

NORTH EAST STUDENTS' ORGANISATION (N.E.S.O.)



MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

All Assam Students' Union	(A.A.S.U.)	Hqs. Guwahati
Khasi Students' Union	(K.S.U.)	Hqs. Shillong
Garos Students' Union	(G.S.U.)	Hqs. Tura
All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union	(A.A.P.S.U.)	Hqs. Itanagar
Naga Students' Federation	(N.S.F.)	Hqs. Kohima
All Manipur Students' Union	(A.M.S.U.)	Hqs. Imphal
Mizo Zirlai Pawl	(M.Z.P.)	Hqs. Aizawl
Twipra Students' Federation	(T.S.F.)	Hqs. Agartala

MEMORANDUM TO:

Shri Rajnath Singh,
Honorable Union Home Minister of India,
North Block, New Delhi.
10th October, 2018

By the
NORTH EAST STUDENTS' ORGANISATION
(NESO)

ISSUES PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION

- 1. EDUCATION POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT.**
- 2. REPEAL OF IMPUNITIVE LEGISLATIONS AND EXPEDITE THE ONGOING DIALOGUE WITH DIFFERENT ARMED GROUPS FOR AN EARLY NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT**
- 3. INFILTRATION OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS, REFUGEES-DEMAND FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY THEREOF, NRC FOR NORTH EAST, OPPOSITION TO ORDER, RULE, CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL 2016 AND LONG TERM VISA**
- 4. ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT VIS-À-VIS THE LOOK/ACT EAST POLICY**
- 5. EMPLOYMENT POLICY FOR NORTH EAST.**
- 6. INDO-BANGLA LAND SWAP DEAL 2011, STAPLED VISA**
- 7. SETTLING OF INTERSTATE BOUNDARY ISSUE.**
- 8. SPECIAL CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS AND SEPARATE TIME ZONE FOR NE REGION.**

To,

**Shri Rajnath Singh,
Hon'ble Union Home Minister of India,
North Block, New Delhi.**

Subject: - *Issues affecting North East India and requiring rectification:*

Hon'ble Sir,

The North East Students' Organisation (NESO), comprising of the Khasi Students' Union (KSU), All Assam Students' Union (AASU), Naga Students' Federation (NSF), Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZP), Twipra Students' Federation (TSF), All Manipur Students' Union (AMSU), Garo Students' Union (GSU) and All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union (AAPSU), representing eight major students' movements of the seven North Eastern States of India would like to bring before your kind attention the following issues/matters and which require immediate corrective action since they are long pending matters impacting the life, livelihood, culture, tradition and polity of the peoples of the region.

In this context, we would like to highlight eight issues of concern, common to all the people of the seven States, some more acute in certain States but affecting the over all inclusive growth, holistic and sustainable development of the region - its peoples, land, natural resources, environment, biodiversity, economic empowerment, culture and tradition.

1. Education Policy and Human Resources Development:

a). Right to Education (RTE) Act:

We appreciate the enactment of the Right to Education (RTE) Act by the previous government at the Centre but there are certain lacunae there-in, viz. the age

period for free and compulsory education, i.e. age 6 to 14, is too brief a period as many, particularly those from the less privileged and from the weak socio-economic background, cannot complete their secondary school education on completing the age of fourteen. What would be appropriate is to enhance the age bar from pre-school to Class XII, i.e. from the age of 05 to 18.

Further, free and compulsory education requires incentives and in that, School infrastructure is to be upgraded for imparting quality education along with vocational training as co-curricular activities with free text and exercise books for pupils/students to be included. It is not enough only for non-payment of school fees and one midday meal.

As hill areas are not easily accessible to mode of transport and villages are far flung in distance from village to another, the known norms for setting up of a school and the existing ratio of number of pupils/students per teacher need to be relaxed.

We would therefore urge upon your good self to revisit these policies and Acts in that they should contribute to enhancing productive benefits of education and empower students to face the challenges of a highly competitive world with assets of knowledge and freedom.

As such, the proposals are as follows:-

- A. Having an Education Policy relevant to the people of the region and taking into consideration the rich cultural heritage, languages and dialects, history and geography of the entire region and its peoples;
- B. Revisit for revitalisation of existing universities, colleges and other portals of higher learning and to improvise their up gradation that befits the times and occasion;
- C. Establishment of more advanced research centres, technical and medical colleges, vocational and multi-purpose training institutes including Coaching Centres for Civil Services.
- D. Setting up of modern infrastructure facilities for promotion of games and sports including exposure of traditional/ indigenous games at national and international levels;

- E. Establishment of resource centres with state of the art libraries and infrastructure in every administrative district of all States in the region;
- F. Safeguard the recruitment and admission in established Central Universities and Institutions so that the people of the region and in States where they set up, are not marginalised and discriminated upon for studies and employment, viz. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences like NEIGRIHMS, Institutes of Management, Institutes of Technology, etc.
- G. Liberal and proper funding and grants should be given to Universities in the North East so that the Universities can excel and compete globally.
- H. Timely appointment of competent academics, not just an eligible person, but who are non political as Vice Chancellor of the Universities particularly Central Universities and institutions in North East India, preference to be given to the capable Academicians of the region and no political interference should be allowed.
- I. **8th Schedule** : To promote the different languages of the region, we urged the Government of India to include the Khasi, Garo Language of Meghalaya, Kok Borok language of Tripura in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

2. Repeal of punitive legislations and expedite the on-going dialogue with different armed groups for an early negotiated settlement:

It is indeed very unfortunate that certain legislations and Acts enforced in the North East region are punitive for the innocent public while there is impunity for the enforcers and such laws should not have room and space in a democracy. Time and again, voices have been raised, representations have been made and peoples' movement have been continuing against enforcing such laws in the region with previous governments but most unfortunately, they had fallen on deaf ears. Therefore, we are appealing to you Sir, to kindly take cognizance and rectify these anomalies, acts of injustice to the common and ordinary citizens from this region, who strongly feel that they are not living in a free and democratic country, rather the land and people of this region is simply a colony of India. The laws are: -

a). The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), 1958:

There is not much necessity to relate and detail sad and most unfortunate consequences as outcome from enforcing this most draconian law, whereby the army,

para-military and State Police are authorised to take extreme action on a mere suspicion without hearing and legal redress and proving one's state of being innocent until proven guilty. Such a law could exist only in a state of war though there is the Geneva Convention if such a situation exist. Are we to be in perpetual mercy at the whims and fancies of the military and security forces and dance to their tunes ? This is the ground reality and how many innocent lives have been lost - mothers turned widows, children turned orphans, young teenagers having lost fathers, mothers, brothers, family bread winners; young lives snuffed out all on a mere suspicion since the enforcers are judge, jury and executioner - three in one. Houses destroyed, crops permanently damaged, cultivation fields turned into trampling grounds, trees cut, rivers and streams contaminated. Obviously, the people live in constant fear and perpetual dread of those in uniforms. There is a permanent state of insecurity and uncertainty. Peace remains a mirage and there has not been any move or initiative toward confidence building measures. And with AFSPA and other such laws still in operation, the people will and cannot believe that the Government is for the people of the region except to exploit and trample as peace cannot come through the barrel of the gun.

In addition to voices that had been raised from within the region and outside for repeal of AFSPA, there have been strong recommendations from the Justice Jeevan Reddy Commission, the Justice K. S. Hegde Committee, Justice Verman Commission, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Human Right Defender(2011), Extrajudicial Execution (2012), Violence Against Women (2013), visit of N. Pilly, the High Commissioner of Human Right (2009), Asian Human Rights Commission Documentation Centre, Institute of Defence Analysis, Asian Human Rights Commission, Administrative Reforms Commission in its Fifth Report, 2007. the Committee on Racial Discrimination in its 15th to 19th Periodic Reports, 2007, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2007 and other human rights bodies and Irom Sharmila hunger strike for 16 years since 02 November, 2000 for repeal of AFSPA. And now, we appeal to you Sir, to kindly decide on repealing the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 with the anticipated hope that in the forthcoming session of Parliament, it will not remain any more in the statute books.

b) Other Acts requiring repealing are

- i) **The Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955**
- ii) **The Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous District) Act, 1953**
- iii) **The National Security Act, 1980**
- iv) **The Punjab State Security Act, 1953**

The aforementioned Acts and Laws, like the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 (as amended in 1972) should be repealed since they go against the spirit of democracy and against international conventions and charters, viz. the UN. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment (ICTOCIDP), the UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and many others. AFSPA contradict with Art.14 (equality before the Law), Art. 21 (Right to Life) and Art. 22 (arrest and detention) of the constitution of India.

c) Dialogue : Violation of Human Rights has taken place due to the policy of military intervention in political matters. Hence, the NESO demands that political issues be dealt politically. The Govt. of India must show boldness in bringing all the armed groups to the negotiating table. Moreover, Central Govt. must demonstrate its sincerity and commitment to all the ongoing Political Dialogues with different Armed Groups of NE. A time-frame mechanism with a focus for an acceptable, honourable and beneficial solution must be worked out and there should be no procrastination towards this initiative and as a prelude the NE region be demilitarized within a time bound schedule and the armed forces should be confined to the five- kilometer border area and not be allowed to enter into the civilian areas.

3. Infiltration Of Illegal Migrants, Refugees - Demand For A Comprehensive Policy Thereof, NRC for North East, Opposition to Order, Rule, Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016 and long term Visa

The present problem facing the northeast is multi-dimensional but a great part of the crisis relates with the unabated influx of illegal migrants from her immediate neighbours which has brought a serious demographic change in the N.E. region in particular and other parts of the country in general.

The continued influx of refugees and undocumented migrants from different countries has created a sense of insecurity and apprehension among the indigenous people that their culture, tradition, political identity, their creeping control over land and existence itself, will be swallowed up by the outsiders. The unguarded porous border has been used by fundamentalist groups to infiltrate into the region thereby further threatening the existence of the indigenous people. There is every reason to believe that there are already a considerable number of militant fundamentalist groups operating in NE with a design to over-run the whole of NE according to their whims and fancies. The region is presently facing an acute economic crisis because of the burgeoning population. There is a witnessing of low per capita income and poverty is on the rise. Due to the increase in the population, the demand for food products are increasing and, therefore, prices of essential food items along with goods has increased and, thus creating food problem. Besides, the problem of unemployment is rising to several lacs of people.

It is high time that the government of India adopts a proactive policy in the form of a '*White Paper*' rather than a reactive policy to this issue. The need of the hour is to understand that it is no longer a humanitarian problem but a security problem, which has become a hydra-headed monster. Time has come to deal with it assertively but without hampering bilateral relations with the neighbouring countries. It is time for the countries to understand the seriousness of the issue and set up time bound measures once and for all. This will help in finding a final integrated solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, the NESO urges that an immediate action must be taken to contain the saturated problem already created due to the unregulated flow of illegal immigrants by adopting the following steps: -

- I. **ILP** : In order to protect the indigenous people of the NE from further assimilation by dominant communities and their culture, the provisions of the **Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873** popularly known as the '**Inner Line Permit**' system must be extended to the entire north Eastern region.
- II. **NRC** : The Govt. of India should take immediate initiatives to prepare a register of citizens by updating the **National Register of Citizens, (NRC) 1951, for whole of North East**, which is the only official document on citizenship. We welcome the preparation of NRC for Assam as per the Assam Accord and under the continuous supervision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. NRC should be prepared for each of

the states **for the whole of the North East**. The modalities may be different for different states.

- III. **Citizenship Amendment Bill and others** : The Government of India issued Foreigners (Amendment) order 2015, Passport (Entry into India) Amendment Rules, 2015 and introduced the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016 in Parliament to provide citizenship to the Hindu Bangladeshis who entered illegally into Assam and the other North East states till December 2014. Though the two notifications and the Bill are applicable to the whole country, they will affect most the states of the North East region. Again the government of India has also introduced the provision of long term visa for the Hindu Bangladeshis.

All these measures are aimed at helping the illegal Bangladeshis to obtain Indian citizenship and settle in the North East region. The North East Students' Organization strongly opposes all these measures and will not accept under any circumstances. Order, the Rule, the Bill and long term visa fully violate the spirit and content of the Assam Accord.

NESO submitted a memorandum to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016 opposing the Bill. (A copy of the memorandum is enclosed)

- IV. While understanding the humanitarian gesture accorded to the ***Hajong and Chaktna Refugees*** from Bangladesh who were temporarily settled in Arunachal Pradesh, it is observed that their prolonged settlement and the initiative of the Govt. of India to grant Indian citizenship and voting rights to these refugees has been strongly resented by the indigenous people of the state as it has not only created demographic imbalances but a serious political implication. ***The NESO, while having no objection to the humanitarian gesture accorded by the Govt. of India to the said refugees, in support to the demands made by the people of Arunachal Pradesh, demands for an early resettlement of the refugees, anywhere else, but not in the North East Region.***
- V. While awaiting for the Govt. of India to come out with a **Comprehensive Policy** to combat the problem of influx, the initiatives & policies taken up by the affected people and states like Meghalaya, Manipur (**Manipur Accord**) who are facing immense pressure from the illegal immigrants should be noted and encouraged by providing logistic and other supports including financial implication required for its affective implementation.
- VI. NESO express serious concern and dissatisfaction on the non-implementation of the Assam Accord and non implementation of the decision taken in the tripartite talk after a gap of **33** long years of signing the **Assam Accord (1985)**. We urge you continue with the initiative and implement the Assam Accord in letter and spirit within a **time -**

- frame.** We further demand for the restoration of some of the powers curtailed in the case of Autonomous District Councils in Mizoram and Tripura.
- VII. Non application of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Friendship 1950 in the North Eastern Region.
- VIII. A Special Commission be constituted to **undertake extensive revision of electoral roll** aimed at deleting the names of foreigners and illegal immigrants from the electoral rolls within a stipulated time, until such revision is completed no election should be conducted in the entire North East Region. Electoral roles should be prepared on the basis of the NRC of the state.
- IX. The *North East Students' Organisation* strongly demands that the Central Govt. immediately scrape the discriminatory Provision 3 (1) (a) & (b) of the **Indian Citizenship Act**.
- X. **Indo-Bangla Treaty** : The Government of India should take immediate steps to frame and sign a treaty with Bangladesh for deportation of illegal Bangladeshis from North East.
- XI. **Indo-Myanmar Border** : The Manipur sector of India-Myanmar boundary has been encroached by Myanmar. The border Pillar number 81 at Kwatha Village has been moved inside Manipur. The border pillar number 81 has been erected at least 3 km inside the Indian territory. If such activities is not resisted and defended by the Union Government, the lost of Manipur's Territory to Myanmar will continue. It may mentioned that this is not only border dispute between Myanmar and Manipur but also at Choro Khonou, Molcham Valley and Hollenphai Village etc. the 11,000 sq km fertile Kabaw (Kabo) Valley was gifted to Burma (Myanmar) in 1953 by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. The grief of the Manipuris for the lost of Kabaw Valley is not yet consoled. Therefore, the Manipur sector of India-Myanmar boundary must be resurveyed and the dispute must be resolved at the earliest.

4. Economic and Infrastructural development vis-a-vis the Look/Act East Policy:

You and your Government are very much aware of the fact that the region has much potential and plenty of resources both human and natural. Yet the natural resources are either exploited or circumvent for full utilisation by the people of the

region through some rule and policy or the other. This stagnates the economy and livelihood.

Many mega dams have been planned for execution and being implemented whereby the informed consent of the grass root have not been taken with local people and the grass root being displaced from their traditional moorings, lost of land and livelihood coupled with loss of biodiversity and enhancing earthquake as the region is seismic prone and so vulnerable to earthquakes, climate change and become climate refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The policies adopted for 'development' are lopsided and use the trickle down (top – down) approach instead of the contextual and empowering bottom-up approach. and so the question "Development for whom" remains unanswered and actions taken in the name of 'development' harbours suspicion and gives rise to resistance.

Even the so called 'Look East Policy' (LEP) now changed by you Sir to Act East Policy (AEP). While addressing a meeting of DONER in Delhi on 31 October, 2007, our former Honourable President, Sri Pranab Mukherji when he was the country's Union External Affairs Minister, had then said, "Diplomatic and political structures and administrative arrangements for LEP have shown positive results but not specifically for NE States. We will now have to focus more on the NE States." (see minutes of that meeting, p. 15). And when LEP was inaugurated, he had stated that "this policy has nothing for the people of this region" (see Inauguration of LEP Proceedings). Even with the change in nomenclature from Look to Act East Policy, it remains as a non-starter for the people of the region and is not much different from the earlier British policy to develop a trade route to Shanghai via the North East and now it is with ASEAN countries but nothing for the region to be empowered and to gain. India's Act East Policy is contra opposite to China's Go West Policy as per report of the Task Force: Connecting India, China and Southeast Asia - New Socio-Economic Developments.

Therefore, it is high time that the whole policy be revisited whereby each of the States and the peoples of the region are stakeholders, planners and executors for the first beneficiaries from this Policy must be the States and peoples of the region without compromising on holistic and sustainable development. We also urge upon you Sir to ensure the Free Prior Informed Consent of the people before taking up any mega

development project in the region. Further urged upon you sir to ensure the standard of Social and Environmental Safe Guard of Government of India, UNDP, ADB etc.

In this connection, the following should be taken into active consideration and policy adopted.

- A. There must be a policy in place on Cross Border Trade between the concerned States and region and China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Bhutan with the start of international border markets/haats;
- B. That the administrative hub of the Act East Policy must be located in the North East region and that DONER, World Bank, ADB and other international financial institutions should work in consultation with the people of the region otherwise, it will be difficult for our people to accept and compromise with anything done above board and over our heads. **Peoples' participation in all decision making and programme/project implementation is a must.**
- C. Road infrastructure, rural infrastructure development must be given special attention with special package for development as 90 % of the region is hilly and rural based.
- D. The Govt. of India should adopt policy for providing infrastructure facilities for **the development of industries, agriculture, power, banking, IT & communication, roads & Railways**, etc including training for the development of human resources of the indigenous people of the region, A special mention is made here on the proposed Kohima Airport, Baljek Airport and Railways project in Garo Hills of Meghalaya & double railway track in Assam, opening of the **Stilwell road** and other such projects be commissioned immediately. However, **no railway projects be taken up in Mizoram & Khasi-Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya to honour the sentiment and concern raised by the people over the impending threat of influx.**
- E. That all initiatives to construct mega dams must be put to a halt owing to many factors indicated earlier and instead, **the issue of floods, soil erosion, landslides, mudslide must be categorised as national disaster issues.**
- F. **Siang – Brahmaputra River** : The river Siang in Arunachal Pradesh (which originates and is known as Tsangpo in Tibet) which is also known as Brahmaputra in Assam has surprisingly turned muddy and black in colour with heavy turbidity since the last one and half year. Even though the Siang Valley has experienced extreme drought this monsoon season but at the same time there was massive flood in the

Siang basin stretch which led to severe inundation and relocation of many villages and also causing havoc in the downstream in the Dhemaji District of Assam. Till date the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh and the Central Govt. has not been able to provide a concrete answer to the problem. Hence, NESO demands the Central Govt. should seriously take up this issue with China to protect Siang and Brahmaputra river.

5. Employment Policy for North East:

As unemployment of both educated and rural youth is growing at an alarming pace, it is urged that Government initiate a Special Employment Policy for educated and rural youth from the region in that -

- a) there should be a National Commission for Unemployed Youth from the North East which will make comprehensive study and analysis of the problem and suggest measures for their obtaining employment suitable as per their education, training, experience and adeptness;
- b) The NESO strongly urge the Govt. of India to make **NE a *Special Employment Zone*, set up Regional Placement/Employment Exchange in the NE with its networking covering the whole of the NE.**
- c) special economic package be introduced for unemployed youth from the region with special and specific recruitment drive as per vacancies available including to fill up back log reservation quotas;
- d) recruitment of local youth in central Govt establishments be reviewed in that they should cent per cent employment in which ever State such an establishment is set up, i.e. not only Grade III and IV but also maximum absorption in Grades I & II.

6. Indo – Bangla Land Swap Deal, Staple Visa and Regional Passport Offices:

- a) It is most unfortunate that the Indo – Bangladesh Land Swap Deal was initiated, brokered and signed without taking into confidence the affected people along the international border with Bangladesh as also opposed by NESO.
- b) The issuing of stapled visas for people of Arunachal Pradesh to visit China is highly objectionable and Government of India not raising at bilateral level and at international forums of such insulting actions by China sends mixed signals to the people of Arunachal Pradesh and to the whole region.

- c) More regional passport offices should be set up in the region.

7. Settling of Inter State Boundary Issue:

Almost all the States in the region have boundary disputes, viz. Nagaland with Assam, Meghalaya with Assam, Mizoram with Assam, Tripura with Assam, Arunachal Pradesh with Assam, Manipur with Nagaland. This is due to the fact that decisions were taken unilaterally and the people living along the border were not taken into confidence and now, tension and conflict crop up time and again without any resolve and solution.

Therefore, we appeal to you Sir to kindly and immediately set up an Inter State Boundary Commission to settle the dispute amicably and to the satisfaction of all the sides.

Special Constitutional Status and Separate Time Zone for NE Region.

It is a matter of great pain to mention that, ever since India's independence from the British yoke, NE region has always remained backward. The mainland rulers of the country have neglected the NE part of the country and untold political injustice and economic exploitation has been perpetrated on the region and its people. The sheer discrimination to the people of NE has reared its ugly head in different forms, both non-violent peaceful movements and violent armed movements. There is an unabated growth of frustrated un-employed youths and their number is growing in an alarming proportion. Although, there are certain armed political movements, which have historical bases, yet, the feeling of total alienation from the mainland India is also manifested in many ways amongst the people of NE.

The magnanimity of the above-mentioned problems has become deep-rooted and there can be no short cut to solving the problem. This problem is, whether, deliberately, or otherwise, the creation of the Central rulers and the NESO is strongly of the view that the only solution to this decades-old accumulated problem has to be constitutionally addressed. **Therefore, the NESO demand for granting of Special Constitutional Status to the people of NE states that must delegate vast federal authority to the states governments including the rights over land and its natural resources.**

Honorable Sir, in conclusion, the NESO, with no ill-motives and prejudice, is obliged to express itself, while sincerely acknowledging, with gratitude, the positive steps taken by your government, that should the Govt. of India turn away from its responsibility on the issues raised above, and should the Govt. of India is unable to initiate adequate measures immediately, in the right earnest, the NESO will be bound to register its protest against the Union of India and initiate a nonviolent aggressive, peaceful agitation, in a manner deem fit, until an honorably, acceptable solution to the problems aforementioned is brought about. The NESO, once again, fervently urges and solicit an assurance for prompt action from your kind authority. This gesture of yours will be a symbol of justice to restore equality to the people of the NE with the rest of the country.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,



(Samuel B. Jyrwa)
Chairman, NESO
Mail id : sbjyrwa@yahoo.co.in
Ph. No : 9436107745



(Sinam Prakash Singh)
Secretary General, NESO
Mail id : prakashimp@hotmail.com
Ph. No : 9089644508

Copy to:

1. The Union Minister, External Affairs, for kind information and necessary action
2. The Union Minister of DONER for kind information and necessary action.
3. The Union Minister, HRD, for kind information and necessary action.
4. The Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha, for kind information and necessary action.
5. The Chief Election Commissioner, for kind information and necessary action.
6. The President/General Secretaries and members of the NE MPs Forum, for kind information and necessary action.
7. The Chief Ministers of North East States, for kind information and necessary action.
8. The President/General Secretary, Member Organisations of NESO, for kind information and necessary action.

Sinam Prakash Singh
Secretary General, NESO