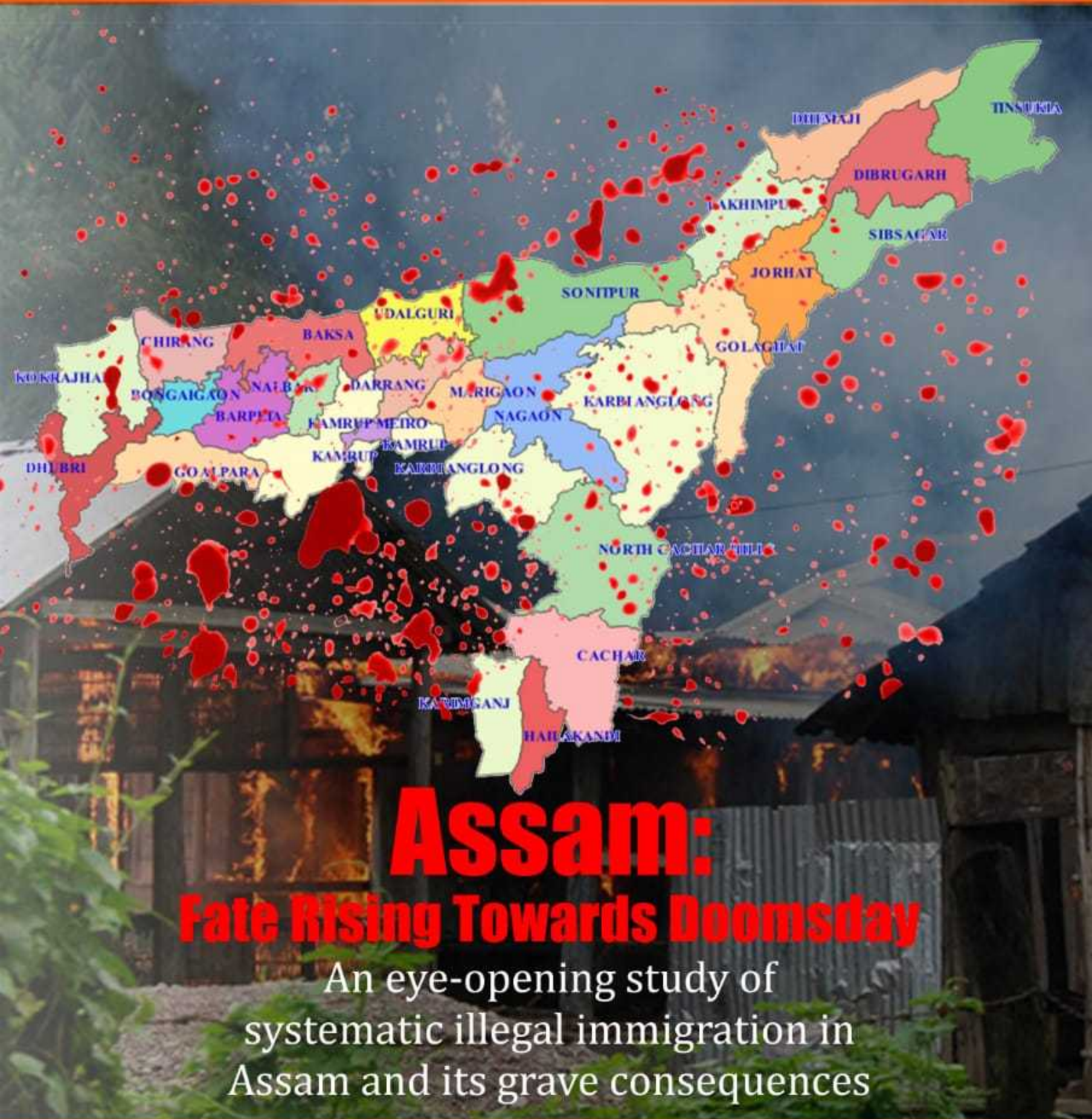


**INSTITUTE FOR CONFLICT RESEARCH
AND RESOLUTION - ICRR
INTERVENTION PAPER**



**Assam:
Fate Rising Towards Doomsday**

An eye-opening study of
systematic illegal immigration in
Assam and its grave consequences

Written by
Vinodrao Kenekar & Anuj G

Assam- Fate Rising Towards Doomsday

Introduction

The North-eastern state of Assam rightful territory for indigenous tribes has been infected with infiltration menace and massive demographic fluctuations which appeals to a great threat to internal security and manifold consequences.

The geographical arena of north-eastern India mainly consists of eight states - Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram Tripura, Sikkim, and Assam. These north-eastern states join India with 22 km of narrowest stretch of land and this passage popularly known as 'chicken neck of India' or Siliguri corridor. Taking into consideration north-eastern India including north-eastern states has been sharing massive outlines with foreign countries, essentially China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, etc, constructing higher inflow of migrants, radicals into the region in a short period which has caused incompatibility and friction among locals and outsiders; followed by a threat to national security.¹

The Population of Assam mainly consists of indigenous inhabitants hailing from various ethnic groups who migrated from Thailand, Burma, Bengal province and have settled down by many years, now popularly known as "Asomiya" (Assamese), are rightful offspring for territory.

Assam is home to more than fifty tribes and several communities' various sub-tribes which blooms the region with a colourful and fascinating array of culture, ethnicity, and livelihood. Dimasa, Bodo, Kachari, Karbi, Miri, Mishimi, Rabha, etc. Tribes are a major source of attraction towards Assam, which keeps Assamese culture alive and revived.²

India has been witnessing migration for a long time. A basic root cause of the human influx would be persecution of minorities in Bangladesh (Eastern Pakistan), where states are Muslim dominant and highly infected with radical forces, creating conflict situations leading to ethnic genocides, persecution of religious minorities eventually bending country's economy and boosting poverty and terrorism.³

Gradually migrants from above would prefer economically stable, "secular" and safer state of India, undoubtedly causing a heavy burden on locals' resources and a massive number of

migrants causes frictions among locals and incompatibility grew in the region further leading to threat to national security. The Initial birth of migration starts with British India during the colonial period. British officials preferred to hire labours for tea plantation from East Bengal due to lower-wage demand. Thereafter years of nonchalant behaviour caused massive infiltration in the region; mainly they were economic migrants. Post-independence, India's rising economy gave a magnetic force to the migrants, from politically and economically unstable Bangladesh. A comprehensive approach might be required to solve the catastrophe.

The Unexpected influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh into Assam has resulted in variable demographic changes and terrible statistical patterns have been a matter of grave concern. Several Assamese movements have been established over the years, especially by students wing with an initial motive of counteracting illegal immigration in Assam.

Even the then governor of Assam Gen. S.K Sinha in his report to the president of India on 8th November 1998, warned about the disastrous consequences of infiltration. He further added, *“These immigrants are hardworking, their lower wage expectations make them more acceptable than natives.”* However local corrupt government officials, some political parties, and their leaders were bribed to meet the legal needs, as a result the cultural heritage of the Assamese is pushed toward jeopardy.⁴

Enemy intelligences are working hard for a proxy war. Moreover, illegal aliens must be estranged with quick strategical pathways from Assam and peripheral territories. Also, there is a need to put nationalist thought ahead of the regionalist in Assam. In addition, unallied forces had been elevated in a short period in massive numbers. Porous border line abets a heavenly space for terrorism and hip up radical ideology gradually attenuates historical, regional, social structure. Probably vote bank politics unfolded red-carpet for foreigners. Aside from adhesive foreign roots inner region created more startup for ethnic violence witnessing Bodo-riots and many more mishap over landlocked Assam. Porous loophole accessed a passage for illegal activities including woman and child trafficking, smuggling of cows, fake currency, and narcotics.⁵⁶⁷

Infringers Holding Judgment day

Historical Anatomization

Assam was lodged in by Britishers in 1826 and positioned under directorial of Bengal colony but soon after the partition of Bengal in 1905 with triggering a flow of Bengali speaking population from Muslim dominant East Bengal to the fertile lands of Bramhaputra and Surma Valley, while the emergence of (AIML) in 1906 at Dhaka also encouraged them to spread its numerical strength in Assam.⁸

Pondering latterly ferocity and rioting appeals clear reprimand on trespassing activity. Neither the governments till now nor national media confesses the issue plaguing across northeastern states deliberately is a matter of concern. Tenacious infiltration of Bangladeshi into the state and shockingly concealed butters of political leaders to the immigrants to fabricate large vote bank. Strategical model constructed by extremist and anti-national apparent by statements of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto he had said back then before the formation of Bangladesh in 1971 *“Our controversy with India is not on the problem of Kashmir only. In Assam there are some Muslim majority districts we should have been given to Pakistan at the time of partition, these districts wrongly included in India.”*⁹¹⁰

Furthermore, Mujibar Rahman’s statements are more unveiling, *“The population of East Bengal is increasing at an alarming speed. The inhabitants face an acute shortage of land. The Bengalis need land which can be given by Assam. Assam bounds in good forest and beautiful scenes of nature. If some inhabitants of Bangladesh migrate to Assam and settle there permanently, they will be very happy. Actually, Assam should have been included in east Pakistan.”*¹¹Strangely, these utters were not taken into serious consideration apart from there Henry Kissinger predicted decades before could have deferent for us. He had speculated, *“The inevitable emergence of Bangladesh which we had postulated presented India with fierce long-term problems for Bangladesh was in effect east Bengal separated only by religion from India’s most fractions and most separatist state, West Bengal. They share language, tradition, culture, and above all, a volatile character, whether it turned nationalist or radical. Bangladesh would over time accentuate India’s centrifugal tendencies. It might set a precedent for the creation of others. Muslim states carved this time out of India. Once it was independent its Muslim heritage might eventually lead to a rapprochement with Pakistan.”*¹²Unfortunately, the government couldn’t

meet the solution rather they did very little to pause menace. Preferably they were supposed to build up ground solution but passed the IMDT Act 1983, which became a stumbling block in repatriating the interlopers.

Anthropological Analysis

Assamese citizens can be divided into two major communities as Hindus and Muslims with respect to year and percentage ratio in fluctuation procedures in the context of infiltration. In 1961-1971, Hindus in Assam were up to 37.17% whereas Muslims made 30.99%, in the contrary 1971-1991, Hindus escalated from 37.17% to 41.89% whereas Muslims jumped from 30.99% to 77.42%.¹³ It is a massive outbreak in numbers with a worrisome act of aggression with invisible weapons and proven theory of infiltration. There were two things that Muslim leadership was enacting to perpetrate their depiction of penetration. 1. By using ethnic violence as shed, 2. They were able to keep people indifferent and practise infiltration smoothly.

Lt. Gen (Retd) Ajai Singh the then Governor of Assam, in his report, stated that six thousand Bangladeshis enter in India every single day.¹⁴ This is a serious concern to the identity of the Assamese and the security of the country. As far as penetration of Bangladeshis scrutinize consecutive governments have assumed that a heavy number of presences of Bangladeshi infiltrators not only in Assam but also across the country.

A 135 pages report was submitted by a group of ministers during NDA power after ingredient inspection discovered that there are more than 1.27 crores Bangladeshi's in the country. Union Minister of state in Manmohan Singh led UPA-1 government Mr. Prakash Jaiswal noted in the parliament that there are 1.2 Crore Bangladeshi infiltrators in the country.¹⁵

DG of BSF A.K Mitra had disclosed in October 2008, that 1.2 million Bangladeshi who entered India legally between 1972 and 2005 had not arrived back to their country but became irreproachable.¹⁶

The census data from 1971 to 1991 shows, the growth rate of Muslims is reckless and atypical and strongly alter demographic estimates of Assam. From the year 1971 to 1991, the growth of the Muslims population increased drastically in the state with a 77.33 % growth rate. This data shows the threat of illegal immigration is much worse than ever imagined! As it may ignite revolutionary moments of another partition of India, unfortunately!

In above graphical representation, mass influx rushed during the years 1971-1991 due to the absence of law and order in the region after 1971 Indo-Pak war and weak economic foundation of Bangladesh pushed their civilians towards India through the porous border, basically riverine border of 92 Km. Population trend kept showing escalation in recent years.

District-wise Muslim population drift

In the above column 27 districts of Assam elaborated with population trend showing highly affected zones of Assam especially Barpeta, Bongaingaon, Darrang, Dhubri, Haikandi, Nagaon, Karimgang, Morigaon, Goalpara,

Barpeta having a total population of 16,93,622 out of which 11,98,036 Muslims number making 70.74% while Bongaingaon having 3,71,033 Muslim population out of 7,38,804 total population with 50.22% growth. Another district of Darrang would have 9,28,500 people contributing almost 63.34% Muslim number of 5,97,392. Some awakening facts could be noted in Dhubri with almost 80% of Muslims with a total population of 19,49,258 and a Muslim population of 15,53,023.¹⁷

Districts of Goalpara, Haikandihave almost 5,79,929 and 3,97,653 population numericals, with a percentage of 57.52% and 60.31%, respectively. In fact, Karimganj has a total population of 12,28,686 contributing 6,92,489 Muslim Population having 56.36%. Apart from these Morigaon and Nagaon have a heavy mass influx in recent years with Muslim percentage of 52.56% and 55.36% respectively, where Morigaon has 5,03,257 Muslim counts out of 9,57,423 total and Nagaon has 15,63,203 Muslims shift with a total population of 28,23,768. Apart from these, several other districts have been affected with a single-digit percentage count.¹⁸

Table 1 - Muslim population of Assam

Year	Muslim Population	Increased	% Growth
1901	503670		
1911	634101	130431	25.90%
1921	880426	246325	38.25%
1931	1279388	398962	45.31%
1941	1696978	417590	32.64%
1951	1995936	298958	17.62%
1961	2765509	769573	38.56%
1971	3594006	828497	29.96%
1991*	6373204	2779198	77.33%
2001	8240611	1867407	29.30%
2011	10679345	2438734	29.59%

Figure 1 – Population Growth Trend

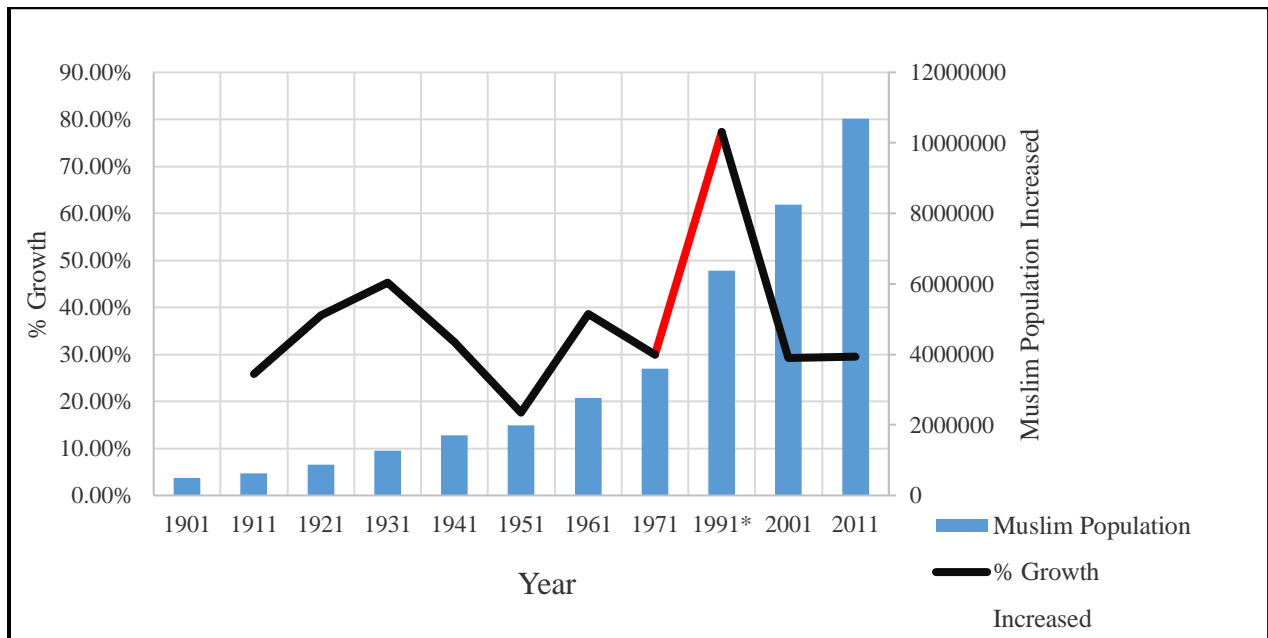
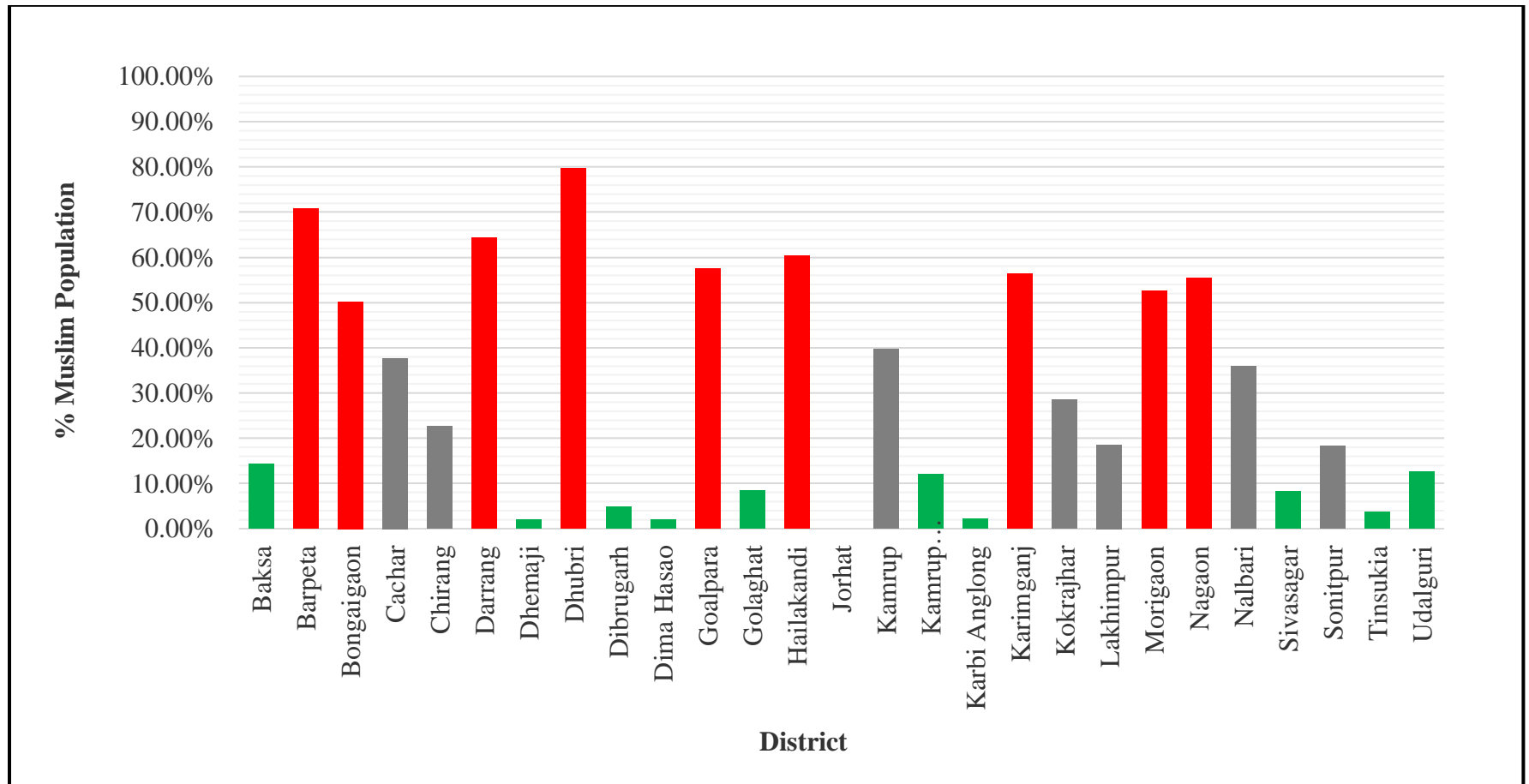


Table 2 - District-wise Muslim population drift as per 2011 census¹⁹

S.N.	District	Total population	Muslim population
1	Baksa	950075	135750
2	Barpeta	1693622	1198036
3	Bongaigaon	738804	371033
4	Cachar	1736617	654816
5	Chirang	482162	109248
6	Darrang	928500	597392
7	Dhemaji	686133	13475
8	Dhubri	1949258	1553023
9	Dibrugarh	1326335	64526
10	Dima Hasao	214102	4358
11	Goalpara	1008183	579929
12	Golaghat	1066888	90312
13	Hailakandi	659296	397653
14	Jorhat	1092256	54684
15	Kamrup	1517542	601784
16	Kamrup Metropolitan	1253938	151071
17	KarbiAnglong	956313	20290
18	Karimganj	1228686	692489
19	Kokrajhar	887142	252271
20	Lakhimpur	1042137	193476
21	Morigaon	957423	503257
22	Nagaon	2823768	1563203
23	Nalbari	771639	277488
24	Sivasagar	1151050	95553
25	Sonitpur	1924110	350536
26	Tinsukia	1327929	48373
27	Udalguri	831668	105319

Figure 2 – Breakdown of Muslim population by district²⁰



Terrorist Apostasy

The Pre-independence period and post-independence era had never been hard-working for radicals to promote harsh and barbaric Islamic terrorism in Assam. Active terrorist activities in Assam have been bounced back from eastern Pakistan (Bangladesh). Espoused the insurgent activities in the North-eastern part of India by backing of Pakistan as a parental figure. As a part of undivided Pakistan (1947-71) the ethnic Bengalis suffered under the obdurate and archaic control of the Punjabi dominated Urdu speaking elite in the Western half of the country. They systematically promoted religious extremism in eastern Pakistan, further which ignited with the brutal murder of liberal thinkers, leaders in Bangladesh. Subsequently this religious extremism turned into terrorism. .²¹

The secular and democratic ideology of Awami League was furiously assailed by Jamanat-e-Ishami, the primary religious-political movement that supported single, undivided, unified Pakistan. The resistance to Awami League coming from Bangladesh Nationalist Party and several radical parties headed by Jamanat-e-Ishami has mostly been in charge of growing fanaticism and extremism. The established terror groups in Assam and insurgent militants like United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), Kamtepur Liberation Organisation (KLO) and The National Democratic Front of Bodo Land (NDFB) had constructed terror camps in Bangladesh-Myanmar border with alteration of the government body in Bangladesh since, the crystal-clear synergy of Awami League government led by Sheikh Hasina.²²Tapan Patowary the leader of KLO captured in Dhaka in October 2018.²³ The supreme of ULFA, Arabinda Raj Khowa and its deputy commander-in-chief Raju Barwah were apprehended in Cox Bazaar, on Dec 4, 2009.²⁴

The Financial backbone of ULFA arrived by huge profits in real estate and restaurant business in Bangladesh generating funds to run their ULFA terror camps. Shockingly, Raj Khowa's Sonali Bank Stakes in Dhaka grossed 3,990 crores taka (2,710.9 crore rupees) clutched under the fake name of Aurobindo Roy. The potentiality errand with carte Blanche within Bangladesh was not due to Bangladeshi support but also by dint of unallied from the other side of the border in Assam to the ULFA. Systematic guidance about the regions in Bangladesh is also furnished by these links in the presence of money given to them which agreements the security of Assam.²⁵

Act of Terrorism in Past Years

Table 3 - Number of Terrorism-Related Incidents Year Wise ²⁶

Year	Number of Terrorism Related Incidents
2000	406
2001	532
2002	425
2003	523
2004	559
2005	436
2006	331
2007	619
2008	522
2009	714
2010	439
2011	388
2012	514
2013	399
2014	508
2015	437
2016	379
2017	179
2018	169
2019 (Till 20 Nov.)	174

In October 2009, alone witnessed terrorist attacks in Tripura and Manipur, before the October 30 serial bomb blasts in Assam. On October 1 2009 four explosions in Agartala left two civilians dead and nearly 100 injured, while the blasts in Imphal on October 21 killed 18 civilians. The 9 serial blasts in Assam on October 30 killed 83 civilians and injured more than 300.²⁷

Statistical Analysis

In the last decade hundreds of terrorist insurgent activities and incidences were reported in Assam with nearly 8,653 terrorist activities were carried out by several extremist groups. In the year of 2000 where 406 terrorist insurgencies followed by a barbaric act of inhuman and severe atrocities over regional indigenous communities were reported.

Similarly, the year of 2001 has 532 cases filed against extremists, several times creating hostage situations. In the year 2002, 425 terror-related occurrences took place. Following the year of 2003 witnessed 523 acts of terror. Since the year of 2000 to 2019 thousands of insurgent activities were developed due to negligence by policies which caused thousands of deaths due to ethnic violence and thousands of displaced from their homeland. In the above data view, the table shows the yearly fatalities and atrocities over the years by terrorist and extremist groups.

Foreign Invasions

“Demography assists democracy” is proven true with Assam infiltration, struck over entire North-eastern territory either by fourth-generation warfare tactics or by promoting terrorist activities.

In Assam, the presence of foreign intelligence agencies has been observed. Assam police detained several agents of foreign agencies in Assam who were funded by Pakistan to accomplish their dream of India’s another partition either by growing in number, by infiltration, by migration, and destroying local indigenous cultural-linguistic identity and promoting radical Islamic terrorism further leading to their dream of chaos and menace in the region.²⁸ Consequences have been seen yet reliability are not up to the mark and satisfying.

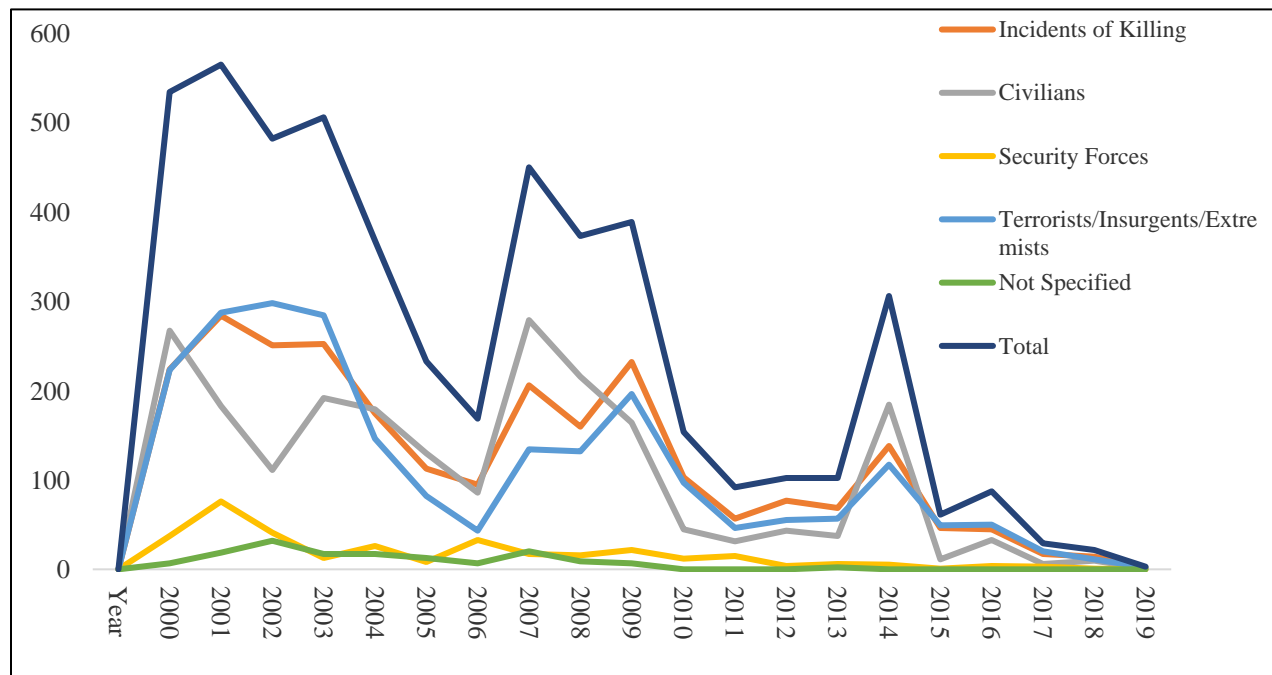
On 06-04-2000 the then Chief Minister of Assam Shri. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta laid the statements on the table of the house of Assam Legislative Assembly under item no. 12, under several headings he described foreign agenda over targeted regions.²⁹

Table 4 - Yearly Fatalities³⁰

Year	Incidents of Killing	Civilians	Security Forces	Terrorists/Insurgents/Extremists	Not Specified	Total
2000	224	267	37	223	7	534
2001	284	183	76	287	19	565
2002	251	111	41	298	32	482
2003	252	192	13	284	17	506
2004	175	179	26	146	17	368
2005	113	130	8	82	13	233
2006	95	86	33	43	7	169
2007	206	279	17	134	20	450
2008	160	216	16	132	9	373

2009	232	164	22	196	7	389
2010	103	45	12	97	0	154
2011	57	31	15	46	0	92
2012	77	43	4	55	0	102
2013	69	37	6	57	2	102
2014	138	184	5	117	0	306
2015	46	11	1	49	0	61
2016	45	33	4	50	0	87
2017	17	6	3	20	0	29
2018	14	10	1	11	0	22
2019 (Till 20 Nov.)	2	1	0	2	0	3

Figure 3 – Graphical representation yearly fatalities³¹



ISI Manoeuvre in Assam³²

During the latter-day past Assam Police has congregated ample evidences to demonstrate that the Pakistani Intelligence Agency ISI has been directly involved in promoting terrorism in the state. These activities are mainly in the following areas-

- Sponsoring violence in the state by bestowing active support to the local militant groups.
- Moulding new militant outfits along ethnic and communal lines.

- Furnishing explosives and sophisticated arms to various terrorist groups.
- Wrecking oil pipelines and other infrastructures, communication lines, railways, and roads.
- Encouraging fundamentalism and militant extremism among local Muslim youth misleading them in the name of Jihad
- Spreading inflammatory advertisements to lit the communal violence among Hindus and Muslims

Expansion of HARKAT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN in Assam

During interrogation of the detained individuals it was revealed that the HARKAT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN, a feared Pakistan based terrorist organization has drafted and freighted a number of youths from Assam. Assam Police detained a massive number of individuals who have arrived back in after tutorials in Pakistan including some of the topmost activists of the Assam unit of HARKAT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN, a chief organiser of HuM in Assam, Md. Muslimudeen was also arrested. In the last decades, numerous militants, ISI agents, and HuM terrorists have been captured while promoting the agenda from various districts of Assam. Some of the top detained extremists have related to activities of Mosques or Madrassas. Even audio cassettes of speeches by Maulana Masood Azar have been floating in Assam which expressed to be highly inflammatory and communally sensitive.³³

The Government of Assam has recognized 14 Radical extremist groups active in Assam. A report on Bodo riots by National Commission on minorities observed that *“The danger of Muslims in the BTC becoming militants in the future, in case of their security was not ensured.”* These words were cited by Asaduddin Owaisi in his remark at Loksabha on 08 August 2012. He Stated *“If proper rehabilitation does not take placed you be ready for a third wave of radicalization among Muslims youths”*³⁴

Reinforcement to Extremism and Terrorism in Assam³⁵

As per Assam police, top commanders of ULFA have been constantly in touch with Pakistani High Commission officials in Dacca. Some of them have been touring Pakistan constantly. According to the statement of scores of arrested ULFA leaders including their self-styled Vice Chairman Pradip Gogoi, the Pakistani officials in their High Commission in Dacca arranged their

passports in various Muslim names and send them to Karachi. From Karachi airport, they were sent in a training centre. ISI has acquired various passports for Paresh Barua, the C-in-C of ULFA in different names. Assam Police has been capable of picking up a copy of one passport issued to Paresh Barua in the name of Kamaruddin Zaman Khan. The Chronicle corroboration tells us that these Bangladesh passports have been obtained by unscrupulous means with helping hands of officials in the Pakistani High Commission. This confirms the Pakistani agencies have a total shadow over ULFA's action plan.

Reliable Measures³⁶

Following are some of the dependable judges that could be promising for silent invasion and menace

- To engender greater competency in the BSF personnel into the bargain render better pecuniary inducement to avoid suborn takings in border post and checkpoints.
- Frontier fencing to be completed meticulously since beyond out territories of the railings are in riverine regions, these have to be tightened manually. Beyond these, certain scientific measures have to be implemented with new technical and advanced procedures.
- Laymen of roads accredit, patrolling furthermore reducing open space between border posts
- Endeavour of the border patrolling chores to single task force
- There must be uninterrupted dialogues between India-Bangladesh on the burning issue of illegal migration and several other queries for the positive development of the countries.
- Keep an eagle eye on the bridge between local politicians and insurgent leaders.

National Register of Citizenship

Foundation structure

The Assam movement (*The Assam tremor*)1978-1985, was a famous movement by Assam student union to protect their antique, serial, linguistic, culture and boycott the illegal immigrants.

In the year 1983, the IMDT Act (Illegal Migration Determination by Tribunal) was passed in parliament, for identifying illegal migrants but, the IMDT Act had many drawbacks, which made a favourable environment for unallied.³⁷ On July 12, 2005, three judges' bench of Supreme Court's comprising Chief Justice R C Lahoti, Justice G P Mathur, and P K Balasubramanyan stated "*The IMDT Act 1983 created the biggest hurdle and is the main impediment or barrier in identification and deportation of illegal migrants*". It held the act unconstitutional and stated that it contravened article 355 of the constitution.³⁸

In 1985, All Assam student union rushed towards Prime minister, holding several clauses of their interest later published as Assam Accord 1985. The Opening aim of Assam accord was to build a sense of unity among the indigenous Assamese to fight the invaders for their motherland and compel the government of India and discharge infiltrators and protect their constitutional and socio-political identity.³⁹

Clause 5 and Clause 6 are considered to be foundation pillars for Assam accord, where clause 5 demonstrates statistics of dates with respect to the year in order to grant citizenship status or expulsion procedure of foreigners, prior legal documents and family tree. Alteration of electoral practices shall be a priority and foreigners rely on foreign tribunals for further proceedings are considered to be a prime concern of Clause 5. Willing of clause 6 be protection preservation and promotion of linguistic, cultural, socio-political and heritage of Assamese people collectively makes raw material for NRC development.⁴⁰⁴¹

The Primary motive was to detect the illegal immigrants, delete and deport to the respective country. Early steps of NRC were born in February 2015 under supervision of the supreme court. Salient features of NRC were to identify the family tree of a person and marriage certificate of a woman issued by local authorities, where legitimate decipheration required *de-facto*, defaulters where detected. The First draft of NRC was released on December 31st, 2017, out of 3.29 core crowd 1.9 core applicants could make it to NRC. The Final draft was released on 31 July 2018, where around 40 lakhs applicants were not found to be eligible. However, hawk-eyed precision is required to estimate the approval but somehow people were roughly out of borderline where, they had the right to file a claim in the foreign tribunal and prove their legitimacy before courts. NRC could not include religiously persecuted minorities and hence CAB moved forward to

achieve the interest however CAB and NRC correlation is lengthy and a complicated statistical analysis.⁴²

Chronological Events

Prior to NRC relevant fact to understand is historical series of acts, counter fitting illegal aliens.

The Post-Independence era has a been chain of events, acts, framing equations of Assam. 1946 Foreign act defines immigrants to prove their citizenship status with legitimate documents and provide authority to Indian administration to arrest and deport such individuals. The Immigration Act 1950 (Expulsion from Assam), Oust of immigrants is considered a boon to Assamese tribes and India as a nation.⁴³ The Post-independence era faced the riots and uncertainty from India ensuing major illegal migration towards Assam. Considering the caves two nation agreed to signed Jawahar-Liaquat pact signed in April 1950, with the objective of protecting religious minorities hailing in two nations and encouraging communal harmony.⁴⁴

Mantle of supreme court

Assam accord was placed and signed even then detecting and deporting invaders ended up heartless attempt to certify and implement NRC carried out in two districts of Assam, Barpeta and Kamrup in June 2010 task of NRC ended abruptly within a four weeks living behind huge chaos in region annihilating the law and order and four men killed in police firings. Blaze of consequences were bitter considering NRC work was impossible even after supreme court backing.⁴⁵

Violence activities in the implementation process of NRC in two districts concluded with the mark of NRC update may be an impossible task to do, but Abhijit Sharma of Assam public works an NGO filed a writ petition which made supreme court to get involved in the process to update the NRC. In later days the supreme court in December 2014 had said time frame to update NRC. Supreme court has been continuously monitoring the process on NRC and has been giving directions from time to time.⁴⁶

NRC Summons

Lineage of NRC twitched in 2013 genuine labour on the implementation enabled in 2015. The NRC Seva kendras were setup. 3.29 Crore people applied for the Priority with bundle of documents nearly 6.6 crore in number, drafts were issued with 1.90 crore applicants. On 31

December 2017 1st draft was released followed by verification process of, a family tree, legacy data and certificates issued to women by local authorities. In the collocation process many fake documents were detected, any legal coherence or data was unavailable would remain out of the crowd. Secondly absolute statistics brought out on 31 July 2018, the final inventory 1.9 million people were excluded. All excluded personals have the right to appeal in the foreign tribunal by submitting a copy of NRC and proving the legality with a valid reason or wait for their fate until they are handed over with rejection certificate.⁴⁷

Citizenship Amendment Act – 2019

CAB Foremost Zealous

There has been an early effort to implement CAB in the country. Senior right wing leader as Assam Dr.Himanta Biswa Sarma has been unquiet to act restorative in Assam tragedy and opinionated with clearcut in knowing swift action against illegal immigration. He constantly roared to ostracize infiltration sources and oversight border. Himanta Biswa Sarma tweeted on January 18, 2019, *“Well aware that Naxals/Left use character assassin and intimidation as tactics and won’t alter my views that #Assam must accept Citizenship Amendment Bill. They want us to be slaves of particular civilization however in this civilizational fight we must win. Assam and India must win.”* At times he even wormed of Assam becoming Kashmir if threat wouldn’t be paused gradually now consequences are sighed transparently.⁴⁸

Establishment

The momentousness of CAB to be noted, which ignited mayhem in parliamentary acceptance is barely autochthonic bill created. But de-facto, it is the amendment of citizenship act 1955 which lay opened to various amendment in the last six decades, surprisingly there were no perturbation back then, but this very day is quite peeved. This is very unfortunate secondary, slant of Citizenship Amendment Bill is that it paved a way to form a Joint parliamentary committee to gauge public persuasion. And approach of collaborator vis-à-vis, CAB’s move of party in power well, this was a good public fact check. Anyways looming of 2019 is transparent blaring of achieving some momentous exertion. To safeguard enumeration web of Assam and to perpetuate earthly rectitude of India, however, careen boffins of Assam had extended and kept the Assmies humankind sunder, furthermore, beguile from discerning their palpable foe. Citizenship amendment act would end up as immunization for the above affliction.⁴⁹

Myths and facts

- It is cogitation concocted by media, that it is against with Muslim's and infringes article 14, the right to emancipation ideate in constitute
- In the judgement of Supreme court, it has stated transparently that "The equality under article fourteen is not indiscriminate. The concept of equality permits rational on discriminating conferment of special benefits or protection or right to a particular group of citizens for rationale reasons is envisaged under article fourteen and its implicit in the content of equality."
- CAA (Citizenship amendment act) is not against the Assam accord as it is being displayed by media. NRC bestow aegis to the primordial factions from the illegal aliens. the government has determined to comprise a fascia to counsel plumb for contriving Clause 6 of Assam Accord.
- The gospel is that most of the Hindu Bengali people are rectified in the Barak valley of Assam where Bengali has been promulgated second state language; it is a big mishap that needs to be tackled with.
- CAB in scripts a peculiar catch- 22 and imparts an individual solution
- It cannot label unallied issues in aggregate.

CAB Anomaly⁵⁰

- Bill will not solicit to clan's manor of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura. As embrace in the sixth schedule to the constitution.
- There encompasses Karbi angling (Assam), Garohills (Meghalaya), Chakma (Mizoram), and Tripura's lineal realms.
- CAB will not sue areas under ILP (Inner line permit), states of ILP are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur.

CAA the core⁵¹

CAB is ameliorated by citizenship act (1955). Centrally bill is for tyrannized minorities from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and incorporates Hindu, Jain, Sikh, Buddhist, Persian Christians. Jurisprudence makes facile for non-Muslims and fugitives and unallied to acquire Indian citizenship furthermore, appurtenant to who/whom approached in India on or before

December 31, 2014. The CA (amendment) slacken requirement from 11 years of residence to 6 years residence.

Conclusion

The entire phase of Assam revolves around the reign of terror and clashes, to mitigate the problem analytical and comprehensive steps may require where migration trend has to pause. Foreign insurgency calumniated the Assam and left chaos behind visitation must be halted by the fair implementation of NRC (National Register of Citizenship) not only for Assam but also across India and canon for the application must be very clear delicate discussion should be conducted to resolve the mishap. The Government body has to identify the stones in grains with a simple idea of 3-D policy and Delineate the implementation as Detect-Delete-Deport. Delinquent migrants should be sent to the detention camps to ensure healthy safe and secure Assam until the legal proceeding gets over. The Government body needs to act up accordingly to avoid another religious-based partition of India and ensure a secure and bright future of the country.

The Government has to frame a policy to control the population explosion and apply restrictions and sanctions over the family with spotted cause. To create a balanced population drift and liveable, friendly community.

Prior to insurgent activities over north- eastern territory, local mutineer groups have to step into nationalist flow via dialogue and fulfilling their ultimatum. In addition to terrorist activity in the region, their sibling agitators groups came forward to forge a surrender plan and uphold peace which appeared to be successful to create peace over the region, recently held "*Bodo Peace pact January 2020*" is the live example of favourable option. The above peace talk concurrent materialised to be a tranquilizer for the north eastern land, so these could be helpful measures in reducing foreign enemy influence subsequently in addition terrorism and Islamic extremism can be tackled without frontline formation.

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