से तंग आकर भारत लौटे हैं। वहां पत्थर खाने से अच्छा है यहां पत्थर ढोकर परिवार पाल लेंगे।

(दैनिक पूर्वोदय-११.९.२०१२)

सिंध की अदालत ने कराची प्रशासन को कहा मत तोड़ें मंदिर

आलोक गोस्वामी

पाकिस्तान के बड़े अखबार 'द डान' के हवाले से खबर आई है कि पाकिस्तानी सूबे सिंध के उच्च न्यायालय ने समुद्रतट पर बसे कराची शहर के अधिकारियों को २०० साल पुराने माने जाने वाले श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर को तोड़ने से रोक दिया है। नेटिव जेट्टी ब्रिज पर बने इस प्राचीन मंदिर को अब कराची पोर्ट ट्रस्ट या कोई और तोड़ नहीं पाएगा। मुख्य न्यायाधीश मुशीर आलम की पीठ ने अदालत के एक अफसर को मन्दिर का मुआयना करके रपट दर्ज करने को कहा है।

मंदिर परिसर में ही रहने वाले एक हिन्दु श्रद्धालु कैलाश विशराम ने अदालत में यह कहते हुए मामला दाखिल कराया था कि कराची पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के साथ जुड़ी एक निजी कंपनी ने कोई निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया था जिससे मन्दिर से समुद्र तट जाने का रास्ता बंद हो गया है। अपील में कहा गया था कि निर्माण कार्य से पूजा स्थल और मोटे तौर पर, अल्पसंख्यकों पर खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मामले में पोर्ट एंड शिपिंग मंत्रालय के सचिव, कराची पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के अध्यक्ष और वहां खाने का रेस्तरां चलाने वाली निजी कंपनी को प्रतिवादी बनाया गया था। वादी विशराम ने कहा था कि मन्दिर उस जगह बंटवारे से बहुत पहले बनाया गया था और हिन्दु श्रद्धालु लंबे समय से यहां पूजानुष्ठान करते आ रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान हिन्दु काउंसिल के अनुसार, श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर हिन्दुओं के मिलने-जुलने, पूजा-पाठ, तीज-त्योहार, सुख-दुख बांटने का प्रमुख केन्द्र है। अदालत ने अपने आदेश में कहा है कि मन्दिर, उसकी सीढ़ियां, चहारदीवारी और गलियारों को तोड़ा न जाए।



Glimpses from the Chindang Festival of Miji Janajati



Glimpses from the Janajati Leaders Meeting in Imphal

