

Chapter-7

Intra-Group Conflict within the Party: Its Decline

In this last chapter of our dissertation paper an attempt will be made to deal with the internal feud of the U.K.D. which ultimately led its split on October 10, 1987. However, it was also found that the Dal witnessed its rapid decline in the 90s of the last century immediately after its divide. It will be found in later discussion of this chapter that the dissension arose among the leaders of the Dal with regard to different issues such as failure of the leadership to acquire success politically in the region; what would be the future course of its movement; and formulate political strategies of the Dal vis-a-vis the policy of the govt. to meet the challenge of the latter. In fact, this dissention ultimately caused the final divide of the Dal and the result of this divide was the formation of a new political party named 'Kamotapur Gana Parishad' under the stewardship of Sri Panchanan Mallick, the existing president of the U.K.D. severing all its ties with the mother organization. However, it is to be mentioned that in spite of the split the U.K.D. into two different political organizations, the aims, objectives and ideology remained the same which will be discussed later in this chapter.

It is very relevant to mention that the U.K.D. saw its split and rapid decline within a short span of time i.e. within eighteen years since its very birth. It may be argued in this connection that the strength and support base of a regional political party depend, to a large extent, on the charismatic leadership of that very regional party as it is visible in case of almost all regional political parties especially the ethnic based political parties in India. For example, the name of the leaders like Shibu Shoren of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; Prafulla Mahanta of Assam Gana Parishad; M. Karunanidhi of Dravida Munetra Khajagam (D.M.K.); J.Jaylalita of All India Dravida Munetra Khajagam (A.I.D.M.K.); Subash Ghising of Gorkha National Liberation Front (G.N.L.F.) etc. may be mentioned. But it would not be wrong to mention that in case of the U.K.D., the main theme of our research paper, no such charismatic leader emerged. Though it can not be denied that Sri Panchanan Mallick, the founder president of the U.K.D. and in subsequent time Sri Sampad Roy, the general secretary were the main pillars of the Dal. But it is to be noted that both the leaders could not reach at the height of charismatic leadership, neither within the community nor in the region under the

purview of our study. Therefore, it was seen that the failure of one big political programme like *Rail Rokho* on 25 January 1987 led the Dal on the verge of decline and thereafter the microscopic response of the people to the call of refraining from voting in March 1987 (Assembly Election) by the Dal ultimately led its final split centering round the question of able leadership. In later discussion of this chapter, it will be found that the programme of *Rail Rokho* movement was the seed of dissension among the top brass of the Dal. However, one opinion of the local historian can be cited in this context: “....after the total failure of the ‘movement, the Uttarkhanda Dal was divided into two groups. In fact, the U.K.D. had received a rude shock in that year of 1987 and as a result the Dal was formally divided in that year and the Kamatapur Gana Parishad was formed in the pattern of Assam Gana Parishad.”¹

Now let us discuss the background of the dissension that arose among the top leaders of the Dal. It is clear from the above discussion of the earlier chapters (chapter-4 and chapter-6) that Sri Panchanan Mallick emerged as an undisputed leader of the Dal and remained its president from the very foundation of the Dal till its final split in October 1987. It was also seen that for about eighteen years, there was no any difference of opinion with regard to any issue or any party programme among the top brass of the Dal. However, the difference of opinion arose among the members of the Central Committee of the Dal, so to say, for the first time, on the proposal of the *Rail Rokho* movement. In this regard, the opinion of Sri Suranjan Roy, a founder as well as Central Committee member of the Dal is very relevant to mention here. In his opinion, it is revealed that Sri Sampad Roy, the general secretary of the Dal was the chief advocate of the *Rail Rokho* programme in the meeting of the Central Committee of the Dal, held on 8 January 1987 at the Jalpesh Temple, the Head Office of the Dal, near Maynaguri of Jalpaiguri district. The argument of Sri Roy was that the Dal should have to be proved its organizational strength and at the same time attention of the Central Govt. was to be drawn through such movement. On the other hand, Sri Panchanan Mallick fully opposed such programme which according to Sri Mallick might be turned into violent one and might invite govt.’s wrath resulting repression on the party activists.² Another view in this regard is that the main difference of opinion was between Sri Pravash Singha Shastri, an important member and later on the president of the mother organization who was from Cooch Behar and Sri Panchanan Mallick who was from Jalpaiguri. Thus, virtually it was the difference of

Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri mentality.³ However, it was found that the proposal of 'Rail the same was fixed on 25 January 1987.⁴ It seems that Sri Panchanan Mallick, the president of the Dal had to give his consent against his will. Thus, the beginning of the intra-group conflict (intra-party feud) may be traced from that Central Committee meeting of the Dal where the main agenda was *Rail Rokho* programme.

However, as a result of the above mentioned difference between Sri Panchanan Mallick and Sri Sampad Roy, Pravash Singh Shastri and others, it was found that the 'Rail Rokho' movement was virtually led by Sri Smpad Roy. It was very interesting to note that the president Sri Panchanan Mallick abstained himself from the direct involvement of the said programme. In fact, he was not present on the spot where the *Rail Rokho* programme was started on 25 January 1987⁵ i.e. at Altagram Railway Station, a few kilometers away from Dhupguri Police Station of Jalpaiguri district. It should also be mentioned in this context that no police case was registered against Sri Panchanan Mallick after the 'Rail Rokho' programme was held where police firing was taken place to scatter the violent agitators while the same was registered against almost all the top leaders of the U.K.D.⁶ It seems that such a development aftermath the *Rail Rokho* movement widened further the dissension between the two groups. In this connection, it is very relevant to point out the opinion of Sri Pravash Singh Shastri who was the president of the split Uttarkhanda Dal. Sri Shastri stated while remembering the two dead party activists who were killed at police firing at the time of *Rail Rokho* movement and whom the Dal considered as martyrs that when the activists of the Dal were ready to sacrifice their lives for acquiring 'Kamota Rajya,' the former president of the Dal (Panchanan Mallick) was afraid, terrified and was hesitant.⁷ Thus, it is clear from Shastri's statement that the critics of Sri Panchanan Mallick within the Dal criticized him strongly for his non-violent leadership. However, the differences of opinion that arose among the leaders of the Dal centering round the 'Rail Rokho' movement were never bridged.

It would not be wrong to state that Sri Panchanan Mallick, an experienced and veteran leader of the Dal could feel the pulse of the majority members of the Central Committee of the Dal who were trying to step him down from the presidential post of the Dal. As a matter of fact, Sri Mallick seemed to have been decided to form a new political party with the support of his 'loyalists' within the Dal just to keep his leadership intact. Thus,

a new political organization was formed on 10 October 1987 under the president ship of Sri Panchanan Mallick severing all ties with the mother organization i.e. the Uttarkhanda Dal. But it is very interesting to note the opinion of Sri Mallick who claimed that no new political party was formed but “the Central Committee of the Dal took a resolution unanimously merely to rename the Uttarkhanda Dal under the new name and style ‘Kamotapur Gana Parishad’” (K.G.P.).⁸

However, on the other hand, it was found that Sri Sampad Roy, the then general secretary of the Dal made a statement in a newspaper saying that Sri Panchanan Mallick was expelled from the Dal for his anti party activities in an emergent meeting of the Central Committee of the Dal held on 31st October 1987 at Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri district. Sri Pravas Chandra Singha Shastri was nominated as the pro-tem president of the Dal in the said meeting.⁹ However, it should be mentioned that subsequently Sri Sampad Roy made another statement in a newspaper saying that Sri Panchanan Mallick was not expelled but Sri Mallick himself tendered his resignation from the Dal on the issue of the nomenclature of the Dal which Sri Mallick preferred to be renamed as ‘Kamotapur Gana Parisad’.¹⁰ This statement of Sri Sampad Roy deserves some truths. In this regard, the opinion of one of the important members of the Dal may be mentioned. According to that member, the bone of contention between Sri Panchanan Mallick and Sri Sampad Roy and Sri Provas Chandra Singha Sastri was centering round the nomenclature of the Dal. It was said that while Sri Panchanan Mallick made the proposal to renamed the Uttarkhand Dal as ‘Kamotapur Gana Parisad’ arguing the fact that as the language of the majority population of the region was ‘Kamotapuri’, so the name of the Dal should be renamed as the above space mentioned nomenclature, but on the other hand, Sri Sampad Roy, Sri Provas Chandra Singha Shastri and others strongly opposed the proposal of Sri Mallick which ultimately led the split of the Dal.¹¹ However, another view is very relevant and to be mentioned here to make the matter more clear. Sri Suranjan Roy, a founder member of the Dal thinks that Sri Mallick was influenced by the ‘Assam Gana Parisad’ of Sri Prafulla Mahanta of Assam so much so that he was determined to rename the Dal in the pattern of Assam Gana Parisad.¹² However, the political observers were of the opinion that it was the result of the dissension among the top leaders of the Dal on the question of making its policy, political programme as well as the

future course of its movement and action.¹³ But at the same time it is to be mentioned that the leaders of the Dal failed to bridge the dissension and thereby to arrest the decline.

Thus, it was seen that the Uttarkhanda Dal witnessed its final break up because of the aforesaid intra party feud. Notwithstanding the 'Kamotapur Gana Parishad' was clearly a new break up political organization of the U.K.D. so far as the sequences of the events, discussed above prove. Therefore, it emphatically noted that there was parallel existence of two different political factions after the formation of the K.G.P. However, it has already been mentioned at the beginning of this chapter that the aims and objectives of both the factions remained the same but their paths were different.

It would not be irrelevant to discuss the activities of both the break up organizations as well as their decline separately. Let us discuss first about the activities of the 'Kamotapur Gana Parishad.' It was found that in this newly formed political organization Sri Panchanan Mallick was nominated its president which was quite natural. Sri Rukkini Roy and Sri Upendra Nath Karjee were nominated its general secretaries. Apart from this the names of Sri Satyendra Nath Basunita, Sri Gunadhar Barman, Sri Suranjan Roy, Sri Debendra Nath Roy, Sri Badal Roy, Sri Babu Nath Barma, Sri Bhatta Singha Roy, Sri Jagadish Barman, Sri Soma Oraon, Sri Lalmohan Roy deserve special mention from among the eighteen members of the Central Committee.¹⁴ Besides this, the newly formed political party (K.G.P.) formed its students' wing which was named as 'All Kamotapur Students' Union' (AKSU) in the pattern of All Assam Students Union (AASU) with its Head Office at Boalmari of Jalpaiguri district.¹⁵ At the same time 'Kamotapur Sahitya Parashid' was also formed in order to create literary consciousness among the Rajbanshis people. Later it was found that the Kamotapur Sahitya Parishad began to publish a literary journal called 'Ratna Pith,' the historical name of the region.¹⁶

It is to be mentioned that no any mentionable political activities were found on the part of the Kamotapur Gana Parishad till its ultimate extinction. However, let us first discuss its electoral politics. With regard to its electoral politics, it was found that the Kamotapur Gana Parishad fielded its candidates in the Bidhan Sobha (Legislative Assembly) elections of 1991 and 1996 and in the Lok Sobha (Parliamentary) elections of 1989 and 1991. In both type

of election, it was found that the candidates of the K.G.P. lost even the security deposits; not to speak of winning a single seat. It is very interesting to note that Sri Panchanan Mallick, the president of the K.G.P. and the Lok Sobha candidate of the party in Jalpaiguri Parliamentary seat in 1989 secured only 0.43% (percent) of total valid votes so far as polled and Sri Rukmini Ranjan Roy, the general secretary of the K.G.P. and the Lok Sobha candidate of Jalpaiguri parliamentary seat in 1991 secured only 0.38% (percent) of total valid votes so far as polled.¹⁷ Thus, it was found that the percentage of votes, the K.G.P. candidates secured in the Lok Sobha election of 1989 and 1991 so far as in the Jalpaiguri parliamentary seat was much lesser than the previous ones that they faced before the split of the U.K.D. Thus it would not be wrong to note that the support base of the K.G.P. under the leadership of Sri Panchanan Mallick was plunging day by day and its organizational activities began to confine to Jalpaiguri district and that too only in Maynaguri, Dhupguri and Boalmari of Jalpaiguri Sadar.

With regard to other activities of the K.G.P. it is to be mentioned that it raised the demands of the establishment of a university at Madhupur Dham in Assam after the name of Sri Mant Shankar Dev and the formation of 'Chila Roy' regiment in Indian army in honour of Chila Roy (Shukladhwaj), the commander-in-chief of Maharaja Naranarayan of Koch dynasty of Cooch Behar kingdom in the middle of the 16th century along with the main demand of a separate state.¹⁸

However, it is very interesting to mention that the role of Sri Panchanan Mallick, the president of this newly formed political party was that of a theorist or ideologue and not that of such a political leader who could lead a political movement of a violent nature from the front. His statements and writes up in the literary journal of the K.G.P. 'Ratna Pith' prove the same. Consequently, no such mentionable activities of the K.G.P. were found from its birth and till its gradual extinction with the formation of the 'Kamotapur Peoples' Party' on 7 January 1996 with Sri Atul Roy as its president and Sri Nikhil Roy as its general secretary.¹⁹ It is very relevant to state that the organizers of the Kamotapur Peoples' Party (K.P.P.) preferred the term Kamotapur to Uttarkhanda while the name of the K.P.P. was given. Thus, it proved the political farsightedness and sagacity of Sri Panchanan Mallick at least with regard to the use of the term 'Kamotapur' which was one of the causes of the dissention

among the U.K.D. leaders before its split.

Now let us discuss the activities of the U.K.D. after its break up in 1987. It was found that the Uttarkhanda Dal after its split formed its new Central Committee in its “Kendriya Sammelan” (Central Committee), held at Paschim Magurmari Prathamik Vidyalaya under Dhupguri police station of Jalpaiguri district where 180 representatives of the Dal attended from the different parts of Japaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts. It should be mentioned that this ‘Kendriya Sammelan’ of the split U.K.D. was organized under the leadership of Sri Sampad Roy and at the same time it is also to be noted that it was for the first time in the history of the U.K.D. that its Central Conference was being held without the presence of its founder president Sri Panchanan Mallick. However, in this conference Sri Pravash Singha Shastri was nominated the new president of the Dal and Sri Sampad Roy as its general secretary. The new Central Committee of the Dal was consisted of 23 members. Moreover, a youth branch organization named ‘Kendriya Yuva Sangha’ comprising 13 members was also formed with the approval of the Central Committee of the Dal at the conference. Sri Jagadish Chandra Roy and Sri Dinesh Chandra Roy were declared president and secretary of the ‘Kendriya Yuva Sangha’ respectively.²⁰ The plough and the sword were made the new emblem of the Dal. The Dal also formed ‘Kamotapur Bhasha Parishad’ under the chairmanship of Sri Gokul Chandra Roy. The Dal also began to publish a journal named ‘Northern Express’ in ‘Kamotapuri’ language to create literary and political consciousness among the Rajbanshi people.²¹

However, it should be noted that some changes of the Uttarkhanda Dal were visible after its split. It was found that the Dal had made printed pro forma of ‘Oath Taking’ letter in Kamotapuri language which as follows. (The pro forma is at the next page).

“Bande Mataram”

Uttarkhanda Dal

Dangaria Sabhapati (Respected President)—Sri Pravash Chandra Singha Shashtri.Sadharan Sampadak (General Secretary)—Sri Sampad Roy. Khajanchi (Treasurer)—Sri Banko Behari Barma.

Mahakaranalay (Head Office)—Ratna Pith. Sankalpa Patra No (Pledge Letter).....

Muin Sri (I, Sri)....., Pita (Father) Sri....., Sakhin (Village).....,Dakghar (P.O.)....., Thana(P.S.).....,Mahukuma(Sub Division)....., Jella (District)....., Rajya (State) Kamotapur,

Bharatiya Sambhidhaner 3 No. Dhara ‘Ka’ Anujai Bhasha Sahitya, Darshan, Itihas, Sanskar O Samskriti Sampurna Prithakaty Bharatiya Darshanad Suprathista Uttarkhanda Daler Karmashuchi Kamota Rajya Prathistarthe Sajnane Suswastha Sarile Charam Kartabya Bodhe Shesh Rakta Bindu Dane Sabhya Haiya Apanak Utswarga Karlung. Daler Gathantantra Anusare Chalim, Anyathai Dalia Dandabidhite Dandaniya Hoim. Tate Kona Apatti Nai.**

Iti, Sapatkarir Swakshar(Signature of the oath taker).....

Janma Tarikh (Date of Birth).....,Shikshagata Yogyota (Educational Qualification)....., Pesh (Occupation)....., Matri Bhasha (Mother Tounge).....,Jati Bharatiya (Nationality Indian), Dharna (Religoin)---Sanatan Hindu/ Muslim/ Baudha/ Christian/ Barna Hindu.

Adi Basastan(Earlier Settlement)---Bharat/ Pakistan/ Nepal/ Bhutan/ Bangladesh.

Age....., Pung/ Estri (Male/ Female)....., Paribarastha Manshir Sankhya (Number of the member of the family).....

Praptya Bayaska (Adult)....., Apraptya Bayaska (Minor).....

Samparka (Relationship)....,Bhashagata Yogyata (Qualification of Language).., Ananya Bishayak Yogyota (Other Qualifications).....,

Prathamik Anudan Ek Taka (Primary Contribution is Rs.-One).

Pranantey Anya Daler Sadashya Na Hoim (I would not be the member of any other political party till my death).

Sabhapatir Swakshar Sampadaker Swakshar Sapat Karir Swakshar

(Signature of President) (Signature of Secretary) (Signature of Oath)

Date....., Date..... Date.....

Khachanchir Swakshar, Sapatthi Sadasya (Oath Taker) Sri.....,

(Signature of the Treasurer)....., Address.....

Anudan Artha Ek Taka Khushi Haiya Dilung (I offered Rs.-One with pleasure).

Sapatth Karir Swakshar (Signature of the Oath Taker).²²

** (The free translation goes----‘ I Sri.....after being the a member dedicate myself to shed the last drop of my blood for acquiring the Kamota State, aim of the Uttarkhanda Dal which is established itself following the philosophy of India and having a separate language and literature, philosophy, history and culture.’).

It should be mentioned in the context of the aforesaid printed ‘Pledge Letter’ of the Dal that some new words incorporated in that well thought new ‘Pledge Letter’ of the Dal comparing to those of previous ones. However, in the new ‘Pledge Letter’, it was found that one activist of the Dal was not only to be pledged to sacrifice himself for the cause of establishing a separate state of Kamotapur, but at the same time, he was to be pledged to follow the constitution of the Dal. Another interesting addition to this new ‘Pledge Letter’ that the name of the proposed separate state was vividly printed in the ‘Pledge Letter’ as ‘Kamota Rajya.’ Therefore, it may be pointed out that the Dal in its new thinking began to mention North Bengal as ‘Kamota Rajya’ at least in its party documents. Another interesting aspect of the ‘Pledge Letter’ was that particular space was provided for the person of different religious groups and castes. It was found that even the Varna Hindus (Higher Caste) had access to the party after signing the ‘Oath Letter’. The Dal in this connection strove to keep up its secularity and non-ethnic character. In fact, this ‘Pledge Letter’ was more articulate than the previous one.

However, the Uttarkhanda Dal in its new shape and position also published its demand note which was adopted in the meeting of the Central Council (Kendriya Parishad) under the president ship of Sri Pravash Chandra Singha Shastri 23 April 1989. In this demand note, it was found that the Dal had claimed that it was the only political party which could meet the socio-economic and political aspiration of the ‘son of the soil’ of Kamotapur (so called North Bengal, the term ‘so called’ had been used by the *Uttarkhandists*). However, there were twenty points demand which were incorporated in the demand note of the Dal since its very foundation which has already been mentioned in chapter-4 and chapter-6. The newly incorporated demands of the Dal are mentioned bellow:

1. The re-introduction of English subject examination at primary level.
2. Establishment of Nabodaya (model school) at every district of Kamotapur.

3. Imparting education through Kamotapuri language up to school level.
4. 1971 was to be treated as the base year of issuing citizenship to the Bangladeshis in accordance with the Indira-Mujib Pact.
5. 'Tin Bigha' (a corridor to Bangladesh) of Cooch Behar district was not to be transferred to Bangladesh.
6. The service of the non formal teacher, teachers of adult school and the I.C.D.S. (Integrated Child Development Service) employees were to be made permanent.
7. The exchange of Chhit Mahal (Enclaves) between India and Bangladesh.
8. Reservation of seats for the SC/ STs in the three tier Panchayet System according to the ratio of population.
9. Extension of reservation for the SC/ ST communities up to 2000.²³

It is very interesting to note in this connection that the Dal had given up the demands like all round development of North Bengal after 1980 and raised the demand of a separate state instead. But after its split in 1987, it was found that the Dal again returned to its earlier demands which they made before 1980 along with abovementioned demands though it kept demanding a separate state of Kamotapur. Therefore, it would not be wrong to state that the U.K.D. was in complete confusion during this time regarding its main objective of separate state, otherwise, there was no question of returning its earlier demands like all round development of North Bengal. It should be remembered that the main slogan of the U.K.D. after 1980 was that only the creation of a separate state was the ultimate solution of the problems of North Bengal.

However, with regard to the electoral politics of the U.K.D., it was found that the Dal fielded its candidates in the Bidhan Sobha (Assembly) elections of 1991 and 1996 and the Lok Sobha (Parliamentary) elections of 1989 and 1991. In both type of elections, it was found that the candidates of the U.K.D. like those of the K.G.P. lost even their security deposits, not to speak of winning any seat.²⁴ Thus, it was noticed that the support base of the U.K.D. after its break up was decreasing day by day and it was also found that the U.K.D.

could field its candidates only two Bidhan Sobha (Assembly) seats of Maynaguri and Rajganj of Jalpaiguri district in the Bidhan Sobha elections of 1996 securing only 0.27% (percent) and one percent respectively.²⁵ Perhaps, the main reason behind such election debacle of both the factions i.e. the U.K.D. and the K.G.P. in the Bidhan Sobha (Assembly) and Lok Sobha (Parliamentary) elections which were held simultaneously in two phases on May 2 and May 7 1996²⁶ was the formation of a new regional political organization named 'Kamotapur Peoples' Party' (K.P.P.) in January 1996 which was already been mentioned in this chapter. It should be mentioned that this newly formed political organization was largely supported by the old activists of the U.K.D. and the K.G.P. In fact, both the factions virtually merged together with this new regional political party that started the Kamotapuri movement with a new vigour raising a demand for a separate state of Kamotapur, already demanded by the U.K.D. and later by the K.G.P. It is to be remembered that Sri Panchanan Mallick retired himself from the politics and all the activists of the K.G.P. joined the K.P.P. On the other hand, though most of the activists of the Uttarkhanda Dal joined the K.P.P. but it was still then existed under the president ship of Sri Sampad Roy with a few supporters.²⁷ Finally, it is also very interesting to note that even today the Uttarkhanda Dal is still existed but struggling for its survival with its president Sri Upendra Nath Roy of Amguri, P.S. Maynaguri, District-Jalpaiguri²⁸ visa-a-vis the existence of the K.P.P.

Thus, the Uttarkhanda Dal, a regional political party which was formed with a great hope to make all round development of North Bengal first and then started a movement for a separate state of Kamotapur creating a socio-political tension in the region under review for along two decades, ultimately saw its decline for various reasons which are stated briefly in the following paragraph.

There is no denying the fact that the intra-party conflict which has been discussed elaborately in this chapter was one of the potent causes for the early decline of the Uttarkhanda Dal. But at the same time some other important factors directly or indirectly were also responsible for such early decline of the Dal. However, though these causes have already been explained scatteredly in different chapters particularly in chapters 4 and 6 but in the present occasion these are being mentioned in summery form. However, it is to be mentioned with regard to the decline of the U.K.D. that the party completely failed in

electoral politics in spite of the presence of the large number of the Rajbanshi population in the region of our study. The main reason, in this connection, may be pointed out, was the lack of ethnic solidarity among the Rajbanshi population which was found during the *Kshatriya* movement, led by Roy Saheb Panchanan Barma in the colonial period when the *Kshatriya Samiti* candidates used to win the elections to the Legislative Council (chapter-2) and is being found in case of the *Gorkhas* of Darjeeling of the state of West Bengal. So, the U.K.D. could not strengthen its support base at any level of the society. Apart from this, it has already been mentioned in chapter-4 that weak organizational activities of the Uttarkhanda Dal were completely unmatched with the powerful activities with the national parties like Indian National Congress and regimented Left Parties. Thus, the presence of the strong national political parties in this region did not provide any opportunity for the U.K.D. and later the two split factions to expand their organizations. Again the Dal was completely a rural based political party and failed to make its inroad in urban areas which was also a necessary aspect for the existence of a political party. Alienation of educated Rajbanshi middle class population and their indifferent attitude to the Uttarkhanda Dal stopped the supply line of the party leadership which was very necessary with the changing course of time. In addition to this, the financial insolvency which the U.K.D. had been suffering from its very inception was not less responsible for its weak organizational condition. In fact, the finance is the life blood of a political organization.

Finally, it is to be mentioned categorically that one of the important aspects or impacts of the activities of the Uttarkhanda Dal is that it left a separatist tendency in the minds of a section of Rajbanshi people of the region under study which again took its expression in the form of the K.P.P. movement. In fact, the movement of the K.P.P. for a separate state of Kamotapur is still going on which no doubt, the legacy of the Uttarkhanda Dal. It should be stated that the discussion of the K.P.P. movement is not within the purview of the present paper.

Notes and References

1. Ananda Gopal Ghosh, 'Uttarkhanda Andoloner Eitihāsik Prekshapat' in Gautam Chattopadhyay (ed.), *Itihas Anusandhan-5* (in Bengali), K.P. Bagchi and Company, Calcutta, 1990, p. 513.
2. *Interview* with Sri Suranjan Roy, a founder member and a Central Committee member of the Uttarkhanda Dal, a retired Primary School teacher; Date of Birth-21-12-1936, Vill.-Chauhaddi, P.O.-Daukimari, P.S.-Dhupguri, Dist.- Jalpaiguri; Date of Interview-19.12.2012.
3. *Interview* with Sri Harimohan Barman, one of the ideologues of the U.K.D. and also the president of the foundation meeting of the Dal; Date of Birth-01.09.1928, a retired Head Master of a H.S. School, Vill.-Rangali Bazna, P.S.-Madarihat, Dist.-Jalpaiguri; Date of Interview-23.12.2010.
4. *Resolution No. 1 and 2, meeting of the Central Committee*, held at the Head Office of the U.K.D., Jalpesh Temple, P.S.-Maynaguri, Dist.- Jalpaiguri; date-08.01.1987. (collected from Sri Madan Mohan Mallick, the eldest son of Sri Panchanan Mallick, the founder president of the U.K.D.) [here after collected from M.M.Mallick].
5. *Interview* with Sri Prabin Chandra Roy, Rajganj Block president of the U.K.D.; Vill.-Prasanna Nagar, P.O.-Belakoba, P.S.- Rajganj, Dist.-jalpaiguri; a retired Primary School teacher; Date of Interview-05.07.2012.
6. Dph (Dhupguri) Ps Case No. 10/87, dt.-25.01.87, File's name- *Khatian, DPH/1987*, collected from the Record Room of the Dhupguri Police Station, Dist.- Jalpaiguri.
7. *Northern Express*, a literary journal of the U.K.D. (Split group), 7th Issue, Debendra Nath Roy (ed.), published from Madhavdanga, Maynaguri, Dist.- Japaiguri, Date-16.02.1989.

8. *A special Session of the U.K.D.*, held at its Central Office, Mallick Bhawan, Date-27.10.1987 where this new nomenclature was adopted; A copy of an intimation letter, sent to the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri Division, by Sri Panchanan Mallick, Savapati, U.K.D. mentioning the subject: 'Change of name of the Uttarkhanda Dal under name and style Kamotapur Gana Parishad (K.G.P.),' Date-29.10.1987 (Collected from M.M.Mallick); *Lal Nakshatra*, a weekly local Newspaper (in Bengali), published from Dhupguri, Date-06.11.1987; *Uttarbagha Sambad*, a leading Bengali Daily, widely circulated in North Bengal, published from Siliguri, Date-03.11.1987.
9. *Uttarbagha Sambad*, *Ibid.*, Date-03.11.1987; *Lal Nakshatra*, *Ibid.*, Date-06.11.1987.
10. *Uttarbagha Sambad*, *Ibid.*, Date-18.11.1987.
11. *Interview* with Sri Tushar Barman, an activist of the U.K.D., P.O.-Rangali Bazna, P.S.-Madarihat, Dist.-Jalpaiguri, a direct participant in the Rail Rokho Movement of the U.K.D. at Altagam Railway Station, Date of Birth-13.09.1956, Date of Interview-23.12.2010.
12. *Interview* with Sri Suranjan Roy, *op.cit.*
13. *Uttarbagha Sambad*, *op.cit.*, Date-03.11.1987; *Lal Nakshatra*, *op.cit.*, Date-06.11.1987.
14. *Special Session of the U.K.D.*, *op.cit.*
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18. *A hand written leaflet* of the K.G.P. with the signature of its president, Date-15.07.1988 (Collected from M.M.Mallick); Ratnapith, Voll. II, *op.cit.*, Date-20.10.1988.
19. *The Statesman*, a leading English Daily, published from Kolkata and Siliguri simultaneously, (here the statement of Sri Atul Roy, the founder president of the K.P.P., was published where Sri Roy himself mentioned this date of the formation of the K.P.P.), Date-13.10.2010; Uttarbanga Sambad, *op.cit.*, Date-31.12.2010.
20. Uttarbanga Sambad, *Ibid.*, Date-18.11.1987.
21. Northern Express, *op.cit.*, 15.08.1988.
22. *A printed pro forma of Oath Taking Letter of the U.K.D.*, printed after its split and under the presidentship of Sri Pravash Chandra Singha Shastri.
23. *A Demand Note*, adopted by the Central Council of the U.K.D. in its meeting on 23 April 1989 and later the same was published, printed at Sinha Art Press, Panda Para Road, Jalpaiguri, published by the U.K.D., No date is mentioned.
24. Dilip Banerjee, *op. cit.*, pp. 187, 198, 605, 606.
25. *Ibid.*, pp. 643, 644.
26. *Ibid.*, p. 703.
27. *A letter*, issued by Sri Sampad Roy as president of the U.K.D. to the activists for a Central Committee meeting, Date-02.09.1997. (Collected from Sri Prabin Chandra Roy, a leading figure and once the Rajganj Block Savapati of the U.K.D.), Vill.-Prasanna Nagar, P.O.-Belakoba, P.S.-Rajganj, Dist.- Jalpaiguri.
28. *A written statement*, given by Sri Upendra Nath Roy on his writing pad, the present president of the U.K.D., Date-29.05.2014.