

LOK SABHA

**REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

January, 2019/PAUSHA 1940(Saka)

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PRESENTED TO LOK SABHA ON 7 JANUARY, 2019

LAID IN RAJYA SABHA ON 7 JANUARY, 2019



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COMPOSITION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2016

***Shri Rajendra Agrawal - CHAIRPERSON**

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Shri Om Birla
7. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
8. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
9. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
10. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
11. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
13. Km. Sushmita Dev
14. Dr. P. Venugopal
15. Prof. Saugata Roy
16. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
17. Shri K. Ram Mohan Naidu
18. Shri Anandrao Adsul
19. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
20. Shri Mohammad Salim

Rajya Sabha

21. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
22. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
23. Shri P. Bhattacharya
24. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
25. Shri Javed Ali Khan
26. Shri Derek O'Brien
27. Vacant#
28. Shri Prasanna Acharya
29. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
30. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

* was appointed as Chairperson w.e.f. 25 December, 2017 *vice* Dr. Satyapal Singh the then Chairperson was appointed as the Minister in the Union Cabinet.

vacancy occurred *vice* Shri Harivansh elected as Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha on 9 August, 2018.

SECRETARIAT

1. *Smt. Kalpana Sharma* - *Joint Secretary*
2. *Shri D. R. Mohanty* - *Additional Director*
3. *Smt Geeta Parmar* - *Additional Director*
4. *Shri Rahul Singh* - *Deputy Secretary*
5. *Ms. Pooja Kirthwal* - *Sr. Executive Assistant*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri Rajiv Gauba, Home Secretary
2. Shri B.R. Sharma, Special Secretary (BM&F)
3. Shri Sailesh, Secretary (OL) and Registrar General of India
4. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
5. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

A. (LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

1. Shri G. Narayana Raju, Secretary
2. Shri K. Biswal, Special Secretary
3. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

B. (DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS)

1. Shri Alok Shrivastava, Secretary
2. Shri S. R. Mishra, Additional Secretary
3. Dr. Anju Rana Rathi, JS&LA

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Shri Vijay Gokhale, Foreign Secretary
2. Shri Manpreet Vohra, Additional Secretary (CPV&CT)
3. Shri Amit Narang, Joint Secretary (CPV & CNV&I)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Joint Committee to which the Bill published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 15 July, 2016 titled 'The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016' was referred, having been authorised to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Report, with the Bill as amended by the Committee annexed thereto.

2. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 19 July, 2016. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament was moved in Lok Sabha by Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs on the 11 August, 2016 (**Appendix I**). The Rajya Sabha concurred to the said motion on the 12 August, 2016 (**Appendix II**).

4. The Report of the Joint Committee was to be presented by the first day of the last week of the Winter Session (2016). The Committee were granted extension of time on six occasions (**Appendix III**), starting from the first day of the last week of Budget Session (2017) upto the first day of the last week of Winter Session (2018) for presentation of the Report.

5. Keeping in view the wide ranging implications of the Bill and interest of various stakeholders, the Committee decided to invite the views/ suggestions of the Organisations/Associations/Public at large and other stakeholders. Accordingly, a Press Communiqué was issued in response to which more than 9000 Memoranda were received.

6. The Committee undertook three Study Visits, viz. to Jodhpur from 18 to 20 December, 2016, to Ahmedabad & Rajkot from 18 to 20 April, 2017 and to Guwahati, Silchar & Shillong from 7 to 11 May, 2018 and held informal discussions there with Migrants/NGOs/Public representatives and other Stakeholders to obtain first hand knowledge at the field level.

7. The Committee held 14 sittings in all.

8. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department) and Ministry of External Affairs at their sittings held on 21 September, 2016, 3 October, 2016, 22 March, 2017, 3 January, 2018 and 23 October, 2018 on the various provisions of the Bill.

9. The Committee heard the views of non-officials witnesses on the Bill at their sittings held on 13 October, 2016, 25 October, 2016, 19 July, 2017 and 17 April, 2018. The Committee also heard the views of the representatives of the State Governments on 26 October, 2016. The representatives of the Ministries cited above including the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare were also present during the sittings.

10. The Committee considered the Bill Clause by Clause at their sittings held on 20 November, 2018, 27 November, 2018 and 31 December, 2018. The Bill as reported by the Committee is appended at the Report.

11. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 3 January, 2019 and authorized the Chairperson to present the Report on their behalf.

12. As a number of pertinent issues were involved in the Amendments proposed in the Bill, the Committee have extensively dealt with them and given their observations/recommendations, suggestions and changes, wherever required in the Bill, in the succeeding paragraphs.

Dated: 4th January, 2019
Place: New Delhi

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL
CHAIRPERSON
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

I. INTRODUCTORY

Citizenship is the legal right to belong to a particular country. In other words, citizenship bestows upon individuals membership in a national political community. According to Aristotle "The State is a compound made of citizens; and this compels us to consider who should properly be called a citizen and what a citizen really is. The nature of Citizenship like that of the State, is a question which is often disputed; there is no general agreement on a single definition; the man who is a citizen in democracy is often not one in an oligarchy." National citizenship in a democracy matters because the right to vote and run for office in national elections is extremely consequential in all countries. Non-citizens, even if they are permanent residents and long-time workers, have no opportunity to participate in the democratic process at the national level. Eventual integration of immigrants into the host society makes national citizenship much more significant because the different possibilities to acquire citizenship will have lasting and varied implications for the long-term integration of immigrants. Further, the ultimate resolution of the demographic problem depends on how countries define and enforce their respective citizenship policies. In short, national citizenship remains an essential and enduring feature of modern life in terms of politics and elections, welfare state benefits, all round integration etc.

1.2 Liberal democracies are based on the universal language of fundamental human rights along with the free association and participation of 'the people', yet they also delineate clear and enforceable boundaries, both in terms of territory and political membership. In essence, the paradox is that liberal democracies are internally inclusive while remaining externally exclusive. The right of citizenship so far as India is concerned had started only with the advent of independence. During the British Rule, Indians virtually had no such right. They were governed normally by the British Citizenship and Alien Rights Act of 1914. That Act was modified later and it was repealed in 1948. In fact, Indians did not have any law of citizenship. Only an act of naturalization was passed in 1928 which was meant more for the benefit of persons coming from abroad. Apart from that, no law relating to registration or naturalization or otherwise was adopted in India. India, had to face the same dilemma even after the Constitution of

India was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, as there was no law prescribing acquisition and termination of citizenship and related matters.

1.3 Part II of the Constitution relates to Citizenship of India. Articles 5 to 9 of the Constitution determine who are Indian citizens at the commencement of the Constitution. Article 10 provides for their continuance as such citizens subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament. Article 11 widens the power of Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship. In other words, the Constitution under Article 11 expressly left acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating thereto to the Parliament by way of legislation. To quote Article 11 *"nothing in the forgoing provisions of this Part of the Constitution shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship"*.

1.4 During the debate that took place on Articles 5 and 6 on 10 August, 1949 in Constituent Assembly, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India had expressed hardship in drafting Article 5 when he stated:

"this Article refers to, citizenship not in any general sense but to citizenship on the date of commencement of this Constitution. It is not the object of this particular Article to lay down a permanent law of citizenship for the country. The business of laying down permanent law of citizenship has been left to the Parliament, and as members will see from the wording of Article 6 (present day Article 11) as I have moved, the entire matter regarding citizenship has been left to Parliament to determine by any law it may deem fit".

1.5 Dr. Ambedkar also pointed out :

"... but the Parliament may make altogether a new law embodying new principles. That is the first proposition that has to be borne in mind..." and also that "...they must not understand that the provisions that we are making for citizenship on the date of commencement of this constitution are going to be permanent or unalterable. All that we are doing is to decide ad hoc for the time being."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, further emphasized :

"... It is not possible to cover every kind of case for a limited purpose, namely, the purpose of conferring citizenship on the date of commencement of the constitution. If there is any category of people who are left out by the provisions contained in this amendment, we have given power to Parliament subsequently to make provision for them."

Earlier on the issue of citizenship, the national leaders had expressed their views extracts of some of which are as follows:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad spoke on 29 April, 1947 in Constituent Assembly:

"Personally, I do not like that we should follow the precedent of any other country. We should have our own citizenship and formulate what that citizenship connotes."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister of the National Government spoke on 29 April, 1947 in Constituent Assembly:

"It is important to remember that the provision about citizenship will be scrutinized all over the world. They are watching what we are doing."

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's speech on "Tryst with Destiny" on 14 August, 1947 at Parliament House:

"We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us whatever may happen, and we shall be sharers of their good and ill-fortune alike...."

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee spoke on 19 April, 1950 in Parliament :

"...the circumstances that have led to my resignation are primarily concerned with the treatment of minorities in Pakistan, specially in East Bengal...

...Let us not forget that the Hindus of East Bengal are entitled to the protection of India, not on humanitarian considerations alone, but by virtue of their sufferings and sacrifices, made cheerfully for generations, not for advancing their own parochial interests, but for laying the foundations of India's political freedom and intellectual progress...

...The establishment of 'a homogenous Islamic State' is Pakistan's creed and a planned extermination of Hindus and Sikhs and expropriation of their properties constitute its settled policy. As a result of this policy, life for the minorities in Pakistan has become "nasty, brutish and short".

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said on 5 August, 1955 in Lok Sabha:

" ...We have adopted a liberal attitude in framing this law. In some countries, no person, whose father is not himself a citizen of the country, even if born in that country, can acquire that right. In some others, dual citizenship is not allowed in any shape or form. We have tried to frame a law which, while fully serving the needs of our country and ensuring the status of dignity which Indian citizenship will carry with it, will also give opportunity to others by registration and naturalization to acquire these rights. But all these can be done only with the approval of the State, so far as registration and naturalization are concerned.."

1.6 In 1947, the country was divided primarily on the basis of religion with no fault of citizens. After partition, India became a Secular State while at the same time the other nations namely Pakistan and later on Bangladesh, chose to become theocratic State. This has led to their organised way of religious persecution for minorities which continued till date. They were/are forced to suffer socially and politically and ultimately they were displaced from their native places. The influx of large number of people has visibly impacted our demographic pattern in several parts of India particularly in North-Eastern region. The then Home Minister Shri Indrajit Gupta also pointed out in Parliament in the year 1997, the change in demographic structure in Assam by stating that Assam had four million illegal migrants. In fact sufferings of these religious minority communities are very different from rest of the minority communities in the world. Understanding the situation, the country had Nehru-Liaquat Pact on 8 April, 1950 but since Pakistan did not honour its commitments, religious persecution of the minorities continued there. The human rights issue of these communities was raised in UNO by India but no concrete result emerged. Keeping these facts in view, the Government had brought amendments in the Citizenship Bill for these six different type of minorities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

1.7 The Committee came to know the nefarious design of Pakistan while going through the book 'Myth of Independence' (1969) written by former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wherein he mentioned that at the time of independence and partition of India, Assam was also a sore issue for Pakistan. He stated:

" It would be wrong, however, to think that Kashmir is the only issue that divides India and Pakistan, though it is undoubtedly the most

significant....One at least is nearly as important as the Kashmir dispute; that of Assam and some districts of India adjacent to East Pakistan. To these East Pakistan has very good claims."

1.8 Later, in a Supreme Court judgement **SarbanandaSonowal vs Union Of India & Anr on 12 July, 2005**, the Court stated:

“22. The dangerous consequences of large scale illegal migration from Bangladesh, both for the people of Assam and more for the Nation as a whole, need to be emphatically stressed. No misconceived and mistaken notions of secularism should be allowed to come in the way of doing so.

23. As a result of population movement from Bangladesh, the spectre looms large of the indigenous people of Assam being reduced to a minority in their home State. Their cultural survival will be in jeopardy, their political control will be a weakened and their employment opportunities will be undermined.

24. The silent and invidious demographic invasion of Assam may result in the loss of the geostrategically vital districts of lower Assam. The influx of these illegal migrants is turning these districts into a Muslim majority region. It will then only be a matter of time when a demand for their merger with Bangladesh may be made. The rapid growth of international Islamic fundamentalism may provide for driving force for this demand. In this context, it is pertinent that Bangladesh has long discarded secularism and has chosen to become an Islamic State. Loss of lower Assam will sever the entire land mass of the North East, from the rest of India and the rich natural resources of that region will be lost to the Nation."

1.9 As the Constitution after its commencement did not make any provision with respect to the acquisition or termination of citizenship or other matters relating to citizenship, it was obviously necessary to make such a law to supplement the provisions of the Constitution and accordingly the Citizenship Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 5 August 1955 in Lok Sabha. The Bill provided for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution, by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory. It also made necessary provisions for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances.

1.10 The Citizenship Bill having been passed by both the Houses of Parliament received the assent of the President of India on 30th December, 1955. It came on the statute Book as 'THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955 (57 of 1955)' and came into force on the date of Presidential assent i.e. 30th December, 1955. After, its enactment, the Act has gone through nine amendments, details of which are as under:

- (i) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1957 (65 of 1957)
(w.e.f. 27-12-1957)
- (ii) The Repealing and Amending Act, 1960 (58 of 1960)
(w.e.f. 26-12-1960)
- (iii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 (65 of 1985)
(w.e.f. 7-12-1985)
- (iv) The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1985
(4 of 1986) (w.e.f. 15-5-1986)
- (v) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986 (51 of 1986)
(w.e.f. 1-7-1987)
- (vi) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992 (39 of 1992)
(w.e.f. 10-12-1992)
- *(vii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 (6 of 2004)
(w.e.f. 3-12-2004)
- *(viii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005 (32 of 2005)
(w.e.f. 28-6-2005)
- (ix) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2015 (1 of 2015)
(w.e.f. 6-1-2015)

* This Act was repealed by the repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 (19 of 2015), Sec.2 and First Sch. (w.e.f. 14.05.2015). The Repeal of This Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing.

1.11 As would be seen from above, The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 (6 of 2004) and The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005 (32 of 2005) were repealed by The Repealing and Amending (Second) Act, 2015 (19 of 2015), Section 2 and first Schedule (w.e.f 14.05.2015).

1.12 The Citizenship Act, 1955 is now proposed to be further amended so as to provide that persons belonging to six minority communities namely Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists and Christians in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who were compelled to seek shelter in India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution there, would no longer be regarded as “illegal migrants” and to facilitate

them to apply for naturalisation under Section 6 of the said Act. To illustrate, a number of Afghani, Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals belonging to six minority communities namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians were compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on grounds of religion or fear of such persecution. However, as per Rule 3 of The Passport (Entry into India) Rules 1950, a person proceeding from any place outside India can enter India only with a valid passport and a valid visa. Besides, any foreign nationals entering India without valid documents or continuing to stay in India even after the expiry of the validity of these documents were termed as “illegal migrants” who were deprived of any facilities in India. With a view to facilitate the entry of such people into India and grant them some basic amenities for their well-being, the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India have published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 8 September, 2015 The Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Rules, 2015 & The Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2015 exempting such people from requirement of valid passport and visa to enter and stay in India and regularising their stay if they have entered into India on or before 31 December, 2014. Still, these nationals belonging to Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan and belonging to six minority communities continue to be termed as 'illegal migrants' under The Citizenship Act, 1955.

1.13 The Government also felt that many of these foreign nationals of Indian origin, who were applying for citizenship under Section 5(1)(a) of Citizenship Act, 1955 requiring seven years of residency period, were not able to provide the birth proof of their parents for establishing that they were born in undivided India in support of their claim for being of Indian origin. They were, therefore, compelled to apply under Section 6(1) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 which needs a minimum of twelve years residency period in India.

1.14 Further, as per Section 7D of The Citizenship Act, 1955 the Central Government has the power to cancel the registration as Overseas Citizen of India card holder, if he is found involved in false representation, concealment of any material fact, fraudulently obtaining the OCI card, showing dissatisfaction towards the Indian Constitution, indulging in anti-India activities etc.

1.15 As a consequence to amendments in The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950 and The Foreigners Order, 1948, as also the position explained above, the Government

have proposed to effect amendments in Clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 2, Clause (d) of the Third Schedule and Section 7D of the Citizenship Act, 1955 enabling:

(i) acquisition of Indian citizenship by members of minority communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who were compelled to seek shelter in India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution in their countries by amending Clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 2.

(ii) to facilitate such nationals to apply for citizenship on completion of seven years residency period in India under Section 6(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(iii) cancellation of registration as Overseas Citizens of India card holder in case of violations of provisions of this Act or any other law for time being in force.

1.16 Details of the existing provisions in the Sections/Clauses in The Citizenship Act, 1955 where amendments are proposed, and the purpose of the amendments are as under:

Sl. No.	Sections of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in which Amendment is proposed	Existing provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955	Amendments proposed in the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Purpose of the Amendment
1.	Amendment to clause (b) of sub-Section(1) of Section (2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955	As per clause (b) of sub Section (1) of Section 2 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, an "illegal migrant" means a foreigner who has entered into India- (i) without a valid passport or other travel documents and such other document or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf; or (ii) with a valid passport or other travel documents and such other document or authority as may be	In Section 2, in sub-Section(1), after Clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:- "Provided that persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-Section (2) of	It will enable acquisition of Indian citizenship by members of minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who were forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution in

		prescribed by or under any law in that behalf but remains therein beyond the permitted period of time.	Section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrants for the purposes of this Act.”	their countries.
2.	Section 7D of the Principal Act, after clause (d)	7D. Cancellation of registration as overseas citizen of India- The Central Government may, by order, cancel the registration granted under sub-section (1) of section 7A if it is satisfied that – (d) the Overseas Citizen of India has, within five years after registration under sub section (1) of section 7A has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years.	In Section 7D of the principal Act, after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted namely:- “(da) the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or provisions of any other law for the time being in force; or”	It will enable the Government to cancel the registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder in case of violations of the provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 or the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.
3.	Clause (d) of the Third Schedule of the Principal Act.	THE THIRD SCHEDULE The qualifications for naturalization of a person are- (d) that during the fourteen years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he has either resided in India or be in the service of a Government in India, or partly the one and partly the other, for	Following proviso shall be inserted namely:- “Provided that persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and	It will facilitate the grant of Citizenship to the persons of minority community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who migrated to India and they are not able to provide the

		periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than eleven years.	Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of a Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as “not less than six years” in place of “not less than eleven years”.	documentary proof in support of their claim of being of Indian Origin.
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1.17 Accordingly, the Government introduced in Lok Sabha on 19 July, 2016, The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Bill No. 172 of 2016), further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955. A motion was moved and adopted by Lok Sabha on 11 August, 2016 for the constitution of a Joint Parliamentary Committee for the purpose of examination of the Bill and report to the House by the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 2016. A motion was also moved in and adopted by Rajya Sabha on 12 August, 2016 concurring with the recommendation of Lok Sabha for nomination of Members from Rajya Sabha to join the Joint Parliamentary Committee. A Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) consisting 20 Members from Lok Sabha and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Satyapal Singh, MP (LS) was constituted on 23 August, 2016 to examine the Bill and report. Consequent upon the appointment of Dr. Satyapal Singh as a Minister in the Union Cabinet, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, MP (LS) was appointed as the Chairperson w.e.f. 25 December, 2017.

1.18 As mentioned above, the JPC had to present the Report by the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 2016. But due to the humongous nature of the assigned task and the enormity of the exercise undertaken, the Committee sought extension of time from the House on six occasions for the presentation of the Report. Accordingly, motion was moved in Lok Sab ha on 17 November, 2016, 27 March, 2017, 27 July, 2017, 29 December, 2017, 15 March, 2018 and 31 July, 2018, respectively, seeking extension of time which were adopted by the House. As per the last extension granted, the JPC would present the Report to the House by the first day of the last week of the Winter Session, 2018.

1.19 In the process of the examination of the Bill, the Committee issued a Press Communique on 17 September, 2016 inviting views/suggestions from the Stakeholders/Experts/Public at large on the proposed amendments contained in the Bill. In response to that, more than 9000 Memoranda were received and scrutinised by the Committee. A list of Stakeholders/Organisations/Associations/Individuals from whom Memoranda were received in response to the above said Press Communique is at **Appendix - VI**

1.20 Gist of the important/relevant points raised in the above cited Memoranda is as under.

- (i) Minorities who had migrated to India because of cruelty etc. must be given fair treatment and some sort of livelihood alongwith issuance of long term permit.
- (ii) In Section-2 of the amendment Bill names of Tibetans, Nepali, Baluchis may be included and in Section-4 of the amendment, the term of staying in India be made for 3 years only.
- (iii) A provision be added to Section 7D (da) that an opportunity of being heard should be provided to the person against whom such action is being taken.
- (iv) Applicant from Assam applying for citizenship under the proposed amended Act be included in the National Register of Citizen (NRC) when they are granted citizenship under naturalization. Also Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 as amended up to date, should be made now applicable to those new would be citizens applying from Assam by inserting another appropriate provision in the Bill.
- (v) People from Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Maldives be made eligible and all non-muslims and all non Bengali speaking persons in Pakistan and Bangladesh be made eligible for Indian citizenship. Also period of naturalization should not be more than 5 years.
- (vi) There is a need to change the definition of “illegal migrant” and to reduce the time for citizenship by naturalization from 12 years to 5/6 years.
- (vii) There should be automatic grant of citizenship to Hindus who have entered India from Bangladesh.
- (viii) If Assam Accord is in conflict with the matter of citizenship for Bengali Hindus who entered Assam after 1971, then they may be given citizenship with a provision that they will not get formal state benefits like other citizen in the State (Assam). But if they stay in any other part of the country then their legal benefits should not be questioned.

- (ix) Any decision taken against the interest of the people in the state of Assam will lead to severe ethnic clash between the Bengalis and the ethnic people.
- (x) Citizens of Assam strongly oppose grant of Citizenship to persons belonging to minority communities namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan and request to withdraw the proposed amendment and at the very least to exempt the State of Assam from the purview of the proposed amendment and not to grant any citizenship to any foreigner after 24 March, 1971.
- (xi) If the NRC is updated as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the problems of infiltration can be solved to a large extent. Now any disruption and dislocation in the process will further aggravate the problem of infiltration in Assam. If any change in the Citizenship Act is required, it must be done in accordance with the provisions of Assam Accord. Assam should be excluded from the purview of the proposed amendments as an exceptional case.
- (xii) The Bill is an imposition of obstacles that will jeopardize the legitimate process of updating NRC. The proposed Bill should be withdrawn immediately otherwise it will bring radical change in the demographic pattern of Assam and will pose a threat to the political, economic, cultural and social affairs of the indigenous people
- (xiii) Any step that puts any obstacles to the updating of NRC is most likely to reintroduce the serious instability, communal ill will and conflict that plagued Assam for three decades. Since the gravity and complexity and the consequences of the Act are largely unknown to the people outside the State, the Joint Parliamentary Committee is urged to visit the state, examine the situation and receive representations and memoranda from people whom the proposed amendment is going to affect.
- (xiv) NRC should be made applicable to Tripura too in order to check huge population influx from Bangladesh.
- (xv) The Bill violates Assam Accord. Bengali Hindus who have entered Assam after 25 March, 1971 should not be conferred the benefit of the present amendment Bill. The consideration based on religion to grant citizenship goes against the spirit of the Constitution. Indigenous people of the State of Assam will be deprived of their homeland and the linguistic homogeneity.
- (xvi) The Indian State has never enacted any refugee law and in the absence of such law there is no mechanism available with the Government to determine who a refugee is. The indigenous people of the State of Assam will be deprived of their homeland. The linguistic homogeneity, which is the basis of the reorganization of the States, will no more be there so far as Assam is concerned after this amendment. The consideration based on religion to grant citizenship goes against the spirit of the Constitution and declared policy of the State. Article 355 of the Constitution of India has made the Union of India liable to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance. In the event of this amendment being made a law,

- there will be a situation which would lead to continual strife thereby disturbing peace and tranquility of the region.
- (xvii) Facilities like benefit of getting registration of citizenship with a stay of six months in any place of India, no cut off year for registration, rehabilitation package for refugees etc, should be accorded and there should be a committee to monitor the implementation and follow up the process closely.
 - (xviii) Section 6A of the Citizenship may be amended keeping in view the interest of Bengali Hindus. All the proceedings pending in the Foreigner's Tribunal in the State of Assam may be dropped and the persons in the detention camps be released forthwith.
 - (xix) All Hindu migrants from Pakistan and Bangladesh must be given permanent citizenship in India because Hindu citizens in Bangladesh and in Pakistan are humiliated mentally and tortured physically and victimized every single day.
 - (xx) States like Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have accommodated a Section of the minority communities in 2003. The same procedure can be followed in granting citizenship at other places. Proposed period of stay of 6 years should be further reduced.
 - (xxi) Electoral Roll of 2014 may be accepted as the year for granting citizenship especially for Assamese people. Such persons whose name has not been included in the electoral roll in Assam in 2014 but residing in Assam or elsewhere in India should be declared as bonafide refugees in India until they get citizenship.
 - (xxii) Legislative measures may be taken to reconcile Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Foreigner's Act 1946, Immigrants Expulsion from Assam Act, 1950 and any other Act dealing with subject of foreigners/illegal immigrants in consonance with the Citizenship Act, 1955.
 - (xxiii) There is a need for updating the 1951 National Register of Citizenship on Pan India basis and issuance of Biometric Citizenship ID Card and entering into repatriation treaties with the countries concerned.
 - (xxiv) The entire Bengali speaking people of Assam have become suspected citizens and are being harassed by the system in different ways. Once this proposed Bill becomes law, putting people on trial of this community and punishing them as foreigners, only based on suspicion, will stop and they will be able to live a life of normal citizen.
 - (xxv) The Hindus of the East Pakistan (present Bangladesh) are to be settled, first, in West Bengal itself, as they were once the people of joint Bengal. And only thereafter, the remaining Hindu Bangladeshis should be distributed equally in Odisha, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh or Jharkhand etc. Even if such Bangladeshi Hindus are required to be given citizenship, they should not be given the voting right.

- (xxvi) Certain relaxations have been provided for application of Citizenship, including relaxation for submission of an affidavit *in lieu* of Renunciation certificate for those who have entered India before 31.12.2009. The aforesaid relaxation of not requiring to submit Renunciation Certificate along with other amendments that are being contemplated in the Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016, should be applicable for foreign nationals *inter alia* including Pakistani woman married to Indian National before 31.12.2009 and living in India on Long Term Visa (LTV), so that she could settle in this Great Nation.
- (xxvii) The Central Government is urged to consider most sympathetically the wretched conditions of unfortunate migrants and to remove all obstacles like Section 6A from the Citizenship Act. The migrants who came to India from the specified territories on or after 31/12/2014 be granted Citizenship of India.
- (xxviii) Minority immigrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan may be eligible for applying for Indian Citizenship due to oppression faced and they should be distributed equally in all states of India. Immigrants (Hindus and Muslim) who came to India after India-Muzib Accord 1971 from Bangladesh cannot be made eligible for applying. If immigrants are eligible on any other ground, then both Hindu and Muslims should be eligible for same.
- (xxix) Cancellation of OCIs based on any violation is ambiguous. The proposed amendment to Section 7 D of Act should be removed/discarded.
- (xxx) The proposed amendment granting citizenship to persons belonging to minority communities from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan, is going to be highly inimical to the indigenous people of Assam and the federal structure of the State. The very language of the Bill also goes against the secular principles of the constitution as only specific communities are included for granting citizenship while excluding a particular community. The citizenship is being granted in a manner that encourages the minorities of the neighboring countries to illegally migrate to India and get citizenship on stay of six years. This amounts to a very liberal invitation to those people to cross the border flouting the provisions of the Foreigners' Act.

1.21 Apart from the aforesaid 9000 Memoranda, the Committee also received views/suggestions from other Stakeholders/Public representatives through various other sources viz. Ministry of Home Affairs, Prime Minister's Office, President's Secretariat etc. and directly after the cut-off date. A list of such petitioners is at **Appendix- VII**

1.22 As a part of the exercise in examining the Bill, the Committee undertook three Study Visits to get first hand inputs at the field level from the Migrants/NGOs/Public Representatives. The first Study Visit was undertaken to Jodhpur from 18 to 20

December, 2016; the second visit was undertaken to Ahmedabad and Rajkot from 18 to 20 April, 2017; and the third visit was undertaken to Guwahati, Silchar and Shillong from 7 to 11 May, 2018.

1.23 Gist of the important points brought to the notice of the Committee at Jodhpur is as under:

- (i) Most of the immigrants in Refugee colonies in Jodhpur had come from Rahim Yar Khan city in Punjab province and Tando Allahyar town in Sindh province of Pakistan, respectively. They used to be farmers in Pakistan and are now working as casual labourers.
- (ii) Migrants were forced to convert their religions. Girls were forcefully converted to Islam.
- (iii) Untouchability was practiced in Pakistan. Hindus are suppressed in Pakistan. Ladies have to wear muslim dress and gents have to wear skull cap.
- (iv) Discrimination towards Hindu children was very common in Pakistani schools. Students were subjected to mental torture in schools/colleges. They were forced to study Islam. Urdu language was their medium of study.
- (v) Hindus were tortured irrespective of their castes (Meghwal, Bhil, Adivasi, Raika, Rajput, Kumar). They were called Kafir.
- (vi) Snatching, theft, dacoity, kidnapping were very common. No Hindu was in Government service.
- (vii) Temples had been destroyed specially after Babri Masjid demolition in India. No facilities for pujas, kirtan etc. were available.
- (viii) No cremation ground was available. People were finding difficulties in burning dead bodies.
- (ix) Payments are to be made to Pakistani rangers to reach window of Indian embassy.
- (x) Most of the migrants are on Pilgrim Visa as it is very difficult to get Visitor's Visa in Pakistan.
- (xi) Most migrants came to India on visas designated for specific districts. If they go anywhere else in the country and other parts of the State to perform agricultural work, marriage function, and visit family and friends, they might be arrested and put in jails.

- (xii) Since visitor's visa is difficult to acquire, these immigrants apply for Pilgrim Visa. As a result of this, even though they want to join relatives in Jodhpur, visa is given only for Haridwar. This ultimately results in separation of families.
- (xiii) Conducive legal regime may be established for extending easy and convenient visa. Necessary directions should be given to the Embassy in this regard. Long Term Visa (LTV) extension letter should be timely issued.
- (xiv) Long Term Visiting Visa should be issued to divided family members (immediate relatives particularly spouse, children, mother, father, brothers and sisters) of persons who are staying on LTV in India.
- (xv) No Objection to Return to India (NORI/Return visa) should be given timely.
- (xvi) Facilities have not been extended to immigrants who have been living in India for the last 20 years despite getting citizenship. The migrants are facing lack of facilities such as drinking water, electricity, gas connections, hospital, BPL/caste certificates, ration card, adhaar card, bank account, etc.
- (xvii) Admission process for the migrant students needs to be streamlined. A provision should be made for the migrants for higher education of their children.
- (xviii) The migrants live in rented accommodation which they have to vacate within 11 months. Provision may be made where they can buy their own house.
- (xix) Lakhs of migrants came from Sindh Province from Pakistan in 1972-73. Four/five families belonging to different castes have been put as one family unit. Due to this, around 400 such families are suffering in their rehabilitation. This issue has also been raised in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
- (xx) Migrant coming from Pakistan find difficulty in their rehabilitation. Four families got citizenship in 1974 and got land in 1984. One ration card was issued in the names of people belonging to different castes.
- (xxi) Migrants had to deposit their jewellery in custom when they migrated to India. Arrangements should be made for immediate return of their jewellery on getting citizenship.
- (xxii) Migrants who have done MBBS from Pakistan are not allowed to do private practice and they have to appear for screening test only after getting Citizenship which normally takes long time. Such doctors are compelled to work either in charitable hospital or some work other than in medical field. These doctors should be exempted from screening test and be given permission for medical practice.

- (xxiii) There were 300 houses in Marwar Nagar (Jodhpur) and only 50 persons have got Citizenship. Ninety percent residents have applied for Citizenship in 2013.
- (xxiv) There are around 800 houses in Alkosar Nagar. No one has got Citizenship.
- (xxv) Though two camps were set up in 2004-05, a large number of immigrants who submitted documents have not yet got citizenship.
- (xxvi) Registration fee for Citizenship is very high. It should either be waived or reduced to the minimum possible, as income level of most of the migrants was found to be low.
- (xxvii) Eligibility period required for Citizenship should be reduced from 7 years to 3 years.
- (xxviii) Migrant children born on the land of India may be considered as natural born citizens of India.
- (xxix) Right to confer Citizenship was with the District Magistrate(DM) till the year 1983. However, this power was taken back and it now rests with Central Government. Looking into the complexity and volume of work involved, a separate Department should be allocated the work for grant of Citizenship and DM should be given powers in this regard again.
- (xxx) Proper awareness should be given to the migrants for filling up of required forms so to avoid any complexity at a later stage. Arrangements should be made so as to avoid payment to the middle-men.
- (xxxi) There is a need to designate a nodal agency at the Central Government level that can cooperate among all concerned agencies and facilitate the migrants in accessing the facilities available for them and oversee the execution process in this regard.
- (xxxii) This Citizenship Act 1955 should be amended to ensure provision of early Citizenship with possibly a period of 5 years of stay instead of 7 years long stay
- (xxxiii) In 2005 citizenship was granted within one month of submission of documents. Now, though documents were submitted in the camps held in 2015, yet the citizenship has not been granted to 260 families.
- (xxxiv) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have issued instructions to State Governments/ UT Administrations on 19.8.2016 to grant various facilities to persons belonging to minority communities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians, staying in India on Long Term Visa (LTV) such as, permission to take up self-employment or doing business, allowing free movement within the State/ UT

(excluding Protected/ Restricted/ Cantonment areas) where they are staying instead of restricting their movement within the place of stay, issue of driving license, etc. It should be ensured that these instructions should be made applicable at the earliest by all concerned functionaries including Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Law & Justice, RTO and other relevant authorities, so that the migrants can avail the benefits at the earliest as announced. Also the State Government should provide robust executive mechanism accordingly.

1.24 Gist of the pertinent concerns expressed before the Committee at Ahmedabad and Rajkot is as under:

- (i) In Karachi there was hardly any temple to perform religious rituals. All the temples were converted to Godowns or Masjids.
- (ii) Snatching, theft, dacoity and kidnapping was a common phenomenon with Hindus staying in Pakistan.
- (iii) Temples were destroyed in Pakistan. Very few temples were left for Hindus to perform religious activities such as pujas, kirtan etc.
- (iv) In order to survive, Hindus who were called Kafirs had to change their names which sounded similar to Muslim names.

300 Hindu migrant families came to Rajkot due to religious persecution in Pakistan. They faced all types of harassment in Pakistan.
- (v) Hindu migrants from Pakistan, are called Pakistanis in Rajkot as they do not have Citizenship. People hesitate to employ them.
- (vi) The migrants are bound to change their accommodation after one year and therefore at the time of enquiry/passing of any information to him/her, he/she is unavailable as his/her address is changed.
- (vii) There is a need to extend facilities by the State Government to migrants for betterment of their life in the State/ Districts.
- (viii) Children of the migrants residing in the country were not getting fee concessions in the absence of Citizenship Certificate.
- (ix) The Private Sector Companies do not employ Pak Hindu migrants. They are facing difficulties in getting loans sanctioned.
- (x) Hindu migrants from Pakistan in Rajkot are facing problems to earn their livelihood. They are paid less for their jobs.

- (xi) The children of Pak Hindu Migrants should be allowed admission in reputed institutes for higher education.
- (xii) Before the year 2002, Migrants who have done MBBS from Pakistan were allowed practice without undergoing any screening tests. However, now it is not so. These doctors need to be permitted to practice in India and should be exempted from screening tests.
- (xiii) There are inordinate delays in processing of applications of the Hindu Migrants from Pakistan for grant of Citizenship of India at the District/State as well as at the Central level.
- (xiv) There is lack of coordination between MHA/ Government of Gujarat(GoG)/District Administrations on matters relating to migrants on Long Term Visa and granting them Citizenship.
- (xv) Besides the Collector's power for administering oath of Citizenship, it should be delegated to some other officials also *viz* Additional Collector, SDM (East) and SDM (West), so as to avoid any delays in oath taken in his absence.
- (xvi) Certain time frame should be fixed between receipt of application and for issue of Citizenship Certificate.
- (xvii) The applicants who have completed all the formalities should be issued Citizenship Certificates without delay.
- (xviii) Migrants from Pakistan who are even married to Indians are facing difficulties in getting Citizenship.
- (xix) The old applications for Citizenship with incomplete documents should be returned to the applicants and they may be guided to apply for Citizenship afresh.
- (xx) After the 1971 War, parents were given some sort of document in the army camps organized at that time for obtaining Citizenship, but following the death of parents, the children have been facing difficulties in absence of any proof. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) should be followed for such migrants, who have no valid documents and whose parents have got Indian Citizenship. The procedure needs to be simplified.
- (xxi) DM office should be instructed to accept both expired as well as valid Pakistani passports at the time of submission of Citizenship Certificate, as many of the poor migrants cannot afford to go to Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi and pay renunciation fee.
- (xxii) The names and contact numbers of the officials at police stations concerned dealing with requests of Long Term Visas/ Citizenship of Hindu Migrants, should be provided to the Migrant's Associations.

- (xxiii) Regular meetings should be arranged between officials of Gujarat Home Department, DM Office, Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRRO) officials and migrant associations to expedite granting of Citizenship.
- (xxiv) The minimum time period of residence under Section 5 (1) and 6 (1) of Citizenship Act should be reduced to 5 years for all categories of Pak Hindu Migrants residing in India.
- (xxv) The minimum residency period for the spouse should be reduced to 2 years from the existing 7 years as per Section 5 (1) (c) of Indian Citizenship Act, 1955.
- (xxvi) The office of the Collector should be made more responsive as many migrants have not received any information about the status of their application.
- (xxvii) Application form to apply for Citizenship should be simplified.
- (xxviii) The migrants are facing problems with the language in the form and also while communicating with officials of Collector's Office. Counsellors or coordinators should, therefore, be appointed for the purpose.
- (xxix) There should be only one norm for applying for Citizenship. All family members should be allowed to apply in one go instead of the extant practice that the head of the family applies first and other members thereafter when the head of family gets Citizenship.
- (xxx) DM, Rajkot should also be delegated power to grant Citizenship as is the case with other DMs concerned vide MHA Notification dated 23 December, 2016.
- (xxxi) The migrants are having problems in submitting applications on-line especially in uploading their documents.

1.25 Gist of the main points discussed at Guwahati, Silchar and Shillong is as follows:

- (i) The proposed amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 is a threat to the language, culture and heritage of the ethnic people of Assam due to influx of foreigners from Bangladesh. For protection of the local people of Assam, the proposed amendment should not be approved. The people of Assam have become the minority, when compared to the position at the time of partition. The Bill, therefore, should not be passed to protect the interest of the people of Assam.
- (ii) Assam Accord should be implemented in toto. Foreigners should be detected and deported accordingly. If people of India are not feeling safe in other countries, Indian Government should take up the matter of their safety with the respective Countries.

(iii) After Assam Accord in 1985, peace prevailed in Assam and development also came in, and people of all castes and creed lived there in peace and harmony irrespective of religion. Now this proposed Bill will create distrust and division among different Sections of the people which is very dangerous for the State.

(iv) There are various issues in Assam particularly relating to people of Scheduled Castes community as almost 50 per cent reservation is absorbed by the Bangladeshi community.

(v) Tai tribes have been fighting for their rights. Assam should no longer be burdened by any Bangladeshi or any foreigner. They may be shifted to any other State, if possible. Those who have come on or before 1971 have been accommodated by compromise but those who came thereafter should never be accommodated.

(vi) The Bill would put in danger the identity of the Assamese people. The tribal communities of Barak Valley have become the minorities. Muslims are migrating from Bangladesh. In upper Assam, there are many districts where the Assamese are in a minority now. The Government should help the Assam ethnic groups. The Bill should be withdrawn.

(vii) The Bill is against the interest of the indigenous people of Assam. Assam has been facing migration for many decades and it has affected its economy. After passing of the Bill, the Assam Accord would be nullified which would destroy the secular fabric of the Constitution. Only on the basis of religion and language, refugees cannot be defined in the absence of any concrete Refugee Policy.

(viii) The Parliament should not pass the Bill which tends to violate the basic structure of the Constitution. India is not formed on the basis of religion. Similarly, the State is formed not on the basis of religion but on the basis of language. That is why State Re-organisation Commission was constituted in 1953. They recommended and the State Re-organisation Act, 1956 was passed. Then they decided that all the States should be reorganized or the boundaries should be framed on the basis of language. The migrants can move to other places of India, but Assamese have no other place to go.

(ix) Illegal immigration is a big problem in the State of Assam. Right from British Rule, many workers came to Upper Assam from Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc. for agriculture because of which the demography of Upper Assam has changed. Likewise in lower Assam for Jute cultivation, workers belonging to Bengali Muslim communities were brought and demography of lower Assam has also changed. If this Bill becomes an Act then Assam's political, economic and social future will be at stake.

(x) National Register of Citizens (NRC) is the dream of Assamese. NRC is undergoing updation under the supervision of the Supreme Court of India. The first draft publication is already done and the second will be published soon. Against this background, if this Bill is passed, then the very purpose of updation

of NRC will be defeated. Therefore, for the interest of Assam as well as the whole country, the Bill should not be passed.

(xi) The proposed Amendment Bill will surely disturb and change the demographic structure of Assam. Shri Indrajit Gupta, the then Home Minister in his official statement in Parliament in the year 1997 stated that Assam had four million illegal migrants. In 2014, Minister of State, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal told in Rajya Sabha that there were around 5 million illegal Bangladeshi migrants in Assam. Recently Shri Kiren Rijju, Minister of State, MHA stated that there were two crore illegal migrants in India and most of them are in Assam. If such Statements are made by the Ministers in the Central Government, then how the Government is considering to accommodate all illegal Bangladeshi migrants in Assam.

(xii) In 1998, the then Governor Lt. Gen. S.K.Sinha officially reported to the Press that 75 lakhs of Hindus disappeared from Bangladesh as per Census. Bangladesh also reported that most Hindus came to India and most likely 50-60 lakhs of Hindus have come to Assam.

(xiii) The Citizenship Bill is proposed to be amended on the basis of religion and nowhere in the world, it is so done. The Bill is against the ideology in the preamble of the Constitution. Article 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28 have safeguarded the Right to Equality. Secularism is inherent in Constitution. The Bill should therefore be withdrawn. Reference was made to S.R.Bomma vs Union of India and Keshavnanda Bharati vs State of Kerala cases.

(xiv) If this Bill is passed, Assamese indigenous people will lose their political rights also. Democratic movement will convert into terrorist movement. Now Bengali and Assamese people are living together in peace. The situation will then reverse. The ethnic people will be landless if Citizenship is given to illegal influx of Bangladeshis.

(xv) No where in the world, it is seen that Government invites the foreigners. This Bill will divide the society. It will not solve the problems rather it would create more problems.

(xvi) The people of Assam have no objection, if Bangladesh is removed from the Bill. The UN Report says that, migration has taken place to all parts of the world from Bangladesh.

(xvii) Structure of Assam is very different from mainland India in respect of linguistic, religious, indigenous congregation of groups. Nothing should be done which will change the actual fabric of Assam. This Bill is detrimental to the basic interest of the linguistic and other communities of the State who are original inhabitants.

(xviii) In 1950, the Immigration Expulsion Act was enacted by the Parliament to solve the problem of immigration. By invoking the Act, few lakhs of foreigners were detected and deported. The last time the foreigners from Assam were

deported during the Bimala Prasad Chaliha's tenure as the Chief Minister of Assam. Thereafter, not a single foreigner has been deported and still there is unabated influx of foreigners in Assam.

(xix) The influx of Bangladeshi nationals who have illegally migrated into Assam pose a threat to the integrity and security of the North-eastern region. Their presence has changed the demography character of this region and the local people of Assam have been reduced to the status of minority in certain districts. In such circumstances, the Government should come out with a legislation exclusively for the State of Assam which should be more stringent than the foreigners Act and is applicable to the rest of India also for identification of such persons who migrated from Bangladesh. Instead, the Government is bringing a law whereby detection of foreigners will become almost impossible.

(xx) The reasons for so much of resentment is due to the fact that Assam is the immediate victim if rehabilitation is given to the Hindus as it has the immediate proximity with Bangladesh. No data is available with the Government regarding the number of persons who have been persecuted religiously in Bangladesh. There is mention of only few religions and not Muslim. This Bill, therefore will not last the judicial scrutiny.

(xxi) The Bill will create two types of polarization; one is linguistic polarisation and the other is religious polarization. It will destroy the cultural and ethnic fabric of the society. The Bill in the present form and even in amended form should be discouraged.

(xxii) All Assam Bengali Parishad and National Liberation Force of Bengali, who supported the Amendments stated that indigenous people of Assam have good relations with Bangladeshi migrants. People of undivided India should be given Citizenship on humanitarian grounds.

(xxiii) India, being land of Hindus, migrants from Bangladesh must be accommodated. The condition for documentation needed for Citizenship should also be relaxed. The migrants especially Hindus do not have a place to go.

(xxiv) The displaced people at the time of partition may be rehabilitated on humanitarian grounds.

(xxv) Period of naturalisation should be reduced from 6 years to 6 months. Refugees in India may be treated as deemed Citizens.

(xxvi) Silchar is a legal part of Assam. The entire Assamese community has accepted the fact that whoever has come to Assam has adjusted well with the masses. Partition victims especially Bangladeshi Hindus are not at all a threat to the indigenous people of Assam. Therefore, law needs to be enacted accordingly.

(xxvii) Citizenship should be provided on the basis of last electoral roll. Assam Accord should not be taken seriously as it was a political settlement. Section 6 of the Citizenship Act should be amended.

(xxviii)Hindus have been persecuted in Bangladesh and that is why people from there have moved to settle down in this part of Assam. However, there is no specific data regarding movement of migrants from Bangladesh during the last five years to settle down in Barak Valley.

(xxix) To streamline the procedure for deportation, the matter may be taken up with the Government of Bangladesh.

(xxx) The rights of tribals need to be protected by the new laws. The present Bill will multiply problems. Minority tribal people will be the sufferers as migrants will be occupying their social, economical and political space. Major lands are being occupied by the illegal migrants.

(xxxi) Burden of lakhs of Bangladeshi migrants should be shared by the whole country and not by Assam alone.

(xxxii) The indigenous tribals of the tribal state Meghalaya oppose the Bill. The indigenous tribals of the State time and again agitated and demanded from the State Government to redefine and legislate new laws to protect the tribal rights, to protect their land, culture and political environment. They are in loggerheads with the non-tribal influx into the State of Meghalaya also as they are concerned about the interest of the tribal communities. They have a limited space geographically.

The intention of the Government to award Citizenship to illegal migrants from other countries will only add to the problems of influx into the tribal region. There are nationals from these countries in India and North-East, in particular. There are dubious borders in Bangladesh. The proposal will not serve the interest of India as a Nation.

(xxxiii) NRC should be extended to other North-Eastern States.

(xxxiv)Bangladeshi Hindus are in crores. 5-16 lakh khasis in Meghalaya will become a minority, if Bangladeshis come to India. Therefore, Meghalaya should be kept out of the purview of the Bill.

(xxxv)Meghalaya is a 6th Schedule State. The very essence of the 6th Schedule is to protect the minorities. If the North-East is not protected and the Bill is passed and implemented in Meghalaya, the implications would be far greater than it is presumed.

(xxxvi)The Garos, as indigenous people face hardship on a large scale as in 2006 illegal Bangaldeshi Muslim settlers wanted separate state for themselves. Illegal Muslims have occupied the State. Now, if Hindus from Bangladesh are allowed, then more Muslims than Hindus will come. Meghalaya will bear the brunt the most. During flood seasons they come on humanitarian ground. The Government of India give them the refugee status, give them some place and from there they disappear without any knowledge of anyone. Inner line permit system should be strictly implemented in Meghalaya.

(xxxvii) North-Eastern states have taken the burden of migrants right from 1950 to 1971. Even after 1971, there is continuous migration to these States which

changed the demographic structure of the region and also the identity of the microscopic indigenous communities of these States. If the Bill is passed and Bangladeshis are allowed on the basis of religion, it will destroy the very survival of the indigenous population of the State.

1.26 Apart from receiving Memoranda and undertaking Study Visits, the Committee also took oral evidence of the Public Representatives/Experts/Organisations/Associations on four occasions viz. 3rd October, 2016, 13th October, 2016, 25th October, 2016 and 17th April, 2018. A list of the non-official witnesses who tendered oral evidence before the Committee is shown as **Appendix-VIII**

1.27 The Committee also took evidence of the representatives of the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal on 26 October, 2016 to obtain the views of the said State Governments on the proposed Amendments.

1.28 The Committee obtained Background Note, Written Reply, Post-Evidence Information/Clarification and other requisite documents from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Law & Justice (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department) and External Affairs. The Committee also took oral evidences of the representatives of the aforesaid Ministries/Departments including that of the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and Research & Analysis Wing (R&AW) on 21st September, 2016, 3rd October, 2016, 22nd March, 2017 and 23rd October, 2018. The representatives of the Ministries/Departments concerned however remained present in all the sittings of the Committee.

A Chronology of oral evidences taken by the Committee is as under in a tabular form:

Chronology of Evidence

Sl. No.	Date of Sitting	Witnesses Deposited
1.	21.09.2016	1. Ministry of Home Affairs 2. Ministry of Home Affairs (IB) 3. Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)
2.	03.10.2016	*1. Non-official Witnesses 2. Official Witnesses (i) Ministry of Home Affairs (IB) (ii). Cabinet Secretariat (R&AW) (iii). Ministry of External Affairs

		(iv). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)
3.	13.10.2016	*1. Non-official Witnesses 2. Official Witnesses (i) Ministry of Home Affairs (ii). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)
4.	25.10.1016	*1. Non-official Witnesses 2. Official Witnesses (i) Ministry of Home Affairs (ii). Cabinet Secretariat (R&AW) (iii). Ministry of External Affairs (iv). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)
5.	26.10.2016	Official Witnesses: (i) Ministry of Home Affairs (ii). Cabinet Secretariat (R&AW) (iii). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs) (iv). Representatives of State Governments
6.	22.03.2017	Official Witnesses: (i). Ministry of Home Affairs (ii). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)
7.	21.07.2017	*1. Non-official Witnesses 2. Official Witnesses (i). Ministry of Home Affairs (ii). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs) (iii). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
8.	03.01.2018	Official Witnesses: (i). Ministry of Home Affairs (ii) Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)
9.	17.04.2018	*1. Non-official Witnesses 2. Official Witnesses (i). Ministry of Home Affairs (ii). Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) (Department of Legal Affairs)

* Names of Non-Official witnesses are at **Appendix-VIII**

1.29 Thus, based on the written and oral depositions of both official and non-official witnesses, inputs gathered during the Study Visits and from large number of Memoranda received from various sources, the Committee have examined the Bill minutely and given their considered opinion/suggestion as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs.

II. AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE (B) OF SUB-SECTION (I) OF SECTION 2 OF THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955

2.1 As per clause (b) of sub-Section (I) of Section 2 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, an 'illegal migrant' means a foreigner who has entered into India -

- (i) without a valid passport or other travel documents and such other document or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf; *or*
- (ii) with a valid passport or other travel documents and such other document or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf but remains therein beyond the permitted period of time.

2.2 The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 proposes that in Section 2, in sub-Section(I), after clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrants for the purposes of this Act."

2.3 The purpose of the Amendment is to enable acquisition of Indian Citizenship by members of minority communities namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who were forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution in their countries.

2.4 In the above context, some experts/stakeholders expressed surprise over the inclusion of Afghanistan in the proposed Amendment. The Committee enquired about the rationale for adding Afghanistan with countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan, which were a part of India in the pre-independence era. In response, the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted as under:

"There have been multiple attacks against Indian interests in Afghanistan by the Pakistan establishment sponsored LET, Haqqani Network and Taliban. Besides, minority communities in Afghanistan had migrated to

Afghanistan from Pakistan region during pre-independence India. They are facing continuous atrocities due to their Indian origin."

2.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) elaborated as follows:

"A number of persons belonging to minority communities in Afghanistan have also come to India on account of religious persecution or fear of religious persecution. Hence, it was decided to include Afghanistan within the ambit of the Notification issued on the 7 September, 2015 by issuing two more Notifications on the 18 July, 2016".

2.6 Asked to State the reasons for leaving out other neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Myanmar etc., the MHA justified as under:

"Government of India has issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) *vide* letter dated 29.12.2011 for dealing with foreign nationals in India who claim to be refugees. These guidelines are applicable to refugees from various countries including Sri Lanka, Myanmar etc."

2.7 Spelling out the intent of the Government in bringing the Amendment, a representative of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) submitted in evidence:

"... Sir, the first amendment aims to redress problems faced by the members of the minority community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who having entered India on a valid visa could not return to their countries for fear of religious persecution...

...Representations were received seeking extension of their visas and also permitting such individuals to apply for long-term visas. In the absence of this facility they were termed as illegal migrants and even deprived of basic amenities necessary for their well being.

Against this backdrop the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its notification of 7th September, 2015, namely the Passport (Entry Into India) Amendments Rules, 2015 and the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2015 regularised the stay of such people who entered into India on or before 31st December, 2014. This was essentially in the nature of a one-time waiver or amnesty granted to these migrants from minority communities. The proposed amendment is a natural corollary to MHA's notification of 7th September, 2015..."

2.8 While making an observation on the word minority included in the proposed amendment Bill, one of the Constitutional experts while tendering evidence before the Committee opined as under:

"Firstly, the term minority has not been defined in the Constitution. I would submit that the minority does not mean only religious minority. It may be

minority on other grounds...If you say persecuted minorities, it will cover all those people you have in view."

2.9 The Constitutional expert further stated:

"...If you want to be on the safer side, we would have to omit reference to religions like Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis etc. I again submit that if we use the term 'persecuted minorities' the purpose would be served. As compared to communities, minorities would perhaps be more useful from the legal and constitutional point of view."

2.10 Taking into account the views expressed by the Constitutional expert, the Committee desired to know from the Ministry of Law & Justice, the overall impact it would have if 'persecuted minorities from the neighbouring countries' replace the proposed Amendment specifying the religiously persecuted minority communities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. In response, the Legislative Department submitted as under:

"Using persecuted minorities from the neighbouring countries instead of its current form may negate the objectives of the Bill. As there is a possibility for wider scope of interpretation, it may be construed to include other communities (religious or otherwise). Moreover, the aspect of 'religious persecution' would also be lost sight of."

2.11 Seeking clarifications for not mentioning the terms 'Religious Persecution' anywhere in the Bill or in the Principal Act, the Legislative Department stated as under:

"The Bill has been drafted in such a way that it gives reference to the notification dated 7.9. 2015 containing the above expressions".

2.12 The Ministry of Home Affairs further supplemented the above statement as under:

"The Bill is based on MHA's notifications dated 07.09.2015 and 18.07.2016 which mention the term 'Religious Persecution'."

2.13 Asked to state the mechanism available with the Government to establish religious persecution in a foreign land, the MHA responded as under:

"Inputs from security agencies alongwith other corroborative evidence in the print/electronic media would help to establish religious persecution in a foreign land."

2.14 As regards authentic verification of the claims of the applicants for Indian citizenship that they have been victims of religious persecution in their respective countries, the Intelligence Bureau (IB) submitted as under:

"The individuals claiming religious persecution and seeking Indian citizenship had entered India decades ago, mostly in the aftermath of partition of the country when a large scale migration between India and Pakistan took place. It is not possible to verify their claim now. However, for recent cases, if any, due verification would be made before their claim for Indian Citizenship is entertained.

As per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) under preparation by MHA, for an applicant who applies with an affidavit mentioning that he/she was compelled to migrate to India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution, alongwith other supporting documents, a detailed enquiry will be conducted by Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO)/Foreigners Registration Office (FRO) concerned to verify his/her claim. If the affidavit is not supported by documents, the case will be referred to Foreigners Tribunals to be constituted for this purpose under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 for verification of the claim regarding religious persecution."

2.15 The Committee then enquired whether the fear of religious persecution was a very subjective view. In reply, the MHA stated as follows:

"Oral evidences given in the Committee clearly establish that the fear of religious persecution is real and widely prevalent in all the three countries under reference."

2.16 The Committee desired to know whether the Government of India had been taking up the issue of protecting the minorities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. In reply, the Ministry of External Affairs apprised as under:

"The condition of minorities in Pakistan, especially Hindus and Sikhs, has been taken up with Government of Pakistan in the context of incidents that members of these communities, or the communities themselves, face from time to time. It is emphasised upon the Government of Pakistan on those occasions that protecting Pakistan's minorities is its responsibility.

Similar instances, in case of Afghanistan are few, since the current Government in Kabul, Post 2001, is friendly to India and Indians as well as Indian origin people and minorities, such as Hindus and Sikhs. Also, between mid 1990s and 2001, when the Taliban were in power in Afghanistan, the atrocities perpetrated by them against non-Muslim and Muslim minorities were not taken up since India did not recognise the Taliban "Government".

In case of Bangladesh, the Government has from time to time highlighted the responsibility of the Government of that country to protect the interest and promote welfare of its citizens belonging to the minority community."

2.17 The Committee then queried about the number of persons belonging to minority communities who would benefit from the proposed Amendment on the basis of religious persecution. In response, the Intelligence Bureau (IB) informed as follows:

"As per our records, there are 31,313 persons belonging to minority communities (Hindus - 25447, Sikhs - 5807, Christians - 55, Buddhists - 2 and Parsis - 2) who have been given Long Term Visa on the basis of their claim of religious persecution in their respective countries and want Indian Citizenship. Hence, these persons will be immediate beneficiaries."

2.18 Asked to state the fate of other people belonging to minority communities who have come to India from the three countries under reference due to religious persecution but have not declared so at the time of their arrival in India, the Intelligence Bureau submitted as under:

"For other to apply for Indian Citizenship under this category, they will have to prove that they came to India due to religious persecution. If they had not declared so at that time of their arrival in India, it would be difficult for them to make such a claim now. Any future claim will be enquired into, including through R&AW before a decision is taken."

2.19 In evidence, the Committee asked whether only 31,313 persons would be benefitted. In reply, the Director, IB deposed:

" Yes, because they have claimed; they have applied. There will be many others who might have come and they might have already taken citizenship by various means. They might have obtained passport, ration card. All other documents they might have obtained and they might have already registered themselves in the voters list. So, for all practical purposes, they are already citizens of this country. Tribunals are already there to identify if any of them has obtained it by fraudulent means. That is a different issue altogether. The Bill is for those who have applied and who have claimed that they have been persecuted in their respective country."

2.20 The Director, IB further stated:

" So, from the available data, I think, it will be a small number. I feel that it is from human angle also because they have left their original countries decades back. They are here; they have become citizen-less. They do not get many benefits which are available to the citizens or persons of this country and they cannot go back home. Considering all these facts, the Government took a decision and the Bill has been brought."

2.21 The Committee then enquired whether all those who had applied would be granted citizenship once the Bill was passed or further verifications would be carried out. In response, the Director, IB submitted:

"Sir, as and when the Bill is passed, one thing can be thought of is that all those who have applied, who are here for a number of years, we can make one more verification whether during their stay in India if anything adverse has come to the notice of the security agencies whether it is IB, local police, local intelligence and those who have come for any activities or there is notice of any activities which is prejudicial of the nation, their case can be scrutinized. But that we will examine separately..."

2.22 When the Committee desired to hear the views of R&AW, the Joint Secretary, R&AW deposed in evidence:

"... our only concern has been that the agencies who are inimical to us should not have a legal framework within which they can exploit our situation and infiltrate their own people into our own country. That is a matter of great concern for us..."

2.23 The Committee enquired whether it was absolutely necessary to confer citizenship on the migrants as conferring political rights had larger implications and whether it would be prudent to accord refugee or temporary resident status to the migrants. In reply, the MHA submitted as under:

"Conferment of Citizenship to foreign migrants living in India with valid documents ensures more facilities and power to exercise franchise and feel their responsibilities towards the nation. Since, India is not a signatory to the UN Convention, 1951 or its Protocol of 1967, it may not be prudent to treat them as refugees, if rules permit that they could be allowed to acquire Indian citizenship."

2.24 On the same issue, the Legislative Department submitted as under:

"The proposed Bill does not directly confer citizenship on these persons, it merely provides these persons the opportunity to be considered for the grant of certificate of naturalisation. It has become necessary to exempt these persons from being treated as 'illegal migrants' in order to ensure that they may avail of the opportunity to be considered for naturalisation under Section 6 read with the Third Schedule to the said Act."

2.25 In response to another related query, the MHA apprised as under:

"As of now, illegal migrants have not been conferred with Indian Citizenship. However, after enactment of Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016, it will enable illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan and

Bangladesh to apply for Indian Citizenship under Section 5 (1) (a) (Registration) and 6 (Naturalisation) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Application is required to be submitted through the District Authorities."

2.26 Asked to define and distinguish between legal and illegal migrants, the MHA *inter-alia* explained as follows:

"As per Section 2(1)(b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 'illegal migrant' means a foreigner who has entered into India without a valid passport or other travel documents and such other documents or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf; or with a valid passport or other travel documents and such other document or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf but remains therein beyond the permitted period of time. Those who enter into India on valid travel documents and are registered with FRRO/FRO and possess valid residential permit/visa have a legal right to stay in India and are termed as legal, otherwise they are illegal immigrants."

2.27 A number of petitioners/stakeholders suggested that social oppression and economic exploitation in the three countries under reference should also be taken into consideration alongwith religious persecution. In that context, when the Committee desired to have the views of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it submitted as under:

"The Bill in question is based on the Notifications issued on 7 September 2015 and 18 July 2016 covering persons belonging to minority communities, *i.e.* Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan who have entered into India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution. To deal with other foreigners persecuted on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is in place since 2011."

2.28 The Committee then asked about the mechanism put in place to protect the interest of those migrants who came to India due to socio-economic oppression in these three neighbouring countries. In reply, the MHA deposed as under:

"As of now there are no specific provisions for social or economic persecution. However, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to deal with the cases of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion is in place since 2011. "

2.29 As regards the constitutionality and legality of the proposed amendments, one of the Constitutional Experts, while tendering evidence before the Committee deposed as under:

"... I submit that mentioning minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, and Christians, is violative of the Constitution because Article 14 is very clear that all persons on the soil of India once any one is on the soil of India cannot be discriminated on grounds of religion. So my humble submission for your consideration would be that if we do not change this, it may be thrown out by the Supreme Court within minutes. My submission as a student of the Constitution is that it is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. I have collected the Supreme Court judgements and given them in my note and I need not repeat the arguments."

2.30 The Constitutional Expert further stated:

".....Article 14 and Article 25 would be violated if we continue to use the present terminology of Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs because Article 25 says, for example, that Muslims also have the right to practice their religion. If you deny some benefits to them as against others only on the ground of religion, Article 25 would also be violated. Article 14 is very categorical that all persons on the Indian soil are entitled to equal treatment."

2.31 On the same issue, another non-official witness, taking a divergent view, apprised the Committee as under:

".....Sir, you are raising the point in terms of right to equality and in terms of no discrimination on the basis of gender, religion etc. What may hold the constitutional scrutiny is the fact that there are 50 countries which have broadly a State religion of Islam and 11 of them follow the *Shariat* which is also going to be part of the arguments in other cases which come up before the hon. Supreme Court. The challenge is that with a Billion – approximately 800 or 900 million – Hindus, there is no other country barring Nepal which is a Hindu majority country, where is the choice? Every religious place important to India or to Hindus is in the Indian Subcontinent and primarily within the territorial region of India. So, where is the option? That is the issue that may hold the State in terms of it because the persecution being the angle on which you are bringing it or granting them the possibility of citizenship and eventually granting them citizenship, that would form the critical objective. People in the name of persecution can seek citizenship even in western countries as they do, in parts of Europe and America etc. That is one way that I see that challenge of it could be quelled if there were a challenge."

2.32 Appreciating the views expressed by the Experts, the Committee desired to have clarifications from the Ministry of Law and Justice as to whether the proposed Amendments would violate the spirit of Article 14 and Article 25 of the Constitution. In response, the Legislative Department submitted as under:

"The proposed Amendment Bill may not violate the spirit of Article 14, as mentioned earlier, as it upholds the test of reasonable classification as propounded by a seven Judge Bench in the State of West Bengal Vs. Anwar Ali Sarkar (AIR 1952 SC 75). Based on the clear classification adopted in the Bill, which is clear and substantial, there are sufficient reasons for making the distinction. There can be no element of arbitrariness in the classification proposed by virtue of these just reasons.

With regard to Article 25, the proposed Amendment Bill does not, in anyway, affect the right of any person to freely profess, practice and propagate religion in the country."

2.33 When the Committee desired to hear the views of the Department of Legal Affairs, they furnished a detailed note as reproduced below:

"The Bill has been examined with respect to the issue of violation of Article 14 and 25 of the Constitution. With respect to Article 14 of the Constitution, it may be mentioned that the legal position in this regard is fairly settled. Article 14 encompasses both the negative Concept of 'equality before law' as well as the positive concept of 'equal protection of law'. Thus, the same ensures that no special provision in favour of any one is made and that all are equally subject to the ordinary law of the land. The positive concept of equality does not postulate equal treatment of all persons without distinction but rather stresses on equality of treatment in equal circumstances or to similarly situated persons. A legislature is entitled to make reasonable classification for purposes of legislation and treat all in one class on equal footing,

Attention is drawn to the case of Ram Krishna Dalmia v. Justice S R Tendolkar, 1959 SCR 279, wherein the true meaning and scope of Article 14 was reiterated as follows;

"It is now well established that while Article 14 forbids class legislation, it does not forbid reasonable classification for the purposes of legislation. In order, however, to pass the test of permissible classification two conditions must be fulfilled, namely, (i) that the classification must be founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or things that are grouped together from others left out of the group, and (ii) that that differentia must have a rational

relation to the object sought to be achieved by the statute in question. The classification may be founded on different bases, namely, geographical, or according to objects or occupations or the like. What is necessary is that there must be a nexus between the basis of classification and the object of the Act under consideration. It is also well established by the decision of this Court that Article 14 condemns discrimination not only by a substantive law but also by a law of procedure."-

The other principles reiterated in the said judgment are as under:

- (a) that a law may be constitutional even though it relates to a single individual if, on account of some special circumstances or reasons applicable to him and not applicable to others, that single individual may be treated as a class by himself;
- (b) that there is always a presumption in favour of the constitutionality of an enactment and the burden is upon him who attacks it to show that there has been a clear transgression of the constitutional principles;
- (c) that it must be presumed that the legislature understands and correctly appreciates the need of its own people, that its laws are directed to problems made manifest by experience and that its discriminations are based on adequate grounds;
- (d) that the legislature is free to recognise degrees of harm and may confine its restrictions to those cases where the need is deemed to be the clearest;
- (e) that in order to sustain the presumption of constitutionality the court may take into consideration matters of common knowledge, matters of common report, the history of the times and may assume every state of facts which can be conceived existing at the time of legislation; and
- (f) that while good faith and knowledge of the existing conditions on the part of a legislature are to be presumed, if there is nothing on the face of the law or the surrounding circumstances brought to the notice of the court on which the classification may reasonably be regarded as based, the presumption of constitutionality cannot be carried to the extent of always holding that there must be some undisclosed and unknown reasons for subjecting certain individuals or corporations to hostile or discriminating legislation.

The above principles will have to be constantly borne in mind by the court when it is called upon to adjudge the constitutionality of any particular law attacked as discriminatory and violative of the equal protection of the laws. Further, it was held that intelligible differentia on the basis of which the classification is made need not be apparent on

the face of the impugned notification but reference to other extraneous materials can be made.

Attention is drawn to certain other cases also, wherein classification for historical, geographical or other reasons was upheld as being reasonable in the Light of the object of the Act. In *Parents' Assn. v. Union of India*, (2000) 2 SCC 657, distinction drawn between treatment of the pre-1942 settlers and the post-1942 settlers in Andaman & Nicobar Islands by the Central Government on consideration of the historical background of the Island and reservation of 50% in their favour in allotment of seats for higher educational courses was upheld, against other affluent group, on the ground that they belong to a separate category due to their struggle/ suffering and were considered as backward, socially and educationally. Therefore, the same was held to be not violative of Article 14 or any other provision of the Constitution. In the case *Javed v. State of Haryana*, (2003) 8 SCC 369, the Apex Court considered the provisions of Sections 175(l)(q) and 177(1) of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, prescribing disqualification for being a *Sarpanch*, *Up-Sarpanch* or a *Panch* of a Gram Panchayat or a member of a Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or to continue as such, to persons having more than two living children and upheld the same as promoting the two child policy and not being discriminatory. It was further held that 'when the policies have far-reaching implications and are dynamic in nature, their implementation in a phased manner is welcome for it receives gradual willing acceptance and invites lesser resistance.'

Further, in *Clarence Pais v. Union of India*, (2001) 4 SCC 325, Court considered challenge to provisions of Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1962, including Section 213(2) providing for requirement of probate of wills, as being violative of Article 14 of the Constitution for being applicable only to Christians and not to any other religion. Negating the contention, it was held that the differences were held to be based not on any religion but for historical reasons that in the British Empire in India, probate was required to prove the right of a legatee or an executor but not in Part 'B' or 'C' States, It was observed that "Historical reasons may justify differential treatment of separate geographical regions provided it bears a reasonable and just relation to the matter in respect of which differential treatment is accorded. Uniformity in law has to be achieved, but that is a long-drawn process. Undoubtedly, the States and Union should be alive to this problem. Only on the basis that some differences arise in one or the other States in regard to testamentary succession, the law does not become discriminatory so as to be invalid. Such differences are bound to arise in a federal set-up.

If Christians alone had been discriminated against by treating them as a separate class, we think the argument could have been understood and merited consideration.

In the case of *Parisons Agrotech (P) Ltd. v. Union of India*, (2015) 9 SCC6157, the Court held that once it is found that there is sufficient material for taking a particular policy decision, bringing it within the four corners of Article 14 of the Constitution, power of judicial review would not extend to determine the correctness of such a policy decision or to indulge into the exercise of finding out whether there could be more appropriate or better alternatives. It was held that the equality clause does not forbid geographical classification, provided the difference between the geographical units has a reasonable relation to the object sought to be achieved.

The legislature is, therefore, competent to exercise its discretion and make reasonable classification. Differential treatment does not *per se* constitute violation of Article 14. Courts allow permissible classification, which includes selective application of a law according to the exigencies where it is sanctioned. Thus, the legal position aforementioned clearly establishes that any legislation may withstand challenge on the ground of discrimination and violation of Article 14 of the Constitution, in case the classification created by it is founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or things that are grouped together from others left out of the group, and that differentia has a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved by the statute in question. The provisions of the Bill appear to have made a classification based on the fact of minority communities being persecuted in the specified countries on the basis of their religion and leaving their country without valid travel documents. The Bill appears to have the object of facilitating all such minority communities without any discrimination, though, the same is not clearly specified in its Statement of Object and Reasons appended to the Bill but was specifically mentioned in the Cabinet Note seeking approval of the Cabinet for introduction of the Bill.

Article 25 provides for constitutional guarantee of freedom of conscience to all persons and the right to freely profess practice and propagate religion, subject to certain restrictions. The said Article only provides the protection to all persons or religious groups without any favour or discrimination. The enabling provisions in the Bill apparently seek to facilitate the specified class of people to acquire citizenship and does not appear to violate the intent and spirit of the Article."

2.34 The Committee then asked the Ministry of Home Affairs to explain whether the proposed Amendments would violate the spirit of Article 14 and Article 25 of the

Constitution. In response, the MHA apprised that the Ministry of Law & Justice were of the opinion that the proposed amendments will not violate the provisions of Article 14 and 25 of the Constitution.

2.35 Asked to state whether considered views were obtained from all quarters so as to withstand legal and Constitutional challenges, the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted as under:

"The views of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department), Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Cabinet Secretariat (R&AW) and Intelligence Bureau were obtained and considered while finalizing the Cabinet Note proposing the amendments."

2.36 In this connection, a representative of the Legislative Department deposed in evidence as follows:

"Regarding the violation of Article 14, it is Article 5 vs 11 vs Article 14 because Article 5 deals with citizenship which is embedded in Constitution itself. Whoever has born in India or whose parents were born in India, who has been ordinarily resident of India for five years immediately preceding the commencement of Constitution, they were citizens under the Constitution. Article 11 makes provision for Parliament to make law for acquisition and determination of citizenship. Citizenship cannot be given as a matter of right. It is not anybody's fundamental right. It is something that the nation and the country as a whole has to decide based on the Constitution and other Acts made in pursuance of the power given by the Constitution.

Department of Legal Affairs have cleared that the Bill would succeed the test of constitutional validity and legality and then we drafted the Bill."

2.37 The Committee then desired to know the implications in case Bangladesh is kept out of the proposed Amendments. In response, the MHA submitted as follows:

"...If Bangladesh is kept out of the purview of the proposed Amendment, persons belonging to six identified minority groups from Bangladesh who do not have all or any of the travel documents or whose travel documents have expired shall continue to remain as 'illegal migrants' under Section 2 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and shall not be eligible to apply for Indian Citizenship. However, Government of India, *vide* notification no. GSR 685(E) and GSR

686(E) dated 07/09/2015 by amending Passport (Entry Into India) Rules, 1950 and Foreigners Order, 1948 respectively, has already regularised the stay of such migrants from Bangladesh so they can stay in India without attracting the penal provision of the Foreigners Act 1946 & the Passport (entry into India) Act 1920 and the Rules made thereunder."

2.38 The Committee then pointed out whether it would be prudent to raise the issue of religious persecution in Bangladesh with whom India was maintaining friendly and cordial relations. In response, the MHA submitted that the Government of Bangladesh was committed to protecting and preserving the rights of minority groups in their country and ensuring their security. However, there have been violent incidents impacting the minority community in Bangladesh in the past.

2.39 The Committee note that the purpose of the Amendment of Clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 2 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 is to enable acquisition of Indian citizenship by members of minority communities namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who were forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution in their countries. The Committee also observe that the Government decided to include Afghanistan along with Bangladesh and Pakistan within the ambit of the Notification issued on 7th September, 2015 followed by two more Notifications on 18th July, 2016. Addressing the concerns raised at many quarters over the inclusion of Afghanistan which was not a part of undivided India unlike Bangladesh and Pakistan, the Ministry of Home Affairs have justified the inclusion of Afghanistan by stating that there have been multiple attacks against Indian interests in Afghanistan by Pakistan sponsored Haqqani Network, Taliban etc. for which a number of persons belonging to the minority communities in Afghanistan have come to India on account of religious persecution or fear of religious persecution. As regards non-inclusion of other neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Myanmar etc., the Ministry of Home Affairs clarified that the guidelines of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued on 29th December, 2011 would take care of the migrants/refugees from other countries including Sri Lanka and Myanmar. The Committee find merit in the justifications adduced by the Government and agree with the inclusion of Afghanistan along with Bangladesh

and Pakistan in the proposed Amendment of Clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 2 of the Principal Act.

2.40 The Committee observe that the Government by amending the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950 and the Foreigners Order, 1948 through Notification dated 7th September, 2015 have already regularised the entry and stay of persons belonging to six identified minority groups from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan so that they can stay in India without attracting the penal provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Rules made thereunder. The Government have, therefore, contended that if Bangladesh is kept out of the purview of the proposed Amendment, such migrants from Bangladesh who do not have all or any of the travel documents or whose travel documents have expired, shall continue to remain as 'illegal migrants' under Section 2 of the Principal Act and shall not be eligible to apply for Indian citizenship. As the intent of the Government is to enable the migrants who have come from Bangladesh on or before 31 December, 2014 due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution and who have entered India with incomplete, expired or no documents, to apply for Indian citizenship, the Committee are of the considered view that keeping Bangladesh out of the purview of the proposed Amendments would negate the very objects and reasons of bringing in the Bill. The Committee, therefore, do not agree with the suggestion received from some quarters that Bangladesh be kept out of the purview of the proposed Amendments and thus the Committee concur with the Government's proposal.

2.41 The Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that there is no mention of the term 'Religious Persecution' anywhere in the Bill or the Principal Act. The Legislative Department have clarified that the Bill has been drafted in such a way that it gives reference to the Notifications dated 7th September, 2015 and 18th July, 2016 which mention the term 'Religious Persecution'. Regarding mechanism available for authentic verification of religious persecution in a foreign land, the Ministry of Home Affairs have submitted that inputs from Security Agencies along with other corroborative evidences in the Print/Electronic Media would help to establish religious persecution in a foreign land. Moreover, the applicant's claim

of religious persecution or fear of religious persecution would be enquired into by the FRRO/FRO concerned and IB to verify the authenticity of such claims. In view of the above submissions of the Ministries/Departments concerned as well as their emphatic claim that the fear of religious persecution is real and widely prevalent in all the three countries under reference, the Committee concur with the proposal of the Government to enable the members of the six minority communities, who have come from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan due to religious persecution or fear of religious persecution, to apply for Indian citizenship.

2.42 A suggestion was received from some quarters that instead of specifying the minority religious communities like Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis etc., it would be appropriate to use the terms 'persecuted minorities' as minority does not mean religious minority only. The Legislative Department have clarified that using 'persecuted minorities' may negate the objectives of the Bill because in the event of giving wider scope of interpretation to the term 'minority', the aspect of 'religious persecution' would be lost sight of. The Ministry of Home Affairs have apprised that to take care of the migrants who entered India due to persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been put in place since 2011. In view of above, the Committee are in agreement with the extant provision of specifying the six religious minorities in the proposed amendment.

2.43 Apprehensions have been raised at some quarters that Article 14 and Article 25 of the Constitution would be violated if the six religious communities are continued to be mentioned in the Bill and it will not stand Judicial Scrutiny. Clarifying the position, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the views of the Ministries of Law and Justice, External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs, besides Cabinet Secretariat (R&AW) and Intelligence Bureau were obtained and considered while finalising the Cabinet Note proposing the Amendments. The Legislative Department have clarified that the proposed Amendment Bill will not violate the spirit of Article 14 as it upholds the test of reasonable classification as propounded by a seven Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in the State of West

Bengal vrs. Anwar Ali Sarkar case (AIR 1952 SC-75). The Legislative Department have further submitted that Article 25 will also not be violated because the proposed Amendment Bill does not in anyway affect the right of any person to freely profess, practice and propagate any religion in the Country. The Department of Legal Affairs have submitted that differential treatment does not *per se* constitute violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. It has been very lucidly explained that any legislation may withstand challenge on the ground of discrimination and violation of Article 14 of the Constitution, in case the classification created by it is founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or things that are grouped together from others left out of the group, and that differentia has a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved by the statute in question. The Department have further clarified that the positive concept of equality does not postulate equal treatment of all persons without distinction but rather stresses on equality of treatment in equal circumstances as to similarly situated persons and the Bill appears to have the object of facilitating all such members of minority communities without any discrimination. Setting aside any apprehension of violation of Article 25 which provides for protection to all persons or religious groups without any favour or discrimination, the Department of Legal Affairs have assured that the enabling provisions in the Bill apparently seek to facilitate the specified class of people to acquire citizenship and does not appear to violate the intent and spirit of Article 25. Moreover, citing various Supreme Court judgements, the Department have emphasised that the Legislature is competent to exercise its discretion and make reasonable classification. In view of the above submissions and assurances of various arms of the Government including the Department of Legal Affairs, the Committee are convinced that mentioning the names of the six religious minority communities will not violate the spirit of Article 14 and Article 25 of the Constitution and the Bill will stand the scrutiny of Judiciary and vires of the Constitution. The Committee, therefore, agree with the proposed Amendment of Clause (b) of sub Section (1) of Section 2 of the Principal Act. However, with a view to removing any probable ambiguity and reconciling the proposed Amendments with the Assam Accord, which has been discussed subsequently in this Report, the Committee recommend that the following proviso be added in the

proposed Amendment of Clause (b) of sub section (1) of Section 2 of the Principal Act:

"Provided further that on and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, any proceeding pending against any person referred to in the first proviso shall be abated and such person shall be eligible to apply for naturalisation under Section 6."

III. AMENDMENT OF SECTION 7 D OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT

3.1 In the Principal Act, in Section 7D, after clause (d), the Government propose to insert the following Clause:-

"(da) the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or provisions of any other law for the time being in force; or."

3.2 Presently, there is no specific provision in Section 7D of the Act to cancel the registration of Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders who violate any Indian law. The Government, therefore, propose to amend the said Section 7D, so as to empower the Central Government to cancel registration as Overseas Citizen of India in case of violation of the provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force.

3.3 The Ministry of External Affairs submitted that the proposed Amendment of Section 7D of the Principal Act was meant to fill in the existing gap for enabling the Government to take action in case of violation of legal provisions by OCI cardholders.

3.4 The Committee desired to have the number of OCI cards issued and the basis on which they were given. In reply, the MHA stated that more than 26 lakh of OCI cards had been issued till 3 November, 2016 to those people who fulfilled the provisions of Section 7 of the Principal Act.

3.5 The Committee then queried whether instances of obtaining OCI cards through fraudulent means had come to the notice of the Intelligence/Security Agencies. In reply, the Intelligence Bureau stated that there have been a few instances of obtaining OCI/PIO cards through fraudulent means and these were cancelled and the subjects blacklisted.

3.6 Asked to state the mechanism put in place to detect/prevent fraudulent means of obtaining OCI cards, the MHA responded as under:

"As per the existing procedure, an application for registration as OCI cardholder is thoroughly scrutinized by the Indian Missions/Posts/FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Officers) at the initial stage itself and an application is registered on the online system only after detailed verification of the supporting documents with the originals."

3.7 As regards the misuse of OCI cards, the Director, IB submitted in evidence:

"In terms of the numbers, the actual misuse might be actually quite minimal but the fact of the matter that often our officers posted in various missions abroad have reported that attempts have been made to overcome the obstacles that are in way of getting somebody an OCI card, like for instance, a person of Pakistani origin has made numerous attempts by various ways to get an OCI card because he ends up getting a huge number of benefits once he gets an OCI card while being in India. So, a large number of attempts have been made but fact of the matter is that the actual misuse might be actually minimal."

3.8 On the same issue, the MHA deposed as follows:

"Specific figures are not available. However, instances have come to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs that some OCI cardholders have acquired agricultural/plantation properties in violation of this Ministry's Notification No. 542 (E) dated 11.04.2005 issued under Section 7B of the Citizenship Act, 1955."

3.9 In response to another specific query, the Director, IB clarified that the proposed Amendment of Section 7D would be applicable to all OCI cardholders.

3.10 Taking into account the deposition of some stakeholders and State Government representatives and referring to 'provisions of any other law' in the proposed amendments, the Committee asked whether such laws could be specified. In reply, the IB stated that these laws could be Indian Penal Code, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, etc.

3.11 Not convinced and taking into account the concerns raised at many quarters, the Committee queried whether it would be prudent to restrict the scope of the proposed Amendment lest it led to harassment for very petty/minor violation of law, like traffic violations etc. In response, Department of Legal Affairs endorsed the views of the Legislative Department and submitted as under:

"The Legislative Department, with respect to the proposed amendment of Section 7D of the principal Act, has suggested that 'Suitable amendments may be carried out in the proposed amendment of Section 7D so as to

clarify that cancellation would be applicable in case of violation of specific offences.' The same has been proposed to restrict the scope of the proposed amendment, which if permitted as originally proposed may even include very petty/minor violation of law, like traffic violations, as was also pointed out by some witnesses during the sitting of Joint Committee. This Department as such concurs with the same."

3.12 The Ministry of Home Affairs submitted that the suggestion of specifying relevant laws might be made part of the Rules that would be framed after the enactment of the present Amendment Bill.

3.13 The Committee observe that at present there is no specific provision in Section 7D of the Principal Act to cancel the registration of Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders who violate Indian law. The Government, therefore, propose to amend the said Section 7D so as to empower the Central Government to cancel registration as OCI in case of violation of the provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force. In response to the concerns raised by some stake holders including State Government representatives that it would be appropriate to restrict the scope of the proposed Amendment, the Legislative Department have suggested that further suitable Amendments may be carried out in the proposed Amendment of Section 7D so as to clarify that cancellation would be applicable in case of violation of specific offences. The Department of Legal Affairs have concurred with the views of the Legislative Department. The Committee are of the considered opinion that it would be prudent to restrict the scope of the expressions 'violations of the provisions of any other law' lest it leads to misuse of the provisions and harassment of OCI cardholders for very minor or petty violation of law like traffic violations etc. The Committee, therefore, suggest the following Amendment to Section 7D (da):

“(da) the Overseas Citizen of India cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or provisions of any other law for the time being in force as may be specified by the Central Government by notification; or”

3.14 Further, with a view to giving a reasonable opportunity to the OCI cardholders to put forth their explanations, the Committee suggest the following Amendment after Clause (f) of Section 7D:

'Provided that no order under this section shall be passed unless the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.'

3.15 The Committee note that as on 3rd November, 2016, more than 26 lakh OCI cards had been issued. What deeply concerns the Committee is the reported large number of attempts by foreign nationals to acquire OCI cards through fraudulent means. In view of the non-availability of specific figures regarding misuse of OCI cards, the Committee are not convinced with the Director, IB's submission that the actual misuse of OCI cards may be quite minimal. As the OCI cards entitle the cardholders to a host of benefits, the Committee impress upon the MHA and MEA to make the process of scrutinising the applications for registration as OCI cardholder more stringent so as to prevent any possibility of issuing OCI cards to the undeserving and unscrupulous elements and avert the consequential misuse of such cards.

IV. AMENDMENT OF THE THIRD SCHEDULE

4.1 In the Principal Act, in the Third Schedule, in clause (d), the Government propose to insert the following provision:-

'Provided that for the persons belonging to the minority communities, namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of Government of India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than six years" in place of " not less than eleven years".'

4.2 The object of the Amendment is to relax the time period qualifications for the people belonging to the minority communities from the three countries under reference. Elaborating the intent of the proposed Amendment, the Ministry of Home Affairs apprised as under:

'It will enable the minority community nationals from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who migrated to India due to fear of religious persecution and have been applying for citizenship under Section 5(1) (a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 which is meant for Person of Indian origin. In many cases they are not able to provide the birth proof of their parents for establishing that their parents were born in undivided India in support of their claim of being of Indian origin. In such situation, even though they are otherwise eligible for citizenship under 5(1)(a) which needs seven years residency period in India, they are compelled to apply under 6(1) which needs twelve years residency period in India. Hence, the current provision under 6(1) may be relaxed for this category of applicants.'

4.3 Referring to the people belonging to the minority communities in the three countries, a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted in evidence:

"... since these people feel that India is their natural homeland they have sought some kind of shelter in our country... there is a demand from these people that they should be granted citizenship on permanent basis under the enabling provision of Section 6(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. This Section speaks of citizenship by naturalisation..."

4.4 Asked to specify the difference between the time period prescribed under Section 5 and Section 6 of the Principal Act, the representative of the MHA clarified that Section 6 of the Act prescribed twelve years of residency as qualification for naturalisation in

terms of the Third Schedule of the Act whereas Section 5(1) prescribes seven years of residency.

4.5 When the Committee desired to know the basis on which the proposed Amendment of the Third Schedule seeks to reduce the aggregate period of residency from eleven years to six years, the MHA clarified as under:

'Under Section 5(1) (a) & 5(1) (c) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, a period of 07 years of residency period in respect of applicants of Indian origin seeking Indian citizenship has been prescribed. The proposed reduction in residency period from 11 to 6 years for applicants who are not of Indian origin or are unable to provide proof of Indian origin thus aims to bring it at par with requirements of residency period under Sections 5(1) (a) & 5(1) (c) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.'

4.6 Taking into account the suggestions of some petitioners that the period of residency should be further reduced to two/three years, the Committee asked whether the suggestion could be accepted. In response, the MHA stated that further reduction might hinder the detailed security checks and verification of character/antecedents, essential before grant of citizenship.

4.7 The Committee then queried when the Indian Passports were required to be renewed every five years, whether it would be prudent to further reduce the proposed six years residency period. In reply, the MHA submitted as under:

'As per Passport rules, 1980, an ordinary Indian passport for persons above the age of 15 years, shall be in force for a period of 10 years or 20 years as the case may be, from the date of its issue. Therefore, it is not desirable to further reduce the six year residency period.'

4.8 The object of the Amendment of the Third Schedule of the Principal Act is to relax the time period qualifications to apply for Indian citizenship by the migrants belonging to the minority communities from the three countries under reference. The Committee observe that in many cases such migrants are not able to provide the birth proof of their parents for establishing that their parents were born in undivided India, in support of their claim of being Indian origin. In such a situation, even though they are otherwise eligible for citizenship under Section 5(1)(a) which needs seven years residency period in India, they are compelled to apply under 6(1) which needs twelve years residency period in India. Hence, the Government propose to relax the extant provisions under Section 6(1) for such

category of applicants. In short, the proposed reduction in the residency period from eleven years to six years for applicants who are not of Indian origin or are unable to provide proof of Indian origin thus aims to bring it at par with the requirements of the residency period under Section 5(1) (a) and 5(1)(c) of the Principal Act. As regards further reduction in the proposed residency period of six years, as suggested by some stakeholders, the MHA have clarified that further reduction in the proposed residency period may hinder the detailed security checks and verification of character antecedents which are essential before grant of Citizenship. The Committee are of the considered opinion that further reduction in the proposed residency period of six years is undesirable in view of the vital security implications and as such they concur with the proposal of the Government to amend Clause (d) in the Third Schedule of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

4.9 The Committee, however, desire that the possible contradictions of the provisions of the Bill vis-à-vis the provisions of the Assam Accord ought to be looked into and addressed appropriately, as has extensively been deliberated upon in this Report.

V. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS VIS-A-VIS ASSAM ACCORD

5.1 The unfortunate partition of India led to large scale violence and systematic oppression of Hindus in Pakistan including East Pakistan for which they migrated to India including Assam. Many prominent national leaders exhibited deep concern over the pathetic plight of such migrants and strongly advocated their cause on moral and humanitarian grounds.

5.2 The Assam Accord was signed between the Central Government, State Government of Assam, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) on 15th August, 1985. The provisions at Clause 5(1) to 5(6) of the Assam Accord were incorporated into section 6A of the Citizenship Act 1955 and came into force on 7th December, 1985 with the objective of protecting the cultural, social and linguistic identity of the Assamese people by detecting/identifying illegal migrants who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after 1st January, 1966 but before 25 March, 1971 and removing those foreigners who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after 25 March, 1971.

5.3 A number of Stakeholders/Individuals/Organisations/Associations while deposing in writing as well as orally were of the view that the proposal to extend the cut off date mentioned in the Assam Accord and Section 6A of the Act to 31-12-2014 mentioned in the notifications dated 07/09/2015, based on which the Bill is proposed, appears to be in contradiction with Assam Accord. As per sub-Section (3) of Section 6A, every person of Indian origin who came to Assam from Bangladesh between 1 January, 1966 and 24 March, 1971, who are ordinary residents in Assam since then, and, who are detected as a foreigner by a Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, shall be registered under the rules made under Section 18 of the Act. Sub-Section 4 of Section 6A states that such person detected and registered as a foreigner under sub-Section (3) shall have the same rights and obligations as a citizen of India, except from being entitled to having his name included in electoral roll for a period of ten years. As per sub-Section (5) of Section 6A, a person detected and registered as a foreigner under sub-Section (3) shall be deemed a citizen of India from the date of expiry of the ten years from the date of detection as foreigner."

Taking into consideration such views, the Committee desired to hear the opinion of the MHA. In response, the MHA stated that according to the Ministry of Law & Justice, the proposed Amendment appeared to be contrary to the Assam Accord.

5.4 The Department of Legal Affairs, *inter-alia* apprised the Committee that the proposed amendments appear to be contrary to the Assam Accord.

5.5 In continuation, the Department of Legal Affairs further submitted as under:

"It may also be mentioned that the Apex Court in the case of Assam Sanmilita Mahasangha vs. Union of India, (2015) 3 SCC 1, formulated the following substantial questions of Law as to the interpretation of the Constitution for adjudication by larger Bench under Article 145(3):

(i) Whether Articles 10 and 11 of the Constitution of India permit the enactment of Section 6A of the Citizenship Act inasmuch as Section 6A, in prescribing a cut-off date different from the cut-off date prescribed in Article 6, can do so without a "variation" of Article 6 itself; regard, in particular, being had to the phraseology of Article 4(2) read with Article 368(1)?

(ii) Whether Section 6A violates Articles 325 and 326 of the Constitution of India in that it has diluted the political rights of the citizens of the State of Assam;

(iii) What is the scope of the Fundamental Right contained in Article 29(1)? Is the fundamental right absolute in its terms? In particular, what is the meaning of the expression "culture" and the expression "conserve"? Whether Section 6A violates Article 29(1)?

(iv) Whether Section 6A violates Article 355? What is the true interpretation of Article 355 of the Constitution? Would an influx of illegal migrants into a State of India constitute "external aggression" and/or "internal disturbance"? Does the expression "State" occurring in this Article refer only to a territorial region or does it also include the people living in the State, which would include their culture and identity?

(v) Whether Section 6A violates Article 14 in that, it singles out Assam from other border States (which comprise a distinct class) and discriminates against it. Also whether there is no rational basis for having a separate cut-off date for regularising illegal migrants who enter Assam as opposed to the rest of the country; and

(vi) Whether Section 6A violates Article 21 in that, the lives and personal liberty of the citizens of Assam have been affected adversely by the massive influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh?

(vii) Whether delay is a factor that can be taken into account in moulding relief under a petition filed under Article 32 of the Constitution?

- (viii) Whether, after a large number of migrants from East Pakistan have enjoyed rights as citizens of India for over 40 years, any relief can be given in the petitions filed in the present cases?
- (ix) Whether Section 6A violates the basic premise of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act in that it permits citizens who have allegedly not lost their Citizenship of East Pakistan to become deemed citizens of India, thereby conferring dual citizenship to such persons?
- (x) Whether Section 6A violates the fundamental basis of Section 5(1) proviso and Section 5(2) of the Citizenship Act (as it stood in 1985) in that it permits a class of migrants to become deemed citizens of India without any reciprocity from Bangladesh and without taking the oath of allegiance to the Indian Constitution?
- (xi) Whether the Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 being a special enactment *qua* immigrants into Assam, alone can apply to migrants from East Pakistan/Bangladesh to the exclusion of the general Foreigners Act and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 made thereunder?
- (xii) Whether Section 6A violates the Rule of Law in that it gives way to political expediency and not to Government according to law?
- (xiii) Whether Section 6A violates fundamental rights in that no mechanism is provided to determine which persons are ordinarily resident in Assam since the dates of their entry into Assam, thus granting deemed citizenship to such persons arbitrarily?"

5.6 When the Committee desired to have the views of the Legislative Department, they submitted and it is as follows:

"During the period between 1979 and 1985, the State of Assam had witnessed serious political instability and agitations. Due to the massive influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh into India (particularly Assam) after the Liberation War of 1971, a massive anti-foreigner movement was launched in the State. Subsequently, a tripartite Memorandum of Settlement called the 'Assam Accord' was finalised and signed among the Government of India, Government of Assam, the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) on August 15, 1985. Consequently, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Act No. 65 of 1985) was enacted to give effect to paragraph 5 of the Assam Accord and the same came into force on 7th December, 1985. Paras 5.1 to 5.9 of the Accord provide the basis for detecting foreigners including their exclusion/deletion from electoral rolls as well as their expulsion.

The objective of the Assam Accord was to protect the cultural, social, and linguistic identity of the Assamese people by detecting/identifying illegal migrants who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after 1 January, 1966 but before the 25 March, 1971 (para 5.3), and removing those foreigners who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after the 25 March, 1971 (para 5.8). This was secured by

the insertion of Section 6A in the Principal Act, by the Amendment Act 65 of 1985.

Sub-Section (2) of Section 6A provides that all persons of Indian origin who came to Assam from Bangladesh before 15 January, 1966 are deemed to be Indian citizens as from that date. However, as per sub-Section (3) of Section 6A, every person of Indian origin who came to Assam from Bangladesh between 1 January, 1966 but before 25 March, 1971, who are ordinary residents in Assam since then, and, who are detected as a foreigner by a Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, shall be registered under the rules made under Section 18 of the Act. Further, if their names were included in the electoral roll for Assembly or Parliamentary constituency, the same shall be deleted for 10 years from the date of detection.

Sub-Section 4 of Section 6A states that such person detected and registered as a foreigner under sub-Section (3) shall have the same rights and obligations as a citizen of India, except from being entitled to having his name included in electoral roll for a period of ten years.

As per sub-Section (5) of Section 6A, a person detected and registered as a foreigner under sub-Section (3) shall be deemed a citizen of India from the date of expiry of the ten years from the date of detection as foreigner."

5.7 The Legislative Department further submitted as under:

"The Assam Accord paved the way for the insertion of Section 6A in the principal Act. Section 6A of the Act is limited to making provisions as to citizenship of persons of Indian origin who came to Assam from Bangladesh between 1-1-1966 and before 25-3-1971. However, the proposed proviso to exempt persons belonging to certain minority communities coming from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan has general application beyond the Accord and is intended to apply to the whole territory of India.

It may be seen that there appears to be no conflict in the application of the proposed proviso to Section 2 (1) (b) under the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016, regarding exemption for minority communities coming from Bangladesh to Assam for the period between 1-1-1966 and before 25-3-1971 as per the Assam Accord.

Further, amendment to Section 7D of the Principal Act has no bearing on the Assam Accord and the special provisions as to citizenship covered under Section 6A. The purpose of the proposed Section 7D is to cancel registration as OCI Cardholder in the event of violation of any Indian law.

The proposed amendment to the Third Schedule to the Principal Act is to reduce the aggregate period of residence or service of Government in India from the existing eleven years to six years, for naturalisation, in the case of persons belonging to the minority communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31 December, 2014.

Under sub-Section (3) of Section 6A, a person who came to India is detected as foreigner for the period aforesaid, by a Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 constituted in exercise of powers conferred by Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Para 5.8 of the Assam Accord states that foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25 March, 1971 shall continue to be detected, deleted and expelled in accordance with law. However, Section 6A of the Act does not provide for detection, deletion or expulsion of those foreigners beyond the said date. Section 5 of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 (No. 39 of 1983) (IMDT Act) provided for the establishment of Tribunals for determination of illegal migrants and their expulsion from India. This Act came into force in the State of Assam on 15 October, 1983.

However, the IMDT Act and the Rules made thereunder were held to be unconstitutional and were struck down by a three judge Bench of the Supreme Court on 12.07.2005, in *Sarbananda Sonowal (I) vs. Union of India*, in W.P (C) No. 131 of 2000. The Apex Court had noted, in Para 40 of the judgment, that the IMDT Act does not contain any provision similar to Section 9 of the Foreigners Act, 1946, which places the burden of proof upon the person concerned who claims to be an Indian citizen, making the task of law enforcement agencies of the State not only difficult but virtually impossible to establish that a person is an illegal migrant as defined in Section 3 (1) (c) of the IMDT Act. The Court held that the IMDT Act and Rules made thereunder clearly negate the constitutional mandate contained in Article 355 of the Constitution, where a duty has been cast upon the Union of India to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance (pars 67). Furthermore, the Court had, *inter-alia*, given the following directions, in para 84:-

- (i) the Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals constituted under the IMDT Act shall cease to function;
- (ii) all cases pending before the Tribunals under the IMDT shall stand transferred to the Tribunals constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, and shall be decided in the manner provided in the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Rules made thereunder and the procedure prescribed under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964;
- (iii) all appeals pending before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to have abated.

Further, the Central/State Government was directed to constitute sufficient number of Tribunals under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, to effectively deal with cases of foreigners, who have illegally come from Bangladesh or are illegally residing in Assam. Subsequently, the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 was amended *vide* GSR No. 57 (E), dated 10-2-2006, making the said order inapplicable to the State of Assam. On the same day, the Foreigners (Tribunals for Assam) Order, 2006 was notified *vide* GSR 58 (E) in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946. This Order provided for the constitution of Tribunals for detecting and determining foreigners within the meaning of the Foreigners Act, 1946 who had entered the State of Assam.

However, both these Orders were struck down by the Supreme Court. The Foreigners (Tribunal) Amendment Order, 2006 *vide* No. GSR 57 (E), dated 10-2-2006 was held to be violative of Article 355 and Article 14 of the Constitution by the Supreme Court on 5 December, 2006, *Sarbananda Sonowal (II) vs. Union of India*, in W.P. (C) No. 117 with No. 119 of 2006. The Supreme Court also observed that the Foreigners (Tribunals for Assam) Order, 2006 *vide* No. CSR 58 (E), dated 10-2-2006 was issued just as a cover-up for non-implementation of the directions of the Court in Sonowal (1) judgement, and was further found to be unreasonable and issued in an arbitrary exercise of power.

More recently, a two judge Bench of the Supreme Court on 17 December, 2014, in W.P. (C) No. 562 of 2012 alongwith W.P. (C) Nos. 274 of 2009 and 876 of 2014, observed that substantial questions of law arising out of issues concerning challenge to Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 has to be decided by a minimum of five judges under Article 145 (3) of the Constitution. The Apex Court has also formulated 13 questions in para 33 of the said judgment.

From the above discussion, it may be seen that Section 6A of the Principal Act only deals with foreigners who entered into India between 1-1-1966 and before 25-3-1971. However, every other illegal migrant entering Assam from Bangladesh is being dealt with by the Tribunals constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. In view of the above, where any case regarding detection and determination as foreigner which is pending in respect of those persons belonging to the minority communities aforesaid, who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after 25th March, 1971, will have to be dealt with separately as such persons would be deemed to be 'legal migrants' on the enactment of the proposed proviso to clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 2. Moreover, pending proceedings, if any, against the aforesaid persons should be abated on the date of commencement of the proposed proviso and such persons should be eligible to apply for naturalisation under Section 6 read with the Third Schedule to the Act. It is for the administrative Ministry (Ministry of Home Affairs) to examine this aspect.

5.8 Summarising the impact of the proposed Amendment on Section 6A of the Principal Act, the Legislative Department deposed as under:

"Section 6A of the said Act (pertaining to the Assam Accord) only deals with foreigners who entered India (from Bangladesh to Assam) between **1-1-1966** **And before 25-3-1971**. It does not provide for any form of detection, deletion or expulsion of foreigners beyond the said date.

Since the proposed amendment Bill refers only to those persons (religious minority communities) entered India (from three countries including Bangladesh), on or before 31-12-2014, if any case has not already been decided by the tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, under Section 6A, then, the impact of the Amendment Bill would be to not treat such persons as 'illegal migrants' on the date of commencement of the proposed provision to clause (b) of sub-Section (1) of Section 2.

The Supreme court framed 13 questions to be answered by a Constitution Bench and held as follows:-

"As Section 6A of the Citizenship Act must be deemed to be valid until the larger Bench decides these matters, we will proceed, for the purposes of this order, on the footing that Section 6A of the Citizenship Act is valid." (para 35)

5.9 The Committee then inquired about the response of the Government to the thirteen queries raised by the Supreme Court with regard to 6A. In response, a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted in evidence:

"...The response is that the validity of any particular Act can be challenged only on two grounds. This is the information we have got from the Ministry of Law. This is on the lack of legislative competence and the violation of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part-3 of the Constitution. On both these counts it has been the response of the Ministry that it has not been challenged on both these grounds and the contention of the petitioner that Section 6A of the Citizenship Act is unconstitutional, is unfounded and has been denied. This is the response we have filed in the hon. Supreme Court."

5.10 Asked to state whether the Government were inclined to revise/improve upon the Assam Accord and bring in a fresh amendment in case of a possible conflict between the proposed legislation and the Assam Accord, the MHA stated that the Government was prepared to examine the issue of proposed legislation and its contradictions with the Assam Accord.

5.11 The Committee then pointed out that the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their Notification dated 7th September, 2015 regularised the stay of people who entered into India on or before 31 December, 2014, however, the Assam Accord stipulates that the foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25 March, 1971 shall continue to be detected and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners. In that context, the Committee asked the way out to reconcile the stipulations of the Notification *vis-a-vis* the provisions of the Assam Accord. In response, the Legislative Department *inter-alia* submitted as follows:

"However, to remove any probable ambiguity, we may reconcile the stipulations of the notifications with the Assam Accord by incorporating a provision that where any proceeding pending against any person referred to in the proposed proviso to clause (b) of sub Section (1) of Section 2 shall

be abated and such persons shall be entitled to apply for citizenship by naturalisation under Section 6 of the Citizenship Act. A tentative draft of suggested amendment to Section 2(1) (b) of the Act has been enclosed."

5.12 The Legislative Department furnished the following suggested Amendment to Section 2(1) (b) of the Principal Act:

"Provide further that on and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2016, any proceeding pending against any person referred to in the first proviso shall be abated and such person shall be eligible to apply for naturalisation under Section 6."

The Ministry of Home Affairs concurred with the above suggestion of the Legislative Department.

5.13 Many Individuals/Associations/Organisations from the North-Eastern States, especially Assam raised apprehensions that the proposed Amendments, if passed, would adversely impact the demography and socio-economic culture of the North-East Region. Taking into account such apprehensions, the Committee desired to have the views of the Government. In response, the MHA deposed as under:

"There is no specific report on whether the refugee migrant population from Bangladesh is causing unexpected demographic changes of certain North-Eastern States. The amendments are applicable to specific class and these people have been living in these areas since long. Further a cut-off date of 31 December, 2014 has been decided for determination of eligibility and to prevent the possibilities of vested interests in the neighbouring countries taking advantage of this provision for further influx into India."

5.14 On the issue of socio-economic and political imbalance due to the influx of people belonging to the minority communities from the neighbouring countries, especially Bangladesh, the MHA further submitted as follows:

"The introduction of the aforementioned Bill has revived protests from several Assamese organisations/groups on the ground that the burden of these 'foreigners' would be passed on to the State besides conferring political and economic rights to a large number of illegal migrants of post-1971 era, to the detriment of the indigenous communities. Re-settlement packages and compensation to State Governments for accommodating and settlement of such refugees/foreign nationals, especially in large concentration have been carried out in the past. Such a move may also encourage State Governments to help settle such foreign nationals especially in places in the State which are not densely populated."

5.15 The Committee were then informed that a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been issued by the Government of India *vide* letter dated 29 December, 2011 for

dealing with foreign nationals in India who claim to be refugees. The Committee were also apprised that SOP for issue of Long Term Visa (LTV) has been prepared in consultation with the Ministries/Agencies concerned, including Intelligence Bureau (IB).

5.16 In the above context, the Committee desired to be apprised of the salient features of the SOP and its adequacy to effectively deal with the security of the Nation.

In response, the MHA submitted as under:

"Persons covered by the Notifications dated 07.09.2015 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs will be required to submit an online application form for LTV under <https://indianfro.gov.in>.

For processing of the applications, a two-track procedure has been prescribed. In case the applicant has submitted self attested copy of any of the supporting documents along with the application, LTV will be granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs after detailed enquiry by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO) /Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO) concerned, verification by the security agency and on the recommendations, of the Home Department of the State Government/UT Administration. However, in case applicant has incomplete or no supporting documents, the case will be referred to the Foreigners Tribunals for opinion. Grant of LTV in such cases will be subject to field verification by the FRRO/ FRO concerned, opinion of the Foreigners Tribunal, recommendation of the State Government/ UT Administration concerned and security vetting of the applicant by the security agency in respect of those who have entered into India without valid travel documents, the SOP issued to the State Government/ UT Administrations on 08.01.2016 lays down a strict antecedent verification process to ensure that undesirable elements do not take advantage of these provisions. The system in place appears to be sufficient to meet the present requirements."

5.17 Asked to state the specific facilities extended to the migrants from minority communities staying in India on LTV, the MHA apprised that the following facilities were given to them:

- (a) Opening of NRO account for six months which may be renewed in six months when LTV is under consideration;
- (b) Permission to purchase small dwelling unit with conditions stated under MHA letter dated 19.08.2016;
- (c) Permission to take self employment;
- (d) Issue of driving license, PAN card and Aadhar number;
- (e) Allowing free movement within the State if LTV is granted by MHA;
- (f) Transfer of LTV papers from one State to another;

- (g) Waiver of penalty on non-extension of short term Visa/LTV on time;
- (h) Permission to apply for LTV from the place of present residence when the applicants have moved to the place without permission;
- (i) Empowering SDMs besides District Collectors for administering the oath of allegiance; and
- (j) Reduction in the registration fees for Hindus and other minority community people from Pakistan from Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 100/- only. "

5.18 Referring to the National Register of Citizens (NRC), one of the non-official witnesses submitted in evidence:

" Sir, the second point that we tried to make is that there is a National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam, the updating of which is going on in Assam now. For updating that register, special modalities or requirements have been laid out. As per that, post 1971 people who will acquire citizenship as proposed in this present amendment if they get citizenship 5-6-10 years down the road, then they may not be able to enter their name in NRC of Assam. It is because NRC of Assam says people with valid citizenship credentials having base pre-1971 can only have their names in the NRC. So, we have humbly suggested that amendment may also include a special provision that the names of persons who are naturalised may automatically find place in NRC of Assam or in the respective registers of respective States."

5.19 Another non-official witness stated as under:

"...As per the direction of the Supreme Court, NRC is going on there. I do not know when it will publish. But it is being finalised by going door-to-door. But we request Your Honour that NRC should be prepared and names of Indian citizens should be there whether he is Bengali Hindu, Christian or Muslim. There should not be any injustice. Now we find that in papers they are writing 'O' i.e. original and 'non O'. We do not know what would happen after publication. Anyway, it is the decision of the Government and hon. Supreme Court will decide. We appeal the hon. Chairman and hon. Members of Parliament to take a decision so that we can get justice from all of you and the present Government."

5.20 Appreciating the concerns expressed by the above non-official witnesses as well as by a number of Organisations/Associations and also taking into account the draft NRC of Assam published on 30 July, 2018 which has reportedly left out approximately

40 lakh people, the Committee desired to be apprised of the fate of those people whose names might not find a place in the NRC. In response, the MHA submitted as under:

"The complete draft NRC of Assam has been published on 30.07.2018. Persons whose names do not appear in the draft NRC may file claim for inclusion in the NRC. After the disposal of such claims and objections, the final National Register of Indian Citizens would be published. Any person, not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of the claims and objections regarding inclusion of name(s) in the final NRC may also prefer an appeal, before the designated Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, within a period of sixty days from the date of such order, and on the disposal of appeal by the Tribunals the names shall be included or deleted, as the case may be, in the National Register of Indian Citizens in the State of Assam."

5.21 The Ministry of Home Affairs elaborated as under:

"The process of receipt of claims and objections has begun from 25th September, 2018 and will remain open tentatively for 60 days upto 23rd November, 2018 in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. After the disposal of claims and objections the final NRC will be prepared and actual number of persons included in the NRC will only be known after publishing the final NRC. The Schedule appended to the Citizenship Rules, 2003 also provides that any person not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of the claims and objections may prefer appeal before the designated Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 within a period of 60 days. Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a SOP for filing and disposal of claims/objections in consultation with Govt. of Assam, RGI and the State Coordinator for NRC and SOP has been submitted for consideration and approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court."

5.22 Asked to state the latest status of the details of NRC, the Ministry of Home Affairs apprised the progress as follows:

"The complete draft NRC in Assam was published on 30th July, 2018 and 40,70,707 persons have not been found eligible for inclusion in the draft NRC. After publication of draft NRC, the Citizenship Rules, 2003 prescribe inviting claims and objections and any person whose name is not included in the draft NRC can file a claim for inclusion of his/her name. Similarly any person can file an objection against any alleged wrong inclusion.

To deal with the process of claims and objections, the central Government has prepared the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in consultations with the Government of Assam, RGI and the state coordinator NRC, Assam. The SOP filed by Union of India has been approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The process of receipt of claims and objections on draft NRC has begun from 25th September, 2018 and will remain open upto 15-12-2018 in accordance with directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The verification process will commence from 1st January, 2019.

As reported by State Coordinator, claims from 2,28,838 persons and objections against 72 persons have been received up to 31st October, 2018.

At the time of inviting applications, 15 documents were prescribed and the claimant could use any one or all of 15 prescribed documents for the purpose of establishing linkages with the legacy of person for inclusion of name(s) in NRC. As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court issued on 19.09.2018, the claimant can rely on any one or more of the 10 prescribed documents for filing his claims for inclusion of their names(s) in NRC. The usage of the remaining 5 documents was under consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In its order dated 01.11.2018, these 5 remaining documents have been allowed for filing of claims for inclusion of their names in NRC with the directions to undertake vigorous process of verification and have additional layer of such verification to ensure that only and only eligible persons are included in the final NRC.

NRC will be finalised only after disposal of claims and objections as per the timelines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court."

5.23 The Committee then desired to know the efforts made by the successive Governments to put in place a structured and robust Migration/Refugee Policy. In response, the MHA submitted as follows:

"India is not a signatory to the UN Convention, 1951 or its Protocol of 1967 and there is no Migration/Refugee policy. The Government of India had issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on 29 December, 2011 under which a foreign national can stay in India on Long Term Visa if it is proved that he has been a victim of oppression in his native country on account of his caste, religion, sex, nationality, identity, different political view etc. The Government has from time to time introduced rehabilitation/re-settlement schemes for the welfare of foreign nationals living in India as refugees. Security Agencies are equipped with mechanism to identify between a refugee, a migrant and an infiltrator on the basis of their documents like refugee/identity card, travel documents, source information etc. Security agencies monitor activities of those who come to adverse notice from security

angle. In case of any adverse report against any such individual affecting national security/integrity is noticed, the same is shared appropriately with the Government to take action. Such migrants are put on trial, prosecuted and then deported to the country to where they belong."

5.24 In the same context, the Ministry of Home Affairs further apprised as under:

"... None of our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand or Bhutan is also a signatory to this Convention/Protocol. There is no specific national law to deal with refugees. However the illegal migrants (including those who claim to be refugees) are adequately dealt with under – (i) Foreigners Act, 1946, (ii) Passport (Entry Into India) Act, 1920, (iii) Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and (iv) Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules and guidelines made thereunder. Detailed guidelines in the form of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) also stand formulated and issued on 29.12.2011 to deal with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. Cases of such foreign nationals who claim to be refugees, can be considered on individual basis as per the December, 2011 SOP."

5.25 Taking into consideration the submission of the Ministry of External Affairs that there are no specific agreements with countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan for deportation of illegal migrants, the Committee enquired whether there was an urgent need for putting in place an effective Deportation Policy. In reply, the MHA submitted as under:

" Deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport foreign nationals illegally staying in the country under Section 3(2) (c) of The Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been entrusted to State Governments/UT Administrations and the Bureau of Immigration.

An Illegal immigrant can be deported only after the Government of the country concerned confirms his nationality after a nationality verification process and issues a travel document facilitating his/her deportation. In all such cases, the matter regarding nationality verification and issue of travel documents is pursued by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Government of the concerned country through diplomatic channels. Nationality verification is a sovereign function of the country concerned. The issue of illegal migration is also taken up with neighboring countries during bilateral talks at various levels."

5.26 The Ministry of Home Affairs claimed as under:

"It is thus evident that a well defined deportation policy is in place regulating the deportation/repatriation of foreign nationals."

5.27 The Committee then desired to be apprised of the number of illegal migrants who had already been deported. In reply, the MHA stated that as per the data provided by the Central Security Agency, a total number of 457 (upto 30 June, 2016) illegal migrants of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh had been deported during 2015-16.

5.28 When the Committee wanted to hear the views of Intelligence Bureau on the deportation issue, they informed as under:

"MHA has circulated (Nov. 23, 2009) detailed guidelines to all States/UTs for detection/deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. Foreigner's Division of MHA is monitoring the progress regularly. With respect to Assam, Foreigners Tribunals are functioning under Foreigners (Tribunal Order, 1964) to detect such illegal immigrants for further deportation. Since 1986, over 62,000 of them have been identified by the Tribunals. However, as per our records only about 2400 could be deported and deportation of others could not materialise for various reasons."

5.29 The MHA apprised the Committee that there were large numbers of illegal Bangladeshi migrants residing in the Country. In that context, the Committee enquired about the threat perception to national security from these illegal migrants and the basis for allowing them to stay in and move around the whole country. In response, the Intelligence Bureau submitted as under:

"Many of such illegal migrants have been able to obtain documents including ration card, driving license or even passport and claim that they are original residents and citizens of India. Some of them have come to notice for indulging in activities prejudicial to national security and their activities are monitored. In some areas, demographic change has been indicated by successive census but the inhabitants claim that they are India citizens."

5.30 Asked to state categorically the security implications of the proposed Amendment to grant citizenship to the specified illegal migrants, the IB deposed as follows:

"There is no security implications as all these persons are already staying in the Country for decades."

5.31 The Committee then queried about the role and responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs as far as deportation of the illegal migrants was concerned. In response, the MEA submitted as under:

"Once the concerned authorities inform that a particular national is to be deported and that the person does not have the required identity document, such as, passport of that country, the Ministry of External Affairs contacts the Embassy or High Commission or Honorary Consul of the country concerned and shares the details of the person.

Usually, as per universal practice, the concerned Mission or Honorary Consulate of the country first satisfies itself that the person in question does belong to that country, after which, the necessary document such as passport or Emergency Certificate is issued to the person by the Mission or the Honorary Consul concerned. After this, further action is taken by the concerned State/Union Territory authorities to deport the foreign national to the concerned country."

5.32 Taking into account the fact that powers have been delegated to the State Government/UT administrations to detect and deport illegal migrants, the Committee desired to know from the State Government of Assam the measures taken by them for the purpose. In response, the DGP, Assam Government submitted in evidence:

" Normally, we go by the institution of Foreigners Tribunal. We place them before it. Whenever we suspect somebody that he is not an Indian citizen, we make an inquiry and push the case to the Foreigners Tribunal and the onus is on the person to prove that he is an Indian citizen. Only after the FT declares them as foreigners, then the process of their detention and deportation starts. Deportation today is a bigger problem because we do not deport directly. We deport through the Ministry of Home Affairs and External Affairs of the Government of India and Bangladesh authorities. That process is there. The Bangladesh authorities do not accept that they are Bangladeshis. Recently, ten people were accepted by the Bangladesh authorities and they were deported through proper channel. Otherwise, just pushing them back does not help because they will again come back as they are not legally declared as not Indian citizens. So, we follow this procedure. It is a cumbersome procedure and I agree with it and results need to improve. Now, we have pushed in 500 task forces all over Assam to try and expedite this process."

5.33 The DGP further stated:

"...so far, 76740 persons were declared as foreigners in Assam. Out of this 32,243 belong to the 1966-71 stream and 43,497 belong to the post 71 stream."

5.34 The DGP also apprised:

"... Earlier the process was that they were declared as foreigners and they used to vanish. They will move to some other place. We have also pushed in task forces to locate them, detain them and push them back. About 900 have been detected so far and they are in detention camps waiting for the Government of India's orders to deport them to Bangladesh. We are locating others."

5.35 The Committee enquired about the basis on which 43,497 persons were declared as foreigners without locating all of them. In response, the DGP, Assam Government stated:

" Now we are more particular. The moment they are declared as foreigners, we have a procedure in place to apprehend them and put them in detention camps. Earlier this process was not there. Even after the Foreigners Tribunal declares them as foreigners, they used to do some vanishing tricks. They will move to some other State or some other place and then we will try and locate them. That was a big lacunae but now they are detained immediately. Their biometrics finger prints and photographs are taken. Now we are able to track them properly..."

5.36 Asked to state the steps taken to prevent infiltration of illegal migrants into Assam, the DGP, Assam Government submitted as under:

"To prevent infiltration, we have the BSF along the Assam-Bangladesh border as a first line of defence to stop infiltration. Behind that, we have the police stations and Border Task Forces to detect illegal migrants and infiltrators."

5.37 Referring to the measures taken by the State Government of Bihar in detecting and deporting the illegal migrants, the Addl. DGP, Bihar Government apprised in evidence:

"We are doing it on a regular basis. Whenever a foreigner is caught without any valid document, he is processed under the Foreigners Act and deported. I also have the figures. About six foreign nationals were deported in 2015-16 out of which five incidentally were Chinese people and the one a Nigerian."

5.38 Depositing before the Committee, the Addl. DGP, State Government of Maharashtra admitted that a large number of Bangladeshi Migrants came to Maharashtra after partition in 1947 and also in 1971. He elaborated as follows:

" This is a fact on record. This is the opinion of the Government. There are illegal immigrants particularly adjoining Mumbai city, Say Meera Road Bhayander. Gopal Shetty Ji is here. He knows very well. New Mumbai, Mumbra, part of Pune, even part of Aurangabad where students come to study. After two or three or four years, they just disappear and the Hon'ble Chair knows and has personal experience. Just they throw the travel documents. After that you catch them but you do not know where to deport them. We have been facing this problem."

5.39 The Committee then desired to hear the views of the State Government of West Bengal as to whether there were any agitations in West Bengal on the issue of illegal migrants. The DGP, West Bengal Government responded in evidence:

"...the situation in Assam is much more different from what is there in West Bengal. In West Bengal such situation has not arisen."

5.40 Asked to state the action taken by the State Government of West Bengal to detect and deport illegal migrants from Bangladesh, the DGP Stated:

" I can say that whenever foreigners coming from Bangladesh are identified, we register case under the Foreigners Act and they are deported."

5.41 The DGP further submitted :

"There are some foreigners who are already lodged in our jails, but because of the technical issues, which were mentioned, they are not recognized by the Bangladesh Government. So, there is a problem of pushing them back."

5.42 Highlighting the procedure devised for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants, the MHA *inter-alia* apprised the Committee as under:

"Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3 (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegally staying Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Government/ Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which has been partially modified in February, 2011 and further modified in February, 2013. As per the procedure, the States and Union Territories are required to set up Special Task forces in each District of the State / Union Territory to detect,

identify and intercept illegal immigrants settled in the State / Union Territory concerned and set up detention centres in each State / Union Territory where suspected illegal immigrants would be detained pending their deportation. The procedure also includes sending back the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly, then and there itself."

5.43 The MHA supplemented as under:

" An Illegal immigrant can be deported only after the Government of the country concerned confirms his nationality after a nationality verification process and issues a travel document facilitating his/her deportation. In all such cases, the matter regarding nationality verification and issue of travel documents is pursued by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Government of the concerned country through diplomatic channels. Nationality verification is a sovereign function of the country concerned. The issue of illegal migration is also taken up with neighboring countries during bilateral talks at various levels."

5.44 Underlying the imperatives involved in the security of the nation, the Director, IB *inter-alia* deposed in evidence:

"For the security of this nation, it is a must that every person staying in this country must have biometrics so that suppose I claim myself as something, it can be checked immediately from records whether I am so and so or I am telling a lie and, if so, what is my record. I think, India is far behind in this documentation about its citizens and persons staying here. It is high time we did it. This I required not only for security purposes but various other requirements."

5.45 The Committee observe that many national leaders expressed their serious concern towards the plight of migrants who entered India, especially Assam from Bangladesh after the Liberation War of 1971. Such leaders were equally concerned at the massive influx of migrants leading to serious political and socio-economic instability and agitations during the period between 1979 and 1985 as a result of which Assam Accord was signed on 15th August, 1985. The objective of the Assam Accord is to protect the cultural, social and linguistic identity of the Assamese people by detecting / identifying illegal migrants who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after 1 January, 1966 but before 25 March, 1971 and removing those foreigners who entered Assam from Bangladesh on or after 25 March, 1971. The Assam Accord paved the way for the insertion of Section 6A in the Principal Act by the Amendment Act of 1985. Concerns were raised at many quarters that Section 6A of the Principal Act and the proposed amendments in the Bill appear to be in conflict with the Assam Accord. The Department of Legal Affairs have opined that the proposal to legalize the minority migrants who entered Assam till 31/12/2014 without valid travel

documents as proposed in the Bill, appears to be contrary to the Assam Accord. The Legislative Department have clarified that Section 6A of the Principal Act only deals with foreigners who entered India, from Bangladesh into Assam between 1 January 1966 and 24 March, 1971. It does not provide for any form of detection, deletion or expulsion of foreigners beyond the said date. The proposed proviso to exempt persons belonging to certain minority communities coming from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan has general application beyond the Assam Accord and is intended to apply to the whole of India. The Legislative Department have emphasized that there appears to be no conflict in the application of the proposed proviso regarding exemption of minority communities coming from Bangladesh to Assam between 1 January 1966 and 24 March 1971, as per the Assam Accord. The Department have summarized that since the proposed Amendment Bill refers by implication only to those persons belonging to the six religious minority communities including those from Bangladesh who have entered India on or before 31 December, 2014, if any case has not already been decided by the Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, under Section 6A, then, the impact of the Amendment Bill would be to not treat such persons as 'illegal migrants' on the date of commencement of the proposed provision to Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 2. Moreover, pending proceedings, if any, against the aforesaid persons should be abated on the date of commencement of the proposed proviso and such persons should be eligible to apply for naturalization under Section 6 read with the Third Schedule of the Principal Act.

5.46 The Committee observe the Supreme Court Judgment which reads as "As Section 6A of the Citizenship Act must be deemed to be valid until the larger Bench decides these matters, we will proceed, for the purposes of their order, on the footing that Section 6A of the Citizenship Act is valid." In response to the Apex Court's thirteen queries regarding whether Section 6A violates the basic premise of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act, the Government have submitted to the Court that the contention of the petitioner regarding the unconstitutionality of Section 6A is unfounded because the validity of any particular Act can be challenged only on two grounds viz. lack of legislative competence and violation of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part-3 of the Constitution and the petitioner has not challenged Section 6A on either ground.

5.47 The Committee thus find that Section 6A of the Principal Act is valid until the larger Bench of the Supreme Court delivers its final verdict on the matter. To remove any probable ambiguity the Legislative Department have proposed to reconcile the stipulations of the Notifications with the Assam Accord by incorporating a provision in Section 2 (1)(b) of the Principal Act, as highlighted by the Committee in para 2.43 of this Report. While endorsing the move of the Government, the Committee are, however, of the considered view that since the

matter is still subjudice, the Government have to tread with caution and take recourse to all legal precautions lest it causes embarrassment at a later date. The Committee are also of the firm opinion that the primary objective of the Assam Accord *viz.* to protect the cultural, social and linguistic identity of the Assamese people has to be fulfilled and the onus lies with the Government to ensure that the proposed legislation does not impede the process of implementation of the Assam Accord. The Committee feel that in view of the anxieties and concerns expressed by the civil society groups in Assam and other North-Eastern States, the State and Central Governments should formulate rules and regulations under this Clause (6A) to ensure that the identities of indigenous peoples are not threatened in any way by unintended consequences of the Citizenship Bill.

5.48 As regards the cut off date of 25 March, 1971, as spelt out in the Assam Accord and 31 December, 2014, as proposed in the Bill, the Committee feel that the intent of the Government is to protect the interest of those migrants of Indian origin who are subjected to unfair treatment for no fault of theirs. Display of such supportive and humanitarian approach on the part of the Government towards the minorities who fled the three countries, including Bangladesh, due to religious persecution is quite appreciable. In fact, as the notification of the new cut off date implies that no more migrants would be legally allowed into India after 31 December, 2014, it should motivate every stakeholder including the Central Government and the State Governments to work in unison to ensure putting in place foolproof measures to prevent illegal migrants from entering the Country, especially Assam which has borne the maximum impact of influx from Bangladesh. The Committee, therefore, while agreeing with the cut off date of 31 December, 2014, impress upon the Government to engage and mobilize all the resources at their command for implementing effective border fencing and technology deployment in a time bound manner to detect and stop further influx of illegal migrants.

5.49 The Committee observe that several Assamese Organisations/ Groups have protested against the proposed Amendments on the ground that the burden of the illegal migrants would be passed on to the State besides conferring political and economic rights upon such migrants to the detriment of the indigenous communities. In view of such protests, the Committee are not convinced with the MHA's statement that there is no specific report on unexpected demographic changes of certain North Eastern States, particularly Assam due to influx of migrants from Bangladesh. In fact, demographic changes have been indicated in successive census but the illegal migrants claim that they are original residents and citizens of India as they have been able to obtain documents including ration card, driving license, passport etc. Therefore, in the Committee's opinion, the cut off date of 31 December, 2014 assumes greater significance as it has been intended to determine eligibility and prevent further influx into India, negating thereby the possible malafide design of the vested

interests in the neighbouring countries. As a matter of fact, protecting the interest of the indigenous Assamese people is the responsibility of both the Central Government and the State Government of Assam. The re-settlement packages and compensation to the State Governments, as provided by the Central Government for accommodating the migrants should motivate and encourage the State Government to help settle such migrants especially in places which are not densely populated, thus, causing lesser impact on the demographic changes and providing succor to the indigenous Assamese people.

5.50 The Committee note that the complete draft National Register of Citizens (NRC) was published on 30 July, 2018 and 40,70,707 persons have not been found eligible for inclusion in the draft NRC. The process of receipt of claims and objections on draft NRC has begun from 25 September, 2018 and would remain open upto 31st December, 2018 in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court. The verification process will commence from 15th February, 2019. The Committee also note that to deal with the process of claims and objections, the Central Government has prepared the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in consultation with the Government of Assam, Registrar General of India (RGI) and the State Coordinator, NRC. The SOP filed by the Government has been approved by the Supreme Court. In view of the fact that NRC will be finalised after the disposal of claims and objections as per the timelines approved by the Supreme Court, the Committee exhort the Government to make the verification process robust and transparent at all stages so as to ensure that all eligible persons are included in the final NRC.

5.51 The Committee note that India is not a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees, 1951 or its Protocol of 1967 and as such there is no Migration/ Refugee Policy. None of India's neighbouring Countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand or Bhutan is a signatory to this Convention/ Protocol. Under the SOP issued in 2011, a foreign national can stay in India on Long Term Visa (LTV) if it is proved that he has been a victim of oppression in his native country on account of his caste, religion, nationality etc. According to the MHA, Security Agencies are equipped with mechanism to identify between a migrant and an infiltrator on the basis of documents, source information etc. Illegal migrants are adequately dealt with under the Foreigners Act, 1946, Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Rules and Guidelines made thereunder. Such illegal migrants are put on trial, prosecuted and then deported to the country to where they belong. In this context, the Committee find that the Foreigners Tribunals have identified over 90,000 illegal migrants since 1986 out of which only 2400 could be deported and the deportation of others could not materialise for various reasons. The MHA have justified that deportation of foreign nationals is a continuous process and the issue is taken up with the neighbouring countries during bilateral talks at various levels. The Committee are not satisfied with the

overall scenario of deportation of illegal foreign nationals, notwithstanding the MHA's claim that there is a well defined deportation policy regulating the deportation/ repatriation of foreign nationals. It is indisputable that deportation of illegal migrants has remained a perennial problem with the Central Government as also agreed to by some State Governments. In fact, inadequate deportation has caused avoidable burden on the original residents and citizens of the country, especially Assam. Needless to say, the Government need to effectively address the deportation issue with a sense of urgency.

5.52 The Committee are deeply concerned to note that there are large number of illegal Bangladeshi migrants residing in the Country and some of them have been found to be indulging in activities prejudicial to the national security. In this context, the Director IB's submission that for the security of nation, it is a must that every person staying in this Country must have biometrics, merits urgent consideration. According to the DGP, Assam Government, a systemic improvement has been ushered in whereby the biometrics, finger prints, photographs etc. of the foreigners, so declared by the Foreigners Tribunal, are taken so that they can easily be located and apprehended. The Committee are of the firm opinion that national security precedes all other considerations including the humanitarian aspect and as such rampant infiltration into the Country from foreign lands on one plea or the other has to be stopped. The Committee accordingly reiterate that the Government should intensify the border fencing/ patrolling/surveillance and introduce/ strengthen the biometric system at all the places so as to apprehend, detain and deport the infiltrators in the larger national interest.

5.53 The Committee appreciate that the Government are extending a number of facilities to the migrants from minority communities staying in India on Long Term Visa (LTV). Such facilities *inter-alia* include issue of Driving License, Pan Card and Aadhar number, permission to open NRO Account, take self-employment, purchase dwelling units, allowing SDMs besides District Magistrates for administering the oath of allegiance, reduction in registration fees for minority community people from Pakistan from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 100/- only etc. The Committee desire that such facilities should continue to be given to the migrants on LTVs so as to assure a normal life for them on the Indian soil. The Committee further desire that other issues/ suggestions, which have been received from the stakeholders through oral and written depositions, like putting in place a conducive regime for issuing LTVs, timely issuance of LTV extension letter and No Objection Certificate to Return to India, designating a nodal Agency to monitor and oversee the execution of facilities meant for the migrants, allowing MBBS degree holder migrants from Pakistan to do medical practice, framing a definite time frame between receipt of application and issue of Citizenship Certificate etc., as have been highlighted in Chapter I of this Report, be looked into by the Government for appropriate action as deem fit.

5.54 The Committee observe certain grammatical and spelling mistakes in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' appended to the Bill. They, therefore, suggest as follows:

- AS REPORTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE
- (i) In para 2 of the Statement 'validity of their documents have expired', may be corrected as 'validity of their documents has expired';
 - (ii) In para 3 of the Statement 'permenently' be corrected as 'permanently';
 - (iii) *(Words underlined indicate amendments suggested by the Joint Committee and asterisks indicate omissions)* In para 4 of the Statement the word 'also' is redundant and may be deleted.

The Joint Committee recommend that the Bill as amended be passed and other Observations/ Recommendation be considered.

Bill No172A of 2016

Dated: 4th January, 2019
Place: New Delhi

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL
CHAIRPERSON
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019		
A BILL		
<i>further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.</i>		
BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:		
	1. (1) This Act may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, <u>2019</u> .	Short title and commencement.
	(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.	
57 of 1955.	2. In the Citizenship Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (1), after	Amendment of section 2.

34 of 1920. 31 of 1946.	<p>clause (b), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrants for the purposes of this Act:</p> <p><u>Provided further that on and from the date of commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, any proceeding pending against any person referred to in the first proviso shall be abated and such person shall be eligible to apply for naturalisation under section 6.”</u></p>	Amendment of section 7D.
	<p>3. In the principal Act, in section 7D,—</p> <p>(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: -</p> <p>“(da) the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has violated any of the provisions of this Act or <u>***provisions of any other law for the time being in force as may be specified by the Central Government by notification published in the Official Gazette; or</u>”;</p> <p>(ii) after clause (f), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“<u>Provided that no order under this section shall be passed unless the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</u>”</p>	Amendment of section 7D.
	<p>4. In the principal Act, in the Third Schedule, in clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>“Provided that for the persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of a Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as “not less than six years” in place of “not less than eleven years”.”</p>	Amendment of Third Schedule.

(vide para 2 of Introduction of the Report)

Motion in Lok Sabha for Reference of the Bill to the Joint Committee

Shri Rajnath Singh moved the following motion :-

"That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of the following 20 Members from this House :-

1. Dr. Satya Pal Singh (Baghpat)
2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Dr. Virendra Kumar
7. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
8. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
9. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
10. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
11. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
12. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
13. Km. Sushmita Dev
14. Dr. P. Venugopal
15. Prof. Saugata Roy
16. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
17. Shri K. Ram Mohan Naidu
18. Shri Anandrao Adsul
19. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
20. Shri Mohammad Salim

and 10 Members from the Rajya Sabha

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 2016

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Raja Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of the members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

The motion was adopted.

(vide para 2 of Introduction of the Report)

Motion in Rajya Sabha for Reference of the Bill to Joint Committee.

Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, moved the following motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 made in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2016 and communicate to the Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:-

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
2. Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
3. Shri P. Bhattacharya
4. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
5. Shri Javed Ali Khan
6. Shri Derek O'Brien
7. Shri Harivansh
8. Shri Prasanna Acharya
9. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
10. Shri Swapan Dasgupta".

The motion was adopted.

(vide para 3 of Introduction of the Report)

Motion regarding extension of time

- 1. Motion dated 17 November, 2016 regarding extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.**

Dr. Satyapal Singh moved the following motion :-

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Budget Session (2017) of Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

- 2. Motion dated 27 March, 2017 regarding extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.**

Dr. Satyapal Singh moved the following motion :-

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Monsoon Session (2017) of Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

- 3. Motion dated 27 July, 2017 regarding extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.**

Dr. Satyapal Singh moved the following motion :-

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Winter Session (2017) of Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

- 4. Motion dated 29 December, 2017 regarding extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.**

Shri Rajendra Agrawal moved the following motion :-

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Budget Session (2018)."

The motion was adopted.

5. Motion dated 15 March, 2018 regarding extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi moved the following motion :-

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Monsoon Session (2018)."

The motion was adopted.

6. Motion dated 31 July, 2018 regarding extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Shri Rajendra Agrawal moved the following motion:-

"That this House do extend time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 upto the First day of the last week of the Winter Session (2018)."

The motion was adopted.

NOTES OF DISSENT

APPENDIX IV

Date: 03/01/2019

The Chairperson
Joint Committee on Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016

Subject: Dissent Note on Report on the Joint Committee on Citizenship
Amendment Bill 2016

Sir,

I hereby submit the following dissent note on the Report of the Joint Committee on
Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016:-

The Citizenship Act, 1955 contains section 6A, which is of historic significance. After a prolonged movement in Assam against the influx of a large number of immigrants to the State, a tripartite agreement (Assam Accord) was signed in the year 1985 in the presence of the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, between the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the representatives of the Assam Movement, including the All Assam Students Union. While setting a cut-off date of 25th March, 1971, the Accord laid down that the immigrants who had come to Assam after that date would be treated as intruders, and deported to their country after identification.

The present Bill contravenes the aforesaid provision of the principal Act and goes against the spirit of the Assam Accord.

Further, during the visit of the Committee to Assam, a large number of delegates apprised the Committee of the serious discontent among the people of Assam against the Bill. Already, the population density in Assam is very high and if the present Bill is enacted and brought into force, illegal immigrants, who have entered Assam and built their residences in the State and even encroached upon Government land, will become entitled to Indian Citizenship. In an already densely populated State, this will open floodgates thereby accentuating the discontent among the people of Assam.

Assam is a fragile State and needs utmost care. It is important that nothing should be done to unsettle the peace, tranquility and brotherhood in the State. At present, the preparation of National Register of Citizens is underway in the State under the directions and supervision of the Supreme Court. While that exercise is still on, the inclusion of Bangladesh in this Bill will only confound the already delicate state of affairs in the State. It would, therefore, be more prudent that the NRC exercise is first allowed to be completed and then the issue of refugees from Bangladesh is addressed.

The Report of the Joint Committee does not address the aforementioned concerns.


(BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB)
MEMBER

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL 2016



January 3, 2019

Shri Rajendra Agrawal,
Chairman,
Joint Parliamentary Committee on Citizenship (Amendment) Bill,
2016
Parliament House,
New Delhi - 110001

Note of Dissent on the JPC on Citizenship Bill, 2016

Sir,

As members of the joint committee on citizenship amendment bill, 2016, we can state that there was no consensus in the committee on the final report. We had been opposed to the bill as it brings out the ethnic divisions in the state of Assam. The introduction of the bill led to demonstration against the same by various organisations, even during the visit of the committee to Guwahati, Silchar and Shillong. The Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), a partner of the Government of Assam, has threatened to pull out of the government of Assam. The bill was seen as one of the reasons of the perceived resurgence of extremist groups such as the ULFA- Independent. Security forces blamed the outfit for killing 5 Hindu Bengalis seen as beneficiaries of the bill in eastern Assam's Tinsukia district.

We had given amendments to Clause 2 of the Bill seeking to eliminate the specific mention of six minority communities and also the names of our neighbouring countries. This was to secularise the bill. Unfortunately, the amendments were defeated in the Committee by a vote by the show of hands. The ruling party mobilised all their members to defeat the amendments.

The following points should also be noted:

1. Out of 40 lakhs people whose citizenship are under threat, 28 lakhs are Bengali Hindus, 10 lakhs Bengali Muslims and 2 lakhs Hindus from states other than Bengal and Assam.
2. 25 Bengali Hindus have committed suicides in the last six months due to citizenship related harassment.
3. Hindu Bengalis are being targeted as outsiders by vigilante groups in NDA ruled states- Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur and Meghalaya.
4. Non-Bengali Hindus who did not fulfil NRC criteria are being assured that they will be included in NRC.

We feel that no names of genuine Indian citizens should have been deleted. We also strongly feel that the bill should not be passed by sheer majority since this is a political effort not necessitated by political realities in Assam and West Bengal.

Sincerely,



Javed Ali Khan
(Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha)

January 3, 2019

Shri Rajendra Agrawal,
Chairman,
Joint Parliamentary Committee on Citizenship (Amendment) Bill,
2016

Note of Dissent on the JPC on Citizenship Bill, 2016

Sir,

As members of the joint committee on citizenship amendment bill, 2016, we can state that there was no consensus in the committee on the final report. We had been opposed to the bill as it brings out the ethnic divisions in the state of Assam. The introduction of the bill led to demonstration against the same by various organisations, even during the visit of the committee to Guwahati, Silchar and Shillong. The Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), a partner of the Government of Assam, has threatened to pull out of the government of Assam. The bill was seen as one of the reasons of the perceived resurgence of extremist groups such as the ULFA- Independent. Security forces blamed the outfit for killing 5 Hindu Bengalis seen as beneficiaries of the bill in eastern Assam's Tinsukia district.


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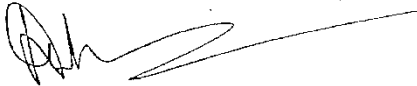
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4. Non-Bengali Hindus who did not fulfil NRC criteria are being assured that they will be included in NRC.

We feel that no names of genuine Indian citizens should have been deleted. We also strongly feel that the bill should not be passed by sheer majority since this is a political effort not necessitated by political realities in Assam and West Bengal.

Sincerely,


Saugata Roy
(Member, Lok Sabha)


Derek O'Brien
(Member, Rajya Sabha)

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As required under Direction 87,
certificate to the effect that
the draft report has been read
by the Members, has not been
furnished.

87

Md. Salim M.P.
Deputy Leader
CPI-(M) Group in Lok Sabha



4
Office:
135, Parliament House
New Delhi-110 001
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Mobile: +91 9013889493
Fax: 011-2301 3174

3rd January 2019

Dear Shri Rajendra Agrawal Ji,

I forwarding herewith the Dissent Note on the draft report of JPC on Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016.

Hope it will be appended along the report as promised.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(Md. Salim)

Shri Rajendra Agrawal
JPC Chairman on Citizenship Amendment Bill
Parliament House
New Delhi

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Mohd Saïm, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha CPI(M)

Dissent Note: Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016

Point One: Functioning of Joint Parliamentary Committee

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Point Two: Basic Fundamentals of Indian Constitution Undergoing Change/Shift

Indian Citizenship is a fundamental right and premise drawn from India's Constitution that is republican and secular. Indian Citizenship is based on the Fundamental Premise of Equality of All regardless of Gender, Caste, Class, Community, Region or Language, principles enshrined in the Preamble, Citizenship Provisions (Articles 5 to 11) and the Fundamental Rights.

Besides the guiding principle of India has been the Principle of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (Sanskrit: वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्) that has meant that all persecuted peoples, be it Jews, Yemenese, Parsees

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Md. Saïm

xxx Expunged under Rule 300(5)

(Zorastrians), Iranians, Afgaris, Tibetans, Bangladeshis have all found home here. The phrase appears is engraved at the entrance hall of the parliament of India. [It means:

Point Three: A Political Manifesto Not a Statute Change

The Machiavellean Aims and Ideology behind the proposed Bill as it Stands shows that: these Fundamentals have Changed and are being Changed without Democratic Debate and Discussion by a Regime that has reduced Healthy Debate within a Democracy to a Farce.

Indian Citizenship flows from the Constitution of India that grants it as a Fundamental Right. Right cannot be Religion Specific or Country of origin Specific.

This Amendment does not offer solutions to the issues and problems that the country is facing around but will actually create more problems. Divisiveness and Suspicions *between* Peoples and Languages will Mount. According to the proposed Amendments, Citizenship will now be determined on the Language and Religion (and Country of Origin) of the proposed applicants.

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Point Four: Assam on a Tinder Box and the National Register of Citizens(NRC):

The Joint Parliamentary Committee considering the bill decided on Monday to move ahead with adopting a draft report after all opposition amendments were voted down. The government has argued that the bill is intended for those fleeing persecution and is not for economic migrants seeking a better deal. The Bill proposes citizenship to six persecuted minorities — Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and Buddhists — from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh who came to India before 2014. Dissenting Opposition members have argued for the inclusion of all refugees and persecuted persons whether from the abovementioned countries or even 'Sri Lanka or Myanmar.'

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Expensed under Direction 91(1)

Md. Reza

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Betrayal of the Assam Accord

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Md. Qate

xxx Expunged under Direction 91(1)

Point Five: Regime Unhappy with Rejection of India's Rejection of Two Nation Theory

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Point Six: India's Compromised Refugee Policy

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xxx Expunged under Direction 91(1) *Md. Qadir*

Re-Look at India's Refugee Policy

More than anything else, a closer look at India's refugee policy is in order. We are neither a signatory to the United Nations' 1951 refugee convention nor its 1967 protocol. The reasons why India did not join these is based on a genuine understanding of the state of affairs then — the 1951 convention defined "refugees" as Europeans who had to be re-settled and suggested that "refugees" were those who fled the "non-Free world" for the "Free world."

It was in December 1950, at the UN's third committee, that Vijaylakshmi Pandit (sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister) objected to the Euro-centrism of the definition of refugee. "Suffering knows no racial or political boundaries; it is the same for all," she said. "As international tension increases, vast masses of humanity might be uprooted and displaced." The refugee crisis across the world is now severe for reasons of war and economic distress. Three years later, the foreign secretary, R.K. Nehru, told the UNHCR representative that the UN agency helped refugees from "the so-called non-free world into the free world. We do not recognize such a division of the world."

Despite of its reluctance to join these international conventions, India has obligations under international law. India has signed onto the 1967 UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum and the 1948 UN Declaration of Human Rights. Even though it is not a member of the 1951 refugee convention that frames the work of the UNHCR, India is on its executive committee, which supervises the agency's material assistance programme.

Following this international human rights law, the Indian Supreme Court ruled in 1996 that refugees could not be forcibly repatriated because of the protections to life and personal liberty in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

India's current refugee policy is governed by the Foreigners Act of 1946 that does not even use the term "refugee." Without a clear-cut policy, Indian governments have, over the years, dealt with different refugee populations depending on their political worldview at the time. For example, India's treatment of Tibetans conforms to its relationship with China.

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In the United Nations too, things have changed. The fundamental principles on which a universal and accepted regime on refugees and asylum has evolved is universality, under the UDHR or the 1951 Convention on Refugees that mandates that all people who seek refuge should be treated equally.

I strongly argue that India—by its standing in various international protocols—has a responsibility to *all* asylum seekers and migrants, and must treat them equally. To do anything less than that would move India to join the wave of anti-immigration hysteria that has

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Mh. Salvi

xxx Expunged under Direction 91 (1)

taken hold in Europe and North America, and has been structured into state policy in Israel. Worse than anything it would be back-peddling on our own tradition of a visionary and inclusive international foreign policy.

It was not long after the ~~XXX~~ Operation Pushback of the 1990s that the former chief justice of India, P. N. Bhagwati, chaired a panel to create a model law for India on refugee rights. Bhagwati—who had also served as regional adviser for Asia and the Pacific for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights — suggested that “an appropriate legal structure or framework” would give Indian states “a measure of certainty” in their policy-making and it would give “greater protection for the refugees.” Bhagwati’s model law defined refugees as people outside their country of origin who could not return there because of “a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.”

This was a very broad and important standard, which would greatly improve Indian refugee policy. Bhagwati’s report—like so many other well-meaning commissions—has made little impact.

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The Indian Constitution’s rejection of the two-nation theory is crucially important for the status of Indian Muslims as equal citizens.

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I therefore demand, in this Dissent Note, that this Bill must be withdrawn.

Ms. Sabz

~~XXX~~ *Expunged under Direction 91(1)*

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January 4, 2019.

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Shri Rajendra Agarwal,
Chairman,
Joint Parliamentary committee on
Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016,
P.H.A.,
New Delhi.

Sub: Note of Dissent on the JPC Report on Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

Mr. Chairman,

We, the following Members of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016, state to apprise that there was no consensus in the Committee on the final report. While the Report is adopted, on certain grounds it may create ethnic divisions in the State of Assam and North East. During the visit of the committee, it has been noticed that a large section of people are opposed to certain provisions of the Bill. Therefore, there are reasons to be perceived that the resurgence of extremist groups in Assam and North East, which has been seen in an occurrence in Tinsukhia District of Assam, the killing of five innocent Hindu Bengalis immediately after the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 came into fore of public domain.

We have given Amendments in clause No. 2, clause No. 5 and the para related to Se. 6(a) of the Citizenship Bill. Moreover, it violated Indian Constitution Art. 14 and the explanatory note in the Draft Report is not properly explained.

Secondly, there were some subordinate legislation (Circulars by the Ministry of Home Affairs)

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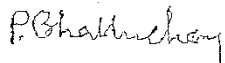
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It has also attracted attention through declarations made by the Ministry of Home Affairs, one day before the Draft Report came under consideration of the Committee on 3rd January, 2019. To our mind while adopting the final report, those declarations could have been given consideration.

Therefore, we feel that a cut off year should be finalised and be a part of the Final Report to clarify the citizenship, once for all. The provision of application of citizenship can be submitted at the lower level to the government officials.

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Yours sincerely,


(Bhubaneswar Kalita)


(Pradip Bhattacharya)

xxx Exchanged under direction 91(1).

ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA), INDIA



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January 4, 2019

To

The Chairman
Citizenship Committee
Lok Sabha, Parliament House,
New Delhi-110001.

Dear Shri Rajendra Agarwal ji

Notes of Dissent on the Citizenship Amendments Bill 2016

The provisions of the bill violate the right to equality guaranteed under Article 14 of the constitution because it provides differential treatment to illegal migrants on the basis of their religion.

Article 14 guarantees equality to all persons citizens and foreigners, it only permits laws to differentiate between groups of people if the rationale for doing so serves a reasonable purpose. The statement of objects and reasons of the bill does not explain the rationale behind differentiating between illegal migrants on the basis of the religion they belong to.

The bill violates basic structure doctrine and the kind of religious outlook displayed in it is antithetical to the concept of secularism enshrined in our constitution.

It is important to create a sense of harmony and togetherness to make a strong nation. Such targeted legislation will be detrimental to such objective. If religion has been identified in the citizenship law for distinguishing citizens and non-citizens it goes against republican and secular foundations of citizenship in India and goes against constitutional morality. The debate over granting citizenship on the basis of religion was discussed in the constituent assembly and thoroughly rejected.

MEMBER: 96

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS

In order to test the validity of any proposed legislation it has to be interpreted harmoniously, no law can be read in isolation and can be subject to various tests in order to justify its purpose.

Although the provisions of the bill may not prima facie unconstitutional it can be deemed so if on reading it alongside other statutes, it becomes redundant, illegal inoperable or immoral.

- SARVA DHARMA, Sambhaba

All religions are equal in the eyes of law and the state shall not propagate or endorse one particular religion. This philosophy enshrined in the preamble and in articles 26-29 of the constitution.

The word migration refers to the voluntary movement of people, primarily for better economic prospects. In contrast refugee is an involuntary act of forced movement. The concerns of refugees are human rights and safety not economic advantage. The purpose of the bill is to provide shelter to vulnerable, religiously persecuted people whose fundamental human rights are at risk. The correct terminology is important because laws and policies of refugees and migrants are different. Persecuted people of all religions should be given the equal access to the ambit of Indian Citizenship. We should not resort to the policy "from jus soli to jus sanguinis"

How the NRC process and the citizenship bill would square with international commitment. India has ratified on 3rd Dec. 1968 International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

India endorsed

1. Elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion and belief in 1981.
2. International covenant on civil and political rights ratified by India on 10th April 1979.
3. 1992 declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic religious and linguistic minorities.

It is appeared that cut off dates of Assam accord 1971 has been shifted to 2014, as a shifting of goal post. But, what after 2014? If religious persecution takes place after 2014, then what shall be the fate of migrants?

NRC is a ticklish problem for a great number of people in Assam, inspite of living in

Assam for generations, hundreds of thousands of poor and illiterate people are facing a threat of being deleted from the register of citizens for they do not know how to keep the papers to prove citizens of Assam.

Those hapless people should be taken into consideration and provided the right of citizenship.

The bill may jeopardise the cordial relation between India and Bangladesh. In the recent election held in Bangladesh 18 members from Hindu community have been elected in the national assembly of Bangladesh.

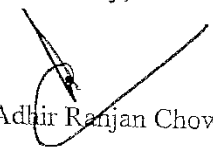
The existing laws and notifications with respect to Citizenship are adequate enough to deal with the persecuted people of all religions.

The bill has the potentialities of generating ethnic and linguistic animosity in the state of Assam.

Under the 1955 Act, an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholder's registration may be cancelled if he violates a law for which he is: (i) sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more, and (ii) within five years of his OCI registration. The Bill adds another ground for cancelling OCI registration, which is violation of any law of the country by an OCI. This means that even offences with: (i) lesser penalties, or (ii) which have been committed after five years of registration could be covered under the Bill. This makes the earlier provision redundant.

This provision also grants the central government wide discretion to cancel OCI registration for a range of violations. This will include serious offences like murder, as well as minor offences like violation of a traffic law (such as parking in a no-parking zone or jumping a red light). The question is whether minor violations should result in cancellation of OCI registration, which may require an OCI who is staying in India to leave the country.

Yours Truly,


(Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury)

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SUSHMITA DEV

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
LOK SABHA
SILCHAR, ASSAM



सत्यमेव जयते

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January 4, 2019

To

Shri Rajendra Agrawal,
Chairperson,
Joint Committee
on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016
Parliament House Annexe,
New Delhi-110 001

Dear Sir,

Throughout the deliberation on the Bill I have consistently maintained that I am in favour of awarding unconditional and guaranteed citizenship to those who have got a historical claim to it. However, this Bill unfortunately does not have any ensuring clause to secure citizenship.

2. Hence I consider that the Bill, if passed in either in its original form or with the suggestions as available in the Draft Report, is not going to solve the problem of citizenship to those for whom it is purported.

3. I submitted my considered written opinion repeatedly on November 27, 2018 along with specific amendments on November 5, 2018 at the appropriate stage in the Committee, but I find no trace of my democratic space in the Draft Report which we are debating and discussing today. The amendments I moved are as follows:

Amendment suggested in Clause 2 (Section 2)

Add: (i) "Provided further that persons migrated into Assam, who had their names in the electoral roll as updated in the year 2014 in respect of Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Assam, shall not be required to prove their identity as Citizens of India or treated as illegal migrants under any law for the time being in force."

(ii) "Provided that persons who have migrated to India on account of religious, social or any other form of persecution or civil disturbance or fear of such persecution or disturbance shall not be treated as illegal migrants for the purpose of this Act."

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Cont.2

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-:2:-

Clause 4 (Third Schedule)

In the principal Act, in the Third Schedule, in Clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:- 'Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 14, provided that, for the persons who have migrated to India on account of religious, social or any other form of persecution or civil disturbance or fear of such persecution or disturbance the aggregate period of residence or service of a Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than six months" in place of "not less than eleven years".'

4. I wanted unconditional citizenship for all persons of Indian origin who entered the Indian Territory up to 31 December 2014. Accommodation of my suggestion would have rendered the Bill Constitutionally compliant. In its present form, it will in all likelihood clash with Article 14 of the Constitution and it is practically impossible to prove the date of entry into India or the nationality of Bangladesh which is mandated for a Section 6 application under the Citizenship Act 1955.

5. In the backdrop, I would urge the Committee to incorporate my views and thereby suitably amend the Bill and then finalise the Report.

6. In the event of my humble submission being ignored once more, particularly at this concluding stage of the passage of the Draft Report of the JPC, I would like to use my last democratic right to register my note of dissent to this proceeding.

The note attached with Annexures along with the Amendments I moved earlier, may please be incorporated in the Report as my Note of Dissent.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

(Sushmita Dev)

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Throughout the deliberation on the Bill, I have consistently maintained that I am in favour of the government awarding unconditional and deemed citizenship to those who have got a claim to it.

This Bill purports to give a right to apply for citizenship to a certain class of people of Indian origin, as claimed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, under section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 through naturalization. Unfortunately, this bill does not have any ensuring clause to secure citizenship to those who are of Indian origin.

Hence, I consider that the Bill, if passed in either in its original form or with the suggestions as available in the Draft Report, is not going to solve the problem of citizenship to those for whom it is purported, i.e. people without documents to prove their Indian origin. It will simply be another traumatic experience like the ongoing process of update of National Register of Citizen (NRC) in the State of Assam.

I submitted my considered opinion on various occasions in the Committee and specifically on 27 November, 2018. I submitted specific amendments in Parliament and in the Committee on 5 November, 2018 as follows:

Amendment suggested in Clause 2 (Section 2)

Add: (i) "Provided further that persons migrated into Assam, who had their names in the electoral roll as updated in the year 2014 in respect of Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Assam, shall not be required to prove their identity as Citizens of India or treated as illegal migrants under any law for the time being in force."

Amended Clause (2) Section (ii)

"Provided that persons who have migrated to India on account of religious, social or any other form of persecution or civil disturbance or fear of such persecution or disturbance shall not be treated as illegal migrants for the purpose of this Act."

Clause 4 (Third Schedule)

In the Principal Act, in the Third Schedule, in clause (d), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:- "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 14, Provided that for the persons who have migrated to India on account of religious, social or any other form of persecution or civil disturbance or fear of such persecution or disturbance the aggregate period of residence or service of a

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Government in India as required under this clause shall be read as "not less than six months" in place of "not less than eleven years".

I find no trace of my democratic space in the Draft Report which we are debating and discussing today.

I wanted unconditional citizenship for all persons of Indian origin who entered the Indian Territory up to 31 December, 2014. Accommodation of my suggested amendments would have not only render the Bill Constitutionally compliant but also ensure citizenship to the people of Indian origin. In its present form, it will, in all likelihood, clash with Article 14 of the Constitution and Clause 5 of the Assam Accord and also fail to give citizenship.

In this backdrop, I would urge the Committee to incorporate my views and thereby suitably amend the Bill and then finalise the Report.

In the event of my humble submission being ignored once more, particularly at this concluding stage of the passage of the Draft Report of the JPC, I would like to use my last democratic right to register my note of dissent to these proceedings.

BACKDROP

India has thus far refrained from signing any international treaty on refugees such as the 1951 Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, but India has always acted, except for one or two occasions, in conformity with internationally accepted customary laws and as per the just, fair, liberal and humane provisions of the Indian Constitution in this regard.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 throws up some very crucial issues - nationally and internationally, issues of constitutionality and foreign policy and of internal security and if I may say so that in the case of Assam it opens up some old wounds. People of Assam today are divided, memories of the Assam Agitation flood the minds of the people. There was an outrage in Assam against foreigners in the late 1970s and first sign of being a foreigner was speaking 'Bangla'. The young Bengali geologist, Rabi Mitra, an Indian who worked for Oil India Ltd in Duliajan in upper Assam was hunted and killed because he was a Bengali. Thousands were ruthlessly massacred in Nellie in 1983. The Assam Accord of 1985 addressed the issue of Assamese identity and yet, left open the question of the status of the linguistic minorities specially the Bengalis of Assam who have lived in Assam for decades now.

As per Section 2(a) of the Foreigners Act, 1946, any person who is not a citizen of India is a foreigner. There are two types of foreigners: legal migrants and illegal migrants and then, again, there are two types of illegal migrants-ones of Indian origin and persons not of Indian origin.

The object of the Bill seems to be to give a right to illegal migrants of some minority communities belonging to three countries who have entered without papers or their valid papers have become invalid subsequently to apply for citizenship under Section 6 (naturalisation) (Annexure A: forms of naturalization and eligibility criteria) without the need to prove that they are of Indian origin as required by Section 5. Parliament is competent to legislate under Article 11 but this Bill has been controversial for two reasons. First, whether it is being framed in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Constitution. Second, whether it violates Section 6A of the 1955 Act which is practically the kernel of the Assam accord.

The Bill, however, does not present a complete picture when it comes to the legislative intent of the government due to the two notification of 7 September 2015(Annexure B). These notifications amend the rules under the Passport Order 1950 and the Foreigners Order 1948. It is in these two notifications that the criteria of 'religious persecution' and the cut-off date of 31 December, 2014 finds place. These two phrases, it seems, have been deliberately left out of this Bill. But in the twin notifications of 7 September 2015, suitable amendments to relevant Rules have been incorporated without touching the Principal Acts.

We are well aware as Parliamentarians that rules are generally not subjected to the scrutiny of the legislature and, therefore, it can be changed anytime without the prior knowledge of the Parliament which effectively means that both the criteria are subject to change at the administrative level without legislative scrutiny which will hang as a sword over the heads of the purported beneficiaries. It is also absurd that a substantive act is being amended pursuant to a subordinate legislation whereas it should have been the other way around.

My primary grounds are as follows:

DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL/ DEEMED CITIZENSHIP:

The problem for the people of Assam cannot be solved without granting deemed citizenship.

The real experience of updating the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in the state of Assam has shown that introduction of adequate documents has become practically impossible for a large number of genuine Indian citizens. The plight of the people who are linguistic minorities in Assam specifically the Bengali speaking people have been horrific and heartbreaking; although one has to admit that many Assamese speaking people have also been left out of the NRC. Several people who are genuine citizens of India have committed suicide due to the fear of becoming state-less in the absence or non-availability of documents and not to mention the thousands who are languishing in the Detention Centres (read: jails) as doubtful voters. Furthermore, the recent shootings in Tinsukia on November 1, 2018 where five Hindu Bengalis were shot at, are indicative of the state of linguistic minorities in Assam.

Whereas the Draft Report constantly talks about the concerns of the Assamese people, it nowhere addresses the concerns and threats to the linguistic minorities of Assam i.e. the Bengalis from the radical outfits of Assam.

It is pertinent to state here that, on the one hand, the Government itself acknowledges the difficulty of showing of documents as noted in Para 1.11 of the Report that '*foreign nationals of Indian origin who apply for citizenship under Section 5(1)(a) of the citizenship act 1955 requiring seven years of residency period, were not able to provide the birth proof of their parents for establishing that they were born in undivided India in support of their claim for being of Indian Origin.*' and on the other hand the Ministry of Home Affairs makes production of documents mandatory as clearly stated. At Para 5.16 of Report, it is stated that with regard to the notifications dated 7 Sep 2015 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs there will be a *two-tracked procedure*. The Para 5.16 of the report read as follows:

"5.16 In the above context, the Committee desired to be apprised of the salient features of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) (Annexure C) and its adequacy to effectively deal with the security of the Nation. In response, the MHA submitted
as — under:

"Persons covered by the Notifications dated 07.09.2015 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs will be required to submit an online application form for LTV under <https://indianfrro.gov.in>.

For processing of the applications, a two-track procedure has been prescribed. In case the applicant has submitted self-attested copy of any of the supporting documents along with the application, LTV will be granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs after detailed enquiry by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO) /Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO) concerned, verification by the security agency and on the recommendations, of the Home Department of the State Government/UT Administration. However, in case applicant has incomplete or no supporting documents, the case will be referred to the Foreigners Tribunals for opinion. Grant of LTV in such cases will be subject to field verification by the FRRO/FRO concerned, opinion of the Foreigners Tribunal, recommendation of the State Government/ UT Administration concerned and security vetting of the applicant by the security agency in respect of those who have entered into India without valid travel documents, the SOP issued to the State Government/ UT Administrations on 08.01.2016 lays-down a strict antecedent verification process to ensure that undesirable elements do not take advantage of these provisions. The system in place appears to be sufficient to meet the present requirements."

On a detailed reading of the SOP 2016 drafted after the twin notifications does not mention and which were issued in January 2016 and September 2016. Here it is seen that the first criterion in the SOP is – the following documents must be presented:

1. To prove that the applicant is a Bangladeshi/ Pakistani National like an old Passport of that nation or any other document issued by the governments of these countries.
2. Documents must be produced to prove that applicant is of a Minority community in those nations like any documents issued by these governments showing the religion of the person. ✓
3. Documents to prove the date of entry into India like bank account, land records etc. ✓
4. An affidavit to state that he or she was subjected to religious persecution or fear thereof. This will be scrutinised by FRRO/FRO and the Ministry of Home affairs of the State government, biometrics of the applicant will also be taken. ✓

Now comes the fatal blow - where documents are found incomplete these will be referred to the Foreigners Tribunal for its opinion. And needless to say, that anyone who cannot satisfy the tribunal will be declared a foreigner and, in all likelihood,

STATELESS. Further to that on applying for citizenship under section 6(1) a valid foreign passport is the first criterion as per the government data. Secondly, how will a person who crossed borders illegally prove his date of crossing is before 31/12/2014. How will they prove the fact of religious persecution?(See Annexure A).

Therefore, to my mind, nothing has changed for persons who do not have documents. He will be back in the Foreigners' Tribunal; the only difference is that this time he has to prove to be a Bangladeshi National.

In other words, this Bill of the Government appears to give amnesty but will land people in Foreigners' Tribunal and eventually in Jail unless and until the grant of citizenship is guaranteed and is deemed without leaving any discretion with the Government to reject such application or deny citizenship. It must be done without the requirements of showing any documents from the government of any other country.

I have proposed amendment to the Third Schedule only to ensure that Section 14 is not used to reject the citizenship and 6 months makes it a minimal wait or else a person who has entered in December 2014 will have to wait till December 2020. To my mind, a prolonged period of stay is unnecessary where the applicant will give a declaration of his intention to make India as his permanent home and undertake that he shall renounce the citizenship of his country in the event of the application being sanctioned (See Annexure A-Part II 21).

CONSTITUTIONALITY

Whether this bill would withstand the scrutiny of the courts? India as a nation cannot discriminate in application of its laws as per section Article 14 of the constitution and, more significantly, must not act in violation of Article 21. What is significant about article 14 and 21 is that it uses the word "person" not citizen. Therefore, to get the protection of these articles you need not be a citizen. Therefore, every person eventually left out of the NRC or whoever is a foreigner in any part of the country has the protection of these two articles.

The government is in fact treading into stormy waters by departing from the basic structure of the Constitution. Article 5-10 of the Constitution on citizenship, and Sections 5,6,7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 lay down the criteria for citizenship but do not resort to the any classification on the basis of majority or minority.

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What the government seems to be handing out for the minorities of those nations in an attempt to act as their saviour is a legislation that in all likelihood will be struck down as ultra vires of the Constitution and even if it withstands the courts it adds to the plight of the people. It will basically kick off another NRC like process.

This Joint Committee cannot venture outside the Bill and so I restricted myself to the scrutiny of the amended Section 2 and amended Schedule 3.

Section 2 is only a definition clause. So, I suggested removing the classification of religion and nations as it may not qualify as a reasonable or tenable classification and will jeopardize the entire Bill as unconstitutional.

This was done with the view that the Bill should not fail the test of "reasonable classification" on the basis of "intelligible differentia". The judgments that the government is quoting say any discrimination must be on adequate grounds. The basis of the classification can be found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Three things are enumerated there:

First, minority communities being Hindu Christian, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and Parsis are beneficiaries of this Bill.

Second, they must belong to the countries of Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Third, that people of Indian origin who are unable to prove their origin, therefore, can apply under Section 6.

Significantly, there is no mention here of religious persecution.

Is this classification reasonable?

Choice of countries: What is the basis of inclusion of Afghanistan? Whereas Bangladesh and Pakistan were part of undivided India, Afghanistan was not. If Afghanistan is included in the Bill at all, then why leave out Sri Lanka and Myanmar? Also, it is appropriate to point out that Myanmar was a part of the British Province until 1937.

Choice of minorities: - Why not other minorities like Tamils in Sri Lanka etc? In many countries there are sects within a single religion who are considered minorities like Shias. Is every community mentioned of Indian origin? Paragraph 2.42 of the Report is as follows:

2.42 A suggestion was received from some quarters that instead of specifying the minority religious communities like Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis etc., it would be appropriate to use the terms 'persecuted minorities' as minority does not mean religious minority only. The Legislative Department have clarified that using 'persecuted minorities' may negate the objectives of the Bill because in the event of giving wider scope of interpretation to the term 'minority', the aspect of 'religious persecution' would be lost sight of. The Ministry of Home Affairs have apprised that to take care of the migrants who entered India due to persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been put in place since 2011. In view of above, committee are in agreement with the extent provision of specifying the six religious minorities in the proposed amendment.

From the above paragraph, the Government's usage of the term "religious" seems to be motivated only to keep one single religious community out. Are Muslims not of Indian origin? They are, but by adding religious persecution combined with the fact that Muslim dominated countries have been specifically mentioned they have indirectly ensured the exclusion of Muslims from applying for citizenship.

Furthermore, it is appropriate to point out that my esteemed colleague Shri KabindraPurkayastha, former Member of Parliament, introduced a legislation in the 15th Lok Sabha amending the Citizenship Act, 1955. In his legislation, he amends Section 5 but does mention any religion or the country Afghanistan. (Annexure D).

ASSAM and ASSAM ACCORD

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There are no official data on Assam of the number of people who have migrated from Bangladesh. There is no way to determine the religion of these people who have come from there. Be that as it may, as a nation we need to ask ourselves that will a country like ours which is the largest democracy in the world create lakhs of stateless people who are outside the classification. What about our international obligations? More significantly, Bangladesh has repeatedly denied that there has been any illegal migration from their country. India may not be a signatory to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol but can we push back these people across the borders because we surely cannot deport them unless Bangladesh verifies their nationality (page 3 of 3 of replies dated 2 Nov 2018). Operation PUSH BACK was tried in the past especially by Delhi police in the 80s and 90s but it had a huge international backlash and had to be stopped. Therefore, people of all religions must be considered.

At Para 5.25 of the report the MHA has categorically stated that as follows:

"Deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport foreign nationals illegally staying in the country under Section 3(2) (c) of The Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been entrusted to State Governments/UT Administrations and the Bureau of Immigration.

An Illegal immigrant can be deported only after the Government of the country concerned confirms his nationality after a nationality verification process and issues a travel document facilitating his/her deportation. In all such cases, the matter regarding nationality verification and issue of travel documents is pursued by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Government of the concerned country through diplomatic channels. Nationality verification is a sovereign function of the country concerned. The issue of illegal migration is also taken up with neighbouring countries during bilateral talks at various levels."

The fact is till today Bangladesh is denying the there is any illegal migration from there into India and they will never confirm the nationality of the migrants as stated in above paragraph in Assam therefore deportation is almost impossible and, as a consequence, lakhs will be rendered stateless. The UN document addressed to the External Affairs Minister dated 11 June 2018 raises the issue of violation of UN General Assembly Declaration on Elimination of All forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on religion and belief of 1981 and article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified by India on 10 April 2017. I am attaching the document for easy reference as Annexure E.

Of the total of 3,326.14 km of fences along the India–Bangladesh border, which was finally sanctioned, 2,828 km had been constructed by the end of 2014 and another 78.8 km was completed by 2016. Of these, 1,874 km is illuminated with floodlights during night to provide better visibility of the border and vigil. Although the riverine areas are hard to seal, the number of people crossing over is like to be very less. Therefore, illegal Migration, if any is very likely to be minimal and everyone irrespective of their religion must be granted citizenship. It is pertinent to raise here that in a reply to the Unstarred Question Number 4920 answered on April 23, 2015 (See: Annexure F as accessed on January 2, 2019) in the Lok Sabha, Government of India replied that there are no foreigners in the Voters' List of 2014.

At Para 5.45 of the Report the legal affairs department has claimed that there is no contradiction between Section 6 A of the 1955 Act and the present bill. The basis is that 6A does not provide for any form of deportation and detection expulsion of foreigners beyond 25th March 1971. I beg to differ with this assertion for the reasons that the Department has failed to appreciate that clause 5 of the Assam Accord stands as it is. Further, it is but obvious that for the migrants in the stream of post 25 March 1971 the Foreigners Act 1946 will apply. It is totally misleading to state that there is no conflict and in fact the Assam Accord and this Bill are in conflict and the issue of foreigners cannot be solved till there is a conflict. The Government has no real intention of giving citizenship and that's the reason they left clause 5 of the Assam Accord intact.

National Register of Citizens

The plot thickens here.

A total of 3.29 crore people applied under the NRC, as per the NRC portal. The final draft of the Supreme-Court monitored exercise to compile the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam was released on 30 July 2018, with 40,07,707 persons finding out that their names had been left out. Subsequent to which, the reports are that on 1 January 2019 about 30 lakh people have registered claims for inclusion of their names in the final NRC. How does the Government explain or justify the continuance of the NRC despite the issuance of the twin notifications of September 2015? The notifications had no impact whatsoever on updation of NRC and neither will the Bill, for the implication is that Clause 5 is the basis of conducting NRC which retains the cut-off date of March 25, 1971.

THE 2014 VOTERS LIST - CUT OFF

I come to the amendment moved in the Lok Sabha. That everyone on the 2014 voters list should be declared as a deemed to be a citizen. The voters list of Assam has been reviewed four times 1985, 1989, 1993 and 1997. Several elections have been held and 14 Lok Sabha Members of Parliament have been elected in 2014 and 126 members of legislative assembly have been voted in 2016. In fact, the former Chief Minister of Assam has stated on an affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India that everyone in the voters list of 2014 are citizens. This is in consonance with the response of the Government to Question Number 4920 in the Lok Sabha (Annexure F).

It is absurd that while elections are being repeatedly held, the voters who elect the representative have to prove their citizenship. With due respect to every culture and with every intention to protect my state and country from every invasion I cannot end my submission without stating that the report of the Cabinet Sub-Committee constituted in July, 2011 for ascertaining the definition of 'Assamese People' is still pending because of the intricacies in the matter. And the NRC update began without settling the matter of the Original inhabitants of the state.

One must appreciate that the process of settlement of the Bengalis in Brahmaputra Valley gained momentum during British rule in the 19th Century. Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara were incorporated into Assam by the British in 1874. The Bengalis of Barak Valley consisting of the districts of Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi are indigenous or natives to the Cachar and North Tripura as per the definition of the term indigenous or native by the United Nations.

The nation has been given to understand that the bulk of the Bengalis in Assam are illegal migrants without taking note of the fact that the Bengali-populated districts of Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara from Bengal Presidency were included in Assam in 1874. I need not say more except quote Mahatma Gandhi, 'If Assam is for Assamese, Bihar for Biharis, and Punjab for Punjabis, India is for whom?' On 2nd January 2019, the Hon'ble Home Minister of India gave a press briefing on the steps to be taken to implement clause 6 of the Assam Accord and to my mind, it only deepens the divide between the Assamese and non-Assamese people of Assam. This does not surely augur well for a multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious state like Assam.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to state that the Bill will not rescue the people who are left out of the NRC or the people of Indian origin who have come illegally into India under any fear or threat.

It is likely to fail the test of "Intelligible differentia" and struck down as unconstitutional and it leaves the cut-off date mentioned in clause 5 of the Assam Accord intact. Furthermore, all that has changed is that people who had to show their pre 1971 documents to prove Indian nationality under the NRC updation will now have to, under this Bill, show documents to prove their nationality of Bangladesh. All the people who are left out of the NRC despite their claim that they are Indian citizens will now have to contradict themselves and now claim to be Foreign Nationals under this bill.

I state with great disappointment that this Bill is nothing but a futile exercise and at best NRC Part 2.

Surbhita Sen.

ANNEXURE 1

TO BE INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 6 of 2012

THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

By

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA, M.P.

^

BILL

further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2012.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

57 of 1955. 5

2. In section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, in sub-section (1),—

Amendment of section 5.

(i) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(bb) a person of Indian origin who has migrated or migrates to India on account of religious persecution or civil disturbance or fear of such persecution or disturbance from the territories now constituting Pakistan and Bangladesh."

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(ii) after *Explanation 1*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation 1A. For the purposes of clause (bb)—

(i) a person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he or either of his ancestors in maternal or paternal line was born in undivided India; and

(ii) a person of Indian origin who has migrated or migrates to India shall not be treated as an illegal migrant or a foreigner under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force." 5

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The proposed amendment in the Citizenship Act, 1955 has become necessary, after the insertion of section 6A by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 (Act 65 of 1985) incorporating "Special provisions as to Citizenship of persons covered by Assam Accord" because of the fact that certain category of persons have been identified as "D" voters in the Electoral Rolls of Assam.

India was partitioned in 1947 forming two countries, namely, India and Pakistan (including East Pakistan, now Bangladesh). But with the outbreak of riots in Pakistan, immediately after partition, huge number of people belonging to minority community had to flee to India owing to religious persecution, fear of such persecution, civil disturbance and the fear of civil disturbance in that country. At that time Government of India and the national leaders including the then Prime Minister, assured the people fleeing from Pakistan and Bangladesh due to religious persecution and civil disturbance full protection with dignity, honour and citizenship of India.

The proposed amendment in the Citizenship Act, 1955 (as amended till date) is required to protect the rights of the refugees from Bangladesh and Pakistan who had to leave their homeland owing to religious persecution or fear of such persecution or fear of civil disturbances and also to honour the solemn assurance given by the Government of India.

New Delhi;
November 15, 2011.

KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA

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ANNEXURE

EXTRACT FROM THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955

(ACT NO. 57 OF 1955)

Citizenship by
registration.

* * * * *

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and such other conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, the Central Government may, on an application made in this behalf, register as a citizen of India any person not being an illegal migrant who is not already such citizen by virtue of the Constitution or of any other provision of this Act if he belongs to any of the following categories, namely:—

(a) * * * * *

(b) a person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India;

* * * * *

Explanation 1.— For the purposes of clauses (a) and (c), an applicant shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in India if—

(i) he has resided in India throughout the period of twelve months immediately before making an application for registration; and

(ii) he has resided in India during the eight years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months for a period of not less than six years.

* * * * *

LOKSABHA

A
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further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(Shri Kabindra Purkayastha, M.P.)

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GMG:IPMRND—4085LS(S3)—03.03.2012.

HS

ANNEXURE E



PALAIS DES NATIONS • 1211 GENEVA 10, SWITZERLAND
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Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

REFERENCE:
OL/IND/13/2018

11 June 2018

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on minority issues; Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 34/6, 34/35, 34/18 and 31/16.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government information we have received concerning the National Register of Citizens (NRC), which was due to be updated by 31 May 2018.

According to the information received:

The National Register of Citizens is the register containing the names of Indian citizens in the northeastern state of Assam. The NRC was originally prepared based on data collected in the 1951 census and has not been updated since. In 2015, the process of updating the NRC was initiated in accordance with the Citizenship Act of 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity cards) Rules of 2003 (as amended in 2009 and 2010). The ongoing exercise of updating the NRC is monitored by the Supreme Court. In an order dated 27 March 2018, the Supreme Court directed the Office of the State Coordinator of National Registration to complete the verification process by 31 May 2018 and to publish the complete draft of the updated NRC by 30 June 2018. Following the publication of the complete draft NRC, individuals who are not listed may file a claim requesting their inclusion. The final updated NRC will

.../2

Her Excellency
Ms. Sushma Swaraj
Minister for External Affairs

be published once all claims have been processed. A deadline for the publication of the final NRC has not yet been announced.

There is no official policy outlining the implications for those who will be excluded from the final NRC. It is reported that they will be treated as foreigners and that their citizenship rights may be revoked in the absence of a prior trial. They may subsequently be asked to prove their citizenship before so-called Foreigners' Tribunals. In December 2017, a local government minister in Assam was quoted as stating that "the NRC is being done to identify illegal Bangladeshis residing in Assam" and that "all those whose names do not figure in the NRC will have to be deported."

In this context, the NRC update has generated increased anxiety and concerns among the Bengali Muslim minority in Assam, who have long been discriminated against due to their perceived status as foreigners, despite possessing the necessary documents to prove their citizenship. While it is acknowledged that the updating process is generally committed to retaining Indian citizens on the NRC, concerns have been raised that local authorities in Assam, which are deemed to be particularly hostile towards Muslims and people of Bengali descent, may manipulate the verification system in an attempt to exclude many genuine Indian citizens from the updated NRC.

These concerns have been heightened by the alleged misinterpretation of a High Court judgement of 2 May 2017 (Gauhati High Court, WP(C) 360/2017). In this judgement, the Court directs the Assam Border Police to open inquiries concerning the relatives of persons declared as foreigners and to subsequently refer them to the so-called Foreigners' Tribunals. Based on this judgement, the State Coordinator of the NRC reportedly issued two orders dated 2 May 2018 (memo No. SPMU/NRC/HF-FT/537/2018/15-A) and 25 May 2018 (memo no. SPMU/NRC/HC-FT/537/2018/23). Pursuant to the orders, border police authorities are required to refer family members of "declared foreigners" to the Foreigners' Tribunals. The duty to conduct a prior inquiry is not mentioned in the orders. Once relevant NRC authorities have been informed about the referral of a case, the concerned family member will automatically be excluded from the NRC. Their status will be recorded as "pending" until their citizenship has been determined by a Foreigners' Tribunal.

It is therefore alleged that these orders may lead to the wrongful exclusion of close to two million names from the NRC, without a prior investigation and trial. In addition, it is alleged that the orders contravene a High Court judgement of 3 January 2013 (Guwahati High Court, State of Assam vs. Moslem Mondal and Others), which stipulates that automatic referrals to Foreigners' Tribunals are not permissible as a fair and proper investigation is required prior to the referral of a case. The orders may also contravene section 3 (1) (a) of the Citizenship Act 1955, which grants citizenship at birth to anyone born in India on/after 26 January 1950, but prior to 1 July 1987.

Concerns about the implementation of the NRC update have also been heightened by the increasing number of persons declared to be foreigners by Foreigners' Tribunals. Out of a total of 468,934 referrals to the Tribunals between 1985 and 2016, 80,194 people were declared foreigners. This figure increased drastically in 2017, reaching 13,434 in just eleven months. In this context, it is reported that members of Foreigners' Tribunals in Assam experience increasing pressure from State authorities to declare more persons as foreigners. On 21st June 2017, 19 members of the Foreigners' Tribunals in Assam were dismissed on ground of their under-performance over the last two years. More than 15 additional Tribunal members were issued with a strict warning to increase their efficiency. Considering that tribunal members serve on a contractual basis for two years, which may be extended on a needs and performance basis, these actions were perceived to be a thinly veiled threat to other Tribunal members.

Bengali Muslims continue to be disproportionately affected and targeted by Foreigners' Tribunals as most persons asked to prove their citizenship before Tribunals reportedly lack the necessary means to do so. Even in cases when individuals produce the required documentation to prove their citizenship, many Bengali Muslims appear to be declared as foreigners based on technical reasons. The Tribunals are governed by the Foreigners Act 1946, which places the burden of proof on the accused to demonstrate his or her citizenship status. Officials of these Tribunals are empowered to find persons to be foreigners, on the basis of minor technical discrepancies in their citizenship documents, such as misspelling of names and age inconsistencies. In this regard, it is also alleged that there has been a notable and significant increase in the Tribunals' findings of foreigner status as a result of the new Government coming into power. It is alleged that the Tribunals have been declaring large numbers of Bengali Muslims in Assam as foreigners, resulting in statelessness and risk of detention.

Finally, it is alleged that the potential discriminatory effects of the updated NRC should be seen in light of the history of discrimination and violence faced by Muslims of Bengali origin due to their status as ethnic, religious and linguistic minority and their perceived foreignness. Although the Bengali origin Muslims in Assam descend from peasant workers brought from the former Bengal and East Bengal starting in the 19th century under colonial rule, they have long been portrayed as irregular migrants. As a result of this rhetoric, Bengali Muslims have historically been the target of various human rights violations, including forced displacement, arbitrary expulsions and killings. In addition, since 1997, the Election Commission has arbitrarily identified a large number of Bengali people as so-called 'doubtful or disputed voters', resulting in their further disenfranchisement and the loss of entitlements to social protection as Indian citizens. More recently, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016 was introduced with the aim of making members of certain minority communities eligible for Indian citizenship, noting that they shall not be treated as illegal immigrants. While the bill applies to six minority communities – namely Hindus, Sikhs,

Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan - Bengali Muslims and other religious minorities are not included. The proposed amendment suggests a broader context of vulnerability of Bengali Muslims to unlawful exclusion from Indian citizenship.

While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations, we would like to express serious concern that members of the Bengali Muslim minority in Assam have experienced discrimination in access to and enjoyment of citizenship status on the basis of their ethnic and religious minority status. We are particularly concerned that this discrimination is predicted to escalate as a result of the NRC. The way this update has been conducted potentially affects a great number of Muslims and persons of Bengali descent who may be wrongfully excluded from the updated NRC because of their historical and continuing treatment as foreigners and illegal immigrants in Assam. If these allegations are founded, the updated register poses a dire risk to thousands of Indian citizens who may wrongfully be declared as "foreigners" and consequently rendered stateless. We express further alarm and concern at allegations that Foreigners' Tribunals disproportionately target Bengali Muslims, often resulting in arbitrary deprivation of citizenship, statelessness and the risk of numerous human rights violations, including arbitrary detention and deportations. Finally, we express concern at the continued practice of the Election Commission of identifying a large number of Bengali people as "doubtful or disputed voters", effectively depriving them of the right to political participation and representation.

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the Annex on **Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter, which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek clarification regarding all cases brought to our attention, we would appreciate your responses to the above allegations, and to the following requests:

1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the above-mentioned concerns and allegations.
2. Please provide detailed information on any steps your Excellency's Government may have taken to ensure that the substance and implementation of the NRC update complies with India's obligations under international human rights law and standards. In particular, please provide details on steps taken to ensure that the NRC update does not result in statelessness or human rights violations, including arbitrary deprivation of citizenship, mass expulsions, and arbitrary detention.
3. Please provide details on safeguards ensuring that members of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are not discriminated against in the framework of the NRC update and the determination of their citizenship status. In this context, please provide disaggregated data on the race,

ethnicity and religion of individuals who have been excluded from the draft NRC as well as individuals who have been declared as foreigners by Foreigners' Tribunals. If unavailable, please explain why.

4. Please provide detailed information on the implications for those individuals who will be excluded from the final NRC. In particular, please elaborate whether they will face detention or deportation.
5. Please provide details on measures taken to ensure access to effective remedies for individuals excluded from the NRC.
6. Please provide information on the current status of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016. In this connection, please explain why the Bill does not include Bengali Muslims.
7. Please provide information on measures undertaken to eliminate any discriminatory treatment of minorities, including the Bengali Muslim minority, with regard to the right to nationality and to ensure that no person belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minority is arbitrarily deprived of her or his nationality.
8. Please provide information on steps taken to ensure adequate training of members of Foreigners' Tribunals, police and NRC authorities on relevant human rights norms and standards, particularly those relating to non-discrimination and to persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

We would appreciate receiving a response within 60 days. Your Excellency's Government's response will be made available in a report to be presented to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

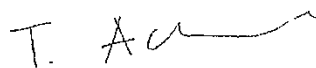
We would like to kindly request your Excellency's Government to share the content of this communication with the relevant judicial authorities in charge of overseeing the process of updating the NRC.

While awaiting your response, we would like to call on your Government to take all steps necessary to conduct a comprehensive review of the NRC update, ensuring that its implementation process is compliant with relevant international human rights standards.

In addition, we would like to inform your Excellency's Government that this communication, and any reply received to it, will be made available to the public and posted on the website page of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Racism/SRRacism/Pages/IndexSRRacism.aspx>.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Fernand de Varennes
Special Rapporteur on minority issues



E. Tendayi Achiume
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia
and related intolerance



David Kaye
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion
and expression



Ahmed Shaheed
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Annex
Reference to international human rights law

In connection with the alleged facts and concerns, we would like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the following human rights norms and standards:

With regards to the potential discriminatory impact of the NRC update, we would like to remind your Excellency's Government of its obligation under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), ratified by India on 3 Dec 1968. Article 1 (1) defines racial discrimination as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life". The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has frequently reiterated that discrimination based on religious grounds is covered by ICERD in cases where it intersects with other forms of discrimination prohibited under article 1(1).

We recall that Article 2 (1) of ICERD obliges States Parties to prohibit and eliminate any act or practice of racial discrimination against persons and/or groups. To this end, States must ensure that public authorities and institutions on the national and local level act in compliance with this obligation. In accordance with article 6, States Parties must not only ensure the effective protection against racial discrimination of everyone within their jurisdiction, but also provide access to remedies and adequate reparation to victims of racial discrimination.

We would also like to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the right to nationality as enshrined in various international legal instruments ratified by India. The right to nationality entails the right of each individual to acquire, change and retain a nationality. Article 5 (d) (iii) of ICERD is particularly relevant as it explicitly obliges States parties to guarantee the right of everyone to equality before the law, including in the enjoyment of the right to nationality, without discrimination on any prohibited grounds. In this connection, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has reiterated that the deprivation of citizenship on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin violates States parties' obligations to ensure non-discriminatory enjoyment of the right to nationality (see e.g. General Recommendations No. 30, para. 14).

With respect to the potential disenfranchisement of those excluded from the updated NRC, we would like to reiterate that Article 5(c) of ICERD requires States to ensure non-discrimination and equality before the law in the enjoyment of political rights. This includes the right to participate in elections, to take part in Government and public affairs, and to have equal access to public services.

We equally wish to refer to UN General Assembly's Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion and Belief of 1981, its articles 2(1), 3 and 4(1), which notably states "All States shall take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life."

Finally, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency's Government the international standards regarding the protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities, in particular to article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by India on 10 April 1979, and the United Nations 1992 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Declaration on Minorities), which refers to the obligation of States to protect the existence and the identity of minorities within their territories and to adopt measures to that end (article 1); as well as to adopt the required measures to ensure that persons belonging to minorities can exercise their human rights without discrimination (article 4). Article 2 further establishes that persons belonging to minorities have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely, without any interference or any form of discrimination and provides for the effective participation of minorities in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life, as well as in decision-making processes on matters affecting them. Article 4.1 establishes that "States will take measures where required, to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law".

Annexure - F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 4920
ANSWERED ON: 23.04.2015
ENROLLMENT IN VOTER LIST . KUMAR SUSHMITA DEV
SUSHMITA DEV

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of people in voter's list in Assam are marked as 'D' voter and not allowed to exercise their franchise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the authority/orders under which these voters are not allowed their franchise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that a large number of citizens from Pakistan and Bangladesh have been enrolled in the voter's list in various States in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to remove their names from the voter's list and prevent recurrence thereof?

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:-

ANSWER

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MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE(SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA)

(a) : The Election Commission has stated that as on date there are a total of 1,41,733 electors, marked with 'D' in the Electoral Rolls of Assam. 'D' denotes that his/her citizenship status is 'Doubtful/ Disputed' and they are not allow to cast their votes.

(b) : The District/Assembly Constituency-wise information on the 'D' voters at present is attached as Annexure-I. The category of 'D' voter emanated from the Election Commission of India's instruction issued vide No.23/AS/96/Vol-III Dated 12th November, 1997 and as per the Commission's Order No. 23/AS/96-Vol. -III dated 5th January, 1998 the voters categorized 'D' are not allowed to cast their votes.

(c) and (d): The Election Commission has stated that Enrolment of large number of citizens from Pakistan and Bangladesh are in the electoral roll of Assam is not a fact.

(e) : The Election Commission has stated that on receipt of order from the Tribunal or from any competent court declaring a person as foreigner, verification is carried out by the concerned Electoral Registration Officer immediately as to whether his/her name has been enrolled in the Electoral Roll or not and if the name is found in the roll then his/her name is deleted from the relevant part of the electoral roll after observing the requisite formalities. This process is followed strictly to remove the name of the foreign citizens from the electoral roll.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**Minutes of the First Sitting of the Joint Committee held on Wednesday,
21 September, 2016.**

**The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1245 hrs on the 21st September, 2016
in Committee Room 139, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.**

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2.	Shri Ramen Deka
3.	Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4.	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5.	Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6.	Dr. Virendra Kumar
7.	Shri Aswini Kumar Choubey
8.	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
9.	Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
10.	Shri Rajendra Agrawal
11.	Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
12.	Km. Sushmita Dev
13.	Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal
14.	Prof. Saugata Roy
15.	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
16.	Shri Anandrao Adsul
17.	Shri K Ram Mohan Naidu
18.	Shri B Vinod Kumar

RAJYA SABHA

1.	Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
2.	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
3.	Shri P. Bhattacharya
4.	Shri Bhubneswar Kalita
5.	Shri Javed Ali Khan
6.	Shri Derek 'O' Brien
7.	Shri Harivansh
8.	Shri Prasanna Acharya
9.	Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Smt Kalpana Sharma | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Rahul Singh | - | Under Secretary |

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri Bipin Bihari Mallick, Additional Secretary (Foreigners), MHA
2. Shri Mukesh Mittal, Joint Secretary (Foreigners), MHA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (IB)

1. Shri P.K. Bhardwaj, JD, IB,
2. Shri A.K. Sharma, Jt. DD, IB
3. Dr. Mandeep Singh Tuli, DD, IB

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

1. Shri K.R. Sajjikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel

(Department of Legal Affairs)

1. Shri G.C. Mishra, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
2. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

2. At the outset the Chairperson welcomed the members to the first sitting of the Joint Committee. The Chairperson apprised that the Joint Committee of the Houses has been constituted on a motion moved and adopted in Lok Sabha on the 11 August, 2016 and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on the 12 August, 2016 with the mandate to examine and make a report on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to the Parliament by the

last day of the first week of the next Session i.e. Winter Session, 2016. The Chairperson apprised the Committee that the aforesaid Bill is an important legislation which seeks to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955. The object of the amendments proposed in the Bill is to mitigate the hardships of minority communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Chairperson then sought cooperation of members of the Committee to fulfill the urgent task assigned to the Committee.

3. The Committee thereafter deliberated on the methodology for completion of the task assigned with in the given time frame work. In this regard, the Chairperson also informed the Committee that a Press Communique has been issued in the Print and Electronic media through DAVP inviting views and suggestions from various stakeholders and public at large on the provisions of the aforesaid Bill up to 30 September, 2016.

4. The Committee *inter-alia* decided that views on the various provisions of the Bill may also be obtained from the State Governments with high concentration of immigrant population of the minority communities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The Committee also felt that it may be appropriate to visit some of the States. To name a few, these may be Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir etc.

5. The Committee then invited representatives of the Ministry of Home to obtain the views of the nodal Ministry on the various aspects related to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Ministry of Law & Justice to comment upon the feasibility of the same from legal angle. The Chairperson drew their attention to Directions 55(1) and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of proceedings. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs briefed the Committee on the said subject through Power Point Presentation. The Chairperson and Members of the Committee raised several issues/points:-

- a. Category-wise break-up of migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan staying/residing in the Country (specifically minority communities of Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians);

- b. Procedure/method prescribed for the purpose of obtaining Citizenship;
- c. Numbers of 'over-staying' Muslim migrants (validity of whose travel documents etc. has expired) and the reasons for not including such category of persons within the ambit of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016;
- d. Details of 'detention camps' operational in the Country;
- e. Details of 'Roma/Roshangiya' communities residing in the Country;
- f. Statistical details of persons 'over-staying' in the Country following the expiry of their Visa;
- g. Statistical details of persons who have sought/are seeking 'refugee status' in the Country;
- h. Number of persons (of different minority communities of the three countries) who are likely be benefitted/apply for citizenship with the passing of the proposals of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016;
- i. Number of persons of 'Chakma' community staying/residing in the Country and issues/problems pertaining to them;
- j. Statistical details and status to be given/entitled for by 'refugees' as per UN Reports; and the amount/nature of financial assistance given to the refugees; and
- k. Status of migrants in Jammu & Kashmir and Mirpuri, etc.
- l. What is the misuse of OCI card which has given reasons for changing the provisions of OCI;
- m. Whether the present Bill is directly in conflict with Assam Accord.

6. The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice and Intelligence Bureau then responded to the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson directed the representatives of the Ministries to furnish written replies/information on the points raised by the Members, which was assured by the representatives.

The Committee then decided to hold their next Sitting on 3 October, 2016 to hear the views of stakeholders and experts on the provisions of the Bill.

7. A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON
"THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016" HELD ON
MONDAY, THE 3 OCTOBER, 2016**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1210 hrs., 1230 hrs. to 1330 hrs. and 1400 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2.	Shri Ramen Deka
3.	Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
4.	Dr. Virendra Kumar
5.	Shri Aswini Kumar Choubey
6.	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
7.	Shri Rajendra Agrawal
8.	Km. Sushmita Dev
9.	Prof. Saugata Roy
10.	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
11.	Shri Anandrao Adsul
12.	Dr. (Prof) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki

RAJYA SABHA

13.	Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
14.	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
15.	Shri P. Bhattacharya
16.	Shri Bhubneswar Kalita
17.	Shri Javed Ali Khan
18.	Shri Derek 'O' Brien
19.	Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Geeta Parmar | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Rahul Singh | - | Under Secretary |

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENT AND EXPERTS

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Shri Dnyaneshwar M. Mulay, OSD (CPV & OIA), Secretary Rank
2. Shri Gopal Baglay, Joint Secretary (PAI)
3. Ms. Sripriya Ranganathan, Joint Secretary (BM)
4. Mrs. Nutan Kapoor Mahawar, Joint Secretary (Parl. & Coord)
5. Dr. Deepak Mittal, Joint Secretary (CPV)

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

1. Shri K.R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
2. Shri Satish Murugan P, Assistant Legislative Counsel

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legal Affairs)

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (IB)

1. Shri Dineshwar Sharma, Director
2. Shri R.K. Dogra, DCIO

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS WING (R&AW)

1. Shri Prabhat Singh, Joint Secretary

EXPERTS

1. Dr. Subash C. Kashyap, Former Secretary General, Lok Sabha
2. Dr. T. K. Vishwanathan, Former Secretary General, Lok Sabha

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of Ministry of External Affairs to the sitting of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. The Chairperson drew the attention of the representatives to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha

regarding confidentiality of proceedings of the Committee. The representatives of Ministry of External Affairs then deposed before the Committee on the proposed Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Some of the points raised by the members are as under:

- (i) Distinction between migrants and refugees. Government's policy towards refugees.
- (ii) Necessity of naming the minority communities in the amendment proposals of the Bill.
- (iii) Rephrasing /redrafting the text of the proviso proposed to be added Section 2(1) of the Principal Act.
- (iv) Possibility of widening the ambit of the amendment proposals of the Bill.
- (v) Community-wise break up of pending applications of migrants for granting of citizenship.

3. The representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs responded to some of the queries raised by the members in this regard. The Chairperson, then, directed the representatives of the Ministry to furnish written replies to the points on which information was not readily available.

The witnesses then **withdrew**.

4. After tea break, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of Intelligence Bureau (IB) and Research & Analysis Wing (R&AW) to the Sitting of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. The Chairperson drew the attention of the representatives to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of proceedings of the Committee. The Director, IB and the representatives of RAW deposed before the Committee on the amendment proposals of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Some of the points raised by the members are as under:

- (i) Number of persons of different minority communities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who have applied for grant of citizenship.
- (ii) Deportation treaties, if any, entered into by the Indian Government. Number of persons who may have been deported.
- (iii) Procedure / process of identifying cases of religious persecution and further stand of the Government in instances where there is no substantive proof of persecution.

- (iv) Mechanism available with IB and RAW for keeping tab on the migrants who may involve themselves in anti-national activities.
- (v) Rehabilitation policy that may be in place for migrants entitled for citizenship following the enactment of the proposed legislation.
- (vi) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for dealing with migrants etc.

5. Thereafter, the Director, IB and the representative of R&AW replied to the queries posed by the Chairperson and the Members. The Chairperson, further directed the representatives of IB and RAW to furnish written replies to the points on which information was not readily available.

The witnesses, then, **withdrew**.

6. The Committee, thereafter, re-assembled after lunch. The Chairperson welcomed Dr. Subash C. Kashyap and Dr. T. K. Vishwanathan for the hearing/deposing on the provisions of the Bill. The Chairperson drew the attention of the Experts to Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of proceedings of the Committee. Dr. Kashyap, in his deposition before the Committee on the proposals of "The Citizenship (Amendment Bill) Bill, 2016" pointed out *inter-alia* that the proposals may not be in strict consonance with the constitutional provisions etc. He was of the view that the mention of minority communities in the Bill is violation of the Article 14 of the Constitution. The Members then raised several queries, to which Dr. Kashyap replied.

The witness, then, **withdrew**.

7. Thereafter, Dr. Vishwanathan presented his views/deposed before the Committee on "The Citizenship (Amendment Bill) Bill, 2016". Dr. Vishwanathan pointed out certain issues relating to the amendment proposals which include, implications of the proposals *vis-à-vis* Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 etc. Members raised queries which were replied to by Dr. Vishwanathan.

The witness, then, **withdrew**.

8. The Committee also decided to hold their next sitting on 13 October, 2016 to take up the oral evidence of various organisations/Individuals to hear their views on 'The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016'.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON “THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016” HELD ON MONDAY,
THE 13 OCTOBER, 2016**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. and 1400 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in
Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Dr. Virendra Kumar
7. Shri Aswini Kumar Choubey
8. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
9. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
10. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
11. Km. Sushmita Dev
12. Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal
13. Prof. Saugata Roy
14. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
15. Shri K Ram Mohan Naidu
16. Shri Anandrao Adsul
17. Shri B Vinod Kumar
18. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

19. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
20. Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
21. Shri P. Bhattacharya
22. Shri Bhubneswar Kalita
23. Shri Javed Ali Khan
24. Shri Harivansh
25. Shri Prasanna Acharya
26. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri Rajiv Meharishi, Secretary
2. Shri Bipin Bihari Mallick, Addl. Secretary
3. Shri Mukesh Mittal, Joint Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Legislative Department)**

1. Dr. G. Narayan Raju, Secretary (LD)
2. Shri K. R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
3. Smt. Arti Chopra, Assistant legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Departmental Legal Affairs)**

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary
2. Shri Raman Yadav, Addl. Secretary
3. Shri G.S. Yadav, JS&LA

NON-OFFICIAL WITNESSES

1. **Pujya Sindhi Panchayat**
Shri Shankar Lalwani
2. **ShriUP Sindhi Sabha**
Shri Nanak Chand
3. **Shri Om T. Bajaj**
4. **All Asram Bengali Youth Students Federation**
Shri Kamal Choudhary
5. **Hindu Legal Cell**
Shri Dharmananda Deb
6. **Sindh Minority Migrants Association**
Sindh Rajesh Maheshwari
7. **Citizens Rights Preservation Committee (CRPC)**
Shri Nripendra Ch. Saha
8. **All India Bangalee National Council**
Shri Kishor Chatterjee
9. **Dr. Rajkumar Jesrani**

10. **Shri Ganshyam Kukreja**
11. **Public Policy Research Centre**
Shri Shubham Verma
12. **Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini**
Shri Ravi Pokharna
13. Bharatiya Lok Kalya Nyas, Public Policy Research Centre, New Delhi
Shri Nalin Kohli

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Addl. Director |
| 3. | Shri Rahul Singh | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Joint Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) to the sitting convened to hear the views/suggestions and take the evidence of the non-official witnesses on "The Citizenship(Amendment) Bill, 2016". Observing that he had got some complaints especially from Assam , that the proceedings of the Committee had been leaked in the media, the Chairperson requested the members to maintain confidentiality of the proceedings of the Committee and not to speak to the media until the report on the Bill was finalized and presented to the House.

3. The non-official witnesses were then called in and the Chairperson welcomed them to the sitting of the Committee. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the deliberations 'Confidential', the Chairperson requested them to put their views/suggestions on the proposed amendments to the Bill and respond to the queries of the Members. The witnesses, accordingly, submitted their views/concerns/suggestions one by one on various aspects relating to the proposed amendments. Gist of some of the important points submitted by the Interest Groups and members is as under:-

- (i) Pending applications for the grant of Citizenship should be disposed of in a time bound manner;
- (ii) Government facilities should be granted on the basis of Aadhar Card to the aspiring Citizens;

- (iii) Eligibility for Citizenship by naturalization should be reduced to two years.
- (iv) People put in Detention Camps in Assam are subjected to atrocities which should be put to an end.
- (v) There is need to amend section 6 (A) of the Citizenship act 1955 to bring it in agreement with the proposed amendments in the Act with retrospective effect so as to decriminalise the entry of migrants to Assam and include them in Assam NRC.
- (vi) Certification process of granting Citizenship should be shortened and simplified.
- (vii) People migrating from Pakistan and Bangladesh are victims of Partition and should be granted Citizenship in India as they did not choose to remain in those countries.

The witnesses also responded to the queries of the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and putting forth their viewpoints.

**The witnesses, then withdrew.
The Committee adjourned for lunch.**

4. The Committee reassembled after lunch break and the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the remaining Interest Groups. Gist of some of the important points raised by the Interest Groups after lunch break is as under:-

- (viii) There should be a National Council to attend to the basic needs like education, employment etc. of the migrant population which has applied for the Citizenship.
- (ix) For the children of the migrants, who will be granted Citizenship by naturalization during pendency period, eligibility should be provided for admission in educational institutions and Government jobs and the family should be taken as unit of granting Citizenship.
- (x) For a migrant coming on persecution and looking for Citizenship, has no access to rights. Therefore, in the interregnum period, if the six-year period is not altered, the mechanism of what is going to happen to such migrants within those six years is something that should be considered.
- (xi) With regard to delegating the powers to District Magistrate to grant Citizenship, either the process and procedure for exercise of that power should be defined in broad parameters statutorily in the Bill or it may be in

terms of the procedure and in terms of part of the rules, if any, or notifications that may follow the Bill.

The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and putting forth their viewpoints.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

5. The Committee decided that the gist of the Memoranda received from individuals/organizations on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 should be prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to the Members.

6. The representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, and Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) replied to some of the queries raised by the Members. The representatives also assured the Committee that the written replies to the queries raised which remained unanswered would be furnished at the earliest.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The Committee then **adjourned**.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON TUESDAY,
THE 25 OCTOBER, 2016**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. and 1400 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in
Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
4. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
5. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
6. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
7. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
8. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
9. Km. Sushmita Dev
10. Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal
11. Prof. Saugata Roy
12. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
13. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

14. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
15. Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
16. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar- Director
3. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri Bipin Bihari Mallick, Additional Secretary
2. Shri Mukesh Mittal, Joint Secretary
3. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary

REPRESENTATIVE OF CABINET SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Sujit Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, RAW

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

2. Shri K. R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
3. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel
4. Shri Prashant Singh, Assistant Legislative Counsel
5. Shri Satish Murugan, Assistant legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Departmental Legal Affairs)

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary
2. Shri Raman Yadav, Additional Secretary
3. Shri G.S. Yadav, Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser
4. Smt Arti Chopra, Assistant Legal Adviser

NON-OFFICIAL WITNESSES

6. Barak Upatyaka Banga Sahitya O Sanskrit Sammelan, Assam

Shri Nitish Bhattacharjee
Shri Joydeep Biswas
Shri Taimur Raja Choudhury
Shri Sanjib Deblaskar

7. Sammilita Sanskrit Mancha, Assam

Dr. Charvak
Shri Ajay Kumar Roy
Shri Ashish Bhowmik

8. Nikhil Bangha Nagarik Sangh, West Bengal

Shri Ashim Roy
Shri Subhas Chakraborty

9. **All Assam Student Union, Assam**
Dr. Samujjal Bhattacharya
Shri Dipanka Kumar Nath
Shri Lurinjyoti Gogoi
Shri Basanta Deka
10. **Assam Gana Parishad, Assam**
Shri Gunin Hazarika
Shri Kumar Deepak Das
Shri Dilip Bora
Shri Dilip Patgiri
Ahri Anjan Sarma
11. **Tripura Tribal Employees' Association, Tripura**
Shri Uttam Kr. Debarma
Shri Sukharanjan Debarma
12. **Joint Action Committee for Bengali Refugees, Assam**
Shri Sukriti Ranjan Biswas
Shri Nityananda Mallick
Shri Manmatha Biswas
8. **North East Citizens initiative for Peace and Development, Assam**
Shri Himalay Sarma
Shri Nabajit Dutta
Shri Utpala Kalita
9. **Udbastu Samaj, West Bengal**
Shri J.C. Halder
Shri Bimal Majumdar
Shri Amrit Mukherjee
10. **Chhattisgarh Sindhi Sahitya Sansthan, Chhattisgarh**
Shri Amit Jiwan
Shri Nand Lal Sahita
Shri Mahavir

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Joint Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) to the sitting convened to hear the views/suggestions and take the evidence of the non-official witnesses on "The Citizenship(Amendment) Bill, 2016".

3. The non-official witnesses were then called in and the Chairperson welcomed them to the sitting of the Committee. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the

deliberations 'Confidential', the Chairperson requested them to put forward their views/suggestions on the proposed amendments to the Bill and respond to the queries of the Members. The witnesses, accordingly, submitted their views/concerns/suggestions one by one on various aspects relating to the proposed amendments. Gist of some of the important points submitted by the Interest Groups and individuals is as under:-

(i) The proposed provisions in the Bill may collide with the existing provision of Section 6A in the Citizenship Act, 1955, which is having jurisdiction for Assam only. In such a case Section 6 A should make way for the amendments.

(ii) According Citizenship to specific religious minorities does not go with the spirit of the Constitution. These words may come in collision with Article 14 of the Constitution.

In that case, partition victim is a term in well-consonance with the spirit of the Constitution.

(iii) Section 6A particularly came into being because of Assam Accord which is not a law. It is an Accord of the Government which may change the understanding depending upon the situation particularly with respect to enabling the Citizenship even on birth.

(iv) Eligibility period for applying for Citizenship by naturalization should be reduced to six months, as there are people who have been migrated for 30-40 years now and no more naturalization is required for them.

13. Due to non-implementation of the Assam Accord, the influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is still on. Assam Accord should therefore be implemented in letter and spirit and whoever has come after 1971 should be detected and deported irrespective of their religion.

(vi) There is a need for comprehensive Refugee Policy for the country.

14. Assam Accord finding manifestation in the Citizenship Act, 1955 is a medium of ensuring identity of indigenous people of Assam. The spirit of Assam accord should be retained to stop any challenge to the demography of the State.

15. In Assam, there is pronounced pressure of population on land because of scarcity of agricultural land in the State. Therefore, the State may not be able to take the burden of increasing migrants from other lands.

The witnesses also responded to various queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and putting forth their viewpoints.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

The Committee adjourned for lunch.

16. The Committee reassembled after lunch break and the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the remaining Interest Groups. Gist of some of the important points raised by the Interest Groups after lunch break is as under:-

(ix) The proposed amendments will bring a lot of hardships to the indigenous people of North-Eastern region as they will be reduced to a minority status in their own States due to the influx of more migrants.

(x) Registration fee for Citizenship should either be waived or made nominal.

(xi) Powers to issue certificate of Citizenship should be centralized/delegated to District Magistrate in order to avoid the inordinate procedural delays.

17. All the migrants being victims of partition who might have gone to Assam or Uttar Pradesh or West Bengal, should be treated at par. They should not be discriminated in various States.

18. According to Refugee Rehabilitation Committee Report Chaired by Shri Samar Mukherjee, 50 lakh people have come to West Bengal from Bangladesh before 1971 and as per Home Ministry record, only 5-10 percent have been issued Citizenship Certificates. So, those who are residing there permanently should be declared Indian Citizens and due procedures of the Citizenship Act should be followed to confer Citizenship on them.

(xiv) After 1971, almost no migrants have entered Assam. It is clear from the Census figures that 5-10 years back, population of Bengali Hindus was 15 percent and now it stands at 10 percent.

(xv) Central Government should take initiative to declare that the burden of Hindu migrants will be shared by the entire country and not by Assam alone.

(xvi) There has to be a mechanism to know exactly as to how many immigrants are there, separately in respect of Hindus and Muslims.

(xvii) In order to check criminal activities by the immigrant workers, work permit containing their photo, address and other documents should be issued to them when engaged as daily wagers.

(xviii) Muslim immigrants should be detected. Safe areas for setting up detention camps for Muslim immigrants should be identified. Thereafter, the Government of India should initiate a dialogue with the Government of Bangladesh for their deportation. The Government should take steps to expedite NRC and after that efforts should be made to deport Bangladeshi Muslims.

(xix) The minority refugees should be granted Citizenship irrespective of their date of entry to India.

(xx) Entire procedure for applying for Citizenship should be simplified along with the simplification of the application forms.

5. The representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, and Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) replied to some of the queries raised by the Members. The representatives also assured the Committee that the written replies to the queries raised which remained unanswered would be furnished at the earliest.

6. The Chairperson thanked the non-official witnesses for appearing before the Committee and giving their valuable suggestions on the proposed Amendments to the Bill. He also thanked the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law and Justice for assisting the Committee in their deliberations.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 26 OCTOBER, 2016**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Committee Room 'D',
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

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Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
4. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
5. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
6. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
7. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
8. Km. Sushmita Dev
9. Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal
10. Prof. Saugata Roy
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab

RAJYA SABHA

12. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
13. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T.G.Chandrasekhar - Director
3. Shri D. R. Mohanty - Additional Director
4. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary
5. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri Bipin Bihari Mallick, Addl. Secretary
2. Shri Mukesh Mittal, Joint Secretary
3. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary

REPRESENTATIVE OF CABINET SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Sujit Chatterjee, Joint Secretary, RAW

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Legislative Department)**

1. Shri K. R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
2. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel
3. Shri Prashant Singh, Assistant Legislative Counsel
4. Shri Satish Murugan, Assistant legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Departmental Legal Affairs)**

1. Shri Raman Yadav, Addl. Secretary
2. Shri G.S. Yadav, JS&LA
3. Smt Arti Chopra, Assistant Legal Adviser

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

- I **Representatives of the State Government of Assam**
 1. Shri Vinod Kumar Pipersenia, Chief Secretary
 2. Shri Hemanta Narzary, Principal Secretary
 3. Smt T.Y. Das, Addl. Chief Secretary
 4. Shri Mukesh Sahay, DGP
- II **Representatives of the State Government of Bihar**
 1. Shri Alok Raj, Addl. DG. (L&O)
 2. Shri Vipin Kumar, Resident Commissioner
- III **Representative of the State Government of Gujarat**

Shri Rajiv R. Bhagat, IPS, IG Intelligence
- IV **Representative of the State Government of Jharkhand**

Shri Neeraj Sinha, Addl. DGP
- V **Representative of the State Government of Maharashtra**

Shri Bipin Bihari, Addl. DG (Spl. Operation)
- VI **Representatives of the State Government of West Bengal**
 1. Shri Rajiva Sinha, Addl. Chief Secretary
 2. Shri Surajit Kar Purkayastha, DGP

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) and the State Governments to the sitting, convened to hear the views/suggestions and take evidence of the representatives of the State Governments concerned on 'The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016'. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the deliberations 'Confidential', the Chairperson asked them to put forward their views/suggestions on the proposed amendments to the Bill and respond to the queries of the Members. The witnesses, accordingly, submitted their views/concerns/suggestions one by one on various aspects relating to the proposed amendments. Gist of some of the important points submitted by the State Governments concerned, is as under:-

(i) Government of Assam needed time for an objective debate on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 before taking a stand on the same.

(ii) Assam is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-community State having various religious, social and cultural factors etc. Around 61 ethnic groups in Assam were against the Bill and 8 groups were in favour. The groups opposing the Bill contended that it went against the spirit of Assam Accord of 1985 which promises to protect the people of Assam culturally, linguistically and religiously.

(iii) The extant deportation policy was a cumbersome procedure as persons captured as foreigners were first sent to the Foreigners Tribunals and after being declared as foreigners they were deported through Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs, but the Bangladeshi authorities did not accept them. Therefore, the entire procedure needed to be streamlined.

(iv) Bihar Government opposed the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

(v) Government of Gujarat supported the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

(vi) Government of Jharkhand was in agreement with all the proposed amendments in the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

(vii) Maharashtra Government was in agreement with the proposed amendments in the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

- (viii) In Maharashtra, there were illegal migrants particularly adjoining Mumbai City like Navi Mumbai, Mumbra, part of Pune and even part of Aurangabad. They were staying there illegally and indulged in illegal activities. A lot of problems were being faced to deport them.
- (ix) State Government of West Bengal strongly opposed the proposed Bill as it discriminated on the basis of religion and destroyed the secular fabric as enshrined in the Constitution of India. State Government of West Bengal opposed particularly the amendment proposed in section 7D of the Citizenship Act on the issue of OCI.
- (x) Bureaucracy dealing with the issues relating to grant of Citizenship should be sensitised to expedite the matters, otherwise the benefits of reducing the eligibility period for Citizenship would not reach the applicants.
- (xi) There were linguistic and other similarities between people who had migrated from Bangladesh and the residents of the State of West Bengal that complicated the process of identification of illegal migrants in bordering States.

3. Thereafter, Members raised certain pointed queries but the witnesses representing the State Governments, particularly Assam, were unable to respond properly. The Committee expressed their displeasure over the unpreparedness of the witnesses in responding to the important issues and cautioned the representatives to be more careful and alert in future. The Chairperson asked the Officers representing the State Governments to furnish written replies to the unanswered queries within two weeks. They assured to comply.

4. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the available information. He also thanked the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) for assisting the Committee in the deliberations.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22nd MARCH, 2017

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 2017 from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

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Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
4. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
5. Dr. Virendra Kumar
6. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
7. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
8. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
9. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
10. Km. Sushmita Dev
11. Shri Anandrao Adsul
12. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
13. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

14. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
15. Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
16. Shri P. Bhattacharya
17. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
18. Shri Drek O'Brien
19. Shri Harivansh
20. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T.G.Chandrasekhar - Director
3. Shri D. R. Mohanty - Additional Director
4. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary
5. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Foreigners Division)

1. Ms. Sanjeevane Kuty, Secretary (BM)
2. Shri Sailesh, Addl. Secretary & RGI
3. Shri Mukesh Mittal, Joint Secretary (F)
4. Shri S. N. Garg, Joint Secretary (NE)
5. Shri C.K. Khetan, Joint Secretary & Addl. RGI

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

1. Shri K. R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
2. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Departmental Legal Affairs)

1. Shri Ramayan Yadav, Addl. Secretary
2. Shri G.S. Yadav, Joint Secretary & Legal Advisor
3. Smt Arti Chopra, Assistant Legal Advisor

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee convened to decide the future course of action with regard to examination of The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Giving an overview of the work done so far by the Committee, the Chairperson solicited the views / suggestions of the Members for further course of action on the examination of the Bill.

3. Some Members observed that the Bill should be carefully examined so as to ensure the views / suggestions of the Committee withstand legal scrutiny. They, therefore, suggested that further extension of time for presentation of the Report should be sought and obtained.

4. Some Members were of the view that more on-the-spot Study Visit should be undertaken by the Committee, especially to the States of Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat and other North-Eastern States to obtain first hand feedback from the migrants belonging to the religious minority communities residing there. They also suggested

that views of legal luminaries including that of Attorney General should be obtained on the proposed Amendment to Section 6A *vis-à-vis* the provisions contained in the Assam Accord. The Members also suggested that few Sub-Committees should be formed to share the work load of the entire Committee.

5. The Chairperson concurred with the views of the Members and the Committee unanimously agreed to seek further extension of time for finalizing the Report. The Committee also decided to undertake a Study Visit to the State of Gujarat at the first instance in the month of April, 2017 before finalizing further course of action. The Chairperson thanked the Members for their valuable suggestions and active participation in the deliberations of the Committee.

6. Thereafter the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) were called in and the Chairperson welcomed them. Inviting their attention to the provisions contained in Direction 58 of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the Sittings of the Parliamentary Committees, the Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministries to specify their views on the implications of the proposed amendments to the Bill *vis-à-vis* the provision of Section 6A of the Act. The representatives accordingly expressed their views. Gist of some of the important points discussed is as under:-

(i) The representatives of the Legislative Department stated that when the policy first evolved, there was no mention of the Assam Accord. The effect of Section 6A was not thought of at that point of time and they drafted the Bill on the basis of the policy and on advice of the Department of Legal Affairs. It is now the administrative Ministry *i.e.* the Ministry of Home Affairs to examine the possible impact of Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 on the proposed amendment.

(ii) The representatives of the Legislative Department further submitted that they have attempted a draft additional amendment to the Bill making it clear that this will be applicable to the persons and any proceeding pending as on the date of the commencement of the proposed law would be abated and the persons will be eligible to apply for citizenship by way of naturalization.

(iii) The representatives of the Department of Legal Affairs submitted that the matter is *sub judice* before the Supreme Court. Now, if Attorney General gives his opinion in the case and

Court says something else, its impact would have to be looked into. According to them, it would not be prudent to proceed ahead without waiting for the verdict of Supreme Court.

(iv) The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that as there is contradiction between the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and Assam Accord and the matter is *sub judice* in the Supreme Court, it would be advisable to wait for the outcome of the Supreme Court verdict.

7. The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs then responded to the queries of the Members. The Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministries to furnish written information on the unanswered queries.

8. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the required information. The Committee also placed on record their appreciation of the commendable action taken by the Home Ministry in facilitating the provision of bank accounts, hire/ purchase of houses, driving licenses etc. to those persons staying in the countries on long term visas and also in reducing the fee for applying for Citizenship of India.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 19 JULY, 2017**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 19 July, 2017 from 1500 hrs. to 1650 hrs.
in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
4. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
5. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
6. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
7. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
8. Km. Sushmita Dev
9. Shri Anandrao Adsul
10. Shri Mohammad Salim
11. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit P. Solanki
12. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
13. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
14. Dr. P. Venugopal
15. Prof. Saugata Roy

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
17. Shri P. Bhattacharya
18. Shri Harivansh
19. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T.G.Chandrasekhar - Director
3. Shri D. R. Mohanty - Additional Director
4. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Foreigners Division)

1. Shri Mukesh Mittal, Joint Secretary (F)
2. Shri Pradeep Bhardwaj, Joint Secretary (Immigration) IB
3. Smt. Praveen Horo Singh, Director, MHA
4. Shri C.K. Khetan, Joint Secretary & Addl. RGI

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

1. Shri C.K. Mishra, Secretary
2. Shri Arun Singhal, Joint Secretary

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

Shri K. R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Departmental Legal Affairs)

Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF SINDH MINORITY MIGRANTS ASSOCIATION

1. Shri Rajesh Maheshwari
2. Dr. Aneel Sambhuani
3. Dr. Om Parkash
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Darshna Bai Kailash
5. Dr. Sandeep Lekhrajmal
6. Engr. Mohit Jagani

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Giving an overview of the work done so far by the Committee, the Chairperson solicited the views / suggestions of the Members for further course of action on the examination of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

3. Some Members observed that the Bill should be carefully examined with a view to ensure that the views / suggestions of the Committee withstand legal scrutiny. They, therefore, suggested that further extension of time for presentation of the Report be sought and obtained.

4. Some other Members were of the view that more On-the-Spot Study Visits should be undertaken by the Committee, especially to the States of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha and North-Eastern States to obtain first hand feedback from the migrants belonging to the religious minority communities from Bangladesh, residing there.

5. The Chairperson concurred with the views of the Members and the Committee unanimously agreed to seek further extension of time for finalizing the Report. The Committee also decided to undertake Study Visits to various States after the Monsoon Session.

6. Thereafter, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) to the Sitting. The Hon'ble Chairperson also welcomed the representatives of Sindh Minority Migrants Association and drew their attention to the provisions contained in Direction 58 of the Direction by the Speaker. The witnesses, thereafter, shared the concerns of the Hindu doctors who have migrated from Pakistan. Some of the important submissions made by the Interest Groups were as under:-

- (i) Compelling circumstances under which professionals, particularly doctors, had to migrate to India;
- (ii) Hard stipulations prescribed for enabling migrant doctors from recognized Institutes of Pakistan, that are also recognized by the Medical Council of India, to practice the medical profession in India;

- (iii) Modalities for granting temporary registration to migrant doctors on LTV, and for permanent registration;
- (iv) Request for relaxing the conditions under Section 6(1) of Citizenship Act by naturalization for granting of Indian citizenship to intellectuals/ professionals of minority communities from Pakistan;
- (v) Request for granting permanent MCI registration, without the screening test for such doctors, who have already been granted temporary registration by the Medical Council.

7. The Members that sought clarification from the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs on the various issues raised by the Interest Groups. The representatives of the Ministries concerned responded to the same. The Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to furnish written information on the unanswered queries and to suggest possible solutions to the issues raised by the Doctors/Professional of the Migrant community.

8. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the required information. The Committee also placed on record their appreciation of the commendable action taken by the Home Ministry in facilitating the provision of bank accounts, hire/ purchase of houses, driving licenses etc. to those persons staying in the country on Long Term Visas and also in reducing the fee for applying for Citizenship of India.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 3 JANUARY, 2018**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 03 January, 2018 from 1500 hrs. to 1620 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
4. Shri Om Birla
5. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
6. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
7. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
8. Km. Sushmita Dev
9. Shri Anandrao Adsul
10. Shri Mohammad Salim
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
12. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi

RAJYA SABHA

Nil

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri D. R. Mohanty | - Additional Director |
| 3. | Smt Geeta Parmar | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Rahul Singh | - Under Secretary |

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri B.R. Sharma, Addl. Secretary (F & BM)
2. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary, (F)
3. Shri Satender Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)
4. Shri Rajiv Jain, Director, Intelligence Bureau

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs)

1. Shri K. R. Sajikumar, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel
2. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legislative Department
3. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs
4. Ms. Anju Rathi Rana, Joint Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Recalling the work done by the Committee so far, the Chairperson solicited the views / suggestions of the Members in regard to the further course of action on the examination of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

3. As the Committee have already visited places like Jodhpur, Ahmedabad and Rajkot, having sizeable migrant population belonging to religious minorities from Pakistan, the Members expressed the need for undertaking On-the-Spot Study Visits to some of the places in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha and North-Eastern States for obtaining first hand feedback from the migrants belonging to the religious minorities from Bangladesh, residing there.

4. Thereafter, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal

Affairs) to the Sitting. The Committee wanted clarifications in regard to some of the court cases involving *inter-alia* issues of contradiction between the provision of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Assam Accord, pending with the Supreme Court, which are as under:

- (i) The proposed means by way of which the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law and Justice intend to address the issue of conflict between the amendments proposed in the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 and the Assam Accord which is incorporated as Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- (ii) Constitutionality of the proposal for conferring citizenship on grounds of religion.
- (iii) The reply/position taken by the Government to the query of the Supreme Court, whether the Assam Accord incorporated as Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 was violative of constitutional provisions.
- (iv) The current position of the Government in regard to National Register of Citizens of India (NRC) that is being prepared.
- (v) Availability of database with the Ministry in regard to the migrants from Bangladesh residing in various parts of the Country by leaving the State of Assam.
- (vi) Apparent sense of fear among the migrants in regard to cut off date for preparing the NRC.
- (vii) Migration Policy of at least 10-15 countries needs to be brought on record so as to find out help in formulating a clear migration policy.

5. Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs responded to some of the queries raised by the Members as under:-

- (i) The legal and constitutional aspects of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 have been examined by the Ministry of Law & Justice.

- (ii) At present there is no database with regard to the migrants from Bangladesh residing in various parts of the Country. It would be difficult to create such data base as they are no longer residing in concentrated pockets but have assimilated to a great extent in different parts of the Country. Creating such a data would be a very elaborate exercise.
- (iii) The response furnished by the Government on the validity of Section 6A which has been incorporated in the Citizenship Act, points out *inter-alia* that the validity of any particular Act can be challenged only on two grounds namely lack of legislative competence, and violation of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part-3 of the Constitution. On both these counts it has not been challenged and the contention of the Petitioner that Section 6A of the Citizenship is unconstitutional, is unfounded and has thus been denied.
- (iv) Regarding NRC, it is an ongoing exercise and is being closely monitored by the hon. Supreme Court. There were 68 lakh applications involving 3.28 crore persons. Out of this, 1.90 crore applicants have been verified as Citizens. The work is on-going/ in progress. Although the Supreme Court has directed that the work be completed by 31 December, 2017, this has not been possible. Rather than rushing through, the Government has been careful and due process is being followed.

6. The Committee pointed out that the officers of the Ministries concerned should come prepared with all the information desired in connection with the examination of the Bill. The Chairperson also desired that the representatives furnish written replies to the queries raised by the Members at the Sitting which remained unanswered.

7. The Committee also desired that the representatives of some State Governments (West Bengal etc.) should be called to hear their views/suggestions on the Bill.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON “THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016” HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 17 APRIL, 2018

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. and from 1400 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in Main Committee Room ‘B’, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

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Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
5. Dr. (Prof) Kirit P. Solanki
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
7. Smt. Meenakshi Lekhi
8. Km. Sushmita Dev
9. Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal
10. Prof. Saugata Roy
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
12. Shri Anandrao Adsul
13. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

14. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
15. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
16. Shri P. Bhattacharya
17. Shri Bhubneswar Kalita
18. Shri Javed Ali Khan

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar | - | Director |
| 2. | Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Addl. Director |
| 3. | Smt. Geeta Parmar | - | Deputy Secretary |

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri B.R. Sharma, Special Secretary (BM&F)
2. Shri Sailesh, Registrar General of India
3. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)
4. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
5. Shri P.S. Purohit, Additional Director, Intelligence Bureau

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Legislative Department & Departmental Legal Affairs)**

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary (Legal Affairs)
2. Shri S.R. Mishra, Additional Secretary (Legal Affairs)
3. Shri K. Biswal, Additional Secretary (Legislative Department)
4. Dr. Anju Rathi Rana, Joint Secretary (Legislative Department)
5. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel (Legislative Department)

NON-OFFICIAL WITNESSES **(VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS/ASSOCIATIONS/INDIVIDUALS)**

1. All Dimasa Students' Union (ADSU)
2. All Assam Moran Students' Union (AAMSU)
3. All Assam Sonowal Kachari Students' Union (AASKSU)
4. All Adivasi Students' Association (AASA)
5. Karbi Students Union (KSU)
6. All Assam Karbi Students Association (AAKSA)
7. Sadou Asom Gorias Morias Deshi Jatiya Parishad (SAGMDJP)
8. All Assam Brahma Dharma Samaj
9. Tiwa Kanthichuri Akurai Tokhra
10. Asom Satra Mahasabha
11. All Assam Hajong Student Union (AAHSU)
12. Advocate Nithianandan Balagopalan
13. All Assam Bengali Youth Students Federation Central Committee
14. All Tiwa Student Union
15. All Rabha Students Union
16. Takam Mising Porin Kebang
17. All Assam Tribal Youth League (AATYL)

18. Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP)
19. Refugee Cell, West Bengal
20. All Assam Tribal Sangha (AATS)
21. All Assam Deori Students' Union (AADSU)
22. All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU)
23. Lokjagran Manch Assam
24. Nepali Sanskriti Suraksha Parishad
25. Badala Padma Atta Sewa Samiti
26. Human Protection and Awareness Organisation
27. Human Rights Protection Society
28. All Asom Bengali Youth Student Federation
29. Tripura Peoples Front (TPF)
30. All Gorkha Students' Union

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Joint Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) to the sitting convened to hear the views/suggestions of the non-official witnesses on "The Citizenship(Amendment) Bill, 2016". Some of the Members observed that the Joint Committee should visit Assam/North Eastern States to meet the affected people to obtain their views at the field level. The Chairperson concurred with the views of the Members and the Committee accordingly decided to undertake study visits to Assam and other North Eastern States in May 2018.

3. The non-official witnesses were then called in one by one in groups and the Chairperson welcomed them to the sitting of the Committee. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the deliberations 'Confidential', the Chairperson asked them to put their views/suggestions on the proposed amendments in the Bill and respond to the queries of the Members. The witnesses, accordingly, submitted their views/concerns/suggestions on various aspects relating to the proposed amendments in the Bill. Gist of some of the important points submitted by the Interest Groups and members is as under:-

- (xii) With the proposed amendments more number of Hindu Bengalis from Bangladesh will migrate to neighbouring states including Assam but Assam in particular can not bear any additional population.
- (xiii) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 makes the ongoing revision of the National Register of Citizenships (NRC) redundant as the cut off date for consideration of Citizenship which now stands at 1971 will be extended to the year 2014.

- (xiv) The migrant people will constitute a major portion of the demography of Assam and damage its political future.
- (xv) Large scale migration to Assam will alienate tribal people from their lands.
- (xvi) With the increase in migrant population there will be more pressure on land, jobs and other economic opportunities in the State.
- (xvii) Citizenship to foreigners should not be conferred on the basis of religion.
- (xviii) Additional increase in population will harm the ethnic communities of Assam.
- (xix) The Committee should visit the State of Assam as the situation with regard to the migrants is different from rest of the bordering States of the Country.
- (xx) In Assam and Tripura, the influx of migrants is to such an extent that the indigenous people, ethnic tribals there, have become minorities.
- (xxi) With the passing of the Citizenship Bill, the indigenous people will become the minorities and the existence of the Assam people will come to an end. The Government should first safeguard the interest of the indigenous people.
- (xxii) Security of the people of all the communities residing in the State of Assam should be ensured.
- (xxiii) Tribal belt and blocks in Assam should be fully protected.
- (xxiv) Demand under the 6th Schedule in Assam should be fulfilled.
- (xxv) All the organizations in the State of Assam should be heard and there concern should be addressed and the Bill should be withdrawn.
- (xxvi) Assam Accord should be strictly implemented. Bill is violating the norms of Assam Accord wherein the cut off 24th March, 1971.
- (xxvii) Due to influx of people in Assam, Karbi community has become a minority.
- (xxviii) The migrant population in Assam is occupying the land of the indigenous people.

- (xxix) Goria Moria Deshi, the indigenous Assamese Muslims are facing the identity crisis due to influx of Muslims in Assam since British period. They have become minorities among the minorities. If Bill has to passed then Bangladesh should be deleted from the same. All the North-Eastern States are completely in an endangered position. As per Assam accord, the indigenous Assamese should be identified and given constitutional safeguard. There are 30 lakhs indigenous Assamese Muslims, like Goria, Moria and Deshi.

The witnesses also responded to the queries of the Members. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and putting forth their viewpoints.

**The witnesses, then withdrew.
The Committee adjourned for lunch.**

4. The Committee reassembled after lunch break and the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the remaining Interest Groups. Gist of some of the important points raised by the Interest Groups is as under:-

- (xxx) Illegal migrants have already put the very existence of the Assamese and other indigenous tribes and communities of Assam in serious jeopardy for which Assam Accord should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- (xxxi) Govt. of India should give priority in taking care of its own citizens instead of adopting foreign nationals.
- (xxxii) Protection of tribal belts and blocks within the State of Assam should be ensured.
- (xxxiii) Provisions of the bill are against the spirit of Assam accord.
- (xxxiv) Post 25 March 1971, foreigners should be detected and deported from Assam.
- (xxxv) The majority of organizations desired that minority communities from Bangladesh should be excluded from the ambit of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016.
- (xxxvi) Majority of organizations did not support decriminalization of stay of illegal migrants from Bangladesh on the basis of religion.

(xxxvii) Major chunk of land from the designated Tribal belts and blocks under the act protecting the Scheduled Tribes habitats has already been grabbed by the illegal Bangladeshi migrants.

(xxxviii) According to the provisions of section 6 A, of the Citizenship Act 1955, people of Assam have already agreed to bear the entire burden of foreigners who entered Assam during 1951 to 25 March 1971. But the proposed amendment in Section 2(1) d of the Citizenship Act, 1955 is silent over the date of implementation of the Amendment, whether it will be universally applicable to the whole of India and may eclipse the Section 6A or exempt the State of Assam to coexist with Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(xxxix) People migrating from Pakistan and Bangladesh are victims of Partition and should be granted Citizenship in India as they did not choose to remain in those countries.

The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee and putting forth their viewpoints.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

5. The Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs, and Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) to send clarifications on the issue raised during the Sitting. The Representatives of the Ministries assured to comply.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The Committee then **adjourned**.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON TUESDAY,
THE 23 OCTOBER, 2018**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Committee Room E,
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

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Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
3. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
4. Smt. Meenakshi lekhi
5. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
6. Km. Sushmita Dev
7. Prof. Saugata Roy
8. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
9. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Narayan lal Panchariya
11. Shri P. Bhattacharya
12. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
13. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
14. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri D. R. Mohanty | - Additional Director |
| 3. | Smt Geeta Parmar | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Rahul Singh | - Under Secretary |

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Foreigners Division)

1. Shri B.R. Sharma , Special Secretary (BM&F)
2. Shri A.K. Misra, Additional Director (IB)
3. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
4. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)
5. Shri B.C.Joshi, Director (Citizenship), Foreigners Division
6. Shri R.P. Sati, US(C), Foreigners Division

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

1. Dr. G. Narayana Raju, Secretary
2. Shri K. Biswal, Special Secretary
3. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Departmental Legal Affairs)

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary
2. Shri S. R. Mishra, Additional Secretary
3. Dr. Anju Rana Rathi, JS&LA

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Shri Manpreet Vohra, Additional Secretary (CPV&CT)
2. Dr. M. Suresh Kumar, Deputy Secretary (PAK)
3. Shri Kaisar Alam, Director (CPV)
4. Shri Karun Bansal, US (Bangladesh)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and invited their suggestions regarding preparation and presentation of the Report on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Accordingly, the Members gave

their suggestions one by one. Some Members were of the view that the Committee should not hurry through the Report because of the serious and far-reaching implications. They suggested that the Committee should undertake further Study Visits to North Assam and West Bengal and call some more experts to depose before the Report is finalised. Some other Members pointed out that the Committee have already done a marathon exercise in examining the Bill and the Report should be prepared and presented to the House in the ensuing Winter Session of Parliament or at the most before the term of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha comes to an end.

3. The Chairperson observed that the Committee had already received more than 9000 Memoranda from all over the country in general and North-East Region and Assam in Particular; undertaken three Study Visits to different parts of the country; heard the views of Experts and Stakeholders/ Organisations/ Associations/ Individuals on several occasions; and obtained all the requisite oral and written inputs required for the preparation of the Report. The Chairperson also emphasized that the mandate given to the Committee should be fulfilled and the Report be finalized as the Committee had already been granted extension of time on six occasions for presentation of the Report.

4. The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau, the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) and the Ministry of External Affairs were then called in and the Chairperson welcomed them to the sitting of the Committee. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the proceedings of the Committee 'Confidential', the Chairperson asked them to respond to further queries of the Members concerning the proposed Amendments as contained in the Bill. The Members then raised several queries which *inter-alia* included the administrative and legal implications in case Bangladesh is kept out of the purview of the Bill; possible violation of Article 14 of the Constitution; the fate of 40 lakh odd people left out of NRC; opinion of the Attorney General on the constitutionality of the proposed Amendments; the need for specifying the offences for cancellation of OCI cards; action taken by the Government to mitigate the sufferings of the migrants etc.

5. The Members also expressed displeasure at the evasive manner in which the earlier replies had been given by the Ministries/ Departments concerned. Appreciating the concerns raised by the Members, the Chairperson asked the representatives of the

Home Ministry to collect and compile replies to the points raised by the Members and furnish them in a coordinated manner by 30th October, 2018. The Special Secretary, MHA assured to comply.

6. The Chairperson thanked the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau, the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department & Department of Legal Affairs) and Ministry of External Affairs for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the available information.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

The witnesses, then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 20 NOVEMBER, 2018

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1715 hrs. in Committee Room No. '62', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

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Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
4. Shri Om Birla
5. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
6. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
7. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
8. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
9. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
10. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
11. Km. Sushmita Dev
12. Prof. Saugata Roy
13. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
14. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
15. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

16. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
17. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
18. Shri P. Bhattacharya
19. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
20. Shri Javed Ali Khan
21. Shri Derek O'Brien
22. ; Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri D. R. Mohanty - Additional Director
3. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri Rajiv Gauba – Home Secretary
2. Shri B.R. Sharma, Special Secretary (BM&F)
3. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
4. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)
5. Shri Rajiv Jain, Director, Intelligence Bureau

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Legislative Department)**

1. Dr. G. Narayana Raju, Secretary
2. Shri K. Biswal, Special Secretary
3. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Departmental Legal Affairs)**

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary
2. Shri S. R. Mishra, Additional Secretary
3. Dr. Anju Rana Rathi, JS&LA

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

4. Shri Manpreet Vohra, Additional Secretary (CPV&CT)
5. Shri Amit Narang, Joint Secretary (CPV & CNV&I)
6. Shri Vishwesh Negi, Director (PAI)
7. Shri Karun Bansal, US (Bangladesh)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Joint Committee, convened to take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of 'The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016' and solicited their views/suggestions on the proposed

Amendments. Some Members stated that they had not received the consolidated Amendments furnished by the Members of the Committee and circulated by the Secretariat and they would like to submit fresh Amendments. They were also of the opinion that all the replies sought from the Ministries concerned had not been received by them and therefore, clause by clause consideration of the Bill be deferred to another date. Some Members suggested that the Committee should undertake more Study visits to different places of Assam and West Bengal before finalizing the Report.

3. Some other Members were of the view that the Committee had done enough exercise in the process of examination of the Bill and hence they should go ahead with the clause by clause consideration and finalise the Report by the extended timeline. They also emphasized that they had received all the documents circulated by the Secretariat.

4. The Chairperson observed that the Committee had already received more than 9000 memoranda from various quarters and examined them; a number of sittings had already been held to hear the views of the stakeholders, representatives of the State Government and Central Ministries/Departments; and three Study visits were undertaken to get first hand knowledge at the field level, especially in the North-Eastern States and particularly in Assam. The Chairperson also apprised that all the Notices, documents etc. had been timely circulated by the Secretariat. However, taking into consideration the concerns expressed by some Members, the chairperson desired that another sitting be held on 27 November, 2018 to take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. He accordingly requested the members to furnish their Amendments, if any, by 22nd November, 2018 and asked the Secretariat to send all the information viz. Notice, consolidated Amendments etc. to the Members in electronic format too. The Members concerned with the observations of the Chairperson.

The Committee then adjourned.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 27 NOVEMBER,
2018**

The Committee sat from 1400 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Main Committee Room,
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
7. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
8. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
9. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
10. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
11. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
12. Km. Sushmita Dev
13. Dr. P. Venugopal
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
16. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
17. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

18. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
19. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
20. Shri P. Bhattacharya
21. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
22. Shri Javed Ali Khan
23. Shri Derek O'Brien
24. ; Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Shri D. R. Mohanty - Additional Director
3. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Foreigners Division)

1. Shri Rajiv Gauba – Home Secretary
2. Shri B.R. Sharma, Special Secretary (BM&F)
3. Shri Sailesh, Secretary (OL) and Registrar General of India
4. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
5. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)
6. Shri Rajiv Jain, Director, Intelligence Bureau
7. Shri B. C. Joshi, Director (Citizenship), Foreigners Division
8. Shri R. P. Sati, US (Citizenship), Foreigners Division

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

1. Dr. G. Narayana Raju, Secretary
2. Shri K. Biswal, Special Secretary
3. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Departmental Legal Affairs)

1. Shri Suresh Chandra, Secretary
2. Shri S. R. Mishra, Additional Secretary
3. Dr. Anju Rana Rathi, JS&LA

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Shri Manpreet Vohra, Additional Secretary (CPV&CT)
2. Shri Amit Narang, Joint Secretary (CPV & CNV&I)

3. Dr. M. Suresh Kumar, DS (PAI)
4. Shri Karun Bansal, US (Bangladesh)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee, convened to take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Apprising that the consolidated list of all the amendments as received from the Members have been circulated, uploaded on Members' portal and also sent through e-mail to them, the Chairperson then put the Bill before the Committee for Clause-by-Clause consideration as per direction 77 by the Speaker and requested the Members to move their amendments on the Clauses one by one.

3. The Committee then took up Clause 2 of the Bill for consideration. While deliberating on the Amendments proposed on Clause 2 of the Bill, some Members suggested that the classification based on religion may be excluded along with the names of the three countries as mentioned in the Bill. Some Members suggested that social and other forms of persecution apart from religious persecution should find a place. While some Members proposed to include Sri Lanka, Tibet and Myanmar apart from the countries already mentioned in Clause 2 of the Bill, others suggested deletion of Bangladesh from the said Clause. Some Members expressed serious concern regarding the proposed Amendments being in contradiction with the Assam Accord and apprehended that the proposals, if passed, would create disturbance in the North-Eastern States and they, therefore, suggested that Assam be kept out of the purview of the Bill.

4. Some Members opined that since the country was divided on the basis of religion, deletion of Bangladesh would defeat the very purpose of bringing in the Amendments. They were of the view that the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) would take care of the migrants coming from the countries other than those mentioned in the Bill. Some Members were of the opinion that a proviso be added in Clause 2 of the Bill to enable more persons to apply for naturalization under Section 6 of the Principal Act.

5. After extensive deliberations, the Members moved their Amendments as shown at the **Annexure**. One Member, however, withdrew his proposed Amendment to delete 'Bangladesh' from the Bill.

6. Taking into consideration the views/suggestions expressed by the Members, the Chairperson observed that the Committee should endeavour to build a consensus on the proposed Amendments before arriving at a final conclusion. He thanked the Members for their active participation in and valuable suggestions to Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill and apprised that the process would resume on a later date.

The Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 remained inconclusive.

The Committee then adjourned.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON MONDAY, THE 31 DECEMBER, 2018**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1715 hrs. in Committee Room 'D',
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi
4. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
5. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
6. Shri Om Birla
7. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
8. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
9. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
10. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
11. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
12. Km. Sushmita Dev
13. Prof. Saugata Roy
14. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
15. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

16. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
17. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
18. Shri P. Bhattacharya
19. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
20. Shri Javed Ali Khan
21. Shri Derek O'Brien
22. ; Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma - Joint Secretary
2. Smt Geeta Parmar - Deputy Secretary
3. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Foreigners Division)

1. Shri Rajiv Gauba, Home Secretary
2. Shri B.R. Sharma, Special Secretary (BM&F)
3. Shri Sailesh, Secretary (OL) and Registrar General of India
4. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
5. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East)
6. Shri Rajiv Jain, Director, Intelligence Bureau
7. Shri B. C. Joshi, Director (Citizenship), Foreigners Division

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

1. Shri K. Biswal, Special Secretary
2. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Departmental Legal Affairs)

1. Shri Alok Shrivastava, Secretary
2. Shri S. R. Mishra, Additional Secretary
3. Dr. Anju Rana Rathi, JS&LA

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Shri Manpreet Vohra, Additional Secretary (CPV&CT)
2. Shri Amit Narang, Joint Secretary (CPV & CNV&I)
3. Dr. M. Suresh Kumar, DS (PAK)
4. Shri Karun Bansal, US (Bangladesh)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee, convened to resume Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Apprising that the consolidated list of all the amendments as received from the Members have been circulated, uploaded on Members' portal and also sent through e-mail to them, the Chairperson then put the Bill before the Committee for Clause-by-Clause consideration as per direction 77 by the Speaker and requested the Members to move their amendments on the Clauses one by one.

3. Some Members raised a issue of killing five people in Tinsukhia whose names were in the NRC and desired that issue should be discussed threadbare. The Chairperson invited the attention of the Members to the fact that the task given to the Committee to submit the report should be completed before the expiry of the extended time given by the House.

4. Some Members suggested that the classification based on religion may be excluded along with the names of the countries as mentioned in the Bill and also desired calling of Chief Secretary of Assam to understand the position.

5. After some deliberations, the Committee took up Clause 2 of the Bill for consideration. The Chairperson put to vote the amendments 1 and 2 moved by Kum Sushmita Dev. The amendments were negated with a vote of 11-6.

Shri Swapan Dasgupta withdrew his amendment.

Thereafter, the Chairperson put to vote the amendment moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. The amendment was negated with a vote of 11-4. Shri Javed abstained.

Then, the Chairperson put to vote the amendment moved by Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita. The amendment was negated with a vote of 11-4. Shri Javed and Kum Sushmita Dev abstained.

Thereafter, the Chairperson put to vote the amendment moved by Shri P. Bhattacharya. The amendment was negated with a vote of 11-6.

Then, the Chairperson put to vote the amendment moved by Prof. Saugata Roy. The amendment was negated with a vote of 13-6.

The Chairperson put to vote the amendment moved by Shri Javed Ali Khan. The amendment was negated with a vote of 13-6.

Thereafter, the Chairperson then put to vote the amendment moved by Mohammad Salim. The amendment was negated with a vote of 13-6.

The Chairperson then put to vote the amendment moved by Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi. The amendment was adopted by 14-5.

6. After some deliberations, the Committee took up Clause 3 (Section 7D) of the Bill for consideration. The Chairperson put to vote the amendments 1 and 2 moved by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab. The amendments were unanimously adopted.

7. The Committee then took up Clause 4 (Third Schedule) of the Bill for consideration. Some members suggested that the period of residency or service of a Government in India as required under this clause should be reduced to six months instead of eleven years. After some deliberations, the Chairperson put to vote the similar amendments moved by Kum Sushmita Dev and Prof. Saugata Roy together. The amendments were negated with a vote of 13-5.

The Chairperson put to vote the amendment given by Shri Swapan Dasgupta, however, Shri Dasgupta however withdrew the amendment.

8. Thereafter, the Committee observed certain grammatical and spelling mistakes in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. They, therefore, suggested as under:

i) In para 2 of the Statement, '*validity of their documents have expired*' may be corrected as '*validity of their documents has expired*'.

ii) In para 3 of the Statement, '*permanently*' be corrected as '*permanent*'. So, it is a small spelling error, and

iii) In para 4 of the Statement, the word '*also*' is redundant and it may be deleted.

Thereafter, the title of the Bill was also adopted.

The Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was then completed.

The Chairperson thanked the Members for their participation and apprised them of the proposed date of the sitting i.e. 3 January, 2019 to consider and adopt the draft Report.

The Committee then adjourned.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016 HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 3 JANUARY,
2019**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Main Committee Room,
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

-

Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Ramen Deka
3. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa
4. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
5. Shri Om Birla
6. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
7. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
8. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
9. Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi
10. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
11. Km. Sushmita Dev
12. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
13. Shri Mohammad Salim

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
15. Shri P. Bhattacharya
16. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita
17. Shri Javed Ali Khan
18. Shri Swapan Dasgupta

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri D. R. Mohanty | - Additional Director |
| 3. | Smt Geeta Parmar | - Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Rahul Singh | - Deputy Secretary |

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS **(Foreigners Division)**

1. Shri Rajiv Gauba, Home Secretary
2. Shri B.R. Sharma, Special Secretary (BM&F)
3. Shri Sailesh, Secretary (OL) and Registrar General of India
4. Shri Anil Malik, Joint Secretary (Foreigners)
5. Shri Piyush Goyal, Joint Secretary (CTCR)
6. Shri Rajiv Jain, Director, Intelligence Bureau

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Legislative Department)**

1. Shri K. Biswal, Special Secretary
2. Shri Y.S. Rao, Deputy Legislative Counsel

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE **(Departmental Legal Affairs)**

Shri S. R. Mishra, Additional Secretary

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Shri Amit Narang, Joint Secretary (CPV & CNV&I)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the representatives of the Ministries to the sitting of the Committee, convened to consider and adopt the Amended Bill and the Draft Report on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016. The Chairperson apprised that first the Bill as Amended by the Committee in their sitting held on 31 December, 2018 during Clause-by-Clause consideration has to be considered and adopted followed by the consideration and adoption of the Draft Report. He also observed that the Committee would try to build a consensus in the adoption of

the Draft Report, however, Members desirous of submitting dissent note might do so by 1500 hrs on 4 January, 2019 so that the Report could be finalised and presented to the House by the deadline i.e. 7 January, 2019.

3. The Chairperson also invited attention of the Members to Direction 87 which stipulates as under:

“A Member who has been absent from the sitting or sittings of the Committee at which draft Report of the Committee was considered and adopted with or without amendments, as the case may be, may give a minute of dissent if that member certifies in writing of having read the Report.”

4. The Committee then took up consideration of the Amended Bill and adopted the same.

5. Thereafter, the Committee took up the Draft Report for consideration. The Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Draft Report were read out line by line and the Committee adopted the Draft Report with certain modifications as indicated in the **Annexure**.

6. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Report in light of the factual verifications made by the Ministries concerned and present the same alongwith the Amended Bill to the House.

7. The Chairperson thanked the Members for their cooperation and active participation in the deliberations of the Committee and finalization of the Report. He also thanked former Chairperson of the JPC, Dr. Satyapal Singh, Union Minister and Shri Harivansh, Former Member of JPC and Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha for their guidance and contribution. The Chairperson thanked the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs, Legislative Department, Department of Legal Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs, for appearing before the Committee and extending all assistance during the course of examination of the Bill. He also thanked the State Government authorities who placed their views before the Committee on the Bill and also the various Associations/ Organizations/ Experts/ Individuals/ Stakeholders who submitted their Memoranda and appeared before the Committee in Delhi and all those who deposed before the Committee during their Study Visits.

The Chairperson also placed on record the Committee's appreciation for the timely and able assistance provided by the Officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in the examination of the Bill and drafting of the Report thereon.

The Committee then adjourned.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings was kept on record.

Modifications/ corrections as carried out by the JCCAB in the Draft Report

Sl. No.	Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	Modifications
1.	45	2.40	2	Add: 'The' before 'Foreigners'
2.	45	2.40	4	Add: 'Afghanistan' before 'Bangladesh' and 'Pakistan' after 'Bangladesh'.
3.	46	2.41	2	For: 'Religions' Read: 'Religious'
4.	47	2.42	2 nd last	For: 'extent' Read: 'extant'
5.	47	2.43	2 nd last	Add: 'AIR 1952 SC-75' after 'Sonowal Case'
6.	49	2.43	3 rd from bottom	For: '2016' Read: '2019'
7.	78	5.47	<u>Add</u> at the end	'The Committee feel that in view of the anxieties and concerns expressed by the civil society groups in Assam and other North-Eastern States, the State and Central Governments should formulate rules and regulations under this Clause (6A) to ensure that the identities of indigenous peoples are not threatened in any way by unintended consequences of the Citizenship Bill'.

(vide para 1.19 of the report)

List of stakeholders/organisations/associations/individuals from whom memoranda were received in response to the above said press communique

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Siri chand sundrani
2.	Antosh choudhary
3.	Jayanand parande
4.	Santosh kumar barman
5.	Chandra kr. Bisws
6.	Gouni mandal
7.	Momti sarkar
8.	Sumit shakhru
9.	Chittranjan mandal
10.	Raju sarkar
11.	Katami mandal
12.	Chittranjan mandal
13.	Basanta kanti das
14.	Debajit sarkar
15.	Pranab jyoti gogoi
16.	Paran bokul baraua
17.	Haren sharma
18.	Sunita das
19.	Kamal bora
20.	Jogesh dutta
21.	Krishna shil
22.	Dharampal
23.	Rathod dinesh
24.	Balwinder singh
25.	Surender singh
26.	Gagndeeep singh

27.	Rajinder kaur
28.	Gurmeet kaur
29.	Gopal chandra paul
30.	Jitendra Kumar Soni
31.	Guru
32.	Amal choudhary
33.	Jayanta goswami
34.	Rashu das
35.	Naren thappeta
36.	Gunada kt. Bhattacharjya
37.	J p chouhan
38.	Bashudev mandal
39.	Chittranjan mandal
40.	Hindu singh soudha
41.	Chittranjan mandal
42.	Praskrishna roy
43.	Narayan ch. Deb
44.	Nepal chandra bhomik
45.	Nishi kanta dutta
46.	Biplab dey
47.	Balin chandra subedar
48.	Baljit biswas
49.	Dulal kr. Biswas
50.	Kuntala biswas
51.	Jayanta sarkar
52.	Shudip mandal
53.	Ratan biswas
54.	Laxmi biswas
55.	Dulal kr. Bisws
56.	Name in bangala
57.	Kanchan acharjee
58.	S n khataniar
59.	Urmisree deb
60.	Bina mandal
61.	Madumah mandal
62.	Ranjit mandal
63.	Urmisree deb
64.	Nalitna sarkar

65.	Parashuram sonuwal
66.	Raju deb
67.	Dr. Subhas ch.
68.	Name in bangala
69.	Bandita das
70.	Pankit das
71.	Paran gogoi
72.	Shankar bhattacharjee
73.	Jogesh dutta
74.	Tilak dey
75.	Sudhan pewl
76.	Satyawati dutta
77.	B. Bhattacharjee
78.	Surya kanta biswas
79.	Subhas chandra pawl
80.	K K Sharma
81.	Amulya chandra das
82.	Mrityunjay mandal
83.	Dipali biswas
84.	Kalipad mandal
85.	Jotish mandal
86.	Arpana biswas
87.	Naren biswas
88.	Dulab biswas
89.	Mahadev biswas
90.	Harpal mandal
91.	Golak biswas
92.	Triluttama chakrabarti
93.	Kalipad mandal
94.	Prasadi mandal
95.	Yudhistir biswas
96.	Badal biswas
97.	Debnath biswas
98.	Ajal biswas
99.	Rajubala mandal
100.	Narayon ray
101.	Dipal sarkar
102.	Dipali biswas
103.	Palan biswas
104.	Uttam das
105.	Sarla biswas
106.	Paritosh ray
107.	Haran mandal
108.	Renubala ray
109.	Sajal majumdar

110.	Ali mandal
111.	Bharati mandal
112.	Haren biswas
113.	Chandan kumar roy
114.	Jilmohan mandal
115.	Bhabona das
116.	Prasadi ray
117.	Parbati mandal
118.	Susmita biswas
119.	Jaysri sarkar
120.	Gobinda biswas
121.	Goutam biswas
122.	Rangmala biswas
123.	Naren sarkar
124.	Gyanmohan mandal
125.	Khirabala mandal
126.	Nitai biswas
127.	Ajay ray
128.	Rupali mandal
129.	Gangarani mandal
130.	Santosh biswas
131.	Sanaka sarkar
132.	Narayan mandal
133.	Champa mandal
134.	Khagen mandal
135.	Mani mandal
136.	Susmita biswas
137.	Sanaka biswas
138.	Phulmala sarkar
139.	Chandan das
140.	Japa biswas
141.	Monika das
142.	Radhika biswas
143.	Mibu biswas
144.	Santosh mandal
145.	Birpal mandal
146.	Padyabala biswas
147.	Manuranjani biswas
148.	Susitra mandal
149.	Bhanu biswas
150.	Poritosh biswas
151.	Lakhi mandal
152.	Kartik das
153.	Tankeswar das

154.	Balram mandal
155.	Naruttam ray
156.	Nirmala mandal
157.	Dasharath mandal
158.	Kushal biswas
159.	Nilkamal guswami
160.	Nirmal das
161.	Sushantkr roy
162.	Haridas mandal
163.	Bappan das
164.	Bisu sutradhar
165.	Gandheswari sarkar
166.	Suresh das
167.	Jaansuman
168.	Nitai biswas
169.	Rashik biswas
170.	Naresh mandal
171.	Krishnopad sarkar
172.	Avijit shilpi
173.	Fuleswari biswas
174.	Bankim das
175.	Jayram mandal
176.	Bimal biswas
177.	Binod sarkar
178.	Manuj kumar roy
179.	Saraswati biswas
180.	Thakurani das
181.	Surabala sarkar
182.	Gautam debnath
183.	Kalpana sarkar
184.	Usha das
185.	Biplab debnath
186.	Biren sarkar
187.	Binod sarkar
188.	Sankar dev biswas
189.	Meghalal biswas
190.	Aina biswas
191.	Jagai mandal
192.	Bhim biswas
193.	Lakshan mandal
194.	Anima biswas
195.	Makhan bisws
196.	Nikhil sarkar
197.	Deepa majumdar
198.	Sandha rani sarkar

199.	Kanan das
200.	Ripal majumdar
201.	Moran mabdak
202.	Anjali mandal
203.	Ram nath biswas
204.	Ram nath biswas
205.	Nipen mandal
206.	Nadiram mandal
207.	Bimla biswas
208.	Mamata mandal
209.	Maneka mandal
210.	Biplab das
211.	Samala mandal
212.	Jagadish sarkar
213.	Dadhiram sarkar
214.	Dhananjoy mandal
215.	Saraswati mandal
216.	Sumuti mandal
217.	Sagar mandal
218.	Adari mandal
219.	Jyotshana mandal
220.	Gurudas mandal
221.	Purnima mandal
222.	Kalpana majumdar
223.	Sukhi majumadar
224.	Nadiram mandal
225.	Malati mandal
226.	Raj chowdhury
227.	Batashi biswas
228.	Manidra mandal
229.	Prasadi mandal
230.	Jayanti biswas
231.	Kanchan rai
232.	Devendra mandal
233.	Makani mandal
234.	Kalabati mandal
235.	Hemanta mandal
236.	Shankar rai
237.	Mamata mandal
238.	Tuki mandal
239.	Mamata biswas
240.	Biraja biswas
241.	Jatin mandal
242.	Shashimohan biswas
243.	Nagen mandal

244.	Mahindra mandal
245.	Nilmohan mandal
246.	Khushimohan mandal
247.	Ratan biswas
248.	Amulya mandal
249.	Robinkda mandal
250.	Ganesh mandal
251.	Kshirad mandal
252.	Fooltara sarkar
253.	Uttam mandal
254.	Nitai biswas
255.	Ganesh biswas
256.	Biplob dutta
257.	Raju nath
258.	Amar kumar paul
259.	Utpal das
260.	Rabi das
261.	Jatindra das
262.	Ananda das
263.	Haradhan das
264.	Jibon krishna das
265.	Sandip ghosh
266.	Ranjan das
267.	Hemonta das
268.	Jayanta ghosh
269.	Manik das
270.	Debashish das
271.	Hiralal das
272.	Bibishan das
273.	Haradhan das
274.	Sujona das
275.	Jantu das
276.	Bapon das
277.	Sumaswar mazumdar
278.	Manik das
279.	Khitish mandal
280.	Ujjala mandal
281.	Gupal mandal
282.	Ananand mandal
283.	Kaushalya sarkar
284.	Jantu majumdar
285.	Amuly mandal
286.	Kusomi mandal
287.	Basanti mandal
288.	Upendra mandal

289.	Subash mandal
290.	Kalpona sarkar
291.	Sunali mandal biswas
292.	Rabindra mandal
293.	Dipali biswas
294.	Bhanu biswas
295.	Bipol mandal
296.	Bhanu biswas mandal
297.	Subhash mandal
298.	Nitai biswas
299.	Puspa biswas
300.	Sandhyabala biswas
301.	Madhab sarkar
302.	Balaram biswas
303.	Dilip mandal
304.	Mamoni sarkae
305.	Swarasati mandal
306.	Prakash chandra mandal
307.	Buddheswari mandal
308.	Rupan das
309.	Gopal sarkar
310.	Sujit mandal
311.	Pabitra mandal
312.	Saman mandal
313.	Nirmal mandal
314.	Kamakhya sarkar
315.	Ratan mandal
316.	Nilkiomal mandal
317.	Haran sarkar
318.	Falani sarkar
319.	Sankar
320.	Arati sarkar
321.	Parboti sarkar
322.	Sankar sarkar
323.	Surodhoni malo
324.	Munidra biswas
325.	Satish mandal
326.	Suhila malo
327.	Anjali sarkar
328.	Pagaldasi sarkar
329.	Sankar sarkar
330.	Sawarasati sarkar
331.	Minati sarkar
332.	Surabala sarkar
333.	Sankar

334.	Sankar sarkar
335.	Pradip sarkar
336.	Ramani sarkar
337.	Nirad sarkar
338.	Khagen sarkar
339.	Anil mandal
340.	Kartik mandal
341.	Anil sarkar
342.	Shyamala mandal
343.	Gourang sarkar
344.	Koisholya sarkar
345.	Nirmal sarkar
346.	Shamola sarkar
347.	Arati sarkar
348.	Ucharani sarkar
349.	Urmila sarkar
350.	Reno malo
351.	Subhash malo
352.	Bhulidasi biswas
353.	Gaynmohan
354.	Kalicharan sarkar
355.	Sangita guswami sarkar
356.	Shanti sarkar
357.	Satish bisws
358.	Rajmohan sarkar
359.	Dipali sarkar
360.	Ramani biswas
361.	Rameswar sarkar
362.	Ganesh mandal
363.	Sanaka mandal
364.	Jugal mandal
365.	Niranjana mandal
366.	Gulapi mandal
367.	kanai biswas
368.	jiban krishna
369.	adari biswas
370.	jamal mandal
371.	hari jamatia
372.	joydeb mazumdar
373.	biswanath biswas
374.	richaran mandal
375.	Arati biswas
376.	Anima sarkar
377.	bidhur biswas
378.	madham mandal

379.	santosh mandal
380.	dinabandhu biswas
381.	mamoni mandal
382.	jilmohan mandal
383.	kajal tara biswas
384.	paban mandal
385.	dipak das
386.	jaytara biswas
387.	paresh mandal
388.	gabinda mandal
389.	amrit mandal
390.	shyamdas mandal
391.	rasamati biswas
392.	shepali biswas
393.	ajit biswas
394.	lakhi biswas
395.	dukhini biswas
396.	pavan mandal
397.	anil biswas
398.	tushta mandal
399.	bindirani sarkar
400.	cabinda sarkar
401.	jyosana mandal
402.	swapan bhadra
403.	durgarani biswas
404.	swapan ray
405.	nakul mandal
406.	balu majumdar
407.	chiramani biswas
408.	goutam sarkar
409.	biju das
410.	mangal mandal
411.	phulmala mandal
412.	kalpana biswas
413.	abhiram mandal
414.	ramlal biswas
415.	rinku mani biswas
416.	gopur mazumder
417.	biswanath biswath
418.	minati rai
419.	tulsi mazumdar
420.	arjun
421.	radhika biswas
422.	shantilal mandal
423.	pospabala mandal

424.	hiranbala biswas
425.	bhanumati mandal
426.	kamala saha
427.	nirmala mandal
428.	shukchand biswas
429.	bhabani biswas
430.	priya biswas
431.	parimal das
432.	supad mandal
433.	mahadeb mandal
434.	jadap mandal
435.	rita biswas
436.	japamala mandal
437.	peasenjit biswas
438.	hemenda biswas
439.	bishnu biswas
440.	kanchayanbala mandal
441.	nayan nandi sum
442.	jugal sarkar
443.	aduri sarkar
444.	raju das
445.	bhim biswas
446.	malati biswas
447.	dilip biswas
448.	kusain mandal
449.	puhnama sarkar biswas
450.	sujit biswas
451.	haridasi biswas
452.	dipali biswas
453.	fulamala bairagi
454.	bipin biswas
455.	jyosna mandal
456.	puspa biswas
457.	prahenjit biswas
458.	porimal biswas
459.	maya mandal
460.	tapan mandal
461.	h. Banu sarkar
462.	prabhati biswas
463.	prabhati biswas
464.	phulamala sarkar
465.	lalita biswas
466.	ranjita biswas
467.	minati mandal
468.	manmohan ray

469.	suklal mandal
470.	manuranjan biswas
471.	c. Das
472.	nitai mandal
473.	subharani sarkar
474.	phani mandal
475.	tarasan mandal
476.	ganesh majumdar
477.	nepal chandra pal
478.	gopal biswas
479.	devi biswas
480.	dharmendra mandal
481.	jilmahan biswas
482.	niranjan mandal
483.	pabitra biswas
484.	ajoy biswas
485.	japa sundari biswas
486.	harendra biswas
487.	rupchan biswas
488.	parulbala sarkar
489.	suddeb mazumdar
490.	dulali biswas
491.	subhagya sarkar
492.	bijoy kumar sahu
493.	aaran biswas
494.	haricharan mandal
495.	satyacharan
496.	bhavika sadhwani
497.	amalshill
498.	Ratani biswas
499.	Sibajit biswas
500.	gosai mandal
501.	tusthrani biswas
502.	premachand sarkar
503.	shimla biswas
504.	dr. Moitreyee saikia
505.	batashi mandal
506.	durgarani mandal
507.	amullya mandal
508.	priyo bala biswas
509.	supen sarkar
510.	biraja mandal
511.	hira lal roy
512.	prangupal sarkar
513.	prahllad biswas

514.	krishna sharma
515.	dukhiram mandal
516.	sontosh das
517.	shikha sarkar
518.	shanti sarkar
519.	mila mandal
520.	Mamoni saharamma
521.	Milan mandal
522.	Ronojit das
523.	Sandhhyarani sharma
524.	Champa biswas
525.	Ranjit chakarbarty
526.	Niranjana mandal
527.	Rita biswas chaudhury
528.	Surya biswas
529.	Purna mandal
530.	Ratanmala biswas mandal
531.	Shiva sarkar
532.	Umananda mandal
533.	Nirupama chakrabarty
534.	Chenibashi biswas
535.	Keshab mandal
536.	Jadav mandal
537.	Ratan chakarabarty
538.	Bbaja mandal
539.	Jagabndu chaudhury
540.	Prabhathi sarkar mandal
541.	Sumilla mandal
542.	Gopal das
543.	Yamuna mandal
544.	Narayan chakrabarty
545.	Nitya mandal
546.	Sunita saynnasi
547.	Purnima chakrabarty
548.	Anil sharma
549.	Pradip sarkar
550.	Dilip sarkar
551.	Digen sayannasi
552.	Nipen chakrabarty
553.	Bhabani chakrabarty
554.	Darpoti biswas (sarkar)
555.	Nepal mandal
556.	Pranjal chakrabarty
557.	Gupinath mandal
558.	Sajal das

559.	Haripad das
560.	Rabindra sarkar
561.	Pawati mandal
562.	Nakul mandal
563.	Chiranjhan chakrabarty
564.	Kalicharan chaudhury
565.	Sujit sarkar
566.	Nritya sarkar
567.	Shridam mandal
568.	Ratish biswas
569.	Rupa sarkar
570.	Bhanu rai
571.	Adhir mandal
572.	Shushila biswas
573.	Chayarani sen
574.	Pushpa chakrabarty
575.	Gurodash mandal
576.	Bimala rai
577.	Ali bhagya mandal
578.	Jatindra biswas
579.	Sebebala mandal
580.	Pinky chakrabarty
581.	Halen bala sarkar
582.	Suniti biswas
583.	Sanjib das
584.	Sudir mandal
585.	Gopal biswas
586.	Phulachan biswas
587.	Ranjan mandal
588.	Bejeshwari biswas
589.	Aliposp mandal
590.	Rimpi chakrabarty
591.	Shin nath mandal
592.	Jodhistir mandal
593.	Bikram mandal
594.	Gakul mandal
595.	Santosh biswas
596.	Pateswari biswas
597.	Judistir mandal
598.	Pranjall mandal
599.	Gobinda biswas
600.	Lilabati mandal
601.	Mangal mandal
602.	Shiba nath biswas
603.	Karunyasi

604.	Debasish chanda
605.	Yogaladasi biswas
606.	Digendra mandal
607.	Santosh mandal
608.	Jagadish mandal
609.	Bilashi mandal
610.	Hemanta biswas
611.	Renubala mandal
612.	Khitish biswas
613.	Babulal biswas
614.	Lakhi mandal
615.	Swarasati mandal
616.	Nigam biswas
617.	Rupi mandal
618.	Bikram das
619.	Upen mandal
620.	Bhoban biswas
621.	Girendra mandal
622.	Bhagirath biswas
623.	Phunidra sanyasi
624.	Dulali sarkar
625.	Nayanatara sanyasi
626.	Nikendra mandal
627.	Khalak mandal
628.	Sushil sen
629.	Saraswati mandal
630.	Chandu biswas
631.	Shishupal biswas
632.	Gagendra saynnasi
633.	Ajit biswas
634.	Bibekandra rai
635.	Harekrishna biswas
636.	Sagarika mandal
637.	Manika mandal
638.	Bhakti mandal
639.	Antara biswas
640.	Bishnu roy
641.	Niranjan biswas
642.	Sukomar biswas
643.	Anita mandal
644.	Samir biswas
645.	Mangal biswas
646.	Sabitri mandal
647.	Dashrath mandal
648.	Birendra biswas

649.	Minati mandal
650.	Bhagya mandal
651.	Manina sarkar
652.	Haridashi biswas
653.	Fechabala biswas
654.	Shandhya mandal
655.	Prakash biswas
656.	Akhil biswas
657.	Nani mandal
658.	Gautam mandal
659.	Bikram das
660.	Alka biswas
661.	Champi biswas
662.	Anil biswas
663.	Draupadi biswas
664.	Sushil biswas
665.	Mithun biswas
666.	Sangita biswas
667.	Gitarani mandal
668.	Ekadashi das
669.	Sambhu mandal
670.	Malati biswas
671.	Babulal das
672.	Jawaharlal biswas
673.	Binad biswas
674.	Jugendra biswas
675.	Manomala biswas
676.	Sukumar mandal
677.	Mohan mandal
678.	Nabin biswas
679.	Jotashna mandal
680.	Milan mandal
681.	Mamani mandal
682.	Abiram sikdar
683.	Anjali biswas
684.	Mithun biswas
685.	Gauranga mandal
686.	Dulali biswas
687.	Taramohan biswas
688.	Jogaldashi biswas
689.	Ranu chanda
690.	Paraboti biswas
691.	Shyamalal sarkar
692.	Swapan mandal
693.	Jitenn biswas

694.	Sabitri sarkar
695.	Renu biswas
696.	Phulamala mandal
697.	Kalpana mandal
698.	Satya biswas
699.	Nirmal mandal
700.	Ramlala sarkar
701.	Madhumala biswas
702.	Paritosh biswas
703.	Biplab mandal
704.	Ganga biswas
705.	Shikharani mandal
706.	Ranjana biswas
707.	Jagadish biswas
708.	Chaitonya biswas
709.	Pradip biswas
710.	Arati mandal
711.	Maharani biswas
712.	Helen biswas
713.	Sangita biswas
714.	Ajit sarkar
715.	Rahi biswas
716.	Bhabani biswas
717.	Ganga rani mandal
718.	Renubala mandal
719.	Giren biswas
720.	Bimla biswas
721.	Sandharani sarkar
722.	D laxman
723.	Maranadasi biswas
724.	Gopinath sanyasi
725.	Hiralal sarkar
726.	Birendra mandal
727.	Sushila mandal
728.	Gauranga mandal
729.	Madan chandra biswas
730.	Nijashi biswas
731.	Durgacharan biswas
732.	Gauranga mandal
733.	Mira biswas
734.	Anjali biswas
735.	Meghalal biswas
736.	Suchila mandal
737.	Surjjalal sarkar
738.	S bapan biswas

739.	Subrata biswas
740.	Nitai biswas
741.	Jyotish biswas
742.	Rangamala biswas
743.	Basudeb mandal
744.	Tapan biswas
745.	Dipen sarkar
746.	Parana dasi biswas
747.	Pradip mandal
748.	Udayy mandal
749.	Furafuri biswas
750.	Gnanamohan biswas
751.	Rita mandal
752.	Gopal biswas
753.	Kanaklata sarkar
754.	Durgarani mandal
755.	Sanjit biswas
756.	Shanta biswas
757.	Sahadev biswas
758.	Alaska mandal
759.	Hachiram biswas
760.	Sanjay mandal
761.	Jogendra biswas
762.	Jatindra biswas
763.	Renubala biswas
764.	Bijaya sarkar
765.	Kalpana biswas
766.	Dayamanti biswas
767.	Rakesh biswas
768.	Mankhushi mandal
769.	Ananta bairagi
770.	Rita biswas
771.	Manindra chandra sarkar
772.	Girinerdra sanyasi
773.	Prakhanjit biswas
774.	Akhil biswas
775.	Gyan mohan sanyasi
776.	Parikhit biswas
777.	Binad biswas
778.	Aduri biswas
779.	Suchitrarani mandal
780.	Sukhirani biswas
781.	Phanindra biswas
782.	Ranjit das
783.	Atul majumder

784.	Niranjana mandal
785.	Bilasi biswas
786.	Sudha bairagi
787.	Rupi mandal
788.	Radharani sanyasi
789.	Harinath mandal
790.	Nilamani sanyasi
791.	Yatindra mandal
792.	Durgacharan biswas
793.	Jayamala biswas
794.	Sukumar sanyasi
795.	Thakurdasi mandal
796.	Shambhuchan mandal
797.	Kiran bala sanyasi
798.	Sanit biswas
799.	Nitai biswas
800.	Pujarani sarkar mandal
801.	Marani biswas
802.	Mohan biswas
803.	Khagen sarkar
804.	Kalipad mandal
805.	Suman mandal
806.	Ashananda sanyasi
807.	Aduri biswas
808.	Gopinath mandal
809.	Padyawati biswas
810.	Jnanabala mandal
811.	Jurendra biswas
812.	Sambhuchan sarkar
813.	Pabitra biswas
814.	Mangal biswas
815.	Mamata mandal
816.	Paresh choudhury
817.	Saraswati mandal
818.	Akhil mandal
819.	Rabindra mandal
820.	Rekha mandal
821.	Janta mandal
822.	Buddi ram biswas
823.	Palan biswas
824.	Santush chandar biswas
825.	Kartik sarkar
826.	Haridas biswas
827.	Dhanarani biswas
828.	Khagendra sanyasi

829.	Nandarani sarkar
830.	Anjali biswas
831.	Sanyasi
832.	Ganga mandal biswas
833.	Chankisar mandal
834.	Biraja biswas
835.	Fanindra biswas
836.	Paresh sanyasi
837.	Sawrasati sarkar
838.	Champa biswas
839.	Bhaktalal biswas
840.	Jatin biswas
841.	Mayna biswas
842.	Goura mohan sanyasi
843.	Aruna biswas
844.	Rina biswas
845.	Amarachan mandal
846.	Joymati biswas
847.	Bimal biswas
848.	Sadhan mandal
849.	Tulshi biswas
850.	Sanjay biswas
851.	Subash sarkar
852.	Chiranjit biswas
853.	Debali biswas
854.	Shyamcharan bairagi
855.	Gangacharan biswas
856.	Ratan bairagi
857.	Ramani biswas
858.	Jaynta biswas
859.	Parasadi biswas
860.	Bhanubala sarkar
861.	Sadhucharan biswas
862.	Priyanka biswas
863.	Upendra mandal
864.	Jagadisi biswas
865.	Kanabala biswas
866.	Meghlal biswas
867.	Anjana biswas
868.	Gauradasi sarkar
869.	Narayan chandra ray
870.	Anup das
871.	Dasharath biswas
872.	Renubala mandal
873.	Madhabchandra mandal

874.	Tapan kumar biswas
875.	Ram chandra sannyasi
876.	Haran mandal
877.	Jugaladasi mandal
878.	Anjali mandal
879.	Rabindra biswas
880.	Dipen das
881.	Sadhan biswas
882.	Saraswati biswas
883.	Parimal das
884.	Chaytanya mandal
885.	Durpati mandal
886.	Amanda biswas
887.	Syamal biswas
888.	Kamal mandal
889.	Anil biswas
890.	Kabita mandal
891.	Tusta sarkar
892.	Mangal sarkar
893.	Mithun das
894.	Radhanath tarapdar
895.	Ramprashad mandal
896.	Madhab biswas
897.	Ganesh chandra biswas
898.	Nagendra mandal
899.	Bhaben chandra mandal
900.	Chandan mandal
901.	Gita mandal
902.	Dulali sarkar
903.	Rabindra biswas
904.	Madhab mandal
905.	Subash
906.	Sanatan mandal
907.	Arati biswas
908.	Anubala sarkar
909.	Basanti biswas
910.	Prabha mandal
911.	Shirmani mandal
912.	Maghalal sarkar
913.	Ananath biswas
914.	Nimai biswas
915.	Patsri sarkar
916.	Pagal dasi sarkar
917.	Nakul mandal
918.	Milan das

919.	Matilal biswas
920.	Subhadra rani bairagi
921.	Pranabala biswas
922.	Debashish sarkar
923.	Gyn caritra sarkad
924.	Denesh sarkar
925.	Simarani sarkar mandal
926.	Arati biswas
927.	Lakhi mandal
928.	Harinath biswas
929.	Sanjay kumar mandal
930.	Rajubala mandal
931.	Bilashmani chakraborty
932.	Joshna biswas
933.	Rangamala biswas
934.	Ananta biswas
935.	Sachindra mandal
936.	Narayan majumdar
937.	Basanti mandal
938.	Lakhi mandal
939.	Prechand mandal
940.	Punyachan mandal
941.	Maloti bairagi
942.	Sabita mandal
943.	Santosh mandal
944.	Sanaka biswas
945.	Gabinda biswas
946.	Sukumar biswas
947.	Mamata mandal
948.	Gadhalibala mandal
949.	Rabinda mandal
950.	Akali biswas
951.	Subash das
952.	Charandasi biswas
953.	Fulandebi biswas
954.	Jamona mandal
955.	Buddheswar mandal
956.	Sanjib biswas
957.	Surmila biswas
958.	Radharani biswas
959.	Prakash sarkar
960.	Barun tarapdar
961.	Prabhathi tarapdar
962.	Fulmala biswas
963.	Prahad mandal

964.	Manoj bharati
965.	Marilal sarkar
966.	Jatin biswas
967.	Jugaldasi biswas
968.	Dashami biswas
969.	Gautam biswas
970.	Bhakta ch. Mandal
971.	Anil chakrabarty
972.	Nandarani biswas
973.	Bhanumati biswas
974.	Adya sarkar
975.	Ruhidas biswas
976.	Bijoy haldar
977.	Rangmala mandal
978.	Rabindra mandal
979.	Basanti biswas
980.	Swaraswati bairagi
981.	Khagen ch. Biswas
982.	Kanai mandal
983.	Amar das
984.	Suman mandal
985.	Kalipad mandal
986.	Gobinda biswas
987.	Sunil chandra sarkar
988.	Lakhi biswas
989.	Rabindra biswas
990.	Radhika mandal
991.	Nanibala biswas
992.	Kalpana sarkar
993.	Kamala sarkar
994.	Akhil ray
995.	Kartik biswas
996.	Dulal pal
997.	Bhashan biswas
998.	Basans sarkar
999.	Arpana biswas
1000.	Madhumala mandal
1001.	Runmoni rai
1002.	Pankaj talukdar
1003.	Balen biswas
1004.	Ganesh sarkar
1005.	Manindra mandal
1006.	Binapani saha
1007.	Rupam paul
1008.	Hamcharan talukdar

1009.	Chandramadhab saha
1010.	Bishaka biswas
1011.	Jyotshna mandal
1012.	Sanjib kumar sarkar
1013.	Babulal mandal
1014.	Kananbala biswas
1015.	Ajay sarkar
1016.	Jhuma sarkar
1017.	Umabati majundar
1018.	Nepal mandal
1019.	Subhagja biswas
1020.	Krishna mandal
1021.	Anima mandal
1022.	Anita biswas
1023.	Rangmala mandal
1024.	Charandasi biswas
1025.	Nagen mandal
1026.	Kakanabala mandal
1027.	Shudhany mandal
1028.	Lakhan mandal
1029.	Shefali biswas
1030.	Ranjit debnath
1031.	Haridas mandal
1032.	Gajen biswas
1033.	Ganggarani mandal
1034.	Renu sarkar
1035.	Nitya mandal
1036.	Batasi sarkar
1037.	Premananda biswas
1038.	Gopal chandra biswas
1039.	Lakhan bharali
1040.	Kanan mandal
1041.	Ruma sarkar
1042.	Lalita biswas
1043.	Shamapad sarkar
1044.	Malay mandal
1045.	Paritush biswas
1046.	Arabinda rai
1047.	Brajabashi mandal
1048.	Biresh biswas
1049.	Nandalal talukdar
1050.	Pusparani biswas
1051.	Mangal mandal
1052.	Sanjit mandal
1053.	Drapati biswas

1054.	Prbati
1055.	Tulis biswas
1056.	Nirmal biswas
1057.	Subagi sarkar
1058.	Punyachan biswas
1059.	Hachiram biswas
1060.	Arjun mandal
1061.	Nayantara biswas
1062.	Krishna mandal
1063.	Swapan mandal
1064.	Neelmohan mandal
1065.	Milan biswas
1066.	Nirajan sarkar
1067.	Mishtabala biswas
1068.	Ajit mandal
1069.	Bhashani biswas
1070.	Jaylal biswas
1071.	Yamani mandal
1072.	Mokaranda raja
1073.	Saraswati sarkar
1074.	Menabendra saha
1075.	Milon rai biswas
1076.	Umesh biswas
1077.	Bharat sarkar
1078.	Pagaladasi biswas mandal
1079.	Kananbala sarkar
1080.	Balaram biswas
1081.	Gopal mandal
1082.	Arun biswas
1083.	Sumitra rai
1084.	Dilip mandal
1085.	Mangal biswas
1086.	Sankar biswas
1087.	Debadas saha
1088.	Kayshalya biswas
1089.	Dulal biswas
1090.	Dakshaya biswas
1091.	Ananta biswas
1092.	Mangal sarkar
1093.	Sandhyarani biswas
1094.	Bhashani biswas
1095.	Durgabala biswas
1096.	Dhananjay sarkar
1097.	Rita mandal
1098.	Sama saha

1099.	Anjali sarkar
1100.	Madhab biswas
1101.	Batasi biswas
1102.	Jhumur mandal
1103.	Prabhathi biswas
1104.	Gitarani mandal
1105.	Basanti mandal
1106.	Ruhidas biswas
1107.	Jilmohan biswas
1108.	Madan biswas
1109.	Uma saha
1110.	Jamuna biswas
1111.	Abala biswas
1112.	Ganesh biswas
1113.	Ajay biswas
1114.	Nilachan mandal
1115.	Dulal paul
1116.	Khushi sarkar
1117.	Kanabala mandal
1118.	Milon biswas
1119.	Anjubala paul
1120.	Khagen biswas
1121.	Rati biswas
1122.	Rajyabala ray
1123.	Patubala biswas
1124.	Sukchan biswas
1125.	Arati mandal
1126.	Umananda mandal
1127.	Nadiram sarkar
1128.	Santosh biswas
1129.	Jyotsna biswas
1130.	Jaytara mandal
1131.	Chandrabala biswas
1132.	Sunil biswas
1133.	Prasenjit sarkar
1134.	Pramila talukdar
1135.	Premananda biswas
1136.	Menaka biswas sarkar
1137.	Shribas biswas
1138.	Sharat sarkar
1139.	Gitika biswas
1140.	Nidhan biswas
1141.	Bibharani saha
1142.	Pospa biswas
1143.	Arjun mandal

1144.	Sabita biswas
1145.	Minati mandal
1146.	Nagar biswas
1147.	Ajit biswas
1148.	Ananda sarkar
1149.	Umesh mandal
1150.	Pandit biswas
1151.	Kynti sanyasi
1152.	Kartik mandal
1153.	Abhijit bhattacharjee
1154.	Kanchan mandal
1155.	Rajmohan biswas
1156.	Premchan biswas
1157.	Kamala sarkar
1158.	Bibekananda mandal
1159.	Birendra biswas
1160.	Prahlad sarkar
1161.	Arani sarkar
1162.	Dipak kumar das
1163.	Urmila talukdar
1164.	Ranjit rai
1165.	Arati talukdar
1166.	Sunil sarkar
1167.	Kalidas mandal
1168.	Sabitri biswas
1169.	Sunita mandal
1170.	Gouri saha
1171.	Mahananda mandal
1172.	Bipin biswas
1173.	Parbhathi biswas
1174.	Narayan biswas
1175.	Anil biswas
1176.	Gauranga mandal
1177.	Lakhi biswas
1178.	Lalita mandal
1179.	Satyananda biswas
1180.	Sukhibala biswas
1181.	Pospamala biswas
1182.	Kunjalata sarkar
1183.	Mahan sarkar
1184.	Purnachandra sarkar
1185.	Buddaswar mandal
1186.	Sushila namadas
1187.	Hiranbala mandal
1188.	Sabita mandal

1189.	Jyotsna biswas
1190.	Jaymati mandal
1191.	Prabhati biswas
1192.	Fulamala mandal
1193.	Shyamdasi biswas
1194.	Manuranjan sarkar
1195.	Ranendra sarkar
1196.	Naresh sanyasi
1197.	Babulal biswas
1198.	Susangkha sarkar
1199.	Bishaka sarkar
1200.	Jaymala biswas
1201.	Bilasmani mandal
1202.	Rajlakhi das biswas
1203.	Yadunath biswas
1204.	Sabananda biswas
1205.	Shashimohan mandal
1206.	Aduri biswas
1207.	Dulali mandal
1208.	Dilip sarkar
1209.	Manindra chandra sarkar
1210.	Ramnath biswas
1211.	Anjali sarkar
1212.	Sachindra chandra sarkar
1213.	Nagar mandal
1214.	Binoy
1215.	Haridas mandal
1216.	Juren biswas
1217.	Maniklal
1218.	Milanbala biswas
1219.	Sanjay
1220.	Sujit
1221.	Fanidra biswas
1222.	Suchitra sarkar
1223.	Batashi biswas
1224.	Gita nath
1225.	Nimai das
1226.	Jogiendra das
1227.	Ritamoni mandal
1228.	Nikhil biswas
1229.	Dinanath biswas
1230.	Bhart biswas
1231.	Nepal mandal
1232.	Somesh biswas
1233.	Jaytara mandal

1234.	Goshta biswas
1235.	Dalimi biswas
1236.	Minati bala biswas
1237.	Yuren sarkar
1238.	Binita mandal
1239.	Dipankar paul
1240.	Manik das
1241.	Tushta mandal
1242.	Binita biswas
1243.	Parimal sarkar
1244.	Bhajan biswas
1245.	Gauranga biswas
1246.	Aduri mandal
1247.	Pabitra biswas
1248.	Pahirani sarkar
1249.	Chan mohan sanyasi
1250.	Bikash biswas
1251.	Rabindra biswas
1252.	Ratan biswas
1253.	Harkumar mandal
1254.	Golapi sanyasi
1255.	Pranabala biswas
1256.	Kanaklata sarkar
1257.	Moran biswas
1258.	Ananda mandal
1259.	Gopal mandal
1260.	Rupita mandal
1261.	Mangal mandal
1262.	Sangita mandal
1263.	Aduri paul
1264.	Fulmala biswas
1265.	Satychan mandal
1266.	Jayaram biswas
1267.	Jamini sanyasi
1268.	Lakshi biswas
1269.	Kalpana mandal
1270.	Biraja mandal
1271.	Jugal mandal
1272.	Marani biswas
1273.	Surabala mandal
1274.	Rajmohan mandal
1275.	Sanaka biswas
1276.	Paremswar biswas
1277.	Bakul mandal
1278.	Suresh biswas

1279.	Kamala pal
1280.	Paresh biswas
1281.	Mahamaya mandal
1282.	Dulu mandal
1283.	Dulali mandal
1284.	Kartik mandal
1285.	Nakul chandra biswas
1286.	Suwagi biswas
1287.	Chittaranjan mandal
1288.	Shibji mandal
1289.	Jaymati biswas
1290.	Mahananda biswas
1291.	Hiralal sarkar
1292.	Shankr roy
1293.	Anjana sarkar
1294.	Parimal sarkar
1295.	Rabindra mandal
1296.	Ram prasad biswas
1297.	Shanti mandal
1298.	Kajalee mandal
1299.	Anjubala mandal
1300.	Paresh sarkar
1301.	Santosh sarkar
1302.	Jyotsna biswas
1303.	Nitanjan mandal
1304.	Mangal mandal
1305.	Prasadi mandal
1306.	Sunil sarkar
1307.	Shampi biswas
1308.	Nepal biswas
1309.	Normal biswas
1310.	Aduri rai
1311.	Subharani mandal
1312.	Batashi mandal
1313.	Kamala biswas
1314.	Bishakab sarkar
1315.	Atal mandal
1316.	Akul singh
1317.	Uttam biswas
1318.	Rupsan biswas
1319.	Mangal majumdar
1320.	Pabitra sarkar
1321.	Taramani biswas
1322.	Sundari mandal
1323.	Padumi biswas

1324.	Tilak sarkar
1325.	Tapeswar sanyasi
1326.	Rasamohan biswas
1327.	Pankaj sarkar
1328.	Nita mandal
1329.	Marani biswas
1330.	Sumila devi
1331.	Gulapi biswas
1332.	Jaymala mandal
1333.	Palan ch. Biswas
1334.	Chaytnya biswas
1335.	Uttam das
1336.	Dilip kumar biswas
1337.	Nirmal biswas
1338.	Milon biswas
1339.	Ruhidas mandal
1340.	Ram ch. Biswas
1341.	Priyalal
1342.	Ranjan biswas
1343.	Bisarga biswas
1344.	Mina biswas rai
1345.	Maran biswas
1346.	Balaram sum
1347.	Pankaj das
1348.	Sanjit biswas
1349.	Dhiren mandal
1350.	Raju das
1351.	Jibankanti
1352.	Sebadasi biswas
1353.	Uttam sarkar
1354.	Anil biswas
1355.	Kamala biswas
1356.	Manindra mandal
1357.	Sampati mandal
1358.	Anil biswas
1359.	Panchlal mandal
1360.	Kamalal devi
1361.	Ramdasi biswas
1362.	Shantana mandal
1363.	Gulapi mandal
1364.	Minati mandal
1365.	Shanti bairagi
1366.	Shapan kumar saha
1367.	Pusparani sarkar
1368.	Basanti mandal

1369.	Ramesh biswas
1370.	Susangkha sarkar
1371.	Paddy rani biswas
1372.	Hanu sarkar
1373.	Matilal sarkar
1374.	Namesabitri madal
1375.	Sunita mandal
1376.	Durga bala sarkar
1377.	Anusulal majuma
1378.	Dipak chandra shil
1379.	Manik das
1380.	Nimai ch. Sarkar
1381.	Ramesh ch. Mandal
1382.	Sandharani sarkar
1383.	Rina biswas
1384.	Mahendra biswas
1385.	Shankar biswas
1386.	Sumitra majumdar
1387.	Babulal majumdar
1388.	Supriya das
1389.	Gapa biswes
1390.	Manindra biswas
1391.	Binata mandal
1392.	Jyotasnabala mandal
1393.	Sushila chandra mandal
1394.	Nayantara mandal
1395.	Reboti das
1396.	Prabhati sarkar
1397.	Babul chandra mandal
1398.	Bindaban biswas
1399.	Maranbala mandal
1400.	Akhil chakrabarty
1401.	Khagen mandal
1402.	Haridas mandal
1403.	Kanak biswas
1404.	Rangmala mandal
1405.	Gangadhar mandal
1406.	Hasiram biswas
1407.	Radharani mandal
1408.	Taramohan biswas
1409.	Bhanumati mandal
1410.	Jaimati biswas
1411.	Bhoban mandal
1412.	Mrinal talukdar
1413.	Naren mandal

1414.	Ranjit das
1415.	Biswajit das
1416.	Gulak biswas
1417.	Gita biswas
1418.	Surajit bairagi
1419.	Chanaka mandal
1420.	Tushtarani biswas
1421.	Gabindra biswas
1422.	Aldi mandal
1423.	Babul das
1424.	Gautam biswas
1425.	Sapna das
1426.	Ranjana sarkar
1427.	Dr. Sudarshan das
1428.	Parimal biswas
1429.	Jagadish mandal
1430.	Bimala biswas
1431.	Paresh mandal
1432.	Anjali sarkar
1433.	Ashananda mandal
1434.	Jaymaala mandal
1435.	Ramani mandal
1436.	Susangkha sarkar
1437.	Jitibala mandal
1438.	Santosh sarkar
1439.	Sipul das
1440.	Prabasi mandal
1441.	Mamata biswas
1442.	Rekharani mandal
1443.	Mahadev mandal
1444.	Niyati biswas
1445.	Swarasati biswas
1446.	Girendra chakrabarty
1447.	Jaydev mandal
1448.	Rajubala mandal
1449.	Fulmala mandal
1450.	Gitarani biswas
1451.	Dipti mandal
1452.	Biplob datta
1453.	Gauranga mandal
1454.	Sushil mandal
1455.	Nirala biswas
1456.	Babulal sanyasi
1457.	Jumpi das
1458.	Gitabala mandal

1459.	Judhishthir biswas
1460.	Gitarani
1461.	Debendra rai
1462.	Dulali mandal
1463.	Chandrakanta mandal
1464.	Pritama das
1465.	Naresh sarkar
1466.	Ranjit
1467.	Manik biswas
1468.	Chiramani biswasre
1469.	Haridas mandal
1470.	Rabindra biswas
1471.	Aladibala mandal
1472.	Milan singh
1473.	Sunil mandal
1474.	Ridaj mandal
1475.	Gulapi biswas
1476.	Hiralal biswas
1477.	Biraja biswas
1478.	Fanindra chakraborty
1479.	Hasi biswas
1480.	Pinki rani biswas
1481.	Lakhikanta mandal
1482.	Shatrughna mandal
1483.	Gitarani biswas
1484.	Adhir biswas
1485.	Prangobinda sarkar
1486.	Khiroda mandal
1487.	Batasi mandal
1488.	Sima biswas
1489.	Archana mandal
1490.	Rajiv biswas
1491.	Surjya kumar sarkar
1492.	Surjya das
1493.	Shyam biswas
1494.	Puspa mandal
1495.	Sanjay barman
1496.	Jamuni mandal
1497.	Rupa mandal
1498.	Ranjit puddar
1499.	Anurupa sil
1500.	Suman sett
1501.	Ratan mandal
1502.	Satish mandal
1503.	Sukumar mandal

1504.	Amulya sarkar
1505.	Anjana mandal
1506.	Bidhan sarkar
1507.	Khudiram sarkar
1508.	Nani sarkar
1509.	Ratul sarkar
1510.	Indrani sarkar
1511.	Sandani sarkar
1512.	Ajay sarkar
1513.	Minu sarkar
1514.	Kanulal sarkar
1515.	Purna bhumik
1516.	Shyam mandal
1517.	Sanjay sarkar
1518.	Santosh bhumik
1519.	Biplab sarkar
1520.	Khanindra sarkar
1521.	Khokan sarkar
1522.	Bimal sarkar
1523.	Gobinda das
1524.	Gaur das
1525.	Meghlal mandal
1526.	Bishnu mandal
1527.	Lakhi sarkar
1528.	Bhanumati mandal
1529.	Parbati mandal
1530.	Ananda das
1531.	Prakash sarkar
1532.	Nitai sarkar
1533.	Urmila das
1534.	Sistrarani sil
1535.	Gour sarkar
1536.	Suradhani das
1537.	Mohanbasi
1538.	Sukumar sarkar
1539.	Kalidas sutradhar
1540.	Nirmala das
1541.	Lalchan mandal
1542.	Sanjay sarkar
1543.	Bhajan ch. Sarkar
1544.	Benu das
1545.	Puspalata das
1546.	Karuna mandal
1547.	Maichan sarkar
1548.	Prapati mandal

1549.	Ganesh mandal
1550.	Barun mandal
1551.	Harilal mandal
1552.	Pradip mandal
1553.	Minu mandal
1554.	Shanti sarkar
1555.	Sarala mandal
1556.	Durga mandal
1557.	Pabitra mandal
1558.	Tusta mandal
1559.	Sandhya mandal
1560.	Sribash mandal
1561.	Sushil das
1562.	Pralan mandal
1563.	Jharu mandal
1564.	Sushila das
1565.	Nripen mandal
1566.	Kamala biswas
1567.	Joydev mandal
1568.	Renu halder
1569.	Nayantara chakraborty
1570.	Sandhya das
1571.	Jaymala mandal
1572.	Anju das
1573.	Sefali mandal
1574.	Kameswar das
1575.	Manik mandal
1576.	Premika biswas
1577.	S.k. Ghosh
1578.	Ratneswar das
1579.	Pabitra mandal
1580.	Dulali mandal
1581.	Devi mandal
1582.	B. Das
1583.	Chandra das
1584.	Ananda mandal
1585.	Purnima mandal
1586.	Taramani mandal
1587.	Chinu mandal
1588.	Satya kirtonia
1589.	Santosh mandal
1590.	Aran chaudhury
1591.	Judhistir mandal
1592.	Swapan kabiraj
1593.	Manju sarkar

1594.	Radharani sarkar
1595.	Purnibala sarkar
1596.	Baloram mandal
1597.	Bidur mandal
1598.	Tarani mandal
1599.	Tarachan mandal
1600.	Mina chaudhury
1601.	Nani mandal
1602.	Puspa sarkar
1603.	Nirajan das
1604.	Durpadi mandal
1605.	Krishna mandal
1606.	Sudip mandal
1607.	Ranjit sil
1608.	Sachi mandal
1609.	Surabala mandal
1610.	Nakul sarkar
1611.	Bishnu biswas
1612.	Pankaj biswas
1613.	Indramohan biswas
1614.	Jyosna mandal
1615.	Dulal das
1616.	Ananda sarkar
1617.	Ramesh kabiraj
1618.	Nitu kabiraj
1619.	Purna mandal
1620.	Naba bharali
1621.	Amal mandal
1622.	Mahendra mandal
1623.	Mithun paul
1624.	Bindi mandal
1625.	Sushil barman
1626.	Durga roy
1627.	Pabitra das
1628.	Satendra das
1629.	Srimati das
1630.	Abhiram ray
1631.	Joymala bharali
1632.	Rameswarh sanyashi
1633.	Bablu saha
1634.	Arati biswas
1635.	Janmani sarkar
1636.	Bhuban bharali
1637.	Dulal mandal
1638.	Samala sarkar

1639.	Fulmala
1640.	Mrigendra sarkar
1641.	Mangal kabiraj
1642.	Kero sarkar
1643.	Bulu das
1644.	Haripada kabiraj
1645.	Sadhanarani malo das
1646.	Tapasi mandal
1647.	Sambhucharan sidha
1648.	Pankaj mandal
1649.	Rabi biswas
1650.	Upen choudhury
1651.	Paresh das
1652.	Saraswati mandal
1653.	Raben bharali
1654.	Amal sarkar
1655.	Ganesh das
1656.	Sanjit biswas
1657.	Bipul sarkar
1658.	Dipak mandal
1659.	Rupchan biswas
1660.	Nikhil das
1661.	Gajendra ch. Sarkar
1662.	Krishna sing
1663.	Maharani chauhan
1664.	Sanjay nath
1665.	Ramnath mandal
1666.	Kalitara mandal
1667.	Gouranga ray
1668.	Parimal mandal
1669.	Marani mandal
1670.	Jiten deb
1671.	Siben das
1672.	Sanjay ch. Nath
1673.	Saojoy nath
1674.	Santosh mandal
1675.	Chandan das
1676.	Ramlal sarkar
1677.	Ushabala mandal
1678.	Palash changmai
1679.	Jamini sarkar
1680.	Gopal ch. Sarkar
1681.	Sukumar mandal
1682.	Ananda chandra ghosh
1683.	Dayal mandal

1684.	Alaka mandal
1685.	Shantana mandal
1686.	Ratan mandal
1687.	Mala sarkar
1688.	Dinesh sutradhar
1689.	Sailyawala sutradhar
1690.	Paresh sutradhar
1691.	Sefali mandal
1692.	Babul sutradhar
1693.	Kanchan sutradhar
1694.	Sangita das
1695.	Kalitara halder
1696.	Sushil roy
1697.	Tara mandal
1698.	Naresh das
1699.	Hareswar das
1700.	Maheshwari bhavesh
1701.	Subhadra mandal
1702.	Jaydev sanyashi
1703.	Jiban tara das
1704.	Ranu das
1705.	Durga das
1706.	Rakesh das
1707.	Jayrani das
1708.	Tarubala das
1709.	Thakuri das
1710.	Joshna das
1711.	Kanak das
1712.	Tultuli das
1713.	Gobinda das
1714.	Upen das
1715.	Jesrani suneel
1716.	Ashu mandal
1717.	Shanti devi
1718.	Saraswati mandal
1719.	Sanjit das
1720.	Sanjit sarkar
1721.	Jagadish mandal
1722.	Ranjit das
1723.	Aruna das
1724.	Sanobala barman
1725.	Santi das
1726.	Shyamali das
1727.	Sanjib barman
1728.	Rupa puddar

1729.	Sadhan mandal
1730.	Suchitra sarkar
1731.	Rubimani sarkar
1732.	Ramjet chauhan
1733.	Ranjit mandal
1734.	Raju mandal
1735.	Kalpana ray
1736.	Rakesh mandal
1737.	Pratima puddar
1738.	Maran mandal
1739.	Narayan
1740.	Suhagi biswas
1741.	Sandhi das
1742.	Bivash roy
1743.	Padya das
1744.	Urbashi mandal
1745.	Arati mandal
1746.	Gaur mandal
1747.	Sanjib mandal
1748.	Purnima mandal
1749.	Hemanta mandal
1750.	Ananta mandal
1751.	Jayanta mandal
1752.	Jalpana mandal
1753.	Saraswati mandal
1754.	Sabita mandal
1755.	Debarup das
1756.	Sabit kritaniya
1757.	Mangla das
1758.	Ishan chandra mitra
1759.	Ramprasad sarkar
1760.	Suprio chakraborty
1761.	Purnima puddar
1762.	Rina biswas
1763.	Basanti kirtaniya
1764.	Sunita malakar
1765.	Debesh biswas
1766.	Krishna das
1767.	Swapan malakar
1768.	Bapan kabiraj
1769.	Rina mandal
1770.	R. Das
1771.	Jitu biswas
1772.	Sandhya biswas
1773.	Raju biswas

1774.	Dhani mandal
1775.	Adari mandal
1776.	Chandramohan mandal
1777.	Nilmohan mandal
1778.	Mangal mandal
1779.	Shibani mandal
1780.	Subha mandal
1781.	Nepal mandal
1782.	Pritosh mandal
1783.	Kamala mandal
1784.	Jaymala mandal
1785.	Dhiren mandal
1786.	Bipul mandal
1787.	Arun mandal
1788.	Bikash mandal
1789.	Fulkumari das
1790.	Kalapati mandal
1791.	Mana mandal
1792.	Patit mandal
1793.	Bhanu mandal
1794.	Khudiram mandal
1795.	Lakhi sarkar
1796.	Lalchan mandal
1797.	Moni mandal
1798.	Punam mandal
1799.	Dolly mandal
1800.	Pratima mandal
1801.	Jayram mandal
1802.	Sila biswas
1803.	Parbati pal
1804.	Rabi pal
1805.	Nitai pal
1806.	Mira pal
1807.	Sonai pal
1808.	Bimala mandal
1809.	Sambu mandal
1810.	Ruhidas mandal
1811.	Ganesh mandal
1812.	Nipen barman
1813.	Dipali das
1814.	Ruma das
1815.	Archana das
1816.	Bhabin das
1817.	Mahin das
1818.	Jyosna mandal

1819.	Mangal mandal
1820.	Nayantara mandal
1821.	Chittaranjan mandal
1822.	Nayantara mandal
1823.	Sudhani mandal
1824.	Chittaranjan mandal
1825.	Rajiv biswas
1826.	Upen roy
1827.	Dr. Yagneswar deb
1828.	Joyjit naha
1829.	Sudip mallick
1830.	Prithwish dasgupta
1831.	Barun kumar bhakta
1832.	Rajkumar mandal
1833.	Pintu biswas
1834.	Ramani mandal
1835.	Manoj chakravarty
1836.	Srisunu mandal
1837.	Pravati biswas
1838.	Mahadev biswas
1839.	Balaram shakharu
1840.	Jayamati shakharu
1841.	Amrit shakharu
1842.	Anjali shakharu
1843.	Ganesh mandal
1844.	Rupali roy
1845.	Chhittaranjan roy
1846.	Aritku roy
1847.	Gour mandal
1848.	Gouri mandal
1849.	Samrit shakharu
1850.	Manli shakharu
1851.	Chandra kumar biswas
1852.	Mohanbasi mandal
1853.	Shibas mandal
1854.	Padda bala rai
1855.	Jaymati rai
1856.	Mamata mandal
1857.	Maran mandal
1858.	Subhas mandal
1859.	Bedana mandal
1860.	Pobitra mandal
1861.	Biswajit rai
1862.	Nity rai
1863.	Manjay rai

1864.	Ramani mandal
1865.	Arsona mandal
1866.	Fulchan roy
1867.	Krishna shil
1868.	Madhumala sarkar
1869.	Gagan biswas
1870.	Gita mandal
1871.	Gajen mandal
1872.	Ram prasad biswas
1873.	Dilip biswas
1874.	Gourchan mandal
1875.	Gobinda mandal
1876.	Dinesh biswas
1877.	Chandra das
1878.	Kiatani mandal
1879.	Madhab mandal
1880.	Gopal sarkar
1881.	Dulal biswas
1882.	Bashana mandal
1883.	Arati biswas
1884.	Jadib biswas
1885.	Satish mandal
1886.	Narottam mandal
1887.	Moni biswas
1888.	Nitai mandal
1889.	Juren mandal
1890.	Rajubala roy
1891.	Niranjan biswas
1892.	Nitai sarkar
1893.	Tina biswas thakur
1894.	Dhanibala mandal
1895.	Dadhimohan sarkar
1896.	Narendra biswas
1897.	Ranu mandal
1898.	Brajeshari mandal
1899.	Rangmala biswas
1900.	Suradhani sarkar
1901.	Rekhabala biswas
1902.	Keshab mandal
1903.	Ramprasad biswas
1904.	Amrit biswas
1905.	Pradip mandal
1906.	Juren mandal
1907.	Ajit sarkar
1908.	Shasindra mandal

1909.	Sambhu mandal
1910.	Pagal dasi biswas
1911.	Samata mandal
1912.	Dtairjya biswas
1913.	Tusta amnadal
1914.	Ramchandra biswas
1915.	Hashiram mandal
1916.	Narayan biswas
1917.	Jamuna biswas
1918.	Niranjan biswas
1919.	Gauor biswas
1920.	Manamati biswas
1921.	Madhab mazumdar
1922.	Manumati mandal
1923.	Manorjan mandal
1924.	Mohanbashi debnath
1925.	Bikiran dutta
1926.	Minoti mandal
1927.	Joychan mandal
1928.	Ajit biswas
1929.	Ranjit mandal
1930.	Dhananjoy mandal
1931.	Saraswati mandal
1932.	Pankaj sarkar
1933.	Sanaka mandal
1934.	Malati mandal
1935.	Ringku deka
1936.	Priyanka mandal
1937.	Paritosh biswas
1938.	Khenta sarkar
1939.	Bishaka mandal
1940.	Sittaranjan mandal
1941.	Bishaka biswas
1942.	Sarati mandal
1943.	Sanjib chakrabarti
1944.	Gabinda mandal
1945.	Bimala mandal
1946.	Sandya mandal
1947.	Mamata mandal
1948.	Iswar mandal
1949.	Sankar mandal
1950.	Shantosh mandal
1951.	Prafulla biswas
1952.	Rupali mandal
1953.	Malatimandal

1954.	Pushpo mandal
1955.	Ranjit sil
1956.	Anil sarkar
1957.	Kamala mandal
1958.	Harekrishna sarkar
1959.	Daya mandal
1960.	Lakshmi biswas
1961.	Bharati mandal
1962.	Ananda das
1963.	Sashin mandal
1964.	Ranjit sarkar
1965.	Luku sharma
1966.	Gopal mandal
1967.	Sandhya rani biswas
1968.	Meghlal ray
1969.	Ramlal biswas
1970.	Bijan das
1971.	Usharani biswas
1972.	Gobinda mandal
1973.	Chandana sarkar
1974.	Balak mandal
1975.	Tusta biswas
1976.	Prahlad biswas
1977.	Dayal biswas
1978.	Alka bishas
1979.	Thakudasi mandal
1980.	Durgadashi mandal
1981.	Malati mandal
1982.	Parimal mazumdar
1983.	Sangita mandalk
1984.	Jasha majumdar
1985.	Kiran mandal
1986.	Arpita mandal
1987.	Falani mandal
1988.	Gupal mandal
1989.	Tarani biswas
1990.	Pankaj mandal
1991.	Durgarani mandal
1992.	Agnimohan biswas
1993.	Mantu dey
1994.	Atanu phukan
1995.	Anthony jamaia
1996.	Manu nair
1997.	Baloram kaibarta
1998.	Aneel r. Maheshwari

1999.	Haresh maheshwari
2000.	Bijoy singh lakra
2001.	Mohanbashi debnath
2002.	Irizw anul
2003.	Ramnath mandal
2004.	Prabhat prasad
2005.	Dr. A.k. Dey
2006.	Anjana biswas
2007.	Gauradasi sarkar
2008.	Narayan chandra ray
2009.	Anup das
2010.	Dasharath biswas
2011.	Renubala mandal
2012.	Madhabchandra mandal
2013.	Tapan kumar biswas
2014.	Ram chandra sannyasi
2015.	Haran mandal
2016.	Jugaladasi mandal
2017.	Anjali mandal
2018.	Rabindra biswas
2019.	Dipen das
2020.	Sadhan biswas
2021.	Saraswati biswas
2022.	Parimal das
2023.	Chaytanya mandal
2024.	Durpati mandal
2025.	Amanda biswas
2026.	Syamal biswas
2027.	Kamal mandal
2028.	Anil biswas
2029.	Kabita mandal
2030.	Tusta sarkar
2031.	Mangal sarkar
2032.	Mithun das
2033.	Radhanath tarapdar
2034.	Ramprashad mandal
2035.	Madhab biswas
2036.	Ganesh chandra biswas
2037.	Nagendra mandal
2038.	Bhaben chandra mandal
2039.	Chandan mandal
2040.	Gita mandal
2041.	Dulali sarkar
2042.	Rabindra biswas
2043.	Madhab mandal

2044.	Subash
2045.	Sanatan mandal
2046.	Arati biswas
2047.	Anubala sarkar
2048.	Basanti biswas
2049.	Prabha mandal
2050.	Shirmani mandal
2051.	Maghalal sarkar
2052.	Ananath biswas
2053.	Nimai biswas
2054.	Patsri sarkar
2055.	Pagal dasi sarkar
2056.	Nakul mandal
2057.	Milan das
2058.	Matilal biswas
2059.	Subhadra rani bairagi
2060.	Pranabala biswas
2061.	Debashish sarkar
2062.	Gyn caritra sarkad
2063.	Denesh sarkar
2064.	Simarani sarkar mandal
2065.	Arati biswas
2066.	Lakhi mandal
2067.	Harinath biswas
2068.	Sanjay kumar mandal
2069.	Rajubala mandal
2070.	Bilashmani chakraborty
2071.	Joshna biswas
2072.	Rangamala biswas
2073.	Ananta biswas
2074.	Sachindra mandal
2075.	Narayan majumdar
2076.	Basanti mandal
2077.	Lakhi mandal
2078.	Prechand mandal
2079.	Punyachan mandal
2080.	Maloti bairagi
2081.	Sabita mandal
2082.	Santosh mandal
2083.	Sanaka biswas
2084.	Gabinda biswas
2085.	Sukumar biswas
2086.	Mamata mandal
2087.	Gadhalibala mandal
2088.	Rabinda mandal

2089.	Akali biswas
2090.	Subash das
2091.	Charandasi biswas
2092.	Fulandebi biswas
2093.	Jamona mandal
2094.	Buddheswar mandal
2095.	Sanjib biswas
2096.	Surmila biswas
2097.	Radharani biswas
2098.	Prakash sarkar
2099.	Barun tarapdar
2100.	Prabhati tarapdar
2101.	Fulmala biswas
2102.	Prahad mandal
2103.	Manoj bharati
2104.	Marilal sarkar
2105.	Jatin biswas
2106.	Jugaldasi biswas
2107.	Dashami biswas
2108.	Gautam biswas
2109.	Bhakta ch. Mandal
2110.	Anil chakrabarty
2111.	Nandarani biswas
2112.	Bhanumati biswas
2113.	Adya sarkar
2114.	Ruhidas biswas
2115.	Bijoy haldar
2116.	Rangmala mandal
2117.	Rabindra mandal
2118.	Basanti biswas
2119.	Swaraswati bairagi
2120.	Khagen ch. Biswas
2121.	Kanai mandal
2122.	Amar das
2123.	Suman mandal
2124.	Kalipad mandal
2125.	Gobinda biswas
2126.	Sunil chandra sarkar
2127.	Lakhi biswas
2128.	Rabindra biswas
2129.	Radhika mandal
2130.	Nanibala biswas
2131.	Kalpana sarkar
2132.	Kamala sarkar
2133.	Akhil ray

2134.	Kartik biswas
2135.	Dulal pal
2136.	Bhashan biswas
2137.	Basans sarkar
2138.	Arpana biswas
2139.	Madhumala mandal
2140.	Runmoni rai
2141.	Pankaj talukdar
2142.	Balen biswas
2143.	Ganesh sarkar
2144.	Manindra mandal
2145.	Binapani saha
2146.	Rupam paul
2147.	Hamcharan talukdar
2148.	Chandramadhab saha
2149.	Bishaka biswas
2150.	Jyotshna mandal
2151.	Sanjib kumar sarkar
2152.	Babulal mandal
2153.	Kananbala biswas
2154.	Ajay sarkar
2155.	Jhuma sarkar
2156.	Umabati majundar
2157.	Nepal mandal
2158.	Subhagja biswas
2159.	Krishna mandal
2160.	Anima mandal
2161.	Anita biswas
2162.	Rangmala mandal
2163.	Charandasi biswas
2164.	Nagen mandal
2165.	Kakanabala mandal
2166.	Shudhany mandal
2167.	Lakhan mandal
2168.	Shefali biswas
2169.	Ranjit debnath
2170.	Haridas mandal
2171.	Gajen biswas
2172.	Ganggarani mandal
2173.	Renu sarkar
2174.	Nitya mandal
2175.	Batasi sarkar
2176.	Premananda biswas
2177.	Gopal chandra biswas
2178.	Lakhan bharali

2179.	Kanan mandal
2180.	Ruma sarkar
2181.	Lalita biswas
2182.	Shamapad sarkar
2183.	Malay mandal
2184.	Paritush biswas
2185.	Arabinda rai
2186.	Brajabashi mandal
2187.	Biresb biswas
2188.	Nandalal talukdar
2189.	Pusparani biswas
2190.	Mangal mandal
2191.	Sanjit mandal
2192.	Drapati biswas
2193.	Prbati
2194.	Tulis biswas
2195.	Nirmal biswas
2196.	Subagi sarkar
2197.	Punyachan biswas
2198.	Hachiram biswas
2199.	Arjun mandal
2200.	Nayantara biswas
2201.	Krishna mandal
2202.	Swapan mandal
2203.	Neelmohan mandal
2204.	Milan biswas
2205.	Niranjan sarkar
2206.	Mishtabala biswas
2207.	Ajit mandal
2208.	Bhashani biswas
2209.	Jaylal biswas
2210.	Yamani mandal
2211.	Mokaranda raja
2212.	Saraswati sarkar
2213.	Menabendra saha
2214.	Milon rai biswas
2215.	Umesh biswas
2216.	Bharat sarkar
2217.	Pagaladasi biswas mandal
2218.	Kananbala sarkar
2219.	Balaram biswas
2220.	Gopal mandal
2221.	Arun biswas
2222.	Sumitra rai
2223.	Dilip mondal

2224.	Mangal biswas
2225.	Sankar biswas
2226.	Debadas saha
2227.	Kayshalya biswas
2228.	Dulal biswas
2229.	Dakshaya biswas
2230.	Ananta biswas
2231.	Mangal sarkar
2232.	Sandhyarani biswas
2233.	Bhashani biswas
2234.	Durgabala biswas
2235.	Dhananjay sarkar
2236.	Rita mandal
2237.	Sama saha
2238.	Anjali sarkar
2239.	Madhab biswas
2240.	Batasi biswas
2241.	Jhumur mandal
2242.	Prabhati biswas
2243.	Gitarani mandal
2244.	Basanti mandal
2245.	Ruhidas biswas
2246.	Jilmohan biswas
2247.	Madan biswas
2248.	Uma saha
2249.	Jamuna biswas
2250.	Abala biswas
2251.	Ganesh biswas
2252.	Ajay biswas
2253.	Nilachan mandal
2254.	Dulal paul
2255.	Khushi sarkar
2256.	Kanabala mandal
2257.	Milon biswas
2258.	Anjubala paul
2259.	Khagen biswas
2260.	Rati biswas
2261.	Rajyabala ray
2262.	Patubala biswas
2263.	Sukchan biswas
2264.	Arati mandal
2265.	Umananda mandal
2266.	Nadiram sarkar
2267.	Santosh biswas
2268.	Jyotsna biswas

2269.	Jaytara mandal
2270.	Chandrabala biswas
2271.	Sunil biswas
2272.	Prasenjit sarkar
2273.	Pramila talukdar
2274.	Premananda biswas
2275.	Menaka biswas sarkar
2276.	Shribas biswas
2277.	Sharat sarkar
2278.	Gitika biswas
2279.	Nidhan biswas
2280.	Bibharani saha
2281.	Pospa biswas
2282.	Arjun mandal
2283.	Sabita biswas
2284.	Minati mandal
2285.	Nagar biswas
2286.	Ajit biswas
2287.	Ananda sarkar
2288.	Umesh mandal
2289.	Pandit biswas
2290.	Kynti sanyasi
2291.	Kartik mandal
2292.	Abhijit bhattacharjee
2293.	Kanchan mandal
2294.	Rajmohan biswas
2295.	Premchan biswas
2296.	Kamala sarkar
2297.	Bibekananda mandal
2298.	Birendra biswas
2299.	Prahlad sarkar
2300.	Arani sarkar
2301.	Dipak kumar das
2302.	Urmila talukdar
2303.	Ranjit rai
2304.	Arati talukdar
2305.	Sunil sarkar
2306.	Kalidas mandal
2307.	Sabitri biswas
2308.	Sunita mandal
2309.	Gouri saha
2310.	Mahananda mandal
2311.	Bipin biswas
2312.	Parbhathi biswas
2313.	Narayan biswas

2314.	Anil biswas
2315.	Gauranga mandal
2316.	Lakhi biswas
2317.	Lalita mandal
2318.	Satyananda biswas
2319.	Sukhibala biswas
2320.	Pospamala biswas
2321.	Kunjalata sarkar
2322.	Mahan sarkar
2323.	Purnachandra sarkar
2324.	Buddaswar mandal
2325.	Sushila namadas
2326.	Hiranbala mandal
2327.	Sabita mandal
2328.	Jyotsna biswas
2329.	Jaymati mandal
2330.	Prabhati biswas
2331.	Fulamala mandal
2332.	Shyamdasi biswas
2333.	Manuranjan sarkar
2334.	Ranendra sarkar
2335.	Naresh sanyasi
2336.	Babulal biswas
2337.	Susangkha sarkar
2338.	Bishaka sarkar
2339.	Jaymala biswas
2340.	Bilasmani mandal
2341.	Rajlakhi das biswas
2342.	Yadunath biswas
2343.	Sabananda biswas
2344.	Shashimohan mandal
2345.	Aduri biswas
2346.	Dulali mandal
2347.	Dilip sarkar
2348.	Manindra chandra sarkar
2349.	Ramnath biswas
2350.	Anjali sarkar
2351.	Sachindra chandra sarkar
2352.	Nagar mandal
2353.	Binoy
2354.	Haridas mandal
2355.	Juren biswas
2356.	Maniklal
2357.	Milanbala biswas
2358.	Sanjay

2359.	Sujit
2360.	Fanidra biswas
2361.	Suchitra sarkar
2362.	Batashi biswas
2363.	Gita nath
2364.	Nimai das
2365.	Jogiendra das
2366.	Ritamoni mandal
2367.	Nikhil biswas
2368.	Dinanath biswas
2369.	Bhart biswas
2370.	Nepal mandal
2371.	Somesh biswas
2372.	Jaytara mandal
2373.	Goshta biswas
2374.	Dalimi biswas
2375.	Minati bala biswas
2376.	Yuren sarkar
2377.	Binita mandal
2378.	Dipankar paul
2379.	Manik das
2380.	Tushta mandal
2381.	Binita biswas
2382.	Parimal sarkar
2383.	Bhajan biswas
2384.	Gauranga biswas
2385.	Aduri mandal
2386.	Pabitra biswas
2387.	Pahirani sarkar
2388.	Chan mohan sanyasi
2389.	Bikash biswas
2390.	Rabindra biswas
2391.	Ratan biswas
2392.	Harkumar mandal
2393.	Golapi sanyasi
2394.	Pranabala biswas
2395.	Kanaklata sarkar
2396.	Moran biswas
2397.	Ananda mandal
2398.	Gopal mandal
2399.	Rupita mandal
2400.	Mangal mandal
2401.	Sangita mandal
2402.	Aduri paul
2403.	Fulmala biswas

2404.	Satychan mandal
2405.	Jayaram biswas
2406.	Jamini sanyasi
2407.	Lakshi biswas
2408.	Kalpana mandal
2409.	Biraja mandal
2410.	Jugal mandal
2411.	Marani biswas
2412.	Surabala mandal
2413.	Rajmohan mandal
2414.	Sanaka biswas
2415.	Paremswar biswas
2416.	Bakul mandal
2417.	Suresh biswas
2418.	Kamala pal
2419.	Paresh biswas
2420.	Mahamaya mandal
2421.	Dulu mandal
2422.	Dulali mandal
2423.	Kartik mandal
2424.	Nakul chandra biswas
2425.	Suwagi biswas
2426.	Chittaranjan mandal
2427.	Shibji mandal
2428.	Jaymati biswas
2429.	Mahananda biswas
2430.	Hiralal sarkar
2431.	Shankr roy
2432.	Anjana sarkar
2433.	Parimal sarkar
2434.	Rabindra mandal
2435.	Ram prasad biswas
2436.	Shanti mandal
2437.	Kajalee mandal
2438.	Anjubala mandal
2439.	Paresh sarkar
2440.	Santosh sarkar
2441.	Jyotsna biswas
2442.	Nitanjan mandal
2443.	Mangal mandal
2444.	Prasadi mandal
2445.	Sunil sarkar
2446.	Shampi biswas
2447.	Nepal biswas
2448.	Normal biswas

2449.	Aduri rai
2450.	Subharani mandal
2451.	Batashi mandal
2452.	Kamala biswas
2453.	Bishakab sarkar
2454.	Atal mandal
2455.	Akul singh
2456.	Uttam biswas
2457.	Rupsan biswas
2458.	Mangal majumdar
2459.	Pabitra sarkar
2460.	Taramani biswas
2461.	Sundari mandal
2462.	Padumi biswas
2463.	Tilak sarkar
2464.	Tapeswar sanyasi
2465.	Rasamohan biswas
2466.	Pankaj sarkar
2467.	Nita mandal
2468.	Marani biswas
2469.	Sumila devi
2470.	Gulapi biswas
2471.	Jaymala mandal
2472.	Palan ch. Biswas
2473.	Chaytnya biswas
2474.	Uttam das
2475.	Dilip kumar biswas
2476.	Nirmal biswas
2477.	Milon biswas
2478.	Ruhidas mandal
2479.	Ram ch. Biswas
2480.	Priyalal
2481.	Ranjan biswas
2482.	Bisarga biswas
2483.	Mina biswas rai
2484.	Maran biswas
2485.	Balaram sum
2486.	Pankaj das
2487.	Sanjit biswas
2488.	Dhiren mandal
2489.	Raju das
2490.	Jibankanti
2491.	Sebadasi biswas
2492.	Uttam sarkar
2493.	Anil biswas

2494.	Kamala biswas
2495.	Manindra mandal
2496.	Sampati mandal
2497.	Anil biswas
2498.	Panchlal mandal
2499.	Kamalal devi
2500.	Ramdasi biswas
2501.	Shantana mandal
2502.	Gulapi mandal
2503.	Minati mandal
2504.	Shanti bairagi
2505.	Shapan kumar saha
2506.	Pusparani sarkar
2507.	Basanti mandal
2508.	Ramesh biswas
2509.	Susangkha sarkar
2510.	Paddy rani biswas
2511.	Hanu sarkar
2512.	Matilal sarkar
2513.	Namesabitri madal
2514.	Sunita mandal
2515.	Durga bala sarkar
2516.	Anusulal majuma
2517.	Dipak chandra shil
2518.	Manik das
2519.	Nimai ch. Sarkar
2520.	Ramesh ch. Mandal
2521.	Sandharani sarkar
2522.	Rina biswas
2523.	Mahendra biswas
2524.	Shankar biswas
2525.	Sumitra majumdar
2526.	Babulal majumdar
2527.	Supriya das
2528.	Gapa biswes
2529.	Manindra biswas
2530.	Binata mandal
2531.	Jyotasnabala mandal
2532.	Sushila chandra mandal
2533.	Nayantara mandal
2534.	Reboti das
2535.	Prabhati sarkar
2536.	Babul chandra mandal
2537.	Bindaban biswas
2538.	Maranbala mandal

2539.	Akhil chakrabarty
2540.	Khagen mandal
2541.	Haridas mandal
2542.	Kanak biswas
2543.	Rangmala mandal
2544.	Gangadhar mandal
2545.	Hasiram biswas
2546.	Radharani mandal
2547.	Taramohan biswas
2548.	Bhanumati mandal
2549.	Jaimati biswas
2550.	Bhoban mandal
2551.	Mrinal talukdar
2552.	Naren mandal
2553.	Ranjit das
2554.	Biswajit das
2555.	Gulak biswas
2556.	Gita biswas
2557.	Surajit bairagi
2558.	Chanaka mandal
2559.	Tushtarani biswas
2560.	Gabindra biswas
2561.	Aldi mandal
2562.	Babul das
2563.	Gautam biswas
2564.	Sapna das
2565.	Ranjana sarkar
2566.	Dr. Sudarshan das
2567.	Parimal biswas
2568.	Jagadish mandal
2569.	Bimala biswas
2570.	Paresh mandal
2571.	Anjali sarkar
2572.	Ashananda mandal
2573.	Jaymaala mandal
2574.	Ramani mandal
2575.	Susangkha sarkar
2576.	Jitibala mandal
2577.	Santosh sarkar
2578.	Sipul das
2579.	Prabasi mandal
2580.	Mamata biswas
2581.	Rekharani mandal
2582.	Mahadev mandal
2583.	Niyati biswas

2584.	Swarasati biswas
2585.	Girendra chakrabarty
2586.	Jaydev mandal
2587.	Rajubala mandal
2588.	Fulmala mandal
2589.	Gitarani biswas
2590.	Dipti mandal
2591.	Biplob datta
2592.	Gauranga mandal
2593.	Sushil mandal
2594.	Nirala biswas
2595.	Babulal sanyasi
2596.	Jumpi das
2597.	Gitabala mandal
2598.	Judhishthir biswas
2599.	Gitarani
2600.	Debendra rai
2601.	Dulali mandal
2602.	Chandrakanta mandal
2603.	Pritama das
2604.	Naresh sarkar
2605.	Ranjit
2606.	Manik biswas
2607.	Chiramani biswasre
2608.	Haridas mandal
2609.	Rabindra biswas
2610.	Aladibala mandal
2611.	Milan singh
2612.	Sunil mandal
2613.	Ridaj mandal
2614.	Gulapi biswas
2615.	Hiralal biswas
2616.	Biraja biswas
2617.	Fanindra chakraborty
2618.	Hasi biswas
2619.	Pinki rani biswas
2620.	Lakhikanta mandal
2621.	Shatrughna mandal
2622.	Gitarani biswas
2623.	Adhir biswas
2624.	Prangobinda sarkar
2625.	Khiroda mandal
2626.	Batasi mandal
2627.	Sima biswas
2628.	Archana mandal

2629.	Rajiv biswas
2630.	Surjya kumar sarkar
2631.	Surjya das
2632.	Shyam biswas
2633.	Puspa mandal
2634.	Sanjay barman
2635.	Jamuni mandal
2636.	Rupa mandal
2637.	Ranjit puddar
2638.	Anurupa sil
2639.	Suman sett
2640.	Ratan mandal
2641.	Satish mandal
2642.	Sukumar mandal
2643.	Amulya sarkar
2644.	Anjana mandal
2645.	Bidhan sarkar
2646.	Khudiram sarkar
2647.	Nani sarkar
2648.	Ratul sarkar
2649.	Indrani sarkar
2650.	Sandani sarkar
2651.	Ajay sarkar
2652.	Minu sarkar
2653.	Kanulal sarkar
2654.	Purna bhumik
2655.	Shyam mandal
2656.	Sanjay sarkar
2657.	Santosh bhumik
2658.	Biplab sarkar
2659.	Khanindra sarkar
2660.	Khokan sarkar
2661.	Bimal sarkar
2662.	Gobinda das
2663.	Gaur das
2664.	Meghlal mandal
2665.	Bishnu mandal
2666.	Lakhi sarkar
2667.	Bhanumati mandal
2668.	Parbati mandal
2669.	Ananda das
2670.	Prakash sarkar
2671.	Nitai sarkar
2672.	Urmila das
2673.	Sistrarani sil

2674.	Gour sarkar
2675.	Suradhani das
2676.	Mohanbasi
2677.	Sukumar sarkar
2678.	Kalidas sutradhar
2679.	Nirmala das
2680.	Lalchan mandal
2681.	Sanjay sarkar
2682.	Bhajan ch. Sarkar
2683.	Benu das
2684.	Puspalata das
2685.	Karuna mandal
2686.	Maichan sarkar
2687.	Prapati mandal
2688.	Ganesh mandal
2689.	Barun mandal
2690.	Harilal mandal
2691.	Pradip mandal
2692.	Minu mandal
2693.	Shanti sarkar
2694.	Sarala mandal
2695.	Durga mandal
2696.	Pabitra mandal
2697.	Tusta mandal
2698.	Sandhya mandal
2699.	Sribash mandal
2700.	Sushil das
2701.	Pralan mandal
2702.	Jharu mandal
2703.	Sushila das
2704.	Nripen mandal
2705.	Kamala biswas
2706.	Joydev mandal
2707.	Renu halder
2708.	Nayantara chakraborty
2709.	Sandhya das
2710.	Jaymala mandal
2711.	Anju das
2712.	Sefali mandal
2713.	Kameswar das
2714.	Manik mandal
2715.	Premika biswas
2716.	S.k. Ghosh
2717.	Ratneswar das
2718.	Pabitra mandal

2719.	Dulali mandal
2720.	Devi mandal
2721.	B. Das
2722.	Chandra das
2723.	Ananda mandal
2724.	Purnima mandal
2725.	Taramani mandal
2726.	Chinu mandal
2727.	Satya kirtonia
2728.	Santosh mandal
2729.	Aran chaudhury
2730.	Judhistir mandal
2731.	Swapan kabiraj
2732.	Manju sarkar
2733.	Radharani sarkar
2734.	Purnibala sarkar
2735.	Baloram mandal
2736.	Bidur mandal
2737.	Tarani mandal
2738.	Tarachan mandal
2739.	Mina chaudhury
2740.	Nani mandal
2741.	Puspa sarkar
2742.	Niranjan das
2743.	Durpadi mandal
2744.	Krishna mandal
2745.	Sudip mandal
2746.	Ranjit sil
2747.	Sachi mandal
2748.	Surabala mandal
2749.	Nakul sarkar
2750.	Bishnu biswas
2751.	Pankaj biswas
2752.	Indramohan biswas
2753.	Jyosna mandal
2754.	Dulal das
2755.	Ananda sarkar
2756.	Ramesh kabiraj
2757.	Nitu kabiraj
2758.	Suman sett
2759.	Ratan mandal
2760.	Satish mandal
2761.	Sukumar mandal
2762.	Amulya sarkar
2763.	Anjana mandal

2764.	Bidhan sarkar
2765.	Khudiram sarkar
2766.	Nani sarkar
2767.	Ratul sarkar
2768.	Indrani sarkar
2769.	Sandani sarkar
2770.	Ajay sarkar
2771.	Minu sarkar
2772.	Kanulal sarkar
2773.	Purna bhumik
2774.	Shyam mandal
2775.	Sanjay sarkar
2776.	Santosh bhumik
2777.	Biplab sarkar
2778.	Khanindra sarkar
2779.	Khokan sarkar
2780.	Bimal sarkar
2781.	Gobinda das
2782.	Gaur das
2783.	Meghlal mandal
2784.	Bishnu mandal
2785.	Lakhi sarkar
2786.	Bhanumati mandal
2787.	Parbati mandal
2788.	Ananda das
2789.	Prakash sarkar
2790.	Nitai sarkar
2791.	Urmila das
2792.	Sistrarani sil
2793.	Gour sarkar
2794.	Suradhani das
2795.	Mohanbasi
2796.	Sukumar sarkar
2797.	Kalidas sutradhar
2798.	Nirmala das
2799.	Lalchan mandal
2800.	Sanjay sarkar
2801.	Bhajan ch. Sarkar
2802.	Benu das
2803.	Puspalata das
2804.	Karuna mandal
2805.	Maichan sarkar
2806.	Prapati mandal
2807.	Ganesh mandal
2808.	Barun mandal

2809.	Harilal mandal
2810.	Pradip mandal
2811.	Minu mandal
2812.	Shanti sarkar
2813.	Sarala mandal
2814.	Durga mandal
2815.	Pabitra mandal
2816.	Tusta mandal
2817.	Sandhya mandal
2818.	Sribash mandal
2819.	Sushil das
2820.	Pralan mandal
2821.	Jharu mandal
2822.	Sushila das
2823.	Nripen mandal
2824.	Kamala biswas
2825.	Joydev mandal
2826.	Renu halder
2827.	Nayantara chakraborty
2828.	Sandhya das
2829.	Jaymala mandal
2830.	Anju das
2831.	Sefali mandal
2832.	Kameswar das
2833.	Manik mandal
2834.	Premika biswas
2835.	S.k. Ghosh
2836.	Ratneswar das
2837.	Pabitra mandal
2838.	Dulali mandal
2839.	Devi mandal
2840.	B. Das
2841.	Chandra das
2842.	Ananda mandal
2843.	Purnima mandal
2844.	Taramani mandal
2845.	Chinu mandal
2846.	Satya kirtonia
2847.	Santosh mandal
2848.	Aran chaudhury
2849.	Judhistir mandal
2850.	Swapan kabiraj
2851.	Manju sarkar
2852.	Radharani sarkar
2853.	Purnibala sarkar

2854.	Baloram mandal
2855.	Bidur mandal
2856.	Tarani mandal
2857.	Tarachan mandal
2858.	Mina chaudhury
2859.	Nani mandal
2860.	Puspa sarkar
2861.	Niranjan das
2862.	Durpadi mandal
2863.	Krishna mandal
2864.	Sudip mandal
2865.	Ranjit sil
2866.	Sachi mandal
2867.	Surabala mandal
2868.	Nakul sarkar
2869.	Bishnu biswas
2870.	Pankaj biswas
2871.	Indramohan biswas
2872.	Jyosna mandal
2873.	Dulal das
2874.	Ananda sarkar
2875.	Ramesh kabiraj
2876.	Nitu kabiraj
2877.	Purna mandal
2878.	Naba bharali
2879.	Amal mandal
2880.	Mahendra mandal
2881.	Mithun paul
2882.	Bindi mandal
2883.	Sushil barman
2884.	Durga roy
2885.	Pabitra das
2886.	Satendra das
2887.	Srimati das
2888.	Abhiram ray
2889.	Joymala bharali
2890.	Rameswarh sanyashi
2891.	Bablu saha
2892.	Arati biswas
2893.	Janmani sarkar
2894.	Bhuban bharali
2895.	Dulal mandal
2896.	Samala sarkar
2897.	Fulmala
2898.	Mrigendra sarkar

2899.	Mangal kabiraj
2900.	Kero sarkar
2901.	Bulu das
2902.	Haripada kabiraj
2903.	Sadhanarani malo das
2904.	Tapasi mandal
2905.	Sambhucharan sidha
2906.	Pankaj mandal
2907.	Rabi biswas
2908.	Upen choudhury
2909.	Paresh das
2910.	Saraswati mandal
2911.	Raben bharali
2912.	Amal sarkar
2913.	Ganesh das
2914.	Sanjit biswas
2915.	Bipul sarkar
2916.	Dipak mandal
2917.	Rupchan biswas
2918.	Nikhil das
2919.	Gajendra ch. Sarkar
2920.	Krishna sing
2921.	Maharani chauhan
2922.	Sanjay nath
2923.	Ramnath mandal
2924.	Kalitara mandal
2925.	Gouranga ray
2926.	Parimal mandal
2927.	Marani mandal
2928.	Jiten deb
2929.	Siben das
2930.	Sanjay ch. Nath
2931.	Saojoy nath
2932.	Santosh mandal
2933.	Chandan das
2934.	Ramlal sarkar
2935.	Ushabala mandal
2936.	Palash changmai
2937.	Jamini sarkar
2938.	Gopal ch. Sarkar
2939.	Sukumar mandal
2940.	Ananda chandra ghosh
2941.	Dayal mandal
2942.	Alaka mandal
2943.	Shantana mandal

2944.	Ratan mandal
2945.	Mala sarkar
2946.	Dinesh sutradhar
2947.	Sailyawala sutradhar
2948.	Paresh sutradhar
2949.	Sefali mandal
2950.	Babul sutradhar
2951.	Kanchan sutradhar
2952.	Sangita das
2953.	Kalitara halder
2954.	Sushil roy
2955.	Tara mandal
2956.	Naresh das
2957.	Hareswar das
2958.	Maheshwari bhavesh
2959.	Subhadra mandal
2960.	Jaydev sanyashi
2961.	Jiban tara das
2962.	Ranu das
2963.	Durga das
2964.	Rakesh das
2965.	Jayrani das
2966.	Tarubala das
2967.	Thakuri das
2968.	Joshna das
2969.	Kanak das
2970.	Tultuli das
2971.	Gobinda das
2972.	Upen das
2973.	Jesrani suneel
2974.	Ashu mandal
2975.	Shanti devi
2976.	Saraswati mandal
2977.	Sanjit das
2978.	Sanjit sarkar
2979.	Jagadish mandal
2980.	Ranjit das
2981.	Aruna das
2982.	Sanobala barman
2983.	Santi das
2984.	Shyamali das
2985.	Sanjib barman
2986.	Rupa puddar
2987.	Sadhan mandal
2988.	Suchitra sarkar

2989.	Rubimani sarkar
2990.	Ramjet chauhan
2991.	Ranjit mandal
2992.	Raju mandal
2993.	Kalpana ray
2994.	Rakesh mandal
2995.	Pratima puddar
2996.	Maran mandal
2997.	Narayan
2998.	Suhagi biswas
2999.	Sandhi das
3000.	Bivash roy
3001.	Padya das
3002.	Urbashi mandal
3003.	Arati mandal
3004.	Gaur mandal
3005.	Sanjib mandal
3006.	Purnima mandal
3007.	Hemanta mandal
3008.	Ananta mandal
3009.	Jayanta mandal
3010.	Jalpana mandal
3011.	Saraswati mandal
3012.	Sabita mandal
3013.	Debarup das
3014.	Sabit kritaniya
3015.	Mangla das
3016.	Ishan chandra mitra
3017.	Ramprasad sarkar
3018.	Suprio chakraborty
3019.	Purnima puddar
3020.	Rina biswas
3021.	Basanti kirtaniya
3022.	Sunita malakar
3023.	Debesh biswas
3024.	Krishna das
3025.	Swapan malakar
3026.	Bapan kabiraj
3027.	Rina mandal
3028.	R. Das
3029.	Jitu biswas
3030.	Sandhya biswas
3031.	Raju biswas
3032.	Dhani mandal
3033.	Adari mandal

3034.	Chandramohan mandal
3035.	Nilmoan mandal
3036.	Mangal mandal
3037.	Shibani mandal
3038.	Subha mandal
3039.	Nepal mandal
3040.	Pritosh mandal
3041.	Kamala mandal
3042.	Jaymala mandal
3043.	Dhiren mandal
3044.	Bipul mandal
3045.	Arun mandal
3046.	Bikash mandal
3047.	Fulkumari das
3048.	Kalapati mandal
3049.	Mana mandal
3050.	Patit mandal
3051.	Bhanu mandal
3052.	Khudiram mandal
3053.	Lakhi sarkar
3054.	Lalchan mandal
3055.	Moni mandal
3056.	Punam mandal
3057.	Dolly mandal
3058.	Pratima mandal
3059.	Jayram mandal
3060.	Sila biswas
3061.	Parbati pal
3062.	Rabi pal
3063.	Nitai pal
3064.	Mira pal
3065.	Sonai pal
3066.	Bimala mandal
3067.	Sambu mandal
3068.	Ruhidas mandal
3069.	Ganesh mandal
3070.	Nipen barman
3071.	Dipali das
3072.	Ruma das
3073.	Archana das
3074.	Bhabin das
3075.	Mahin das
3076.	Jyosna mandal
3077.	Mangal mandal
3078.	Nayantara mandal

3079.	Jiten Mandal
3080.	Mangal sarkar
3081.	tusthrani biswas
3082.	premachand sarkar
3083.	shimla biswas
3084.	dr. Moitreyee saikia
3085.	batashi mandal
3086.	durgarani mandal
3087.	amullya mandal
3088.	priyo bala biswas
3089.	supen sarkar
3090.	biraja mandal
3091.	hira lal roy
3092.	prangupal sarkar
3093.	prahllad biswas
3094.	krishna sharma
3095.	dukhiram mandal
3096.	sontosh das
3097.	shikha sarkar
3098.	shanti sarkar
3099.	mila mandal
3100.	Mamoni saharamma
3101.	Milan mandal
3102.	Ronojit das
3103.	Sandhhyarani sharma
3104.	Champa biswas
3105.	Ranjit chakarabarty
3106.	Niranjan mandal
3107.	Rita biswas chaudhury
3108.	Surya biswas
3109.	Purna mandal
3110.	Ratanmala biswas mandal
3111.	Shiva sarkar
3112.	Umananda mandal
3113.	Nirupama chakrabarty
3114.	Chenibashi biswas
3115.	Keshab mandal
3116.	Jadav mandal
3117.	Ratan chakarabarty
3118.	Bbaja mandal
3119.	Jagabndu chaudhury
3120.	Prabhati sarkar mandal
3121.	Sumilla mandal
3122.	Gopal das
3123.	Yamuna mandal

3124.	Narayan chakrabarty
3125.	Nitya mandal
3126.	Sunita saynnasi
3127.	Purnima chakrabarty
3128.	Anil sharma
3129.	Pradip sarkar
3130.	Dilip sarkar
3131.	Digen sayannasi
3132.	Nipen chakrabarty
3133.	Bhabani chakrabarty
3134.	Darpoti biswas (sarkar)
3135.	Nepal mandal
3136.	Pranjal chakrabarty
3137.	Gupinath mandal
3138.	Sajal das
3139.	Haripad das
3140.	Rabindra sarkar
3141.	Pawati mandal
3142.	Nakul mandal
3143.	Chiranjnan chakrabarty
3144.	Kalicharan chaudhury
3145.	Sujit sarkar
3146.	Nritya sarkar
3147.	Shridam mandal
3148.	Ratish biswas
3149.	Rupa sarkar
3150.	Bhanu rai
3151.	Adhir mandal
3152.	Shushila biswas
3153.	Chayarani sen
3154.	Pushpa chakrabarty
3155.	Gurodash mandal
3156.	Bimala rai
3157.	Ali bhagya mandal
3158.	Jatindra biswas
3159.	Sebebala mandal
3160.	Pinky chakrabarty
3161.	Halen bala sarkar
3162.	Suniti biswas
3163.	Sanjib das
3164.	Sudir mandal
3165.	Gopal biswas
3166.	Phulachan biswas
3167.	Ranjan mandal
3168.	Bejeshwari biswas

3169.	Aliposp mandal
3170.	Rimpi chakrabarty
3171.	Shin nath mandal
3172.	Jodhistir mandal
3173.	Bikram mandal
3174.	Gakul mandal
3175.	Santosh biswas
3176.	Pateswari biswas
3177.	Judistir mandal
3178.	Pranjall mandal
3179.	Gobinda biswas
3180.	Lilabati mandal
3181.	Mangal mandal
3182.	Shiba nath biswas
3183.	Karunyasi
3184.	Debasish chanda
3185.	Yogaladasi biswas
3186.	Digendra mandal
3187.	Santosh mandal
3188.	Jagadish mandal
3189.	Bilashi mandal
3190.	Hemanta biswas
3191.	Renubala mandal
3192.	Khitish biswas
3193.	Babulal biswas
3194.	Lakhi mandal
3195.	Swarasati mandal
3196.	Nigam biswas
3197.	Rupi mandal
3198.	Bikram das
3199.	Upen mandal
3200.	Bhoban biswas
3201.	Girendra mandal
3202.	Bhagirath biswas
3203.	Phunidra sanyasi
3204.	Dulali sarkar
3205.	Nayanatara sanyasi
3206.	Nikendra mandal
3207.	Khalak mandal
3208.	Sushil sen
3209.	Saraswati mandal
3210.	Chandu biswas
3211.	Shishupal biswas
3212.	Gagendra saynnasi
3213.	Ajit biswas

3214.	Bibekandra rai
3215.	Harekrishna biswas
3216.	Sagarika mandal
3217.	Manika mandal
3218.	Bhakti mandal
3219.	Antara biswas
3220.	Bishnu roy
3221.	Niranjan biswas
3222.	Sukomar biswas
3223.	Anita mandal
3224.	Samir biswas
3225.	Mangal biswas
3226.	Sabitri mandal
3227.	Dashrath mandal
3228.	Birendra biswas
3229.	Minati mandal
3230.	Bhagya mandal
3231.	Manina sarkar
3232.	Haridashi biswas
3233.	Fechabala biswas
3234.	Shandhya mandal
3235.	Prakash biswas
3236.	Akhil biswas
3237.	Nani mandal
3238.	Gautam mandal
3239.	Bikram das
3240.	Alka biswas
3241.	Champi biswas
3242.	Anil biswas
3243.	Draupadi biswas
3244.	Sushil biswas
3245.	Mithun biswas
3246.	Sangita biswas
3247.	Gitarani mandal
3248.	Ekadashi das
3249.	Sambhu mandal
3250.	Malati biswas
3251.	Babulal das
3252.	Jawaharlal biswas
3253.	Binad biswas
3254.	Jugendra biswas
3255.	Manomala biswas
3256.	Sukumar mandal
3257.	Mohan mandal
3258.	Nabin biswas

3259.	Jotashna mandal
3260.	Milan mandal
3261.	Mamani mandal
3262.	Abiram sikdar
3263.	Anjali biswas
3264.	Mithun biswas
3265.	Gauranga mandal
3266.	Dulali biswas
3267.	Taramohan biswas
3268.	Jogaldashi biswas
3269.	Ranu chanda
3270.	Paraboti biswas
3271.	Shyamalal sarkar
3272.	Swapan mandal
3273.	Jitenn biswas
3274.	Sabitri sarkar
3275.	Renu biswas
3276.	Phulamala mandal
3277.	Kalpana mandal
3278.	Satya biswas
3279.	Nirmal mandal
3280.	Ramlala sarkar
3281.	Madhumala biswas
3282.	Paritosh biswas
3283.	Biplab mandal
3284.	Ganga biswas
3285.	Shikharani mandal
3286.	Ranjana biswas
3287.	Jagadish biswas
3288.	Chaitonya biswas
3289.	Pradip biswas
3290.	Arati mandal
3291.	Maharani biswas
3292.	Helen biswas
3293.	Sangita biswas
3294.	Ajit sarkar
3295.	Rahi biswas
3296.	Bhabani biswas
3297.	Ganga rani mandal
3298.	Renubala mandal
3299.	Giren biswas
3300.	Bimla biswas
3301.	Sandharani sarkar
3302.	D laxman
3303.	Maranadasi biswas

3304.	Gopinath sanyasi
3305.	Hiralal sarkar
3306.	Birendra mandal
3307.	Sushila mandal
3308.	Gauranga mandal
3309.	Madan chandra biswas
3310.	Nijashi biswas
3311.	Durgacharan biswas
3312.	Gauranga mandal
3313.	Mira biswas
3314.	Anjali biswas
3315.	Meghalal biswas
3316.	Suchila mandal
3317.	Surjjalal sarkar
3318.	S bapan biswas
3319.	Subrata biswas
3320.	Nitai biswas
3321.	Jyotish biswas
3322.	Rangamala biswas
3323.	Basudeb mandal
3324.	Tapan biswas
3325.	Dipen sarkar
3326.	Parana dasi biswas
3327.	Pradip mandal
3328.	Udayy mandal
3329.	Furafuri biswas
3330.	Gnanamohan biswas
3331.	Rita mandal
3332.	Gopal biswas
3333.	Kanaklata sarkar
3334.	Durgarani mandal
3335.	Sanjit biswas
3336.	Shanta biswas
3337.	Sahadev biswas
3338.	Alaska mandal
3339.	Hachiram biswas
3340.	Sanjay mandal
3341.	Jogendra biswas
3342.	Jatindra biswas
3343.	Renubala biswas
3344.	Bijaya sarkar
3345.	Kalpana biswas
3346.	Dayamanti biswas
3347.	Rakesh biswas
3348.	Mankhushi mandal

3349.	Ananta bairagi
3350.	Rita biswas
3351.	Manindra chandra sarkar
3352.	Girinerdra sanyasi
3353.	Prakhanjit biswas
3354.	Akhil biswas
3355.	Gyan mohan sanyasi
3356.	Parikhit biswas
3357.	Binad biswas
3358.	Aduri biswas
3359.	Suchitrarani mandal
3360.	Sukhirani biswas
3361.	Phanindra biswas
3362.	Ranjit das
3363.	Atul majumder
3364.	Niranjan mandal
3365.	Bilasi biswas
3366.	Sudha bairagi
3367.	Rupi mandal
3368.	Radharani sanyasi
3369.	Harinath mandal
3370.	Nilamani sanyasi
3371.	Yatindra mandal
3372.	Durgacharan biswas
3373.	Jayamala biswas
3374.	Sukumar sanyasi
3375.	Thakurdasi mandal
3376.	Shambhuchan mandal
3377.	Kiran bala sanyasi
3378.	Sanit biswas
3379.	Nitai biswas
3380.	Pujarani sarkar mandal
3381.	Marani biswas
3382.	Mohan biswas
3383.	Khagen sarkar
3384.	Kalipad mandal
3385.	Suman mandal
3386.	Ashananda sanyasi
3387.	Aduri biswas
3388.	Gopinath mandal
3389.	Padyawati biswas
3390.	Jnanabala mandal
3391.	Jurendra biswas
3392.	Sambhuchan sarkar
3393.	Pabitra biswas

3394.	Mangal biswas
3395.	Mamata mandal
3396.	Paresh choudhury
3397.	Sarasbati mandal
3398.	Akhil mandal
3399.	Rabindra mandal
3400.	Rekha mandal
3401.	Janta mandal
3402.	Buddi ram biswas
3403.	Palan biswas
3404.	Santush chandar biswas
3405.	Kartik sarkar
3406.	Haridas biswas
3407.	Dhanarani biswas
3408.	Khagendra sanyasi
3409.	Nandarani sarkar
3410.	Anjali biswas
3411.	Sanyasi
3412.	Ganga mandal biswas
3413.	Chankisar mandal
3414.	Biraja biswas
3415.	Fanindra biswas
3416.	Paresh sanyasi
3417.	Sawrasati sarkar
3418.	Champa biswas
3419.	Bhaktalal biswas
3420.	Jatin biswas
3421.	Mayna biswas
3422.	Goura mohan sanyasi
3423.	Aruna biswas
3424.	Rina biswas
3425.	Amarachan mandal
3426.	Joymati biswas
3427.	Bimal biswas
3428.	Sadhan mandal
3429.	Tulshi biswas
3430.	Sanjay biswas
3431.	Subash sarkar
3432.	Chiranjit biswas
3433.	Debali biswas
3434.	Shyamcharan bairagi
3435.	Gangacharan biswas
3436.	Ratan bairagi
3437.	Ramani biswas
3438.	Jaynta biswas

3439.	Parasadi biswas
3440.	Bhanubala sarkar
3441.	Sadhucharan biswas
3442.	Priyanka biswas
3443.	Upendra mandal
3444.	Jagadisi biswas
3445.	Kanabala biswas
3446.	Meghlal biswas
3447.	Anjana biswas
3448.	Gauradasi sarkar
3449.	Narayan chandra ray
3450.	Anup das
3451.	Dasharath biswas
3452.	Renubala mandal
3453.	Madhabchandra mandal
3454.	Tapan kumar biswas
3455.	Ram chandra sannyasi
3456.	Haran mandal
3457.	Jugaladasi mandal
3458.	Anjali mandal
3459.	Rabindra biswas
3460.	Dipen das
3461.	Sadhan biswas
3462.	Saraswati biswas
3463.	Parimal das
3464.	Chaytanya mandal
3465.	Durpati mandal
3466.	Amanda biswas
3467.	Syamal biswas
3468.	Kamal mandal
3469.	Anil biswas
3470.	Kabita mandal
3471.	Tusta sarkar
3472.	Mangal sarkar
3473.	Mithun das
3474.	Runmoni rai
3475.	Pankaj talukdar
3476.	Balen biswas
3477.	Ganesh sarkar
3478.	Manindra mandal
3479.	Binapani saha
3480.	Rupam paul
3481.	Hamcharan talukdar
3482.	Chandramadhab saha
3483.	Bishaka biswas

3484.	Jyotshna mandal
3485.	Sanjib kumar sarkar
3486.	Babulal mandal
3487.	Kananbala biswas
3488.	Ajay sarkar
3489.	Jhuma sarkar
3490.	Umabati majundar
3491.	Nepal mandal
3492.	Subhagja biswas
3493.	Krishna mandal
3494.	Anima mandal
3495.	Anita biswas
3496.	Rangmala mandal
3497.	Charandasi biswas
3498.	Nagen mandal
3499.	Kakanabala mandal
3500.	Shudhany mandal
3501.	Lakhan mandal
3502.	Shefali biswas
3503.	Ranjit debnath
3504.	Haridas mandal
3505.	Gajen biswas
3506.	Ganggarani mandal
3507.	Renu sarkar
3508.	Nitya mandal
3509.	Batasi sarkar
3510.	Premananda biswas
3511.	Gopal chandra biswas
3512.	Lakhan bharali
3513.	Kanan mandal
3514.	Ruma sarkar
3515.	Lalita biswas
3516.	Shamapad sarkar
3517.	Malay mandal
3518.	Paritush biswas
3519.	Arabinda rai
3520.	Brajabashi mandal
3521.	Biresb biswas
3522.	Nandalal talukdar
3523.	Pusparani biswas
3524.	Mangal mandal
3525.	Sanjit mandal
3526.	Mithun das
3527.	Radhanath tarapdar
3528.	Ramprashad mandal

3529.	Madhab biswas
3530.	Ganesh chandra biswas
3531.	Nagendra mandal
3532.	Bhaben chandra mandal
3533.	Chandan mandal
3534.	Gita mandal
3535.	Dulali sarkar
3536.	Rabindra biswas
3537.	Madhab mandal
3538.	Subash
3539.	Sanatan mandal
3540.	Arati biswas
3541.	Anubala sarkar
3542.	Basanti biswas
3543.	Prabha mandal
3544.	Shirmani mandal
3545.	Maghalal sarkar
3546.	Ananath biswas
3547.	Nimai biswas
3548.	Patsri sarkar
3549.	Pagal dasi sarkar
3550.	Nakul mandal
3551.	Milan das
3552.	Matilal biswas
3553.	Subhadra rani bairagi
3554.	Pranabala biswas
3555.	Debashish sarkar
3556.	Gyn caritra sarkad
3557.	Denesh sarkar
3558.	Simarani sarkar mandal
3559.	Arati biswas
3560.	Lakhi mandal
3561.	Harinath biswas
3562.	Sanjay kumar mandal
3563.	Rajubala mandal
3564.	Bilashmani chakraborty
3565.	Joshna biswas
3566.	Rangamala biswas
3567.	Ananta biswas
3568.	Sachindra mandal
3569.	Narayan majumdar
3570.	Basanti mandal
3571.	Lakhi mandal
3572.	Prechand mandal
3573.	Punyachan mandal

3574.	Maloti bairagi
3575.	Sabita mandal
3576.	Santosh mandal
3577.	Sanaka biswas
3578.	Gabinda biswas
3579.	Sukumar biswas
3580.	Mamata mandal
3581.	Gadhalibala mandal
3582.	Rabinda mandal
3583.	Akali biswas
3584.	Subash das
3585.	Charandasi biswas
3586.	Fulandebi biswas
3587.	Jamona mandal
3588.	Buddheswar mandal
3589.	Sanjib biswas
3590.	Surmila biswas
3591.	Radharani biswas
3592.	Prakash sarkar
3593.	Barun tarapdar
3594.	Prabhati tarapdar
3595.	Fulmala biswas
3596.	Prahad mandal
3597.	Manoj bharati
3598.	Marilal sarkar
3599.	Jatin biswas
3600.	Jugaldasi biswas
3601.	Dashami biswas
3602.	Gautam biswas
3603.	Bhakta ch. Mandal
3604.	Anil chakrabarty
3605.	Nandarani biswas
3606.	Bhanumati biswas
3607.	Adya sarkar
3608.	Ruhidas biswas
3609.	Bijoy haldar
3610.	Rangmala mandal
3611.	Rabindra mandal
3612.	Basanti biswas
3613.	Swaraswati bairagi
3614.	Khagen ch. Biswas
3615.	Kanai mandal
3616.	Amar das
3617.	Suman mandal
3618.	Kalipad mandal

3619.	Gobinda biswas
3620.	Sunil chandra sarkar
3621.	Lakhi biswas
3622.	Rabindra biswas
3623.	Radhika mandal
3624.	Nanibala biswas
3625.	Kalpana sarkar
3626.	Kamala sarkar
3627.	Akhil ray
3628.	Kartik biswas
3629.	Dulal pal
3630.	Bhashan biswas
3631.	Basans sarkar
3632.	Arpana biswas
3633.	Madhumala mandal
3634.	Runmoni rai
3635.	Pankaj talukdar
3636.	Balen biswas
3637.	Ganesh sarkar
3638.	Manindra mandal
3639.	Binapani saha
3640.	Rupam paul
3641.	Hamcharan talukdar
3642.	Chandramadhab saha
3643.	Bishaka biswas
3644.	Jyotshna mandal
3645.	Sanjib kumar sarkar
3646.	Babulal mandal
3647.	Kananbala biswas
3648.	Ajay sarkar
3649.	Jhuma sarkar
3650.	Umabati majundar
3651.	Nepal mandal
3652.	Subhagja biswas
3653.	Krishna mandal
3654.	Anima mandal
3655.	Anita biswas
3656.	Rangmala mandal
3657.	Charandasi biswas
3658.	Nagen mandal
3659.	Kakanabala mandal
3660.	Shudhany mandal
3661.	Lakhan mandal
3662.	Shefali biswas
3663.	Ranjit debnath

3664.	Haridas mandal
3665.	Gajen biswas
3666.	Ganggarani mandal
3667.	Renu sarkar
3668.	Nitya mandal
3669.	Batasi sarkar
3670.	Premananda biswas
3671.	Gopal chandra biswas
3672.	Lakhan bharali
3673.	Kanan mandal
3674.	Ruma sarkar
3675.	Lalita biswas
3676.	Shamapad sarkar
3677.	Malay mandal
3678.	Paritush biswas
3679.	Arabinda rai
3680.	Brajabashi mandal
3681.	Biresb biswas
3682.	Nandalal talukdar
3683.	Pusparani biswas
3684.	Mangal mandal
3685.	Sanjit mandal
3686.	Drapati biswas
3687.	Prbati
3688.	Tulis biswas
3689.	Nirmal biswas
3690.	Subagi sarkar
3691.	Punyachan biswas
3692.	Hachiram biswas
3693.	Arjun mandal
3694.	Nayantara biswas
3695.	Krishna mandal
3696.	Swapan mandal
3697.	Neelmohan mandal
3698.	Milan biswas
3699.	Niranjan sarkar
3700.	Mishtabala biswas
3701.	Ajit mandal
3702.	Bhashani biswas
3703.	Jaylal biswas
3704.	Yamani mandal
3705.	Mokaranda raja
3706.	Saraswati sarkar
3707.	Menabendra saha
3708.	Milon rai biswas

3709.	Umesh biswas
3710.	Bharat sarkar
3711.	Pagaladasi biswas mandal
3712.	Kananbala sarkar
3713.	Balaram biswas
3714.	Gopal mandal
3715.	Arun biswas
3716.	Sumitra rai
3717.	Dilip mondal
3718.	Mangal biswas
3719.	Sankar biswas
3720.	Debadas saha
3721.	Kayshalya biswas
3722.	Dulal biswas
3723.	Dakshaya biswas
3724.	Ananta biswas
3725.	Mangal sarkar
3726.	Sandhyarani biswas
3727.	Bhashani biswas
3728.	Durgabala biswas
3729.	Dhananjay sarkar
3730.	Rita mandal
3731.	Sama saha
3732.	Anjali sarkar
3733.	Madhab biswas
3734.	Batasi biswas
3735.	Jhumur mandal
3736.	Ramesh Ray
3737.	Prabhati biswas
3738.	Gitarani mandal
3739.	Rani Biswas
3740.	Basanti mandal
3741.	Ruhidas biswas
3742.	Jilmohan biswas
3743.	Madan biswas
3744.	Uma saha
3745.	Jamuna biswas
3746.	Abala biswas
3747.	Ganesh biswas
3748.	Ajay biswas
3749.	Nilachan mandal
3750.	Dulal paul
3751.	Khushi sarkar
3752.	Kanabala mandal
3753.	Milon biswas

3754.	Anjubala paul
3755.	Khagen biswas
3756.	Rati biswas
3757.	Rajyabala ray
3758.	Patubala biswas
3759.	Sukchan biswas
3760.	Arati mandal
3761.	Umananda mandal
3762.	Nadiram sarkar
3763.	Santosh biswas
3764.	Jyotsna biswas
3765.	Jaytara mandal
3766.	Chandrabala biswas
3767.	Sunil biswas
3768.	Prasenjit sarkar
3769.	Pramila talukdar
3770.	Premananda biswas
3771.	Menaka biswas sarkar
3772.	Shribas biswas
3773.	Sharat sarkar
3774.	Gitika biswas
3775.	Nidhan biswas
3776.	Bibharani saha
3777.	Pospa biswas
3778.	Arjun mandal
3779.	Sabita biswas
3780.	Minati mandal
3781.	Nagar biswas
3782.	Ajit biswas
3783.	Ananda sarkar
3784.	Umesh mandal
3785.	Pandit biswas
3786.	Kynti sanyasi
3787.	Kartik mandal
3788.	Abhijit bhattacharjee
3789.	Kanchan mandal
3790.	Rajmohan biswas
3791.	Premchan biswas
3792.	Kamala sarkar
3793.	Chandan duarah
3794.	Paeme akash duarah
3795.	Abhinab kalita
3796.	Simplibora 47

3797.	Mousumi baruah
3798.	Anshuman gogoi
3799.	Jayanta dutta
3800.	Akhirul islam
3801.	Taneem khan
3802.	Jayanta kr. Borah
3803.	Biswajit chetia
3804.	Abhijit hazarika
3805.	Ainul haque
3806.	Manash protim gogoi
3807.	Dipankar gogoi
3808.	Dhanjit kumar das
3809.	Lutfur.r 1994
3810.	Pranabjyoti bharati
3811.	Prafulla nath
3812.	Ziaur rahman mazumdar
3813.	Jaidul ali
3814.	Safique islam
3815.	Khurshid alom
3816.	Sansanka baruah
3817.	Mridul kumar handique
3818.	S a zakaria
3819.	Manju sonowal
3820.	Kalyan sarma
3821.	Md. Firujur rahman
3822.	Manju gogoi
3823.	Adbul khayer
3824.	Prabin kumar neog

3825.	Sahadat hussain
3826.	Jadab baruah
3827.	Meghnath chetry
3828.	Dr. Madhumita choudhury talukdar
3829.	Ganesh medhi
3830.	Dr. Abhiit borah
3831.	Dr. Pranab talukdar
3832.	Arunabh bhuyan
3833.	Zakir hussain
3834.	Dinesh rajbongshi
3835.	Mukul sing
3836.	Anushthatri m sharma
3837.	Sanjay das
3838.	Manoj kr. Mahanta
3839.	Nazrul islam
3840.	Ragul gogoi
3841.	Jitumani bayan
3842.	Diluar hussain
3843.	Pijush barthakur
3844.	Saidur rahman
3845.	Kishor sarma
3846.	Nur alom
3847.	Ratul medhi
3848.	Nitish kumar duwarah
3849.	Roktim saikia
3850.	Asif islam
3851.	Anupal bharati
3852.	Anjib rajkhowa

3853.	Susmit isfaq
3854.	Hiren gandhia
3855.	Bhaskar jyoti baruah
3856.	Dhiru gogoi
3857.	Monalisa gogoi
3858.	Aapu ahmed khan
3859.	Chinmoy talukdar
3860.	Nipu kumar roy
3861.	Biplab barman
3862.	Diganta bordoloi
3863.	Gagan jyoti
3864.	Pronoi sankar dutta
3865.	Manabjyoti gohain
3866.	Moyoor sharma
3867.	Dr. Abu m.p. Hussain
3868.	Sagorika saikia
3869.	Arunabh bhuyan
3870.	Jiten bezboruah
3871.	Ajoy bebaruah
3872.	Arup kalita
3873.	Raja hussain
3874.	Rabin deka
3875.	Sunil gogoi
3876.	Lkramni haque
3877.	Debajit buragohain
3878.	Rajei boruah
3879.	Nabajyoti goswami
3880.	Purnima bhuyan

3881.	Smssdmji
3882.	Sangita borthakur
3883.	Philip goswami
3884.	Rudra bhuyan
3885.	Akshay kumar hujuri
3886.	Bipul sarma
3887.	Sanjay asom
3888.	Dibyajyoti das
3889.	Rohima begum
3890.	Atarul islam
3891.	Anuj sonowal
3892.	Mustafijur alam
3893.	Nabajyoti nath
3894.	Prasant kumar baruah
3895.	Bidisha dutta
3896.	Deepan sharma
3897.	Girindra boruah
3898.	Mrigendra sarmah
3899.	Bishop baruah
3900.	Navanil barua
3901.	Mridul nath
3902.	Rituparna bhardwaj
3903.	Sanatan das
3904.	Bhairab borah
3905.	Pankaj saikia
3906.	Dwijen mahanta
3907.	Wahidur rahman
3908.	Kunaljeet gohain

3909.	Nabanita borah
3910.	Salman khan
3911.	Shakil ahmed
3912.	Mukul buragohain
3913.	Paban buragohain
3914.	Pronob dutta
3915.	Krishna talukdar
3916.	Priyakshi bordoloi
3917.	Dr abusayed md. Hadayed ullan
3918.	Swapneel nath gokul
3919.	Pankaj k borah
3920.	Srimanta bordoloi
3921.	Diganta pratim sandilya
3922.	Raghu xxxdas
3923.	Bharat chandra nath
3924.	Puspa sarma (moon)
3925.	Dudul boruah
3926.	Jayanta das
3927.	Bitu borah
3928.	Hirok jyoti deka
3929.	Amit jyoti kumar
3930.	Chitraban saikia
3931.	Pranab gogoi
3932.	Humayan kabir khan
3933.	Hrishikesh talukdar
3934.	Bhaskar takuria
3935.	Atik ullah ahmed
3936.	Rimjhim moral

3937.	Hirokjyoti deka
3938.	Shree akash das
3939.	Abani buragohain
3940.	Dalim swargiary
3941.	Pinki baruah
3942.	Babita medhi
3943.	Salim ahmed
3944.	Riktikraj moran
3945.	Syed safiqul islam
3946.	Shanti narayan deka
3947.	Lakshya protim saikia
3948.	Partha protim borah
3949.	Hifjur rahman
3950.	Hirokjyoti deka
3951.	Khanin baruah
3952.	Sonmani sarma
3953.	Dipu bora
3954.	Dhrubajyoti saikia
3955.	Chow kiran gogoi
3956.	M. Rahman
3957.	Deepjyoti talukdar
3958.	Dhurbajyoti hazarika
3959.	Bipul ray
3960.	Sabir sheikh
3961.	Ashraful hoque choudhury
3962.	Mayidul islam
3963.	I h mandal
3964.	Khirasiridhu saikia

3965.	Gulson gogoi
3966.	Kakoli gogoi
3967.	Moneswar bordoloi
3968.	Hashan hazarika
3969.	R n sharma
3970.	Gulson gogoi
3971.	Ranjan jyoti hazarika
3972.	Pabitra borthamuly
3973.	Poly hazarika
3974.	Geet das
3975.	Imdadul hassan
3976.	Ankur goswami
3977.	G k nath
3978.	Faruq ahmed
3979.	Ankur j hazarika
3980.	naba kumar das
3981.	Dr. Archana sarma
3982.	Satyen sarma
3983.	Sumanta baruah
3984.	Anisur rahman
3985.	Himangshu das
3986.	Manash protim gogoi
3987.	Diti dihingia
3988.	Mazaffar hussain
3989.	Mowsam hazarika
3990.	Muzaffar hussain
3991.	Anarul islam
3992.	Arshad ahmed
3993.	Indrajit thakuria
3994.	Dipankar chhtia
3995.	Bibha boro
3996.	Anupan deori
3997.	Bishnu saikia
3998.	Nani saikia
3999.	Md. Akhtar hussain
4000.	Debabrat gogoi
4001.	Rasidul ali
4002.	Nasim ahmed
4003.	Himangshu das
4004.	Nur alom

4005.	Md. Rofik hussain
4006.	Bhrigu gohain
4007.	Dipsankar talukdar
4008.	Fazlil alam ahmed
4009.	Manas jyoti dekha
4010.	G s bora
4011.	Gautam bhuyan
4012.	Bhagya mohan konwar
4013.	Dhruba kalita
4014.	Abul kalam
4015.	Muktar hussain
4016.	Ila basumatary
4017.	Uday busumatary
4018.	Razzak ali
4019.	Debanga sourav gogoi
4020.	Tilak kumar roy
4021.	Papumani kashyap
4022.	Azhar uddin adhmed
4023.	Polash jyoti khound
4024.	Abdul wahib ansary
4025.	Hafizur rahman
4026.	Debraj bhagawati
4027.	Kasturi boruah
4028.	Mujibur rahman laskar
4029.	Dhruvajyoti kalita
4030.	Lakshyajeet doley
4031.	Nirmal choudhury
4032.	Anubhav das
4033.	Sabir adhmed
4034.	Gautam dihingia
4035.	Dhiren nath
4036.	Arunav khound
4037.	Arun saikia
4038.	Md. Ashik ikbal
4039.	Abu taheer
4040.	Sudeshna baruah
4041.	Munn baruah
4042.	Adilya mohan nath
4043.	Sadulla haque
4044.	Bidyut sagr
4045.	Bitopan bordoloi
4046.	Dipankar ayang
4047.	Rajib swargiary
4048.	Raktim jyoti kakoty
4049.	Md. Saidul islam

4050.	Kushal dutta
4051.	Dr. Jalin prakash chetia
4052.	Bhaskar hazarika
4053.	Hironmay moran
4054.	Kaushik talukdar
4055.	Rupam gogoi
4056.	Bhakar hazarika
4057.	Kishore kr. Talukdar
4058.	Manash pratim bharadwaj
4059.	Aminul hoque ahmed
4060.	Rabibarer sahitya adda
4061.	Dibrugarh nagarik sangha,
4062.	Robial islammollah
4063.	Angel matu
4064.	Jnyandeep kachari
4065.	Vedratan singh rawat
4066.	Bimal borah
4067.	Chetiabiplob7
4068.	Charu hazarika
4069.	Ranadeep kakoti
4070.	Bapan debnath
4071.	Mintu debnath
4072.	Bidyutjyoti purkayastha
4073.	Bb.s. Agrawal
4074.	Ahsim86
4075.	Lakshyajit
4076.	Bobking robking
4077.	Hitesh das
4078.	Gobi pegu
4079.	Bimal bora
4080.	Boy25394
4081.	Bapan debnath
4082.	Shazial hoque
4083.	Randeep kakoti
4084.	Hriday dekha
4085.	Rabial islammollah
4086.	Angel matu
4087.	Vedratan singh
4088.	Jnyandeep kachari
4089.	Bimal borah

4090.	Chetiabikplob7
4091.	Charu hazarika
4092.	Ranadeep kakoti
4093.	Bapan debnath
4094.	Rajagopal lakshimpathy
4095.	Apurba kumar bora
4096.	Mithu bora
4097.	Mintu debnath
4098.	Jatish aharia
4099.	Rajiv chetia
4100.	Joydev dey
4101.	Tawfiquz zaman
4102.	Roushanali
4103.	Bhairab rajkhowa
4104.	Anuwar hussain
4105.	Lakhi boruah
4106.	Anarullah ahmad
4107.	Fff
4108.	Manju begum
4109.	Chirag haribhagat
4110.	Abhijit deb
4111.	Amal bal
4112.	Shri sadhan purkayastha
4113.	Raja kumar datta
4114.	Adv. Nithianandan balagopalan
4115.	Pranjit bora
4116.	Braja gopal sinha
4117.	Sibrata saha
4118.	Tras-india law associates
4119.	Rajib bhattacharaya
4120.	Dharamandanda deb
4121.	Sajal kumar das
4122.	Pranjal baruah
4123.	A.k. Bhattacharjee
4124.	Pranjit sarmah
4125.	Jiru goswami
4126.	Manish debnath
4127.	M sarkar
4128.	Udayan chakraborty
4129.	Santanu kalita
4130.	Sukanta das
4131.	Lachit hindu
4132.	Pranab saikia
4133.	Rajmukt das
4134.	Manos protim nath

4135.	Sakunta das
4136.	Pritam karmakar
4137.	Upendra medhi
4138.	Rameshwar das
4139.	Manthan pani
4140.	Hemanta barman
4141.	Nirmalaya das
4142.	Indra lodh
4143.	Manos protima nath
4144.	Lachit hindu
4145.	Udayan chakraborty
4146.	Snkanta das
4147.	Shantanu katiya
4148.	Shahzalai hoque
4149.	Kishor hazarika
4150.	Debasis boruah
4151.	Ajit kr. Paul
4152.	Jaanendra barman
4153.	Rasik chandra nath
4154.	Rattan sarkar
4155.	Sanjay kumar roy
4156.	Debnath hari kamal
4157.	Subha nandy
4158.	Ddeb
4159.	Aloy nandy
4160.	Sergeant brajabash bhowmik
4161.	Ranjit barua
4162.	Swapan acharjee
4163.	Debashish sarkar
4164.	Narendra kumar
4165.	Tinku dey
4166.	Sabok paul
4167.	Sri tutu ranjan paul
4168.	Sudhendu mohan talukdar
4169.	Raju kar
4170.	Banty dey
4171.	Binoy bhusan das
4172.	Binoy bhusan das
4173.	Biswanath ghat
4174.	Dilip chandra dutta
4175.	Sabok paul
4176.	Sri tutu ranjan paul
4177.	Raju kar
4178.	Banty dey

4179.	Bonoy bhusan das
4180.	Biswanath ghat
4181.	Dilip chandra dutta
4182.	Legal & human rights protection forum
4183.	Society for democratic affairs
4184.	Nikhil banga nagarik sangha
4185.	Narayan modak
4186.	Rabibarer sahitya adda
4187.	Sindh minority migrants association
4188.	Akhil bharatiya adhivakta parishad
4189.	Dibrugarh nagarik sangha
4190.	Legal & human rights protection forum
4191.	Sipahjjhar sahitya sewa
4192.	Asom jatiyatabadi yuva chatra parishad
4193.	Citizens right preservation committee
4194.	paeme akash duarah
4195.	s.h. Ranman
4196.	Jainal abedin
4197.	Kalyan jyoti katita
4198.	Satyabrat gogoi
4199.	Sarifuddin ahmed
4200.	Simantadutta
4201.	Tdeka 6830
4202.	Amirulaps55
4203.	Baruahsp
4204.	Bipob hazarikada
4205.	Abdul rahim
4206.	Jiarul hoque
4207.	Khagendra kahita
4208.	Polash loing
4209.	Bhupen borah
4210.	Utpal haloj dhuni
4211.	Shamim alam haque
4212.	Naba pallab shivam

4213.	Kai
4214.	Rupjyoti kalita
4215.	Ridip dutta
4216.	Chandan thakuria
4217.	Rudra bhuyan
4218.	Nitul burhagohain
4219.	Pranjal kashyap
4220.	Mrinoy bhaktiari
4221.	Mofidul hazarika
4222.	Mahmud alam
4223.	Ron duarah
4224.	Basanta bora
4225.	Hirok jyoti deka
4226.	Indra lodh
4227.	Haidul islam
4228.	Kulojeet kalita
4229.	Ranjit kalita
4230.	Dulal dutta
4231.	Imdadul hassan
4232.	Rajmukut das
4233.	Queen hazarika
4234.	Pranab saikia
4235.	Gourab boruah
4236.	Imdadul islam
4237.	Niraj bhuyan
4238.	Sanjeev das
4239.	Bharat bhushan borah
4240.	Kalyan bora

4241.	Dr. Deojit das
4242.	Indrakanta dihgija
4243.	R i hazarika
4244.	Devenga raj gogoi
4245.	Sh. Pritam karmakar
4246.	Sh. Upendra medhi
4247.	Sh. Rameshwar das
4248.	Sh. Manthan pani
4249.	Sh. Hemanta barman
4250.	Smt. Nirmalya das
4251.	Smt. Indra lodh
4252.	Sh. Manos protima nath
4253.	Sh. Lachit hindu
4254.	Sh. Udayan chakraborty
4255.	Sh. Snkanta das
4256.	Sh. Shantanu katiya
4257.	Sh. Shahzalai hoque
4258.	Tunujyoti gogoi
4259.	Gulson gogoi
4260.	Sujata hathi baruah
4261.	Tutu hazarika
4262.	Chuseng lantaimuoung
4263.	Upananda das
4264.	Tapan chandra talukar
4265.	Kamal kumar tanti
4266.	Bitopan sarma baruah
4267.	Lakhyajyoti gogoi
4268.	Saiful islam talukdar
4269.	Nirupam sonowal
4270.	Madhurjya konwar
4271.	Rituparna das
4272.	Girisankar goswami
4273.	Rajib phukon
4274.	Jyotirmoy das
4275.	Sangitabora thakur
4276.	Kuldeep gogoi
4277.	Nang dharitri gogoi
4278.	Amulya das
4279.	Shaidul islam
4280.	Raju das
4281.	Ojaswi khakhlari
4282.	Rajib phukon
4283.	Santanu goswami

4284.	Bhaskarjyoti das
4285.	Triloson gogoi
4286.	Dhruba jyoti bhuyan
4287.	Biswajit gosain
4288.	Nilav jyoti konwar
4289.	Goutam boruah
4290.	Mokadder hussein
4291.	Gautam halo
4292.	Momi hazarika
4293.	Abdullah khandakar
4294.	Debashish gogoi
4295.	Abdul wahid
4296.	Bappil ahmed
4297.	Navan jyoti kalita
4298.	Abhijit laskar
4299.	Ranjan bhuyan
4300.	Debashish gogoi
4301.	Navajyoti tamuli
4302.	Ziaur rehman
4303.	Devajit borah
4304.	Nilam sanjib baro
4305.	Polak hazarika
4306.	Rashmik rekha borah
4307.	Ruhul amin
4308.	Pranab goswami
4309.	Kartik sharma
4310.	Ramen dutta
4311.	Sayed ashiqui bari
4312.	Ahmed jaky
4313.	Purabi gogz
4314.	Tazgir hussain
4315.	Debajit
4316.	Kaushik kumar handique
4317.	Azmal hussain
4318.	Jitu changmai
4319.	Achintya roy
4320.	Musharab hussain
4321.	Bhaskarjyoti das
4322.	Ananta saharia
4323.	Rijit boruah
4324.	Pranabjyoti gogoi
4325.	Dibyajyoti dutta
4326.	Sanjay kumar tanti
4327.	Dwipen kakoty
4328.	Prasanta bora

4329.	Tanvir parvez ahmed
4330.	Dhiraj gogoi
4331.	Dhruba bharali
4332.	Sri khirod s medhi
4333.	Dr. Bhaskar jyoti kalita
4334.	Mohan nath
4335.	Hemonta borgohain
4336.	Sourav j. Bhuyan
4337.	Kashyop nondon kalita
4338.	Devajit hazarika
4339.	Rajkhowap22
4340.	Madhuriya gogoi
4341.	Mousam hazarika
4342.	Bhargab kumar das
4343.	Shantanu ojah
4344.	Sri dip chuladhara
4345.	M. Inamul huda
4346.	Md.nekibar rahman
4347.	Pratikshya borah
4348.	Zakir hussain ahmed
4349.	Pulastya das
4350.	Hemendra patar
4351.	Nipjyoti kalita
4352.	Md. Nekibar rahman
4353.	Abid azad
4354.	Sri ujjal dip baruah
4355.	Sri biplob gogoi
4356.	Shamimul hussain
4357.	Ikram hussain
4358.	Satyendra madhab mahanta
4359.	Jayanra barman
4360.	Jayanra barman
4361.	Samir saikia
4362.	Achyut kumar borah
4363.	Bhaktajyoti gogoi
4364.	Riku dutta
4365.	Jayanta jit nath
4366.	Ritupon gogoi
4367.	Kangkana kalita
4368.	Mantu kalita
4369.	Nayan kalita
4370.	Basanta hazarika
4371.	Birinchi kr. Saikia
4372.	Uday sankar bora
4373.	Mrinmoy saikia

4374.	Ajay das
4375.	Rupam saud
4376.	Bubul kalita
4377.	Nur alom
4378.	Rohan dewri
4379.	Jp nath
4380.	Gautam hazarika
4381.	Jitu gogoi
4382.	Rikimi madhukaillya
4383.	Amit joti mahanta
4384.	Nilotpal sarma
4385.	Samudra kajal saikia
4386.	Moniparna goswami
4387.	Tridip gogoi
4388.	Labanya deka
4389.	Devabrata das
4390.	Parashmoni konwar
4391.	Samir saikia
4392.	Jiaur rahman
4393.	Sanjay kumar das
4394.	Moinul haque
4395.	Nur alom
4396.	Rajpratim sarma
4397.	Manash ridip phukon
4398.	Majoj singha raja
4399.	Roshidul islam
4400.	Sayedur rahman anchari
4401.	Dhruba kalita
4402.	Saamyadeep bora
4403.	Nipul bhattacharyya
4404.	Rikimi madhukaillya
4405.	Shekhar baruah
4406.	Hafizur rahman
4407.	Monuj gogoi
4408.	Joyshree borsaikia
4409.	Ramen borah
4410.	Shabnam choudhury
4411.	Chandan jyoti gogoi
4412.	Pradyumna kumar gogoi
4413.	Lakshminandan boruah
4414.	Bikas das
4415.	Pradyumna kumar gogoi
4416.	Chandan jyoti gogoi
4417.	Monuj gogoi
4418.	Babul das

4419.	Manoj buragohain
4420.	Poli phukon
4421.	Narayan chetry
4422.	Biplob konwar
4423.	Md. Nakibur zaman
4424.	Thomas k payeng
4425.	Md. Zaman
4426.	Montu boruah
4427.	Chao dipak dhekiyal phukan
4428.	Mrinal bhyuan
4429.	Nitumoni neog
4430.	Pranjal deori
4431.	Rihan ali
4432.	Kbhurshed alam
4433.	Binay kumar deka
4434.	Prashanta bordoloi
4435.	Chandan gogoi
4436.	Rehna sultana
4437.	Zahidul islam
4438.	Dhruba jyoti borah
4439.	Rituparno goswami
4440.	Tasher ali sheikh
4441.	Uttam bhuyan
4442.	Monjit saikia
4443.	Samiul ahmed
4444.	Rafiqul islam
4445.	Mehebab alom
4446.	Saidul islam
4447.	Chandan mahanta
4448.	Babul islam
4449.	Shajidul alom ahmed
4450.	Rana saikia
4451.	Alok ranjan sarmah
4452.	Mridusmita sonowal
4453.	Ankur saikia
4454.	Monjul islam
4455.	Sanjoy kakati
4456.	Sri dhiraj talukdar
4457.	Abdul faruk
4458.	Maminul haque
4459.	Monuj protim mahanta
4460.	Nur uddin jahangir
4461.	Santosh kumar nath
4462.	Firoz ahmed
4463.	Smriti rekha chetia handique

4464.	Ujjal choudhury
4465.	Anuj bora
4466.	Nayanjyoti deka
4467.	Subhadra mandal
4468.	Krishtadasi krirtania
4469.	Swadesh krirtania
4470.	Fakir das
4471.	Juran das
4472.	Upendra mandal
4473.	Samar dev nath
4474.	Sunil mandal
4475.	Ratiranjan dev nath
4476.	Ramendra sarkar
4477.	Pushpa sannashi
4478.	Bittu sannashi
4479.	Bimal ch. Sannashi
4480.	Niran das
4481.	Satya das
4482.	G I goyal
4483.	Mohan ch. Borah
4484.	Tarun kalita
4485.	Kalta jangoshti sanmilan, assam, ramen kumar kakati
4486.	Netaji sangha, dipankar chakrabarty
4487.	All btc bengali youth students federation tamulpur anchalik committee
4488.	S n bhattacharjee
4489.	Bangali barowari durgabari

4490.	Assam jatio chetana monch
4491.	Negaric adhikari suraksha samity
4492.	Purbhatta bengali parishad
4493.	Bhartiya sanskriti prochar samity
4494.	Kamaleshwar das
4495.	Krishak mukti sangram samiti
4496.	Dhrubajyoti dey
4497.	Rathindra kumar acharjee
4498.	Sujaul khan
4499.	Jaharlal paul
4500.	S k roy
4501.	Legal & human rights protection forum
4502.	akhil bharat hindu maha sava Swapan kr das
4503.	Akhil bhartiya adhivakta parishad
4504.	Jamunamukh town club
4505.	Bangiya sanhati parishad
4506.	Drishtanta
4507.	Dhiren barkakoty
4508.	Bijoy dhar
4509.	All bengali national council
4510.	Pradip saika
4511.	Pran krishna kar
4512.	Brihattar jorhat sachetan nagarik mancha
4513.	Rajrishi
4514.	Dn tamuly

4515.	Jitendra bharali
4516.	Nalini bharali
4517.	Dharamananda deb Convenor Hindi legal cell Assam state committee {forwarded by sunil kumar singh, m.p.}
4518.	Nishi kanta dutta
4519.	Balin chandra subedar
4520.	Jayanta sarkar
4521.	Pranjal bora
4522.	S n khataniar
4523.	Indigenous nationalist party of twipra
4524.	Tripura women forum for peace
4525.	International human rights association
4526.	Assam pradesh anususit jati samanoy and unnoyan samiti
4527.	Jamunamukh kapiliporia unnayan samittee
4528.	Urmisree deb
4529.	Parashuram sonuwal
4530.	Pankit das
4531.	Assam state jamiat ulama
4532.	Sodu asam karmachari parishad
4533.	All india united democratic front
4534.	Chattisgarh sundhi sahatiya sansthan
4535.	Society for democratic affairs

4536.	Jogesh dutta
4537.	Satyawati dutta
4538.	k k sharma
4539.	Amulya chandra das
4540.	Dalimi das
4541.	Jagnath badrinath
4542.	Trans india law associates
4543.	Rupnagar srinmantapur birubari senior cirizen association
4544.	Ahom national people's forum
4545.	Gauranga bhattacharjee
4546.	Raju sarkar
4547.	Sindhi minority migranst association
4548.	Antosh choudhary
4549.	Jayanand parande
4550.	Santosh kumar barman
4551.	Biswajet das
4552.	N k das
4553.	All assam bengali youth students federation
4554.	Debajit sarkar
4555.	Pranab jyoti gogoi
4556.	Paran bokul baraua
4557.	Haren sharma & kamal bora
4558.	Amrit lal rawal
4559.	Anantshree swamy a dev tirth
4560.	National youth project
4561.	Upamanyu hazarika

4562.	Naren thappeta
4563.	Gunada kt. Bhattacharjya
4564.	J p chouhan
4565.	Dharampal
4566.	Rathod dinesh
4567.	Balwinder singh
4568.	Surender singh
4569.	Gagndeeep singh
4570.	Rajinder kaur
4571.	Mannjit kaur
4572.	Gurmeet kaur
4573.	Gopal chandra paul
4574.	Jitendra kumar soni
4575.	Guru
4576.	Amal choudhary
4577.	Jayanta goswami
4578.	Pankaj goswami
4579.	Dipali goswami
4580.	Jitendra kumar soni
4581.	United liberation front of assam
4582.	Utpal dey
4583.	Sanjoychakraborty
4584.	Bikirandutta
4585.	Sanjoychakraborty
4586.	Narayansutrardhar
4587.	Gopal mandal
4588.	Nikunja mandal
4589.	Sadhan purkayastha - secretary-general Citizens rights preservation committee assam
4590.	Shiuli paul

4591.	Sital das
4592.	Deepankar debnath
4593.	Karuna paul
4594.	Pankaj sarkar
4595.	Partha pratim dutta
4596.	Karuna paul
4597.	Bappa das
4598.	Shubhankar dhar
4599.	Tony
4600.	Pradip nath
4601.	Raj.ghose123
4602.	Pratap chanda
4603.	Savvy dey
4604.	Abhishek bhowmik
4605.	Deba sarkar
4606.	Sattam debnath
4607.	Sudhir mandal
4608.	Sattam debnath
4609.	Mampi kar
4610.	Dipankar saha
4611.	Tuton paul
4612.	Mdas08708
4613.	Nirupam kar
4614.	Swapan paul All assam bengali youth students federation (bamunbar branch) Tracery bamunbari branch
4615.	Suranjan sarkar
4616.	Kamal devnath
4617.	Pankaj biswas
4618.	Dayal sen

4619.	Samir das
4620.	Abhijit banik
4621.	Mohan sarkar
4622.	Uttam dey
4623.	Krishnapaul hare
4624.	Bikash das
4625.	Prangopal adhikary
4626.	Alok paul
4627.	Mahendra kr shil phuloni
4628.	Manik ghosh
4629.	Biplab chandra dey
4630.	Dipankar paul
4631.	Munna deb, secretary All assam bengali youth federation Moran anchalic committee
4632.	Rahul deb, president All assam bengali youth federation Moran anchalic committee
4633.	Madhab debnath
4634.	Priyanka banik
4635.	Bapan adhikari
4636.	Biplabdhar
4637.	Jiban sarkar
4638.	Santanu lanka
4639.	Jyoti lal chowdhury, former head, department of english
4640.	Dayal sarkar
4641.	Hillol das
4642.	Tapan banik
4643.	Sukriti banik

4644.	Samir banik
4645.	Pranab saha
4646.	Hemanga deka
4647.	Anita sur
4648.	Debashis sur
4649.	Pankaj das
4650.	Pradipkumarbiswas
4651.	Puja
4652.	Sukumar devnatha
4653.	Ankit paul
4654.	Abhijit acharjee
4655.	Subhas dutta
4656.	Debajit kundu
4657.	Pimpu mazumder
4658.	Ram das
4659.	Santanu lanka
4660.	Abdus sattar
4661.	Pranesh saha
4662.	Surojit
4663.	Mitu sarkar
4664.	Pramath kumar barooah
4665.	ahsi rahman
4666.	Ranjit mahanta
4667.	Taj uddin ahmed

4668.	Gautam saikia
4669.	Rupa dutta
4670.	Kashyop nondon
4671.	Hemodhar kalita
4672.	Horeswar kalita
4673.	Dhiren kalita
4674.	Kusum kalita
4675.	Mira kalita
4676.	Moni kalita
4677.	Bedanta bikash kalita
4678.	Kashmiri kalita
4679.	Priyomboda kalita
4680.	Rashmi kalita
4681.	Hemodhar kalita
4682.	Rajib kalita
4683.	Abhishek bora
4684.	Biplob bora
4685.	Biplob jyoti kalita
4686.	Madhuja bora
4687.	Sachin n
4688.	Deep goswami
4689.	Navajit roy
4690.	Dulal ghosh
4691.	Aminur rahman
4692.	Chidananda saikia
4693.	Dr. Satyajit das
4694.	Jiten chetia
4695.	Pallav konwar

4696.	Azharul talukdar
4697.	Seema bordeori
4698.	Karabi hazarika gogoi
4699.	Sanjoy sarma
4700.	Parimal gore
4701.	Kanak gogoi
4702.	Leki wangmo thungon
4703.	Sadik ahmed
4704.	Mahboob zaman shah
4705.	Dipak gogoi
4706.	Deben bhattacharyya, secretary Communist party of india (marxist) assam state
4707.	Kushal sahariah
4708.	Debajit goswami
4709.	Julfiquer hassan
4710.	Immu83january
4711.	Pritam medhi
4712.	Subodhkumarsarma
4713.	Shahdul islam
4714.	Yugajit kardong
4715.	Shamsher azad
4716.	Subodh sarma
4717.	Souravjyoti borah
4718.	Khalid ahmed
4719.	Alok saikia
4720.	Bishwajit sharma
4721.	Scdsngo
4722.	Nasim sarkar

4723.	Dibyoshnatatalukdar
4724.	Baishali bhattacharyya
4725.	Sherif imdad
4726.	Kanaklata devi
4727.	Mrs. Charu hazarika
4728.	Hitesh deka
4729.	Rumi chakraborty
4730.	Mrs. Suprabha deka
4731.	Buddha prasad shyam
4732.	Amarjyoti tanti
4733.	Sangita saikia tanti
4734.	Paul abhijit
4735.	Shamim ahmed
4736.	Sahidul alam
4737.	Nagen hazarika
4738.	porismita hazarika
4739.	Manmohan das
4740.	Jyoti pallav kalita
4741.	Inalhoque saikia
4742.	Jyotismoi
4743.	Dr doli buragohain
4744.	Dilwar hussain
4745.	Nani gopal roy
4746.	H.g. Pranjali
4747.	Sosanka protim sandilya
4748.	M.k.mahato
4749.	Mrigen deka
4750.	Bhimbor gogoi
4751.	Birupakhya gogoi

4752.	Kamal sarma
4753.	Shankar das
4754.	Alammostufa
4755.	Abul kalam azad
4756.	Archana devi
4757.	J. C. Deka
4758.	Juri phukan
4759.	Prokash borah
4760.	Amir hamza
4761.	Saumya goswami
4762.	Krishna chetia
4763.	Nayanjyoti kalita
4764.	Bonty begum
4765.	Chandan talukdar
4766.	Mousumi hazarika
4767.	Manisha konwar
4768.	Parag dhar baruah
4769.	Sukritiranjana biswas
4770.	Jnyanadeep gogoi
4771.	Jahirul hussain
4772.	Binod gogoi
4773.	Janardon konwar
4774.	Priyanki borkakoti
4775.	Diganta saikia
4776.	Abdul mannan
4777.	Gobin gogoi
4778.	Armaan xtrem
4779.	Moidul islam
4780.	Altaf raja
4781.	Aii baruah
4782.	Bikash nayak
4783.	Jeherul islam
4784.	Mahmood hussain
4785.	Seema bordeori
4786.	Hasmot ali
4787.	Fozlur rahman
4788.	Nilam saikia
4789.	Bidyut dowarah
4790.	Rideep boruah
4791.	Dhanjita kalita
4792.	Ripunjay bhuyan
4793.	Himangkhu bora

4794.	Dibakar talukdar
4795.	Anupam dutta
4796.	Iftikar rasul
4797.	Banditamedhi
4798.	Madhuja dhekial phukon
4799.	Mohammadaliaudf
4800.	Nitul bora
4801.	Muskanezzat
4802.	Mallika boruah
4803.	Mrs mallika boruah
4804.	Sri ghana kanta baruah
4805.	Sri khandra saikia
4806.	Mrs purabi bhuyan
4807.	Sri probin thangal
4808.	Miss lucky hazarika
4809.	Priyakshi bordoloi
4810.	Sachin kalita
4811.	Baharul islam
4812.	Dr rezaul hamid
4813.	Saidur
4814.	Motibur rahman
4815.	Sariful hassan
4816.	Tariful islam
4817.	Saidurrahman
4818.	Jamiruddin
4819.	Abdul malik ahmed
4820.	Firoz alom
4821.	Pallav gogoi
4822.	Samsuj jaman
4823.	Sagarika saikia
4824.	Imaran khan
4825.	Mitul kalita
4826.	Krisanu baruah
4827.	Rahul dutta
4828.	Rafiqul islam
4829.	Pallab chetia
4830.	Ashadul alom
4831.	Ratul saikia
4832.	Tilo bodosa
4833.	Ramen bhattacharya
4834.	Tariqaziz
4835.	Sanatan bhattacharyya
4836.	Tarun bhattacharyya
4837.	Amina khatun
4838.	Khairul islam

4839.	Balindra kr nath
4840.	Babita medhi
4841.	Manash jyoti das
4842.	Atiqur rahman
4843.	Abu maryam sofikul islam mirdha
4844.	Debakanta gogoi
4845.	Krishnan borah
4846.	Husni abu saddat al masad
4847.	Zakir hussain
4848.	Smrita barua
4849.	Suman dhiman adhikary
4850.	Sukritiranjana biswas
4851.	Citizens rights preservation committee assam Sadhan purkayastha - secretary-general
4852.	All assam bengali youth students federation (bamunbar branch) Tracery bamunbari branch
4853.	Breehattar assam bangali unnayan samiti Anukul das, president
4854.	All assam bengali youth federation Moran anchalic committee Rahul deb - president
4855.	Delhi action committee Leki wangmo thungon
4856.	Communist party of india (marxist) assam state Deben bhattacharyya - secretary
4857.	Cpi (m-l) liberation communist party of india (marxist-leninist) liberation Assam state committee Bibekdas secretary, Balindra saikia Secretary
4858.	Asom raj sora, assam sanjib phukan - chief secretary
4859.	Krishak mukti sangram samiti Golaghat district committee/satra mukti sangram samiti, sarapathar regional committee Puna borah- president Bidyut mahanta-working president Rattan daw-secretary
4860.	Tripura peoples front (tpf) Patal kanya jamatia-president
4861.	Natun shitya parishad, sbuth guwahati branch Dr. Anil kr. Chowdhury
4862.	samsul haque

4863.	hussainjahirul
4864.	Altaf raja
4865.	Dasanukul
4866.	Amit kr dey
4867.	Borneel sahariah
4868.	Ramen das
4869.	Abdul bashar
4870.	Majaharul choudhury
4871.	Dikshita medhi
4872.	Pritammalakar, executivemember all assam bengali youth students federation
4873.	Tanushree mazumdar
4874.	Bhbaranjan das
4875.	Enjoy dey
4876.	Nitai biswas
4877.	Biswa das
4878.	Sanker dev biswas
4879.	Bishwajit dutta
4880.	Ganesh mandal
4881.	Sumon das
4882.	Ganesh mandal
4883.	Nabin roy
4884.	Nripen kumar dekha
4885.	subrata mukharjee
4886.	Hariprasad roy
4887.	Proloy deb
4888.	Abhijit basak
4889.	Nabanita roy
4890.	Jagnnath das
4891.	Pradeep roy
4892.	Shubham kundu
4893.	Pradip das
4894.	Indrajeet dutta
4895.	Dipankar paul
4896.	Kakoli chakraborty
4897.	Bikash das

4898.	Mithun chakrabarty
4899.	Deepak dutta
4900.	Mitali chatterjee
4901.	Abasak basak
4902.	Bidyut debnath
4903.	Pijush das
4904.	Tapan saha
4905.	Anil das
4906.	Titu saha
4907.	Nittyta biswas, santosh biswas, nitai biswas, raman mandal
4908.	Nripen kumar deka
4909.	Rakesh debnath
4910.	Bishnu das
4911.	Swapan kumar das
4912.	Liton sarkar
4913.	Badal chandra sarkar
4914.	Kishor sarkar
4915.	Pankaj debnath
4916.	Dipanwita bhattacharjee
4917.	Snigdha banik
4918.	Raju saha
4919.	Bishal
4920.	Kamal das
4921.	Sajalbaishya
4922.	Bishal bhattacharjee
4923.	Rattan lal banik
4924.	shishir kr ghosh
4925.	Liton sarkar
4926.	Haripad das
4927.	Pankaj kumar bharali
4928.	Kartik das
4929.	Sen sumam
4930.	Swapan dev
4931.	Uday das
4932.	Ratan sarkar
4933.	Rajiv biswas
4934.	Jatin sarkar
4935.	J c halder
4936.	Vikram sarkar
4937.	sapan sarkar
4938.	Nabin kumar das
4939.	Subodh saha
4940.	Moni saha

4941.	Bulu kundu
4942.	Manik das
4943.	Sangita mandal
4944.	Suman mandal
4945.	Arabinda roy
4946.	Kalipad mandal
4947.	Biplab das
4948.	Puranjay deb
4949.	Amrit das
4950.	Chittaranjan mandal
4951.	Pamela das
4952.	Binada purkayastha
4953.	Tiliktama das
4954.	Kalipad manda
4955.	Sankar kar
4956.	Kanchan chakraborty
4957.	Abhijit basak
4958.	Ajit majumdar
4959.	Ajitesh dhar
4960.	Pulak majumdar
4961.	Bidan das
4962.	Uttam das
4963.	Dipam dey
4964.	Haripad das
4965.	Navneel kar
4966.	Liton dey
4967.	Nayontara manda
4968.	Shipon das
4969.	Binita borpuzari
4970.	Pallab jyoti sarmah.
4971.	jyoti sankar chanda
4972.	Rajiv biswas
4973.	Bappan debnath
4974.	Sailen sarkar
4975.	Kalpana saikia
4976.	Papai bhawal
4977.	Manu das
4978.	Aparna burmon
4979.	Rajat kanti nath
4980.	Sanjay dabnath
4981.	Sri sanjoy dabnath
4982.	Ashmit paul
4983.	Shyamala mandal

4984.	Amar paul
4985.	Deepak deka
4986.	R nath
4987.	Utpal das
4988.	Rabi das
4989.	Rabindra das
4990.	Jitendra das
4991.	Ananda das
4992.	Sajal dey
4993.	Haradhan das
4994.	Jantu majumdar
4995.	Bon krishna das
4996.	Pinku das
4997.	Sandeep ghosh
4998.	Bipul mandal
4999.	jibon krishna das
5000.	Prasanta naha
5001.	Hiralal das
5002.	Debashish das
5003.	Manik das
5004.	Jayanta ghosh
5005.	Hemonta das
5006.	Ranjan das
5007.	Bibishan das
5008.	Raju nath
5009.	Sujana das
5010.	Biplob dutta
5011.	Sumaswar mazumdar
5012.	Bapon das
5013.	jatindra mazumdar
5014.	Sumangal das
5015.	Ankur dip boruah
5016.	Ripal majumdar
5017.	Kanan das
5018.	Deepa majumdar
5019.	Himalaya printers
5020.	Usha das
5021.	Biplab debnath
5022.	Binod sarkar
5023.	Bankim das
5024.	Suresh das
5025.	Anil kumar chakrabarty

5026.	Krishna das
5027.	Shantu das
5028.	Bikas nath
5029.	Nitu roy
5030.	raju saha mandal
5031.	Tiposhi das
5032.	madhab kby
5033.	Binad das
5034.	Bapan saha
5035.	Chandan das
5036.	Monika das
5037.	Gautam biswas
5038.	Natai biswas
5039.	Uttam das
5040.	Sajal majumdar
5041.	Kartik das
5042.	Anup chanda
5043.	Monik roy
5044.	Baby das
5045.	Samir das
5046.	Subhankar
5047.	Bappan das
5048.	Bisu sutradhar
5049.	Sushanta k roy
5050.	Tankeshwar das
5051.	Parmananda bharali
5052.	Bipul mandal
5053.	Golapi das
5054.	Sabi das
5055.	Pranab mazumdar
5056.	Bipul mandal
5057.	Chandrasagar das
5058.	Arpan das
5059.	Binod das
5060.	Asutosh majumdar
5061.	Bicky bhattacharya
5062.	Jinnatul ahmed
5063.	Krishnalal das
5064.	biswarup mazumdar
5065.	Jolita das
5066.	Bijan das
5067.	Jitesh paul

5068.	Joy prakash roy
5069.	Gita das
5070.	Dinesh sutradhar
5071.	Santi bhisgan mali
5072.	Surajeet burman
5073.	J.c.halder
5074.	Chittaranjan mandal
5075.	All assam bengal youth students federation
5076.	Arabinda kalita
5077.	Soneswar kalita
5078.	Rupjyoti changmai
5079.	Ili talukdar
5080.	Aymona khatun
5081.	Altaf hussein
5082.	Alok saikia
5083.	Bishnu sarkar
5084.	Parchiya begum
5085.	Swapan acharjee
5086.	Pinky bhattacharjee
5087.	Utpal baruah
5088.	Rajiv ahmed
5089.	Baishalibhattacharyya sarojininaiducentreforwomen'sstudies jamia millia islamia
5090.	Santanu borthakur
5091.	Ranjankumarmedhi
5092.	Narottammedhi
5093.	Bhubaneswari medhi
5094.	Arush
5095.	Zakir khan
5096.	Rupchan ali
5097.	Mitul pathak
5098.	Ranjit gogoi
5099.	Rana saikia
5100.	Manjula konwar
5101.	Rezaul karim
5102.	Harendra kataki
5103.	Raktim raj gogoi
5104.	Mazibar rahman
5105.	Mazibar rahman
5106.	Kalipad mandal
5107.	Ajmal ali
5108.	Pankaj bora
5109.	Swaraj priyo

5110.	S.i.ahmed
5111.	Surajit sharma
5112.	Ranjit bhuyan
5113.	Saidul alm
5114.	Utpal dekha
5115.	Satyabrat kaushik
5116.	Pranjal sharma
5117.	Abhishek burman
5118.	Ranendra narayan roy
5119.	chow yangcheng
5120.	Santanoo knowar
5121.	Ranjit kumar rajkhowa
5122.	Rinku bharali
5123.	Preetamsarma
5124.	Mdaminul islam
5125.	Abdul barique
5126.	Sanjib phukon
5127.	Saidur zaman
5128.	Dhanjit chetia
5129.	mrityunjoy mahanta
5130.	Nirankun bora
5131.	Kalyanee boruah
5132.	abdul alim
5133.	Prabin ahmed
5134.	Rupjyoti kakoti
5135.	Jiten bezboruah
5136.	Nabajyoti goswami
5137.	Seema bordeori
5138.	Ibrahim ali
5139.	Aditya borah
5140.	Chandan saikia
5141.	rupak kumar sarma
5142.	Devabrata chakravarty
5143.	Kaushik talukdar
5144.	Rezaul karim
5145.	Jiten bezboruah
5146.	Santanu borthakur
5147.	Runal ahmed
5148.	Asom gana parishad
5149.	Asom-miyan (asomiya) krishak parishad
5150.	Asom-miyan (asomiya) parishad
5151.	Asom-miyan (asomiya) sramik parishad
5152.	Indigenous miyan national organizations' co-ordination

	committee, assam
5153.	All india tribal students' association, assam (aitsaa)
5154.	The greater coochbehar peoples'association undivided goalpara district committee
5155.	North east students' organization
5156.	Keshab borah
5157.	Bhaskarjyoti saikia
5158.	Arif uddin ahmed
5159.	Anisur rahman
5160.	Dibru kumar mahanta
5161.	begum umme jamil
5162.	Kaushik deka
5163.	Jiban kumar loying
5164.	Baishaali sarma
5165.	Amir hamza
5166.	Rupjyoti changmai
5167.	Chandan kumar sharma
5168.	partha barua
5169.	Aleen baruah
5170.	Ataur rahman
5171.	Ritu pankaj borah
5172.	Barnali goswami
5173.	Papari hazarika
5174.	Washim raja
5175.	Manas pratim sarmah
5176.	Rubi bosak
5177.	K. Sarmah
5178.	Golap deori
5179.	M ashadujjaman
5180.	M.g. Hazarika
5181.	Mahar ali
5182.	M mukter mandal
5183.	Biswajit saiki
5184.	Anshuman phukan
5185.	Susmita phukan
5186.	Jiban baruah
5187.	sabrina sultana rahman
5188.	Mahmud ali majarbhuya
5189.	Md. Nuruddin ali
5190.	Md. Nurjamal hoque
5191.	Bimal chandra gogoi
5192.	Omar ali choudhuri
5193.	Amarendra jain
5194.	Prahlad baruah
5195.	Nastalina borah

5196.	Utpal barooah
5197.	Trishar boruah
5198.	rantu hatiboruah
5199.	Manash protim goswami
5200.	Amir
5201.	Shekhar goswami
5202.	Ujjwal saikia
5203.	Bijay sankar bora
5204.	Moushumi saikia bora
5205.	Gouri sonowal
5206.	Raktim jyoti kakoty
5207.	Juber ahmed
5208.	Kan kalita
5209.	Ruhul amin sheikh
5210.	Biswajyoti borah
5211.	Nurul hasan khan.
5212.	Debashish pegu
5213.	Gagori kashyap
5214.	Sankar jyoti mahanta
5215.	Dharendra panging
5216.	Hadi alam
5217.	Syed rizaul kerim
5218.	Nazir uddin ahmed
5219.	Pranay kumar sarkar
5220.	A. R. Pradhani
5221.	Santosh sahu
5222.	Ajitabh hazarika
5223.	M s i chowdhury
5224.	Sazadul rana hussain
5225.	Mustafa ahmed
5226.	Pritam bhuyan
5227.	Aabir jorabari
5228.	Rina chakravarty
5229.	Kausik deka
5230.	Rassian dowari
5231.	Nishanta gogoi
5232.	Bhaskar malakar
5233.	Bhaben borah
5234.	Prasanta bora
5235.	Milan dekha
5236.	Chandan gogoi
5237.	Julfikar rahman zinnah

5238.	Jabedur rahman
5239.	barasha boro
5240.	Rubul boruah
5241.	Muktar hussain
5242.	Tirthajyoti bhuyan
5243.	Saidur rahman
5244.	Binanda saikia
5245.	Diganta choudhury
5246.	Saidur rahman
5247.	Himjyoti talukdar
5248.	Mohib ullah
5249.	Binita borpuzari
5250.	Pallab jyoti sarmah.
5251.	A. Borpuzari
5252.	Abu kayum ahmed
5253.	sumitra murmu
5254.	Jitu borah
5255.	asad ali
5256.	Sunmoina chetia
5257.	Saidul alam arfat
5258.	Deepsikha gogoi
5259.	Tilottama chetia
5260.	Dipashmita dasbol
5261.	Amlan dutta
5262.	Mukti nath gowala
5263.	Alimul islam
5264.	Utpal kumar talukdar
5265.	Debabrat khanikor
5266.	Milan dekha
5267.	Dildar ahmed
5268.	Himangka kaushik
5269.	Anjanjyoti bora
5270.	Khademul hussain
5271.	Kumar chandan jyoti
5272.	Suvankor saikia
5273.	Bhargab talukdar
5274.	Hadiul islam
5275.	Ghana kanta phukan
5276.	Shahnawaz parvez
5277.	J.r. Mozumdar
5278.	Rajib medhi
5279.	Amarjit gogoi
5280.	Romeo parvez

5281.	Prashanta das
5282.	Sohidur hoque
5283.	Ruhul amin
5284.	Pallab kumar nath
5285.	Dipankar choudhury
5286.	Reja uddin
5287.	Dhrubajyoti kakati
5288.	Latibur rahman
5289.	Surjyabora
5290.	Altaf hussain
5291.	Dambaru gogoi
5292.	Palash jyoti sarmah
5293.	Pritom dutta
5294.	Simanta kalita
5295.	Anupananda baruah
5296.	Binita saikia
5297.	Alakananda kakat
5298.	Moinul hoque
5299.	Gayatree bora
5300.	Gunin das
5301.	Bono ray
5302.	Bidyut talukdar
5303.	Biju phukan
5304.	Manash mohan hazarika
5305.	Dilwar h mozumder
5306.	Nizam uddin ahmed
5307.	Nassir hussein
5308.	Sabbir hussain borbhuyan
5309.	Bitupan gogoi
5310.	Sadiqur rahman boruha
5311.	Tazul islam
5312.	Seema bordeori
5313.	Angshuman saikia
5314.	Ranuj bharali
5315.	Mouchumi chutia
5316.	Sabbir hussain borbhuyan
5317.	nabajyoti bhuyan
5318.	nekibur rahman
5319.	Tiken ray
5320.	Muhibul hussain
5321.	Madhurya nath
5322.	Arun ch. Borah
5323.	Rebat borah

5324.	Ankur dip boruah
5325.	Nomi borgohain
5326.	Trilochan nath
5327.	Sumanta madhab boruah
5328.	Sonaram bodo
5329.	Binay burman
5330.	Azimul hoque
5331.	Durlav bora
5332.	Mubina akhtar
5333.	Md saher ali
5334.	Durlove saikia
5335.	Tirtha jyoti bora
5336.	Prince ahmed
5337.	Chandra saikia
5338.	Zahidul hussain
5339.	Simarekha bhagowati
5340.	Satyajit baishya
5341.	Rubul das
5342.	labanya baruah
5343.	Nayan jyoti
5344.	Mrityunjay mandal
5345.	Dipali biswas
5346.	Kalipad mandal
5347.	Jotish mandal
5348.	Arpana biswas
5349.	Naren biswas
5350.	Dulab biswas
5351.	Mahadev biswas
5352.	Harpal mandal
5353.	Golak biswas
5354.	Triluttama chakrabarti
5355.	Kalipad mandal
5356.	Prasadi mandal
5357.	Yudhistir biswas
5358.	Badal biswas
5359.	Debnath biswas
5360.	Ajal biswas
5361.	Rajubala mandal
5362.	Narayon ray
5363.	Dipal sarkar
5364.	Dipali biswas
5365.	Palan biswas
5366.	Uttam das
5367.	Sarla biswas

5368.	Paritosh ray
5369.	Haran mandal
5370.	Renubala ray
5371.	Sajal majumdar
5372.	Ali mandal
5373.	Bharati mandal
5374.	Haren biswas
5375.	Chandan kumar roy
5376.	Jilmohan mandal
5377.	Bhabona das
5378.	Prasadi ray
5379.	Parbati mandal
5380.	Susmita biswas
5381.	Jaysri sarkar
5382.	Gobinda biswas
5383.	Goutam biswas
5384.	Rangmala biswas
5385.	Naren sarkar
5386.	Gyanmohan mandal
5387.	Khirabala mandal
5388.	Nitai biswas
5389.	Ajay ray
5390.	Rupali mandal
5391.	Gangarani mandal
5392.	Santosh biswas
5393.	Sanaka sarkar
5394.	Narayan mandal
5395.	Champa mandal
5396.	Khagen mandal
5397.	Mani mandal
5398.	Susmita biswas
5399.	Sanaka biswas
5400.	Phulmala sarkar
5401.	Chandan das
5402.	Japa biswas
5403.	Monika das
5404.	Radhika biswas
5405.	Mibu biswas
5406.	Santosh mandal
5407.	Birpal mandal
5408.	Padyabala biswas
5409.	Manuranjani biswas
5410.	Susitra mandal
5411.	Bhanu biswas
5412.	Poritosh biswas

5413.	Lakhi mandal
5414.	Kartik das
5415.	Tankeswar das
5416.	Balram mandal
5417.	Naruttam ray
5418.	Nirmala mandal
5419.	Dasharath mandal
5420.	Kushal biswas
5421.	Nilkamal guswami
5422.	Nirmal das
5423.	Sushantkr roy
5424.	Haridas mandal
5425.	Bappan das
5426.	Bisu sutradhar
5427.	Gandheswari sarkar
5428.	Suresh das
5429.	Jaansuman
5430.	Nitai biswas
5431.	Rashik biswas
5432.	Naresh mandal
5433.	Krishnopad sarkar
5434.	Avijit shilpi
5435.	Fuleswari biswas
5436.	Bankim das
5437.	Jayram mandal
5438.	Bimal biswas
5439.	Binod sarkar
5440.	Manuj kumar roy
5441.	Saraswati biswas
5442.	Thakurani das
5443.	Surabala sarkar
5444.	Gautam debnath
5445.	Kalpana sarkar
5446.	Usha das
5447.	Biplab debnath
5448.	Biren sarkar
5449.	Binod sarkar
5450.	Sankar dev biswas
5451.	Meghalal biswas
5452.	Aina biswas
5453.	Jagai mandal
5454.	Bhim biswas
5455.	Lakshan mandal
5456.	Anima biswas
5457.	Makhan bisws

5458.	Nikhil sarkar
5459.	Deepa majumdar
5460.	Sandha rani sarkar
5461.	Kanan das
5462.	Ripal majumdar
5463.	Moran mabdak
5464.	Anjali mandal
5465.	Ram nath biswas
5466.	Ram nath biswas
5467.	Nipen mandal
5468.	Nadiram mandal
5469.	Bimla biswas
5470.	Mamata mandal
5471.	Maneka mandal
5472.	Biplab das
5473.	Samala mandal
5474.	Jagadish sarkar
5475.	Dadhiram sarkar
5476.	Dhananjoy mandal
5477.	Saraswati mandal
5478.	Sumuti mandal
5479.	Sagar mandal
5480.	Adari mandal
5481.	Jyotshana mandal
5482.	Gurudas mandal
5483.	Purnima mandal
5484.	Kalpana majumdar
5485.	Sukhi majumadar
5486.	Nadiram mandal
5487.	Malati mandal
5488.	Raj chowdhury
5489.	Batashi biswas
5490.	Manidra mandal
5491.	Prasadi mandal
5492.	Jayanti biswas
5493.	Kanchan rai
5494.	Devendra mandal
5495.	Makani mandal
5496.	Kalabati mandal
5497.	Hemanta mandal
5498.	Shankar rai
5499.	Mamata mandal
5500.	Tuki mandal
5501.	Mamata biswas
5502.	Biraja biswas

5503.	Jatin mandal
5504.	Shashimohan biswas
5505.	Nagen mandal
5506.	Mahindra mandal
5507.	Nilmohan mandal
5508.	Khushimohan mandal
5509.	Ratan biswas
5510.	Amulya mandal
5511.	Robinkda mandal
5512.	Ganesh mandal
5513.	Kshirad mandal
5514.	Fooltara sarkar
5515.	Uttam mandal
5516.	Nitai biswas
5517.	Ganesh biswas
5518.	Biplob dutta
5519.	Raju nath
5520.	Amar kumar paul
5521.	Utpal das
5522.	Rabi das
5523.	Jatindra das
5524.	Ananda das
5525.	Haradhan das
5526.	Jibon krishna das
5527.	Sandip ghosh
5528.	Ranjan das
5529.	Hemonta das
5530.	Jayanta ghosh
5531.	Manik das
5532.	Debashish das
5533.	Hiralal das
5534.	Bibishan das
5535.	Haradhan das
5536.	Sujona das
5537.	Jantu das
5538.	Bapon das
5539.	Sumaswar mazumdar
5540.	Manik das
5541.	Khitish mandal
5542.	Ujjala mandal
5543.	Gupal mandal
5544.	Ananand mandal
5545.	Kaushalya sarkar
5546.	Jantu majumdar
5547.	Amuly mandal

5548.	Kusomi mandal
5549.	Basanti mandal
5550.	Upendra mandal
5551.	Subash mandal
5552.	Kalpona sarkar
5553.	Sunali mandal biswas
5554.	Rabindra mandal
5555.	Dipali biswas
5556.	Bhanu biswas
5557.	Bipol mandal
5558.	Bhanu biswas mandal
5559.	Subhash mandal
5560.	Nitai biswas
5561.	Puspa biswas
5562.	Sandhyabala biswas
5563.	Madhab sarkar
5564.	Balaram biswas
5565.	Dilip mandal
5566.	Mamoni sarkae
5567.	Swarasati mandal
5568.	Prakash chandra mandal
5569.	Buddheswari mandal
5570.	Rupan das
5571.	Gopal sarkar
5572.	Sujit mandal
5573.	Pabitra mandal
5574.	Saman mandal
5575.	Nirmal mandal
5576.	Kamakhya sarkar
5577.	Ratan mandal
5578.	Nilkiomal mandal
5579.	Haran sarkar
5580.	Falani sarkar
5581.	Sankar
5582.	Arati sarkar
5583.	Parboti sarkar
5584.	Sankar sarkar
5585.	Surodhoni malo
5586.	Munidra biswas
5587.	Satish mandal
5588.	Suhila malo
5589.	Anjali sarkar
5590.	Pagaldasi sarkar
5591.	Sankar sarkar
5592.	Sawarasati sarkar

5593.	Minati sarkar
5594.	Surabala sarkar
5595.	Sankar
5596.	Sankar sarkar
5597.	Pradip sarkar
5598.	Ramani sarkar
5599.	Nirad sarkar
5600.	Khagen sarkar
5601.	Anil mandal
5602.	Kartik mandal
5603.	Anil sarkar
5604.	Shyamala mandal
5605.	Gourang sarkar
5606.	Koisholya sarkar
5607.	Nirmal sarkar
5608.	Shamola sarkar
5609.	Arati sarkar
5610.	Ucharani sarkar
5611.	Urmila sarkar
5612.	Reno malo
5613.	Subhash malo
5614.	Bhulidasi biswas
5615.	Gaynmohan
5616.	Kalicharan sarkar
5617.	Sangita guswami sarkar
5618.	Shanti sarkar
5619.	Satish bisws
5620.	Rajmohan sarkar
5621.	Dipali sarkar
5622.	Ramani biswas
5623.	Rameswar sarkar
5624.	Ganesh mandal
5625.	Sanaka mandal
5626.	Jugal mandal
5627.	Niranjan mandal
5628.	Gulapi mandal
5629.	Kali charan das
5630.	Anita malakar
5631.	Nabin kr. Das
5632.	Babul malakar
5633.	Kanada mandal
5634.	Nabin kr. Das
5635.	Kanika sarkar
5636.	Ramesh hauldar
5637.	Rupali mandal

5638.	Nripen deka
5639.	Durpadi mandal
5640.	Rita das
5641.	Nabin kr. Das
5642.	Pramod mandal
5643.	Fulmala sarkar
5644.	Sandhya ray
5645.	Suresh bharali
5646.	Tulu mandal
5647.	Raben hauldar
5648.	Anjali rajbangshi
5649.	Gushai biswas
5650.	Nagendra ch. Sarkar
5651.	Chittaranjan mandal
5652.	Nirpen deka
5653.	Khukamohan sarkar
5654.	Nabin kr. Das
5655.	Nabin kr. Das
5656.	Mantu sarkar
5657.	Nabin kr. Das
5658.	Ram das
5659.	Amrit sarkar
5660.	Paresh mandal
5661.	Gopal biswas
5662.	Nabin kr. Das
5663.	Biswanath mandal
5664.	Biplab sarkar
5665.	Arati mandal
5666.	Bablu sahar
5667.	Maharani mandal
5668.	Sushil mandal
5669.	Mamani mandal
5670.	Kalicharan mandal
5671.	Abhi mandal
5672.	Bishaka das
5673.	Nipen das
5674.	Nilmohan mandal
5675.	Mamta das
5676.	Niranjan das
5677.	Rajen biswas
5678.	Anjana bharali
5679.	Iswar sarkar
5680.	Naresh mandal
5681.	Uttam saha
5682.	Bijay biswas

5683.	Shubharani das
5684.	Suchitra mandal
5685.	Menaka mandal
5686.	Saraswati sarkar
5687.	Sahadev das
5688.	Dip mandal
5689.	Nilima sarkar
5690.	Parbati das
5691.	Adari chaudhury
5692.	Keshab das
5693.	Asha mandal
5694.	Sara mandal
5695.	Arsana das
5696.	Bishaka das
5697.	Babur sarkar
5698.	Adari sarkar
5699.	Sushil bharali
5700.	Khushi mandal
5701.	Kanaka mandal
5702.	Durga mandal
5703.	Nikhil mandal
5704.	Rekha das
5705.	Dinabandhu mandal
5706.	Biswajit pal
5707.	Shibu sitradhar
5708.	Mampi mandal
5709.	Babulal das
5710.	Liton sarkar
5711.	Archana
5712.	Chittaranjan mandal
5713.	Kiran biswas
5714.	Chittaranjan mandal
5715.	Dulali mandal
5716.	Nabir kr. Das
5717.	Anjuli sarkar
5718.	Binanda sarkar
5719.	Mamta sarkar
5720.	Harekrishna das
5721.	Babu das
5722.	Tara biswas
5723.	Chittaranjan mandal
5724.	Bisakha das
5725.	Chittaranjan mandal
5726.	Sarasti biswas
5727.	Krishna biswas

5728.	Benu mandal
5729.	Bimala biswas
5730.	Benu mandal
5731.	Nabir kr. Das
5732.	Nakul biswas
5733.	Lakhi das
5734.	Kali das
5735.	Lata das
5736.	Kanai das
5737.	Akhil das
5738.	Padya pal
5739.	Dipak sarkar
5740.	Santos das
5741.	Prasanjit sarkar
5742.	Jamuna sarkar
5743.	Acharna mandal
5744.	Hari das
5745.	Mamata sarkar
5746.	Kumudini das
5747.	Basani sarkar
5748.	Radhaballav sarkar
5749.	Hiralal biswas
5750.	Bindubasi sarkar
5751.	Arjun biswas
5752.	Lakhi mandal bharati
5753.	Nimay sarkar
5754.	Shyamlal sarkar
5755.	Dipanjali mandal
5756.	Binanda das
5757.	Renubala das
5758.	Prem das
5759.	Bhadra chauhan
5760.	Dulali mandal
5761.	Dipali das
5762.	Arati sarkar
5763.	Susila das
5764.	Haran das
5765.	Ranjit biswas
5766.	Sabitri mandal
5767.	Rahilal sarkar
5768.	Akhil das
5769.	Krishna mandal
5770.	Kanuram das (sc)
5771.	Niran das
5772.	Mira chouhan

5773.	Radheshyam biswas
5774.	Sankar sarkar
5775.	Somjit biswas
5776.	Sanjay das
5777.	Ram prashad chouhan
5778.	Naren das
5779.	Sangita das
5780.	Sumitra mandal
5781.	Jamini chouhan
5782.	Satish mandal
5783.	Narayan chouhan
5784.	Nayani das
5785.	Malati das
5786.	Malati das
5787.	Bharatibala das
5788.	Toposha mandal
5789.	Rampujan chouhan
5790.	Rangmala biswas
5791.	Pranchami biswas
5792.	Manik biswas
5793.	Nikunja sarkar
5794.	Ghanaka biswas
5795.	Nani mandal
5796.	Dulal das
5797.	Umesh sarkar
5798.	Mandal das
5799.	Karishna das
5800.	Rajen das
5801.	Ramkrishna sarkar
5802.	Bhagirath das
5803.	Prahlad sarkar
5804.	Chandra kanta sarkar
5805.	Bandana mandal
5806.	Arjun das
5807.	Ruhi das day
5808.	Prabitra mandal
5809.	Rakhal das
5810.	Lalita das
5811.	Surjya das
5812.	Basuved sarkar
5813.	Duji chouhan
5814.	Chivarajan sarkar
5815.	Arati mandal
5816.	Harlal das
5817.	Naresh mandal

5818.	Kajal mandal
5819.	Amar debnath
5820.	Sabitri biswas
5821.	Adari sarkar
5822.	Ganesh mandal
5823.	Gandhi mandal
5824.	Sandyarani sannyashi
5825.	Sankar bhattacharjee
5826.	Kushai sannyashi
5827.	Chittaranjan sarkar
5828.	Nripen deka
5829.	Ranjit sarkar
5830.	Shurja das
5831.	Bijit sarkar
5832.	Bala mandal
5833.	Debajit sarkar
5834.	Ranju das
5835.	Gita ray
5836.	Gouranga das
5837.	Basanti das
5838.	Paban das
5839.	Radharani ray
5840.	Nabin kr. Das
5841.	Nabin kr. Das
5842.	Niraca sarkar
5843.	Nabin kr. Das
5844.	Ananda das
5845.	Anima puddar
5846.	Nabin kr. Das
5847.	Nabin kr. Das
5848.	Nabin kr. Das
5849.	Parbati biswas
5850.	Jyoshna mandal
5851.	Adari das
5852.	Nabin kr. Das
5853.	Drupati das
5854.	Renu das
5855.	Paumucha das
5856.	Nabin kr. Das
5857.	Nitai das
5858.	Gita sarkar
5859.	Gobinda sil
5860.	Tarun sarkar
5861.	Susitra das
5862.	Dula sil

5863.	Mahadev sarkar
5864.	Sapan das
5865.	Bisaka das
5866.	Ramlal mandal
5867.	Milani adhikari
5868.	Ranjit mandal
5869.	Narendra mandal
5870.	Khrishna singh
5871.	Maya rani mandal
5872.	Bancha ram sannyashi
5873.	Priyanka mandal
5874.	Chachindra mandal
5875.	Nitu chandra das
5876.	Kiran das
5877.	Gopal mandal
5878.	Sitrya das
5879.	Narayan das
5880.	Lata mandal
5881.	Hankumar das
5882.	Puspa mandal
5883.	Santosh mandal
5884.	Pratap das
5885.	Rita sarkar
5886.	Nabin kr. Das
5887.	Harkumar das
5888.	Poly sil
5889.	Dulali sarkar
5890.	Pratap das
5891.	Dipu chaudhary
5892.	Puja sil
5893.	Gobinda sil
5894.	Milan das
5895.	Haran das
5896.	Mantu das
5897.	Haren sarkar
5898.	Nabin kr. Das
5899.	Astomi mandal
5900.	Kartik mandal
5901.	Manoranjan sarkar
5902.	Prabhati das
5903.	Uddhop malo
5904.	Tapasha mandal
5905.	Nabin kr. Das
5906.	Nabin kr. Das
5907.	Sandhya das

5908.	Dinesh das
5909.	Batasi biswas
5910.	Nabin kr. Das
5911.	Haridashi sarkar
5912.	Kalpan sarkar
5913.	Anil das
5914.	Nabin kr. Das
5915.	Sunil das
5916.	Tusta biswas
5917.	Gokul mandal
5918.	Chinibala bharali
5919.	Jaydev das
5920.	Khagen fewnia
5921.	Sweta sarkar
5922.	Nabin kr. Das
5923.	Nikhil das
5924.	Jagmaya das
5925.	Jayanti malakar
5926.	Palan choudhury
5927.	Bhagi das
5928.	Santosh mandal
5929.	Dulal ray
5930.	Pankaj das
5931.	Shubhov das
5932.	Chandana das
5933.	Uddhap malo
5934.	Prabhati das
5935.	Manaranjan sarkar
5936.	Kartik mandal
5937.	Ashtomi mandal
5938.	Renubala das
5939.	Dipika das
5940.	Kuran das
5941.	Mantu das
5942.	Haren sarkar
5943.	Jaymati malakar
5944.	Jayanti mandal
5945.	Ranjit sarkar
5946.	Nikhil das
5947.	Nirada sarkar
5948.	Sabitri das
5949.	Subha das
5950.	Kalpana sarkar
5951.	Sumitra devi
5952.	Bina das

5953.	Anil das
5954.	Jayanta sarkar
5955.	Anima das
5956.	Chinibala bharali
5957.	Akhil das
5958.	Anjali das
5959.	Haridasi sarkar
5960.	Rajkumari sarkar
5961.	Tapasha mandal
5962.	Ananda biswas
5963.	Swapan biswas
5964.	Haralal biswas
5965.	Mahananda mandal
5966.	Mahendra mandal
5967.	Gouranga mandal
5968.	Parimal biswas
5969.	Sunil das
5970.	Kalipad mandal
5971.	Abhiram mandal
5972.	Chandana mandal
5973.	Pran gobinda roy
5974.	Jatish biswas
5975.	Joymala sarkar
5976.	Partha saha
5977.	Sukumar biswas
5978.	Malati rai
5979.	Puspo roy
5980.	Biren mandal
5981.	Suwagi mandal
5982.	Gyanmohan mandal
5983.	Belawati mandal
5984.	Binita mandal
5985.	Cahnalal mandal
5986.	Tagar mandal
5987.	Dipak sikdar
5988.	Dadhiram mandal
5989.	Mahanta mandal
5990.	Pallabi rai
5991.	Kalipad mandal
5992.	Phanindra mandal
5993.	Gobinda mandal
5994.	Mahadev mandal
5995.	Fukhan goswami
5996.	Tapasha biswas
5997.	Pranab kumar roy

5998.	Paresh chandra roy
5999.	Nikhilmandal
6000.	Prasadi bala roy
6001.	Jamuni biswas
6002.	Subal mandal
6003.	Anjana sarkar
6004.	Dipa biswas
6005.	Ranjit biswas
6006.	Pannath mandal
6007.	Prankrishna mandal
6008.	Punya biswas
6009.	Kalicharan biswas
6010.	Gadali mandal
6011.	Kamal ray
6012.	Saraswati biswas
6013.	Adari mandal
6014.	Ranjit mandal
6015.	Mamoni biswas
6016.	Amulya ratan biswas
6017.	Ramesh biswas
6018.	Bina mandal
6019.	Vadhab chakrabarti
6020.	Asha rani biswas
6021.	Mini das
6022.	Pabitra biswas
6023.	Vanu ray
6024.	Giribala biswas
6025.	Paran biswas
6026.	Naranjan mandal
6027.	Harekrishna ray
6028.	Ranjan bhowmick
6029.	Surjya biswas
6030.	Parboti biswas
6031.	Prakash biswas
6032.	Karpula mandal
6033.	Sebadasi biswas
6034.	Binabala sarkar
6035.	Binita mandal
6036.	Kalpana biswas
6037.	Gakul mandal
6038.	Kartik biswas
6039.	Archana biswas
6040.	Kameni biswas
6041.	Sukhi majumdar
6042.	Pushpa mandal

6043.	Kalicharan mandal
6044.	Bhanuwala mandal
6045.	Jatish biswas
6046.	Mamata mandal
6047.	Bhaben mandal
6048.	Anjali mandal
6049.	Surowala mandal
6050.	Matilal sarkar
6051.	Ananda mandal
6052.	Mamata haldar biswas
6053.	Dhiren mandal
6054.	Ekadashi mandal
6055.	Adhir biswas
6056.	Kanaklata mandal
6057.	Menoka mandal
6058.	Suramoni mandal
6059.	Bhupen biswas
6060.	Jomona biswas
6061.	Sushila biswas
6062.	Nagar mandal
6063.	Sumati biswas
6064.	Pabitra mandal
6065.	Rabindra mandal
6066.	Santi mandal
6067.	Narayan biswas
6068.	Kamala mandal
6069.	Sandhya biswas
6070.	Milan mandal
6071.	Jugamaya ray
6072.	Ruma ray
6073.	Tusta mandal
6074.	Charubala biswas
6075.	Senta biswas
6076.	Noniwala mandal
6077.	Amal biswas
6078.	Niranjan bharali
6079.	Ruhidas mandal
6080.	Puspalata biswas
6081.	Dipali biswas
6082.	Biswanath biswas
6083.	Palan mandal
6084.	Buddhi ray
6085.	Gita mandal
6086.	Kaman biswas
6087.	Samola biswas

6088.	Subal biswas
6089.	Ranjit chikdar
6090.	Kajoli mandal
6091.	Sanjit mandal
6092.	Ablal arkar
6093.	Prajapati mandal
6094.	Gita biswas
6095.	Shepali biswas
6096.	Gitarani talukdar
6097.	Punati sarkar
6098.	Kali kumar mandal
6099.	Kamala mandal
6100.	Lalmohan mandal
6101.	Paran majumdar
6102.	Dulali chikdar
6103.	Kailash mandal
6104.	Nilmohan mandal
6105.	Gakul sarkar
6106.	Mehir mandal
6107.	Dadhiram sarkar
6108.	Haripodo sarkar
6109.	Biswanath sarkar
6110.	Radhacharan mandal
6111.	Fulmala mandal
6112.	Pusmita biswas
6113.	Rajeswari biswas
6114.	Rajeshwari biswas
6115.	Amulya biswas
6116.	Narayan sharma
6117.	Nayontara biswas
6118.	Anuj sarkar
6119.	Prem kumar mandal
6120.	Rajubala mandal
6121.	Sunita mandal
6122.	Renu biswas
6123.	Kartik mandal
6124.	Rani biswas
6125.	Khagen mandal
6126.	Shyamal biswas
6127.	Shankar chikdar
6128.	Prasadi mandal
6129.	Dipak sarkar
6130.	Nagen mandal
6131.	Prafulla mandal
6132.	Anjali mandal

6133.	Surabala mandal
6134.	Dilip mandal
6135.	Upendra mandal
6136.	Adhari biswas
6137.	Hutu biswas
6138.	Sanjit biswas
6139.	Keshab ray
6140.	Kanchani biswas
6141.	Rajmohan sarkar
6142.	Surubala mandal
6143.	Unnati mandal
6144.	Mantush das
6145.	Tapan roy
6146.	Birakumar thakur
6147.	Lalita biswas
6148.	Kabita mandal
6149.	Namita biswas
6150.	Padami mandal
6151.	Matilal mandal
6152.	Bhisharani mandal
6153.	Sukuranjan mandal
6154.	Mamata mandal
6155.	Kamala mandal
6156.	Gopal mandal
6157.	Sarashi mandal
6158.	Nitai mandal
6159.	Jilmohan sarkar
6160.	Bhajan biswas
6161.	Barmanal biswas
6162.	Ramprasad biswas
6163.	Sanjit biswas
6164.	Keshab ray
6165.	Kanchani biswas
6166.	Lalita biswas
6167.	Namita biswas
6168.	Padami mandal
6169.	Matilal mandal
6170.	Fulmala mandal
6171.	Babulal sarkar
6172.	Dornali boruah
6173.	Prabharani sarma
6174.	Parimal mandal
6175.	Charobala mandal
6176.	Malati mandal
6177.	Sabitri mandal

6178.	Ananta mandal
6179.	Lakhhiu mandal
6180.	Punna ch. Mandal
6181.	Niu roy
6182.	Hemanta mandal
6183.	Saraswati mandal
6184.	Srimanta mandal
6185.	Bishakha mandal
6186.	Palan mandal
6187.	Sudhir mandal
6188.	Narayan mandal
6189.	Bhabani mandal
6190.	Rupalal mandal
6191.	Ananda mandal
6192.	Mamata biswas
6193.	Kalpana biswas
6194.	Santush mandal
6195.	Gurgarani mandal
6196.	Anna sarkar
6197.	Niranjan biswas
6198.	Shankar sarkar
6199.	Bhabendra mandal
6200.	Bhulanath mandal
6201.	Swapna mandal
6202.	Gajinda mandal
6203.	Padma majumdar
6204.	Haribandhu biswas
6205.	Suramoni sarkar
6206.	Arati biswas
6207.	Siranjit mandal
6208.	Ramkrishna sarkar
6209.	Keshav mandal
6210.	Sanjit mandal
6211.	Kalapati mandal
6212.	Kalpana mandal
6213.	Jaymala sarkar
6214.	Niranjan mandal
6215.	Hariprasad biswas
6216.	Batashi mandal
6217.	Anita biswas
6218.	Shubhashini sarkar
6219.	Bhasan mandal
6220.	Maran biswas
6221.	Submu sarkar
6222.	Manmohan mandal

6223.	Madan mandal
6224.	Sabita sarkar
6225.	Pinky majumdar
6226.	Joymala mandal
6227.	Nibedita biswas
6228.	Pankaj biswas
6229.	Atal mandal
6230.	Sadhan mandal
6231.	Aviram sarkar
6232.	Raben biswas
6233.	Brajeswari mandal
6234.	Minati sarkar
6235.	Manjurani mandal
6236.	Sudhir biswas
6237.	Pabitra mandal
6238.	Haridashi mandal
6239.	Babulal mandal
6240.	Nayan tara sarkar
6241.	Jagadish sarkar
6242.	Ramen mandal
6243.	Sushila biswas
6244.	Pramila mandal
6245.	Dipak biswas
6246.	Bishakha sarkar
6247.	Shuren mandal
6248.	Chotaburah mandal
6249.	Ujjala mandal
6250.	Benudhar mandal
6251.	Arani mandal
6252.	Pallabi biswas
6253.	Radha biswas
6254.	Haridasi biswas
6255.	Bishaka mandal
6256.	Jatra mandal
6257.	Satish sarkar
6258.	Charka sarkar
6259.	Ranjita mandal
6260.	Ratan mandal
6261.	Shyamalal mandal
6262.	Menaka mandal
6263.	Arati mandal
6264.	Jatan mandal
6265.	Giren mandal
6266.	Tapasya mandal
6267.	Gupi mandal

6268.	Madhubala mandal
6269.	Pramud mandal
6270.	Subhadra mandal
6271.	Giren mandal
6272.	Anita mandal
6273.	Joya biswas
6274.	Shreeranjit biswas
6275.	Ahlladi biswas
6276.	Tarulata bharali
6277.	Sumati biswas
6278.	Rangmala biswas
6279.	Chandramohon mandal
6280.	Choitanya mandal
6281.	Prasadi mandal
6282.	Kalapati mandal
6283.	Pankaj biswas
6284.	Rajmohan biswas
6285.	Mikash mandal
6286.	Madhab biswas
6287.	Prabhat mandal
6288.	Binota mandal
6289.	Himani biswas
6290.	Rananjoy mandal
6291.	Karma mandal
6292.	Nirananda mandal
6293.	Fulmala mandal
6294.	Bikram sarkar
6295.	Kanchan mandal
6296.	Joyrnabala goswami
6297.	Rangmala mandal
6298.	Gourdashi biswas
6299.	Jaysri sarkar
6300.	Gandheswari sarkar
6301.	Ashim sarkar
6302.	Rekharani mandal
6303.	Ashim sarkar
6304.	Ajal biswas
6305.	Sabitri biswas
6306.	Radheshyam mandal
6307.	Bidashi biswas
6308.	Paresh biswas
6309.	Parimal pratap guswami
6310.	Subhadra mandal
6311.	Haridas sannyashi
6312.	Ananda mandal

6313.	Charandasi biswas
6314.	Dasharath biswas
6315.	Ruhidas biswas
6316.	Amanda mandal
6317.	Babita saha
6318.	Nepal saha
6319.	Ashananda mandal
6320.	Alaka mandal
6321.	Bhajan bharali
6322.	Sandhya rani biswas
6323.	Jyotshna rani mandal
6324.	Jadab mandal
6325.	Ananta sarkar
6326.	Bijay sarkar
6327.	Pashan mandal
6328.	Arjun biswas
6329.	Sanjit mandal
6330.	Jagadish mandal
6331.	Jatin sarkar
6332.	Ratan sarkar
6333.	Archana biswas
6334.	Sunatan ray
6335.	Dropadi sarkar
6336.	Lalmohan sarkar
6337.	Dhiren mandal
6338.	Babulal mandal
6339.	Pinki mandal
6340.	Pramila biswas sarkar
6341.	Gopal mandal
6342.	Manibala mandal
6343.	Jutashna mandal
6344.	Napal mandal
6345.	Nimai biswas
6346.	Buddhi biswas
6347.	Pramod mandal
6348.	Amullya biswas
6349.	Arun biswas
6350.	Sumati biswas
6351.	Suresh biswas
6352.	Santibala guswami
6353.	Maya rani biswas
6354.	Badal biswas
6355.	Bulan biswas
6356.	Nirmal biswas
6357.	Jugen sannyashi

6358.	Ratan chandra das
6359.	Ganesh mandal
6360.	Jhantu madak
6361.	Mangal mandal
6362.	Raju saha mandal
6363.	Sukdev brahma
6364.	Ananta biswas
6365.	Sumati mandal
6366.	Kalidasi mandal
6367.	Jogal mandal
6368.	Ananda biswas
6369.	Sanaka mandal
6370.	Ranubala mandal
6371.	Ramprasad biswas
6372.	Himani biswas
6373.	Harilal biswas
6374.	Ramnath mandal
6375.	Jatin biswas
6376.	Abhiram biswas
6377.	Fulmala biswas
6378.	Dulurani biswas
6379.	Santosh mandal
6380.	Bikram sarkar
6381.	Kalipad mandal
6382.	Nabin das
6383.	Suman mandal
6384.	Bipul mandal
6385.	Ajay sarkar
6386.	Suman mandal
6387.	Sajal mazumdar
6388.	Paplu roy
6389.	Kalipad mandal
6390.	Suman mandal
6391.	Nipal das
6392.	Kalipad mandal

6393.	Rajiv biswas
6394.	Suman mandal
6395.	Bikram sarkar
6396.	Akadashi sarkar
6397.	Kartik mandal
6398.	Lata biswas
6399.	Khagen mandal
6400.	Khagen mandal
6401.	Parbati mandal
6402.	Rekha biswas
6403.	Maran mandal
6404.	Kaushola biswas
6405.	Phulmala mandal
6406.	Nikhil biswas
6407.	Jiten mandal
6408.	Rabi mandal
6409.	Buddhi biswas
6410.	Asharani sarkar
6411.	Sachindra sarkar
6412.	Nripen deka
6413.	Bikram das
6414.	Nagen mandal
6415.	Phalani mandal
6416.	Arjun mandal

6417.	Bapan das
6418.	Parimal sarkar
6419.	Prashenjit ghosh
6420.	Narayan mandal
6421.	Kandu mandal
6422.	Ranu sarkar
6423.	Ranu sarkar
6424.	Mania mandal
6425.	Minati mandal
6426.	Pankaj kr. Bharali
6427.	Nakul mazudar
6428.	Tara mani biswas
6429.	<u>pradipkumarbiswas</u>
6430.	Falu mandal
6431.	Giribala mandal
6432.	Anjana chandadeb
6433.	Jugen mandal
6434.	Uttam mandal
6435.	Sundari mandal
6436.	Bipul mandal
6437.	Fulmala majumdar
6438.	Gupal roy
6439.	Durga majumdar
6440.	Ramesh madnal
6441.	Kabita mandal

6442.	Ananda mandal
6443.	Gopi bala sarkar
6444.	Bikash mandal
6445.	Pramila sarkar
6446.	Nameswman mandal
6447.	Namita mandal
6448.	Binadini mandal
6449.	Patali mandal
6450.	Ajit kumar paul
6451.	Ajit kumar paul
6452.	Rabindra mandal
6453.	Padya mazudar
6454.	Nanigopal biswas
6455.	Maninda majumdar
6456.	Haridashi mandal
6457.	Mamta mandal
6458.	Dilip biswas
6459.	Anubhala mandal
6460.	Samir das
6461.	Urmila biswas
6462.	Charulata mandal
6463.	Sindumala ray
6464.	Lakhi ray
6465.	Dilip namadas

6466.	Nanibala biswas
6467.	Nanibala biswas
6468.	Fakirchand mandal
6469.	Shanta talukdar
6470.	Parboti sarkar
6471.	Kabita mandal
6472.	Bipul mandal
6473.	Ramballay biswas
6474.	Lipika biswas
6475.	Minati mandal
6476.	Rajani biswas
6477.	Rangmala mandal
6478.	Goutam mandal
6479.	Bhabesh rai
6480.	Khuka biswas
6481.	Rameswar mandal
6482.	Damayanti sarkar
6483.	Sukumar biswas
6484.	Adhari biswas
6485.	Meghlal mandal
6486.	Ranglal mandal
6487.	Tulshi biswas
6488.	Premchand mandal
6489.	Babul talukdar
6490.	Ramkrishna mandal

6491.	Kalapati mandal
6492.	Debasish deb
6493.	Upen mandal
6494.	Gouranga sarkar
6495.	Sandha rani mandal
6496.	Kamala biswas
6497.	Swapan sarkar
6498.	Lankeshwar mandal
6499.	Arati biswas
6500.	Bhusan biswas
6501.	Mukul das
6502.	Mahendra biswas
6503.	Biplab das
6504.	Kalipad mandal
6505.	Samir das
6506.	Parimal sarkar
6507.	Krishna mandal
6508.	Khiradi biswas
6509.	Rabi das
6510.	Madhab mandal
6511.	Binadini mandal
6512.	Anima mandal
6513.	B das
6514.	Atul chakrabarti

6515.	Binod seal sarma
6516.	Prana nath mandal
6517.	Pradip sarkar
6518.	Syamdasi mandal
6519.	Luku sharma
6520.	Gouranga mandal
6521.	Fulmala sarkar
6522.	Ratan kachari
6523.	Kalipad mandal
6524.	Gouri biswas
6525.	Chitra kanta mandal
6526.	Indramohan mandal
6527.	Binod seal sarma
6528.	Biswa choudhari
6529.	Akali mandal
6530.	Kristo biswas
6531.	<u>anukul</u>
6532.	Ajay mandal
6533.	Pratima mandal
6534.	Gurudash sarkar
6535.	Manuranjan chudhari
6536.	Nadiram mandal
6537.	Ranglal sarkar
6538.	Dilip mandal
6539.	Malati ray
6540.	Pranab mandal

6541.	Ananta talukdar
6542.	Nechurlal biswas
6543.	Gadhadar mandal
6544.	Shyamlal mandal
6545.	Arati das
6546.	Sudeb das
6547.	Padya biswas
6548.	Pabitra mandal
6549.	China mandal
6550.	Lkhirani mandal
6551.	Ranjit das
6552.	Premlal biswas
6553.	Kaushilla sarkar
6554.	Prasankar mandal
6555.	Basudev mandal
6556.	Nitai mandal
6557.	Krishna mandal
6558.	Jiten mandal
6559.	Pabitra ray
6560.	Nazrul islam
6561.	Nazrul islam
6562.	Bhaila mandal
6563.	Ananta biswas
6564.	Rebati bharali

6565.	Nirmal debnath
6566.	Bayran ray
6567.	Batashi biswas
6568.	Manjit biswas
6569.	Binapani sarkar
6570.	Fukan biswas
6571.	Nakul biswas
6572.	Nakul chakrabarti
6573.	Nirmal debnath
6574.	Karpula mandal
6575.	Pramila biswas
6576.	Ranjit thakur
6577.	Haripada biswas
6578.	Nathuram biswas
6579.	Gangacharan mandal
6580.	Rina biswas
6581.	Malati mandal
6582.	Ratan mandal
6583.	Rabindra mandal
6584.	Biswajit das
6585.	Suma chakrabarti
6586.	Bhagya mandal
6587.	Bhakta rajbangshi
6588.	Manuranjan sarkar
6589.	Sumati mandal

6590.	Pratima chakrabarti
6591.	Rakesh mandal
6592.	Haridas sarkar
6593.	Marani sarkar
6594.	Marani sarkar
6595.	Paritosh sarkar
6596.	Gangacharan biswas
6597.	Dukhuni mandal
6598.	Ranjyana karmakar
6599.	Dhiren <u>biswaspbharali</u>
6600.	Parbati mandal
6601.	Swarasati ray
6602.	Allo mandal
6603.	Ranjan saha
6604.	Marani mandal
6605.	Gayanath biswas
6606.	Minati sarkar
6607.	Junaki das
6608.	Hemanta biswas
6609.	Haren biswas
6610.	Cah sramik mukti sangram samiti
6611.	Kalpana sarkar
6612.	Balak mandal
6613.	Priybala mandal
6614.	Satish sarkar

6615.	Jyotshna saha
6616.	Rabindra sarkar
6617.	Brajen biswas
6618.	Jatin sarkar
6619.	Nitai biswas
6620.	Ananda biswas
6621.	Ananda mandal
6622.	Janak rani biswas
6623.	Naresh biswas
6624.	Rame mandal
6625.	Sukumar biswas
6626.	<u>sanjaysaha</u>
6627.	Ajit mazumdar
6628.	Hiran mandal
6629.	Goutam biswas
6630.	Jyusna biswas
6631.	Manindra bharali
6632.	Rupali sarkar
6633.	Khushimohan mandal
6634.	Rangmala mandal
6635.	Prasadi biswas
6636.	Akadashi mandal
6637.	Kusumi sarkar
6638.	Kala boti mandal
6639.	Biswanath mandal

6640.	Barun mandal
6641.	Nabin mandal
6642.	Sishu mandal
6643.	Rekhabala biswas
6644.	Parboti sarkar
6645.	Rangpad biswas
6646.	Milandashi ray
6647.	Kabita biswas
6648.	Mnamati sarkar
6649.	Sandha biswas
6650.	Sebadashi biswas
6651.	Jotin kumar
6652.	Madhumala mandal
6653.	Pramila mandal
6654.	Biren mandal
6655.	Rajkumar mandal
6656.	Phulmala biswas
6657.	Rupchan sarker
6658.	Swarasati malo
6659.	Biren biswas
6660.	Phulmala biswas
6661.	Baikuntha malo
6662.	Shatyananda biswas
6663.	Shatyananda biswas

6664.	Sharat mandal
6665.	Kalpana mandal
6666.	Jatra mandal
6667.	Jaymoti sarkar
6668.	Jemuna biswas
6669.	Aduri mandal
6670.	Manmohan roy
6671.	Prahallad biswas
6672.	Rupak rana paul chowdhury
6673.	Golak mandal
6674.	Gobinda mandal
6675.	Akadashi biswas
6676.	Paresh biswas
6677.	Drupati sarkar
6678.	Phakir biswas
6679.	Syamdashi sarkar
6680.	Basanti mandal
6681.	Puma mandal
6682.	Shabitri mandal
6683.	Haridash biswas
6684.	Dipjyoti mandal
6685.	Moninda das
6686.	Utpal das
6687.	Pranoy debnath
6688.	Saraswati mandal

6689.	Gopal mandal
6690.	Nayantara mandal
6691.	Ganesh mandal
6692.	Gopal mandal
6693.	Lakhi mandal
6694.	Shumutibala mandal
6695.	Chanmohan biswas
6696.	Sankha rani biswas
6697.	Kajal biswas
6698.	Bishnu biswas
6699.	Rangbala mandal
6700.	Haralal sarkar
6701.	Nirmal mandal
6702.	Tagar sarkar
6703.	Shumita biswas
6704.	Ramprasad biswas
6705.	Ram kumar mandal
6706.	Alaka mandal
6707.	Narayan biswas
6708.	Brindaban mandal
6709.	Narayan tara mandal
6710.	Rupchaan mandal
6711.	Krishna sharma
6712.	Fulmala biswas

6713.	Nayan sarkar
6714.	Brindaban mandal
6715.	Gita biswas
6716.	Shabita sarkar
6717.	Sashimahan biswas
6718.	Pinku das
6719.	Rajani biswas
6720.	Sinubala mandal
6721.	Sabitri das
6722.	Suklal biswas
6723.	Raymohan biswas
6724.	Rashu biswas
6725.	Ratan mandal
6726.	Pagaldashi biswas
6727.	Paran mandal
6728.	Nagen mandal
6729.	Fulan mandal
6730.	Prabharani sarma
6731.	Alaka mandal
6732.	Purnima mandal
6733.	Nipen mandal
6734.	Anima sarkar
6735.	Paritosh mandal
6736.	Ratilal mandal
6737.	Dipali bharali

6738.	Manik mandal
6739.	Trinanath namadas
6740.	Sumitra biswas
6741.	Ranjit biswas
6742.	Anita mandal
6743.	Brajen mandal
6744.	Phalani biswas
6745.	Lakhi biswas
6746.	Namita biswas
6747.	Manumati biswas
6748.	Manju das
6749.	Milan bharali
6750.	Narendraprasad biswas
6751.	Kalabati biswas
6752.	Balai mandal
6753.	Subhash chandra mandal
6754.	Purnima sarkar
6755.	Ramen chandra mandal
6756.	Phulmala mandal
6757.	Mithun das
6758.	Shukhibala mandal
6759.	Maran biswas
6760.	Jharna das
6761.	Bhim biswas
6762.	Pranab jyoti kakati
6763.	Radh ranin biswas
6764.	Malati mandal
6765.	Phulmala mandal
6766.	Indramohan biswas
6767.	Shirumoni mandal
6768.	Anna mandal ray
6769.	Shymeharan biswas
6770.	Bulurani mandal

6771.	Sridam mandal
6772.	Bikey bhattacharjee
6773.	Dilip mandal
6774.	Dipen biswas
6775.	Batashi mandal
6776.	Mohan mandal
6777.	Parbati mandal
6778.	Uttam mandal
6779.	Upen das
6780.	Malay sarkar
6781.	Palam das
6782.	Namenripen mandal
6783.	Nayantara mandal
6784.	Joydurga bharali
6785.	Naren biswas
6786.	Rabidra mandal
6787.	Chanmohan biswas
6788.	Shashimohan sarkar
6789.	Lalmohan mandal
6790.	Harimohan mandal
6791.	Rabindra nath dutta
6792.	Khagen mandal
6793.	Khushimohan mandal
6794.	Milan biswas
6795.	Bishakha biswas
6796.	Basanti das
6797.	Akul biswas
6798.	Rajib mandal
6799.	Namekanan mandal
6800.	Rajmohan biswas
6801.	Haripad biswas
6802.	Shambhu biswas
6803.	Sandhya biswas
6804.	Shukumar bharali
6805.	Fulmala biswas
6806.	Namecharandashi mandal
6807.	Lakhi biswas
6808.	Sambhuchan biswas
6809.	Daymanti sarkar
6810.	Khagen biswas
6811.	Supriya mandal
6812.	Shuhagi mandal
6813.	Lalmohan biswas
6814.	Manuj sarkar
6815.	Bishnu biswas

6816.	Narayan biswas
6817.	Sushil das
6818.	Durga biswas
6819.	Bijay biswas
6820.	Umabati mandal
6821.	Mamoni mandal
6822.	Sushil das
6823.	Pradip biswas
6824.	Digenda biswas
6825.	Jiban bharali
6826.	Dhananjay mandal
6827.	Gabinda mandal
6828.	Sephali biswas
6829.	Akadushi biswas
6830.	Subrata sarkar
6831.	Gobinda mandal
6832.	Pabin biswas
6833.	Nijara biswas
6834.	Akhil mandal
6835.	Prakash mandal
6836.	Kalidashi mandal
6837.	Parimohan mandal
6838.	Moromi boruah
6839.	Parbati biswas
6840.	Moran biswas
6841.	Shundari sarkar
6842.	Nitai biswas
6843.	Partosh mandal
6844.	Ukindi biswas
6845.	Pradip mandal
6846.	Ranjit biswas
6847.	Devajani sarkar
6848.	Moysundari mandal
6849.	Shadhana mandal
6850.	Gautam biswas
6851.	Jashoda biswas
6852.	Khituram mandal
6853.	Parboti mandal
6854.	Sukhendu shekhar dutta
6855.	Dayal biswas
6856.	Jiten sannashi
6857.	Naren mandal
6858.	Bipul mandal
6859.	Padhya bala biswas
6860.	Akhil biswas

6861.	Anil biswas
6862.	Mamata biswas
6863.	Rajkumar das
6864.	Indrajit sannyashi
6865.	Khudiram mandal
6866.	Renubala guswami
6867.	Marn mandal
6868.	Jatin mandal
6869.	Gour biswas
6870.	Dayal mandal
6871.	Dayal mandal
6872.	Satish mandal
6873.	Nagar basi mandal
6874.	Pranita mandal
6875.	Pranab kumar ray
6876.	Gobinda mandal
6877.	Prasadi mandal
6878.	Paritush mandal
6879.	Sharath mandal
6880.	Ajin biswas
6881.	Anima biswas
6882.	Shubhankar chakraborty
6883.	Surjya kumar mandal
6884.	Paran das
6885.	Jyotshna bharali
6886.	Parimal mandal
6887.	Jashuda mandal

6888.	Khagen mandal
6889.	Kalyani mandal
6890.	Krishna mandal
6891.	Himani rai
6892.	Anil sarkar
6893.	Nayan tara mandal
6894.	Khoka mandal
6895.	Pramila sarkar
6896.	Vabana biswas
6897.	Minu bala mandal
6898.	Santosh biswas
6899.	Ranjit mandal
6900.	Rabindra choudhari
6901.	Mamani mandal
6902.	Amrit mandal
6903.	Nanemaroni mandal
6904.	Suvadra mandal
6905.	Sunuti biswas
6906.	Sristi paul
6907.	Nikunja mandal
6908.	Tenu biswas
6909.	Ranjit biswas
6910.	Parbati biswas
6911.	Gita biswas

6912.	Maran mandal
6913.	Ashish biswas
6914.	Niranjana mandal
6915.	Monibala mandal
6916.	Mahendra mandal
6917.	Nilima biswas
6918.	Sidam mandal
6919.	Issar biswas
6920.	Palan das
6921.	Satu dash
6922.	Narayn biswas
6923.	Khem rani sarkar
6924.	Ganesh mandal
6925.	Purnadasi sarkar
6926.	Sakhi mandal
6927.	Kanchan mandal
6928.	Rabindra biswas
6929.	Jaymala mandal
6930.	Jaydhani biswas
6931.	Naren sarkar
6932.	Jitendra mandal
6933.	Alladi biswas
6934.	Dukhuni mandal
6935.	Bikram sarkar
6936.	Satish biswas

6937.	Rahidash mandal
6938.	Junali sarkar
6939.	Amullya biswas
6940.	Sagar sarkar
6941.	Ranjan bharali
6942.	Mangal biswas
6943.	Rajubala mandal
6944.	Ananta mandal
6945.	Jamuna mandal
6946.	Sahadev mandal
6947.	Adhir biswas
6948.	Akul mandal
6949.	Jugal mandal
6950.	Jilmohan mandal
6951.	Abala mandal
6952.	Juren biswas
6953.	Sathi das
6954.	Minati mandal
6955.	Shantibala sarkar
6956.	Bashudev biswas
6957.	Minati biswas
6958.	Shunil mandal
6959.	Arati mandal
6960.	Jushna mandal

6961.	Lalmohan mandal
6962.	Alaka mandal
6963.	Gadal mandal
6964.	Abhijit biswas
6965.	Sandhya mandal
6966.	Tusta bharali
6967.	Bhajan mandal
6968.	Sankha rani biswas
6969.	Champa biswas
6970.	Tiken mandal
6971.	Badal sarkar
6972.	Sangita mandal
6973.	Lakhyan mandal
6974.	Ajit mandal
6975.	Anima biswas
6976.	Marami mandal
6977.	Minuti mandal
6978.	Shikarani biswas
6979.	Naren mandal
6980.	Gabinda majumdar
6981.	Parbati mandal
6982.	Bipin mandal
6983.	Bhulibala sarkar
6984.	Bhulibala sarkar
6985.	Jiten mandal

6986.	Shambhu rai
6987.	Haribandhu mandal
6988.	Phalani mandal
6989.	Anjali mandal
6990.	Puspa biswas
6991.	Sashindra biswas
6992.	Nipen biswas
6993.	Minati mandal
6994.	Canmohan mandal
6995.	Sakhicharan mandal
6996.	Khitish biswas
6997.	Dulali chakrabarti
6998.	Suresh biswas
6999.	Nalita mandal
7000.	P bitraa sarkar
7001.	Taramani mandal
7002.	Satish mandal
7003.	Anita biswas
7004.	Kiran bala biswas
7005.	Arjun biswas
7006.	Permananda biswas
7007.	Santosh biswas
7008.	Lakhi biswas
7009.	Jaharlal mandal

7010.	Dulali sarkar
7011.	Chanchala mandal
7012.	Jatin sarkar
7013.	Radhagabida
7014.	Lalit mandal
7015.	Raichand mandal
7016.	Sanjit biswas
7017.	Dipankar ghosh
7018.	Lipika mandal
7019.	Lokhibala biswas
7020.	Arati mandal
7021.	Bhajan mandal
7022.	Akhay sarkar
7023.	Babulal mandal
7024.	Suradhi sarkar
7025.	Kanaka biswas
7026.	Ratan sarkar
7027.	Dukhumani biswas
7028.	Bairan mandal
7029.	Ajay sarkar
7030.	Nikhil mandal
7031.	Shuklal mandal
7032.	Gita rani sarkar
7033.	Pradip biswas
7034.	Jamuna mandal

7035.	Surendra biswas
7036.	Mohan biswas
7037.	Premananda biswas
7038.	Shagarika biswas
7039.	Gautam mandal
7040.	Gita biswas
7041.	Dipalki ray
7042.	Ananda biswas
7043.	Usharani mandal
7044.	Mangal biswas
7045.	Shyamala mandal
7046.	Jyotsnabala biswas
7047.	Santabala mandal
7048.	Kekibala mandal
7049.	Brajabala sarkar
7050.	Thanduram biswas
7051.	Nameparul biswas
7052.	Sandhya sarkar
7053.	Khagen bhbarali
7054.	Maino malo
7055.	Joymala mandal
7056.	Alaka mandal
7057.	Sabita biswas
7058.	Kashinath mandal

7059.	Malati biswas
7060.	Pradip mandal
7061.	Gangadhar biswas
7062.	Ratan biswas
7063.	Narayan mandal
7064.	Maina mandal
7065.	Shanchala mandal
7066.	Shankar mandal
7067.	Lakshirani mandal
7068.	Bhagya sarkar
7069.	Dulali sarkar
7070.	Ashtamimandal
7071.	Rashik mandal
7072.	Banabashi mandal
7073.	Anita mandal
7074.	Reena sarkar
7075.	Kamini sarkar
7076.	Bhagban biswas
7077.	Madhab chakrabarti
7078.	Buddhi mandal
7079.	Ramlal mandal
7080.	Minato biswas
7081.	Kajali biswas
7082.	Bijan malo
7083.	Saraswati mandal

7084.	Adhar biswas
7085.	Dalimi sarkar
7086.	Rangmala biswas
7087.	Gulapi biswas
7088.	Joytshna mandal
7089.	Pagal biswas
7090.	Belarani mandal
7091.	Ramesh biswas
7092.	Birkumar biswas
7093.	Shyamlal mandal
7094.	Ramoni biswas
7095.	Subhash
7096.	Purni mandal
7097.	Chandralal sarkar
7098.	Paresh biswas
7099.	Dipali biswas
7100.	Ramlal mandal
7101.	Swapan biswas
7102.	Shyamlal mandal
7103.	Dinesh biswas
7104.	Phultara mandal
7105.	Golapi biswas
7106.	Dulal sarkar
7107.	Akadashi mandal
7108.	Nimai mandal

7109.	Fulebala biswas
7110.	Gangadhar biswas
7111.	Giribala mandal
7112.	Addreswajal biswas
7113.	Jagadish biswas
7114.	Krishna chakrabarti
7115.	Malati biswas
7116.	Sanjoy biswas
7117.	Paban mandal
7118.	Khudiram mandal
7119.	Anjali biswas
7120.	Jaymala sarkar
7121.	Susmitra mandal
7122.	Raju thakur biswas
7123.	Khakhibala biswas
7124.	Champarani mandal
7125.	Silpi bala biswas
7126.	Taranam das
7127.	Ramani biswas
7128.	Dhiren mandal
7129.	Thakurdas mandal
7130.	Radha rani mandal
7131.	Dhamendra mandal
7132.	Sumitra chakraborty

7133.	Nani biswas
7134.	Bismbar sarkar
7135.	Pramila biswas
7136.	Batasi biswas
7137.	Parboti mandal
7138.	Swarasati mandal
7139.	jaharlal sarkar
7140.	Ranjit mandal
7141.	Rakhi mandal
7142.	Namefalani mandal
7143.	Maina mandal
7144.	Minu mandal
7145.	Nepal ch mandal
7146.	Naren mandal
7147.	Mantu mandal
7148.	Dhananjay sarkar
7149.	Runu biswas
7150.	Kamal sarkar
7151.	Tarachan mandal
7152.	Paresh biswas
7153.	Sanaka biswas mandal
7154.	Kalabati mandal
7155.	Prakash mandal
7156.	Swarasati mandal
7157.	Abala mandal

7158.	Buddheswar ray
7159.	Jaymala mandal
7160.	Nijora sarkar
7161.	Anubala biswas
7162.	Sashi rani mandal
7163.	Fulmala biswas
7164.	Sarba biswas
7165.	Lilima iswas
7166.	Rabindra mandal
7167.	Dugyacharan mandal
7168.	Kanchan rai
7169.	Shopna sarkar
7170.	Santibala mandal
7171.	Bikash mandal
7172.	Mamata mandal
7173.	Madhumala rai
7174.	Ukindra biswas
7175.	Lakshmi mandal
7176.	Bharati mandal
7177.	Meghi biswas
7178.	Ruparani biswas
7179.	Prastuti biswas
7180.	Khusimohan mandal
7181.	Falani mandal

7182.	Chandramohan biswas
7183.	Ranglal mandal
7184.	Monika mandal
7185.	Pranati mandal
7186.	Shudiram mandal
7187.	Lakhan biswas
7188.	Surendra biswas
7189.	Pralay
7190.	Milon mandal
7191.	Madhab biswas
7192.	Naitik sarkar
7193.	Shampado sarkar
7194.	Charabala mandal
7195.	Pramila mandal
7196.	Champarani mandal
7197.	Mulukchan mandal
7198.	Shirdas ray
7199.	Chakramohan sarkar
7200.	Rabindra mandal
7201.	Nabanita chakraborty
7202.	Malabala biswas
7203.	Akhil sarkar
7204.	Ranjit mandal
7205.	Mangali badyakar
7206.	Nila mandal

7207.	Sujit kumar mandal
7208.	Ganesh das
7209.	Khitish namadas
7210.	Abola mandal
7211.	Ananda mandal
7212.	Biren bharali
7213.	Basanti biswas
7214.	Nakul biswas
7215.	Mano kumar mandal
7216.	Ramani mandal
7217.	Suresh mandal
7218.	Ananta mandal
7219.	Bidas sarkar
7220.	Ramani mandal
7221.	Ajay saha
7222.	Nirola biswas
7223.	Sashimohan mandal
7224.	Nameraj kumar biswas
7225.	Sri manta biswas
7226.	Dayal biswas
7227.	Swapan biswas
7228.	Bhasan sarkar
7229.	Menaka mandal
7230.	Sabitri mandal

7231.	Ranjit rai
7232.	Prafulla mandal
7233.	Maisundari sarkar
7234.	Subal mandal
7235.	Fulchan mandal
7236.	Sabita ray
7237.	Rebati mandal
7238.	Babulal mandal
7239.	Shambhu rai
7240.	Mangal biswas
7241.	Nonibala chakrabarti
7242.	Phulmala mandal
7243.	Nepal mandal
7244.	Bishakha mandal
7245.	Chakramohan mandal
7246.	Haridashi mandal
7247.	Milan mandal
7248.	Gitarani mandal
7249.	Madhumala sarkar
7250.	Nagen mandal
7251.	Gita mandal
7252.	Mahar chand mandal
7253.	Nipu mandal
7254.	Rajiv biswas
7255.	Rajiv biswas
7256.	Rajiv biswas
7257.	Rajiv biswas
7258.	Ratul mandal

7259.	Birinchi das
7260.	Gita mandal
7261.	Birinchi das
7262.	Gita mandal
7263.	Biplab mandal
7264.	Prasenjit mandal
7265.	Prabin mandal
7266.	Birinchi das
7267.	Nagen mandal
7268.	Gita mandal
7269.	Shamrha ram
7270.	Birinchi das
7271.	Birinchi das
7272.	Sanjuta mandal
7273.	Ranjan mandal
7274.	Goutam mandal
7275.	Bishal mandal
7276.	Birinchi das
7277.	Birinchi das
7278.	Birinchi das
7279.	Birinchi das
7280.	Mantu ch. Mandal
7281.	Jugamaya mandal
7282.	Deepa mandal
7283.	Talshi mandal
7284.	Akadashi sarkar
7285.	Sabitri mandal
7286.	Podum mandal
7287.	Usharani mandal
7288.	Gosta mandal
7289.	Chittaranjan mandal
7290.	Chittaranjan mandal
7291.	Krishna mandal
7292.	Chittaranjan mandal
7293.	Sankur mandar
7294.	Chittaranjan mandal
7295.	Chittaranjan mandal

7296.	Chittaranjan mandal
7297.	Chittaranjan mandal
7298.	Chittaranjan mandal
7299.	Chittaranjan mandal
7300.	Chittaranjan mandal
7301.	Chittaranjan mandal
7302.	Chittaranjan mandal
7303.	Monaranjan mandal
7304.	Chittaranjan mandal
7305.	Arzed ali
7306.	Arzed ali
7307.	Arzed ali
7308.	Arzed ali
7309.	Prabita mandal
7310.	Purnima mandal
7311.	Phalmala mandal
7312.	Ankur mandal
7313.	Chittaranjan mandal
7314.	Kiran biswas
7315.	Chittaranjan mandal
7316.	Chittaranjan mandal
7317.	Chittaranjan mandal
7318.	Ashok kumar mandal
7319.	Nirmala mandal
7320.	Suraj mandal
7321.	Amit mandal
7322.	Chittaranjan mandal
7323.	Chittaranjan mandal
7324.	Sumit mandal
7325.	Sarat biswas
7326.	Chittaranjan mandal
7327.	Gaurab mandal
7328.	Rangmasa mandal

7329.	Bijay biswas
7330.	Malanchay manday
7331.	Sandhya mandal
7332.	Durgudhan karmakar
7333.	Sabita mandal
7334.	Chittaranjan mandal
7335.	Biswnaty karmakar
7336.	Chittaranjan mandal
7337.	Chittaranjan mandal
7338.	Chittaranjan mandal
7339.	Chittaranjan mandal
7340.	Chittaranjan mandal
7341.	Chittaranjan mandal
7342.	Chittaranjan mandal
7343.	Gagen biswas
7344.	Madhumala sarkar
7345.	Gita mandal
7346.	Chittaranjan mandal
7347.	Haren mandal
7348.	Santi sakharu
7349.	Chittaranjan mandal
7350.	Dibbyajyoti sarma
7351.	Chittaranjan mandal
7352.	Pradip mandal
7353.	Chittaranjan mandal
7354.	Laxmi biswas
7355.	Nayantara mandal
7356.	Priyanka mandal
7357.	Sundhani mandal
7358.	Ragonath biswas
7359.	Baghirath biswas
7360.	Chittaranjan mandal
7361.	Chittaranjan mandal
7362.	Chittaranjan mandal
7363.	Narayan mandal
7364.	Jasna mandal
7365.	Chittaranjan mandal
7366.	Shomdaya rani mandal
7367.	Dulal kumar biswas
7368.	Bhenben mandal
7369.	Dipali mandal
7370.	Shodip mandal

7371.	Ratam biswas
7372.	Joshna mandal
7373.	Janandam mandal
7374.	Chittaranjan mandal
7375.	Chittaranjan mandal
7376.	Pradip mandal
7377.	Aradhar mandal
7378.	Ramesh mandal
7379.	Mamata mandal
7380.	Anita mandal
7381.	Pramita mandal
7382.	Gita rani mandal
7383.	Chittaranjan mandal
7384.	Mira sarkardipak sarkar
7385.	Chittaranjan mandal
7386.	Chittaranjan mandal
7387.	Nandarani mandal
7388.	Panan mandal
7389.	Gmesh datta
7390.	Amdini mandal
7391.	Prabitra mandal
7392.	Buddhiswar mandal
7393.	Bharat mandal
7394.	Kuntala biswas
7395.	Nabnita mandal
7396.	Navjit mandal
7397.	Gurgaballa mandal
7398.	Ankit kumar biswas
7399.	Chittaranjan mandal
7400.	Bijit biswas
7401.	Gopal mandal
7402.	Ranuka mandal
7403.	Pinki mandal
7404.	Chittaranjan mandal
7405.	Chittaranjan mandal
7406.	Chittaranjan mandal
7407.	Paddha mandal
7408.	Prakash sarkar
7409.	Nagen sarkar
7410.	Jagadish mandal
7411.	Gobinda mandal
7412.	Annabala roy
7413.	Rupali mandal
7414.	Giren mandal
7415.	Banun biswas

7416.	Sanjit mandal
7417.	Chittaranjan mandal
7418.	Chittaranjan mandal
7419.	Chittaranjan mandal
7420.	Pradip sarkar
7421.	Nayantara mandal
7422.	Krishna biswas
7423.	Marani datta
7424.	Champa sarkar
7425.	Chittaranjan mandal
7426.	Dilip mandal
7427.	Pradip mandal
7428.	Sushil mandal
7429.	Chittaranjan mandal
7430.	Rajiv biswas
7431.	Jibesh mandal
7432.	Jasnabala mandal
7433.	Rajiv biswas
7434.	Rajiv biswas
7435.	Biplab mandal
7436.	Biknam mandal
7437.	Mahadev mandal
7438.	Rajiv biswas
7439.	Gobinda biswas
7440.	Ganesh mandal
7441.	Rajiv biswas
7442.	Abhay mandal
7443.	Namita mandal
7444.	Anita mandal
7445.	Rajiv biswas
7446.	Rajiv biswas
7447.	Gagen biswas
7448.	Gita mandal
7449.	Madhumala sarkar
7450.	Chittaranjan mandal
7451.	Sarat biswas
7452.	Prasadhi mandal
7453.	Sima mandal
7454.	Balai mandal
7455.	Andla mandal
7456.	Biner mander
7457.	Chittaranjan mandal
7458.	Prabin mandal
7459.	Dalal mandal
7460.	Prasenjit mandal

7461.	Chittaranjan mandal
7462.	Biraj mandal
7463.	Chittaranjan mandal
7464.	Sukumar mandal
7465.	Padmadhar biswas
7466.	Sangita mandal
7467.	Chittaranjan mandal
7468.	Navin mandal
7469.	Madumala mandal
7470.	Chittaranjan mandal
7471.	Chittaranjan mandal
7472.	Chittaranjan mandal
7473.	Asoka biswas
7474.	Pratima mandal
7475.	Arnad sarkar
7476.	Chittaranjan mandal
7477.	Chittaranjan mandal
7478.	Bina mandal
7479.	Chittaranjan mandal
7480.	Chittaranjan mandal
7481.	Chittaranjan mandal
7482.	Gaurab mandal
7483.	Rangmala mandal
7484.	Chittaranjan mandal
7485.	Chittaranjan mandal
7486.	Chittaranjan mandal
7487.	Chittaranjan mandal
7488.	Chittaranjan mandal
7489.	Chittaranjan mandal
7490.	Pradip mandal
7491.	Chittaranjan mandal
7492.	Chittaranjan mandal
7493.	Sumit mandal
7494.	Rajiv biswas
7495.	Siranjit mandal
7496.	Rajiv biswas
7497.	Geeta mandal
7498.	Chittaranjan mandal
7499.	Shanti bala biswas
7500.	Nitay biswas
7501.	Gopal biswas
7502.	Chittaranjan mandal
7503.	Sunita biswas
7504.	Prashadi biswas
7505.	Shashibala biswas

7506.	Khagen mandal
7507.	Nomdanani biswas
7508.	Raju sarkar
7509.	Uddhab biswas
7510.	Panan mandal
7511.	Makhan biswas
7512.	Dayal mandal
7513.	Manoranjan biswas
7514.	Ashalata mandal
7515.	Namarjan sarkar
7516.	Renu sarkar
7517.	Sumi sarkar
7518.	Suraj mandal
7519.	Ashok kumar mandal
7520.	Chittaranjan mandal
7521.	Chittaranjan mandal
7522.	Chittaranjan mandal
7523.	Chittaranjan mandal
7524.	Niranjan I
7525.	Chittaranjan mandal
7526.	Nirmala mandal
7527.	Chittaranjan mandal
7528.	Manmohan mazumdar
7529.	Narayan mazumdar
7530.	Chittaranjan mandal
7531.	Chittaranjan mandal
7532.	Sunil mandal
7533.	Chittaranjan mandal
7534.	Bedabrata sarkar
7535.	Chittaranjan mandal
7536.	Chittaranjan mandal
7537.	Chittaranjan mandal
7538.	Chittaranjan mandal
7539.	Batasi majumdar
7540.	Kamala majumdar
7541.	Dasarat majumdar
7542.	Darani majumdar
7543.	Manabjyoti majumder
7544.	Madhumala majumder
7545.	Rinki majumder
7546.	Sanjay mandal
7547.	Mina majumdar
7548.	Dhananjay majumdar
7549.	Nibha majumdar
7550.	Satya majumdar

7551.	Nibha majumdar
7552.	Kailash majumdar
7553.	Indramohan majumdar
7554.	Vaila majumdar
7555.	Howly tari
7556.	Chittaranjan mandal
7557.	Himanta majumdar
7558.	Koilash majumdar
7559.	Anna majumdar
7560.	Dipak mandal
7561.	Chittaranjan mandal
7562.	Chittaranjan mandal
7563.	Chittaranjan mandal
7564.	Chittaranjan mandal
7565.	Hiramani majumdar
7566.	Samiram majumdar
7567.	Chittaranjan mandal
7568.	Mamone mandal
7569.	Shyam kumar das
7570.	Rajiv biswas
7571.	Diganta biswas
7572.	Kamakya biswas
7573.	Rajiv biswas
7574.	Rajiv biswas
7575.	Rajiv biswas
7576.	Rajiv biswas
7577.	Pranjit biswas
7578.	Fulkumari biswas
7579.	Kadumi biswas
7580.	Rajiv biswas
7581.	Rajiv biswas
7582.	Rajiv biswas
7583.	Biren ch. Biswas
7584.	Babulal mandal
7585.	Pinki mandal
7586.	Pramila biswas sarkar
7587.	Gopal mandal
7588.	fulmala mandal
7589.	Babulal sarkar
7590.	Sukuranjan mandal
7591.	mamata mandal
7592.	Kamala mandal
7593.	Gopal mandal
7594.	Sarashi mandal
7595.	nitai mandal

7596.	Jilmohan sarkar
7597.	Bhajanbiswas
7598.	Ramprasad biswas
7599.	Rajmohansarkar
7600.	Surubala mandal
7601.	Unnati mandal
7602.	Birakumar thakur
7603.	Anjali mandal
7604.	Surabala mandal
7605.	Dilip mandal
7606.	Rani biswas
7607.	Khagen mandal
7608.	Shankar chikdar
7609.	Prasadi mandal
7610.	dipak sarkar
7611.	Nagen mandal
7612.	Punati sarkar
7613.	Kamala mandal
7614.	Ialmohan mandal
7615.	Paran majumadar
7616.	Dulali chikdar
7617.	Kailash mandal
7618.	Nilmohan mandal
7619.	Mihir mandal
7620.	Dadhiram sarkar
7621.	Haripodo sarkar
7622.	Radhacharan mandal
7623.	Jatra mandal
7624.	Satish sarkar
7625.	Charka sarkar
7626.	Ranjita mandal
7627.	Ratan mandal
7628.	Shyamalal mandal
7629.	Menaka mandal
7630.	Arati mandal
7631.	Jatan mandal
7632.	Giren mandal
7633.	Tapasya mandal
7634.	Gupi mandal
7635.	Madhubala mandal
7636.	Bishaka mandal
7637.	Nibedita biswas
7638.	Pankaj biswas
7639.	Atal mandal
7640.	Sadhan mandal

7641.	Aviram sarkar
7642.	Pinku majumadar
7643.	Joymala mandal
7644.	Ram nath biswas
7645.	Nipen mandal
7646.	Nadiram mandal
7647.	Bimala biswas
7648.	Mamata mandal
7649.	Menaka mandal
7650.	Samala mandal
7651.	Jagadish sarkar
7652.	Dadhiram sarkar
7653.	Dhananjoy mandal
7654.	Saraswati mandal
7655.	Sumuti mandal
7656.	Sagar mandal
7657.	Adari mandal
7658.	Jyotshna mandal
7659.	Gurudas mandal
7660.	Purnima mandal
7661.	Kalpana majumadar
7662.	Sukhi majumadar
7663.	Nadiram mandal
7664.	Malati mandal
7665.	Batashi biswas
7666.	Manidra mandal
7667.	Prasadi mandal
7668.	Kanchan rai
7669.	Debendra mandal
7670.	Makani mandal
7671.	Kalabati mandal
7672.	Hemanta mandal
7673.	Shankar rai
7674.	Mamata mandal
7675.	Tuki mandal
7676.	Mamata biswas
7677.	Biraja biswas
7678.	Jatin mandal
7679.	Shashimohan biswas
7680.	Nagen mandal
7681.	Manindra mandal
7682.	Nilmohon mandal
7683.	Khushimohan mandal
7684.	Amulya mandal
7685.	Robinkda mandal

7686.	Ganesh mandal
7687.	Kshirad mandal
7688.	Fooltara sarkar
7689.	Uttam mandal
7690.	Tarachan mandal
7691.	Paresh biswas
7692.	Sanaka biswas mandal
7693.	Kalabati mandal
7694.	Prakash mandal
7695.	Mantu mandal
7696.	Dhananjay sarkar
7697.	Runu biswas
7698.	Kamal sarkar
7699.	Pramila mandal
7700.	Mulukchan mandal
7701.	Shirdas ray
7702.	Chakramohan sarkar
7703.	Sham padosarkar
7704.	Charabala mandal
7705.	Ranglal mandal
7706.	Monika mandal
7707.	Bharati mandal
7708.	Madhumala rai
7709.	Ukindra biswas
7710.	Lakshmi mandal
7711.	Dugyacharan mandal
7712.	Kanchan rai
7713.	Shopna sarkar
7714.	Santibala mandal
7715.	Bikash mandal
7716.	Mamata mandal
7717.	Bhasan sarkar
7718.	Menaka mandal
7719.	Sabitri mandal
7720.	Ranjit rai
7721.	Prafulla mandal
7722.	Maisundari sarkar
7723.	Subal mandal
7724.	Fulchan mandal
7725.	Sabita ray
7726.	Rebati mandal
7727.	Ramesh biswas
7728.	Birkumar biswas
7729.	Belarani mandal
7730.	Nepal mandal

7731.	Bishakha mandal
7732.	Chakramohan mandal
7733.	Milan mandal
7734.	Gitarani mandal
7735.	Babulal mandal
7736.	Shambhu rai
7737.	Mangal biswas
7738.	Nonibala chakrabarti
7739.	Phulmala mandal
7740.	Purni mandal
7741.	Chandralal sarkar
7742.	Paresh biswas
7743.	Dipali biswas
7744.	Ramlal mandal
7745.	Swapan biswas
7746.	Shyamlal mandal
7747.	Dinesh biswas
7748.	Phultara mandal
7749.	Golapi biswas
7750.	Dulal sarkar
7751.	Akadashi mandal
7752.	Nimai mandal
7753.	Fulebala biswas
7754.	Gangadhar biswas
7755.	Giribala mandal
7756.	Wajal biswasss
7757.	Jagadish biswas
7758.	Ratan sarkar
7759.	Dukhumani biswas
7760.	Bairan mandal
7761.	Ajay sarkar
7762.	Nikhil mandal
7763.	Shuklal mandal
7764.	Gita rani sarkar
7765.	Pradip biswas
7766.	Jamuna mandal
7767.	Adhar biswas
7768.	Dalimi sarkar
7769.	Sarswati mandal
7770.	Ramlal mandal
7771.	Minato biswas
7772.	Kajali biswas
7773.	Madhab chakrabarti
7774.	Bhagya sarkar
7775.	Dulali sarkar

7776.	Ashtamimandal
7777.	Rashik mandal
7778.	Banabashi mandal
7779.	Anita mandal
7780.	Reena sarkar
7781.	Kamini sarkar
7782.	Shanchala mandal
7783.	Shankar mandal
7784.	Lakshirani mandal
7785.	Khakhibala biswas
7786.	Champarani mandal
7787.	Paban mandal
7788.	Khudiram madal
7789.	Anjali biswas
7790.	Krishna chakrabarti
7791.	Haribandhu mandal
7792.	Phalani mandal
7793.	Anjali mandal
7794.	Puspa biswas
7795.	Sashindra biswas
7796.	Nipen biswas
7797.	Minati mandal
7798.	Canmohan mandal
7799.	Kalipad mandal
7800.	Sakhicharan mandal
7801.	Khitish biswas
7802.	Dulali chakrabarti
7803.	Suresh biswas
7804.	Nalita mandal
7805.	Bipin mandal
7806.	Paresh mandal
7807.	Bhulibala sarkar
7808.	Jiten mandal
7809.	Shambhu rai
7810.	Ajit mandal
7811.	Anima biswas
7812.	Marami mandal
7813.	Minuti mandal
7814.	Badal sarkar
7815.	Sangita mandal
7816.	Lakhyan mandal
7817.	Kalipad mandal

7818.	Santabala mandal
7819.	Kekibala mandal
7820.	Shyamala mandal
7821.	Jyotsnabala biswas
7822.	Satu dash
7823.	Narayn biswas
7824.	Khem rani sarkar
7825.	Shuklal bharali
7826.	Lakhi biswas
7827.	Jaharlal mandal
7828.	Dulali sarkar
7829.	Chanchala mandal
7830.	Jatin sarkar
7831.	Radhagabida
7832.	Lalit mandal
7833.	Raichand mandal
7834.	Sanjit biswas
7835.	Lipika mandal
7836.	Lokhibala biswas
7837.	Arati mandal
7838.	Bhajan mandal
7839.	Akhay sarkar
7840.	Babulal mandal
7841.	Ranjit chikdar
7842.	Kajoli mandal
7843.	Sanjit mandal
7844.	Alaka mandal
7845.	Sandhya mandal
7846.	Tusta bharali
7847.	Gadal mandal
7848.	Lalmohan mandal
7849.	Shantibala sarkar
7850.	Bashudev biswas
7851.	Minati biswas
7852.	Shunil mandal
7853.	Akul mandal
7854.	Jugal mandal
7855.	Jilmohan mandal
7856.	Abala mandal
7857.	Juren biswas
7858.	Rajubala mandal
7859.	Ananta mandal
7860.	Jamuna mandal
7861.	Sahadev mandal
7862.	Adhir biswas

7863.	Junali sarkar
7864.	Amullya biswas
7865.	Sagar sarkar
7866.	Ranjan bharali
7867.	Mangal biswas
7868.	Bikram sarkar
7869.	Satish biswas
7870.	Rabindra biswas
7871.	Jaymala mandal
7872.	Jaydhani biwsas
7873.	Naren sarkar
7874.	Jitendra mandal
7875.	Alladi biswas
7876.	Dukhuni mandal
7877.	Ganesh mandal
7878.	Purnadasi sarkar
7879.	Sambhu charan biswas
7880.	Babi mandal
7881.	Paran majumadar
7882.	Tarani mandal
7883.	Brajan mandal
7884.	Omar biswas
7885.	Fulmala mandal
7886.	Raman biswas
7887.	Meri mandal
7888.	Dhonidhar das
7889.	Balaram biswas
7890.	Amala mandal
7891.	Anima biswas
7892.	Shubjam karmakar
7893.	Sarla biswas
7894.	Khushimohan mandal
7895.	Harilal mandal
7896.	Jagdish mandal
7897.	Manju mandal
7898.	Jagdish mandal
7899.	Naren mandal
7900.	Ranjit mandal
7901.	Shukhibala mandal
7902.	Champa mandal
7903.	Milon biswas
7904.	Rita biswas
7905.	Akali biswas
7906.	Alamati mandal
7907.	Puspa mandal

7908.	Rajiv biswas
7909.	Ramlal mandal
7910.	Dadhiram mandal
7911.	Paran mandal
7912.	Mandeep singh
7913.	Ranu mandal
7914.	Sabita mandal
7915.	Ashish paul
7916.	Kajali talukdar
7917.	Bishaka biswas
7918.	Khagen mandal
7919.	Arti mandal
7920.	Shunil sharma
7921.	Suramoni mandal
7922.	Anjna mandal
7923.	Rupjyoti changmai
7924.	Sanjit sarkar
7925.	Rajendra datta
7926.	Sakhi bala mandal
7927.	Sobhakar sarmah
7928.	Bipul biswas
7929.	Dukuni mandal
7930.	Tukki mandal
7931.	Mahesh mandal
7932.	Rupali mandal
7933.	Radhika mandal
7934.	Shamala mandal
7935.	Kamini mandal
7936.	Tiken mandal
7937.	Durgaram biswas
7938.	Bittu nath
7939.	Sudhir sarkar
7940.	Lakhan mandal
7941.	Sadhan mandal
7942.	Anil das
7943.	Bhanu mandal
7944.	Ghanmohan biswas
7945.	Jayanti kabiraj
7946.	Nitai das
7947.	Jatan mandal
7948.	Pratap das
7949.	Chansala sarkar
7950.	Sabita biswas
7951.	Prahlad biswas
7952.	Maharani mandal

7953.	Shamala mandal
7954.	Lalmohan biswas
7955.	Niranjan mandal
7956.	Sukumar thakur
7957.	Khairul islam
7958.	Makunta
7959.	Hillulraj
7960.	Sima mandal
7961.	Subhakot sitradhar
7962.	Bikram sarkar
7963.	Haradhan biswas
7964.	Nibaran mandal
7965.	Narayan mandal
7966.	Abhilakh choudury
7967.	Mamta mandal
7968.	Khitish mandal
7969.	Bakul mandal
7970.	Dhakeswari mandal
7971.	Sanjit biswas
7972.	Rinky roy
7973.	Furfuri biswas
7974.	Malati sarkar
7975.	Ramesh ray
7976.	Prasadi biswas
7977.	Pusspqalata biswas
7978.	Dasharat mandal
7979.	Bhuban biswas
7980.	Nitai das
7981.	Ramlal mandal
7982.	Romizarohman sheikh
7983.	Apul chodury
7984.	Goutam sarkar
7985.	Sujit
7986.	Ballak mandal
7987.	Ranadish mandal
7988.	Ratan adhikari
7989.	Ranglal biswas
7990.	Abhijit kalita
7991.	Nitai biswas
7992.	Papu dey
7993.	Ramu mandal
7994.	Swapan das
7995.	Madan mandal
7996.	Balok biswas
7997.	Srimati biswas

7998.	Kalicharan mandal
7999.	Jaykrishna mandal
8000.	Biraja biswas
8001.	Robin mandal
8002.	Mayasundri mandal
8003.	Bashanti mandal
8004.	Sabharam biswas
8005.	Rabindra mandal
8006.	Dharani mandal
8007.	Satish mandal
8008.	Jaru biswas
8009.	Suman mazumder
8010.	Manik das
8011.	Bikram sarkar
8012.	Becharam das
8013.	Haradhan biswas
8014.	Jadav das
8015.	Prahlad biswas
8016.	Gurupda biswas
8017.	Anima sarkar
8018.	Krishno mandal
8019.	Taramohan mandal
8020.	Biplob dutta
8021.	Kamal biswas
8022.	Subash nath
8023.	Sumati biswas
8024.	Batashi mandal
8025.	Nigam mandal
8026.	Phatik sarkar
8027.	Gopal nat h
8028.	Kandani mandal
8029.	Bhagirath malo
8030.	Subhankar shil
8031.	Minati biswas
8032.	Nital biswas
8033.	Ramala mandal
8034.	Monmohini das
8035.	Dayal chandra mandal
8036.	Makhan mandal
8037.	Surjanath
8038.	Biswasmangal biswas
8039.	Dhananjay mandal
8040.	Ranu mandal
8041.	Jugesh sarkar
8042.	Horen ray

8043.	Biren mandal
8044.	Ramkrishna badyakar
8045.	Barobori biswas
8046.	Modhu bala biswas
8047.	Arati mandal
8048.	Shuhagi mandal
8049.	Archana roy biswas
8050.	Pabitra biswas
8051.	Joshna das
8052.	Partha paul
8053.	Gopal mazumdar
8054.	Dr. Shantanu kumar sanyal
8055.	Kukil biswas
8056.	Ripan saha
8057.	Arabinda mandal
8058.	Chittaranjan mandal
8059.	Uttam das
8060.	Nayantara mandal
8061.	Durga sarkar
8062.	Namita sarkar
8063.	Kabiat mandal
8064.	Mamani biswas
8065.	Premchan biswas
8066.	Mona das
8067.	Sanjit choudhari
8068.	Shepali mandal
8069.	Lokman ali
8070.	Sarna lata mandal
8071.	Gusto biswas
8072.	Jatin mandal
8073.	Dipak mandal
8074.	Gouranga mandal
8075.	Chittaranjan mandal
8076.	Bishaka biswas
8077.	Dipankar saha
8078.	Kamala mandal
8079.	Adhir sarkar
8080.	Suman mazumder
8081.	Archana mandal
8082.	Chaina biswas
8083.	Ganesh mandal
8084.	Alladi biswas
8085.	Arjun das
8086.	Ramnath mandal
8087.	Kanakava chakrabarti

8088.	Anjali mandal
8089.	Amala mandal
8090.	Mistiwala
8091.	Khushi mohan mandal
8092.	Bhajan mandal
8093.	Parimal biswas
8094.	Mithun biswas
8095.	Alamat mandal
8096.	Rajib borah
8097.	Sankar das
8098.	Malti sarkar
8099.	Jiten iswas
8100.	Rakesh mandal
8101.	Mananjoy mandal
8102.	Nepal mandal
8103.	Marani mandal
8104.	Sachindra mandal
8105.	Sikha mandal
8106.	Gakul mazudar
8107.	Punyadasi sarkar
8108.	Alok sarkar
8109.	Rabindra mandal
8110.	Pinki biswas
8111.	Gusai mandal
8112.	Harlal mandal
8113.	Pranita mandal
8114.	Bimal sarkar
8115.	Maran biswas
8116.	Shasinda mandal
8117.	Aradhan mandal
8118.	Aran mandal
8119.	Junu blal biswas
8120.	Swpana biswas
8121.	Durpati biswas
8122.	Pabin mazumdar
8123.	Jaru mandal
8124.	Aroti mandal
8125.	Tengsak gabimomin
8126.	Bhaskar sutradhar
8127.	Nital mandal
8128.	Malti mazmudar
8129.	Sunatan mandal
8130.	Naren mandal
8131.	Nimai mandal
8132.	Parimal mandal

8133.	Sadhan chakrabarti
8134.	Swarup das
8135.	Manik mandal
8136.	Kajali mandal
8137.	Atiqur rahman
8138.	Ratul biswas
8139.	Amrit sarkar
8140.	Nabin das
8141.	Kanchan mandal
8142.	Nanigopal mandal
8143.	Kiranmala choudhari
8144.	Ranjanarani mandal
8145.	Sajal mazumdar
8146.	Paplu roy
8147.	Mohan bashi mandal
8148.	Krishna mandal
8149.	Nipal das
8150.	Kalipad mandal
8151.	Rajiv biswas
8152.	Paresh mandal
8153.	Rupesh mandal
8154.	Akadashi sarkar
8155.	Kartik mandal
8156.	Lata biswas
8157.	Khagen mandal
8158.	Parbati mandal
8159.	Rekha biswas
8160.	Maran mandal
8161.	Kaushola biswas
8162.	Phulmala mandal
8163.	Nikhil biswas
8164.	Jiten mandal
8165.	Rabi mandal
8166.	Buddhi biswas
8167.	Asharani sarkar
8168.	Sachindra sarkar
8169.	Bhim mandal
8170.	Bikram das
8171.	Nagen mandal
8172.	Ramlal mandal
8173.	Arjun mandal
8174.	Bapan das
8175.	Parimal sarkar
8176.	Prashenjit ghosh
8177.	Narayan mandal

8178.	Kandu mandal
8179.	Ranu sarkar
8180.	Maina mandal
8181.	Minati mandal
8182.	Shyamala mandal
8183.	Nakul mazudar
8184.	Tara mani biswas
8185.	Pradip kumar biswas
8186.	Falu mandal
8187.	Giribala mandal
8188.	Anjana deb
8189.	Jugen mandal
8190.	Uttam mandal
8191.	Sundari mandal
8192.	Khanta sarkar
8193.	Fulmala majumdar
8194.	Gupal roy
8195.	Durga majumdar
8196.	Ramesh mandal
8197.	Kabita mandal
8198.	Ananda mandal
8199.	Gopi bala sarkar
8200.	Bikash mandal
8201.	Pramila sarkar
8202.	Swman mandal
8203.	Namita mandal
8204.	Binadini mandal
8205.	Patali mandal
8206.	Sujit dey lumding
8207.	Rabindra mandal
8208.	Padya majudar
8209.	Nanigopal biswas
8210.	Maninda majumdar
8211.	Haridashi mandal
8212.	Haripad mandal
8213.	Mamata mandal
8214.	Dilip biswas
8215.	Anubala mandal
8216.	Samir das
8217.	Urmila biswas
8218.	Charulata mandal
8219.	Sindumala ray
8220.	Lakhi ray
8221.	Dilip namadas
8222.	Nanibala biswas

8223.	Fakirchan mandal
8224.	Shanta pratim talukdar
8225.	Parboti sarkar
8226.	Kabita mandal
8227.	Gopal saha
8228.	Ramballav biswas
8229.	Lipika biswas
8230.	Minati mandal
8231.	Rajani biswas
8232.	Rangmala mandal
8233.	Goutam mandal
8234.	Bhabesh rai
8235.	Khuka biswas
8236.	Rameswar mandal
8237.	Damayanti sarkar
8238.	Sukumar biswas
8239.	Adhari biswas
8240.	Meghlal mandal
8241.	Ranglal mandal
8242.	Tulshi biswas
8243.	Premchand mandal
8244.	Rajamayong
8245.	Ramkrishna mandal
8246.	Kalapati mandal
8247.	Debasish deb
8248.	Upen mandal
8249.	Gouranga sarkar
8250.	Sandha rani mandal
8251.	Kamala biswas
8252.	Swapan sarkar
8253.	Lankeshwar mandal
8254.	Arati biswas
8255.	Bhushan biswas
8256.	Mukul das
8257.	Mahendra biswas
8258.	Biplab das
8259.	Nirmal pratab guswami
8260.	Samar das
8261.	Parimal sarkar
8262.	Krishna mandal
8263.	Khiradi biswas
8264.	Rabi das
8265.	Madhab mandal
8266.	Binadini mandal
8267.	Anima mandal

8268.	B das
8269.	Atul chakrabarti
8270.	Binod seal sarma
8271.	Prana nath mandal
8272.	Pradip sarkar
8273.	Syamdasi mandal
8274.	Luku sharma
8275.	Gouranaga mandal
8276.	Fulmala sarkar
8277.	Ratan kachari
8278.	Gita biswas
8279.	Gouri baiswas
8280.	Chitra kanta mandal
8281.	Indramohan mandal
8282.	Binod seal sharma
8283.	Biswas choudhari
8284.	Akali mandal
8285.	Kristo biswal
8286.	Anukul
8287.	Ajay mandal
8288.	Pratima mandal
8289.	Gurudash sarkar
8290.	Manuranjajan chudhari
8291.	Nadiram mandal
8292.	Ranglal sarkar
8293.	Dilip mandal
8294.	Malati ray
8295.	Pranab mandal
8296.	Ananta talukdar
8297.	Nechurlal biswal
8298.	Gadhar mandal
8299.	Shyamala mandal
8300.	Arati das
8301.	Sudeb das
8302.	Padya biswas
8303.	Pabitra mandal
8304.	China mandal
8305.	Lkhirani mandal
8306.	Ranjit das
8307.	Premlal biswas
8308.	Kaushilla sarkar
8309.	Prasankar mandal
8310.	Basudev mandal
8311.	Nitai mandal
8312.	Krishna mandal

8313.	Jiten mandal
8314.	Pabitra ray
8315.	Nazrul islam
8316.	Bhaila mandal
8317.	Ananta biswas
8318.	Rebti bharali
8319.	Nirmal debnath
8320.	Bayran ray
8321.	Batashi biswas
8322.	Manjit biswas
8323.	Binapani sarkar
8324.	Fukan biswas
8325.	Nakul biswas
8326.	Nakul chakrabarti
8327.	Nirmal debnath
8328.	Karpula mandal
8329.	Premila biswas
8330.	Ranjit thakur
8331.	Haripada biswas
8332.	Nathuram biswas
8333.	Gangacharan mandal
8334.	Rina biswas
8335.	Malati mandal
8336.	Ratan mandal
8337.	Pran nath mandal
8338.	Bishwajit das
8339.	Suma chakrabarti
8340.	Bhagya mandal
8341.	Bhakta rajbangshi
8342.	Manuranjan sarkar
8343.	Sumati mandal
8344.	Pratima chakrabarti
8345.	Rakesh mandal
8346.	Haridas sarkar
8347.	Marani sarkar
8348.	Paritosh sarkar
8349.	Gangacharan biswas
8350.	Dukhuni mandal
8351.	Ranjyana karmakar
8352.	Dhiren biswas
8353.	Parbati mandal
8354.	Swarasati ray
8355.	Allo mandal
8356.	Ranjan saha
8357.	Marani mandal

8358.	Gayanath biswas
8359.	Minati sarkar
8360.	Junaki das
8361.	Hemanta biswas
8362.	Haren biswas
8363.	Chah
8364.	Kalpana sarkar
8365.	Balak mandal
8366.	Priybala mandal
8367.	Satish sarkar
8368.	Jyotshna saha
8369.	Rabindra sarkar
8370.	Brajen biswas
8371.	Jatin sarkar
8372.	Santosh mandal
8373.	Ananda biswas
8374.	Ananda mandal
8375.	Janak rani biswas
8376.	Naresh biswas
8377.	Rame mandal
8378.	Sukumar biswas
8379.	Sanjay saha
8380.	Ajit mazumdar
8381.	Hiran mandal
8382.	Champa mandal
8383.	Jyusna biswas
8384.	Manindra bharali
8385.	Rupali sarkar/mandal
8386.	Khushimohan mandal
8387.	Rangmala mandal
8388.	Parsadi biswas
8389.	Akadashi mandal
8390.	Kusumi sarkar
8391.	Kala boti mandal
8392.	Biswanath mandal
8393.	Barun mandal
8394.	Nabin mandal
8395.	Sishu mandal
8396.	Rekhabala biswas
8397.	Parboti sarkar
8398.	Rangpad biswas
8399.	Milandashi ray
8400.	Kabita biswas
8401.	Mnamati sarkar
8402.	Sandha biswas

8403.	Sebadashi biswas
8404.	Jotin karmakar
8405.	Madhumala mandal
8406.	Pramila mandal
8407.	Biren mandal
8408.	Rajkumar mandal
8409.	Phulmala biswas
8410.	Rupchan sarkar
8411.	Swarasatimalo
8412.	Biren biswas
8413.	Phulmala biswas
8414.	Baikuntha malo
8415.	Shatynanda biswas
8416.	Tripti das
8417.	Uttam karmarkar
8418.	Pintu debnath
8419.	Swapan nath
8420.	Sujit saha
8421.	Mantush das, president All assam bengali jatiya parishad, udalguri district committee,
8422.	Tapan roy, gen. Secretary All assam bengali jatiya parishad, udalguri district committee,
8423.	Upen das
8424.	Karthik mandal
8425.	Shyamal biswas
8426.	Kali kumar mandal
8427.	Gakul sarkar
8428.	Nitu sarkar
8429.	Shanta biswas
8430.	Mohini das
8431.	Ananda das
8432.	Thakurdasi hauldar
8433.	Sunil malik
8434.	Bhasan mandal
8435.	Sankar sarkar
8436.	Becha ram das
8437.	Nimal das
8438.	Jaymala mandal
8439.	Ramani sarkar
8440.	Samar das
8441.	Santosh kabiraji
8442.	Milani das
8443.	Haradhan mandal

8444.	Dipti sarkar
8445.	Harekrishna sarkar
8446.	Rajtilak barnam
8447.	Ratan sutradhar
8448.	Dulali
8449.	Gaurpada
8450.	Gouri sarkar
8451.	Suraj sarkar
8452.	Biswajit mandal
8453.	Mangla das
8454.	Mamata mandal
8455.	Megonath mazumdar
8456.	Bharat malakar
8457.	Kanaklata sanyashi
8458.	Jiban sarkar
8459.	Sandhya mandal
8460.	Kamini mandal
8461.	Tiken mandal
8462.	Devi mandal
8463.	Jatin sarkar
8464.	Khairul islam
8465.	Nanda sarkar
8466.	Chitteranjan mandal
8467.	Gourapad sarkar
8468.	Dr. Shantanu kumar
8469.	Arjun sarkar
8470.	Gabinda sarkar
8471.	Bipul mandal
8472.	Kanak paul
8473.	Jonali barman
8474.	Thakurdasi sarkar
8475.	Arjun das
8476.	Bela sarkar
8477.	Gabida puddar
8478.	Arti mandal
8479.	Gopi mandal
8480.	Harendra sarkar
8481.	Porba chaudhury
8482.	Gabinda
8483.	Thakur das
8484.	Babulal mandal
8485.	Basudev sarkar
8486.	Bateshwar mandal
8487.	Lakhi das
8488.	Gobinda saha

8489.	Nirmala das
8490.	Rinkurani das
8491.	Lalita sarkar
8492.	Dr. Abhijit chakraborty
8493.	Subimal biswas
8494.	Ananda sarkar
8495.	Naren sarkar
8496.	Manju adhikari
8497.	Niranjan das
8498.	Jotila das
8499.	Gita das
8500.	Joy prakash roy
8501.	Jitesh paul
8502.	Bijan das
8503.	Biplab das
8504.	Jayanti biswas
8505.	Ratan biswas
8506.	Jitesh paul
8507.	Manju das
8508.	Titu mazumdar
8509.	Arabindakrdas925
8510.	Sankar polly
8511.	Bipul sut
8512.	Bipra chakraborty
8513.	Biplab dey
8514.	Bijoy kumar
8515.	Amir kumar
8516.	Becharam majumder
8517.	Amrit manoj
8518.	Amit chakraborty
8519.	Ajit kumar
8520.	Ajay chouhan
8521.	Bijoy dey
8522.	Kailash das

8523.	Joy dev
8524.	Kaushik sukiabaidya
8525.	Jajanta nag
8526.	Gautam moni das
8527.	Gopal paul
8528.	Gobinda banik
8529.	Debashish nath
8530.	Goutam kumar paul
8531.	Bishnu bandha
8532.	Brojesh adhikari
8533.	Dipti rani das
8534.	Dipak paul
8535.	Chandar dey
8536.	Dipak chandra dey
8537.	Debadulta das
8538.	Bonomuli das
8539.	Pradip ghar
8540.	Padma das
8541.	Nandan das
8542.	Mili das
8543.	Malay bhattacharya
8544.	Minal chakroborty
8545.	Narayan
8546.	Madhu s. Biswas
8547.	M. Kailash
8548.	Debasish sharma
8549.	Kishore bhowmick
8550.	Uttam chaudhary
8551.	Japash kumar
8552.	Pinku bhattacharjee
8553.	Tapan chakraborty
8554.	Swapan
8555.	Suman majumder
8556.	Parimal
8557.	Sajal kumar das
8558.	Subrutu paul
8559.	Samar chandra dey
8560.	Subal deb
8561.	Abu dey
8562.	Sandhya dhar
8563.	Ratan nath
8564.	Pradip kumar bhowmik
8565.	Ratan ch. Dhar
8566.	Kartick das
8567.	Raju dey

8568.	Raju deb nath
8569.	Parimal nath
8570.	P. Dhar
8571.	Raj kumar saha
8572.	Mintu ghosh
8573.	Tapan kanta roy
8574.	Sajal das
8575.	Son
8576.	Sirjit saha
8577.	Swapan nath
8578.	Pintu deb nath
8579.	Uttam karmakar
8580.	Tripti das
8581.	Dr. Ajit barvah, sr president
8582.	M.k. Sarma, assam
8583.	Utpal dutta , assam
8584.	All assam law student's union
8585.	All assam sonowal kachari students union
8586.	Garo student union
8587.	All assam deori students union (aadsu)
8588.	Tripura tribal employee's association
8589.	Tripura tribal Employees association (t.u.k.s) Sukharanjan debbarma, general secretary
8590.	Karbi anglong bangali samaj (kabs) Jagobandhu das, president Ajoy das, secretary
8591.	All assam deori student union
8592.	Delhi action committee Leki wangmo thungon
8593.	Communist party of india (marxist) assam state Deben bhattacharyya, secretary
8594.	Cpi (m-l) liberation communist party of india (marxist-leninist) liberation Assam state committee Bibek das, secretary, Balindra saikia, secretary
8595.	Asom raj sora, assam, sanjib phukan , chief secretary
8596.	Krishak mukti sangram samiti Golaghat district committee/satra mukti sangram samiti, sarapathar regional committee Puna borah, president Bidyut mahanta, working president Rattan daw, secretary
8597.	Tripura peoples front (tpf)

	Patal kanya jamatia, president
8598.	Natun shitya parishad, sbuth guwahati branch, dr. Anil kr. Chowdhury
8599.	Upamanyu hazarika
8600.	Prabajan virodhi manch
8601.	Rajeev bhattacharyya, general secretary, save assam
8602.	All assam bengali youth students federation Bhabatosh dey, president, jorthat ancholiki
8603.	All assam bengali youth students federation
8604.	Hindu jagaran mancha hailakandi, assam
8605.	Gramin bikash n.g.o
8606.	Kabri anglong bangali samaj
8607.	Bharatiya gana parishad
8608.	Assam nagarik moncha
8609.	Axom jatiya gana sangram parishad
8610.	Prasanta naha
8611.	Dipak deka
8612.	Bidyut barun sarmah
8613.	Anilkumar chakrabarty
8614.	Gautam sen
8615.	Swapan achartee
8616.	M.s zaidi
8617.	Janmejay deb
8618.	Paban borah
8619.	Jitu nath
8620.	R nath
8621.	Sajal dey
8622.	Pinku das
8623.	Manish. Duxxa
8624.	Kalipad mandal
8625.	Plaban das
8626.	Rathindra bhattacharjee
8627.	Shri bidyut barun sarmah
8628.	M.s. Zaid
8629.	Jk. Deb & m. Deb
8630.	Raithindra bhattacharjee
8631.	Sushanta kumar pal
8632.	Nidhilal dhar.
8633.	Sayeed ahmed
8634.	Naren thappeta
8635.	Abhijit kalita
8636.	Sadullah ahmed

8637.	Dhiraj deka
8638.	Mnsabirul hoque
8639.	Paresh malakar
8640.	Mosabul hoque
8641.	Manzur ahmed
8642.	Rajeev bhattacharyya
8643.	Charlic molshoy
8644.	Nirankun bora
8645.	Manzur ahmed
8646.	Jesmin all
8647.	Hussain rukshana
8648.	Sadullah ahmed
8649.	Rupjyoti kakoti
8650.	Jinnatul ahmed
8651.	Monjet gogoi
8652.	Deva kumar gogoi
8653.	Dr. Sidananda sarma
8654.	Charlie moishoy
8655.	Nilakshi bora
8656.	Musabirul hoque
8657.	Dhiraj deka
8658.	Seema bordeori
8659.	Nabajyoti goswami
8660.	Rupjytoti kakoti
8661.	Abdul alim
8662.	Kalyanee boruah
8663.	Bijitchutia
8664.	Mrityunjoy mahanta
8665.	Abdul barique
8666.	Mdaminul islam
8667.	Surjya bora
8668.	Abhijit kalita
8669.	Sadullah ahmed
8670.	Dr. Rupak sarma
8671.	Chandan saikia
8672.	Mridul bora
8673.	Shri jabon chandra pator
8674.	Shri pinky bhattacharjee
8675.	Shri lokman ali
8676.	Swapan acharjee
8677.	Lob sarkar
8678.	Manju barhoi

8679.	Sarala mandal
8680.	Shri tinku das
8681.	Shri jonna sakharu
8682.	Shri kakoli sakharu
8683.	Shri nirmala sheel
8684.	Marani mandal
8685.	Shri babul barhoi
8686.	Shri anita majumdar
8687.	Shri surjakant sakharu
8688.	Shri kakoli sakharu
8689.	Shri subhasini sakharu
8690.	Shri kartik mandal
8691.	Shri makhan sarkar
8692.	Shri dipak sarkar
8693.	Shri dipak sarkar
8694.	Shri surjyakant sakharu
8695.	Shri makhan sarkar
8696.	Shri sambha das
8697.	Shri kakoli sakharu
8698.	Shri bhaila sarkar
8699.	Shri nripen sarkar
8700.	Shri bhim mandal
8701.	Shri nipen sarkar
8702.	Shri rajdaar mandal
8703.	Shri babulal sarkar
8704.	Shri subhadra mandal
8705.	Shri swapna mandal
8706.	Shri pranab mandal
8707.	Shri sunil mandal
8708.	Shri sushila mandal
8709.	Shri prasadi mandal
8710.	Shri pamusa das
8711.	Shri jyotshna sakharu
8712.	Shri sujat mandal
8713.	Shri motilal mandal
8714.	Smt batasi mandal
8715.	Shri rita mandal
8716.	Shri sangita mandal
8717.	Shri jogesh dutta
8718.	Shri dipanjali majumdar
8719.	Sandiya singh ghatak
8720.	Shri saraswati mandal

8721.	Shri sadhan sarkar
8722.	Mina rani sarkar
8723.	Nayub biswas
8724.	Shri ajay sarkar
8725.	Shri manoj majumdar
8726.	Shri parul mandal
8727.	Shri bhakta majumdar
8728.	Shri premanand sarkar
8729.	Shri jyotara dutta
8730.	Shri asani roy
8731.	Shri rangmala biswas
8732.	Shri miku sarkar
8733.	Shri babulal mandal
8734.	Shri parbati mandal
8735.	Shri chandni sarkar
8736.	Shri sangita das
8737.	Shri rabinda das
8738.	Shri mira chauhan
8739.	Shri sarojini das
8740.	Shri sujal mandal
8741.	Shri barun mandal
8742.	Shri indrajit biswas
8743.	Shri phalani mandal
8744.	Shri arnab biswas
8745.	Shri bandhab mandal
8746.	Shri rakesh mandal
8747.	Shri gautam das
8748.	Shri subhasini samaru
8749.	Shri pateshwari mandal
8750.	Shri ratan das
8751.	Phulmoti mandal
8752.	Shri ajay biswas
8753.	Shri subodh sarkar
8754.	Shri gobinda biswas
8755.	Shri saya rani biswas
8756.	Shri tulsu biswas
8757.	Shri kanai biswas
8758.	Shri dipu biswas
8759.	Shri pankaj mandal
8760.	Shri gosai das biswas
8761.	Shri ujjal mandal
8762.	Shri nani mandal

8763.	Shri minati biswas
8764.	Shri prasenjit biswas
8765.	Shri biswajit mandal
8766.	Shri parimal das
8767.	Shri mahadev mandal
8768.	Shri dasami
8769.	Shri dipika das
8770.	Shri krishna mandal
8771.	Shri chittaranjan das
8772.	Shri narayan mandal
8773.	Shri gobinda sarkar
8774.	Shri shyamala mandal
8775.	Sorojini das
8776.	Shri gobindra sarkar
8777.	Shri archana majumdar
8778.	Shri amulya sarkar
8779.	Shri jharu mandal
8780.	Shri archana choudhury mandal
8781.	Shri mani mandal
8782.	Shri sabita sarkar
8783.	Shri parbati
8784.	Shri prabal majumdar
8785.	Shri gouranga kabiraj
8786.	Shri satya haldar
8787.	Shri dhaneswar mandal
8788.	Shri phulsan das
8789.	Shri sar mandal
8790.	Shri prabin biswas
8791.	Shri sibas majumbar
8792.	Shri harikami mandal
8793.	Shri lakhan barhoi
8794.	Shri tusya mandal
8795.	Shri bishnu sarkar
8796.	Shri alladi mandal
8797.	Shri anjana mandal
8798.	Shri kanulal sarkar
8799.	Shri chamandari mandal
8800.	Shri namita mandal
8801.	Namita mandal
8802.	Damayanti mandal
8803.	Shri datta das
8804.	Namita mandal

8805.	Shri milan mandal
8806.	Shri kanchan das
8807.	Shri purna bhowmik
8808.	Shri minu sarkar
8809.	Panu mandal
8810.	Harekrishna mandal
8811.	Shri gadadhar malakar
8812.	Saraswati mandal
8813.	Mamata sarkar
8814.	Shri ramprasad chauhan
8815.	Sandhya adhikary
8816.	Ganga mandal
8817.	Bharat mandal
8818.	Ganga mandal
8819.	Shri mahendra mandal
8820.	Basona das
8821.	Anil biswas
8822.	Ajay biswas
8823.	Rampujan chauhan
8824.	Shri duiji chauhan
8825.	Shri gajen biswas
8826.	Shri nanda mandal
8827.	Shri dayal biswas
8828.	Anima biswas
8829.	Shri dayal biswas
8830.	Nanda mandal
8831.	Shri sanjay biswas
8832.	Sangita mandal
8833.	Shri pradip mandal
8834.	Smt bindasi mandal
8835.	Shri pabitra mandal
8836.	Shri sanaka mandal
8837.	Swaraj priyo
8838.	Prashanta bordoloi
8839.	Gobi pegu
8840.	Montu boruah
8841.	Hitesh das
8842.	Nipul bhattacharya
8843.	Samir saikia
8844.	Prasenjit rajbonshi
8845.	Jayanta barman
8846.	Nijam ali

8847.	Purabi gogz
8848.	Pankaj boruah
8849.	Mozibur mandal
8850.	Joon thakuria
8851.	Manorama sharma
8852.	Lakhinath gogoi
8853.	Jatish saharia
8854.	Bhagyajit borah
8855.	Raki babdur
8856.	Roshan ali
8857.	Dibakar sesua
8858.	Shri hirendra das
8859.	Shri hirendra
8860.	Shri pratab das
8861.	Chameli das
8862.	Shri chittranjan das
8863.	Smt chhaya das
8864.	Shri uttam das
8865.	Dipali shil
8866.	Shri raki chanda
8867.	Shri tulsil shil
8868.	Shri bindu nath
8869.	Shri bishal nath
8870.	Anita shil
8871.	Shri annada charan das
8872.	Shri archan das
8873.	Sumana das
8874.	Jyotsna das
8875.	Jonaki das
8876.	Ranajit das
8877.	Shyam das
8878.	Pushparani das
8879.	Nemai das
8880.	Shri bhadra das
8881.	Mani das
8882.	Sadhan das
8883.	Jayamati das
8884.	Anjana devi
8885.	Shri sharanjit das
8886.	Smt mamata namasudra
8887.	Smt reena das
8888.	Shri samiran das

8889.	Shri arman das
8890.	Sandhyarani das
8891.	Parbati das
8892.	Rahul das
8893.	Rumi das
8894.	Netai das
8895.	Utpal das
8896.	Sathi das
8897.	Bibhuram das
8898.	Karna das
8899.	Abhilesh das
8900.	Kanchan das
8901.	Km. Archana das
8902.	Shri abijit das
8903.	Shri bhagador das
8904.	Shri purnima das
8905.	Bagan das
8906.	Shri lalita das
8907.	Shri prahlad das
8908.	Subhadra das
8909.	Shri rakhal das
8910.	Swapan shil
8911.	Shipra shil
8912.	Smt ila das
8913.	Shri aruna das
8914.	Shri sudhir das
8915.	Kanulal shil
8916.	Sudharani shil
8917.	Shri sukhmay das
8918.	Shri jagannath das
8919.	Smt bisaka singha
8920.	Shri pranjal das
8921.	Shri pradip das
8922.	Shri dilip das
8923.	Sumita das
8924.	Shri shambhu das
8925.	Archana das
8926.	Uttara das
8927.	Mangala das
8928.	Shri mantu das
8929.	Smt bikhurbala das
8930.	Shri sarajit das

8931.	Anjana das
8932.	Shri anata das
8933.	Km. Chandana das
8934.	Shri satyendra das
8935.	Smt malati das
8936.	Shanti das
8937.	Shri sadan das
8938.	Shri abhijit das
8939.	Shri manmohan das
8940.	Shri paranjit das
8941.	Shri sridam das
8942.	Manibala das
8943.	Shri mahesh das
8944.	Shri surabala das
8945.	Smt sadhana das
8946.	Shri ranu nath
8947.	Shri rakesh nath
8948.	Shri ramesh das
8949.	Shri biplab goswami
8950.	Rakhal nath
8951.	Bipad nath
8952.	Punyashila
8953.	Shefali majumdar
8954.	Napai nath
8955.	Pinki nath
8956.	Sumpa nath
8957.	Banita nath
8958.	Raj nath
8959.	Antara nath
8960.	Papita nath
8961.	Rashmita nath
8962.	Shri nabakanta nath
8963.	Smt kalpana nath
8964.	Manikadeb nath
8965.	Satu nath
8966.	Ribhu nath
8967.	Mama namasudra
8968.	Ramu nath
8969.	Dilip nath
8970.	Dipa nath
8971.	Ratan nath
8972.	Nutan namasudra

8973.	Uttam das
8974.	Anjali das
8975.	Sukumar das
8976.	British das
8977.	Swapn das
8978.	Radha das
8979.	Pradip das
8980.	Pranab das
8981.	Manoranjan nath
8982.	Shri sridam nath
8983.	Shri bakul nath
8984.	Shri prabhas nath
8985.	Shri bibhas nath
8986.	Pramod nath
8987.	Chayarani nath
8988.	Rama das
8989.	Pinku nath
8990.	Prajay nath
8991.	Phani nath
8992.	Dipikabala nath
8993.	Subhas chandra nath
8994.	Mamoni das
8995.	Bhagbati das
8996.	Shri nemai chandra das
8997.	Smt pushpa das
8998.	Smt shefali
8999.	Shri subrata nath
9000.	Shri rupam nath
9001.	Shri samir nath
9002.	Shri sukumar nath
9003.	Snt bhagbati das
9004.	Himangshu das
9005.	Smt kalyani nath
9006.	Ranubala nath
9007.	Shri chandrakanata nath
9008.	Gita nath
9009.	Shri bhushan nath
9010.	Shri nikhil nath
9011.	Shri kumud ranjan goswami
9012.	Shri nirangan das
9013.	Shri sunil chakroborty
9014.	Sunil das

9015.	Shri parimal nath
9016.	Km. Debarati nath
9017.	Bidunath
9018.	Ranjan nath
9019.	Rita nath
9020.	Arun nath
9021.	Krishna nath
9022.	Pampa nath
9023.	Amit nath
9024.	Khukan nath
9025.	Gayatri nath
9026.	Tapas nath
9027.	Mitali nath
9028.	Anjali nath
9029.	Smt sadhana nath
9030.	Shri birendra nath
9031.	Smt anjana nath
9032.	Babli nath
9033.	Bikanna nath
9034.	Gita nath
9035.	Purnima charaborty
9036.	Smt manju nath
9037.	Ron nath
9038.	Shri santosh nath
9039.	Shri chandan nath
9040.	Shri rajib nath
9041.	Shri subhas nath
9042.	Smt paki nath
9043.	Nirmal nath
9044.	Pranita nath
9045.	Sribhas nath
9046.	Saptam debnath
9047.	Jyotsna nath
9048.	Ankur nath
9049.	Ambarish nath
9050.	Pranati bala das
9051.	Sahadev nath
9052.	Barendra nath
9053.	Sakhil nath
9054.	Namita das
9055.	Jaytara das
9056.	Km. Rimpa das

9057.	Shri bikram das
9058.	Shipra nath
9059.	Nimita nath
9060.	Km. Srishti nath
9061.	Daya nath
9062.	Putul nath
9063.	Shri chanu nath
9064.	Adari nath
9065.	Purnima nath
9066.	Shri kailash nath
9067.	Smt dayamati nath
9068.	Biplab nath
9069.	Shri jitendra nath
9070.	Smt rekha nath
9071.	Shri srijain nath
9072.	Shri ananta nath
9073.	Shri sumitra nath
9074.	Arjun nath
9075.	Shri pramesh nath
9076.	Shri prasenjit nath
9077.	Shri sukendra nath
9078.	Shri dipak nath
9079.	Shri nandalal nath
9080.	Smt bela nath
9081.	Nirmali nath
9082.	Shri manabendra nath
9083.	Smt bhanu nath
9084.	Smt kalpana nath
9085.	Shr rasomoy nath
9086.	Smt bimala nath
9087.	Shri minati nath
9088.	Bhushan nath
9089.	Smt katala nath
9090.	Liton nath
9091.	Smt sita nath
9092.	Tinku nath
9093.	Rupa nath
9094.	Pinku nath
9095.	Km rumi das
9096.	Smt sita das
9097.	Smt purnima bala das
9098.	Shri narayan shil

9099.	Shri bhanu das
9100.	Shri jyotish das
9101.	Mira nath
9102.	Manju nath
9103.	Gobindo nath
9104.	Shri nishikanta nath
9105.	Smt snehlata nath
9106.	Shri anil nath
9107.	Smt baby nath
9108.	Km pampi nath
9109.	Pushpanani biswas
9110.	Anamika m ajumdar
9111.	Anjali shil
9112.	Smt madhuri majumdar
9113.	Smt banaphul majumdar
9114.	Shri sourav majumdar
9115.	Shri shanu majumdar
9116.	Smt ranjita majumdar
9117.	Shri chiranjit das
9118.	Surashibala das
9119.	Shri rakhal majumdar
9120.	Smt sapna majumdar
9121.	Shri becharam majumdar
9122.	Shri brajalal majumdar
9123.	Shri jugal majumdar
9124.	Smt mani majumdar
9125.	Km mita mujumdar
9126.	Smt rakhi majumdar
9127.	Shri ashutosh majumdar
9128.	Smt mukurani majumdar
9129.	Shri rakesh majumdar
9130.	Shri nikash majumdar
9131.	Shri brikas majumdar
9132.	Shri sudhir majumdar
9133.	Smt namita majumdar
9134.	Shri moukesh majumdar
9135.	Shri pratip majumdar
9136.	Shri pritam majumdar
9137.	Shri sanatan majumdar
9138.	Shri dilip majumdar
9139.	Smt palina majumdar
9140.	Shri kanu majumdar

9141.	Shri krishna majumdar
9142.	Shri aakash majumdar
9143.	Shri prujalal das
9144.	Smt saraswati das
9145.	Km anamika das
9146.	Shri lakshikanta majumdar
9147.	Bijoy lakshmi majumdar
9148.	Shri haradhan das
9149.	Km priyanka das
9150.	Shri mejha das
9151.	Smt lochana das
9152.	Nimai das
9153.	Sapana das
9154.	Ganesh chandra das
9155.	Shri amar das
9156.	Smt chirimati das
9157.	Rukmani das
9158.	Shri chirikrishna das
9159.	Priya das
9160.	Shri bapan das
9161.	Shri abhijit das
9162.	Shri badal das
9163.	Smt rekha majumdar
9164.	Smt babna majumdar
9165.	Shri gopar majumdar
9166.	Shri rahul majumdar
9167.	Shri anukul majumdar
9168.	Kajli majumdar
9169.	Shri sukalyan majumdar
9170.	Shri maran majumdar
9171.	Shri pranab majumdar
9172.	Smt pampi
9173.	Shri amar majumdar
9174.	Smt jilli
9175.	Km diya majumdar
9176.	Shri sujiya majumdar
9177.	Shri tadrup majumdar
9178.	Shri pritam majumdar
9179.	Shri gopal majumdar
9180.	Shri prasenjit majumdar
9181.	Shri ajay majumdar
9182.	Shri dipak majumdar

9183.	Shri uplal majumdar
9184.	Smt bakulrani majumdar
9185.	Shri utpal majumdar
9186.	Shri anima majumdar
9187.	Km ambika majumdar
9188.	Shri cornel majumdar
9189.	Shri balram majumdar
9190.	Shri manlal majumdar
9191.	Shri nayan majumdar
9192.	Shri sourav majumdar
9193.	Shri kanulal majumdar
9194.	Shri sabuj majumdar
9195.	Km bablita majumdar
9196.	Km rupa majumdar
9197.	Shri krishna majumdar
9198.	Shri biswajit majumdar
9199.	Shri mithun majumdar
9200.	Shri ranju majumdar
9201.	Jharna majumdar
9202.	Pipsa majumdar
9203.	Shri chandra sagar majumdar
9204.	Shri narottam majumdar
9205.	Smt khukumani majumdar
9206.	Shri samir majumdar
9207.	Shri prabal majumdar
9208.	Shri gobindo majumdar
9209.	Shri shanu majumdar
9210.	Shri rabi majumdar
9211.	Shri prajapati majumdar
9212.	Km anju majumdar
9213.	Shri lakshman majumdar
9214.	Shri ram majumdar
9215.	Smt dipali majumdar
9216.	Shri sameswar das
9217.	Shri milan das
9218.	Smt golapi das
9219.	Smt anima das
9220.	Shri loknath das
9221.	Shri sabudep das
9222.	Shri atal das
9223.	Mamani das
9224.	Shri rahul das

9225.	Shri nirapati majumdar
9226.	Gita majumdar
9227.	Shri amulhari majumdar
9228.	Nanigopal majumdar
9229.	Monibala das
9230.	Bipul das
9231.	Km dipa
9232.	Mithu das
9233.	Mamata das
9234.	Ninibala das
9235.	Bakul rani das
9236.	Smt sandhyarani biswas
9237.	Lakshmikanta biswas
9238.	Mayarani das
9239.	Smt chhayarani das
9240.	Nisha das
9241.	Archana shil
9242.	Maran shil
9243.	Kalpana shil
9244.	Srikrishna majumdar
9245.	Bhabita majumdar
9246.	Janna das
9247.	Kmk pratibha das
9248.	Tilottama das
9249.	Suriya lal das
9250.	Maran das
9251.	Shri tapes das
9252.	Ghudashti das
9253.	Shri subhankar das
9254.	Shri prankrishna das
9255.	Shri abhijit das
9256.	Basudev das
9257.	Smt manju das
9258.	Jito das
9259.	Pushpa das
9260.	Rupasi das
9261.	Shri nemay das
9262.	Premika das
9263.	Shri amarkrishna das
9264.	Smt binarani das
9265.	Km sujali das
9266.	Shri rakesh das

9267.	Shri ramkrishna daas
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(vide para 1.21 of the Report)**List of Stakeholders/Public representatives from who Memoranda were received through various other sources viz. Ministry of Home Affairs, Prime Ministers's Office, Presidents' Secretariat etc.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization/Petitioner
1.	Shri Basanta Kumar Goswami
2.	Shri Manuj Gogoi, Axom Premi Yuba Chatra Samaj, Assam
3.	Shri Ganesh Robi Das and Shri Mrigen Robi Das
4.	Hindu Refugee Citizenship Demand Committee, Karimganj; Hindu Refugee Citizenship Demand Committee Hailakandi and Bhartiya Janta Party, Karimganj
5.	Twipra Dophani Sikla Srwngnail Motha
6.	Shri Jyoti Prasad Rajkhowa, IAS (Rtd.)
7.	Shri Nripen Mahanta
8.	Asom Andolan Sangrami Manch
9.	North East Linguistic & Ethnic Coordination Committee
10.	Shri Bipul Sharma
11.	Shri Utpal Borpatragohain
12.	Ms.Sristi Majumdar
13.	Shri Sourav Kalita
14.	Shri K. Lalngaizuala
15.	Shri Longjam Ratan Kumar, President, HERICOUN, Manipur
16.	Shri Amardeep Paul, Founder, North Eastern Economical Development Society (NEEDS)
17.	Asom Gana Parishad and Left-Democratic Manch, Assam
18.	Manab Adhikar Sangram Samiti, Lakhimpur District Committee
19.	Asom Jatiyatabadi Yuba Chatra Parishad
20.	Anguished Bengali Hindus
21.	Shri T N Haokip, President, Manipur Pradesh Congress Community
22.	Shri Rohitas Rajput, Communist Party of India
23.	Shri Basant Kumar
24.	Shri N. Loken Singh
25.	Krishak Mukti Sangram Samiti, Assam
26.	Shri Shankar Lalwani
27.	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, M.P.
28.	Ms. Sushmita Dev, M.P.
29.	Dr. Arun Kr. Sarma, Ex. MP
30.	Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, M.P.

31.	Ms. Chhaya Verma, M.P.
32.	Shri C.M. Kakati, Ex. Deputy Commissioner & Collector, Assam
33.	Shri Ronald Sap Tlau M.P., Rajya Sabha, Mizoram
34.	Shri Haran Dey, President of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Memorial Swartha Suraksha Parishad, Assam
35.	Shri Tathagata Roy, Governor, Agartala
36.	Shri Prafulla Kr. Mahanta, Assam
37.	Asom Gana Parishad, Assam
38.	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, M.P.
39.	Nikhil Bharat Bangali Udbastu Samanway Samittee, Assam
40.	Shri P. Venugopal, M.P.
41.	Shri Md. Salim, M.P.
42.	Shri Rajesh Maheshwari, Ahmedabad
43.	Naga Students' Federation, Nagaland
44.	Shri Kamal Chakraborty, Chief Convenor, Unconditional Demand Forum, Assam
45.	All Moran Student's Union, Assam
46.	Sindh Minority Migrants Association, Ahmedabad
47.	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninst) Liberation, Dibrugarh
48.	Asom Andolan Sangrami Manch, Assam
49.	Shri A. Mohamed Yusuff, National Secretary, National Confederation of Human Rights Organisations, New Delhi.

(vide para 1.26 of the Report)

List of non-official witnesses who tendered oral evidence before the Committee

Sl. No.	Name of Associations/Organisations/ Stakeholders/ Individuals etc.	Date on which evidence was taken
1.	Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap , Former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha	03.10.2016
2.	Dr. T.K. Vishwanathan , Former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha	03.10.2016
3.	Pujya Sindhi Panchayat, Madhya Pradesh Shri Shankar Lalwani	13.10.2016
4.	Shri UP Sindhi Sabha, Uttar Pradesh Shri Nanak Chand	13.10.2016
5.	Shri Om T. Bajaj, Ahmedabad	13.10.2016
6.	All Asram Bengali Youth Students Federation, Assam Shri Kamal Choudhary	13.10.2016
7.	Hindu Legal Cell, Assam Shri Dharmananda Deb	13.10.2016
8.	Sindh Minority Migrants Association, Ahmedabad Sindh Rajesh Maheshwar	13.10.2016
9.	Citizens Rights Preservation Committee (CRPC), Assam Shri Nripendra Ch. Saha	13.10.2016
10.	All India Bangalee National Council, Assam Shri Kishor Chatterjee	13.10.2016
11.	Dr. Rajkumar Jesrani , Ahmedabad	13.10.2016
12.	Shri Ganshyam Kukreja, Maharashtra	13.10.2016
13.	Public Policy Research Centre, New Delhi Shri Shubham Verma	13.10.2016
14.	Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini, , New Delhi Shri Ravi Pokharn	13.10.2016

15.	Bharatiya Lok Kalya Nyas, Public Policy Research Centre, New Delhi Shri Nalin Kohli	13.10.2016
16.	Barak Upatyaka Banga Sahitya O Sanskrit Sammelan, Assam Shri Nitish Bhattacharjee Shri Joydeep Biswas Shri Taimur Raja Choudhury Shri Sanjib Deblaskar	25.10.2016
17.	Sammilita Sanskrit Mancha, Assam Dr. Charvak Shri Ajay Kumar Roy Shri Ashish Bhowmik	25.10.2016
18.	Nikhil Bangha Nagarik Sangh, West Bengal Shri Ashim Roy Shri Subhas Chakraborty	25.10.2016
19.	All Assam Student Union, Assam Dr. Samujjal Bhattcharya Shri Dipanka Kumar Nath Shri Lurinjyoti Gogoi Shri Basanta Deka	25.10.2016
20.	Assam Gana Parishad, Assam Shri Gunin Hazarika Shri Kumar Deepak Das Shri Dilip Bora Shri Dilip Patgiri Shri Anjan Sarma	25.10.2016
21.	Tripura Tribal Employees' Association, Tripura Shri Uttam Kr. Debarma Shri Sukharanjan Debbarma	25.10.2016
22.	Joint Action Committee for Bengali Refugees, Assam Shri Sukriti Ranjan Biswas Shri Nityananda Mallick Shri Manmatha Biswas	25.10.2016
23.	North East Citizens initiative for Peace and Development, Assam Shri Himalay Sarma Shri Nabajit Dutta Shri Utpala Kalita	25.10.2016

24.	Udbastu Samaj, West Bengal Shri J.C. Halder Shri Bimal Majumdar Shri Amrit Mukherjee	25.10.2016
25.	Chhattisgarh Sindhi Sahitya Sansthan, Chhattisgarh Shri Amit Jiwan Shri Nand Lal Sahita Shri Mahavir	25.10.2016
26.	Sindh Minority Migrants Association, Ahmedabad Shri Rajesh Maheshwari Dr. Aneel Sambhuani Dr. Om Parkash. Dr. (Mrs.) Darshna Bai Kailash Dr. Sandeep Lekhrajmal Dr. Mahesh Engr. Mohit Jagani	19. 07. 2017
27.	All Dimasa Students' Union (ADSU) , Assam Uttam Langthasa, President Prafullo Hapila, Adviser	17. 04. 2018
28.	All Assam Moran Students' Union (AAMSU), Assam Arun Jyoti Moran, President Shri Gopal Krishna Baruah, Ex. Assistant Secretary	17. 04. 2018
29.	All Assam Sonowal Kachari Students' Union (AASKSU), Assam Debananada Challeng, President Indrajit Sonowal, Magazine Secretary	17. 04. 2018
30.	All Adivasi Students' Association (AASA), Assam Pradeep Nag, President Joseph Minz, General Secretary	17. 04. 2018
31.	Karbi Students Union (KSU) , Assam Mahanta Tumung, President	17. 04. 2018
32.	All Assam Karbi Students Association (AAKSA), Assam Jayanta Inti, General Secretary Mangal Bey, Advisor	17. 04. 2018
33.	Sadou Asom Gorias Moria Deshi Jatiya Parishad (SAGMDJP), Assam Hafijul Ahmed, President Dr. Muzammil Haque, Adviser	17. 04. 2018

34.	All Assam Brahma Dharma Samaj, Assam Acharya Sri charan Narzary Narbeswar Brahama Budhadeb Narzary	17. 04. 2018
35.	Tiwa Kanthichuri Akurai Tokhra , Assam Jyotisman Bardoloi Smti Smtilramani Bardoloi	17. 04. 2018
36.	Asom Satra Mahasabha, Assam Akhil Mahanta kusum Kumar Mahanta	17. 04. 2018
37.	All Assam Hajong Student Union (AAHSU) , Assam Sanjib Kumar Hajong, President Bijoy Kumar Hajong	17. 04. 2018
38.	Advocate Nithianandan Balagopalan, Maharashtra	17. 04. 2018
39.	All Assam Bengali Youth Students Federation Central Committee, Assam Chatta Ranjan Paul, Advisor Deepak Dey, President	17. 04. 2018
40.	All Tiwa Student Union, Assam Dipen Konwar Mosrong, President Prasanta Konwar, Assistant Joint Secretary	17. 04. 2018
41.	All Rabha Students Union, Assam Ramen Singh Rabha, President Subash	17. 04. 2018
42.	Takam Mising Porin Kebang , Assam Naresh Kumbang, President Padmalochan Doley, General Secretary	17. 04. 2018
43.	All Assam Tribal Youth League (AATYL), Assam Rimal Amish, President Dhiren Ingti, Joint Secretary	17. 04. 2018
44.	Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), Maharashtra Shri Ashish Chauhan, National General Secretary Shri Shreehari Borikar, Former National General Secretary Shri Seemant Das, CEC Member Ms Velentina Brahma, NEC Member Shri Nirav Ghelani, Zonal Organising Secretary, Northeast Bharat, Shri Apangshu Sekhar Sheel, Assam State Organising Secretary Shri Nayan Jyoti Sarma, Assam State Secretary	17. 04. 2018

45.	Refugee Cell, West Bengal Dr. Mohit Ray, Covenor Sujit Sikder, Co-Covenor	17. 04.2018
46.	All Assam Tribal Sangha (AATS), Assam Aditya Khaklari, General Secretary Berlao karjie, Adviser	17. 04. 2018
47.	All Assam Deori Students' Union (AADSU), Assam Pranjal Deori, President Manab Jyoti Deori, Organizing Secretary	17. 04. 2018
48.	All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) , Assam Pramod Boro, President Lawrence Ishlari, General Secretary	17. 04. 2018
49.	Lokjagran Manch Assam, Assam Sumanta Chaliha Kumud Knowar	17. 04. 2018
50.	Nepali Sanskriti Suraksha Parishad , Assam Indra chapakai Lil Bahadur Pradhan	17. 04. 2018
51.	Badala Padma Atta Sewa Samiti , Assam Janardan Deva Goswami Deepak Barua Upen Borah	17. 04. 2018
52.	Human Protection and Awareness Organisation, West Bengal Raju Ghosh Subhashish Bhowmick	17. 04. 2018
53.	Human Rights Protection Society, Assam Niladri Ray, General Secretary Bijoy Chakraborty, Satyajit Dey Amar Chand Dey	17. 04. 2018
54.	All Asom Bengali Youth Student Federation, Assam Kamal Choudhury, President Dr. Iresh Ranjan Bhattacharjee, Principal Scientist	17. 04. 2018
55.	Tripura Peoples Front (TPF), Tripura Ms. Patal Kanya Jamalia, President	17. 04. 2018
56.	All Gorkha Students' Union, Assam Prem Tamang, President	17. 04. 2018

