ANNEXURE

1. Land: The allotment, occupation or use or settling apart of land other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purpose of agriculture or grazing, or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interest of the inhabitants of any village, locality or town. Such allotment, occupation or use or settling apart, of land shall be subject to the provision of Assam Land Revenue Regulation 1886 as amended and the Rules made thereunder. Non-tribals occupying land as on 01.04.92 shall be protected and shall no be evicted,

i) The management of any forest, not being a reserved forest.

ii) Explanation - 'Reserved Forest' shall mean a reserved forest as constituted under the Indian Forest Act, 16 of 1927.

iii) The use of any canal or water course for the purpose of agriculture.

iv) Agriculture.

v) Public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries.

vi) Tourism.

vii) Vocational training.
viii) Public works - development and planning.
ix) Construction and maintenance of all roads except National Highway and State Highways.
x) Transport and development of transport.
xi) Management of burials and burial grounds, cremation and cremation grounds.
xii) Preservation, protection and improvement of livestock and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice and Dairy.
xiii) Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass
xiv) Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankment, water storage.
xv) Fisheries.
xvi) Management of markets and fairs, not being already managed by municipal authorities panchayat samities or gram panchayats.
xvii) Education - primary, secondary and higher secondary, Primary education shall be conducted in the mother tongue of the students.
xviii) Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the Council.
xix) Small scale and cottage industries.
xx) All matters connected with customary law relating to inheritance of property, marriage and divorce, social customs of the Bodos.
xxi) Development of languages, tribal/folk culture in all aspects.
xxii) Sports and Youth Welfare.
xxiii) Economic and Social Planning.
xxiv) Inna and Restaurants.
xxv) Money-lending and money lenders: Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness.
xxvi) Theatres and dramatic performances excluding cinemas.
xxvii) Weaving/Sericulture and Handloom.
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
POLITICAL (A) DEPARTMENT
DISPUR.

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur the 10th Dec. '93.

No. PLA. 499/93/91: The Governor of Assam is pleased to constitute a committee with the following representatives of Assam and All Tiwa Students' Union to examine the proposal of autonomy to the Lalung/Tiwa inhabited areas of Assam.

1. Minister, Revenue, Assam - Chairman
2. Minister, WPT & PC, Assam - Member
3. Adviser to Chief Minister, Assam - Member
4. Commissioner, Home and Political Department, Assam - Member/Convenor
5. Sri Bhupen Kholar, - Member
6. Sri Rinal Amrit, - Member
7. Sri Tulsi Bordoloi, - Member
8. Sri Uphing Maslai, - Member
9. Sri Ratna Bordoloi - Member

The committee will submit report to Govt. within a period of one month.

SD/- H.N. DAS
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Dispur.

Memo No. PLA. 499/93/91-A, Dated Dispur, the 10th Dec. '93.

Copy to the :-

1. P.S. to Minister, Revenue, Assam.
2. P.S. to Minister, W.P.T. & B.C. Deptt., Assam,
3. P.S. to Adviser to Chief Minister, Assam,
4. P.S. to Commissioner & Secretary, Home & Political Department, Assam, Dispur.
5. Secretary, W.P.T. & B.C. Department, Assam, Dispur.
6. All members concerned.

By order etc.,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Political (A) Department, Dispur.
To,

The Chairman,
Committes for giving autonomy to the Tiwas (Lalung).
Assam, Janata Bhawan,
Dispur, Guwahati-6.

Date: 15.12.93.

Reverend Sir,

While welcoming the spirit of the "Najal" for giving Autonomy to the Lalung dominate Areas in Assam, the A.L.O.D.C. bees to put front the following "Modifications" for favour of your sympathetic consideration and expedit necessary action.

MODIFICATION:

1) For the greater interest of the Lalung, vis-a-vis the S.T. People the formation of the "VILLAGE COUNCIL" shall be extended to all the T.S.P. village (Annexure I, the list of T.S.P. Villages).

2) All the "VILLAGES" and "AREAS" of the Triba Belts and Blocks shall included in the "VILLAGE COUNCIL" (Annexure - II, the list of villages and areas of Triba Belts and Blocks).

The Tribal Belts and Blocks shall be preserved and protected as per provisions and rules of Assam Land Revenue Regulation Act, 1886.

3) In some villages having 100% or more than 50% S.T. population have been shown as 'Nil' in the Census Report and in some villages having 50% or more S.T. People have also been shown Less than the actual one.
For the greater interest of the S.T. People those villages shall also be included in the Autonomous Council and "VILLAGE COUNCIL" be formed accordingly. (Annexure - III, the list of villages where S.T. Population shown "Nil" or less than the actual one).

4) The villages having "No Population" (unhabited), the "Beel", the "Pathar", the "Forest" including Tongla village be included in the Autonomous Council. (Annexure - IV, list Beel & Tongla Village).

5) The Blocks or Village Panchayat within the Autonomous Council would be formed with population of 4000 to 6000 thousand and the VILLAGE COUNCIL should be formed with the population of the Village only. Out of 10 (ten) members of the Village Council or Village Panchayat or Block as the Case may be, 7 (seven) seats should be reserved for S.T. Candidates and the rest 3 (three) seats be open for General candidates.

6) The role and Functions of the Panchayat Raj Act in the Autonomous Council should clearly be stated. But under no circumstances the Panchayat Raj Act be allowed to over power or Govern the Autonomous Council.

7) The Allocation of Bund should be as laid down in the "Three - Member Expert Committee".

8) There shall be a "Second Chamber" i.e. "Legislative Council" as laid in the "Three - Member Expert Committee".

9) The procedure for "DISSOLUTION" shall be laid down in the "Three - Member Expert Committees".
10) More Executive Powers shall be given to the proposed Autonomous Council as stated in the Draft Proposal Submitted by A.L.D.D.C.

11) Tiwa (or Lalung) dominated villages which remain outside the core area of the proposed Autonomous - Tiwa District Council should be kept as Satellites villages with Villages Councils. (Annexure - V, list of Satellites villages).

Sir,

It may be recalled that the "Three Expart Committees" has recommended for "devolution of Macimur Autonomy with Legislative, Administrative and Financial Powers - (Column No. - 9 and 13).

Hon'ble Sir,

It will not be out of place to mention here that in the course of each of the earlier discussion the Hon'ble Chief Minister has always assured for granting more Autonomy than the Bodo Autonomous Council.

Hence, the A.L.D.D.C. is more than confident that your honour will consider the aforesaid "Modifications" sympathetically and we do hope, your Honour will do the needful for fulfilling the Socio-Political of the Lalung.

Yours truely,

1) (CHIDAN DEURI) President, ALDDC. 2) (NARAYAN KR. RADUKAKATI) General Secretary, ALDDC.

3) (GIRIDHAR PATAR) Legal Advisor, ALDDC. 4) (BASHISTHAMONI RAMDEO) Vice-President, ALDDC.
To,
Mr. Mukut Sarma, Revenue Minister, Govt. of Assam.
The Chairman,
Committee to Examine the Assam Govt. Draft Proposal on
Granting of Autonomy to the Tiwa Dominated Areas of Assam.
Janata Bhavan, Dispur, Guwahati - 781 006.

Respected Sir,

We the undersigned representatives of the All Tiwa Student's (ATSU) at the very outset extends our heartiest thanks to the Govt. of Assam and Sri Hiteswar Saikia, the Honourable Chief Minister of Assam in particular for his initiative taken to solve the Tiwa problems and forwarding draft proposal for granting of Autonomy to the Tiwas of Assam. We have gone through the draft proposal and examined it carefully. We had also discussed regarding the proposal in the emergent representative meeting of the ATSU held on 19 Dec. '93 at Morigaon Circuit House. Another threadbare of discussion regarding the proposal was held at the Tiwa intelectuals meet held on 23rd Dec. '93 at Jagiroad Higher Secondary School in which all the Tiwa intelectuals, Govt. employees, Youth and Student's attended and shared opinion on the proposal. We also had a discussion in details with other organisations like Mising Mimak Kebang, Takam Mising Kebang, Rabha Hasong Autonomous State Demand Committee and All Rabha Students Union.

That Sir, the process of examination and discussion on the proposal is still going on and a final decision is yet to be reached. Further special convention will be held within the short period for bringing out concrete decision for the same. A especial committee of the Tiwa intelectuals also was formed to examine the proposal. The
Committee decision will be the final decision.

However, during the threadbare discussion we have reached to some consensus regarding the proposal as follows.

(1) The observation of the Assam Govt. that '..... compact contiguous area for each tribe of Assam is not a practical proposition is not acceptable to the ATSU. The Tiwas are the aboriginal tribe living in the Kapily Valley of plains districts of Assam (i.e. Nagaon, Morigaon and Kamrup) and Nothern slopes of the present artificial arrangement of the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong in which once upon a time the Gobha Kingdom of Tiwas was established. Since then the Tiwas are dwelling in the same areas and it was since 1835 A.D. the existence of the Gobha Kingdom has come to extinction and after the Independence India the area was divided politically. Therefore, we are in the strong opinion that taking those contiguous Tiwa area a definite geographical boundary be curved our and bring all the Tiwas within one administrative areas in the form of Autonomous Tiwa District Council.

(2) The State Govt. suggestion, as per recommendation of the 3 Member Expert Committe on plains tribals of Assam to take village as a unit is acceptable subject to certain modification. The criterion of 51% Tiwa population a village for identification and for inclusion to the proposal Tiwa Autonomous Council is not acceptable. We have seen that this is less than 38% in case of the B.A. and the criterion laid down in Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1980 to reservation of the post of the president of a Gaon Panchayat is 33% of Scheduled Tribe Population. Therefore we are in strong opnin that this criteria should be followed for inclusion of villages in the proposed Tiwa Autonomous District Council.
(3) The powers and functions of the Tiwa Autonomous Council should be in the model of Bodoland Autonomous Council with modification as and where required.

(4) Allocation of Fund etc. and other allied matters should also be same as that of Bodoland Autonomous Council.

We believe that the above mentioned suggestions could be the basis for giving Autonomy to the Tiwa dominated areas of Assam and we hope that the Govt. of Assam will agree to them.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

2. Sri Rimal Amsih, Genl. Secy. 5. Sri Ratna Bordoloi, TMT, ATSU.
3. Sri Tulsi Bordoloi, Adviser, ATSU president, TMT.
To,

Sri Mukut Sarmah,
Minister of Revenue, Govt. of Assam,
Chairman, Committee to Examine the Govt. Proposal to
giving autonomy to the Tiwa inhabited areas of Assam.

Dated, the 27th May '94.

Respected Sir,

We the All Tiwa Students Union (ATSU) thank you for giving us this opportunity to present before you our grievances and the demand for creation of Tiwa Autonomous District Council and also to negotiate the modality of the proposed tiwa autonomous council as an amicable solution to our demand.

We reiterate our earlier stand that the power and functions of the proposed Tiwa Autonomous Council shall have to be as per Bodoland Autonomous Council (B.A.C.) and that the TAC shall have a definite demarcated boundary maintaining the compactness and contiguity of the Tiwa inhabited areas of Assam.

The Govt. of Assam was insisting during the last round of discussion that census, 1991 be accepted for identification of villages. Now, we have decided to accept census, 1991. However, we maintain our earlier stand that the population percentage of S.T. (P) should not be counted in the existing Tribal Block areas and the Tribal Sub-plan villages for identification and for inclusion of villages within the boundaries of the proposed Tiwa Autonomous Council (i.e. having even less than needed percentage of S.T. (P) in the Tribal Block areas and Tribal Sub-plan areas be included in the proposed Autonomous Council areas.

We also request you to look into the fact that according to the Govt. census the S.T. (Hills) such as
Harbis, Garios, Khasis etc. are not included as Scheduled tribes in Plain districts and S.T. (Plains) especially the Tiwas are not included in the Scheduled tribe list in the Hill Districts of Assam. Therefore if we are to follow the Govt. census for maintenance of S.T. percentage in the proposed Tiwa Autonomous Council would not be appropriate.

Now, we request you to look into the fact that the 73rd amendment of the constitution relating to Panchayati institutions which was passed by the Parliament in December, 1992 has added a schedule numbered as 11th Schedule which lists 29 subjects as coming within the jurisdiction of Panchayati bodies. These 29 subjects are also found to be listed within the jurisdiction of the proposed TAC. While the Panchayati institutions shall be empowered by a schedule of the Constitution, the TAC shall be formed under a State Act, and therefore, shall be rendered ineffective. We have found several regulatory powers subject to State control in the proposal for TAC and the ACT setting up the BAC. But the Panchayat bodies, under the 73rd amendment, are in a far advantageous position in respect of development functions.

The 73rd amendment of the Constitution have placed all sixth scheduled areas out of its purview and therefore, it shall not be applied to Karbi Anglong and NC Hills of Assam. But, the Govt. proposal for TAG has not clarified whether the TAC and Panchayat bodies shall run parallally in the areas under TAC or the State Govt. shall make laws for not implementing the Panchayat system in TAC areas.

We strongly demand that TAC areas shall have to be exclusively administered by the TAC with seperate Deputy Commissioner and law shall have to be made to this effect.
We shall have to press for further amendment to the 73rd amendment to make TAC really autonomous.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam have made announcement recently that District Councils would be formed in every districts of Assam and elections to these district councils shall be held in August, '94. Now, again, this is not clear whether such District Councils shall be a body of the Panchayati system or they shall be created under a new Act of the state. In either case, such District Councils shall be overlapping the jurisdiction, powers and functions of the proposed TAC.

Therefore, we the A.T.S.U. strongly demand to solve the Tiwa Autonomy problem before going to create other district councils. The proposal to hold elections to District Councils should be postponed and provisions should be made by law to keep the TAC areas out side the jurisdiction of proposed district councils. We repeat the Tiwa inhabited areas should be administered only with one form of self - government that is the Tiwa Autonomous Council.

We the ATSU also would like to request you that the Committee for examine the Govt. Proposal for giving autonomy to the Tiwas should immediately prepare a report and submit to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam for early solution of the long drawn problems of the Tiwas.

We hope, the Committee to examine the Govt. proposal for giving Autonomy to the Tiwas would be able to remove the above mentioned confusions and clear the concept of Tiwas Autonomous Council as a distinct form of Autonomy with a view to have constitutional authentication later.

Thanks, yours tryly,

(MUNGSA BHUPEN KHOLAR)
President, A.T.S.U.
(MUNGSA RIMAL AMSIH)
General Secretary, A.T.S.U.

Copy to:

1. Shri Gomeswar Pegu, Minister of WPT & BC.
2. Shri Jatin Hazarika, Adviser to the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
3. Shri Topon Lal Boruah, Special Secretary to the CM.
4. Shri B.V.P. Rao, Home Commissioner, Assam.
A MEMORANDUM

To

THE HON'BLE HOME MINISTER OF INDIA

CAMP AT GAUHATI

21st, June 1994

SUBMITTED BY

Autonomous Lalung District Demand Committee

H.Q. PALAHGURI

P.O. KILLING VELLAY - 782 410

Morigaon : Assam.
A MEMORANDUM
TO
THE HON'BLE HOME MINISTER OF INDIA
SUBMITTED BY
AUTONOMOUS LALUNG DISTRICT DEMAND COMMITTEE


Hon'ble Sir,

The Autonomous Lalung District Demand Committee, Paecisely known as ALDDC, heartily welcomes your Honour's August Visit to this strifs striken State of Assam and takes this opportunity to present its view points on the matter of explosive situation of the State with particular reference to the creation of "Autonomous Lalung District Council" forthwith.

2. "LALUNG" and "TIWA" : The autonomous "Lalung" tribes of Assam originally known as "Tiwa". It is well known to all that the British in India had a panchant for twisting the local names to suit their Anglo - Saxon tongues, such "Dillee" - "Delhi", "Thruvanadapuram" - "Trivandram" and so on. It is said the name "Lalung" has also been given by the British to the "Tiwa" people. Some Britishers while meeting the Tiwa people asked who are you ? and they replied - "Libing" which meant "Man". Thenceforth the Britishers used to call the "Tiwa" people as "Libung" and latter on the "Libung" becomes "Lalung".
Since then we are called as "Lalung" by other and we are up till now recognised as "Lalung" in the Constitution of India and also recorded in Books. Census Report, Maps and other anthropological Studies as "Lalung" instead of "Tiwa". But we are prefered to Call ourselves as "Tiwa". It is to be noted that here we used the name "Lalung" as because we are recognised as "Lalung" in the constitution of India.

BRIEF CUT LINE OF THE DEMANDS:

3. Now the autonomous Tiwa (Lalung) nationality of Assam is relentlessly struggling in order to get the right of self determination for its existences. The conspiracy of the dominant Society and apathy of the successive State Govt. of Assam have been depriving the autonomous Tiwas (Lalungs) of their lands, jobs, Language, customes, their traditional areas and thus threatening the very existence of its ethnic identity. The profound sense of insecurity has compelled the Tiwas (Lalungs) to struggle for its existence, for its right of self Government.

4. Over the years since Independence, the Tiwas (Lalungs) the son of the soil, have realised that the Present Political and Administrative system of Assam become doomed for them and so they are struggling to bring about a
change in Political and Administrative set up which provide them the self-Governing system within the perimeter of Indian Constitution.

5. Factually the present position is Assam is that there still exist distinctive tribal communities in the plains of Assam, such as the "Bodos", "Lalungs", "Mishings", "Rabhas", "Deories", and "Sonwal Kacharis" and so on. Besides, a sizable number of "Hills tribal People" are also living in the plains. This is also fact that those tribals are still concentrated in certain areas which are admitted as well as recognised to be their traditional abode. The Revenue Department of Assam has recognised such areas as Tribal Belts and Blocks. Furthermore, for the purpose of implementing the various development schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan, the predominantly plains tribal inhabited areas are identified as Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas. By clubbing them together the Integrated Tribal Development project (ITDP) areas are created. Now in order to Shatter the compactness of the plains tribal areas and to facilitate internal colonisation, these Tribal areas are artificially fragmented and tagged with the nearby non-tribal majority areas to form Gram Panchayat, Police Stations, Sub-Divisions and Districts, making the tribals a minority even in the Gram Panchayat and Police Station areas.
There were plains tribal areas and they are there till now in the form of Tribal Belts and Blocks and in the form of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas. In order to protect those areas stringent Laws are also enacted. But, alas; as the ill-luck would have it, instead of protecting the tribal interest in their areas, the Govt. tried to shatter them so that conditions are created in which the maintenance and preservation of ethnic identity of the tribals become impossible. The existing machinery, after allowing the unprotected classes of people to infiltrate the Tribal areas, now raising the Question of Arthmatic of numbers, as regards of removal of those unauthorised persons - raising the question of human consideration. Is that Justified? Is the identity of tribal negotiable??

HILLS TRIBES AND PLAINS TRIBES:

The people of the Tiwa (Lalung) Tribe are living in both the Hills & the Plains. They are, however, now constitutionally recognised as one of the plains Tribes of Assam. But a large numbers of Lalung people living in the Karbi - Anglong Autonomous District are not yet recognised either as hills or plains tribes and thereby their political rights are denied and the Socio-Economic development have been neglected. Hence, the Tiwa (Lalung)
Respected Sir,

Now we are happy to note here that the Present State Government under the dynamic leadership of the Chief Minister Shri Hiteswar Saikia is seriously considering the granting of Autonomous to Lalung, Mising, and Rabha and accordingly put forth a draft proposal for giving Autonomy to the LALUNG dominated areas in Assam on the basis on the recommendation of the THREE MEMBER EXPERT COMMITTEE headed by Dr. Bhupinder Singh.

It may be recalled that the "Three Member Expert Committee" has recommended for devolution of maximum possible Autonomy with "Legislative, Administrative, and Financial Autonomy". But it goes without saying that the Autonomy suggested in the Govt. draft proposal is very limited.

While welcoming the Spirit of the "Model" as well as "Structure" for giving Autonomy to the "Tiv (Lalung) dominated areas in Assam, the Autonomous Lalung District Demand Committee (ALDDC) begs to put forth some...
modification for favour of the State Government's sympathetic consideration. (Annexure - I).

The Autonomous Lalung District Demand Committee is more than convinced that in order to protect its separate identity, Lands, Language, Traditions and Culture, the Lalung Community must have a territorial Autonomous for them. Otherwise, they will be swallowed and swamped by the Chouvinist and castiest forces of Assam.

It will not be our of place to mention here that there will be a contiguous Lalung dominated areas of all the Tribal Sub-Plan, Villages and the villages of Tribal Blocks and included in the proposed Autonomous Lalung Council.

Hence, the Autonomous Lalung District Demand Committee is also more than confident that the State Government under the leadership of Shri Hiteswar Saikoo will take bold steps towards the Creation of Autonomous Lalung District Council with all T.S.P. villages areas as well as the Tribal Block village areas.

Reverend Sir,

In fine, the Autonomous Lalung District Demand Committee fervently appeal to your Honour...
Recomend for more Autonomy with Legislative, Administrative and Financial Powers for fulfilling the Political aspiration of the Tiwas (Lalungs). The copy of the Memorandum and other documents submitted before the State Govt. of Assam are annexed herewith for your Honour's ready reference.

With thanks,

Yours truly,

4. Giridhar Patar, Legal Adviser, ALDDC.
5. Kamal Ch. Patar, Treasurer, ALDDC.

1. Chidam Deori, President, ALDDC.
2. Narayan Kr. Radu Kakati, General Secretary, ALDDC
3. Basistha Ram Deo, Vice - President, ALDDC.
To,

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam,  
Janata Bhavan, Dispur,
Guwahati - 781 006.

Sub :-

A Memorandum for early solution of Mishing, Rabha and Tiwa Autonomy issues and modelities proposed for solution.

Dated Guwahati the 29th June '94.

Hon'ble Sir,

We, the representatives of All Tiwa Students Union (ATSU), Rabha Hashong Demand Committee (RHDC), All Rabha Students Union (ARSU), Takam Mising Pon Kebang (TMPK) and Mising Minag Kebang (MMK) warm heartedly congratulate you for successful completion of three years of your Government and sincerely express our best wishes for the remaining two years.

We thank you once again for taking the initiative for giving Autonomy to the Rabha, Mising and Tiwa inhabited areas of Assam.

We have completed our deliberation in the State Govt. Committee headed by Shri Mukut Sarma, Minister, Revenue and Tourism of Assam and now waiting for the Committee to submit its report.

After learning good knowledge and experience from our meetings with state govt. committee, now, we
propose the following modalities for creation of Mising, Rabha and Tiwa Autonomous Councils within the State of Assam.

1. All the Tribal Belts and Blocks existing under chapter – x of Assam Land and Revenue (Regulation) Act, 1886 in the districts of (a) South Kamrup and South Goalpara, (b) Morigaon and Nagaon and (c) districts of upper Assam having Mising population should be included in the proposed RAC, TAC and MAC without any change.

2. All the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas in the districts mentioned in clause 1.1 above should be included in the proposed RAC, TAC and MAC without any alteration.

3. All the tribal villages which are contiguous to either TSP areas or any Tribal Belt or Block in the aforesaid districts should also be included into proposed autonomies.

2. All the Powers and Functions, financial matters and constitution of the proposed RAC, TAC and MAC should be same and on par with Bodoland Autonomous Councils.

3. The areas to be covered by these proposed autonomies should be exempted from the Panchayati system and therefore, suitable amendment to the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1986 and the 73rd amendment of the Constitution should be made. The state government and the struggling organisations of the peoples should take up the issue jointly with the Union Government.

4. Proposed elections to Jila Parishads should be deferred in proposed RAC, TAC and MAC areas till a final solution is achieved.

Contd..... P/3.
5. A tripartite talk involving the Autonomous District Council of Karbi Anglong, the State Govt. of Assam and the ATSU should be initiated to determine the status of the Tiwa inhabited areas of Karbi Anglong. It is to be mentioned here that the ATSU has already entered into an understanding in this respect with the leadership of Karbi Anglong ADC.

6. Another tripartite talk involving the Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC), the State Govt. of Assam and the ARSU and RHDC should be initiated to determine the status of the Rabha inhabited areas and villages falling within the jurisdiction of the BAC.

We would like to clarify one more point that while the names of these Autonomies shall be after the name of the dominating tribe i.e. Rabha, Mishing of Tiwa, the protective and promotive measures of the Autonomy should be extended to all scheduled tribes permanently residing within the autonomous areas and the rights and interests of the non-tribals should be protected by suitable law.

We hope we will be able to find a solution to our autonomies with the above perspective and within a very short time and pave the way for smooth and fast development of Assam.

Thanks

Yours most sincerely

Sabyashaci Rabha
Vice-President
Rabha Hashong Demand Committee.

Bhupen Kholar
President
All Tiwa Students Union.

Ranoj Pegu
General Secretary
Mishing Mimang Kebang.

°°°
To, 

Date: 15.11.94

The Chairman,
The Study Committee, on granting of Autonomy to the Tiwas, Mishings and Rabhas, 
Janata Bhavan, Dispur, Guwahati - 781 006.

Respected Sir,

At the very inception, we the undersigned on behalf of the All Tiwa Student's Union (ATSU) and the Tiwa masses extend our heartiest thanks to you for once again inviting us to the negotiation table to exchange dialogue on the issue of granting Autonomous Council to the Tiwas. We take this opportunity once again to reiterate our stand on the issue, at the same time we also make an appeal to your honour that the matter should be discussed with the Honourable Chief Minister of Assam on the following points we have placed before you.

1. That, the discussion between the ATSU and the Government Representatives (The Study Committee) have taken place for several rounds but no progress so far is seen. The Government of Assam is still yet to fix modality of the proposed Autonomous Council. We sincerely make our appeal to the Government of Assam that the issue should not be entangled into the political whirlpool. The Govt. should be sincere enough to solve the ethnic tribals problems of the state at the earliest convenient. Otherwise the ATSU and the Tiwa masses may be compelled to proceed for the next phase of agitation from January next onwards if no concrete step is taken by the 31st December 1994.
2. We also urge upon the Assam Government that an arrangement should be made to hold tripartite talk between the ATSU, the Central Government and the State Government to discuss on the issue. For granting of Autonomy the Central Government has to be involved as constitutional amendment has to be done for the same.

Thus we sincerely appeal to your honour kindly to discuss the matter with the Honourable Chief Minister of Assam, to be able to find a proper means to bring immediate fulfilment to our longdrawn hopes and aspirations.

S E W A.

For and on behalf of the All Tiwa Student's Union and the Tiwa People.

1. Mungsa Bhupen Kholar, : President ATSU
2. Mungsa Rimal Amsih : Genl. Secy. ATSU
3. Mungsa Tulsi Bordoloi : Adviser, ATSU
5. Mungsa Ratna Bordoloi : Member, ATSU
OFFICE OF THE
TRIBAL PEOPLE'S FRONT, ASSAM
H.Q. Paltanbazar, Guwahati - 8
Ph. : 541824.

Date : 12.05.95

To,

The Chief Minister of Assam,
Janata Bhawan, Dispur,
Guwahati - 781 006.

Sub. : A Memorandum on -

1. Autonomy to Mising Inhabited areas of Assam.
2. Autonomy to Tiwa inhabited areas of Assam.
3. Scheduling of the Karbis living in the plains districts and Tiwas living in the hills and

Respected Sir,

We, on behalf of Tribal People's Front Assam, which is a common front of struggling tribal movements of Assam, submit this Memorandum to your honour for persual and immediate necessary action.

AUTONOMY TO MISING AND TIWA INHABITED AREAS OF ASSAM:

1. It gives us immense pain to note that the process of discussions initiated by your government to granting Autonomy to Mising and Tiwa dominated areas have ended in futility and the govt. is now giving indulgence to some baseless organisations which are not genuine representative of tribal people. At the height of the
conflict, the Govt. of Assam has, on one hand signed an 'Accord' with one Tiwa organisation which is non-existent at ground level resulting in outright rejection of the Accord by majority Tiwa people and by All Tiwa Students Union (ATSU) and Autonomy Demand Struggling Forum (ADSF), the two organisations spearheading the movement for Tiwa Autonomy and on the other hand, shot dead two Missing persons at Bilmukh when more than six thousand people were protesting the Govt. proposal for boundaryless Autonomy.

2. We find the Govt. proposal to create boundaryless Autonomy as an absurd proposition and there is no such Autonomy anywhere in India. The Govt. has proposed to transfer Executive Powers of 34 departments to the proposed Autonomous Councils; but where these departments will exercise power if there is no definite area? The idea to take village as an unit, that too, with 50% population, is not practicable as -

(i) it will destroy the traditional territorial integrity of the tribal people,

(ii) a village can not function and develop discretely without proper coordination of functions and development of an area as a whole,

(iii) the 50% criterion will create tribal-non-tribal conflict at village level and

(iv) the whole functions of the proposed Autonomous Council will be rendered ineffective e.g. the Autonomous Council will not be able to exercise any power over a village weekly market or a ferry ghat as these generally do not fall within a village.
3. Recently, a Committee of M.P.s and Experts was constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India (vide No. N-11011/3193-PR) to make recommendations on Law concerning extension of provisions of the Constitution (73rd amendment) Act, 1992 to tribal areas. The Committee headed by Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria, M.P. included noted experts like Dr. Bhupinder Singh and Dr. B.D. Sarmah. The Committee has already submitted its report, which strongly recommends -

(i) to cover Plains Tribal areas of Assam by Scheduled areas notification,

(ii) to regard Sixth Schedule as a board charter of autonomy at District and/or Sub-District level and

(iii) to create Autonomous District Councils in all Tribal majority districts of India and to create Autonomous Sub-District Councils in districts where Scheduled Tribe population may be less than 50% of the district's total population but concentrated in a part or parts of the district, say in some blocks or sub-divisions or sub-divisions.

Nowhere in the Report, the Committee has suggested to take village as an unit, not to speak about 50% S.T. population in the village.

4. Another most pertinent question is - what will happen to the existing Tribal Belts and Blocks? These Tribal Belts and Blocks were entirely inhabited by Tribal people at the time of their creation and tribal people have historical right over these areas. It is because of
negligence on the part of Assam Govt. that non-tribal settlements have reduced the numbers of tribals in such belts and blocks. But these non-tribal settlements are mostly illegal under Assam Land and Revenue (Regulation) Act, 1986. We have not demanded indiscriminate eviction and expulsion of all non-tribals. But numbers of such illegal encroachers should not be accountable to dilute tribal peoples right over these belts and blocks. We do not find any reason to select a few villages here and there, on the basis of 50% S.T. population in these villages, out of the belts and block for inclusion in Autonomous Councils and surrender the rest.

We would also like to mention that, though illegal, non-tribals have maintained a peaceful co-existence with tribals within tribal belts and block and therefore, we see no problem of future co-existence with a definite system of self-rule which will protect the rights and interests of both, tribals and non-tribals. But any attempt of depriving the tribal from their historical right over their ancestral land, forest and water bodies will vitiate peace, harmony and co-existence.

In such case, the aforesaid Bhuria Committee says - "In course of time, on account of influx of non-S.T. population, in a few scheduled areas, the status of S.T. population might have been reduced to minority. That should not be regarded to have altered overall character of Scheduled areas". If this could be the recommendation for scheduled areas, then the same recommendation should apply to tribal belts and blocks and other tribal areas of Assam too.
5. Further, we must mention that there are definite, well demarcated tribal areas for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) schemes. Non-Tribal villages which fall within these TSP areas also enjoy benefits of all such development schemes. These areas were last reviewed in 1971. There was no revision in 1981 as Census could not be held in Assam that year. It has not been reviewed in 1991 as question of granting autonomy to tribals came in the table of discussion. As a result, some villages and areas are yet to be covered by TSP.

In case of the Mising and the Tiwas of Assam, these TSP areas and Tribal Belts and Blocks are more or less contiguous and we see no problem in carving our the Mising and the Tiwa areas with a clear boundary.

6. Therefore, to solve Mising and Tiwa Autonomy issues, we demand -

(i) The "Tiwa Accord" signed with the rootless organisation and rejected by majority Tiwa people should immediately be withdrawn,

(ii) The idea to take village as an unit for creation of Autonomous Council should be dropped and definite areas should be carved out for Mising and Tiwa Autonomous Councils covering the existing tribal belts and blocks, TSP areas and other tribal areas,

(iii) Necessary Constitutional amendment should be made to exempt the proposed Autonomous Council areas from the purview of the Panchayati Raj Act,

(iv) The proposed Autonomous Councils should be given Legislative powers on all subjects under the Council.
(v) Immediate discussion should be resumed with TMPK - MMK - TMMK to solve the Mising Autonomy issue and with ATSU - ADSF - ATWA to solve the Tiwa Autonomy issue.

(vi) Tripartite talks should be held involving the Union Govt. of India for final solution - necessary clearance and arrangement to make constitutional amendment.

7. Scheduling of Karbis in plains and Tiwas in hills areas:

There are more than three lakhs Karbi people living in the plains districts of Kamrup, Nagaon, Morigaon and Sonitpur who are not enlisted as S.T. though the same people are S.T. (Hills) in the districts of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills. These people are aboriginal inhabited in areas where they are living and have been left out during scheduling by a quirk of history. As a result, they have remained deprived from all protective and promotive measures which are constitutional rights and privileges of a tribal community. Even facilities of reservation in admission into educational institutions and jobs are not available to these Karbi people. Similarly there are Tiwa people in Karbi Anglong District, mainly in Duaramla and Amri Block who, too, are not enlisted as S.T. in Karbi Anglong resulting in deprivation and unhindered exploitation of these people.

The Autonomous District Council of Karbi Anglong have already passed a resolution recommending scheduling of the Tiwas of Karbi Anglong. The matter is pending with the Govt. of Assam and the Govt. of India.
And therefore, we demand that, it is high time when most of the tribal issues have come in the agenda for discussion and solution, that the Govt. take appropriate steps to remove a very unfortunate injustice of history by enlisting the Karbis of plains and the Tiwas of Hills as S.T. in their respective areas.

CRIMINAL AND EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES IN KARBI ANGLONG AND N.C. HILLS:

8. The signing of an MoU to solve the Autonomous State movement of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills through a long process of tripartite negotiation between ASDC/KSA/DSU/NCHSF, the State Govt. and the Union Govt. have brought a sense of relief and satisfaction to all section of people in the two hill districts. The MoU has been widely accepted by one and all as the best achievement at this stage and tens of thousands of people came out to the street to greet the MoU. But, the festive atmosphere in the hills has been disrupted by criminal and extremist activities of nefarious designs committed by anti-social and hired marcenaries with political backing of District Congress - I. Incidents of kidnapping, extortion, bomblast, killing, looking etc. are being reported everyday and police action has been seen. In almost all the cases, supporters and sympathisers of ASDC/KSA/DSU/NCHSF are the targets of attack and there is prima facie evidence of Congress - I's involvement in these criminal activities. It is now amply clear that the criminal and extremist activities are designed to sabotage the gains of the widely accepted MoU and vitiate peace and progress in the hills.

9. To cite a few examples,

(i) two omni buses and a truck were set
A glaring example of police and army atrocities in the district is the murder of a four-year-old child of Mr. Maya Singh Doulagupu by Assam Rifle
personnels. The Govt. has not yet responded to the popular demand for a judicial enquiry into the incident.

11. There is complete peace and harmony at the level of general masses in the hills who are looking forward for implementation of the MoU and holding of elections to the Councils. The stray incidents of violence by hired goondas are aimed at creating a ground for some interested quarters to postpone the election and to create communal tension and to confuse the people about the MoU which is unanimously accepted by all political parties and organisation of Assam in general and of the districts in particular in a rare gesture of consensus.

12. Therefore, we request you -

(i) to intervene in the situation of the districts and direct the District Administration for strict action against the hired marceneries and their political mentors,

(ii) that responsibility should be fixed where the district Law and Order authority has so far failed to take any visible action in all above mentioned incidents,

(iii) to immediately implement the MoU and declare election in the two hills district.

(iv) to give a clear signal that the State Govt. is not associated with the vested interest circle who are indulging in all sorts of nefarious and anti-national activities in the hills.
We look forward to your good office for early redressal of our grievances to restore normalcy and establish peace and progress.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Jayanta Rongpi, M.P.
Chairman, TPF.
Spokesman, ASDC.

Tulsi Bordoloi.
Vice - Chairman, TPF
Convenor.
Autonomy Demand Struggling Forum.

Dr. Ranoj Pegu.
General Secretary.
Tribal People's Front.
General Secretary.
Mising Nimang Kebang.

Rimol Amsih.
Member, TPF
General Secretary.
All Tiwa Student's Union.
Hon'ble Sir,

The Tribal People's Front, a common platform of the tribal movement in Assam, would like to apprise you of the tribal situation in Assam.

AUTONOMY QUESTION OF THE MISINGS AND THE TIWAS OF ASSAM:

The Government of Assam has granted Autonomy to the Bodos and the Rabhas some time back. And very recently, the government has signed so-called accords with some bogus organisations to implement an absurd plan of Autonomy without boundary and constitutional validity upon the Misings and the Tiwas. Both the Misings and the Tiwas are vehemently opposing such arbitrary act of the Govt. and there is turmoil in Mising and Tiwa inhabited areas of Assam following the signing of the two accords.

The Mising tribals, which is the only ripratian tribe in North East India, have been agitating since 1987 for creation of an Autonomous State within the state of Assam under the leadership of Takama Mising Pori Kebang (All Mising Students Union) and Mising Mimany Kebang.
(Mising Action Committee). Similarly, the Tiwas, inhabiting the central Assam, are also agitating since '80s demanding creation of an Autonomous District Council under the leadership of All Tiwa Students Union and Autonomy Demand Struggling Forum.

The Government of Assam held a series of discussion with these organisation i.e TMPK, MMK, ATSU and ADSF. Subsequently, differences arose on the question of area and boundary during the course of negotiation. Thus, instead of trying to bridge the differences, the state Govt. of Assam, suddenly, on April 13, signed an accord with one Tiwa (Lalung) organisation which did not have standing in the society. This imposed autonomy only evoked total opposition from the Tiwa and other people. Large-scale demonstrations, Randhs and rallies were observed and in such course, people were brutally lathicharged and fired upon.

In March, 1995, the Govt. of Assam stopped discussion with TMPK and MMK on the Mising Autonomy question and patronised floating of a bogus Mising organisation called Mising Autonomous Demand Committee by some Govt. employees and contractors and persuaded them to accept the Govt. plan of Autonomy. This was strongly opposed by the Mising people and meetings, rallies, processions etc. were organised. The state Govt. came down heavily upon the mass protest and on April 21, '95 police opened fire upon a 6000 strong procession at Bilmukh - Lakhimpur district killing two persons on the spot and injuring many.

Inspite of such strong protest, the Govt. of Assam signed another Accord with the bogus Mising
organisation to impose a farce autonomy in the same clandestine design done to the Tiwas or Lalungs.

Such nefarious designs of the Govt. are being received by the entire Mising and Tiwa people with mass protest, demonstrations and an unprecedented situation of upsurge has been prevailing in the areas of the two tribes since then. The Govt. of Assam, in stead of assessing the situation objectively and keeping the national interest in mind has resorted to large scale state repression to force the Mising and the Tiwa tribe to accept the imposed autonomy and in the process pushing the hitherto peaceful tribal population into a situation where they are fast losing faith in administration and peaceful movement. This, we sincerely feel, is a dangerous situation in a sensitive part of our country. At present many of the leaders are in jail and police resort to firing whenever people try to register their protest through mass activities. For example, police opened fire a group of Tiwa women at Hilsang in Morigaon district on June 22, '95 and injured three women. All kinds of mass programme of the Tiwa and the Mising organisations are virtually banned. The family members of two martyrs killed at Bilmukh had to obtain a High Court order to observe the Shradha ceremony publicly.

Another aspect of the problems of the plains tribals of Assam is that their areas are covered neither by 5th Schedule nor by 6th Schedule of the Constitution. The 3-Member Expert Committee on the Plains Tribals of Assam, headed by Dr. Bhupinder Singh and constituted by the Govt. of India had remarked on this fact as 'quirk of history'. The recent report of the Bhuria Committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development has also observed in similar way and made strong recommendation to bring the
plains tribal areas of Assam under Schedule area notification. But the state Govt. plan of Autonomy will further divide the existing tribal areas and deprive them of even existing constitutional protection.

PROBLEM OF THE TWO HILL DISTRICTS:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in presence of the Union Home Minister on April 1, 1995 has brought a settlement to the nine year long Autonomous State movement of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills, the two Autonomous Districts of Assam. But the necessary delegation of power to the District Councils has not yet been done by the state Govt. though no legal or administrative hurdles exist.

Instead, the ruling party of the state is patronising all sorts of kidnapping, extortion, killing etc. When such desperate methods failed, the Congress - I is now resorting to giving Bandh calls in Karbi Anglong. Already, two Bandhs of 36 hour and 72 hours were called and it is now threatening to call a 1000 hour Bandh. While there is no basis for calling such Bandhs, the district administration has been nakedly used to enforce the two previous Bandhs.

In North Cachar Hills district, the security forces like the Rashtriya Rifles, Punjab Commandos etc. deployed to curb insurgent of NSCN are being misused by the state Govt. to terrorise ASDC supporters i.e. the political opponents of the ruling party. Not a single insurgent could be caught till now but already the innocent public have undergone largescale atrocities, torture, harassment and detention.
The Assam Govt. has also been denying the hills people their right to elect their own local Govt. i.e. the Autonomous District Councils. The State Govt. of Assam has not held elections to the Autonomous District Councils even after three years of expiry of the term in N.C. Hills and one and half year in Karbi Anglong.

**SCHEDILING PROBLEM:**

By another quirk of history, more than lakhs Karbi people living in the plains district of Assam namely Kamrup, Nagaon, Morigaon and Sonitpur have been left out from the scheduling process in Assam. These people are living in extreme backwardness and poverty deprived from all protective and promotive measures of the Constitution as tribal people.

Similarly, there are Tiwa tribal people living in the Duar Amla and Amri block of Karbi Anglong who are not recognised as Scheduled Tribe though their counterparts living in the plains districts of Assam are recognised as Scheduled Tribe.

Therefore, we, the Tribal People's Front urge upon your Excellency the President of India, the Custodian of the Constitution, to prevail upon the Central Government and the State Government of Assam, to stop massive violation of human rights and curtailment of democratic rights and to solve the problems democratically by taking the tribal leadership into confidence. We appeal to your Excellency for appropriate steps -

1) to withdraw or keep in abeyance the so-called Mising and Lalung (Tiwa) Accords and hold
Tripartite discussion with the genuine representative bodies of the Tiwas and the Misings namely TWPK and MWA in case of the Misings and ATSU and ADSF in case of the Tiwas;

ii) to implement the MoU signed in respect of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills speedily and totally.

iii) to stop all sorts of criminal, commun and anti-social activities in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills and state terrorism in N.C. Hills and to hold immediate elections to the two Autonomous District Councils.

iv) to comprehensively review the Scheduling process of Assam in order to enlist the Karbis of Plains districts of Assam and Tiwas of the hills as Schedule Tribe in the respective areas and to solve other pending issues.

We look forward for kind consideration of our grievances and hope that peace and progress will return to our people soon.

Thanking you,
Yours most sincerely,

Dr. Jayanta Rongpi, M.P.
Chairman, Tribal People's Front.
Spokesman, Autonomous State Demand Committee.

Tulshi Bordoloi,
Vice-Chairman, TPF.
Convenor, Autonomy Demand Struggling Forum.

Dr. Ronoj Pegu,
General Secretary, Tribal People's Front.
General Secretary, Mising Mimay Kebang.

Rimol Anshi,
General Secretary,
All Tiwa Students Union.

Jukta Kumbany,
President, Takam Mising Porin Kebang.
MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

(LALUNG ACCORD)

April 13th, 1995

Guwahati.
MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

(LALUNG ACCORD)

1. Preamble:

Government of Assam has been making earnest efforts to provide more powers to different tribal and ethnic groups within Assam so as to bring about speedy development in the areas inhabited by these groups. Towards this end, series of discussions were held with the leaders of different tribal groups including Lalungs. As a result of these discussions it has been felt expedient to set up an Administrative Authority for the areas predominantly inhabited by Lalungs, the details of which are as follows:

2. Objectives:

Objectives of setting up the Administrative Authority is to provide maximum possible autonomy within the framework of Constitution of India for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural advancement of the Lalung people in this State.

3. Lalung Autonomous Council (LAC) and Lalung Village Council (LVC):

It is agreed that the State Government of Assam shall by suitable legislation, constitute a Council which shall be known as Lalung Autonomous Council and which shall be the Apex Council consisting of satellite areas of Village
Councils called the Lalung Village Councils (LVC). There shall be no separate compact areas or boundary for these councils. The Lalung Village Council shall be constituted with villages having more than 50% of the tribal population in the Lalung dominated areas with population of 6000 to 8000 (Six thousand to Eight thousand). The Land Record Authorities of Assam shall scrutinise the list of villages furnished by the Lalung Demand Committee to ascertain their population pattern for the purpose of inclusion of these villages in the Lalung Village Council. Those villages which fall under the Reserve Forest shall be included only after necessary clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

4. Constitution of Council:

Each Village Council shall consist of 10 (ten) elected members out of which 5 (five) will be from Lalung community. Out of 5 (five) reserved seats one will be reserved for a woman member. Lalung Autonomous Council shall consist of 30 (thirty) members out of which 4 (four) members shall be nominated by the Govt. of Assam to give representation to those groups / communities of the council area which are otherwise represented in it. Out of 30 (thirty) seats, 15 (fifteen) seats shall be reserved for Lalung community and out of 15 (fifteen) reserved seats at least 3 (three) seats shall be for women. M.Ps and M.LAs belonging to reserved constituencies (ST) of the area shall be ex-officio members.
the Council Each Village COUNCIL shall have elected President
and Vice - President while the Autonomous Council shall have
elected Chief Executive Councillor.

Term of office of the Lalung Village Council and
Lalung Autonomous Council shall be 5 (five) years and
coe - terminous.

5. Powers :

(a) The Lalung Village Council shall have the
executive power in respect of execution of development schemes
on 29 (twenty nine) subjects as listed in annexure - I and the
Apex Council shall have the powers on 34 (thirty four)
subjects as listed in annexure - II. These powers will be
subject to condition that the powers exercised by any other
authority under the specific provisions of law made by the
Central / State Government shall not be delegated / transferred
to the authority of Lalung Village Council or Lalung
Autonomous Council. However, the provisions of Assam Panchayat
Act, 1994 and the Assam Municipal Act, 1994 (amended) shall not
apply to the areas of the villages included in Lalung
Village Councils.

(b) Apex Council shall have the power to make
by - laws / rules and orders which shall apply to all the Lalung
Village Councils.

(c) State Government shall provide funds from its
and other resources to the Apex Council in accordance with
appropriate formula to be worked out keeping in mind the resources of the government, priorities on development works in other areas including other tribal areas along with other relevant deciding factors. The LVC shall have the powers to raise local resources that fall within their jurisdiction.

Finance of LVC shall be managed exclusively by its Executive Council and will be subject to audit as may be decided by the Government of Assam.

6. Special Provisions for the Lalung Autonomous Council:

Views of Lalung Autonomous Council shall be given due regard before any law is enacted by the State Government on religious/social practices, customary laws and procedures for Ownership/transfer of land in the council areas. However, the existing laws, unless amended, shall apply in these areas also; though the authority under such law may consider the views of the council while exercising powers under those laws in these areas.

7. Customary Courts:

The State Government shall take steps to set up Customary Courts in the Council Areas to try suits and cases whenever both contesting parties prefer to approach such courts.

8. Employment Opportunity:

The people of the council area shall have equal
opportunity for employment in different Govt. jobs in accordance with the laws in force for the time being.

9. Constitution of Interim Council:

The Government of Assam shall constitute an Interim Council which shall continue till the election to the Council takes place.

10. Protection of Rights of Non-Tribals in Council area:

The Govt. of Assam and the Council shall ensure that the rights and interest of the non-tribals and tribals other than Lalung as on today living in the Council area, particularly, in the matters of land, industry, trade and commerce shall be protected.

Signed on this 31st Day of April, 1993

Guwahati.

1. Sri Cidam Deuri, President,
2. Narayan Radu Kakoti, Secretary,
3. Nadiram Deuri, President, Tiwa Yuba Chatra Parishad.
5. Sri Giridhar Patar, Legal Adviser.

(A. Bhattacharjya)

Authorised Representatives of Chief Secretary,
Autonomy of Lalung District Government of Assam.
Demand Committee.

In the presence of
(Hiteswar Saikia)
Chief Minister, Assam