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Report of the fact Finding Committee Appointed by the People's Union for Civil liberties (PUCL) on Assam Unrest

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SUSTAINED AGITATION IN ASSAM AND REPORTS OF VIOLENCE, ARSON, INTIMIDATION AND KILLINGS PROMPTED THE PULC (DELHI) TO SEND A FACT-FINDING MISSION TO ASSAM. THREE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION TOURED SEVERAL AREAS OF ASSAM STATE TOGETHER AND SEPARATELY FROM FEBRUARY 9TH TO 16TH, 1980. THEIR FINDINGS ARE DOCUMENTED HERE IN THIS REPORT RELEASED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, NEW DELHI.

WE made an extensive tour of affected areas of Assam. We met leaders of the major political, social and student organisations. We talked to journalists and representatives of linguistic and tribal minorities of Assam. We also met the members of the co-ordination committee of the Gauhati University Teachers' Association and also some democratic teachers of the Gauhati University who are opposed to the current agitation.

This is not the first time that Assam has been rocked with violence since independence. There were communal riots here in 1950, 1960, 1968 and 1972. These riots were provoked sometimes, on the issue of language. Sometimes these have been directed against the outsiders in general, in which people's participation has been phenomenal and 'satyagraha' has been used as a weapon. This agitation is, however, different in that it has been sustained for a long time.

There is no doubt that some illegal migration into Assam from Bangla Desh has taken place, although the estimates of this migration vary. It is also true, as Jyoti Basu the chief ministers of West Bengal pointed out in his letter to the Prime Minister, "that the Assamese people (and the Khasis in Meghalaya) do have a genuine fear of being swamped in their own States by people coming across 'the border' from Bangla Desh and there may be many 'foreigners' residing in Assam". We quote Jyoti Basu because the "Gana Sangram Parishad", the main force behind the current agitation in Assam seems to have identified him as the most hated leader in Assam today. Contrary to what the

GSP and the leaders of the AASU (All Assam Students Union) and the PLP (Purbanchaliya Lok Parishad) seem to think, leaders in other parts of India, particularly the Bengali leaders are *not* unaware of the problem in Assam.

But who are these 'foreigners'? And, indeed, how many of them are there in Assam? The late Hem Barua (ex-MP) had put the figure of 'foreigners' in Assam at seven lakhs in November 1971. The Census figures do not make the task of determining the number of legal or illegal immigrants any the easier. Nor do they establish the case of the agitators in any conclusive manner. In 1931, for example, the number of Assamiya speaking people in what constitutes Assam today was only 36% of the population. By 1961, it had in fact increased to 62%. This raises very important questions and it is at least arguable that the Assamiya-speaking people did not form a majority of the population of what constitutes Assam today well before independence. Since the independence, if anything, their number has gone up a fact the leaders of the agitation are unable to explain.

In any event we were given widely differing estimates of the "foreigners": or whom the Assamese people describe as "Bahiragata"—a Sanskrit word which means people coming from outside. These estimates varied from 13 lakhs to 77 lakhs. It is probably true, as the leaders of the agitation have claimed, that the rise in Assam's population between 1961 & 1971 is nearly 34 to 35%. This rise, if true, is phenomenal and well above the average for the rest of the country.

Perhaps Assamese are justified in feeling neglected in terms of development. But to relate this neglect to the problem of 'Bahiragatas' is patently unrealistic and even mischievous.

II

The agitation has been quite successful in terms of the number of people participating in it. During the first phase of the Satyagraha i.e. from November 12 to November 17 as many as 7 lakhs of people are said to have courted arrest in the city of Gauhati alone. The people at AASU office claimed a figure of 2 million for the whole of Assam. Of course, as they themselves pointed out this figure includes any number of people who have participated in the Satyagraha many times over. The Satyagraha is fairly simple. People walk to the High court in Gauhati or some such office in other towns, court arrest and are released a few hours later.

There have been stray cases of violence on the Satyagrahis. One Khargeshwar Talukdar was alleged to have been killed by the police when a *Morcha* of student Satyagrahis tried to prevent Begam Abida Ahmed, the wife of the late President from filing her nomination papers from Barpeta. Another case of the victim of violence which occurred during the mobelash is that of Dilip Huzuri.

Otherwise, the Satyagraha itself has been rather peaceful. But it could hardly be otherwise. The entire Government machinery is party to the Satyagraha. On the 13th February, for example, the staff of Assam Government itself participated in the Satyagraha. No action against such gross indiscipline has been reported. Nor has the Governor L.P. Singh has reacted to it in any manner. As one witness told us: "The Government of Assam is running the Movement and the AASU is running the Government".

III

The Satyagraha thus has been "peaceful" for obvious reasons. But the movement has not been. We collected ample evidence—witness, documents, taperecorded interviews, visits to the sites of burnt and destroyed villages and to wounded and hurt persons—to conclude that whatever be the justification of this movement, tactics, methods and policies adopted by the leaders and supporters of the movement have wilfully violated civil rights and liberties of thousands of innocent citizens of India and have posed a threat to their lives.

This movement got a certain momentum from the agitation to remove the names of "foreigners" from the electoral rolls. To let a "mass movement" of this kind to intervene on the question of citizenship of several thousands of people is in itself questionable and clearly dubious. But all the same it must be recorded that it has resulted into questioning and at times depriving many citizens of their citizenship rights. There are cases which raise genuine doubts as to whether this movement is against the "foreigners" or against the citizens of India. A memorandum was presented by the Indian Citizens' Rights Preservation Committee, Assam to the President of India (Appendix I). It gives a small and by no means complete list of Indian citizens who were sought to be disenfranchised. Copies of this memorandum were sent to the Home Minister, all Members of Parliament and to the chief ministers all of the States. This memorandum submitted on July 23, 1979 but it has not received any response yet from the Government which was in power then nor from the Government which is in power now. The President has not taken any note of the problem in Assam yet. If allowed to work in peace and without intimidation the above-mentioned committee can prepare a fuller and comprehensive list of genuine Indian citizens whose citizenship rights are being questioned.

In addition to these there have been a number of cases of gross violation of accepted practices of determining the citizenship of people concerned. A more meticulous collection of data when the Assam situation is back to normal or is relatively tension-free would reveal the actual extent of such malpractices.

We refer to the case of one Shri Makhan Lal Dhar whose father migrated to India way back in 1951 from the erstwhile East Pakistan. Now at the end of nearly 30 years of stay in this country Shri M.L. Dhar is being disqualified from his citizenship rights. (Appendix II) There are innumerable cases like this. M.L. Dhar's case has been cited to underline the arbitrary manner in which serious questions of citizenship are sought to be handled. Related to this citizenship and disenfranchisement issue is a small but significant fact that the chief election commissioner for Assam Shri K.S. Rao, a South Indian, was forced to go on leave. An Assamese speaking official now presides over this operation adding to the arbitrary and indiscriminate character of decisions relating to the electoral rolls.

IV

Although the movement itself has been far from peaceful it has given a wide publicity to the alleged atrocities of the police and army in Assam. Knowing the experience of the rest of India it appears plausible that the army and the police might have committed excess here and there. However our visit to Kumarikatta in the North Kamrup district yielded very little conclusive evidence atrocities. We were shown some sites of Assamese villagers allegedly burnt by the Bangladeshi foreigners. But we found their tell-tales far from convincing and there was no evidence to believe that the Bangladeshis had actually attacked

these Assamese dwellings. No death was reported to us and in the so-called Assamese refugee camps we saw no wounded Assamese refugee. In fact, most of the Assamese so-called burnt thatched structures that we saw in the vicinity of Kumarikatta bore no sign of regular residency. We were also told some cases of alleged rapes as the most glaring examples of police and army atrocities. We interviewed three women victims.

We should place on record here, however, a very genuine incident at Dulliajan, in Dibrugarh district where in front to refinery a picketting had been in progress since Dec. 27, '79. It seems that on 18th January 1980 the Army opened fired on peaceful unarmed Satyagrahis for a few minutes during 7.50 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. The official figure of dead was 4. Several hundred were reported injured. We gathered that firing was indiscriminate. People were fired at even when they were trying to flee. Some rushed to the nearby petrol pump for shelter. We saw a bullet mark on the pump itself. According to the Gana Sangram Parishad seven persons are still missing, and are feared dead. The tent raised for the picketting Satyagrahis was still lying there when we visited the site on 14th February. The firing at Dulliajan provides one solid example of the peaceful Satyagrahis being victims of the violence launched by the authorities.

It would not be surprising, therefore, if the accounts of police and army atrocities in the north Kamrup villages were true.

What is not told by the leaders of the movement nor is it reported in the Press in Assam, however, is the fact that the authorities intervened in North Kamrup nearly four days after the 'peaceful' masses had gone berserk burning the so-called foreigners' villages, looting and killing. This happened from 3rd January onwards. The authorities intervened in North Kamrup for the first time on the 11th January to restore some kind of order. The predictable atrocities which followed are being used now to cover up what happened in North Kamrup from January 3 to January 7. The Assamese people at large simply do not know what happened during this period.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the worst incidents of violence took place in Mukalmua and Nalbari areas of the Barpeta subdivision of Kamrup district. According to the Deputy Commissioner himself four thousand houses have been burnt, forty two persons have been killed. All of them were Bengalis. Two hundred and thirty five people were arrested. (Most of them were released on bail later). The Deputy Commissioner specifically mentioned that the AASU movement was very peaceful and that what happened in the Nalbari-Mukalmua areas was not their work. We visited the Mukalmua camp where 510 inmates, all Bengali Muslims are living. According to them 23 persons were killed. 43 persons are still missing. In Chualkhowa area according to the account given to us by the villagers there some three to four thousand Assamese people came shouting slogans, armed with spears and other lethal weapons. They set the houses of the Bengali speaking people living in the area on fire, killed many people and wounded many others.

The most pathetic scenes were seen in Rangafali camp, also in the Nalbari area. There are more than four thousand inmates in this camp. Most of them are Bengali Hindus. We saw hundreds of badly wounded people. The attacks were indeed barbarous. Even children only a few months old and old women of eighty and above were not spared. Most people had their arms

and/or legs broken. Basic medical aid and attention has not reached these people. The same is true of the Nehrbari camp. The estimates of people killed in the Nalbari area are reported to be as high as 400.

In addition to this a regular hate campaign seems to have been launched against the minorities more particularly against the Bengali speaking minority. For nearly four months now the Gana Sangram Parishad and the AASU have acquired absolute control of official machinery in the state and are running a parallel government. They have inspired and, in any case, not objected to wall paintings and posters inciting violence against the so-called Bahiragatas. Here are a few examples : "If you see and a snake a Bengali, kill the Bengali first". Another caption reads: Wanted a Bengali head. Reward Rs. 25 00. There are in the AASU office paintings of the traditional Assamese hero Lachit of the 17th century who is supposed to have killed his uncle for his country. In a prevailing climate in Assam such glorification of Lachit's violence can only have a chauvinistic significance.

The Bengali speaking community is terrorised. The Press has already reported the murder of Dr. Robi Mitra, the famous geologist in Dulliajan. He was lynched to death on 18th January around 9.15 A.M. when he went to attend the wounded of police firing at the hospital. One Dr. Anjan Chakravarty, a medical student, was killed in the Gauhati medical college hostel. The suspects in this murder case were out on bail in twenty-four hours. We would be pleasantly surprised if the murderers of Anjan Chakravarti were actually apprehended and punished.

These two were the reported murders. There have been any number of murders which have gone unreported. In appendix 3, we have included a district-wise and police-station-wise breakdown of confirmed murders—mostly of the Bengalis but some of the Nepalese and also some of the tribals. This list will give some idea of extended and perhaps well-planned orgy of violence in Assam. Liquidating the so-called foreigners is scarcely a democratic and peaceful way of solving the problem. The list is neither complete nor comprehensive. It mentions eighty-five cases from six districts of Assam. We have also added a list of killings in the Mehalaya where also the Bengalis and outsiders generally seem to have been victims of a similar hate campaign. In Appendix 4, a report on the destruction of life and property in Nalbari subdivision in the Kamrup district has also been appended. That will give some idea of what the violence was like in a small rural area.

V

Chauvinistic literature and slogans with strong cessionalist overtones have also played a role in this sordid affair. The leaders of the GSP, AASU, PLP, etc. naturally disclaim any such overtones. Here are however, some wall-slogans of the Gana Sangram Parishad :

Indian Dogs get out of Assam.

Condemn Indian Army for raping our mothers and sisters in Assam.

Forget Mother India. Love Mother Assam.

Victory to Mother Assam.

A pamphlet published by the Assam Sahitya Sabha entitled 'Eclipse in the East' talks of 'large-scale foreign invasion' of Assam taking place. It accuses the Indian Army of not considering "such an invasion as national problem". It goes on to state that "the Centre is apathetic". It also talks of "the militant posture and expansionist designs of Bangla Deshi immigrants in

Assam". The long-term implications of such propaganda are quite clear. It would not however be correct to suggest that the movement has already become cessationist. But it is not difficult to see where this chauvinism will ultimately lead to, if not to cessation. Already the principal national parties have become irrelevant. The host of political leaders and former ministers, MLAs and chief ministers that we talked to confided that they have become "irrelevant" and that they could not speak "openly". They could not venture out of their homes and were virtually living under house arrest because they feared threat to their personal safety.

This kind of climate is a product of reigning chauvinism in Assam. The local press has contributed to it in no small measure. *The Assam Tribune* and its Assamese counterpart *Dainik Assam* have contributed to the hate campaign greatly. Explaining the shortage of Kerosene in Assam *the Assam Tribune* for example blamed it on the outsiders particularly on an "anti-Assamese gang". It also discovered that within the officialdom of Assam the outsiders particularly those "belonging to a particular linguistic minority" were responsible for the ills of Assam. These news items or views items appeared when we were there. The local people told us that the Assamese daily *Dainik Assam* was many steps ahead of its English counterpart in this regard. Many people told us that the Gauhati station of the All India Radio has been also instrumental in spreading the chauvinistic propaganda. In any event the chauvinistic trend is quite clearly visible.

VI

There has always been tension in the relations between the Bengalis and the Assamese in Assam. This has historical and other reasons. But this tension had not erupted on a scale like the one we are witnessing in Assam today. One more aspect of this movement which might, over time be its principal aspect has to be looked into. This movement like all chauvinistic movements all over the world is basically anti-left. Attacks on the left parties and their cadres are quite common. At least 200 cadres of the CPI(M) are reported to have been beaten up and roughly 100 cadres of the CPI (ML) have been assaulted. The smaller left parties like the RCPI, SUC, CPI have also not been spared. Two peasant activists of the CPI have been murdered.

The CPI (M) leaders claimed that Jyoti Basu's effigies were burnt in thousands of meetings and places. Effigies of local CPI(M) leaders were also burnt and publicly hanged from lampposts in many places. CPI(M) being the largest left party might have come more under attack than the other left parties. But the "left" as a whole was clearly the target of attack.

Timing is significant. This campaign had surfaced in 1978 when in assembly elections the left-parties made a remarkable showing. CPI(M) returned 11 MLA's, the CPI 5, the CPI(M) 4, the RCPI 3, SUCI 2. In a 126 member House the left was present for the first time in significant strength. And then you have this agitation. Coupled with the strength in the Assam Assembly were of course the gains made by the left-front in Tripura and West Bengal. There must be many who saw the nightmare of the left dominated states in the North East.

It would be naive not to see the connections. A movement openly championing sectional interests (as against class interests) is a sure guarantee against the growth of the left at least in the short run. One has to go to Assam to realise the hatred against the left that is being preached there. "The left is the

dalal (agent) of the Bengalis''. This is being said freely and very vehemently. We recorded systematic attacks on the left individuals and newspapers in Assam. Not every name can be mentioned here for obvious reasons. However, several copies of a Gauhati paper (in Assamiya) *Nagarika*, for example, were publicly burnt for its alleged anti-Assamese position. This paper is edited by the eminent Assamiya literateur and the Sahitya Akademi award winner Shri Homen Bargohain. This antipathy to the *Nagarika*, we wish to emphasize, is only one of the many examples of the way in which the left and democratic newspapers, individuals and activists are treated.

It is, therefore, quite possible that the known anti-communist powers of the western world may be actively involved in this. The role that some of the Christian missionaries have played in the Northeastern region of our country has always been, to say the least, doubtful. While we were in Assam a missionary was reported to have been arrested in connection with the murder of Captain Manik Das, a Bengali speaking MLA of Meghalaya. All these point towards known international connections. Suspicions regarding the CIA involvement and also the involvement of the Church were articulated. It would be hard indeed for a team of academics to find concrete evidence for these suspicions. But there is enough circumstantial evidence. It seems to us that the question of civil liberties and democratic rights in Assam is linked to national and international issues outlined above. It can be resolved only when we see the current Movement in the unfortunate state of Assam in its entirety.

Signed :

G.P. Deshpande

Dhirendra Sharma

Chaman Lal

Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi (INDIA).

ATTACK ON CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS IN ASSAM

To,

The Honourable
President of India
New Delhi.

Dated, Gauhati, the 23rd July, 1979.

Sub :— Memorandum for stopping harassment of Indian citizens in different parts of Assam in the name of finding out infiltrators from Bangladesh.

Sir,

On behalf of afflicted persons in various parts of the State of Assam, who are going to lose their nationality as Indian Citizens, we put forward before you serious grievances for their amelioration and preservation of the most essential right to live in Assam as free citizens of our country.

Sir, for some months past hue and cry has been raised in press and platform in Assam and in Assembly and Parliament that a huge number of infiltrators have entered into Assam from Bangladesh. There have been infiltration going on in the State of Assam and in north-eastern region from erstwhile East Pakistan and present Bangladesh as an easy and accessible ground for infiltration. We the people of Assam are one with the Government for eliminating and driving out such infiltrators and as we love our country and want to see it prosper and go forward we think that for preserving security of the State we should not tarry a while to co-operate with the Government machinery to eject the infiltrators, who are quite undesirables.

But Sir, instead of properly screening out the infiltrators, it has taken another turn, which has endangered the lives and security of a very large number of people, who after the partition of India entered into India, leaving their hearth and home in erstwhile East Pakistan and those people who settled in Assam having all rights of citizenship are now going to be branded as foreign nationals. To cite a few examples, in Darrang District and in some areas of Kamrup District, systematically attempts are being made to brand large number of persons as Foreign Nationals, by trying to disenfranchise them in a hectic manner under the banner of Indian Union. Villagers of areas in Mangaldoi Sub-division, in Darrang District and of parts of Kamrup District are facing grave ordeal, as at random such people, who have made their permanent houses in Assam, after the partition of India are being heckled at police stations and at centres of B.S.F. and at times forced to put signatures on blank forms to name those alleged foreign nationals. Cases of such persons are given in the enclosed schedule of the memorandum which will speak for itself and this is only to show how thousands of people have been dealt with in Mangaldoi Parliamentary Constituency in Darrang District of Assam.

Sometimes, a single person has signed complaints alleging thousands of persons like this as foreign nationals from Bangladesh. Complainants are taken from some other villages to complain against persons of other villages. Some of such complainants later on admitted before the authorities that they were compelled and coerced to sign on blank forms for making allegations. A sort of a fake hearing date is fixed to counter those allegations, but alas, all in vain as no actual hearing is taken. Refugee cards and deeds of Sale, Land Revenue Receipts, School Certificates, Tax Receipts and Voters' numbers are not taken into account. Officials are not ready to listen to submissions, they want only those who migrated and came before July, 1948. But what a pity? Is it the Assam Government policy not to allow those persons who left their hearth and home after partition and settled in Assam having citizenship rights to be branded as Foreign Nationals, instead of keeping real foreign nationals out.

The Chief Minister of Assam declared on the floor of Assam Assembly that migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan till 1971 would remain in Assam and preserved as citizens. This statement also is not cared for by the officers and they demand from the persons some such documents, which is not upto that declaration nor are they ready to follow the law of the country.

Till creation of Bangladesh there had been agreements between India and Pakistan on the various problems including migration of people from the latter country to India and at any time there is an eruption of violence in the other country, there is flow of persons from that country to India. This has been a perennial problem and should be solved by unequivocal methods.

The formula of preserving migrants upto 1971 is not even upto the declaration of leaders of the nation, who at the time of partition declared from House top that if a Hindu citizen of Pakistan after partition could not live in his country and was molested, India would always be open to receive them and allow them to stay for making new home here. What is about the present Bangladesh, which is a Theocratic State. Remaining minorities there are living in fear and might cross border at any time when any flare up takes place. It is for the Government, including the Central Government to find out a permanent solution to this perennial problem by settling to whom and how far citizenship right would be extended.

In consternation and fear, we are approaching your kind self therefore to give us light as to how your Government is going to deal with the problem of foreign nationals or infiltrators and at the same time save the lives and security of thousands of innocent persons who have been settled permanently in Assam after partition of India by giving up their lands and home in erstwhile East Pakistan and who already played their roles in democratic function of the country being enrolled as voters and voting in various elections, including those deserving persons, who have been left out in previous voters' list, and who are entitled to be registered.

You are therefore humbly solicited to apply your most noble consideration as a leader to save those large number of innocent persons who have their permanent homes in the State and have adopted this country as their own and ensure that no Indian National is harassed and left out from electoral roll in the name of screening foreign national, and allay the panic of suffering people.

It is also submitted that time is high for the Central Government to formulate its policy of granting citizenship to those persons, who had come from parts of Pakistan including areas of erstwhile East Pakistan due to uncertainty in that country, leaving their hearth and home to settle permanently in India. The policy should declare how and upto what time, India could make room for migrants from neighbouring foreign country, which was once a part of India and unless such policy is declared, the complication would continue and large number of people in various States of the country would live at the mercy of State policy, devised from time to time according to sentiments, without caring for the integrity and safety of the country.

Yours faithfully,

1. Sd/- Kalipada Sen, President,
Indian Citizens' Rights Preservation Committee,
Assam.
2. Sd/- Kabir Roy Prodani, Ex. M.L.A.,
Working President,
Indian Citizens' Rights Preservation Committee,
Assam.
3. Sd/- Binoy Roy, General Secretary,
Indian Citizens' Rights Preservation Committee,
Assam.
- 4 a) Sd/- Ajit Kr. Sengupta,
b) Sd/- Sudhir Kumar Roy, Vice-President,
Indian Citizens' Rights Preservation Committee,
Assam.
5. Sd/- Kamalendu Chakrabarty,
Joint General Secretary, I.C.R.P.C.
Assam
6. Sd/- Ashok Kumar Roy, Joint General Secretary,
I.C.R.P.C., Assam.
7. Sd/- Swaraj Kanta Das, Executive Member,
I.C.R.P.C., Assam.
8. Sd/- Sailesh Ch. Bose, Executive Member,
I.C.R.P.C., Assam.
9. Sd/- Nagen Sen, Executive Member,
I.C.R.P.C., Assam.
10. Sd/- Ram Ch. Sharma, M.L.A.
11. Sd/- Nagen Sharma. M.L.A.
12. Sd/- Binod Behari Debnath, Executive Member,
I.C.R.P.C., Assam.

- Copy to:
1. The Honourable Home Minister, Govt. of India.
 2. All M.P.'s (New Delhi)
 3. The Chief Minister of all States.

SCHEDULE - A

In course of revision of electoral roll persons holding certificate of citizenship are asked to prove Indian Nationality.

1) Shri Kartick Ch. Saha, son of Shri Nani Mohan Saha of Kharupetia, Mongoldai, Sub-Division, Darrang District, Registered citizen No. 104674. He holds Assam Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers' Licence. Voter of 68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency—Part No. 110, Serial No. 886.

2. Shri Gurudas Debnath, son of late Pitambar Debnath, of village Garjaipam, Police Station-Kampur, District Nowgong (Assam) now residing at Dalgaon, Sub-Division Mangaldoi, District Darrang, Registered Citizen No. 210259.

3. (a) Shri Kabindro K. Bhattacharjee, son of Shri Kamini Kumar Bhattacharjee, of Dalgaon, occupation-tailoring, Mangaldoi Sub-Division; District Darrang, Registered Citizen No. 24427.

Voter No. 68-Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part 91-Serial No. 37,
Objector—Shri Abdul Goffur.

(b) Smti. Khelarani of Dalgaon Town, Sub-Division Mangaldoi, District-Darrang, Voter No. 68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part 91, Serial No. 38.

Objector—Shri Abdul Goffur.

SCHEDULE—B

Persons who are enlisted voters with records of permanent residence in Assam.

- 1) Shri Lakhan Ch. alias Lakhan Chandra Banik of Kharupetia Town, Ward No. 2.

Having School
Certificate showing
admission on 2.1.62
Sailabala H.E. School
Kharupetia.

Voter No. 68 Dalgaon Assembly,
Constituency, Part 108, Serial
No. 536

Objector—Shri Abdul Gani

- 2) Shri Rampada of Kharupetia Town, Ward No. 2

Having School
certificate showing
admission on 2.1.62
Sailabala H.E. School,
Kharupetia,

Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly
Constituency, Part 108,
Sr. No. 534

Objector—Shri Abdul Gani

3. Shrimati Chhaya Rani, of Kharupetia Town, Ward No. 2,

Having School certificate
showing admission on 21.1.63
Sailabala H.E. School,
Kharupetia.

Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly
Constituency, Part No. 108,
Serial No. 535.

Objector—Shri Abdul Gani

4. Shri Satish Basak, of Village Chakaragaon,
 Received notice for giving returns under Assam Sales Tax Act. for period ending 30.9.55 and 31.3.56 and Letters received from Superintendent of Sales Tax, Mongaldoi, on 21.8.56
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 330.
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
5. Shri Matum Goni of village CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly, Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 331.
 Objector-Shri Chamar Ali
6. Shri Sushil, of village CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency. Part No. 90, Serial No. 334,
 Objector - Shri Chamar Ali
7. Shri Sudhir, of village-CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 332,
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
8. Shrimati Prabhavati, of Village-CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 333,
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
9. Shri Sunil of Village-CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 336,
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
10. Shri Asna (sic) Amala of Village-CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 335,
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
11. Shrimati Kanan Bala, of Village-CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 337,
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
12. Shri Subhas, of Village-CHAKARAGAON
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 90, Serial No. 338,
 Objector—Shri Chamar Ali
13. Shri Subal, of Kharupetia Town,
 Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 110, Serial No. 437,
 Objector—Shri Paresh Chakraborty
14. Shrimati Phulkumari, of Kharupetia Town,
 Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 110, Serial No. 439,
 Objector—Shri Paresh Chakraborty

15. Shri Chittaranjan, of Dalgaon Town,
Certificate showing that he was admitted into Primary School at Dalgaon on 1.3.57.
State Bank Challan showing deposit for Licence for Retail Cloth sale on 12.9.67.
Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 91, Serial No. 465,
Objector—Shri Abdul Gaffur.
16. Shri Nikunjalal, of Dalgaon Town,
Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 91, Serial No. 463,
Objector—Shri Abdul Gaffur.
17. Shri Nitra (sic) Nity Ranjan, of Dalgaon Town,
Voter-68 Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 91, Serial No. 466,
Objector—Shri Abdul Gaffur.
18. Shrimati Pakhirani, of Dalgaon Town,
Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly Constituency, Part No. 91, Serial No. not clear
Objector—Shri Abdul Gaffur.
19. Shri Narayan Chandra Nath, Village Genkar Mati, Centre-Kharupetia Town,
Voter No. 151, Having Licence of carriages and cart for the half year ending 31.3.1948.
20. Shri Arun Chandra Sen, son of late Rupchand Sen, of No. 9 Forest Block, Mouza-Orang, Police Station—Dalgaon, District Darrang.
Having (a) Registered sale-deed in favour of his father dt. 20.2.48.
(b) Registered sale-deed in his own favour of 1964.
Voter No. 70, Majbat Assembly Constituency, Part No. 123, Serial No. 152 from 1970-71.
Objector-Shri Sonaram Keot.
President, Orang Gaon Panchayat.
21. Shri Haridhan Das, son of late Joykumar Das, of No. 2 Forest Block, Mouza-Orang, Police Station Dalgaon, District-Darrang.
Having identify Card—Dalu Bardon
Voter-70, Majbat Assembly Constituency, Part 123, Serial No. 100 from 1970-71.
Objector-Shri Sonaram Keot,
President, Orang Gaon Panchayat.
22. Shri Jnan Charan Biswas, son of late Haricharan Biswas of No. 2 Forest Block, Mouza-Orang.
His form of Electoral Roll No. 2674 dt. 26.10.48.
Police station—Dalgaon, Distt. Darrang. Voter-70 Majbat Assembly Constituency,
Part 123, Serial No. 43 from 1961.
Objector-Shri Sonaram Keot,
President, Orang Gaon Panchayat.

23. Shri Biranga, son of late Rajani Kanta Singha, of No. 1 Borjhar, Mouza-Dalgaon, Police Station-Dalgaon, Distt. Darrang.
Husband having Refugee Voter No. 68, Dalgaon Assembly
Registered Card from Constituency, Part 61, Serial No.
S.D.O., Mangaldoi. 420, from 1961.
Objector—Shri Gouranga Ch. Biswas.
24. Shrimati Amuly Chakravarty, wife of Shri Promode Chakraborty, of No. 1 Borjher, Mouza-Dalgaon.
Having migration certificate Police Station—Dalgaon Distt.
No. 100201 dt. 10.1.51. Darrang,
Voter No. 68, Dalgaon Assembly
Constituency,
Part No. 61, Serial No. 279.
Objector—Shri Gouranga Ch. Biswas
25. Shri Gourchandra, son of late Dhaneswar, of No. 2 Borjhar, Mouza-Dalgaon
Having annual patta 1 and Police Station Dalgaon,
No. 48 dt. 17.12.54 Distt. Darrang.
and Ration Card of Voter-68, Dalgaon Assembly
Mengaldoi Sub-Division Constituency, Part No. 63,
No. 115, dt. 17.3.47. Serial No. 664.
Objector—Shri Abdul Gaffur.
26. Shrimati Manorama, widow of late Satish Chandra Kar, of Hichilamari, Mauza Orang, Police Station Majhat, Dist. Darrang.
Migration (Family) Card Govt. Voter 70, Majhat Assembly
of India, Ministry of Constituency, Part No. 98,
Rehabilitation Certificate No. Serial No. 329,
471, dt. 1.2.66, Relief Camp- Objector—Shri Sonaram Kest
Bamunigaon,
Dist Kamrup.
27. Shri Anuku, son of Shri Ashutosh Das, of No. 1 Durang Bahajhar, Mauza Dalgaon, Police Station Dalgaon, District Darrang.
Father's citizenship Voter 68, Dalgaon Assembly
Card No. 341503 Constituency, Part No. 60,
152 Serial No. 100.
dt. 15.2.69. Objector—Shri Mohiuddin.
28. Shrimati Indira Devi, Widow of late Athal Chandra Nath, Nichilamari, Mauza-Orang, Police Station-Majbat, Distt. Darrang.
Husband's Refugee Registration Voter 70 Majbat Assembly
Certificate by Deputy Constituency, Part
Commissioner Office-Tezpur, No. 98, Serial No. 120.
Distt. Darrang. Objector—Shri Sonaram Keot,
No. 938 dt. 4.10.1951.
(including 5 family members
in addition to Shri Athal
Chandra Nath, the family head).

SCHEDULE—C

Persons who have all credentials of long stay in Assam are called for proof.

Such documents are not accepted in course of hearing.

1. Shri Bhabatosh Das, holding School Certificate of Sailabala Govt. Aided High School, Kharupetia, Assam, of being student in 1952.
2. Shri Dwaraka Nath Das, showing premium receipt of Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Gauhati, dated 19.1.1949.
3. Shri Narayan Ch. Nath, holding cloth Return Card of Mangaldai Sub-Division, Dated 13.3.46.
4. Shri Nepal Chandra Poddar, holding letter allowing him Refugee Certificate.
5. Shri Satish Chandra Basak, at present Dalgaon, District Darrang (Assam) having Postal Pass Book at Kharupetia ghat issued to him on 29.7.1936.
- 6&7. Sarbashri Aswini Kumar and Ramoni Mohan Banik, of Kharupetia, District-Darrang, having Bank Pass Book of Surma Valley Bank Ltd. in 1945-46.

SCHEDULE—D

Some cases of those signatories who alleged that their signatures were obtained by police officials through threat or fraud :—

1. Shri Haren Chandra Das,
S/o Shri Suresh Das,
No. 1, Barjhar, P.S. Dalgaon.
Objection by Affidavit at Mangaldoi (Magistrate)
and by application before the S.D.O. (Election),
Mangaldoi, dated 11.6.79.
2. Shri Promode Ranjan Singha,
son of Late Animash Singha,
Mouja-Pub Dalgaon,
P.S.—Dalgaon,
Village-No. 2, Barjhar.
Objection by application before the S.D.O. (Election),
Mangaldai, dated 11.6.79.
3. Shri Makhan Lal Biswas,
No. 1, Barjhar, P.S. Dalgaon,
Objection by application (along with Shri Promode Ranjan Singha and Shri Harendra Ch. Das of No. 2 Barjhar and No. 1 Barjhar respectively) to the Chief Minister of Assam. Copy forwarded to
(i) Election Commissioner, Assam and
(ii) M.L.A. Majbat Assembly, Constitution.

Original**OFFICE OF THE S.P., SIBSAGAR, DISTRICT JORHAT****O R D E R**

No. 108

Dated the 9.X.1979

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a), (b), (c) and (cc) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act 1946 (31 of 1946) read with Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notifications No. 1/7/61-F III, dated the 22nd March, 1961 and No. 1/32/61 (III) F(III), dated the 15th March, 1962. Shri R.C. Dutta, I.P.S., Supt of Police, Sibsagar District hereby order that the foreigner known as Sri Makhan Lal Dhar, son of Late Jogendra Kr. Dhar Bangladeshi national, now residing at village Kalakata, Police Station Borhat, District Sibsagar shall leave India within a period of two weeks from the date of this order and shall not thereafter re-enter.

Sd/- R. Dutta

30/10

Sd/- Illegible,
19.X.1979Superintendent of Police
and Foreigners Registration
Officer, Sibsagar, Jorhat

Note :— If Shri Makhanilal Dhar claims that he is not a foreigner, he may make a representation stating therein the reasons for his claim, to Assistant District Session Judge, Foreigners Tribunal Sibsagar District, Jorhat within a period of two weeks from the date of this order.

Dependents

- 1) Matangini Dhar, wife of M.L. Dhar
- 2) Bena Bhushan Dhar, son of.....
- 3) **Reversed page**

Received copy

Sd/- Mukhan Lal Dhar.

7/11/79

Witness

- 1) Siba Prasad Barthakur,
son of Late Sorbanandra Borthakur,
Moranhabli Vill.
- 2) Sree Giridhar Gogoi,
son of L. Donihor Gogoi,
Moranhabli Vill.

In the Court of the Foreigner's Tribunal Sibsagar. District-Sibsagar

Present :— Shri S.M. Deka, M.Sc. LL.B,
Foreigner's Tribunal, Sibsagar, Jorhat.

F.T. Case No. 18/79

Makhanlal Dhar.

Petitioner

ORDER

14.11.79 — Heard the learned lawyer for the petitioner. Perused the petition claiming to be an Indian citizen. The notice to leave India served by the S.P., Sibsagar has been appended to the petition. Register a case. Issue notice on the S.P., Sibsagar to make a proper reference along with all the materials bearing on the foreign nationality of the petitioner. Pending this case the notice to leave India will remain stayed. Fix. 13.12.79.

Sd/- S.M. Deka,
Foreigners' Tribunal,
Sibsagar, Jorhat.

Date of Application for the copy	Date fixed for folioe	Date of Deliveryfolioe	Date on which the copy was delivery	Date of making over, applicant.
28.1.80	28.1.80	28.1.80	29.1.80	29.1.80

In the Court of the Foreigners' Tribunal, Sibsagar, District Sibsagar

Present : Shri S.N. Deka, M.Sc., LL.B.,
Foreigners Tribunal, Sibsagar, Jorhat.

F.T. Case No. 17/79.

Bhromori Bala Dey,

Petitioner.

ORDER

Sl. No.

Date : 17.1.80.

This common order will dispose of F.T. Case No. 17, 18 and 19/79 arising out of quit India Notice No. III, 108 and 106 all dated 19.10.79 issued by the S.P. Sibsagar served respectively on Atul Devi, Chapala Rani Dey and Makhanlal Dhar all of vill. Kalakata, P.S. Jorhat. No material in respect of the alleged foreign nationality of any of these persons was produced by the S.P. Two witnesses each Sri Dambaru Gogoi being common in all these cases were examined. From the papers filed it appears that the members of the family to which these persons belong came to Assam in 1951 and were duly registered as refugees and had been living in the Sapekhati G.P. area since then. None of them hold citizenship certificate. Thus neither under the Constitution nor under the citizenship Act 1955 the petitioners have acquired Indian Citizenship. They remain foreigners under the law despite long residence. The cases are disposed of accordingly. The Stay Orders are vacated, Inform S.P.

Inform S.P.

Sd/- S.M. Deka,
Asst. Dist. and Sessions Judge,
Jorhat.

Manik Chandra Day.
Makhanlal Dhar.

...Petitioner

...Petitioner

(Fifteen members in all)

- 1) (i) Makhan Lal Dhar (wife) (ii) Matangini Dhar (wife) (iii) Benu Dhar (wife) (iv) Puspa Rani Dhar (v) Fatik Ch. Dhar (vi) Seema Rani Dhar (vii) Bijubhushan Dhar.
- 2) (i) Atul Ch. Dey (Daughter) (ii) Bhomaribala Dey (wife) (iii) Chaya Rani Dey (Daughter) (iv) Chabi Rani Dey (Daughter) (v) Ananta Kumar Dey (son) (vi) Meina Rani Dey (daughter.)
- 3) Manik Dey (ii) Seema Rani Dey (wife.)

Note : Makhan Dhar's son Dilip Dhar a student of Tinsukia Commerce College was exempted as he acquired citizenship in connection with Scholarship.

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED IN ASSAM :**Dibrugarh District**

1. Bidhan Dutta—Naliapool, Dibrugarh 7/8/79 at 7-30 P.M. Dibrugarh P.S.
2. Kaushik Paul—Bokul T.E, 9/8/79 at night. Lahowal P.S.
3. Srimati Renuprabha Bhadra, Madhupur, Nepali Basti, 20/8/79 at night Barbari P.S.
4. Sisir Ghosh, Hospital Rd. Doom Dooma, 22/9/79 at 7-15 PM at Tangana T.E. Lahowal P.S.
5. Nitish Das, Khumchang T.E. 27/9/79 (at night) Lahowal P.S.
6. Timir Mazumder, U.B.I. employee, Nahorkatiya on 8/11/79 (afternoon) at Dehing Bridge. Joypur P.S.
7. Dilip Roy, Desam T.E. 8/11/79 at 8 P.M. Joypur P.S.
8. Sahadev Kar of Khowang. 17/11/79 near Denow, Moran P.S.
9. Anil Ch. Dey (Shinai Pathar) 19.11.79 Joypur P.S.
10. Apu Dey (Namrup O.P.)
11. Upen Das of Bamugaon, 14/1/80 while returning Bordubi P.S.
Bordubi from Nahorkatiya Bazar.
12. Dr. Rabi Mitra, 18/1/80 „
O.I.L., Duliajan
13. Chandan Das 25/1/80 (Found under Dehing Bridge) Joypur P.S.
14. Biharilal Sahu, Tiloiyan, 18/1/79. Moran P.S.
15. Purna Ch. Nirmalia 8/11/79 reportedly in the shop of Kalachand Ghosh, Nahorkatiya Joypur P.S.
Nahorkatiya H.E. School.
16. Nizamuddin Ahmed, Reportedly killed by labourers of Dewarmara T.E. Doom Dooma
Rakajan, Doom Dooma
- 17&18. Two labourers of Tara T.E. Died due to police firing. „ „
19. Nripen Bora } Died due to police firing at Duliajan on Bordubi P.S.
20. Ajit Neog } 18/1/80
21. Nagen Deka }
22. Kumud Gogoi }

45.	Dead body of an unidentified person found inside a gunny bag in Mara Pagladiya river	6-1-80	Barpeta P.S.
46-49.	Four unidentified dead bodies found floating on the Lakhi river at Polokata under Barama P.S.	7-1-80	Barama P.S.
50-72.	Twentytwo persons brutally killed at Chaulkhowa Par under Mukalmua P.S.	7-1-80	Mukalmua P.S.
73.	Sadagar Ali (30)		
74.	Torab Ali (35)		
75.	Ramjan Ali (35)		Dead bodies were found at Dighaldanga village
76.	One unidentified dead-body was found floating over the Tihu river near Neulbhita on 12-1-80.		
77.	Abdul Barik of Panimal Kuchi,	Deadbody discovered at Jalukata on 14-1-80.	
70.	One unidentified deadbody was found on 17-1-80 at Allajan under Sarthebari O.P.		
79.	One unidentified deadbody was found floating on Nakhanal river at Patbausighat on 17-1-80.	Barpeta P.S.	
80-81.	Two killed in police firing at Matikhowa near Neulerbhita on 6-1-80.	„	„
82.	Captain (Retd.) Manik Das, MLA (Meghalaya)	Assasinated on 12/12/79	Boko „
83.	Miss P. Marak, Ex-MLA (Meghalaya)	„ „ „	„ „
84.	Basudeo Chetri (Meghalaya)	„ „ „	„ „

LOCAL

85.	Khargeswa Talukdar, Uzan Barbari	at Bhabanipur on 10/12/79	Parpeta „
86.	Dilip Huzuri, Baganpara.	On 3/1/80 at Barikdanga Barama	„

C.R.P.F.

87.	Constable Zalit Singh, Na-Satra, Paka area on 5/1/80.
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MEGHALAY INCIDENTS

Name, age and father's name of deceased	Permanent Address	Address in Meghalaya and Period of stay	Profession and income	Detailed cause of death	Whether case registered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ratish Ch. Ghose					
2. Rukmini Rn. Sengupta, 76 yrs. C/o. Late Chandra Nath Sengupta	Lower Matinagar, Shillong-3	Same In Shillong since 1924	Retired school teacher of Laben B. B. High School	Went out for a stroll on 25.10.79 at 4 P.M. since then missing—Discovered in unconscious stage in Civil Hospital on 27.10—Seriously assaulted with head injury.—Died in hospital on 31.10	Case registered at the Laitumkhra Police Beat House.
3. Satyagopal Goswami, 30 yrs.	Rilbong Shillong-4.	Same—more than 30 yrs	Lecturer (Chemistry)	Missing since 25.10.79. Body found in decomposed condition in a sack on 29.10.79.	
4. Dehajyoti Endow 23 yrs. C/o. Shri Hari-Peda Endow.	Lerimai lane, Laitumkhran, Shillong 3.	Same—Born and brought up in Shillong.	Business Rs. 600/- P.M. (approx)	Severely assaulted by a mob of 15-20 on 15.12.79 at Dankhati—Brought to Hospital by police in unconscious state. Expired on 19/12 on that condition.	Case regi. at the Laitumkhra Police Beat House.
5. Manebendra Parkayastha, 21 yrs. C/o. Sri Matindra Kr. Parkayastha.	Kench's Trace Shillong-4.	Same—Born and brought up in Shillong.	Student of B.Sc. Ist yr.	Beaten to death at State Library premises on way home at about 12-30 P.M. on 20/12/79 by a mob along with police.	Case regi. at the P.S.
6. Ramesanker Adnyapak 27 yrs.	Lama Villa Shillong-2.	Same—Born and brought up in Shillong.	Artist Around Rs. 700/-	Beaten to death inside residence by mob on 22.12.79 at about 10 A.M.	Case regi. at the P.S.
7. Subhajit Singh, 38 yrs. U.P.		Lower Nawprem Shillong.	Selection Officer	Beaten to death by mob on 22.12.79 at about 10 A.M. at Mawprem on way to office.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Kamal Chakravarty, 20 yrs. C/o Sri Parbati Chakrabarty	Pynthormukhra, Shillong-1	Same—Born up in Shillong-1 and brought up in Shillong-4, Laban, Shillong-4,	Mechanic in private work-shop (motor)	Seriously assaulted by mob on 22.12.79 Died in Hospital on 22.12 at Midnight.	
9. Dr. Sisir Das, 80 yrs.	Dawki Bazar, Khasi Hills, (own house)	Same—since 1947.	Medical Practitioner around 1500/- P.M.	Forced out of Shillong bound bus (from Dewki) and killed by mob on 22.12.79.	
10. Chunilal Dey, 33 yrs. C/o. Lata Gagan, Ch. Dey.	Lower Mawprem, Shillong.	Same—since 1947.	Businessman, Around Rs. 1000/-	—do—	
11. Gaur Dey, 19 yrs. C/o. Late Rasamay Dey.	Natun Bazar Dawki, Meghalaya,	Same—Born and brought up.	Businessman. Around Rs. 300/-	—do—	
12. Dharani Dey, 50 yrs.	Babubazar, Dawki, Meghalaya.	Same since 1954.	Private service around Rs. 400/- p.m.	Forced out of Shillong bound bus (from Dewki) and killed by mob on 22.12.79.	
13. Putal Paul, 50 yrs.	Pynursha,	Same	Businessman	—do—	
14. Bijit Lal Roy, 33 yrs. C/o. Sri Binodlal Roy.	Agartala (own house)	Taran Store, A.C. Lane, Shillong-2, (for 6 yrs.)	Business. around Rs. 850/- p.m.	—do—	
15. Purnendu Deb, 32 yrs	Gauhati	r. a	Businessman.	—do—	
16. Anil Kr. Das, 60 yrs. C/o. late Akhoy Kr. Das.	Riatsamthia, Shillong-2.	Same since 1945.	Salesman, about Rs. 400/-	Called out of the home on 21.12.79 and seriously assaulted by mob. Died in Hospital on 26.12.	
17. Bimalendu Das, 18 yrs. C/o. Sri Jatindra Kr. Das.	Lumpung, Shillong-4 (own house)	Same—Born and brought up.	Postman, Rs. 115/-	Assaulted by mob on 22.12.79 at about 9 a.m. near Mawkhair Police pt. Died in Hospital on 22.12.79 at 9 p.m.	

APPENDIX IV

Report on the destruction of life and property in NALBARI Sub-Division as a result of the recent Riot on Minority :

1. Mauza—Maidhy Baska

Vill—Palo Kata : House burnt—90

No. of Deaths—23

No. of wounded persons—25.

Dead List :

(1) Ramani Deb Nath (2) Kamini Deb Nath (3) Ramdas Debnath
(4) Anijendra Debnath (5) Sushila Devi (6) Pushpa Devi (7) Jagadish Debnath
(8) Nirendra Devnath (9) Shashiindra Debnath (10) Kunja Dev Nath
(11) Hari Chandra Dev Nath (12) Nivaran Deb Nath (13) Anand Deb Nath
(14) Sapnalata Devi (15) Surendra Deb Nath (16) Hem Charan Deb Nath
(17) Jnanada Devi (18) Jitendra Dev Nath (19) Jogesh Deb Nath
(20) Nirendra Pandit (21) Pratima Devi (22) Sorojini Devi (23) Nripendra Dev Nath.

Village

Houses burnt

Tokankata	80
Khauellapara	19
Nagaon	40
Hahadali	28
Kasempur	9
Dhomdhama (Pabnairpur)	25
Bhelamari (North)	29
Khetrapara	98
Gelpara	106
Mohania	103
Santipur	47

Nabasti Area

Barikadanga	43
Simlabari	84
Odlabari	62
Dighaldanga	20

Number of dead 3 Barikadanga

(Rajendra Barman, Khansha Barman,)

3. Simlabari 6. Dighaldanga

2. Batahgila Mauza

Village : Khat Katra : House Burnt 8

Murdered—5

(Ramakanta, Promode, Kalikumar, Barada, Jitendra Baishya.)

Injured : 12

3. Paschim Banbhag Mauza

Village

Houses burnt

Rangaphati (Pub)	23
Rangaphali (Paschim)	24
Naherbari Balitara	35
Garbhitar	31
Harharia	6

4. Pub banbhag Mauza

Barajol (East)

Murdered

32

1 (Abdul Barik)