

অসম বিধান সভা
তৰা চিহ্নিত প্ৰশ্ন নং – * ২৬৫
উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ তাৰিখ : ২৯/০৭/২০২৬

বিষয় : অসম চুক্তিৰ পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰূপায়ণ

বিধায়ক : শ্ৰী অখিল গগৈঃ

প্ৰশ্ন

মাননীয় অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনেঃ

(ক) অসমত বৰ্তমান কিমান বিদেশী আছে?

(খ) অসম চুক্তিৰ ৫ নং দফাৰ অন্তৰ্গত বিদেশী বহিষ্কৰণৰ বাবে বাংলাদেশ বা আন দেশৰ সৈতে প্ৰত্যাৰ্পন চুক্তি (Extradition Treaty) বা প্ৰত্যাৱৰ্তন চুক্তি (Repatriation Treaty) কেতিয়াৰ ভিতৰত সমাপন হ'ব? নে কেৱল Push Back পদ্ধতিৰে সন্দেহজনক লোকক ঠেলি থকা হ'ব?

(গ) অসম-বাংলাদেশ সীমান্তৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্য কিমান? ইয়াৰ কিমান অংশত এতিয়াও কাটা তাঁৰৰ বেৰ দিয়া নাই? কেতিয়াৰ ভিতৰত সেই অংশখিনিত কাটা তাঁৰৰ বেৰ দিয়াৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব?

(ঘ) অসম চুক্তিৰ অধীনত গঠিত ন্যায়াধীশ বিপ্লৱ কুমাৰ শৰ্মা সমিতিৰ প্ৰতিবেদনৰ মূল অনুমোদনকেইটা জনাব। তাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে পূৰণ কৰিবলগীয়া অসমৰ বাবে সাংবিধানিক ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ দফাকেইটা কেতিয়াৰ ভিতৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব?

(ঙ) ১৯৮৫ চনৰ ১ এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা ২০২৬ চনৰ বৰ্তমানলৈ বছৰি অসমৰ পৰা কিমান বিদেশী বিতাৰণ কৰা হ'ল, বছৰেকীয়া হিচাপ দিবনে?

উত্তৰ

মাননীয় অসম চুক্তি ৰূপায়ণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত অতুল বৰা মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিবঃ

(ক) ৰাজনৈতিক বিভাগৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য মতে, অসমত ১৯৮৫ চনৰ পৰা ৩১/০৫/২০২৬ তাৰিখলৈকে ১,৭২,৬৭৩ জন লোকক বিদেশী ন্যায়াধীকৰণে বিদেশী হিচাপে চিনাক্ত কৰিছে।

(খ) ৰাজনৈতিক বিভাগৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য মতে, বাংলাদেশ, পাকিস্তান, আফগানিস্তান আদি দেশৰ সৈতে বিদেশী প্ৰত্যাৱৰ্তন চুক্তিৰ বিষয়টো ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ গৃহ মন্ত্ৰালয়ৰ অধীনস্থ বিষয়।

(গ) সীমা সুৰক্ষা আৰু উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ তথ্য অনুসৰি- ভাৰত-বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত এলেকাৰ অসম-বাংলাদেশ সীমাৰ মুঠ দৈৰ্ঘ্য ২৬৩.৫ কি.মি. (Survey of India ৰ তথ্য অনুসৰি)। অসমৰ ধুবুৰী, দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা-মানকাচৰ, কাছাৰ আৰু শ্ৰীভূমি জিলাৰ লগত বাংলাদেশৰ সীমা সংলগ্ন হৈ আছে।

প্ৰকাশ থাকে যে আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমাৰ কাঁইটীয়া তাঁৰৰ বেৰ দিয়া আদি ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অধীনস্থ। অসম-বাংলাদেশৰ মুঠ ২৬৩.৫ কি.মি. সীমাৰ ২২৮.৫৪১ কি.মি দৈৰ্ঘ্যত কাঁইটীয়া তাঁৰৰ বেৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু ৩৪.৯৫৯ কি.মি. দৈৰ্ঘ্যত কাঁইটীয়া তাঁৰৰ বেৰ দিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰে ৩৪.৬০৯ কি.মি দৈৰ্ঘ্য নদী অঞ্চল হোৱা বাবে আৰু শ্ৰীভূমি জিলাৰ কুচিয়াৰা নদীৰ পাৰত ভাৰতীয় মানুহৰ বসতি থকা ৪.৩৫ কি.মি. দৈৰ্ঘ্য Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) ৰ আপত্তিৰ বাবে কাঁইটীয়া তাঁৰৰ বেৰ দিব পৰা নাই। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা উপলব্ধ তথ্য অনুসৰি, মুক্ত হৈ থকা নদী অঞ্চলসমূহত Border Security Force (BSF)-এ Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) ৰ মাধ্যমেৰে তথা নৌকা পৰ্যবেক্ষণ চকী স্থাপন কৰি নিয়মীয়াভাৱে জলভাগ নিৰীক্ষণ কৰি আহিছে, লগতে নিৰীক্ষণ চকী, CCTV, PTZ কেমেৰা আৰু water wing ৰ সহায়ত নিয়মীয়া টহল চলাই আছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বাকী থকা শ্ৰীভূমি জিলাৰ কুচিয়াৰা নদীৰ পাৰৰ ৪.৩৫ কি.মি. দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ অংশ Border Security force ৰ নিৰাপত্তা ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীনত ৰখা হৈছে।

(ঘ) অসম চুক্তিৰ ৬ নং দফাৰ অধীনত গঠিত অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত ন্যায়াধীশ বিপ্লৱ কুমাৰ শৰ্মা সমিতিৰ প্ৰতিবেদনৰ মুঠ ৬৭টা অনুমোদন(Recommendations) পৰিশিষ্ট 'ক' ত দিয়া হ'ল।

পোনপটীয়াভাৱে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আওতাত পৰা বিপ্লৱ শৰ্মা সমিতিৰ ১৫ টা পৰামৰ্শৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰিবৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি থকা হৈছে।

(ঙ) ৰাজনৈতিক বিভাগৰ পৰা পোৱা তথ্য মতে, ১৯৮৫ চনৰ পৰা ৩০/০৬/২০২৬ তাৰিখলৈকে ৩১,৭৮৯ জন অবৈধ বিদেশীক বাংলাদেশলৈ প্ৰত্যাৱৰ্তন (Push Back / Deportation / Sending Back / Expulsion) কৰা হৈছে। বৰ্ষভিত্তিত তথ্য পৰিশিষ্ট 'খ' হিচাপে সংলগ্ন কৰা হ'ল।

উত্তৰ অসম বিধানসভাৰ ৱেবছাইট “<https://cms.neva.gov.in>”ত আপলোড কৰা হৈছে।

67 Recommendations of High Level Committee
(Justice Biplab Kumar Sharma Committee)
on
Clause 6 of Assam Accord

Sl. No.	Recommendations
1.	Fund to be provided to Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra (SSK) by the State Government to facilitate research work, adopt modern techniques for preservation / documentation etc.
2.	Upgrading Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Regional Government Film and Television Institute (DBHRGFTI) to Degree Level from the present Diploma Level Institute.
3.	Multipurpose Cultural Complexes shall be set up in all district headquarters of Assam under the name Sahityarathi Lakshminath Bezbaruah Bhawan. These Bhawans shall have the provisions for state-of-the-art auditorium, seminar hall, art gallery, etc.
4.	Separate Multipurpose Cultural Complexes for each of the tribes and other ethnic communities in various districts, subdivisions of Assam shall be set up.
5.	A multilingual Central library for Assamese and other indigenous languages of the state shall be established and the said library shall be notified under section 3 read with Section 2(b) of the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 as amended.
6.	Steps should also be taken to preserve and document the Zikirs and Zaris composed by AjanPir, the celebrated Sufi Saint of Assam. Efforts should also be made for translation of Zikirs in various indigenous languages of the State.
7.	Multipurpose cultural complexes should be built throughout the State in each district towards protection, preservation and uplift of cultural heritage of each one of the ethnic groups of Assam, howsoever small it may be. Such cultural centres shall have the provisions for state-of-the-art auditorium, seminar hall, art gallery, etc.
8.	Organizations like Jyoti Chitraban Film Society, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Regional Government Film and Television Institute, Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra etc. shall be provided with adequate fund to augment their infrastructure.
9.	Cultural Universities of the State shall be provided with financial assistance to augment their cultural, educational and research programme.
10	Adequate funds to be provided to Jyoti Chitraban Film Studio by the State as well as Central Government for modernization and upgradation, creation of digital archives for preservation of music and films of the State.
11	All cultural institutions like Sattras, Naamghars and other indigenous religious institutions shall be given statutory legislative protection. A separate Board with autonomous functioning and statutory financial assistance from both the Central and the State Government shall be set up to look after the all-round development of Sattras of Assam. The Sattras should be revived as centres of learning and cultural activities. The proposed body shall monitor the process of preservation of age-old traditions of the Sattras.
12	The Madhupur Sattras at Coochbehar in West Bengal, where the mortal remains of Saint Sankardeva along with other antiquities have been preserved up till now shall be developed and protected by the concerned Central Govt. heritage site is situated outside the geographical boundary of Assam.
13	An autonomous authority is required to be established to look after the overall development of the Sattras Institutions including financial assistance to the Sattras.
14	Immediate and effective implementation of various agreements so far arrived at, with regard to the Sixth Schedule Councils namely Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council and Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District Council. The Committee also recommends that rights and privileges of all indigenous communities residing in such areas should be duly protected while doing so.
15	Assamese language shall continue to be the Official Language of Assam as per the provisions of the Assam Official Language Act, 1960 throughout the State with provisions for use of local languages in the Barak Valley, Hill Districts and the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District area as provided for in the Act itself.

16	The Assam Official Languages Act, 1960 shall be strictly implemented with necessary amendments for insertion of penal provisions for violation of the Act.
17	The Official Language Implementation Directorate of the Government of Assam shall be revived / reactivated and equipped with all necessary infrastructure and logistic support.
18	To make Official Language compulsory in official works, all State Government Acts, Rules, Regulations, Circulars, Orders, etc. must be in Assamese along with English. An Assamese version of all Central Government Notifications, Orders, Acts etc. relevant to Assam shall be published within a fixed time from the original date of issue of the concerned document.
19	Implementation of Assam Accord, 1985 : The Assam Accord be fully implemented without any further delay by drawing up a time bound action plan.
20	A chapter of Sahitya Akademi shall be established in the State by the Sahitya Akademi in collaboration with the various Sahitya Sabhas in the State for all-round development of Assamese and other indigenous languages.
21	Government Funds need to be provided to Anundaram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture for infrastructure upgradation, research activities etc. There is urgent need for infrastructure with modern amenities for housing an archive, a digital library etc. with city centre in Guwahati.
22	The appropriate Government shall provide teachers in colleges for teaching the indigenous language subjects which have already been introduced by the universities of the state.
23	An Assamese language department in Assam University in the main campus at Silchar and in the Tezpur University, Tezpur should be opened with chair in the name of Sahityarathi Lakhminath Bezbaruah and Sahitya kandari Padmanath Gohain Baruah respectively.
24	Provisions shall be made for teaching of indigenous languages including Hmar, Kuki, Bishnupriya, etc. as subjects for which necessary funds shall be provided by the Central Government.
25	The Government of Assam will take all necessary steps to get the history of the "Assamese people" published. Simultaneously, the subject of Assam History should be made compulsory in all schools at least up to the level of Class-VIII.
26	In all English Medium Schools, both under the State Board and the CBSE in the State of Assam, the Assamese subject should be made compulsory at least up to Class – VIII / Class-X level.
27	The four language principle introduced in the state for educational purposes should be given appropriate legislative protection.
28	In addition to tribal belts and blocks under Chapter X of ALRR 1886, the State Government should identify the Revenue Circles of the State, where only "Assamese people" can own and possess land and transfer of such land in these areas are limited to them alone. The urban areas under the Assam Municipal Act will however be excluded without affecting the interest of the Assamese people, from these areas/zones so that land in cities/towns can be owned by any citizen of India.
29	The State Government should take immediate steps to prevent the shrinkage/decrease of Prime Agricultural Land. These should be retained as permanent cropland and there should be complete ban on transfer of such land for non-agricultural purposes.
30	The Committee strongly recommends that Section 8 of Assam Agricultural Land (Regulation of Re-classification and Transfer for Non-Agricultural Purpose) Act, 2015, which allows violation of the law pertaining to re-classification be repealed and appropriate penal provisions be enacted under Section 8 of the said Act. Further, when Re-classification is sought to be achieved, the public opinion of the neighbourhood will need to be ascertained through Gram Sabha.
31	The land unfit for agricultural purposes may be identified by a land survey within a specified period and declared as industrial area. Such industrial area should not include any prime Agricultural land. The prime agricultural land included in the recent Notification No. RLA192/2017/30, dated 18th January, 2018, issued by the Government of Assam in the Revenue & D.M. (LR) Department as Industrial belt in Lower Assam from Guwahati to Tihu shall be excluded and de-notified.
32	It is a fact that land records are in a mess. The State Government should take a time bound programme for updating and authenticating the land records.
33	A time bound 3 years programme may also be taken up in a mission mode to allot Patta

	to the "Assamese people who are in occupation of land for decades but do not possess any land documents. Similarly, the "Assamese people" who are in occupation of Government land and are eligible for settlement of land as per Land Policy, 2019 should be given Pattas in a time bound manner.
34	The land Administration in the State may be strengthened by increasing the number of officers and land record staffs. It is seen that land administration personnel is hardly left with any time for their core duties after attending to the miscellaneous duties including Law and Order etc. There should be a group of trained Land Administration Personnel who are exclusively devoted to the administration of land and revenue in the State.
35	The Char areas should be surveyed by taking a special programme. The newly created Char areas should be treated as Government land and erosion affected people should get priority in allotment. Alternatively, Char land is to be taken over for Agricultural and allied activities like dairy, fodder plantation through community ownership etc.
36	Provisions by way of enacted law should be made to prohibit transfer of tea land from the original grantee to any other person by any covert mechanisms whatsoever including transfer of shares of the lessee Tea Company without prior permission of the Government. No such permission should be allowed without payment of appropriate premium stipulated under such provisions. The Committee points out that the State Government is losing huge revenue on account of such transfers which seek to avoid the bar of transfer of tea land in violation of the provisions of such lease. All fresh grants or renewal of existing grants should mandatorily incorporate a bar to prohibit such transfer.
37	Statutory provisions prohibiting transfer of tea land for any other use without permission of the State Government must be strictly enforced.
38	Committee recommends that Land Tribunals be established at the district level for deciding in a time bound manner, with respect to complaints on alienation of land in tribal belts and blocks, made in violation of the provisions of chapter X of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886 with a view to identifying and evicting unauthorised and illegal occupants of such land. Such tribunals should be manned by competent judicial officers and officers having experience in matters pertaining to the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886. Provisions for appeal against any order by the Tribunal should be decided by the Assam Board of Revenue.
39	As per Brahma Committee's recommendation, all Tribal Belt & Block land should be exempted from provisions of Assam State Capital Region Development Authority Act, 2017.
40	The Assam Ancient Monuments and Records Act, 1959 be suitably amended with the proposed amendments suggested by this Committee to protect both tangible and intangible cultural heritage assets, protected and unprotected sites of historical significance and for providing a mechanism to create a consolidated fund and Board for the management of the cultural heritage assets as detailed in ANNEXURE-V.
41	Museums shall be set up for preservation of all tribal groups and other indigenous communities of the State of Assam.
42	An Autonomous Language and Literature Academy / Council of Assam should be constituted, given statutory status to protect, preserve and promote all indigenous languages of Assam and the same should be headed by a distinguished literary person. All the literary bodies of indigenous languages shall be members of the academy/council. The main objective of the academy/council shall be to develop the indigenous languages for their spread and enrichment of their literature. The academy should be given statutory financial support for its functioning and for linguistic and literary projects.
43	The Committee further recommends that the Statutory Autonomous Councils created by the State Acts namely, Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council, Tiwa Autonomous Council, Mising Autonomous Council, Deori Autonomous Council, ThengalKachari Autonomous Council and SonowalKachari Autonomous Council should be made fully functional by providing adequate financial and administrative support. Similar support should be extended to the Development Councils constituted by the State Government.
44	Value addition to the State's natural resources, both renewable or otherwise, be carried out within the State itself so as to generate economic activities and employment opportunities in the State.
45	The Assam State Biodiversity Board should be strengthened with sufficient financial

	assistance from both the Central and the State Government for effective functioning and taking up measures for conservation of the biodiversity of Assam.
46	The Committee while recommending reservation of seats in the Assam Legislative Assembly and also in the seats allotted to the State of Assam for the House of People, has also taken note of the fact that delimitation exercise in the State stands deferred by order under S.O. 283 (E) dated 08.02.2018 issued in exercise of powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 10 (A) of the Delimitation Act, 2002 until further orders. This order of deferment can be rescinded by an order passed in exercise of power conferred under Sub-Section (1) of Section 8(A) of the Representation of People Act, 1950. Under Sub-section (2) and (3) of Section 8(A) of the said Act as soon as may be, after the Deferment Order in respect of a State is rescinded, it is the responsibility of the Election Commission to determine the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies into which the state shall be divided and the extent of each constituency as divided.
47	The Committee recommends that to give effect to the proposed reservation of seats for the "Assamese People", necessary order may be passed for rescinding the Deferment Order dated 08.02.2018 referred to above. Election Commission may proceed with its power under Sub-section (2) and (3) of Section 8(A) of the Representation of People Act, 1950 for readjustment of seats. The committee further recommends that while carrying out the statutory exercise under Section 8(A) of the Representation of People Act, 1950, the Election Commission shall keep in mind the demographic changes that have taken place over the years in the districts and the constituencies thereof towards readjusting the seats in such special delimitation recommended by the Committee.
48	An appropriate body should be formed to monitor the execution of the recommendations of the High Level Committee and to reconcile any constitutional or legal challenges that may arise in their implementation. The Committee should be preferably headed by a retired judge of the Supreme Court/High Court, with representatives from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Government of Assam and All Assam Students Union. The Body should meet at least once every three months to monitor the progress.
49	Special assistance from the Central Govt., as well as from the State Government shall be extended to traditional industries of Assam, such as (i) Weaving industry of Sualkuchi, (ii) Bell-metal industry of Sarthebari and Hajoetc by declaring them as Heritage Industries of the State.
50	Mandatory provision of an Assamese language paper shall be made applicable in every recruitment in State Government services with necessary alternative provisions for Barak Valley districts, BTAD and Hills Districts as per the Assam Official Language Act, 1960. Knowledge of Assamese may be made preferential qualification for appointment in jobs in the Central Government, Central PSUs etc. and Private Sector for Assam.
51	Government shall set up an Ethnic Village in the vicinity of Guwahati city on the model of ManavSangrahalaya of Bhopal to showcase and preserve ethnic culture and to facilitate research and study the heritage, culture, literature and traditional art forms of the indigenous people of Assam.
52	The Committee recommends that the State Government devise schemes like small tea garden to motivate such young entrepreneurs to take up Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Pisci Culture/ Animal Husbandry etc. which would go a long way in restraining the "Assamese people" from transferring their land to others for immediate lure of money which in the long run creates a landless community devoid of any means of livelihood.
53	All Wetlands, Professional Grazing Reserve (PGR), Village Grazing Reserve (VGR) should be freed from encroachment and protected from further encroachment. The wetlands must be maintained for ecological balance. Further, an Act needs to be enacted by the Assam Legislative Assembly making encroachment of Government land, forest land a cognizable criminal offence with provisions for an expeditious trial.
54	The Committee recommends reservation of seats for the "Assamese People" in the Assam Legislative Assembly and Local Bodies to the extent of 80% which will be including the already existing reservations. The Committee is also of the view that such reservations should be appropriately effected in the constituencies of the districts which have undergone demographic changes. Similar reservations should also be extended in respect of Local Bodies excluding 6 th schedule councils. [NOTE : <i>AASU members present in the Committee are of the view that 100% of the seats, excluding the seats already reserved for SC / ST, should be reserved for "Assamese People"</i>]
55	The Committee also recommends adequate measures, as suggested in Annexure V for

	creation of enabling provisions only, in respect of Inner Line Permit (ILP) system.
56	Making of adequate provision for an Upper House and the seats thereof to be reserved for the "Assamese People". For implementation of the recommendations as suggested by the Committee, it would be necessary to amend the existing Article 371 B of the Constitution of India by substituting the said Article by incorporating a new amended Article 371 B and making appropriate amendments to the existing law for which the Committee places its suggestions in <u>ANNEXURE - V</u>. While making the aforesaid suggestions, the committee took note of the fact that had there not been large scale immigration to the State of Assam over the years, 100% seats in the Assam Legislative Assembly would have been occupied by the representatives of the "Assamese People" as defined in Chapter 6, for all times to come. But now that the immigrants from Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan) up to 24.03.1971 have been granted citizenship causing demographic changes jeopardizing the "Assamese People", the Committee is of the view that the quantum of seats in Assam Legislative Assembly represented by "Assamese People" should be such that those representatives will have the final and controlling say in the Assembly in respect of major decisions pertaining to the State and the "Assamese People" in the areas of their culture, language and identity. It is in this context, the Committee is of the view that at least 80% of the seats including the seats already reserved for the SC/ST be reserved for the "Assamese People". The Committee unequivocally records that the members of AASU are of the view that 100 per cent seats excluding the seats already reserved for the SC/ST communities be reserved for the "Assamese people".
57	An Autonomous Institute / Council to be set up in Assam under an Act of Parliament with the objective of protection, preservation and promotion of cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of Assam, with separate campuses for BTAD and Hill districts. The Council should be given statutory financial assistance for its activities
58	At least 80% of jobs under the Government of Assam/ State Government undertakings and so also 70% of vacancies arising in the private sectors including establishment under the PPP mode shall be reserved for Assamese People. The Committee feels that these safeguards should be incorporated in Article 371B to grant it constitutional status as suggested in <u>ANNEXURE - V</u>. The Committee unequivocally record herein also that the members of All Assam Students Union (AASU) are of the view that 100 percent of jobs under the Government of Assam/State Government undertakings as well as in the private sectors including establishments under the PPP mode shall be reserved for the "Assamese people".
59	The procedure for detection of foreigners in Assam should be strengthened by applying the same procedure for detection of foreigners as applicable in the entire country. It is reiterated that the Assam Accord should be implemented so as to facilitate detection, deletion, and deportation of foreigners from Bangladesh. Further, in the light of the observations of the Supreme Court in W.P.(C) No. 1045/2018 (Supreme Court Legal Services Committee vs Union of India) and (W.P.(C) No. 562 of 2012/W.P.(C) No. 274 of 2009/W.P.(C) No. 876 of 2014) and other connected matters, diplomatic initiative need to be expeditiously pursued by the Government of India with the Government of Bangladesh on the diplomatic level in the matter of deportation of all declared foreigners post 1971 stream to Bangladesh. Till such deportation is completed, as an interim measure, the post 1971 stream should be resettled in areas outside the state of Assam, in as much as after acceptance of the 1951-1971 stream.
60	Simultaneously prompt and adequate measures be adopted to completely seal the Indo-Bangladesh Border within a target date in the line of Indo-Pakistan Border. In this connection, the following observation of the Supreme Court of India in Assam Sanmilita Mahasangha-Versus- Union of India as report in (2015) 3 SCC 01 may be referred to.... "41. We are at a loss to understand why 67 years after independence the Eastern border is left porous. We have been reliably informed that the entire Western border with Pakistan being 3300 km long, is not only properly fenced but properly manned as well and is not porous at any point."
61	Keeping in view the aforesaid recommendations and for their effective implementation, appropriate constitutional and legislative measures including executive instructions be undertaken at the appropriate level within specified time frame which will go a long way to provide succor to the long time apprehension of the "Assamese People". In this

	connection, the Committee has made certain suggestions at Annexure V for appropriate Constitutional/Legislative amendments in tune with the recommendations made in this report.
62	The Committee is of the view that the recommendations suggested in this Report be implemented at the earliest by drawing up a time bound programme but and not later than two years from the date of its submission.
63	Multipurpose Cultural Complexes shall be set up in the selected / major cities of the country for showcasing the greater Assamese Culture.
64	Reservation of seats in Parliament : As regards reservation of seats in the Parliament, including the constituencies already reserved for Scheduled Communities, at least 80% of the seats allotted to the State of Assam should be reserved for the "Assamese People". Appropriate constitutional amendments should be effected in this regard. It is emphasized that in order to recognize, protect and safeguard the interests of the "Assamese people", the political safeguards have been suggested only to include those who have been envisaged under the definition of the term "Assamese People" as defined by this Committee. The Committee unequivocally records that the members of All Assam Students Union (AASU) are of the view that 100 per cent seats excluding the seats already reserved for the SC/ST communities be reserved for the "Assamese people".
65	Reservation in employment under the Central / Semi-Central Government, Central PSUs and Private Sector including establishments under PPP mode : The committee is of the opinion that 80% of Group C and Group D level posts under the Central/Semi-central Government/Central PSUs/Private Sector including establishments under the PPP mode falling and arising in the State of Assam be reserved for the "Assamese People". The Committee feels that these safeguards should be incorporated in Article 371B to grant it constitutional status as suggested in <u>ANNEXURE-V</u>. The Committee unequivocally record herein also that the members of All Assam Students Union (AASU) are of the view that 100 per cent of the group C and D level posts and 90 per cent of group A and B level posts under the Central/Semi-central Government/Central PSUs as well as private sectors falling and arising in the State of Assam be reserved for the "Assamese people".
66	Separate Research Institutions/Centres/ Chapters of National organizations focused on different branches of literature and visual/performing arts (e.g. Sahitya Academy, Lalit Kala Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy) should be set up to facilitate research, documentation, conservation, promotion and support of the cultural, linguistic/literary heritage of the "Assamese People".
67	The policy pertaining to the official language of the State be given appropriate Constitutional protection under Article 371 B of the Constitution of India. The recommendations find its place for insertion in the proposed 371 B as detailed in <u>ANNEXURE – V</u> .

Annexure "A"

Year-wise figure of repatriation of Foreign Nationals from Assam
(Push Back/Deportation/Sending Back/Expulsion), from
01/04/1985 to 30/06/2026.

Year	Manner of Repatriation				Total
	Deportation (since 2013)	Push Back (since Inception till 2013)	Sending Back (since 02 May, 2025)	Expulsion (since 29/10/2025)	
1985	0	1142	0	0	1142
1986	0	1605	0	0	1605
1987	0	2302	0	0	2302
1988	0	3228	0	0	3228
1989	0	3049	0	0	3049
1990	0	1994	0	0	1994
1991	0	2927	0	0	2927
1992	0	2144	0	0	2144
1993	0	1183	0	0	1183
1994	0	1195	0	0	1195
1995	0	1373	0	0	1373
1996	0	1227	0	0	1227
1997	0	1215	0	0	1215
1998	0	622	0	0	622
1999	0	764	0	0	764
2000	0	950	0	0	950
2001	0	551	0	0	551
2002	0	402	0	0	402
2003	0	306	0	0	306
2004	0	262	0	0	262

(8) ✓

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2005	0	213	0	0	213
2006	0	171	0	0	171
2007	0	144	0	0	144
2008	0	172	0	0	172
2009	0	171	0	0	171
2010	0	122	0	0	122
2011	0	152	0	0	152
2012	0	66	0	0	66
2013	11	11	0	0	22
2014	24	0	0	0	24
2015	1	0	0	0	1
2016	13	0	0	0	13
2017	26	0	0	0	26
2018	65	0	0	0	65
2019	87	0	0	0	87
2020	69	0	0	0	69
2021	33	0	0	0	33
2022	63	0	0	0	63
2023	52	0	0	0	52
2024	8	0	0	0	8
2025	15	0	1349	47	1411
2026 (till 30/06/2026)	3	0	223	37	263
Grand Total	470	29663	1572	84	31789