

# **APPENDIX**

**(A - H)**

## APPENDIX-A

### MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA BY THE UKD IN 1981

**From:**

PANCHANAN MALLICK

Chairman of the Presidium

UTTAR KHANDA DAL

P.O. Bhangrahat, Dist. Jalpaiguri

PIN 735224

To

SRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

New Delhi

Respected Madam,

Under authority from the executive committee of the Uttar Khanda Dal as envisaged in its resolution dated 17.8.81, I on behalf of that committee and the Dal itself and for the matter of that of the much exploited aboriginal inhabitants of North Bengal irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and political shades, would like, with all humility and differences to you, to invite your kind attention to the two memoranda submitted to you on previous occasions, one by me on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1980, and the other by Sri Sampat Ray, General Secretary of the Dal on 27<sup>th</sup> March/ 81 on the matter of demand for a separate state within

the Indian Union carved out of five districts of North Bengal viz., Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Bengal and Malda.

The executive of the Dal felt very much disappointed and pained at the tight-lipped silence of the Government of India for more than a year now on its just demand for separate state within the Indian Union. This has compelled the Dal to give vent to its dissatisfaction on different platforms and through various newspaper media. But the Government of India though it convenient to ignore all these as occasional barks of few interested jaunt. The Government of India might have adopted this callous attitude on the advice of some of its interested leaders .But the fact must clearly to be stated without any sort of ambiguity that the Dal is firm in its stand and shall not rest a while or lie low with any kind of threat rill it has achieved its goal of a separate state within the Indian Union. In this connection the Dal painfully notes that the Government of India has been practicing since Independence and attitude of callousness and indifferent to all democrat persuasions with peaceful means till such persuasions failed to move it and consequently it took violent turns and till such violence resulted in killing and death of precious lives and destruction of scare wealth. Starting with the constitution of a separate Andhra Pradesh after the sacrifice of he precious life of Shri Ramalu through the process of formation of a different states in Eastern India it had been same story whether of the Punjabi Saba, Meghalay, Mizoram, etc. The Dal as a democratic organization adheres all kinds of violence and loss of life and property as a consequence, but will not feel shy of fighting its objective out if it is unwillingly pushed into such contingency. In recent time ,the Dal has witnessed with utmost pain that the Government of India on the advice of a handful of interested persons, did not pay any heed to the movement in

Assam on the issue of detection, deletion and deportation of foreign nationals till the movement took seriously violent turn and many precious lives were lost and valuable properties destroyed, pray God, no such a occasion arises the Dal to become violent. With these prefatory words the Dal now desires to lay down before you the grounds on which its demands for a separate state within the Indian Union are based in addition to those it already laid down in its two previous memoranda. The ground may be grouped under different heads viz. (1) Historical, (2) Social, (3) Cultural, (4) Economical, (5) Political and (5) Others.

### **1.HISTORICAL:**

From the historical point of view, this part of our country now wanted to brought under a separate state viz., Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling ,Dinajpur and Malda districts in North Bengal along with a vast of land now included in Bangladesh, in the state of Assam and Bihar in India and in Nepal had a chequered past unparallel in any part of India and for that matter of that of the world. The history of this area starts with Narakasur of mythological era. His descendent Bhagadatta was brother –in-law of Durjodhana of the Kaurava dynasty of the Mahabharat age. As has been accepted by the International History Conference held at New Delhi on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> December 1979, the battle of Kurukhetra was a historical fact and hence the personalities involved in the battle of Kurukhetra were historical personalities. Bhagadatta participated in the battle of Kurukhetra on the Kaurava side and hence he was a historical personality and was the king of Prag-Jyotispura, the then name of the kingdom ruling over this area. The dynasty founded by Bhagadutta in this area for thirty six generations when it ruled ended in 309 A.D. Thereafter here came to rule the Barman Dynasty of which

Bhaskar Barma was the most renowned king and was contemporary to the emperor Harsa Vardhan. The great Chinese traveler Hiew-en- Tsang visited his kingdom and its capital and spoke very highly of it .The Barman dynasty ruled till 619 A.D. where after the kingdom went to the hands of a dynasty known as Kamateswar, the founder of the kingdom named as Kamatapur with its capital at Gossanimari now near Dinhata, the sub divisional town in Cooch Behar district. The ruins of the Capital and the great barrier built by the Kamata kings around the capital are still there to attract travellers. The Kamata kings ruled over the area till 1528 A.D. when the kingdom change hands and the Kuch dynasty became the ruler. The Kuch dynasty continued to rule the kingdom in its different sizes, (once its jurisdiction extended up to Nowgoan and Darrang districts in Assam in east, upto Sylhet and Bogura districts in Bangladesh in the south, upto Purnea district in Bihar in the west and upto Bhutan in the North) till 1864 when the then Koch King accepted the suzerainty of the British crown maintaining its separate identity though in a small area compared with its past glory .But it maintained its separate identity nonetheless. The small kingdom of Cooch Behar continued to survive till 1949 where after it accepted integration with India in keeping with tides of time.

It will thus appear from the above that for a continuous period of long 3500 years this area now demanded as a separate state had maintained its own independence and separate identity and had thereby infused in the bloods of its people an attitude which does not admit of any subjugation or subordination of any kind by others much less by a set of people who ,as will be evident from facts detailed elsewhere hereafter, are unnecessarily haughty and have scant regards for the sentiments and feeling of others.

## **2. SOCIAL:**

If social customs and traditions are any guide to establish the identity of a people then the people inhabiting this area under the demand for a separate state as also the adjoining area as mentioned above have customs and traditions distinctly of its own and remain unpolluted in any way till to date. There the social ceremonies observed in births, marriage and death are different so much that only *purohits* from Assam can perform the rites as observed by the people of the area. These customs of their origin in the semi-tribal way of life used to by the people and got very much to do with their physical and mental formation. Evidences overwhelmingly go to show that they are of a different stock than the Aryans or at least ,may be an admixture of Aryans with the aboriginals of the area. The mode of wearing cloths, of displaying jewelries, of gathering in social functions and of eating and drinking there have no resemblance of similarity with other people in our land. The gods and goddesses they worship, the idols and images they create of them, the bands and pipes played at the *pujas* have no similarity with any other elsewhere.

## **3. CULTURE:**

The people inhabiting this area have a distinct culture based on distinct language which are not any way inferior to any other culture of India .is not superior to some of them in some respects. The language spoken by the people residing in this vast area with slight variation from place to place does not bear any distinct name of its own though it has got a vast treasure of literature dating back from the nineteenth century. It is not a local dialect of the Bengali language from which it has got wide

difference in the use of words, vowels and verbs. The negative in this language as in Hindi is used before the verb as distinct from Bengali. Thus, "I shall not go" when translated in our language gets "Muin na Jaim", "Hum Nahi Jayenge" in Hindi and "Ami Jaba Na" in Bengali. The Bengalese, learned and illiterate, derisively called our language the 'Bahe Bhasa' by which they display their own ignorance and a show of haughtiness and expression of hate complex to the local, as 'Bahe' is only a word to address an esteemed person or an unknown personality. No language in the world is or can be named after only one of its words used as address to another. If some of the languages as Bengali or Oriya are named after the names of their states, then our language may appropriately be called *Pragjyotishi*, *Kamatapuri* or *Kamartapuri* language. Be whatever name it may called there can be no denying the fact that this language with slight variations are used by not less than 25 millions of people residing in the five districts of North Bengal, in the district of undivided Goalpara and Western part of Kamrupa in Assam, Rangpur, East Dinajpur and part of Bogura and Mymensingh districts in Bangladesh and Purnea districts in Bihar. Some of the old literature in this language as *Gopiganer gun*, *Jogir gun*, *Manasha gun*, *Bhasan Geets* have already been published. The greatest man of literature in this languages Srimat Sankara Deva, the exponent of *Suddha Vaishnavism* who was one of the jewels in the court of the great king Naranarayan of Kuch Behar.

In the field of music known as Bhawaiya Sangeet of which the most successful exponent at present is Mrs. Pratima Pande (nee Barua) the niece of the great cinema artist and Director, the late Pramatosh Barua. Her songs are regularly broadcast by the A.I.R (All India Radio) Centre at Siliguri. Like its music its musical instruments are peculiar to its own and

will be nowhere found in other parts of the country or even in the world. In short, if *Bhatiali* is a specialty of East Bengal, *Borgeet* of Assam, *Bhojpuri-Kawali* in Bihar, it must be admitted that *Bhawaiya* is the special preserve of the Kamatapuries.

#### 4. ECONOMICAL:

Agriculture being the backbone of the economy of this area, all economic activities naturally centered round agriculture. At the apex of the agricultural organizations was the king himself under whom there were several *jotedars* who their counterparts in *Jagidars* and *Jamindars* in other parts of the country. The *jotedars* let their land either by themselves or by their sharecroppers i.e. *Adhiars*. Unlike, however, in other parts of the country the actual tillers of the soil or the *adhiars* had never been much poverty ridden nor were they looked down upon. This was due to two facts, one the actual tillers by birth of the same caste with their high-up including the all powerful monarchs and two they supplied the man power needed factor made the inhabitants of this area, one of the martial races of India, and many of their children still now make themselves fine men in different branches of armed forces in our country.

In addition to agriculture, the areas abound in forest produce of different varieties and have potential deposits of mines and minerals awaiting explorations after proper survey. It produces few crops and contributes largely to the National Exchequer by way of Excise and other duties. It produces one of the finer varieties of tobacco, flavour tea, coffee and fine fabrics of jute.



## **5. POLITICAL:**

Kingship is the only political institution known in this area from time immemorial till the advent of independence. They did not know or worship any form of Government other than kingship. Their feelings for the king and their loyalties to him were so much that even after they ceased to be the subjects of the king, they showed utmost respect to him and did not tolerate slightest show of disrespect to the Kuch king. Because of their deep-rooted sympathy towards the king, most of whom were happily for us, benevolent despots with whom the people were bounded by the same thread of ethical origin, caste and culture, the people could not easily take up the thread of democracy and as a consequence have now to suffer as will be evident from the subsequent details.

## **6. OTHER GROUNDS:**

Prior to the independence the people in this area had a homogeneity own tied by a common bondage of history, culture, social and political institutions and economic activities so much so that the Goalpara Tenancy Act had to be enacted to bring the people of Goalpara district in Assam in conformity with their brethren living in the then North Bengal where feudalism and permanent settlement prevailed. This homogeneity received a rude shock after independence. The political partition of Bengal divides the people overnight into two nations viz., Indian and Pakistani. The vast number of people in Rangpur, East Dinajpur, Bogra and Mymensing had to be separated never to be united again. This was, so to speak, a deathblow to their homogeneity. After the partition came the integration of Cooch

Behar which had to throw its lot with West Bengal because of political pulls and pressures prevailing then. These two events of partition of the country and integration of Cooch Behar with West Bengal brought about effects far-reaching in impacts, widely shattering the homogeneity of its people and its culture.

The immediate effects of the partition, as is now well known, were the huge influx of refugees from the then East Pakistan. West Bengal had to throw its border open and its arms of welcome wide to receive the East Pakistan refugees, as they were known as one nation, viz., the Bengalese during the pre-partitioned societies. Hence, North Bengal which happened because of a chance of historical circumstances, to be part of West Bengal could not also raise its voice of objection and had been forced by the command of history to fall in line in West Bengal in its endeavour to accommodate the refugees. As a result, North Bengal had to live with a chunk of people alien to its customs, language and culture.

In this connection mention may be made two historical injustices perpetuated on the people by the then power that would be at Delhi at the instance and advice of those at Calcutta(1) which consent of the people were obtained in the matter of the decision if Sylhet would go either to Pakistan or remain in India because the population there were almost equally divided into two major religions, the Hindus and the Muslims, no deed for such consensus was thought necessary in the case of Rangpur district though as at that time 60% of its population were Hindus. This superficial treatment gave shattering blow to the homogeneity of the people living in this vast area. (2) Secondly while our Government professes democracy, no attempt was made to obtain the

consent of the people of Kuch Behar prior to its integration with West Bengal. The will of the King, obtained through various political pulls and pressure ,was thought to be fate accomplish for the people of Kuch Bihar. This has put the last straw on the back on the proverbial camel. These two political decision taken ex-prate without any kind of consultations with the people whatsoever had produced effects which are demolish and destroy a culture and heritage, break the backbone ,economic and political ,of a people which had been enjoying the fruits of independence and saw many ups and downs of its chequered history of 3500 years. The people have found out its past and want to shape its future as it deem fit and proper in keeping with its rich past.

Leaving apart the fact of partition, which cannot be undone let us, detail out the impacts of the huge influx of the refugees. Whatever might have the refugees said while they crossed the border ,the fact remained that many of them came here not wholly destitute but with wealth left by their forefathers earned by themselves during their life times and procured by them selling their properties at whatever price they could. All the refugees never came penniless. On coming here they received the hospitality of the Government of India generosity by way of the refugees loans very little of which were repaid later. Thus the refugees were doubly benefited. They had coppers in their had taken away from East Pakistan and substantial sum of money given by the Government of India by way of loans. With this money in their hands they began to search out for suitable properties and professions. The impact of refugees was the security of goods because of fall in production resulted in rising prices. As one may remember for about a decade after independence food grain were items very scare in the market. The illiterate local people who were used to lead easy lives were puzzled at

this sudden change of situation and found no other alternative for survival to the selling of their landed properties. Taking advantage of their helpless position the sharks among the refugees began to purchase landed properties from the simple minded and hospitality laden local people in some cases even taking recourse to deception and fraud.

With the passage of time the refugees driven by the dire necessity of survival began to corner every possible means of earning money and in the process pushing the local inhabitants to backward places. These activities of the refugees were supported and backed by the government and the business community at Calcutta who felt it obligatory to render all possible help to the refugees and partly because of *hulla-ballus* raised by the Calcutta based newspapers. This process of business activities had acted as catalytic agents in economic fields which had rooted out most of the indigenous people from all towns and had taken away all business from them. This so happened because the Calcutta centered business community stood at the back of the refugees and the Calcutta based Government tried to look to the interest of the refugees at the cost of and with sheer neglect of the local people. As a result after thirty three years of independence the indigenous population of the area irrespective of the caste ,creed and religion, have become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the refugees who are now lording it over original people so to speak .

The refugees brought with an air of cultural and linguistic superiority though majority of them illiterates. This superiority complex which totally false and baseless produced in the refugees and attitude of haughtiness and arrogance which local people ,because of the simplicity and indifference had to suffer silently as any kind of protest was expected

to bring about rude behaviour from the refugees resulting in some cases in bitter quarreling and rowdyism. The indigenous people have now to pass their days in a state of constant fear and terrorism which has since increased many fold during the misrule of the United Front Government.

Keeping with the then trend in political and economic thinking the institutions of *Jamindars* and *Jotedars* had been abolished and a ceiling of land holding had been prescribed. This was very good in principle, but it left many loopholes in its practical execution. As a result the cohesive village economy was destroyed on the one hand vast area of land was cornered by the *benamdars* on the other. Much to our consternation the number of landless people and pauperism increased many fold.

In view of above the people had become displeased and restless because of their genuine fear of extinction socially, politically, economically and culturally and feel in their hearts of hearts that only way to come out of this sorry state of affairs is to organize themselves in a separate state under the name and style of Kamatapur state within the Union of India.

It is, therefore, of the Government of India under your kind leadership that a separate state comprising of the five districts of North Bengal, namely, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur and Malda be set up within the Union of India without any further loss of time as any further delay may cause irreparable loss and damage and extinction of valuable cultural heritage.

In this respect mention must be made of the fact that though it is the sacred duty of any civilized Government to preserve its relics with all earnestness and sincerity, the so called superior civilized

Government based at Calcutta has embarked on a gradual process of bringing the old relics of this vast area to utter ruins. This process of gradual annihilation of old relics had been undertaken by the Government of West Bengal with the hidden object of doing away with a rich heritage of culture and great tradition so that the successors of the present ruling camp may shout from their house tops that this area had been under complete darkness and in a primitive stage of development and it was only through the generosity of their forefathers that they had seen the light of civilizations. This would be a very sad day for the aboriginal people of this area indeed!

It has to be stated that it would be welcome if any future time any adjoining area in the Indian Union wants to join the newly formed state and it has to be states without any amount of ambiguity that if the demand of the Uttar Khanda Dal for a separate state comprising of the five districts of North Bengal is not acceded to the Government of India latest by the 31<sup>st</sup> January 1982, the Uttar Khanda Dal and for the matter of that the aboriginal people of North Bengal will have to choice before them but to embark on any democratic movement within the framework of the Constitution of India as the Dal may deem fit and proper and necessary to achieve its objectives viz. a separate state within the Union of India.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

(PANCHANAN MALLICK)

Dated, Kanti Vita, Chairman of the Presidium,  
24<sup>th</sup> August, 1981, UTTAR KHANDA DAL.

Appendix – B (i)

Leaflet of the UTJAS. Why dose this movement occur?

উত্তরবঙ্গ তপশিলী জাতি ও আদিবাসী সংগঠন  
কেন এই আন্দোলন?

সত্য শক্তি

উত্তরবঙ্গের পাঁচটি খেলা সামাজিক, আর্থিক ও রাজনৈতিক দিক হইতে অনগ্রসর। স্বাধীনতার ৩৮ বৎসর পরও এই এলাকার উন্নয়নের অগ্র সঠিক কোন পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয় নাই। কেন্দ্র ও রাজ্যের সমস্ত পরিকল্পনাই এই অঞ্চলকে বঞ্চিত করিয়াছে। অথচ উত্তরবঙ্গের ঐতিহাসিক সম্পদ ভারতের স্বাধীনতার লক্ষ্যক্ষেত্রে অপরিহার্য। উত্তরবঙ্গের পাট, তামাক, বাঁশ, কাঠ, ডালোমাইট, সিল্কোনি, ইপিকাক্স প্রভৃতি কাঁচামালের সাহায্যে কলিকাতা, দিল্লী, বোম্বাই প্রভৃতি শহরে অনেক ছোট বড় শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান গড়িয়া উঠিয়াছে। কিন্তু এই অঞ্চলে আদ্য পর্যন্তও কোন ছোট বা মাঝারি শিল্প কারখানা স্থাপন করা হয় নাই। উত্তরবঙ্গের চা-পাতা বিশেষে রপ্তানী করিয়া প্রতি বৎসর ১০০ কোটি টাকার বিদেশী মুদ্রা অর্জন হয়। পাট, তামাক, আম প্রভৃতি হইতেও শত শত কোটি টাকা বিদেশী মুদ্রা অর্জন করা হয়। অথচ ইহার সুস্বতন্ত্র অর্থও এই এলাকার উন্নয়নের অগ্র ব্যয় করা হয় না। চা বাগিচার মালিকেরা এই অঞ্চল হইতে স্বাধীনতার পর যে হাওয়ার হাওয়ার কোটি টাকা মুনাফা অর্জন করিতেছে তাহার সামান্যতম অংশও এই অঞ্চলের উন্নয়নের অগ্র বিনিয়োগ করে নাই। সরকার ও সমস্ত বেসরকারী সংস্থা উত্তরবঙ্গকে শোষণ করিয়া কলিকাতা, বোম্বাই ও দিল্লী শহরে সেই মুনাফাকে কেন্দ্রীভূত করিয়াছে। স্বাধীনতার কালে সরকারী সাহায্যপুষ্ট একচেটিয়া পুঁজিবাদের বিকাশের ফলে যে শহরকেন্দ্রীক সত্যতা গড়িয়া উঠিতেছে তাহার ফলে গ্রাম ও শহরের মধ্যে আর্থিক বৈষম্য অচণ্ডভাবে বৃদ্ধি পাইবারে এবং সৃষ্টি হইয়াছে আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্য।

১৯৪৭ সালে উত্তরবঙ্গের লোকসংখ্যা ছিল ৪৬ লক্ষ। বর্তমানে এই সংখ্যা এক কোটিরও উর্ধ্বে উঠিয়াছে। এই অস্বাভাবিক জনশিক্ষার কারণে বাংলাদেশে, নেপাল প্রভৃতি দেশ হইতে প্রায় ১০ বৎসরে ৮ লক্ষ বিদেশী নাগরিকের অভিবাসন অনুষ্ঠিত হইবে। পশ্চাদপদ উত্তরবঙ্গে এই বিপুল জনসংখ্যা সামাজিক, অর্থনৈতিক ও রাজনৈতিক দিক হইতে এক চরম সংকটের সৃষ্টি করিয়াছে। প্রতি বৎসর এই অঞ্চলের হাজার হাজার কৃষক ভূমিহীন ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষুণ্ণ পনিহত হইতেছে এবং শিক্ষিত ও অশিক্ষিত বেকার সমস্যা অস্বাভাবিক ভাবে বৃদ্ধি পাইতেছে। এই অঞ্চলের কৃষি কার্ণামোর উন্নতির অগ্র আশ্রয় কোন সঠিক পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয় নাই। কৃষির প্রধান প্রয়োজন জলসেচ ব্যবস্থার পরিকল্পনা মতকরা একভাগ অমিততেও করা হয় নাই। এখানকার কৃষি সম্পূর্ণ ক্ষুণ্ণতার উপর নির্ভরশীল।

উত্তরবঙ্গে তপশিলী জাতি ও আদিবাসী সম্প্রদায়ের জনসংখ্যা শতকরা ৩০ ভাগ। সামাজিক, আর্থিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক দিক হইতে অনগ্রসর এই সম্প্রদায়ের উন্নয়নের অগ্র কোনরূপ ব্যবস্থা পরিকল্পনা আঁকতে গৃহীত হয় নাই। সামাজিক দিক হইতে যে সকল সুযোগ সুবিধা এই সম্প্রদায়ের পাওচার কথা, সামাজিক ও রাজনৈতিক কারণে সেই সকল সুযোগ সুবিধা হইতে এই দুর্বল শ্রেণীর মানুষদের বঞ্চিত করা হইতেছে। আদিবাসী অধুষিত এলাকা বিশেষতঃ চা-বাগিচা এলাকায় শিক্ষার প্রসারের অগ্র যেখানে হিন্দি স্কুল ও কলেজ স্থাপনের বিশেষ প্রয়োজন সেখানে সরকার ইহার বিদ্যুৎ প্রয়োজনীয়তা অনুভব করেন নাই।

দীর্ঘমেয়াদী শোষণ, বঞ্চনা ও অবহেলার ফলে উত্তরবঙ্গের মানুষের মনে যে তীব্র ক্ষোভের সঞ্চার হইয়াছে তাহার সঠিক মূল্যায়ন করিয়া সমস্তার মূলক্ষেত্র করা ওজনী প্রয়োজন। উত্তরবঙ্গ তপশিলী জাতি ও আদিবাসী সংগঠন বিগত ৪৪ বৎসর ধরিয়৷ উত্তরবঙ্গের সার্বিক উন্নয়নে উত্থাপিত দাবীসমূহকে কার্যকর করিবার অগ্র আন্দোলন চালাইতে আসিতেছে। এই আন্দোলনকে বিচ্ছিন্নতাবাদী ও সাম্প্রদায়িক অধাধা দিহা উত্তরবঙ্গের অস্থিগত পরিস্থিতির মোকাবিলা করা কখনই সম্ভব নহে। দেশের বৃহত্তর অনগ্রসর এলাকাগুলিকে বঞ্চিত করিয়া সমাজের দুর্বলতর শ্রেণীর মানুষদের বিচ্ছিন্ন রাখিয়া যাচার জাতীয় সংহতির ফাঁকাসূঁজি আঁকিয়াইছেন তাহার মতলব স্বচ্য যাহাই হউক, ৭০ কোটি দ্বন্দ্বিত ও নিরন্ন ভারতবাসীর সংহতি আঁকিতা নহে।

উত্তরবঙ্গ তপশিলী জাতি ও আদিবাসী সংগঠনের পক্ষ হইতে বহুবার রাজ্য সরকার, কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার ও বিভিন্ন কর্তৃপক্ষকে সংগঠনের দাবীসমূহ লিখিতভাবে জানানো হইয়াছে। কিন্তু সরকার পক্ষ ইহার সম্পর্কে কোন সুনির্দিষ্ট বক্তব্য রাখেন নাই। এমনকি মুখ্যমন্ত্রীর মত দায়ীশীল ব্যক্তি এই আন্দোলনকে বিচ্ছিন্নতাবাদী







## Appendix – B (iii)

Leaflet of the UTJAS, Containing *Satyagrah* Movement

**উত্তরবঙ্গ তপশিলী জাতি ও আদিবাসী সংগঠন**  
( উ ত জা জা স )  
দক্ষিণ দিনাজপুর

### ॥ অবস্থান সত্যগ্রহ ॥

স্থান—বালুরঘাট ডি. এম অফিস।

তারিখ—২৪ ও ২৫শে জানুয়ারী ২০০০ ( বাংলা—২৫ ও ২৬ই  
মাঘ ১৪০৩ )। সময় বেলা ১১টা পর্যন্ত।

সফল করার আবেদন

বহুগণ,

কিষ্কিণের পর যা বলেন তাদের ব্যবস্থা কমিটিতে সবথেকে উচ্চতর, যা বলে কোন বন্ধন উন্নয়ন হয় না। উপনিবেশিক শোষণ, প্রকারে চরম শিকার, এই যা দিনাজপুর জেলা: প্রত্যাহিক বর্গে লক্ষ্যবস্তুর চন্দ্রণা যেমন তপশিলী, আদিবাসী, মুসলিম ও মজাজ জনগণের শত্রু মুসীমের শাসক গোষ্ঠীর শোষণের পরিণতি হয়েছে। সমস্ত জনতা অস্বাভাবিক উচ্চ বর্গের হাতে মুসীমের হাতে যাচ্ছে। জনগণের আন্দোলনকে প্রশমিত করে, প্রতি বর্গের বিকল্প প্রত্যাশিতার সাক্ষে, ইতিমধ্যেই তার দীর্ঘ যুক্ত হওয়াে কঠোরভাবে প্রত্যাশিতার সাক্ষে উচ্চ জাতি মস নিরুদ্ভিত দাবীগুলি দৃঢ় হাতে গ্রহণে প্রেরণ করতে :-

- ★ জন, জমি ও কাজের বন্ধিত্ব জনগণের হাতে কিবিয়ে দিতে অবিলম্বে উঃ বজ্রের শাসন প্রচলিত হোক।
- ★ কাজীসদের হাতে জনগণের জনগণের জনগণের কামোকাঙ্গুতি, সাদবি, পাও হারি, কুকক, কুর্বাণি, জোটা ইত্যাদির বিচার করতে হবে এবং পৌরতি দিতে হবে।
- ★ পাণ্ডবিক দশা থেকে মুক্ত করতে অসমসম হওয়াে জনগণের অবিলম্বে দাবীর জন, রাষ্ট্রঘাট ও বাস্তব ক্ষেত্রের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।
- ★ বহু SC / ST হোমেলগুলি অবিলম্বে চালু করতে হবে: Book Grant, Maintenance Grant, Stipend, SC / ST / OBC Certificate যথা সময়ে দিতে হবে।
- ★ মেডিক্যাল, ইন্টিনিয়ামিয়ে সংরক্ষণ ব্যক্তি করা চলবে না। যোগ্যতার বোধহি দিবে SC / ST / OBC এর পর হলে General করা চলবে না।
- ★ অবিলম্বে মুসীমীতি ও মুসীমদের লাভজনক মূল্য নির্ধারণ করতে হবে। দেশের স্বার্থে বাণিজ্যের জন সেচের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। এবং গভীর বাস্তবের জন বন্ধিত্ব প্রকল্পগুলি চালু করতে হবে।
- ★ দূর সংস্থানের কাজ প্রতিটি প্রকল্প হতে মুক্ত, মাঝারি শিল্প কারখানা খুলতে হবে এবং আত্মসমী বহু আত্মিক কোম্পানিগুলিকে প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে হবে।

শ্রী যশীন্দ্র নাথ রায়

সম্পাদক

শ্রীমতি বাহার মনি হুতরম

সভানেত্রী

উ ত জা জা স  
দক্ষিণ দিনাজপুর জেলা কমিটি।

## Appendix – B (iv)

### Leaflet, *Swayatwa Shasan Sangram Mancha* (The UTJAS, The S.J.P. and The TASO)

#### স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসন সংগ্রাম মঞ্চ-এর উত্জাস, স. জ. প ও টাসোর ডাকে- আইন অমান্য আন্দোলন সফল করুন

- ★ সি. পি. এর কর্তৃক কামতাপুরি মহলের নামের গণতান্ত্রিক আন্দোলনের উপর আক্রমণ।
- ★ ক্যান্ডার বাহিনীর দ্বারা হাফেজাবাদে বাড়ি গর পোড়ানো।
- ★ কুশালগামভূয়ার, বাগোবিশা ও জেনারী ঘটনার স্তম্ভি চালনা, হাফেজাবাদের মিছিলের শ্রেণিবাহ. হারানি ও তত বিচার বিভাগীয় তদন্তের দাবী।
- ★ উন্নয়ন দলক মহলের নামে ভাওতাগাবী ও হারোবাগীর প্রতিবাদ।

ক্রমাগত স্থানঃ - রায়গঞ্জ রেন স্টেশন।

থার-০৫ জুন ২০১০ (জুলাইর ২৪ বুধবার)।

বুজুগণ,

উত্তরবঙ্গের দীর্ঘকালের শোভন বকনীর জটিলকার না চওযায় একটিকে যেমন দেশক দুর্ভিক্ষের নিভেদের অধিকার কঠিনী এবং অস্থির বন্ধার আন্দোলন শুরু করেছেন। অপর পক্ষে বাহিনীগণ উৎসাহের স্বার্থ রক্ষার নামে কয়েকটি স্বার্থে পোড়না বাসাবাী মাল্য-দারীকতা বৈধী করে মহিশাজের দ্বারা মাল্যোলমকে দমন করার ক্ষম বিহীন কৌশল প্রয়োগ করছেন।

উত্তরবঙ্গবাসীর গণতান্ত্রিক আন্দোলনকে শক্ত করার জন্য "বিহীনতাবাদ কামতাপুরি মহলাসহাী, পাকিস্তানের চর বাই. এন. হাট আমলাস" ইত্যাদি মাধ্যমে সি. পি. এম. হার পুলিশ ও ক্যান্ডার বাহিনীকে বাশিহে পহার নির্দেশ দিয়েছেন।

এই পরিচালনা করণ সি. পি. এম. হাট ও পুলিশ প্রশাসন তলপাই হাটের জেগার কুশালগামভূয়ার, জেনারী, বচনাগতি, কুশলী প্রভৃতি ছাত্রগার কে. সি. পি. হাট শান্তি-পূর্ণ মিছিলের উপর আক্রমণ এবং হারি হাটেরে হজা মিনন, হাফেজাবাদে বাড়িগর পোড়ানো এবং মিছিলেরে বাশিহে দর পাতল ও মত্যাচার শুরু করেছে।

সি. পি. এম. হাট দুর্ভিক্ষ এবং বহিঃসমাজের মধ্যে গাৰপত্রিক অবিহাস এবং হিঃসার বাতাবরণ বৈধী করে উন্নয়নকে এক অস্থিৰ বিফোরক পরিস্থিতির মধ্যে ঠাট পরিচালিত।

এই উদ্যম অধিকার থেকে পরিচালনা পোতে হলে তন মাধ্যম ত্রিভিতে উন্নয়ন বেলের উচ্চতমতা সম্পন্ন পায়ই পাসন অবিহনে একান্ত প্রয়োজন

স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসন সংগ্রাম মঞ্চ নির্দেশিত দাবীর ভিত্তিতে আইন অমান্য আন্দোলন কম্পূর্ণী প্রদণ করেছে। মাল্যনাদের সভাপতিত্ব ও সহযোগিতা কামনা করি।

- ১) হাফেজাবাদ উন্নয়ন দলক বাড়িগর কলিকাতা কেন্দ্রীক বৈধাচারী ক্ষমতার বিকেন্দ্রীকরণের ক্ষম অবিহনে উন্নয়নদের উচ্চতমতা সম্পন্ন পায়ই শাসন চাই।
- ২) তলপাই হাটেরে কুশালগামভূয়ার, বাগোবিশা ও জেনারী ঘটনার উন্নয়ন শান্তি-পূর্ণ মিছিলের উপর হারি চালনা, ক্যান্ডার বাহিনী কর্তৃক মাজনন, হাফেজাবাদের বাড়ি গর পোড়ানো, মিছিলেরে শ্রেণিবাহ, পুলিশ মত্যাচার ইত্যাদির বিগার বিভা-গায় তদন্ত করতে হবে। গোবীদের শান্তি দিতে হবে এবং অভিযোগেরে সচিৎপূর্ণ দিতে হবে।
- ৩) কামতাপুরি জায়া সহ পত্রিক ভাটবণী ভাষার অবিহনে বীরত্ব দিতে হবে।

সংগ্ৰামী পরিচালনা-সহ-

আনোয়ারা বেগম  
টাসো

কানিশদ বর্মন  
সংগ্ৰামক  
জি. সি. উৎসাহাস

টিপু হুজুন বর্মন  
সংগ্ৰামক  
জি. সি. স চ প

## Appendix – B (v)

Leaflet of the Swayatwa Shasan Sangram Mancha,

### স্বায়ত্তশাসন, ভাষা, কৃষি ইতিহাস সংরক্ষণের দাবী ও স্বায়ত্ত শাসন সংগ্রাম মঞ্চ-এর

### III। ধর্ম-অবস্থান II।

রায়গঞ্জ, ১৮ অক্টোবর, ইলহামপুর ৩০ অক্টোবর ২০০০  
উত্তরবঙ্গের মা, বহিন, ভাই, বহুলা।

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার এবং বিভিন্ন সমস্যাগুলো সাম্প্রতিক ও স্বয়ংক্রিয়  
৩৬ইল দিনকার ঠকবাড়ি আর কুমিলের তানে, উত্তরবঙ্গ নামে ভৌগোলিক এলাকা-  
টার পোকলা, আড়ি, ক্ষয়ক্ষতির মানসিলা আড়ি এক সিংহাসন লোকের দিন কাটাতে।  
হেপটিকার (জৈঠক্যাব) তেপুলা ভাষা কৃষি ও ঐতিহাসিক মুখিয়া বিয়োগে, এত  
শিশুর একাকীতত কুমিলের লুটিকা খোবেব মূলত বানেশা, পশ্চিম হীন, পহলার  
শাকতি সখা "জমুয়ার বাটার" গড়েবা চাহেজে। তথ্য মশা ককিবার বাস  
মিছের দায়াদারী-স্বশাসনের স্বাক্ষরের দাবীং রেপুলা ভাষা কৃষি, ইতিহাস  
বক্ষ) এবং নিজের পরিচয় (Identity) দাবীং আড়ি উত্তরবঙ্গ উত্তর উখাধি  
পাতালি চেউ চলেছে। সেইভাবে হামরা বাটার শাসন সংগ্রাম মঞ্চ পশ্চিমবঙ্গ  
সংস্কারেরঠেচিনি আলাপ আঁপোচেনা ও পসিবার তানে তেইলা মিনতি আনাইছি।  
এবং সমস্ত মুখিল আনানের তানে ঠেপাকার সক্রিয় শক্তিকাক নিয়া গোনটেবিল  
ঠেইকের ঠেখাব দিছি। কিন্তু সরকার হামরা কাখং কান নি দেয়।

এলা সরকারের তাল বাহানার স্বাভাগ নিয়াহানে এরদল উস্কাইচা লোক  
পরিদৃষ্টিটাক স্বাভাবিক বানেশা বিপবে নেগাবা/নেযাখা চাহেজে। আর পরি-  
তিতিক নিয়ন্ত্রণের নামে সরকার ও কুমতীওচালা খুঁটীলাও-তিন এক বিছিন্নের  
সাম্প্রদায়িকতা বানাবে। এই তানে উত্তরবঙ্গের পরিদৃষ্টি আহও বিম্বিচা উঠেছে।

উত্তরবঙ্গ যাতে আর একটা আশাম নি চয়, সেই পাখে সমস্ত বৃহতা হামরা  
পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারেরঠেচিনি কেউত পোখা এটা দাবীক মানিবার তানে আন্দোলন  
চালাছি।

দাবীনা :-

- ★ উঃ বঙ্গকে ২৪৪(ক) ধারা অনুসারে রাজ্যের ভিতর রাজ্য Autonomous State অধিক ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন পূর্বাঙ্গ স্বায়ত্ত শাসন দিবা হোবে।
- ★ কামতাপুরি, সাদুরি দাঁওতালি ইত্যাদি- গৃহের ভাষায় ( Home Language মাধ্যমে ) প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা চালু করিবা হোবে।
- ★ উত্তরবঙ্গে অভিবাসন ( Rehabilitation ) নিয়ন্ত্রণ করিবা হোবে।  
তুনিপুত্রলার তানে কৃষি জমি সংরক্ষন আইন চালু করিবা হোবে।  
সংগ্রামী অভিবাসন সহ—  
স্বায়ত্ত শাসন সংগ্রাম মঞ্চ-এর পক্ষে  
(উত্তরামাঙ্গ, সমাজবাদী জনপরিষদ, উঃ বঃ নরিলা সংগঠন )

## APPENDIX- C

### A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA BY THE KAMATAPUR PEOPLE'S PARTY ON 26-09-1997.

To

Sri Indra Kumar Gujral,

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,

Parliament House,

New Delhi; INDIA.

Through the Divisional Commissioner of North Bengal,

Jalpaiguri Division: West Bengal.

Hon'ble Sir,

With due respect I beg to submit the memorandum before you containing 11 CHARTER OF DEMANDS in order to implement our demands for the formation of a state i.e. KAMATAPUR comprising the areas of Kamatapuri speaking people in the whole North Bengal adjoining Kamatapuri dominated areas in India.

As the Government of India as well as the Government of West Bengal are fully aware that the aboriginal people of North Bengal has various organizations of the area, such as the Uttar Khanda Dal, Kamatapur Gana Parisad have long been demanding a separate state of Kamatapur for the sons of the soil of North Bengal. Recently the KPP has also been demanding a separate 'HOMELAND'(State of Kamatapur) for original inhabitants of North Bengal and neighbouring Kamtapuri dominated areas within the frame work of India under Article (3) of the

constitution to fulfill our political ,economical and cultural aspirations to govern our own lives. So the demand for creatrion of a homeland namely Kamatapur is not a new one, as a whole, the demand for creation of a Homeland is overdue.

Now ,your honour, as representative of the whole aboriginal people of North Bengal as well as of adjoining areas, the KPP is willing to put forward some historical facts, reasons and grievances to take appropriate action from your side.

### **Historical Facts:**

It is an established and unquestionable fact that the present territory of North Bengal as well as Kamatapuri dominated areas were historically parts of two kingdoms before Independence of India- the kingdoms of Cooch Behar and Baikanthapur, the erstwhile Kamatapur. Under various wars and treaties signed with these two kingdoms the present territory lastly came under British occupation by the war of Bhutan, Mughal, and British with Cooch Behar as well as Sikkim, Mughal, Nepal and British war with Baikanthapur as also by the Anglo-Cooch Behar treaty of 1773, Anglo- Bhutan treaty of 1774, Anglo- Nepal Sugaulee Treaty of 1816, Sikkim-British Titaliya Treaty of 1817 and Anglo- Bhutan Cinchula Treaty of 1865 even after Independence of India the Government of India had forcibly integrated the princely state of Cooch Behar with Bengal along with Bainkanthapur in totally unconstitutional ways by virtue of the treaty of Cooch Behar Merger Agreement Act (August 28,1949) and the Bengal Estate Acquisition Act of 1954 A.D. As to populations, the aboriginal people of these regions are ethnically, linguistically ,culturally, historically and socially dissimilar

from the rest of the people of Bengal and constituted nearly 80% of the total population.

Various documentary evidences, settlement records and census reports provide us a number of information as recorded by the Government of India that North Bengal was totally non-Nepalies, non-Adibashis and Non-Bengalis region before Independence of India. During British Period in India particularly the Nepalese and the Adibashis came to this territory as immigrants from Nepal and Bihar following development of the tea Industry and the Bengalis came to this territory for clerical and various professional activities for expansion of the local administration. Hence, it can be said according to the historical facts, that North Bengal belongs to the Kamatapuri speaking people and it is their own HOMELAND.

Now the KPP beg to appeal you to concede the demands on the basis of above historical facts so that the aboriginal people may govern their own lives by creation of Homeland and may their lives , saying of Abraham Lincon such as “Democracy is a Government governed by the people of the people for the people” be materializes in the newly formed state of Kamatapur.

### **Reasons and Grievances :**

As we know that our country passed 50 years of Independence but North Bengal in till now considered as “Non Industrial Region” under colonial rule of West Bengal as well as the majority of the Kamatapuri people of these region are under poverty line and underdeveloped in economic, social, political and cultural strata. Unemployment problems are acute as because ample resources of North

Bengal are kept unused internationally by the Government of West Bengal. Large scale and small scale industry, factory, Higher Educational Institution, Power Plant and Project have not been set up to provide with jobs for the Kamatapuri educated and unemployed youth. All kinds of development works, industry, factory, project and Higher Educational Institutions are located and established in and around Calcutta. However, the State Government of West Bengal is taking away a plenty of raw material like, Jute, Bamboo, Tea, Timber, Tobacco, Medecinal plant and Orange from North Bengal by exploitation, depriving and victimizing the Kamatapuri people. As though, the state Government of West Bengal is speaking much about development of North Bengal as well as of the people of this region, but practically it is Nil and only on papers. Higher Educational Institution, Medical College, Poly Technique College, Vocational Institution and University are not adequate in proportion to the populations. Only one University, Medical College and Engineering College are in North Bengal for serving 2 croores of people. On the other hand, 8 Universities, 7 Medical Colleges and 5 Engineering Colleges are in South Bengal for serving 6 cores of population. Drinking water, power supply, Medical facility, communication of transport and irrigation are not available here. Even Kamatapuri speaking people are also being discriminated in securing various official jobs, trade licenses, bank loans, permits and licenses for Bus, Mini Bus, Taxi, Cooking Gas, Petrol Pump, Cinema Hall and Dealership. Our language and culture are also being neglected by both the state Government of West Bengal and Central Government of India ,for instances, medium of instruction of education through vernacular languages are not effected in North Bengal and various cultural programmes through Radio are neglected. Even a complete T.V. Centre with all its infrastructure is awaiting long for just open for ceremony adjacent to Siliguri.



Apart from above grievances the aboriginal people are at present facing lots as regards infiltration because of becoming minority in number and losing their own identity, culture, language and civilization under pressure of illegal foreigner as well as Bengali civilization and culture. Left Front Government aware of such illegal infiltration but inactive for fear of losing refugee votes. No one can deny it that Left Front is at present standing on refugee votes. Various Newspaper and District Census Reports will confirm my words as I have stated above. Now, the Government should take immediate measures to remove such foreigners from North Bengal, otherwise, the KPP will not remain silent. Therefore, problem of infiltration is a most urgent one, important and sensitive which immediately be solved in the interest of the Kamtapuri people as well as national interiority.

Now, the time and opportunity have come to think about communal attitude of the Government of West Bengal. As long- suffering and victimized Kamatapuri people do not want to remain more within Bengal as slaves under colonial rule of West Bengal, it is true fact that when we raise our voice in regard to deprivation ,exploitation, victimization, discrimination, humiliation and inhumanism, the Government of West Bengal then try to crush our democratic movement by torturing, intimidating and oppressing even malign us as antinational, divisive, communal and secessionist in the name of democracy and national integrity . But we can pay it undoubtedly, that our movement is not anti- national, divisive and unconstitutional rather than peaceful, democratic, constitutional and non-violent. As the Government of India had created several states during 50 years since Independence of India, as Manipur for Manipuris, Nagaland for Nagas, Mizoram for Mizos and

others ,but neither the Government of India not the State Government of West Bengal has done anything for the sake of us. Hence, the KPP earnestly request you to send a “Fact including Team” to visit North Bengal to prove and judge the true facts as I have stated above.

So, the KPP as representative of the whole ‘Kamatapuri’ speaking people urges you to set up a separate administrative unit outside of Bengal so that all kinds of exploitations, deprivations, discriminations and humiliations may be redressed by creation of a separate Homeland of our own. Hence, I beg to encloses herewith a copy of 11 point CHARTER OF DEMANDS for immediate materialization.

An early reply is solicited.

Yours Faithfully,

(signed)

Atul Chandra Ray

President

Kamatapuri People’s Party

26.09.1997.

Copy to:-

1. Hon’ble President off India.
2. Hon’ble Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
3. Hon’ble Home Minister of India.
4. Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.
5. Hon’ble Governor of West Bengal.
6. Hon’ble Chief Minister of West Bengal.
7. Sri Atal Bihari Bajpayee, Ex-Prime Minister of India.

## 11-POINTS CHARTER OF DEMANDS OF KPP

1. In order to enable the Kamatapuri speaking people to govern their own lives by reason of ethnical, linguistically, historical, cultural and social distinction from the rest of the people of West Bengal a separate statehood namely 'Kamatapur' be declared within the frame work of Indian Constitution comprising of the whole of North Bengal and adjoining *Kamatapuri* populated areas in India, in accordance with the Article (3) of the Indian constitution of India.
2. With a view to ameliorating, the language of *Kamatapuri* is included in the 8<sup>th</sup> Scheduled of the constitution of India.
3. By the base year of 1971(India-Mujib Accord) regarding expulsion of illegal foreigners from *Kamatapuri* dominated areas of North Bengal be implemented shortly.
4. In order to curb illegal influx of immigration in North Bengal and adjacent *Kamatapuri* dominated areas the "INNER PERMIT LINE" must immediately be imposed on the said areas.
5. With a view to restringing the intrusion of illegal foreigners in North Bengal the "BAROED WIRE" to be erected the borderline of both India and Bangladesh without further delay.
6. Regarding various cultural programmed of *Kamatapurians*, for the *Kamatapurians*, for the *Kamatapuri* peoples of North Bengal such programmes should be arranged to telecast on the Television (Fulbari) Centre, All India Radio, Siliguri at daily.

7. With a view of all round development of North Bengal as the “Teesta Irrigation Project” should be declared as ‘National Project’ immediately,
8. In order to enrich the culture for the *Kamatapuri* people of North Bengal as well as neighbouring areas , in different types of cultural programmes of *Kamatapurians* to broadcast through ‘All India Radio, Siliguri at per daily programmes of Nepali in “All India Radio , Kurseong,
9. In respect of upliftment of higher education for the aboriginal people of North Bengal a Central University namely Ray Saheb Thakur Panchanan Barma University be set up in the district of Cooch Behar immediately.
- 10.Regarding exchange of enclaves as Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and Bangladesh enclaves in India are exchanged without further delay.
- 11.In respect of pre and post History of North Bengal since Independence of India a ‘White Paper’ regarding economical, social, culture, population and ethnical identity of the aboriginal people of North Bengal be published immediately.

## APPENDIX-D

### A LETTER OF THE GREATER COOCH BEHAR PEOPLES ASSOCIATION TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF COOCH BEHAR DATED 29.05.2002.

To

(1) The District Magistrate

Cooch Behar .

(2) The Superintendent of Police

Cooch Behar.

Subject: Prayer to pass necessary direction to save the members from the clutch of the political parties.

Respected Sir,

On behalf of the Greater Cooch Behar People's Association, I beg to submit the following in respect of the above mention subject for your kind information and necessary action.

Your honour is aware of the fact that our organization is not a political organization. The organization has been formed with a view to-

1. Maintain the cultural heritage of Cooch Behar.
2. Take steps to solve the problems of Cooch Behar.
3. Safeguard the interest of the Cooch Behar People.
4. Improve the living and social condition of the people of Cooch Behar.
5. Promote the unity, fraternity and cooperation among the Cooch Behar people.

6. Take steps for maintaining the clause of the merger agreement made between His Highness Maharaja of Cooch Behar and the Union of India.
7. Give the status of Cooch Behar as a class' C' State as was mentioned at the time of merger of Cooch State with Union of India.

That previously we went on deputation before your honour and submitted memorandum in respect of our demands .Our movement is totally democratic and we believe in peaceful movement. Our organization has got no relation with any other organization. It may kindly be noted here, we have placed our demand before the Honourable Home Minister, Union of India, above all we have placed our demand before the President of India, The Secretary to the President of India ,vide his letter No. P1/ D- 31910 dated 16-04-2002 informed us that he has forwarded our demand letter to the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs for appropriate action.

Here I am most respectfully beg to mention that ,just before the Assembly Election of the State ,some illegal action were taken against some of our members, but on further enquiry the police administration came to the conclusion, non of our members were/ are involved with K.P.P. and K.L.O. organization, thus our members were released from such suspicion.

You know the ensuing *Panchayet* election is scheduled to be held in the middle part of 2003 and for the same the political parties already started their activities for the election. In our estimation to capture the village through the election the political parties made their plan to

pressure upon our members for obtaining support and help of our members in their favour. In some places the political parties in their meeting quoting the name of our organization threatening us that if we do not stop our movement in that case they will make arrangement to arrest our members as 'Linkman or sympathizer of KPP or KLO.

It may be kindly noted here that there are incident of harassment on our members during the meeting of our organization even with the permission of ther administration.

Under the above circumstances most respectfully I beg to state, please take necessary steps to stop the procedure to harass members of or organization and oblige.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully,

(Signed)

Arun Kumar Ray

Secretary

The Greater Cooch Behar People Association.

## APPENDIX-E

### A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA BY THE GREATER COOCH BEHAR PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION

To

His Excellency The President of India

Rastrapati Bhawan,

New Delhi- 110004.

Through the Chief Commissioner,

Cooch Behar

Through The S.D.O.

Cooch Behar.

Through the B.D.O.

Cooch Behar Block No. I

Subject: Prayer to stop the illegal and unconstitutional imposition of the Legislative Assembly Election of West Bengal at the Cooch Behar State and permission to form a CARE TAKER MINISTRY for administration of Cooch Behar State as per the merger agreement made between the Maharaja of Cooch Behar State and the Government of India on 28<sup>th</sup> August ,1949.

Respected Sir,

With due respect we on behalf of The Greater Cooch Behar Peoples' Association have the honour to inform you that we have informed about the matter to the Honourable Prime Minister of India and the Honourable Home Minister of India vide our petitions date 26-12-2000 and 26-08-2004 that the merger of the then Cooch Behar State with



West Bengal on 1<sup>st</sup> January ,1950 by Dr, Bidhan Chandra Ray the then Chief Minister of West Bengal is fully illegal, unconstitutional and initially void. Also we informed this matter to the then the Excellency President of India ,honourable Home Minister of India and the Honourable Prime Minister of India by the said petitions in the categorical way. The people of Cooch Behar State as well as the people of Greater Cooch Behar areas (Which is consist of the area of Districts of Cooch Behar ,Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, North and South Dinajpur and undivided Goalpara district of Assam) raised their voice against the illegal merger. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehuru the then Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel the then Home Minister of India knew this fact very well. Even they informed Dr. B.C.Ray the then Chief Minister of West Bengal that fully unable to merge the Greater Cooch Behar State with West Bengal as per agreements on 20.08- 1948, 28-08-1949 and 30-08-1949 made between His Excellency Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar State and the Government of India.

Here we like to quote in short the intention of Government of India in said letter D.O. No. F 15 (19) Dated 30-08-1949 stated “ If is the intention of the Government of India to administer for the present the territory of the Cooch Behar State as a centrally administered area under a Chief Commissioner.”

Now, the area of the Cooch Behar State was handed over to the Government of India on 12<sup>th</sup> September ,1949 and the Government of India recognized this Cooch Behar State as “C” category State in the constitution of India adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949. It is also historically fact that the Cooch Behar State was administered under a

Chief Commissioner up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1949 and Mr. V. I. Nanjappa was the 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Commissioner of this recognized Cooch Behar State.

Further, we would like to inform you that according to section 7(1) of Indian independence act passed by the British Parliament, the area of the Cooch Behar State shall be consisted of the area of Darjelling, Jalpaiguri, North and South Dinajpur and also undivided Goalpara areas of Assam ,because the above quoted areas were tactfully occupied by the British rulers from the Kings of Cooch Behar from 1773 to 1902 A.D. by various agreements .But it is well known to all that the British rulers lapsed all agreements relating such occupation by section 7(1) Indian Independence Act 1947 and returned in writing the above quoted areas to Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahdur Maharaja of Cooch Behar of 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1947.

We on behalf of our association as well as on behalf of the people of the Greater Cooch Behar areas , these people are now legally entitle to form the Greater Cooch Behar State in the above quoted areas as Greater Cooch Behar which is still a recognized state ('C' category state ). We should like to inform you that the Government of West Bengal and the Government of Assam have been ruling 1<sup>st</sup> January ,1950 over this area without having legal jurisdiction and constitutional right.

We also like to raise before you that the issue of the present socio-political of this Cooch Behar area ,where the poor people are being deprived of their all sorts of constitutional rights since the date of merger agreement concluded between His Excellency Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhp Bahadur of Cooch Behar State and the Government of India. After that agreement and merger no Government have been taking

any sincere and careful initiative for upliftment and the betterment of the erstwhile of subject Cooch Behar State.

We have informed about the matter from 26-12-2000 to update. However, from the Prime Minister of India and the Home Minister of India no any initiative has taken. In that situation we were forced to come to New Delhi with mass (at Jantar Mantar) on 26-08-2004 for the establishment of our agreement and the Honourable Home Minister Mr. Shiv Raj Patil received our memorandum by his own hand and assured us that he will look into the matter immediately .But till now no any initiative has been taken from their end.

We know according to the merger agreement India Government is bound to establish the prosperity of the Cooch Behar people. The India Government has no right to do anything without the consent of the Cooch Behar people. However, we are finding that the Government of India is avoiding the merger agreement and doing everything according to their wishes. The Government of India is also destructing the art, architecture, language, prosperity, and the heritage of Cooch Behar. Therefore, we are reminding you to obey the promises mentioned in the merger agreement and the imposition of Legislative Assembly Election of West Bengal Government at the Cooch Behar State is illegal and unconstitutional. Therefore, therefore, our kind request to you please does not impose the illegal and unconstitutional Legislative Assembly Election at the Cooch Behar State and we pray to you to form a CARE TAKER MINISTRY for administration of the area of Cooch Behar State with immediate effect.

Therefore, we request your kindly to look into the matter and do a favourable action from your kindness for which shall ever be grateful to you.

With Regards.

Yours faithfully,

( Signed)

Secretaries of the different Anchal Committee  
The Greater Cooch Behar People's Association.

**Address of Correspondence**

Banshi Badan Barman

General Secretary

The Greater Cooch Behar Peoples' Association

P.O. Jarabari, Dinhata

Cooch Behar-736135.

## APPENDIX-F

A MEMORANDUM TO THE HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER,  
GOVT. OF INDIA, NEW DELHI- BY ALL KOCH-  
RAJBANSHI STUDENTS' UNION (AKRSU) ,CHILARAI  
SENA &ALL KOCH-RAJBANSHI MAHILA SAMITI DATED,  
NEW DELHI ON 5<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2007.

TO  
DR. MANMOHAN SINGH,  
Hon'ble Prime Minister,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi-01.

Sub:-By "GHEROU PROGRAMME OF PARLIAMENT"  
we hereby submit Memorandum for creating separate  
homeland"KAMATAPUR" and Status of Scheduled  
Tribe (Palins) for Koch-Rajbanshi Community of  
Assam.

Hon'ble Sir,

We the undersigned, on behalf of "All Koch- Rajbanshi Students' Union, Chilarai Sen and All Koch-Rajbanshi Mahila Samiti" crave the leave by your honour to place before you the following vital and sensitive matter for favour of your kind attention and for favour of taking necessary action by your Government to alleviate the problems set forth below:-

1. That Hon'ble Sir, "All Koch- Rajbanshi Students' Union, Chilarai Sena & All Koch- Rajbanshi Mahila Samiti " are represents the Koch- Rajbanshi Community to promote, safe guard and uphold the interest of the said community and with that end in view, spearhead all democratic movements in this region.
2. That Hon'ble Sir, the Koch-Rajbanshi Community constitutes a big segment of the entire population in the state of Assam and they have a distinct cultural heritage and they constitute a distinct entity.
3. That Hon'ble Sir, the Koch-Rajbanshi Community founded the "KAMATAPUR" the Koch Kingdom in the century comprising entire North Bengal, Lower Assam, Meghalaya extended upto Tripura by Maharaja Viswa Singh. The Koch kings rules over ancient Kamrup, North Bengal, Sylhet, Kachar, Tripura, Manipur and wielded great powers and dominated over vast tracts of lands of neighbouring states. It is only after 'Independence' Cooch Behar State was integrated with Union of India and was given the status of "C" category state along with State of Ajmir, Bhopal , Bilaspur and Coorg. This integration was the result of an Agreement between the Governor General of India and the Maharaja of Koch Kingdom. But, regrettably the general interest of the subject of the Koch Kingdom was lost sight of the said agreement and thus the Koch-Rajbanshi Community has been suffering from a sense of neglect. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the identity of the Koch -Rajbanshi is on the verge of extension.
4. That Hon'ble Sir, in the present context, the Govt. of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Meghalaya and Tripura had declared and recognized the Koch-Rajbanshi as "Most Other Backward Community". In some

states, they have been given the status of plain Tribal. Thus the Koch-Rajbanshi people have become minority in each state losing their political representation and reduced to a lower position than the plain Tribal People of Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura. Their 'Ethnic Identity' is on the verge of dying .

5. That Hon'ble Sir, as many as three ordinances were passed by the Hon'ble President of India to give the Koch Community the status of S.T.(plains), but no legislation was ever passed in this regard. It is a felt necessity that the Koch Rajbanshi Community should be upgraded to the status of Scheduled Tribe and accordingly the Koch-Rajbanshi Community is required to be Indian Constitution for the welfare of the Community. It is also equally important that the community needs a separate Home Land' of their own comprising some parts of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar to protect their ethnic cultural and socio-economic heritage and identity by which alone the community can be ensured of their full protection, peace and progress in the country. That Hon'ble Sir, in spite of persistent demand set in motion since 1967, no positive response has been received from the Government and thus the people of Koch- Rajbanshi community are suffering from frustration and gradual degrading and they feel utterly neglected and unprotected putting them into the quagmire of social, Political and Economic backwardness in absence of any constitutional provisions.
6. That Hon'ble Sir, in spite of positive view expressed by the parliament Select Committee in that past of pending bill inclusion of the Koch – Rajbanshi in the list of S.T.(Plains) is still hanging in the balance without any bill passed in the Parliament. Such a neglect of an

important segment of the population as set forth above is volatile of the concept of a welfare State and Spirit of our Constitution.

7. That Hon'ble Sir, for substantiation of our humble submission set forth above, a number of correspondences made by the "All Koch-Rajbanshi Students' Union " to different personalities at different times are annexed herewith for ready reference which will go to show that the grievances and demand of the Koch –Rajbanshi Community are consideration and effective constitutional measures to alleviate them, at an early date.
  
8. That Hon'ble Sir, we are fully aware that your honour remains busy to look into various problems which our country is confronted with .Yet we sincerely believe that in view of the urgency of the matter set here under, your bearing self well be gracious and magnanimous enough to personally see to the genuine and long standing grievances of the Koch-Rajbanshi Community and will be kind enough to take effective constitutional measures to ensure protection, peace and progress of a backward community.

In view of the facts and circumstances set forth above ,we fervently appeal before your kindly honour kindly to look into the vital issue personally and to use your good offices to bring a suitable legislation in the Parliament as your honour deems fit and proper for the inclusion if the Koch- Rajbanshi Community in the 'Sixth Scheduled' as Scheduled Tribes(Plains) & to legislative measures to fulfill the genuine and long standing demands of the community at the earliest possible time.



And for this act of kindness we the undersigned shall ever pray and remain ever grateful your begin self.

With kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

(Biswajit Ray)  
President  
All Koch- Rajbanshi Students'  
Union

(Pradip Ray)  
General Secretary  
All Koch- Rajbanshi Students' Union

Copy to

- 1.Smt. Sonia Gandhi  
Hon'ble President, AICC.
2. Sjt. Rajnath Singh  
Hon'ble President, BJP
- 3.Sjt. Sivraj V. Patil  
Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of India.

## APPENDIX-G

A DEPUTATION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COOCH BEHAR BY THE KAMATAPUR STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION ON 20<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2008.

To

The District Magistrate,  
Cooch Behar.

Sub: Recognition of the Language of *Kamatapuri* and Implementation of *Kamatapuri* language in School and College.

Respected Sir,

We, the member of *Kamatapuri* Students' Organization Central Committee beg to demand & appeal you that from this running session in school of six district of North Bengal the *Kamatapuri* language may kindly be implemented in grass root. We further demand that the *Kamatapuri* language may kindly inserted in 8<sup>th</sup> Scheduled of Constitution of India.

Thanking you.

Date: 20.10.2008  
Place: Cooch Behar

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed by)  
Anarul Sekh ( President of K.S.O.)  
Swapan Ch. Barman  
(Vice- President of K.S.O.)  
Ranjan Ray (Member)  
Mukul Singha (Member)  
Bishnu Barman (Member)  
Jayanta Ray (Member)

