

# APPENDICES

## **Appendix-I**

### **List of Terrorist and Ethnic Militant Groups operating in North East India\***

#### **Arunachal Pradesh:**

1. Arunachal Dragon Force (ADF)
2. East India Liberation Front (EILF)
3. National Liberation Council of Tani Land (NLCTL)
4. National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Isaac –Muivah (NSCN-IM)
5. National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Khaplang (NSCN-K)
6. Tani Land National Liberation Tiger (TLNLT)
7. United Liberation Movement of Arunachal Pradesh (ULMA)
8. United Liberation People's Democratic Front (UPDF)
9. United People's Volunteers (UPV)

#### **Assam:**

1. Adam Sena (AS)
2. Adivasi Cobra Force (ACF)
3. Adivasi Security Force (ASF)
4. All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA)
5. All Assam Adivasi Suraksha Samiti (AAASS)
6. Barak Valley Youth Liberation Front (BVYLF)
7. Bengali Tiger Force (BTF)
8. Bircha Commando Force (BCF)
9. Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT)
10. Dima Haram Daogah (DHD)
11. Gorkha Tiger Force (GTF)
12. Harkat-ul-Jehad (HUI)
13. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM)
14. Hmar People's Convention-Democracy (HPC-D)
15. Islamic Liberation Army of Assam (ILAA)
16. Islamic Sevak Sangh (ISS)
17. Islamic United Reformation Protest of India (IURPI)
18. Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)
19. Karbi Longri and North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF)
20. Karbi National Volunteers (KNV)
21. Karbi People's Force (KPF)
22. Koch-Rajbongshi Liberation Organization (KRLO)
23. Muslim Liberation Army (MLA)
24. Muslim Security Council of Assam (MSCA)
25. Muslim Security Force (MSF)

26. Muslim Tiger Force (MTF)
27. Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (MULFA)
28. Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA)
29. Muslim Volunteers Force (MVF)
30. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
31. People's United Liberation Front (PULF)
32. Rabha National Security Force (RNSF)
33. Revolutionary Muslim Commando (RMC)
34. Tiwa National Revolutionary Force (TNRFF)
35. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
36. United Liberation Front of Barak Valley (ULFBV)
37. United Liberation Militia of Assam (ULMA)
38. United Muslim Liberation Front of Assam (UMLFA)
39. United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)

**Manipur:**

1. All Manipur Minority Islamic Samaj (AMMIS)
2. Chin-Kuki Revolutionary Front (CKRF)
3. Hmar People's Convention (HPC)
4. Hmar People's Convention-Democracy (HPC-D)
5. Hmar Revolutionary Front (HRF)
6. Indigenous People's Revolutionary Alliance (IRPA)
7. Iripak Kanba Lup (IKL)
8. Islamic Minority Army (IMA)
9. Islamic National Front (INF)
10. Islamic Revolutionary Front (IRF)
11. Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)
12. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
13. Kangleipak Kanba Kanglup (KKK)
14. Kom Rem People's Convention (KRPC)
15. Kuki Defense Force (KDF)
16. Kuki International Force (KIF)
17. Kuki Liberation Army (KLA)
18. Kuki Liberation Front (KLF)
19. Kuki National Army (KNA)
20. Kuki National Front (KNF)
21. Kuki National Organization (KNO)
22. Kuki National Volunteers (KNV)
23. Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA)
24. Kuki Revolutionary Front (KRF)
25. Kuki Security Force (KSF)
26. Manipur Liberation Tiger Army (MLTA)

27. Minority Revolutionary Army (MRA)
28. Muslim Liberation Army (MLA)
29. National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Isaac –Muivah (NSCN-IM)
30. National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Khaplang (NSCN-K)
31. North Eastern Minority Revolutionary Army (NEMRA)
32. North Eastern Muslim Front (NEMF)
33. People’s Liberation Army (PLA)
34. People’s Republican Army (PRA)
35. People’s Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
36. People’s United Liberation Front (PULF)
37. Revolutionary Joint Committee (RJC)
38. United Islamic Liberation Army (UILA)
39. United Islamic Revolutionary Army (UIRA)
40. United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF)
41. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
42. Zomi Reunification Organization (ZRO)
43. Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA)
44. Zomi Revolutionary Volunteers (ZRV)

**Meghalaya:**

1. Achik Liberation Magrik Army (ALMA)
2. Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC)
3. Achik National Defense Security (AVDS)
4. Achik National Liberation Front Army (ANLFA)
5. Atong Liberation Army (ALA)
6. Garo National Council (GNC)
7. Hajong United Liberation Army (HULA)
8. Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (HALC)
9. Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
10. Meghalaya United Liberation Army (MULA)
11. United Achik National Front (UANF)

**Mizoram:**

1. Bru Liberation Front of Mizoram (BLFM)
2. Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF)
3. Hmar People’s Convention-Democracy (HPC-D)
4. Hmar Revolutionary Force (HRF)

**Nagaland:**

1. Naga National Council-Adino (NNC-Adino)
2. National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Isaac –Muivah (NSCN-IM)

3. National Socialist Council of Nagaland- Khaplang (NSCN-K)
4. Naga Youth Liberation Front (NYLF)

**Tripura:**

1. All Tripura Bengali Regiment (ATBR)
2. All Tripura Bharat Suraksha Force (ATBSF)
3. All Tripura Liberation Organization (ATLO)
4. All Tripura National Force (ATNF)
5. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
6. All Tripura Volunteers Force (ATVF)
7. Amra Bengali (AB)
8. Bengali Mukti Sena (BMS)
9. Borok National Council of Tripura (BNCT)
10. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
11. National Militia of Tripura (NMT)
12. Socialist Democratic Front of Tripura (SDFT)
13. Tiger Commando Force (TCF)
14. Tribal Commando Force (TCF)
15. Tripura Armed Tribal Commando Force (TATCF)
16. Tripura Defense Force (TDF)
17. Tripura Liberation Force (TLF)
18. Tripura Liberation Organization (TLO)
19. Tripura Liberation Organisation Front (TLOF)
20. Tripura Mukti Police (TMP)
21. Tripura National Army (TNA)
22. Tripura National Democratic Tribal Force (TNDTF)
23. Tripura Rajya Raksha Bahini (TRRB)
24. Tripura National Volunteers Force (TNVF)
25. Tripura National Volunteers (TNV)
26. Tripura State Volunteers
27. Tripura Tribal Action Committee Force (TTACF)
28. Tripura Tribal Democratic Force (TTDF)
29. Tripura Tribal Sengrak Force (TTSF)
30. Tripura Tribal Volunteers' Force (TTVF)
31. Tripura Tribal Youth Force (TTYF)

\*Some of the terrorist and ethnic militant groups operating in the North East India are active other are inactive.

Source: Pear Ali Ahmed (2010)

## Appendix-II

184<sup>th</sup> SESSION

### KARBI ANGLONG AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL, DIPHU.

(A Resolution on implementation of Article 244(A) of the Constitution of India moved by Sri Ram Sing Engti of the ruling Congress-I and Executive Member, i/c. Parliamentary Affairs of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Sri Chomang Kro, MAC and Sri Elwin Teron, MAC, both of the ASDC and supported to the moving of the Resolution by Sri Rabi Kr. Phangcho, MAC of the C.P.I. (ML)/ASDC-P and passed by the 184<sup>th</sup> Session of the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council.)

#### RESOLUTION:

"The Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council feels that the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Government of Assam and the movement organisations of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Autonomous Districts on first April, 1995 in New Delhi in the presence of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister granting greater autonomy to the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Autonomous Councils and the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India as subsequently amended by the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995 (42 of 1995) are no longer sufficient to protect the identity, culture, tradition, language and genius and fulfill the social, economic and political aspirations of the people of Karbi Anglong District. Hence, the House is of consensus opinion that the MoU and the provisions of the Sixth Schedule alone, without enforcing the provisions of Article 244(A) of the Constitution of India are no longer sufficient to protect the overall interest of the people of the Karbi Anglong Hills District of Assam. Therefore, the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council in their 184<sup>th</sup> Session held on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2002 unanimously resolved and urged upon the Government of India to create an 'Autonomous State' comprising the Karbi Anglong Autonomous District and the North Cachar Hills Autonomous District of the State of Assam by implementing the provisions of Article 244(A) of the Constitution of India without delay.

The House further resolved to convey this Resolution to the Government of India and the State Government of Assam for favour of their immediate consideration".

Authenticated,  
Chairman  
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council  
DIPHU

Dated Diphu, the 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2002

O/c

Passed.

Sd/-

(SRI GEORGE MILLIK)  
CHAIRMAN,  
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council,  
DIPHU.

## Appendix-III

### ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

NO. LAQ-43/86/4620

Dated: Dispur the 18<sup>th</sup> March/1986.

From:

**Shri M.A. Sharma,**  
Under Secretary,  
Assam Legislative Assembly,  
Dispur, Gauhati – 6

To,

**Shri Sam Sing Hanse, M.L.A.**

**SUB: ASSEMBLY QUESTION**

**Sir,**

I am directed to inform you that the starred Question No. 34(3) given notice by you has been disallowed as the same related to the Re-organization Act, 1969 relating to Assam which concerns Hills areas of Assam and the Article-244(A) of the Constitution of India relates to the formation of an Autonomous State comprising Hills areas in Assam and creation of a local Legislature of Council of Minister or both therefore enactment of the above Act and incorporation of the Article-244(A) of the Constitution of India the matter which are within the purview of the Centre and these are out side the competence of the State of Assam.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-  
Under Secretary,  
Assam Legislative Assembly

Memo No. LAQ-43/86/4821

Dated: Dispur, the 18<sup>th</sup> March/1986

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of the Govt. of Assam Hills Area Department for favour of his kind information. This has a reference to his letter No.HAD-38/86/3 dated 18<sup>th</sup> March/1986.

Sd/-  
Under Secretary,  
Assam Legislative Assembly

## Appendix-IV

### Memorandum of Settlement


1.1. The Government of India and the Government of Assam have been making persistent efforts to fulfill the legitimate aspirations of the people of Karbi Anglong regarding all-round development including preservation and promotion of their cultural identity and language, while concomitantly facilitating devolution of the developmental process to bring the fruits of education and economic development to the people. A number of initiatives both at the Government level and in collaboration with the concerned communities have been started from time to time with this objective.

1.2. As part of this process, several rounds of tripartite discussions were held with the representatives of the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS). As a result of this consultative process, it has been agreed to initiate time bound steps to bring about greater devolution of power to the grass roots level in Karbi Anglong while ensuring increased capacity building for developmental activities at all levels.

1.3. The representatives of the UPDS shall abjure violence, in any manner, in furtherance of their objectives and shall join the peaceful democratic political process as established by the law of the land.

#### **POLITICAL**

2.1. A Committee, as envisaged in the Art.371B of the Constitution, in the Assam Legislative Assembly will be constituted to deal with the matters relating to the 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule Councils. The 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule Councils



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will submit their Annual Report once a year to the Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly along with a copy to the Governor. The Annual Report should also include the Audited Annual accounts of the preceding year, together with the observations and Action taken by the council on the comments of the Audit.

2.2. As part of the restructuring and empowerment process, the existing Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC) will be renamed as the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council (KAATC).

2.3. The State Government has agreed to re-organize the existing Autonomous district under the 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution into 4 (four) administrative districts for better administrative and developmental administration, as per procedure established by law.

2.4. The proposed KAATC will have 50 Member Council to give greater representation to people living in remote and isolated clusters of villages. Of these, 50 members, 44 to be elected and 6 to be nominated by the Governor of Assam. (Increase in seats shall be applicable from subsequent elections due in the year 2016-17 or mid term poll, if any, whichever is earlier).

2.5. The responsibility of conducting elections to the KAATC will be entrusted to the State Election Commission.

2.6. Additional subjects, as listed below, will be transferred to the Council under para 3A of the 6<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Constitution conferring legislative powers on the council in respect of these subjects so as to empower the council with legislative and executive powers in respect of these subjects:



1. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary. Preservation, Protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice; and Cattle Pounds.
2. Forest ( other than reserved forest)
3. P.W.D.
4. Sericulture
5. Education:
  - (a) Primary & Secondary Education.
  - (b) Higher Secondary including vocational training.
  - (c) Adult Education.
  - (d) College Education ( General)
6. Cultural Affairs.
7. Soil Conservation.
8. Co-operation.
9. Fisheries.
10. Panchayat and Rural Development including DRDA.
11. Handloom & Textile.
12. Health & Family Welfare. Public Health and Sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries.
13. Public Health Engineering, Water supply and Water Storage. Water power upto 5 Mega Watt , subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I of the Seventh Schedule
14. Irrigation & Minor Irrigation, Canals, drainage and embankments.
15. Social Welfare
16. Sports & Youth Welfare.

*Joshua Bame*

*Submar*

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17. Weight & Measure, subject to provisions of entry 50 of list I of the seventh schedule.
18. Food & Civil Supplies.
19. Agriculture, including agricultural education & research, protection against pest & prevention of plant disease.
20. Publicity and Public Relation.
21. Printing & Stationery.
22. Tourism.
23. Urban Development- Town and Country Planning.
24. Tribal Research Institute, controlled and financed by the State Government.
25. Land & Revenue, Land Reforms.
26. Planning & Development.
27. Municipal Corporation, Improvement Trust, District Boards and other local authorities.
28. Welfare of Hill Tribes.
29. Markets and fairs.
30. Lotteries, subject to provisions of entry 40 of list I of the Seventh Schedule.
31. Statistics.
32. Intoxicating liquors, opium and derivatives, subject to provisions of entry 84 of list I of seventh Schedule.
33. Labour and employment.
34. Registration of Births and Deaths.

*Jitendra Kumar*

*Sanjay*

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35. Industries, subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of list I of Seventh Schedule. Small, Cottage & rural Industry. Trade and Commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of Foodstuffs, Cattle fodder, raw cotton and raw jute.
36. Transport (roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication not specified in List I, Municipal tramways, ropeways, inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles)
37. Flood control for protection of villages, paddy fields, markets, town etc. (not of technical nature).
38. Theatres and dramatic performances, entertainment and amusement. cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of list I.
39. Libraries (Library services) museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the state, ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.

2.7. Development functions and functionaries in respect of transferred subjects shall also be transferred to the KAATC.

### 3. KAATC

3.1. The Chief and the Deputy Chief of the KAATC shall have the status equivalent to the Cabinet Minister and the other executive council members equivalent to the Minister of State of Assam for protocol purposes within the jurisdiction of the KAATC. Similarly, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of KAATC shall have the status equivalent to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly respectively for protocol purposes within the jurisdiction of KAATC.



3.2. The KAATC authority shall have full control, consistent with the relevant Service Rules, over the officers and staff concerned with the transferred subjects working and placed under the jurisdiction of the KAATC. ACRs of these officers shall also be written by the appropriate authority of the KAATC.

3.3. The authority of the KAATC shall be competent to make appointments to all posts under its control in accordance with the rules of appointment followed by the Governor of Assam. However, the posts, where recruitment is made on the recommendation of APSC shall not be covered under this provision. Vacancies in Class II and Class I rank officers create impediments in effective delivery of services to the people. The State Government will make all efforts to fill these vacancies by placing the services of officers in the departments under the control of the KAATC. Special attention will be paid by the State Government for filling up vacancies in the Government College. No new post shall be created by KAATC without concurrence of the Government of Assam.

3.4. The State Government will encadre posts of Grade I and Grade II under the KAATC expeditiously and streamline the process of filling the vacancies under the KAATC.

3.5. This will however, not include such cases where the vacancies have arisen because of general decision on grounds of austerity etc. in respect of abolition or keeping the posts temporarily vacant.

3.6. The KAATC authority may constitute a Selection Board for appointments to be made by it and may also make rules, with the approval of the Governor of Assam to regulate appointments and to



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ensure adequate representation for all communities living within its jurisdiction.

#### **4. ORGANISATION RELATED**

4.1. The UPDS shall dissolve itself as an organization within a reasonable time (six months) upon the signing of this Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) as a precursor to the Government initiating further process to implement the agreed decisions of this agreement.

4.2. The State Government shall provide full support to relief and rehabilitation of the members of the UPDS who have surrendered with arms in accordance with the existing policy of the State in this regard. Financial support in such cases shall be limited to the provisions of the relevant scheme prepared and funded by the Government of India. Vocational classes will be organized in the designated camps for the surrendered cadres of the UPDS. Special psychological counseling and career guidance classes will also be organized in the designated camps by the State Government to facilitate rehabilitation of the cadres. Withdrawal of cases against such persons and those related to over ground UPDS movement since 1999 shall be considered according to the existing policy of the State of Assam.

4.3. Criminal cases registered against members of the UPDS for non-heinous crime shall be withdrawn by the State Government as per procedure established by law. Criminal cases registered against members of the UPDS for heinous crimes shall be reviewed case by case according to the existing policy on the subject and wherever



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feasible, steps for withdrawal of such cases will be initiated by the State Government.


## 5. DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Concerted efforts will be made by the Government of India and State Government of Assam in collaboration with the KAATC to improve the level of general and technical education including medical education. An Engineering College and a Medical College will be established in Karbi Anglong.

5.2. Additional steps like immediate up gradation of the District Hospitals and PHCs will be taken up by the newly restructured authority with assistance from the Government of India and the Govt. of Assam, as the case may be. Additional funds if necessary will be provided by the Govt. of India for this purpose on project basis.

5.3. The Government of India and the Government of Assam will encourage KAATC to take up projects under PPP model in the area of Health care and education including professional and higher technical education to achieve the potential of Karbi Anglong emerging as a regional Health care and educational hub. Steps for necessary empowerment of the KAATC to initiate and formulate projects reports will be taken by the Government.

5.4. The existing campus of Assam University (established by an Act of Parliament) at Diphu, needs up-gradation by way of additional infrastructure and faculties to meet academic needs. It is also noted that the strengthening of the college and secondary/primary education



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infrastructure is important to reap the full benefit of such up-gradation of education facilities at the Post-Graduate level. The Council will prepare detailed project reports both for upgrading the existing institutions but also for starting new institutions, so that Government assistance could be considered. Assistance in drawing up suitable projects will also be made available by the Government.

## 6. INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES


6.1. Steps for Constitutional amendments necessary to implement the agreed points of the MoS will be taken by the Government of India. Suitable amendments and delegation of powers under various relevant acts to enable the Council to exercise its responsibilities will also be taken by the State Government and where necessary by the Government of India.

6.2. Appropriate amendments will be proposed in the provisions of the 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution to facilitate and ensure devolution of administrative powers and stimulate developmental activity at the grass roots level by constituting village level local governance units e.g. Village Councils/Gram Sabhas.

6.3. An effective procedure to release funds (coming from both State and the Central Governments) to the KAATC will be put in place to ensure their utilization for the intended purpose without diversion or delay.

6.4. A committee comprising representatives of the State Government and the Council may monitor and review the regular release of scheme



  
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based funds to KAATC. The MHA monitoring committee will be kept informed.

6.5. Both the Government of India and the Government of Assam will consider the case for higher fund allocation to the KAATC to undertake viable developmental activity within their jurisdiction.

6.6. All participants in the tripartite process also accepted the need for strict adherence to established norms of financial management in the KAATC administration and the need for all involved in such management to maintain the highest standards of probity to prevent mis-utilization /mis-appropriation of developmental funds meant for the people. Without in any manner diluting the authority of CAG with regard to audit as provided in the constitution, it is agreed to evolve and implement an additional system of effective auditing projects with the participation, where necessary, of authorities like NABARD etc. Such audit reports along with the Action Taken Report (ATR) from the Council shall be placed before the Governor/ Committee of the Legislature (proposed) within a reasonable time.

6.7. An independent body like the State Finance Commission will be constituted by the Government of Assam to recommend establishing a proper basis for fund allocations and sharing of tax proceeds between the State Government and 6<sup>th</sup> Schedule institutions like the KAATC. The Government of India and the Government of Assam will initiate steps for necessary modification in the constitutional and other relevant legislative/procedural regulatory regime.



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6.8. In view of the changes relating to the role and scope of functioning of the Councils, there is a need to undertake a thorough revision of the Assam Autonomous District (constitution of District Councils) Rules, 1951 to incorporate these changes and to reflect the spirit of empowerment and devolution in governance at the ground level. The Government of Assam will initiate necessary steps in this regard expeditiously in consultation with the KAATC and other 6<sup>th</sup> Scheduled Councils. It is agreed to complete the revision within a year.

## 7. FINANCE & PLANNING

7.1. The planning and budgetary exercise for all the subjects in the Council after the proposed restructuring will be a major exercise. Preparation for Five Year and annual plans by the Council within the broad framework of State/National priorities will need to cover all activities of departments under their charge. To enable the restructured Council to handle this responsibility effectively, the State Government will initiate steps to make available adequate number of experienced officers to the Council for the purpose.

7.2. The Ministry of Home Affairs shall co-ordinate the task of Capacity building in the Council to deal effectively with enlarged responsibilities relating to transferred subjects by imparting suitable training to Officers and Staff of the Council. A sum of Rs.10 Crores will be made available as one time grant for the purpose.

8.1. Steps will be taken for protection of language and culture of Karbi people and also for preservation of historical monuments and heritage sites like Ronghang Rongbong. It is agreed in principle to set up a



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Cultural centre at Taralangso and an Academy to promote Karbi language and culture at an appropriate location in Karbi Anglong to promote and preserve the culture and tradition of Karbi people. The KAATC will send a detailed project report for consideration of the Government of India for approval and sanction of project funds.

8.2. The Archaeological department of the Government of Assam and the Archaeological Survey of India will undertake a survey of other heritage sites relating to Karbis and other indigenous people within the jurisdiction of the Council to formulate projects for their preservation and maintenance.

8.3. The State Government and the Ministry of Environment and Forest will make an assessment of potential for forest related activities in the district and also suggest measures for their protection. The State Government/Government of India will consider release of additional funds to the KAATC for forest related activities and protection of Forest resources.

8.4. The Government of India will give a project based grant for setting up a Karbi Bhawan in Delhi. For this purpose, the Council will apply for a plot to the Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

8.5. The demand for exempting Scheduled Tribes (Hills) candidates from Karbi Anglong from taking one Modern Indian Language (MIL) in the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducted Civil Services examination will be referred to the UPSC for their examination and consideration.



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8.6. The demand for inclusion of Karbi language in the VIIIth schedule of the Constitution will be referred to the Committee looking into such issues for its consideration. This will be decided on the basis of parameters recommended by the Committee.

## 9. ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC PACKAGE

9.1 The Government will initiate steps for undertaking a feasibility study of a direct road link between Diphu and Umpanai (both in Karbi Anglong) as a high way linking NH-36 (Karbi Anglong) and NH-44 (Meghalaya) for the purpose of including it in the list of priority projects to provide reliable road linkage within the Council area and, additionally, a direct shorter route to Shillong (Meghalaya), the headquarters of North East Council.

9.2 Construction of roads for improvement of road connectivity in Karbi Anglong District will be considered under existing schemes in phased manner on submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the KAATC. An illustrative list for construction of roads in Karbi Anglong District is at Annexure I of MoS. To augment availability of power, KAATC will submit proposals to the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) which will consider special projects for this purpose in the KAATC area.

9.3 Council will submit projects for water supply to Diphu and other notified towns in Karbi Anglong which will be considered expeditiously for implementation.



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9.4 A special economic package of Rs.350 Crores (Rs.70 Crores per annum) over and above the Plan fund over the next five years will be provided to the KAATC to undertake special projects that will be proposed by the Council. A committee will be formed involving the Representative of the Government of Assam, KAATC and concerned Central Ministries, for identification of projects under special economic package. Funds will be provided through the State Government for specific monitorable projects through the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) or the Plan exercise in a time bound manner, while ensuring dovetailing of all fund flows to the district from Finance Commission and other sources.

9.5 The responsibility for providing land, if necessary, for any of the projects flowing from this MoS shall be the responsibility of the KAATC.

## 10. MONITORING

10.1 A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (NE), MHA, Government of India will review every 6 months the status of implementation of the decisions under this agreement. Senior most Secretary, Home Department, Senior most Secretary, HAD and the Principal Secretary of Council will represent the Govt. of Assam and the Council respectively in the Committee. Initially, a representative nominated by the UPDS will also be a member of this Committee, until further review.

10.2 The Monitoring Committee shall associate representatives from other ministries/departments as and when necessary. The term of the



  
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monitoring unit will be co-terminus with the implementation period of the Memorandum of Settlement.

10.3 The Committee will send a report to the Union Home Secretary who, on receipt of the report, may communicate the same with appropriate advice to the State Government.

  
Mohon Timung  
Chairman  
United People's  
Democratic Solidarity

  
Jishnu Barua  
Commissioner & Secy.  
Home Department  
Government of Assam

  
Shambhu Singh  
Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India

  
Horensing Bey  
General Secretary, UPDS

  
Kang Jang Terang  
Joint Secretary, UPDS

  
Surja Rongphar  
Joint Secretary, UPDS

  
Anil Teron  
C-in-C, UPDS

**LIST OF ECONOMIC LIFELINE ROADS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION AND UPGRADATION (Refer Item No.9.2)**

(Item No. 9.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement signed between the Union Government, the State Government and the UPDS)

1. NH 93 at Silonijan – Chokihola – Kohora (SCK) Road
2. NH 36 at Dokmoka – Samelangso – Langlokso – Arlongvoti – Chokihola Road
3. NH 36 at Lognit – Thekerajan – Dungkeklangso – Binhum – Samelangso Road
4. Diphu – Mijung – Arlongpharla – Langkaijan – Pranprangso
5. NH 37 at Kuthuri point – Rongmongve – Langkhang – Bheloghat – Dokmoka
6. NH 36 at Dengaon Point – Bithilangso – Kangthi – Corsim Athoi – Bijonbari Phangcho – Parkup Pahar – Utmari Iron Bridge – NH 37 at Samuguri Point.
7. Rongmongve ITDP Block Hq to Langlokso via Hidipi – Hidiso Road
8. Borlangfer – Mijung – Klurdung – Ram Nagar/Phonglokpet –NH 36 at Bokolia point
9. NH 37 at Nellie (221<sup>st</sup> KM point) – Umpanai – Rongjangphong – Habai Engti – Rongchek (Socheng)
10. Amsoi – Baithalangso Road.
11. Umlapher – Khanduli – Tapat – Umkhirmi – Zirikindeng – Kheroni Road.
12. Baithalangso – Khanduli NEC Road.
13. Umpu – Longle-ethan – Baida – Phongjangre – Dera Arlok – Deori Tiniali Road.
14. Hamren – Linchika – Donkamukam – Tumpreng – Hojai Road.
15. Hongkram – Taradubi – Tumpreng – Phangtengphrang – Sildubi – Kheroni Road
16. Hamren – Uphilangso – Langchithing – Zirikindeng Road
17. Ulukunchi – Durong Road
18. Satgaon – Rongkuroi – Amguri – Doloni – Borthol Road

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## **Appendix-V**

### **UNITED PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY (UPDS) HQ: RONGBIN**

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING RESOLUTION  
HELD ON 25<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2011

#### **POLITICAL RESOLUTION**

This General Council, the highest decision making body of the UPDS, welcomes with satisfaction the successful signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoS) on the 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 thereby bringing to a close the negotiation held with the Government of India and the Government of Assam over the past eight years. This Council records its gratefulness and thanks to all members, friends and sympathizers who have contributed to the success of the negotiation.

The General Council records its appreciation and thanks to the negotiation teams comprising of General Secretary Sai Ding-eh, Joint Secretary (Political) Wojaru Mukrang and Joint Secretary (Home) Tung-eh Nongloda. Special thanks and gratefulness is recorded for the selfless service and assistance rendered to the negotiation team by the main Spokeman Sri Elwin Teron and his colleagues Sri Dharamsing Teron, Sri George Millick Sri Upen Ingti, Sri Bernard Rongphar and Dr. Mansing Rongpi.

WHEREAS NOW

The Memorandum of Settlement having been signed, this General Council considers it expedient to review the BASIS, METHOD and OBJECTIVE which necessitated the amalgamation of the Karbi National Volunteer (formed on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1994) and the Karbi People's Force (formed on the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1994) into a united platform in the name and style of the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1999;

WHEREAS

In the first General Council meeting of the UPDS held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1999, it was felt that the insensitivity of the Union Government and the State Government of Assam towards the Karbi Anglong people's aspiration for SELF RULE rendered peaceful and democratic political movement ineffective and hence was felt necessary to launch joint



armed struggle for the creation of HEMPREK KANGTHIM, a separate State exclusively for the KARBIS AND OTHER INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES living in Karbi Anglong under the provision of Article 3 of the Constitution of India and which principally formed the BASIS, METHOD and OBJECTIVES of the UPDS movement;

WHEREAS

In pursuit of the OBJECTIVE the officers and cadres of the UPDS have launched over the years relentless struggle to draw the attention of the Union Government and the Indian Nation as a whole towards the plight and political aspiration of the Karbi Anglong people and made exemplary sacrifices in the pursuit of the OBJECTIVE;

WHEREAS

In recognition of the sacrifices made by the UPDS officers, cadres and sympathizers, the Government of India had, in 2001; considered it expedient to call upon the UUPDS leadership to come forward for TALKS and upon which this General Council felt it expedient to respond favorably, thus entering into a SUSPENSION of OPERATION (SoO) in 2002 to pave the way for talks with the Government;

WHEREAS

The Union Government was pleased to initiate TRIPARTITE TALKS involving the Union Government, the Government of Assam and the UPDS in 2003 onwards over several rounds, both formal and informal, in which the UPDS Negotiating Team had made gallant efforts to prevail upon the Government to grant Separate State under the provision of Article 3 of the Indian Constitution or at least Autonomous State under Article 244(A) of the Indian Constitution upon which the Union Government has consistently denied having any policy to create new states;

WHEREAS

In 2006 the Talks had encountered a deadlock over the absence of policy to create new states and the UPDS had no option but to disengage itself from the Talks process and which had caused a breakdown of the SoO for three months forcing the UPDS to come back to the agitation mode;

WHEREAS

In the Consultative Meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> April 2006 at the Inglongcherop Community Hall, the participants, comprising of the representatives of civil society organizations and political parties, overwhelmingly appealed the UPDS leadership 'not to go back to the jungle' but 'to continue talks with the Government for the sake of peace' and settle for 'Autonomous State under Article 244 (A) of the Indian Constitution or whatever is possible under the circumstances', thus mandating that the restoration of peace in the strife-torn Karbi Anglong at the moment was more important than the indefinite pursuit of armed struggle;

WHEREAS

In pursuit of the public mandate, the UPDS Negotiating Team with virtually no support from the elected public representatives has done its best to achieve the highest level of autonomy possible with fitting economic packages for the public and rehabilitation packages for the UPDS cadres as a settlement package for the surrender of arms and keeping in abeyance political movement for the demand for the creation of Separate State, the primary objective of the UPDS, in a peaceful and democratic manner;

AND WHEREAS

Clause 4.1 of the said MoS mandates the dissolution of the UPDS as an armed organization as a precursor to the implementation to the Government initiating further process to implement the agreed decisions;

THEREFORE

In keeping with the terms of the MoS, this General Council of the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) hereby resolve to dissolve itself as an organization from this day the 25<sup>th</sup> November in the year 2011 AD in the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Sri Longsodar Senar at the Diphu Designated Camp. Let it be known to one and all that henceforth the Name, Councils and Leadership of the United People's Democratic Solidarity stand dissolves with immediate effect.

Thus unanimously resolved

Passed

(Sri Longsodar Senar)  
Chairman, UPDS

## **Appendix-VI**

### **SPEECH OF KLNLF ACTING CHAIRMAN**

DURING ARMS DECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY  
ON 11<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2010  
KASA STADIUM, DIPHU

Respected Honourable Chief Guest Sri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister of Assam and other distinguished leaders and people of Karbi Anglong who have come from all corners and stand here with us today as witness on this Historic Arms Decommissioning Ceremony of the Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) wishes you a very prosperous and blessed Karbi New Year, Kardom!

First of all, we would like to express our deep heartfelt thanks to the people of Karbi Anglong for their unceasing support during our 15 years of struggle for HEMPREK KANGTHIM. To those who have selflessly lend their valuable support in our political struggle and to those who suffered with us in these 15 long years. We fondly remember you and give you our unconditional gratitude and owe you for standing behind us.

Today is a Historic day in the political movements in Karbi Anglong. The long cherish dream of the people of Karbi Anglong for SELF-RULE (Hemprek Kangthim) has finally dawned on us today.

It's an undeniable fact, that the indigenous tribal people of Karbi Anglong has been deprived of their aspiration; political rights and economics rights since the time British came to India. After the British left India, Karbis were left with no optional choices but to live under the Indian Union with the only political right of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. But the Sixth Schedule alone cannot serve the political aspiration of the tribal population and protect the interest of the tribal rights. As an effect of the political, social and economics prejudices an All Party Hills Leaders Conference (APHLC) was formed in 1960s. Under the banner of APHLC a Separate Hills State was demanded by all the tribal people living in Assam. In which the Karbis were also actively participated in that movement. Again, to achieve a Separate Hills State under Article 244 (A) of the Indian Constitution, comprising Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills District, an Autonomous State Demand Committee (ASDC) was formed in 1986 and led a strong mass movement. But due to the consistent failing to achieve a Separate State through a peaceful mass movement, a section of the youths with a vision for higher political goal had chosen the extreme path and starts Arms movement and formed KLNLF the then KPF-KNV on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1994.

The KLNLF has restored to a violent movement only to draw the attention of the government for the protection of the aborigines tribes from all sort of political

discrimination and injustices and economic exploitation done to them in the last six decades. It is not a war against any government but a violent protest for registering voices and to maintain demographic supremacy in the heartland of the Karbis by the Karbis themselves.

Since the government has recognized the crucial role played by the KLNLF in the socio-political scenario of the hills areas and also in the national issue of the Karbis, the Government has invited the KLNLF for political talks to settle the core issue of the self-rule for Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills. On these good gesture of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) in the Centre and Sri Tarun Gogoi led government of Assam, the KLNLF has decided to decommission arms and thereby initiate the political process for talk.

The movement launched by the KLNLF has been for achieving self-rule (Hemprek Kangthim) within the framework of the Indian Constitution. We believed, the political crisis in Karbi Anglong can be settled only by a political decision taken at the highest level. Therefore, to have a meaningful political solution, involvement of political heads from both sides is crucially essential. So, we urge upon the government to initiate political negotiation from the Ministry of Home Affairs rather than any bureaucracy level talks and constitute a Cabinet Committee headed by our honourable Prime Minister or Union Home Minister of India.

As a citizen of India we have the constitutional rights to have a separate self-rule territory where we can live with dignity and honour. We believe our right can be protected only when we can determine our destiny and aspiration freely. We hope that the demand of KLNLF for self-rule (Hemprek Kangthim) would not harm the century old relationship with between the Asom/Assamese and the Karbis. We hope that the people of Assam will not misunderstand us and we assured that we can always be remained as good neighbour as in the past so shall be in the future.

Therefore, we appeal to all section of the people living in Karb Anglong and N.C. Hills regardless of caste, creed and their differences, we call upon them to become active participant in the peace initiative forged by the KLNLF and the government, so that peace talk will be successful one for the overall development of the people of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills.

**LONG LIVE KLNLF**

**(Sri Habe Tokbi)**  
**Acting Chairman, KLNLF**

## Appendix-VII

### MESSAGE ON KLNLF ARMS LAY DOWN CEREMONY

From  
Shri P. Chidambaram  
Hon'ble Union Home Minister  
New Delhi, India




श्री श्री  
गृह  
मंत्रालय  
नई दिल्ली - 110001  
Home Minister  
India  
New Delhi-110001  
February 11, 2010

#### MESSAGE

I am glad that the KLNLF is laying down arms at a ceremony in Diphu today. I am confident that this would help in creating a conducive atmosphere for tripartite talks.

I take this occasion to convey my best wishes to all the elected public representatives and civil society organisations for their efforts in bringing lasting peace to North Assam district.

  
(P. Chidambaram)

## Appendix- VIII

To

**Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy**

**Hon'ble Chairman**

**Review Committee on the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958**

*Date: 10th February, 2005*

Camp: Guwahati

Hon'ble Sir,

We, on behalf of the Karbi Students' Association (KSA), Autonomous State Demand Committee (ASDC), Karbi Technical Unemployed Youth Association (KTUYA), Karbi Youth Organization (KYO), representing various sections of the people in the two hills districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in central Assam, welcome you in our midst with a deep sense of anguish. We thank you for giving us the opportunity to present before you our views to the Committee headed by you and pray that you will recommend for totally scrapping the "Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958" considering the following facts —

Hon' ble Sir,

The two hills districts of Karbi Anglong and NC Hills in Assam once recognized as the bastion of peace and communal harmony in the north east of India, with the lowest conviction rate in the entire country, today boast of a host of ethnic insurgencies.

As you are aware sir, the AFSPA traces its legacy to the "Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942", promulgated by the colonial rulers to suppress the rising tide of the Quit India Movement against the British Raj. The colonial British felt the necessity of giving extraordinary (martial) powers to the British army to brutally contain the militancy and insurgency of Indians. Five years later, the British left. Six years later, the "Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous Districts) Act" was enacted and legislated to contain the militancy and insurgency of Nagas. In 1955, the "Assam Disturbed Areas Act" was legislated, which later became "Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act of 1958". The 1972 and 1986 Amendments enlarged the operational areas of the 1958 Act to the whole of "north east India" and it thereafter became entitled AFSPA.

Since then, the two hills districts of Karbi Anglong and NC Hills in Assam have been perpetually under the continuing spell of Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955— the only ridiculous reason being the two districts' proximity to the Naga inhabited areas then declared 'disturbed' 'to meet the exigencies of the Naga insurgency. The Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955, is still operative in the state of Assam with the required notifications designating the 'disturbed areas' (previously the reserve forests on the Assam-Nagaland border in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills) renewed every six months and

duly published in the Assam Gazette.

There are scores of unrecorded cases of violations of human rights and civil liberties in these two hills districts. On the flimsiest grounds, ordinary villagers, students, protestors and picketers have been subjected to routine and random arrests, detention, torture and harassments by dragging on the litigations in various courts by the whimsical application of this Act. Peaceful public assemblies are never allowed in the hills without going through the rigmarole of so-called official procedures thereby denying the hill people their democratic rights and the continued application of the Act is still a major source of human rights abuses. But the recorded and unrecorded human rights and civil liberties abuses by the various agencies of the law-enforcing agencies since the early 1955 in the hills have, by and large, remained unnoticed due to the slow mobilization of indigenous protest movements and the overall backwardness of the people in the areas. The Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 that was ‘designed’ to stop and counter the infiltration of Naga insurgencies into the hills of Karbi Anglong and NC Hills has not only failed to achieve its objectives, but the thoroughly oppressive Act has only created more protests and ‘disturbances’ in recent times. The recent events in Manipur demonstrate the intentional ‘misuse’ of the Act by the security forces in its most crude and cruel form. The state legislation of 1955 that has been in operation in the whole of Karbi Anglong and NC Hills — and from which the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958, a piece of central legislation, both identical in their oppressive nature, must therefore be scrapped to free the hill people from bondage.

We, therefore appeal to you to recommend the scrapping of both the AFSPA, 1958 and the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955, in the same manner as the scrapping of POTA.

Thanking you Sir,

**Rolland Killing**  
President KSA

**Ashok Teron**  
Vice President, KSA

**Rajen Enghee**  
Adviser, KSA

**Thanuram Teron**  
President, KTUYA,

**Suresh Timung**  
General Secretary, KTUYA

**Honsing Timung**  
Adviser, KTUYA

**Mrinoy Teron**  
President, KYO

**Tennyson Teron**  
Cherap Seroi (NGO)

**Dharamsing Teron**  
MLA, ASDC

**Jagatsing Engti**  
MLA, ASDC