APPENDIX - (B)
Pip Scheme

The Prevention of Infiltration Programme was drafted in 1965 by Mr. B.N. Mullik, the then Director of Intelligence Bureau. The main feature of the scheme was that state governments were encouraged to build up special units of their own police force, to deal with infiltration. Special tribunals were to be set up to expedite disposal of cases of illegal immigrants. The Union Government would reimburse the expenditure incurred by the state government in the raising and maintenance of Pip units. During 1966-67, about two lakhs of infiltrators were pushed back into East Pakistan; credit for it being given mainly to the Pip units. However, Pip operations resulted in large-scale complaints about anti-Muslim bias among the State police. Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed was popularly believed to have been unhappy about the way the expulsions were being carried out. The scheme was wound up, as far as Assam was concerned, in 1967, allegedly because of pressure by Mr. Moinul Haq Choudhury, the Cachar leader.

Speculation in Guwahati at the time Mr. L.P. Singh suggested 1967 as the cut-off date, linked the Governor's proposal with the year Pip was suspended in Assam. The Governor was thought to have persuaded the agitation leaders that it was unnecessary to go back farther than 1967, since AASU-AGSP themselves thought Pip had been effective.

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