

SURAKSHA

SWAVALAMBAN

EKATA

SEEMANTA 24

সীমান্ত



A Souvenir Published on the occasion of
ASSAM STATE ANNUAL CONVENTION, 2024
SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA PURVOTTAR
Assam Pradesh

"The Border of the country is like the Mother's attire. It's protection is the primary duty of every child" Pitamah Bhishma



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OUR AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS



Director of NRDS Mr. Subir Sarkar and new student of NRDS received Dakhata award from Ministry, Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Sarbananda Sonowal in the year of 2015



NRDS received two awards, 50 Best Training Partner and the Best Training Partner Placement from Assam Skill Development Mission in 2017. The award was handed to the Director by the honorable Skill Minister of Assam, Mr. Chandra Mohan Talukder in 2017



NRDS group awarded the 'Most Trusted Educational Institution of the Year' for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam



NRDS group awarded the 'Best Training Partner' award for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam



NRDS received Excellence Award for Training in the field of Skill Development from the Assam Skill Development Mission in 2017



NRDS group awarded the 'Best Training Partner' award for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam



Best Vocational Training Institute in Assam at National Business Leadership & Service Excellence Award, 2017 received from the hands of Union Minister, Skill Development, Mr. Nirmala Sitharaman



NRDS group awarded the 'Best Training Partner' award for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam



NRDS received Educational Leadership Award from Aker Shiksha Kapoor in 2021 for leading institutions' institute for the Development of Rural Areas at Mumbai



NRDS group awarded the 'Best Training Partner' award for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam



NRDS group awarded the 'Best Training Partner' award for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam



NRDS group awarded the 'Best Training Partner' award for the year 2015 by the Assam State Education Board, Assam

OUR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



Mr. Subir Sarkar, Director of NRDS, along with his team members, 5000000 in the field of Health, Health Minister of Assam, Dr. Sarbananda Sonowal, for Assam COVID-19 Response



Mr. Subir Sarkar, Director of NRDS, along with his team members, 5000000 in the field of Health, Health Minister of Assam, Dr. Sarbananda Sonowal, for Assam COVID-19 Response



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OUR SCHOOLS/ COLLEGES ACHIEVEMENTS



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OUR ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- NRDS Khoirabari
- NRDS Bhawraguri

OUR DEGREE COLLEGE

- NRDS Degree College, Goreswar

OUR SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

- NRDS Khoirabari
- NRDS Orang
- NRDS Tangla
- NRDS Goreswar
- NRDS Dimakuchi
- NRDS Dhamdhama
- NRDS Dipila

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- NRDS DDU-GKY Training Centre, Khoirabari, Udalguri
- NRDS DDU-GKY Training Centre, Golakganj, Dhubri
- NRDS DDU-GKY Training Centre, Borkhetri, Nalbari
- NRDS DDU-GKY Training Centre, Dalgaoon, Darrang

OUR ITIs & Polytechnic

- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Mangaldai
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Golakganj
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Borkhetri
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Dalgaoon
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh
- NRDS Industrial Training Institute, Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh
- NRDS Girls Polytechnic, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh

OUR AFFILIATIONS IN SKILL DEVELOPMENT

- Authorized Training Partner of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), India
- Authorized Training Provider of Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM).
- Authorized Training Provider of Assam Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (ABOCWWB).
- Registered Training Partner of Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI)
- Registered Training Partner of Electronics Sector Skill Council of India (ESSCI).
- Authorized Project Implementing Agency (PIA) of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY).
- Authorized Training Provider of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM).

সীমান্ত' ২৪

SEEMANTA' 24



Assam State Convention 2024 Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar

Date : 27-28 July, 2024

**Bengtal College, Bengtal
Chirang, BTR**

Editor

Priyanka Palit

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Please Note

The remarks and opinions expressed in the Souvenir are solely of the respective authors and writers. They do not, in any case, reflect the views of the Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar or any of its sub-committees.

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Shri Gulab Chand Kataria

**RAJ BHAVAN
GUWAHATI**



MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam Stal on the occasion of its State convention on 27 July, is publishing a souvenir on 'Contribution of Civilians in National Security'. My heartiest congratulations to all on this occasion.

A country's national security is very crucial for the welfare of its citizens. The growth and development of our nation are intrinsically associated with its national security. Therefore, besides government, the citizens should contribute to the national security. It is really heartening that Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam Stal has been working very dedicatedly to inculcate the sense of national security among the citizens. It is taking several steps to invigorate the feeling of national security among the people.

I hope the state convention being held will be successful in setting an agenda for Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar to take a series of steps to rekindle the feeling of nationalism and help people to contribute to national security.

I convey my best wishes to the organizer and the editorial team of the souvenir all success in their respective endeavour.

Dated: June 26, 2024



(Gulab Chand Kataria)

सीमा जागरण मंच

माधवनिवास, पेण्डुर रोड, एलमक्करा, कोच्चि - 682 026



MESSAGE

I am glad to note that like every year this year also "Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar" is bringing out a souvenir in connection with its annual conference. Twenty years ago states like Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland were creating threat to unity and integrity of our mother land, due to the various anti national activities that prevailed there. Nowadays, all these states are progressing due to the peace and harmony bought in there (except Manipur, due to the recent developments).

In this path of transformation, especially in these border areas "Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar" also played a leading role. The programs that promote patriotism, social reliance activities which creates self reliance among the common man and such other events/activities remembering the contribution of various martyrs from the north east for this motherland. All of the above played a prominent role in bringing this transformation.

Today, after independence, people are of the assumption that all developmental activities are duties of the concerned government bodies, and are refraining from basic civil responsibilities. Also, our new generation are very career oriented and reluctant to fulfil their responsibilities to the society. At this juncture, it is highly vital to promote and propagate the "role of citizens in national security".

I expect your souvenir to be a huge success with prominent and remarkable articles. Wishing your endeavour all the best.

Best Regards,

A. Gopalakrishnan

Akhil Bharatiya Samrakshak

Seema Jagaran Mancha

Kochi, Kerala

ড° হিমন্তু বিশ্ব শৰ্মা
Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma



মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, অসম
Chief Minister, Assam



CMS.7/2024/1784
Dispur 23 Asadha, 1431 Bhaskarabda
July 8, 2024

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt greetings and best wishes to all of you on the auspicious occasion of the State Convention of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar. This social, cultural, and non-political organization has been doing commendable work in promoting the safety, security, and development of the international border areas of the North Eastern region of our country.

Your key areas of activity, including fostering patriotism, nationalism, peace, and the welfare and development of people living in border areas, are crucial for the progress and stability of our nation. By bridging the gap between the government and the society of the borders, you are ensuring that the voices of these communities are heard and their needs are addressed. The dedication and commitment of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar to the noble cause of nation-building and community development are truly inspiring. Your efforts not only strengthen the bonds of unity and integrity within our country but also pave the way for a brighter, more secure future for our border areas.

As you gather for this significant convention, I urge you to continue your exemplary work with the same zeal and determination. Let us all work together to ensure the prosperity and well-being of our border communities, upholding the values of patriotism and nationalism that define our great nation.

(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma)

Sri Pramod Boro
Chief Executive Member
BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL
Kokrajhar



Bodoland Territorial Council,
Bodofa Nwgr, Kokrajhar
Phone No.: 03661-286800



MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar is preparing to publish their annual souvenir “SEEMANTA-24,” focusing on the invaluable theme of “Contribution of civilians in national security.”

The North Eastern region of India stands as a beacon of resilience and harmony, where the unwavering commitment of civilians is pivotal not only in safeguarding our borders but also in fostering a vibrant socio-cultural fabric.

I commend Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar for its efforts in promoting these noble causes and documenting such significant contributions through this souvenir.

May the pages of “SEEMANTA-24” resonate with stories of courage, unity, and dedication, inspiring future generations to uphold the values of peace and security. With best wishes for continued success and prosperity.

(Pramod Boro)

सर्बानंद सोनोवाल
SARBANANDA SONOWAL



पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्री
भारत सरकार

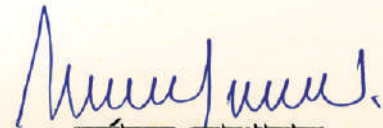
Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
Government of India



শুভেচ্ছাবাণী

সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূর্বোত্তৰে ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলৰ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্তৱৰ্তী অঞ্চলসমূহৰ সুৰক্ষা আৰু উন্নয়নৰ উদ্দেশ্য আগত ৰাখি প্ৰতিষ্ঠাকালৰেপৰা নিষ্ঠাসহকাৰে নিজৰ দায়িত্ব পালন কৰি আহিছে। সীমান্তত বসবাস কৰা জনসাধাৰণক সজাগ আৰু সচেতন কৰাৰ লগতে সীমান্তৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহত তেওঁলোকক প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে জড়িত কৰি দেশাত্মবোধৰ ভাৱনা জাগ্ৰত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূর্বোত্তৰে অবিৰত কাৰ্যসূচী গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূর্বোত্তৰ, অসম প্ৰদেশ কমিটিয়ে প্ৰতিবছৰৰ দৰে এইবাৰো ইয়াৰ ৰাজ্যিক সন্মিলনৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি অহা ২৭ জুলাই, ২০২৪ তাৰিখে 'ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় নিৰাপত্তাত সাধাৰণ নাগৰিকৰ অৱদান' বিষয়বস্তুৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি 'সীমান্ত-২৪' শীৰ্ষক স্মৃতিগ্ৰন্থখনি প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ লোৱাৰ কথা জানিবলৈ পাই আনন্দিত হৈছে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূর্বোত্তৰে আগন্তুক দিনতো সমাজসেৱাৰ এই ধাৰা অব্যাহত ৰাখিব বুলি কামনা কৰি বাৰ্ষিক সন্মিলনখনৰ লগতে স্মৃতিগ্ৰন্থখনিৰো সফলতা কামনা কৰিছোঁ।

১৩ জুলাই, ২০২৪
নতুন দিল্লী


(সৰ্বানন্দ সোণোৱাল)

पबित्र मार्घेरिटा
Pabitra Margherita



विदेश एवं वस्त्र राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Minister of State for
External Affairs and Textiles
Government of India, New Delhi

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam State Committee, is organizing its state convention from July 27–28, 2024. Correlating with the event, a souvenir titled SEEMANTA-24 with the theme "Contribution of Civilian in National Security" is being published. My heartiest congratulations to all stakeholders associated with Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar on this occasion.

National security is not solely the responsibility of our armed forces and law enforcement agencies; it is a collective effort that involves every citizen of our country. Each day, countless civilians across various sectors directly or indirectly contribute in significant ways to ensure the safety and stability of our nation. This souvenir serves as a tribute to the dedication, sacrifice, and resilience of these unsung heroes.

As we delve into the pages of this souvenir, let us also reaffirm our commitment to fostering a culture of vigilance, collaboration, and preparedness across all sectors of society. The theme "Contribution of Civilians in National Security" is a reminder of the strength of our nation, which lies not only in its military might but also in the resilience and unity of its people.

I convey my best wishes to Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam State Committee for the resounding success of the state convention. I hope the commemorative souvenir being published on the occasion may inspire future generations to uphold the highest ideals of service and dedication to our nation.

(Pabitra Margherita)



EDITORIAL



*Each year, with great pleasure, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar releases a souvenir centered around a unique theme to commemorate its Annual State Convention (Assam). This year, our theme is “**Contribution of Civilians in Border Security**.” It is a matter of pride and privilege for me, that the organization has entrusted the responsibility of being the Editor of the souvenir “Seemanta’24”.*

“The border of a country is just like the mother’s attire; its protection is the primary duty of every child.” Inspired by this quote from Pitamaha Bhisma in the Mahabharata, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar is raising awareness about safeguarding our national borders by fostering patriotism and nationalism. The Mancha is dedicated to the comprehensive development of the economic, cultural, social, and educational status of villagers living in international border areas. It is also committed to enhance skills and supports livelihood development, thereby economically empowering individuals and fostering self-reliance among those residing in international border areas.

We firmly believe that border security and national security are not solely the responsibilities of our military or administration; every citizen plays a crucial role in safeguarding the nation. Our history is rich with countless unsung heroes who selflessly sacrificed their lives to protect our country and its people. We honour those brave souls who were the backbone of the freedom movement. These heroes raised awareness about citizens’ rights and the power they held. It is because of these courageous children of our Motherland, Bharat, that we have flourished into a free nation, liberated from colonizers and injustice. Inspired by this thought, we have chosen this year’s theme to pay tribute to these unsung heroes and to bring their stories to light for our fellow countrymen. Their legacy is a testament to the enduring spirit of patriotism and the collective strength of our people. By sharing their stories, we hope to inspire a new generation to continue their legacy of bravery and sacrifice.

As Editor, I want to express my deepest gratitude to the advisor and the entire Editorial team for their exceptional contributions, dedication, and constant guidance in selecting the writers and the topics in consonance with theme of the souvenir and ensuring that every detail of the souvenir meets the highest standards.

I deeply appreciate all the esteemed scholars and writers who generously shared their time and expertise, enriching the souvenir with their knowledge and insights. I also extend my heartfelt thanks to the dignitaries who graciously provided their goodwill messages for the publication. Your encouragement and support will undoubtedly inspire our karyakartas and well-wishers.

Lastly I convey my sincere thanks to all the advertisers who have come forward to help us in bringing out this Souvenir on our extremely important topic of national importance.

On behalf of the Editorial Board, I am delighted to present this Souvenir, hoping it will captivate our readers and supporters, offering a profound understanding of the remarkable sacrifices of those unsung heroes who have shaped our Nation. It is our hope that this compilation will not only illuminate the extraordinary endeavours of these valiant individuals but also inspire a deep sense of gratitude and reverence for their unheralded contributions. Let us collectively pay homage to these courageous souls and extend our heartfelt salutations in recognition of their unyielding dedication and sacrifices for our Motherland, Bharat. Through this commemorative effort, we would like to honour their legacy and perpetuate their remarkable stories for generations to come.

“BHARAT MATA KI JAY”

CONTENTS

- Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar : Achievements & Endeavours
✍ Dr. Binita Bhagawati/13
- Contribution Of Civilians In Border Security On Indian Land Borders
✍ Brig. Hemanta Mahajan, YSM/ 14
 - A Shining Pearl in the Desert Sand
✍ Kantilal Rupabhai Parmar/ 22
- NATIONAL SECURITY AND ROLE OF CITIZENS
✍ Lt Gen VK Chaturvedi, PVSM AVSM SM (G)/26
- ARUNACHALI HEROES OF 1962 WAR: LATE EDA MOYONG
✍ Mahanta Panging/ 29
- CONTRIBUTION OF CIVILIANS IN NATIONAL SECURITY
✍ Mrs. Mallika Gangakhedkar/ 31
- THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY
✍ Pradeep Kumar, IPS (Rtd.)/ 37
 - ROLE OF CITIZEN IN NATIONAL SECURITY
✍ Krishnan Subramany/ 40
- CHURKA MURMU The Great Soldier Without Uniform
✍ Shri Sadhan kumar paul/ 42
- Remembering Karimganj's Contribution to the Liberation Struggle of Bangladesh
✍ Dr. Joyati Bhattacharya/ 44
- National Security and the Contribution of the People of Barak Valley in the Bangladesh Liberation War
✍ Dr. Debotosh Chakraborty/ 47
- Walong Will Never Fall Down The Civilian Contribution to Border Security during the 1962 Indo-China War
✍ Shri Bickey Prasad/ 52
 - An Introspection
✍ Sunil Mistri/ 55
 - चीन के व्यवहार को समझने का रास्ता
✍ रिचन खांडू खिरम/ 56
- सरहद के सजग सिपाही देवी सिंह सोढ़ा, हेम सिंह चौहटन और भीम सिंह सोढ़ा
✍ विक्रम सिंह राठौड़ तारातरा/ 59
- तनोट माता मन्दिर, भारत की पश्चिमी मरूसीमा पर स्थित शक्तिपीठ
✍ केसरसिंह राठौड़/ 63
 - 19वें कुशोग बकुल रिनपोछे का जीवन और योगदान
✍ श्री बलविन्द्र सिंह / 64
 - भारत माँ हम तेरे रक्षक
✍ मल्लिका गंगाखेड़कर/ 66
 - উনবিংশতম্ কুশক বকুলা বিন্ধোছে
✍ দিগন্ত ভট্টাচার্য্য/ 67
- ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা, সীমা সুৰক্ষা আৰু নাগৰিকৰ কৰ্তব্য আৰু দায়িত্ব
✍ ড॰ প্ৰতিমা নিয়োগী/ 71
- ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2022-2023 - ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE 2023-24/ 84
 - United in Adversity: Civilian Efforts in the 1962 Sino-Indian Conflict
✍ Dr. Anjuman Borah

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar : Achievements & Endeavours



Dr. Binita Bhagawati

Border Security and National Security has now become a movement for the comprehensive management of our motherland Bharat. Here, the Civilians have to play a tremendous role in internal security in general and external security in more particular. The protection and development of border areas, hence are getting paramount importance for a country.

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar has been endeavouring a lot to create awareness among the people living in international border areas of entire North East. It is a registered socio-cultural organization working for the welfare of border dwellers. "Vyakti Nirman to Rashtra Nirman" with this great ideas, the organization proceed various plans, programs, seminars, meetings, exhibitions, societal activities, cultural events, sports, village meetings, charities etc. for promoting the feeling of Patriotism and Nationalism.

Apart from fixed annual activities of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, it has some specific services to those people of border area for their better upliftment.

Mostly, five international borders i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Mynmar and Nepal are linked with North -East region. The following picture depicts the state wise length of international border of North Eastern region.

State	International Border					
	Bangladesh	Bhutan	China	Myanmar	Nepal	Total length
Arunachal Pradesh	—	217 km	1080 km	520 km	—	1817 km
Assam	263 km	267 km	—	—	—	530 km
Manipur	—	—	—	598 km	—	598 km
Meghalaya	443 km	—	—	—	—	443 km
Mizoram	318 km	—	—	510 km	—	828 km
Nagaland	—	—	—	215 km	—	215 km
Sikkim	—	32 km	220 km	—	98 km	350 km
Tripura	856 km	—	—	—	—	856 km
Total	1880	516	1300	1843	98 km	5637 km

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar maintains strong dedication for safe and secured international border areas with the highest order of peace, amity and infrastructure development. Under the aegis of Seema Jagaran Manch formed at Jodhpur in 1985,

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar has given thrust for all round development of the villagers staying in the international border areas since its inception. The main concentration at the beginning was to prevent illegal immigration, cattle smuggling,

human trafficking and any other antinational activities. Those sensitive issues are more or less being solved day by day. In this writing an analysis of the organization may be made for future works and planning.

Analysis of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar :

- The organization has initiated a unique celebration of Raksha Bandhan at different places of international border districts by tying 'Rakhi' in the hands of the soldiers and officers who are staying away from their families. This program created an emotional bonding between the armed forces and the people living in the border areas.
- With the dedication of our Karyakartas by observing fixed calendar events, a spontaneous feeling towards our nation and a sense of patriotism have been developed among the mass people involved in the same mission.
- Apart from the fixed programs, the organization devoted to spot immediate works for rendering their services in time of unhappening situation. In time of Covid-19, lockdown period, the members of the organization took great initiative through awareness campaigns and sanitization program. They also distributed food packets to the villagers and served the Covid warriors i.e. police personnel, the health workers etc. by providing tea, snacks, water bottle etc.

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar extended their helping hands to different flood affected areas and distributed relief items at remotest villages even to the devastated Dima Hasao District. All our Karyakarta believes that 'Service to men is service to God'. This great attitude developed in them may be the result of team work of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar.

- Organizing pre-recruitment coaching camp (of seven days) for both boys and girls of border areas

in the age group of 18-25 years are also a positive step. Here, the officials and Jawans from Sashastra Seema Bal and Border Security Force provide the physical training to the participants in order to prepare them for recruitment in security forces. It is heartening to note that some of the participants (boys and girls) coming from border areas had joined in security forces and posted at different places all over India. For implementing Central Govt. Agnipath Scheme, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar had taken initiative in various districts of Assam and got fruitful results. The deserving candidates were trained systematically with the helping hand of Armed Force at different places.

- Online coaching cum training program for Judicial Service Examination was also done as a part of educational activities. In this program the students from entire North-East states were participated. This is one of the impact of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar upon the student community without any discrimination.
- One very regular activity of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar is Khelkud or sports meet. In every year, the organization initiated Kreed pratijogita at the border districts with the participation of players residing in 0-20 Kilometers away from International Border areas. Again, the identified raw talents of border districts are assimilated in State Level Kreed Mahotsav organised by the respective State committee. This Kreed activities are the unique example of success story of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar in maintaining peace and harmony, discipline and fraternity, friendship and feeling of oneness among the youths belong to different communities.
- Another special program "Sarhad Ko Swaranjali" for the people of international borders also help in developing Patriotism and Nationalism which is the inner motto of Seemanta Chetana Mancha

Purvottar.

- To create awareness and also the knowledge about the borders "Seema Darshan Yatra" are arranged and the tourists of various level attracted with this program and able to know about the organization, its vision and Mission.
- In order to bring societal change, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar celebrate World Environment Day, Yoga Day, Gau Mata Sewa on the occasion of Buddha Purnima, Balidano ko shradhanjali Karyacram, Vijay Diwas etc. which have long run affect upon the society.
- To unite the students community, there are some probodhan programs on the topic 'Border Security, National security and Role of Civilians'. Awareness program, show of exhibition on border related issues, Students Meet among those students coming from different Border districts, educational activities are also important steps of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar. Here the students are able to communicate or interact with some great influencing personalities.
- Yearly two/three Seema Chintan Baithaks are held with the participation of senior Karyakarta for future planning and action. It is another motivating force of the organization to unite and activate our members.
- National Institute of Border Studies (NIBS) has been formed with the initiative of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar with an objective of resolving problems and issues of Indian citizens staying in the border villages. The main thrust of the institution is doing depth studies and research on border related issues. National Institute of Border Studies (NIBS) had recently organised an interactive session on "Seema ka vishay par

Charcha" in presence of Hon'ble Governors of Assam and also made the interaction with the educationists, professors, teachers and students coming from different institutions.

- Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar publication has taken another great initiative by publishing one translated book in assamese, originally written by Prasant Pol in Hindi version named "Oh Pondhra Din" a tragic history in time of Independence i.e. from 1st August to 15th August of 1947.
- In every year Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar has been organizing State Convention for two days. In this convention all Karyakarta of state committee, District committees, Sahayak Nagar committees along with the Karyakartas of Nagar/ Sector committees who have the respective charges have participated. The special invitees invited from the state committee are also taken part in various session. The convention is held in Indo- Bangladesh or Indo-Bhutan international border district alternatively in every year.
- The theme song of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, "Sarhad Tujhe Pranam" written by 'Nanduji' one Senior prasarak of Rastriya Swayam Sewak Sangha greatly inspire and forward to all. The theme song is also the basis of Patriotism and at present, it is tried to spread the feelings of the song among the coming generation in a combined mode i.e. 'Song with action' (Nritya Bhangima). The endeavour will help to strengthen the inner spirit of Nationalism and Patriotism.

The continuing efforts and activities of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar are directed to create a conducive atmosphere in the border villages. Hence, the members are also committed to work for the Nation with dedication.

The border of the Country is like the Mother's attire. Its protection is the primary duty of every child.

- Pitamah Bhisma

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Contribution Of Civilians In Border Security On Indian Land Borders



Brig. Hemanta Mahajan, YSM

Contribution Of Civilians In Border Security On Indian Land Borders

The border population plays a pivotal role in maintaining and enhancing border security measures. The individuals who reside in close proximity to India's borders are uniquely positioned to contribute to the overall security infrastructure.

Through this article, we assessed significance of the border population and their valuable contributions to border security, including their role as a valuable source of information, their ability to act as additional eyes and ears for border guarding forces, their contribution to the security infrastructure, and the importance of addressing socio-economic influences in border regions.

India's land borders exceed 15,107 km which it shares with seven countries . India land border runs through 92 districts in 17 states and a coastline of 5,422.6 kms touching 12 states and Union Territories (UTs). According to our Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi India also has a total

of 1,300 islands accounting for 2,094 kms of additional coastline. The breakdown of the length of India's land borders with its neighbours is as under:-

- * Bangladesh - 4,096.7 km.
- * Bhutan - 699 km.
- * Tibbat (China) - 3,488 km .
- * Myanmar - 1,643 km .
- * Nepal - 1,751 km .
- * Pakistan - 3,323 km .
- * Afganistan-106km.

Due to the enmity of India's neighbours, the country's internal security challenges are inextricably linked with border guarding. Also, the challenge of coping with long-standing territorial and boundary disputes with China and Pakistan, combined with porous borders along some of the most difficult terrain in the world, has made effective and efficient border guarding mandatory.

The following aspects are being covered in this article:-

·Challenges At Borders

- Border Population As First Lin Of Defence
- Territorial Army(TA) for Employment for Border Areas
- Contribution Of Civilians On Indo China Border
- Vibrant Village Programme On Northern Borders
- Contribution Of Civilians In Guarding Indo Myanmar Border
- Contribution Of Civilians In Guarding Bangladesh Border

Challenges At Borders :

External threats to India's security are not the only border guarding issue. Other threats and challenges have also emerged. These are:-

- * Increased cross-border terrorism on the Pak borders.
- * Infiltration and ex-filtration of armed militants on the eastern borders.
- * Nexus between narcotics and arms smugglers.
- * Illegal migrations on Bangladesh borders.
- * Left-wing extremism.
- * Separatist movements aided and abetted by Pak & China.
- * Establishment of *madrasas* & mosques along the border.

Smugglers, drug-traffickers and fundamentalist, terrorists are often in league with local criminals, lower rung political leaders and police functionaries. Such a situation exacerbates the challenges of border guarding. Poor border guarding inevitably leads to a volatile internal security situation.

Following are suggestions that will improve border guarding :-

- Expedite erection of border fences on Indo - Pak and Indo -Bangladesh borders.
- Better technology for surveillance of borders.
- Introduction of multipurpose identity cards scheme at least in border districts in 20 kms belt.
- The Border Guarding Forces need to be under a separate Ministry of Internal Security as MHA is over loaded with multi fold organizations and functions.

The role and contribution of civilians in border security, especially along India's diverse and extensive borders, can be significant and multifaceted. Here's how civilians can contribute effectively.

Border Population As First Lin Of Defence :

Living in close proximity to the border, the border population possesses first-hand knowledge of the region, detect any suspicious activities, smuggling attempts, or potential security threats. Through their close engagement with law enforcement /security agencies, they enhance situational awareness and aid in intelligence gathering along the border. Their observations and reports provide critical inputs to security forces, assisting in the detection and prevention of illegal border crossings.

Furthermore, the border population's familiarity with the local terrain, crossing points, and regular patterns of movement enables them to act as additional eyes and ears for border guarding forces.

With their understanding of the border region and criminal modus operandi, they can identify unusual or suspicious activities that might

otherwise go unnoticed. By establishing strong relationships with the local population, law enforcement agencies gain their trust and encourage prompt reporting of any signs of illicit border activities, effectively strengthening border security efforts.

Beyond their role in information sharing, they play a crucial role in disseminating important safety messages, promoting awareness campaigns, and facilitating cooperation among various stakeholders involved in border security. By fostering a collaborative relationship with the border population, law enforcement agencies can tap into their local networks and community influence, creating a more robust security infrastructure.

Socio-economic conditions significantly influence the security situation in border regions. Economic disparities and limited opportunities in these areas create an environment conducive to criminal activities such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, and illegal trade.

It is essential for governments to address these underlying socio-economic issues to reduce the incentives for engaging in illicit activities. By investing in the development of border communities and providing better education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, governments can effectively enhance overall border security.

Effective government policies can improve their involvement. Using their valuable knowledge and perspectives, coupled with adequate engagement, trust-building, and socio-economic support, increases their potential contributions to situational awareness,

information sharing, and community cooperation.

Recognizing the border population as vital partners in the security process and actively involving them in decision-making can lead to more efficient and successful border security initiatives.

Territorial Army(TA) for Employment for Border Areas :

After Independence, the responsibility for border security fell on Indian Army , which was limited in number. To address this, a decision was made to maintain a lean standing army supplemented by a robust part-time reserve component. This initiative led to the establishment of the Territorial Army (TA).

The TA serves as a secondary line of defense alongside the regular Indian Army. The concept emphasizes the holistic understanding and constructive utilization of public participation in the nation's security apparatus.

The underlying rationale for forming a part-time force comprising ordinary citizens is to create a sizable pool of reserves for deployment during high-threat scenarios, while remaining cost-effective and sustainable during periods of low threat or peace. This approach offers several advantages, including cost efficiency, the establishment and availability of trained reserves, facilitating interaction between security forces and the civilian population, and maintaining local area knowledge even when troops are not actively deployed.

Contribution Of Civilians On Indo China Border :

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has seized 108 gold bars on 08 Jul24, each weighing one kilogram, near the China border in Ladakh. This is the biggest consignment of gold seized in recent years near the Indo-China border.

The smuggled gold is worth Rs 70 crore and two people, Tenzing Targe and Shering Chamba, have been arrested by the border guarding force.

Here are some ways in which civilians are contributing and can contribute:

Vibrant Village Programme On Northern Borders :

The local population which was staying near the border had vacated border villages, due to many reasons. The govt is now working on vibrant village programme to repopulate the border areas.

Government has approved Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th February,2023 for comprehensive development of the select villages in 46 blocks in 19 districts of abutting northern border in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh.

The programme envisages focused areas of interventions in the select villages for creation of opportunities for livelihood generation through promotion of tourism & cultural heritage, skill development & entrepreneurship and development of cooperative societies including agriculture/horticulture, cultivation of medicinal plants/herbs etc. the interventions also include providing road connectivity to unconnected villages, housing & village infrastructures,

energy including renewable energy, television & telecom connectivity. The objective of the programme is to create sufficient incentives for people to stay on in the selected villages.

Select villages in blocks abutting northern border in Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh have been covered under VVP. Select villages in blocks abutting northern border in Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Rudraprayag districts have also been covered under VVP.

This programme must be made full use of to settle civilian population in the border area where they will act as ears and eyes of the Indian Army.

Community-Based Surveillance:

Establish community-based surveillance teams comprising local residents living in border villages and towns.

Train these teams to identify and report unusual movements, the presence of unauthorized individuals, and any other suspicious activities along the border areas.

Provide the teams with basic communication equipment and establish direct reporting channels with the nearest border guarding forces.

Infrastructural Support :

Involve local communities in the maintenance and upkeep of border infrastructure, such as border roads, fencing, and outposts.

Encourage the communities to report any damage or tampering of the infrastructure to the authorities, ensuring its continuous functionality.

Facilitate the participation of local labor in the construction and repair of border infrastructure,

fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility.

Information Sharing and Intelligence Gathering :

Organize regular interactions and consultations between the border communities, local administration, and security agencies to facilitate the exchange of information.

Train the local residents to identify and report suspicious activities, including the movement of unauthorized individuals, vehicles, or equipment.

Establish dedicated communication channels, such as hotlines or mobile apps, to enable quick reporting of security-related concerns by the civilian population.

Border Tourism and Awareness:

Develop community-based border tourism initiatives that allow controlled and regulated access to the border regions.

Educate the local population and visitors about the importance of border security, the role of border guarding forces, and the need for vigilance.

Encourage the local communities to act as ambassadors, promoting awareness and fostering a sense of ownership in the security of the border areas.

Livelihood and Economic Development :

Implement livelihood support programs and economic development initiatives in the border regions to improve the socio-economic conditions of the local population.

Provide alternative employment opportunities and reduce the dependency of the communities

on activities that may compromise border security.

Empower the local population and enhance their stake in the security and stability of the border areas.

By leveraging the active participation and cooperation of local civilian communities, the border guarding forces can enhance their situational awareness, improve intelligence gathering, and strengthen the overall security framework along the India-China border region.

Contribution Of Civilians In Guarding Indo Myanmar Border :

Here are some ways in which civilians are contributing and can contribute:

Vigilance and Reporting :

Establish community watch programs where local residents collaborate with border guarding forces. Train volunteers to recognize and report suspicious movements, unauthorized crossings, and activities indicative of illegal border crossings or smuggling.

Encourage civilians to use mobile phones equipped with cameras to document and report suspicious activities. This can include movements of unfamiliar individuals or groups, unusual vehicle movements, or any signs of illegal crossings.

Communication and Coordination :

Create easy-to-access communication channels (hotlines, apps, or dedicated websites) where civilians can promptly report suspicious activities to border guarding forces. Ensure these channels are secure and confidential to encourage reporting.

Hold regular meetings between border guarding officials and local communities to exchange information, discuss security concerns, and update residents on recent developments or threats.

Training and Awareness :

Conduct training sessions for local residents on how to identify suspicious activities and the correct procedures for reporting them. Provide basic knowledge on border security protocols and the importance of their role in maintaining national security.

Raise awareness among local communities about the consequences of illegal activities such as smuggling, human trafficking, and cross-border terrorism. Empower them with knowledge about how their vigilance can contribute to preventing such activities.

Support in Intelligence Gathering :

Tap into the local knowledge and networks of civilians living along the border. They often have valuable insights into community dynamics, local terrain, and potential smuggling routes that can aid intelligence gathering efforts.

Encourage civilians to share any pertinent information they may come across through their networks or daily activities. This could include gossip, rumors, or unusual behavior observed in border areas.

Community Policing Initiatives :

Establish committees or groups within local communities dedicated to border security. These groups can work closely with border guarding forces, acting as liaisons and amplifying the effectiveness of security measures.

Depending on the security situation and local capabilities, civilians could assist in patrolling certain areas under the supervision of border guarding forces. This presence can act as a deterrent to illicit activities.

Infrastructure and Logistics Support :

Engage civilians in the upkeep of border infrastructure such as roads, fences, and surveillance equipment. This ensures that physical barriers remain effective in deterring illegal crossings.

Provide logistical support to border guarding forces, such as offering accommodations, supplies, or transportation during operations or emergencies.

Legal and Administrative Support :

Assist in administrative tasks related to border management, such as documenting border crossings, verifying identities, or ensuring compliance with local regulations.

By involving civilians in these ways, border guarding forces can leverage local knowledge, enhance surveillance capabilities, and foster a sense of shared responsibility for border security. This collaboration is essential for effectively monitoring and responding to security threats along the India-Myanmar border region, ultimately bolstering national security efforts.

Contribution Of Civilians Along Bangladesh Border :

Every year, security forces apprehend thousands of illegal Bangladeshi and Rohingyas within India. Shockingly, many illegal Bangladeshi immigrants even managed to cast votes in the recent Lok Sabha elections. This ongoing influx of illegal Bangladeshi migrants

persists unchecked, particularly along the West Bengal-Bangladesh border. Rather than curbing this illegal migration, government agencies and the police in West Bengal are accused of facilitating and perpetuating it.

Civilians living in border areas can act as eyes and ears for security forces. They can report suspicious activities, movements of unauthorized persons, and smuggling attempts to the authorities.

Establishing community watch programs where local residents collaborate with security agencies can enhance surveillance and deterrence along the border.

Local civilians often have crucial local knowledge that can aid in intelligence gathering, such as information on local networks involved in illegal activities.

Civilians can assist in the maintenance and development of infrastructure that aids border security, such as roads, communication networks, and border outposts.

Role of Civilians In Guarding Nepal Bhutan Border :

The participation of civilians in border security is vital, especially along India's borders with Nepal and Bhutan. Civilian involvement can greatly aid border guarding forces in monitoring and reporting suspicious activities. Here are several ways civilians in border areas can contribute:

Civilians can act as additional eyes and ears on the ground, observing activities along the border and promptly reporting anything unusual or suspicious to the authorities.

Establishing channels for civilians to share information with border guarding forces, such as dedicated hotlines, online portals, or community meetings, can facilitate quick dissemination of critical information.

Educating local communities about the importance of border security and encouraging them to be vigilant can help create a proactive approach towards safeguarding the border.

In some cases, civilians can assist border guards by participating in community patrols or neighborhood watch programs, providing support in monitoring border areas.

Setting up simple early warning systems, such as signal flags or sirens in remote areas, can help alert both civilians and authorities to potential security threats.

Encouraging collaboration between civilians, local law enforcement agencies, and border guarding forces can enhance coordination and effectiveness in monitoring border activities.

Providing basic training to civilians on identifying suspicious activities, emergency response procedures, and the importance of border security can empower them to contribute more effectively.

By engaging civilians in these ways, border guarding forces can strengthen their capabilities in monitoring and securing the borders with Nepal and Bhutan, ultimately enhancing national security.

Conclusion :

It must be understood that there are a significant number of subversive elements, particularly along the West Bengal-Bangladesh border. This includes individuals within the local

population, local political leaders, government officials, and even some members of the security forces. These individuals need to be identified and punished in accordance with the laws of the land. Smuggling has unfortunately become a way of life along both the Bangladesh and Myanmar borders.

The border population in India holds an indispensable position in ensuring effective border security. Their unique perspective, local

insights, and cooperation provide law enforcement agencies with invaluable support in securing borders, preventing illegal activities, and safeguarding the well-being of both the border population and the larger community.

By recognizing the border population as a critical stakeholder and actively engaging them in the security process, India can enhance its border security efforts, contributing to a safer and more secure environment for all.



Brig. Hemant Mahajan, YSM (Retd.) Passionate writer on National Security relates issues. He also Msc., Mphil in defence studies. He joined IMA in Dehradun in July, 1973 and passed out as a commisonate officer on 15th June 1975. He was commisonate into 7th Martha light infantry.

A Shining Pearl in the Desert Sand



Kantilal Rupabhai Parmar

On a dark night, a man walks hurriedly through the desert. He feels very restless, but his determined stride suggests that he is ready to tackle even the toughest of tasks. After walking in the desert for two days, the shoes he bought from Vav are now causing more pain because they are filled with salty, Pakistani sand. Wearing a tightly wrapped cloth belt, with a cartridge belt slung from his right shoulder to his left waist, he looks as eager as a newlywed bride walking to her in-laws' house wearing a 'Ramnam' scarf. With the same enthusiasm, Ranchhodbhai Savabhai Nogas is treading on Pakistani soil today. The red, neatly tied turban on his head is swaying in rhythm with his steps. Both pockets of his khaki outfit are buttoned up. Today, even the buttons up to his collar are fastened to prevent sand from getting inside. The thick, black mustache on his face symbolizes his bravery. His sharp and piercing eyes quickly grasp many things. One hand frequently touches his gun and mustache.

Ranchhodbhai originally hails from Vasarda village in Vav Taluka (currently Suigam), but he settled in his maternal uncle's village, Limbala. By profession, he is a livestock keeper. He is used to walking

a lot while grazing his animals. Constantly walking on dusty paths, he started recognizing people's footprints with his keen eyes. Gradually, he began to identify whether a person was walking hurriedly or patiently, carrying weight or empty-handed, and whether the walk was genuine or fake. While the sheep and goats grazed, Ranchhod Bapu would observe, and thus, gaining knowledge in this manner became a routine for him. Moreover, our region is dry and often faces drought every few years. During such times, livestock keepers would take their animals to areas with water for four to six months. Before and after independence, it was common to travel from Vav-Tharad to Sindh. To reach Sindh, one had to cross the desert. By crossing the desert in this way, Ranchhodji became so knowledgeable about the desert that he became known as a 'Bhomia' (a local expert). He became very knowledgeable about the directions in the desert and the sand dunes that appear there.

In such a dark night, Bhattina Dhor, near the border, the war is spreading in the desert. A constant thought in his mind is how to save his turn. This is the turn that has crossed into Pakistan from the

shores of small battles in Gujarat. The importance of Indian history and the changing map of South Asia, this is the 1971 war. Near BhitnaDhora, when Pakistani soldiers were in one section and Indian soldiers were in the valley, night fell. In the open battlefield, when vehicles moved, Pakistani artillery fired, creating a dire situation. At that moment, our troops took cover, had discussions with Captain Sadhu Singh, and with secret code numbers, Rannchhod Bhai entered the hot battlefield with a fierce spirit.

In the village beside BhitnaDhora, slowly, Rannchhod Bhai entered. After seeing many courtyards, he chose one where two camels were tied, and the caretaker was resting comfortably. Quietly entering the courtyard, he tied the camels' reins with a rope hanging from the camels' necks. Then, taking the camels, he left quietly. Even the camels communicated in the language of animals, ensuring their cooperation without making any noise, and they left the village with Gaji. Taking the camels, Gaji reached the Indian camp at the border, where a sentry asked him a code. He responded, "Ganga Jamna," was then taken inside. The camp's commander was alerted about the situation. Upon assessing the situation, the Indian Army requested air support. A message came from Jamnagar Airport that the first light of the sun would fall, meaning that help would arrive with warplanes, so be ready and face the challenge ahead.

Pagi Ji set out towards BhitnaDhora, leading both of his camels loaded with ammunition towards the border. In the dark night, he safely reached the eyes of the Pakistanis, and arrived at BhitnaDhora. Upon joining the artillery, our soldiers received new ammunition. Amidst preparations to complete another round, a Pakistani artillery shell landed on a loaded camel. One camel was lost, sacrificed for

India. A wounded camel and Rannchhod Bhai then arrived at BhitnaDhora. Rannchhod Bhai's loyal companion, who had been with him for a lifetime, was lost in the battle of 1971.

With the rising sun, the Indian Air Force began its roar, initiating bombing over the trapped soldiers at BhitnaDhora. Indian forces dropped bombs with white smoke to mark their presence. Many Pakistani soldiers were killed, and BhitnaDhora fell into our control.

Three to four years ago, a film titled "Bhaag Milkha Bhaag" was released, a story that resonates with Pagi's life, named "The Shining Gem of the Sands: Rannchhod Bhai Pagi."

Rannchhod Bhai, originally from Vasarada in SooigamTaluka, ventured into the lands of Pakistan with his family, goats, and many camels before the independence of Vasarada. Facing difficult times, the family and cattle went to Pakistan, where they were granted freedom but faced harsh governance. The family settled in a region under Bathodiya control, where they lived with their family.

Rannchhod Bhai humbly stated that they do not believe in sacrificing a goat as they do not consider it part of their kuldevi's share, so they will not offer a goat. The police, who were often bribed, did not listen, even when a Hindu did not offer it. The police dishonored the family, including Rannchhod Ji's mother. Rannchhod Ji assessed the situation and said, "Sir, today is the festival of Mal, which means you will get a goat today, but tomorrow evening, so you will get a goat." The police officers and others accompanying them then escorted the Pagi family to the police station to demand a goat.

Rannchhod Bhai expressed that the situation had become such that they had come to this dire state, and what we see will unfold, instilling confidence

in the distressed Pagi family to encircle them.

The flames of anger ignited in Pagi's mind but he managed to keep his composure and took charge of all the arrangements. He first directed towards the border, instructing to quickly cross the border and reach India. With fresh independence, the border was open, allowing for easy movement back and forth. On the other side, the police gave a deadline to either go back or get what they wanted within a day. Pagi began organizing his belongings. In the dark of night, Ran Chod Bhai rode a water-laden camel across the border to the village of Limbada, his uncle's village. Upon arrival, he informed his uncle that he would not stay in Pakistan anymore. His uncle arranged for him to live in Limbada village.

Rannchod Bhai slowly approached Gadhdapethapura village, nearing as time passed. In the evening, the police party remembered that they were supposed to bring Rann Chod Bhai's circle today. Has it been done yet? At the eighth hour of the day, three police officers reached Rann Chod Bhai. He sat on a broken cot under a big tree. In one section of the courtyard, two huts were set up. A police officer asked, "Where is the goat?" Pagi calmly replied, "Look, I will bring it to you." A police officer went with Pagi towards two people sitting near the broken cot. After a while, Pagi turned around with empty hands and said, "I couldn't catch the goat, neither can you."

A few minutes later, gunfire echoed from the rifle on the anaj-filled grain storage, where Rann Chod Bhai arrived with three guns and 98 cartridges, securing the Indian border. He entered through the Limbadiya Bet gate on the road. He was stopped by the first Indian checkpoint near Raghanseda, where he was asked to surrender three rifles and 98 cartridges. After handing them over, he was allowed

to proceed. Later, he stayed at his uncle's village in Limbada.

The preparations for the 1971 war were in full swing. Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw led the advance for the war. Keeping an eye on the battles at both the Indian borders, their attention was on the valor of Rann Chod Bhai, who received the order, "Call Pagi," to be taken by helicopter from Suigam in the afternoon.

Pagibapu traveled from the western border of India to reach Dhaka in East India. Dhaka, which was once a place rich in history, is now the capital of a new country called Bangladesh. The celebration in Dhaka was marked by a grand party where non-veg food was served.

One of the special features of this party was that Field Marshal had a meal with a civilian, which was a unique event in his life. In Dhaka, Rancho bhai had stayed for 15 days. Once, while traveling in a helicopter with the Field Marshal, they talked about getting off the helicopter midway, landing on the ground, taking the jump, and quickly boarding the helicopter again. The pilot was amazed at this plan, as it was something very unusual.

What is the bag in his hand for? In other words, by saying this, he meant that he himself must now hold the bag close to the bagger to see in it. Holding two large rotis made of bajri flour and a few dungaliyagathiyas in his hands, he said, "Oh, where is the bagger?" Then he chased the Bagger at that time. The Indian army soldiers burst into laughter.

During the last days of his life, Field Marshal Sham Maneck had held a stick with four lion-shaped figures clasped in his hands, which Pagibapu remembered fondly.

In 1952, RanchhodbhaiLimbala decided to live a

peaceful life. He got a job as a government bagger at the Sui Gam police station. He had a great love for trees, even uprooting trees from ponds. He was a devotee of Lord Shiva.

In 1965, for their son's wedding, they had to go to the market to buy a bullock cart. They went to the market sitting in a bullock cart. At that time, a military jeep stopped in front of their house, causing a commotion. The sound of the engine of the cart could be heard as it went through the village and people ran to see these carts, which rarely came in the village.

A young man in military uniform came down and spoke in a very soft tone, "Where is Pagiji?" The people at home said that he had gone, meaning he had gone to buy 'vora' (which means to make a good purchase). The military jeep raised a cloud of dust and arrived at Vav. From the market of Vav, PagiBapu

was searched and found, and he told his relatives: "Mother India needs me. I am going, you take care of the boys well." By doing his duty for the country, he gave the country the first place...

Years went by and in January 2013, PagiBapu was living to a ripe old age. They were in this world when I met them face to face. Despite their old age, their sharpness remained the same. At the end of their life, senior officials of Banaskantha district attended and gave them the title of 'Guard of Honor'. The Central government also honored them with three awards in exchange for their military service. The Indian Army has given the title of 'Ranchodbhai' to Pillar No. 990, which is now posted there. The descendants of Ranchodbhai still live in peace in Limbala village today. The whole Limbala village takes pride in the name of Ranchodbhai.



लेखक - श्री कांतिलाल हेमानी गुजरात राज्य के बनासकांठा जिले के वाव तहसील में रहते हैं। यह तहसील हमारी इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर से नजदीक आया हुआ है। श्री हेमानी यहां के एक सरकारी स्कूल में प्रधानाचार्य हैं। गुजरात राज्य के टेक्सबुक मंडल में 2005 से उन्होंने लेखन कार्य किया है। उनकी एक बुक 'एक प्रवासी' नाम से प्रकाशित हुई है। वह जाने-माने यूट्यूब पर भी हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ में डीमा तहसील के माननीय संघ चालक जी का दायित्व निभाते हैं, और संघ की दृष्टि से थराद जिला है, उनमें वह सामाजिक सद्भाव संयोजक का दायित्व निभाते हैं।

NATIONAL SECURITY AND ROLE OF CITIZENS



**Lt Gen VK Chaturvedi PVSM AVSM SM (G)
Veteran**

National Security today has a very vast connotation. It no more remains confined to the territorial integrity and the land/ maritime boundaries. It is a very comprehensive domain, where, culture, language, tradition, humanity, politics, economy, diplomacy, cyber and many more aspects are included. Every part of the domain needs to be safeguarded, protected, enhanced and projected to ensure your legitimate position in the comity of Nation in the world.

It's therefore imperative that we know what all is needed from each citizen of the country. Everyone of us has a role and duty to ensure our National Pride and Dignity is always at its zenith.

The normally believed notion that Armed Forces are responsible for the National Security definitely needs a review. It's right time, when our dear 'Bharat' is on a path of progress, development and is taking its rightful place in the hierarchy of nations in the world, that we educate and enlighten our citizens about their contribution to the Nation building and in safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the Nation. This is the onerous duty of each and everyone of us.

The progress of a nation greatly depends on its people. Every citizen is obligated to abide by the law & order of the nation, as well as perform their duties as a responsible citizen to maintain harmonious co-existence and take the nation forward.

In our Bharat, our constitution guarantees it's citizens with fundamental rights. However, the duties are part of the directive principles, which are guiding. The purpose is to make sure that everything is equally divided in creating a better nation. However, as was expected by the Constitution makers that every citizen will carry out its onerous duties as defined in the directive principles has not happened. The fundamental rights are being demanded without being a good citizen and abiding with the duties laid down in the Article 51 of our Constitution. Therefore, it's time that we highlight the duties of every citizen as an Indian.

The Directive Principles of State Policy serve as guidance for how the government and the policy makers should draft laws. Although the principles upon which these provisions, outlined in Part IV of the Constitution as based are not enforceable by

the courts.

Fundamental Duties assert that all citizens have a moral duty to foster a sense of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. These obligations, which are listed in Part IV-A of the Constitution, affect both people and the country. These are however only desired obligations.

How can Citizens take part in ensuring the security of our Nation. It is strongly felt that until each and every citizen of the country carries out it's duties to the Nation and society, the Nation cannot be secured. This is what Netaji, the great son of Bharat aspired when he raised the Mahila Battalion as part of the 'Azad Hind Fauj'. He was convinced that until each and every citizen of the country is involved in safeguarding it's integrity the Nation cannot be secured. We can't leave 50% of our population out of the National Security apparatus. This is the ideal which needs to be embedded in each and every citizen of the country.

Citizens can contribute by following socially acceptable behaviour and morally correct actions. These do not need to be included in the constitution, rather it should be followed out of a pure sense of ethically and morally right notions.

Following are a few responsibilities/ duties that every citizen must take up as a measure to bring about a change in the society and awareness amongst all that everyone of us has a job to do:-

Focus on Education :

Despite our limited resources, the Central Government and State Governments continuously work to improve the education sector by investing in infrastructure, offering financial aid (scholarships and stipends), and other programs. We must ensure these are legitimately utilised. Students must prioritize their education and make adequate use of the benefits provided to them. The officials

serving in the education sector, also need to do their duty honestly and ethically to ensure the youth get a proper education. Education plays a vital role in shaping an individual and the nation as a whole. Being a just and honest person is essential for being a responsible citizen.

Contributions to curb climate change :

Climate change has emerged as one of the most important global issues as a result of negligent human activities. As one of the world's most biodiversity-rich nations, our government has developed several strategies to safeguard and conserve the country's natural resources. The nation is home to a number of indigenous species of both flora and wildlife. We need to preserve our environment and biodiversity. Some negative actions have accelerated climate change and led to a decline in (or extinction of) many species. As responsible citizens, we must step forward to spread awareness about these issues and discourage the unethical practices in this regard. As a good citizen we should maintain environmental cleanliness by not littering, spitting, or otherwise polluting the environment.

Abiding by the law and order :

Following the rules and regulations formulated by the lawmakers make it easier to maintain safety, security, peace and harmony in the community. These laws are not only to be abided by the common citizens but by everyone included in the administration as well. From following safety protocols under traffic management to sporting an appropriate dress code when visiting an administrative office, or showing discipline in school/office etc, are principles which allow everyone to mitigate conflicts in the public and private sectors. We also cannot indulge in burning or damaging government property like buses etc as

these are our own. A law-abiding citizen becomes a responsible citizen who contributes to social progress and maintains fairness and peace in society.

Citizens are obligated to contribute towards the betterment of the Nation :

This is our Nation, our identity where our future generations will prosper must be well understood by each one of us. Therefore, we have certain responsibilities to perform and conduct morally and ethically in the interest of the Nation. It is the prime responsibility of every citizen to be self-righteous and act fairly without the need to be educated on moral grounds. As someone once rightly said – “Be the change that you wish to see in the world”.

- To promote harmony, goodwill and brotherhood amongst all its citizens, must be the key. We are all Bhartiya should be the only Mantra to ensure unity in diversity.
- We need to value, preserve and take pride in the rich heritage, culture and traditions of our country. Our festivals, our language, our food habits, our dresses, our folk & music are our own, take pride and adopt them with grace and Sanctity.
- To develop scientific temperament, humanism and create a place for oneself in the world. Innovate and develop the new technologies to make the life better.
- To strive towards excellence in all fields, including research, technology, culture, ethics, morals, sports, diplomacy, politics, economy and many more. Try hard, work hard and never give up should be the motto. Whatever we do whatever we speak, it must be for the Nation.

The feeling of “RashtraPratham” must be inculcated in every citizen. This will provide the sense of pride, dignity and elegance when we do anything.

- We must inculcate in every citizen that they belong to Bharat which has a glorious past, rich heritage and culture. No citizen can let the country down.
- The national security is the responsibility of each and every citizen. Therefore, the have to contribute with all their might in making the Nation proud. This could be done in the field of academics, diplomacy, military, economy, food security, power energy, water, cyber, satellite communication, technology or any other field. Where ever you are, put in your best. You must work for the Nation, to achieve perfection.
- Sky is not the limit. We are capable of attaining many more glories.
- National security in present day context has very wide ramifications. It’s the duty of every citizen to ensure that our Bharat remains safe, secured, peaceful and moves ahead towards progress and wellbeing of each and every Bhartiya.
- We need to take pride in our history, culture, heritage and ethics and morals. We have a glorious past, we learn from it and add glory to our future. Have role models in life and emulate their sacrifice and commitment and love for the Nation.
- Bharat is destined to rise, Bharat is destined to lead the world through it’s knowledge, wisdom, goodwill and brotherhood. We need to play our part well.



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ARUNACHALI HEROES OF 1962 WAR: LATE EDA MOYONG



Mahanta Pangning

Many Arunachali old timers recall the 1962 Sino-India war with fear and anger. Being a border state with China, Arunachal Pradesh bore the brunt of Chinese attack and Chinese forces entered deep into Arunachal along many axes namely *Tawang-Bomdila-Rupa*, *Taksing-Limeking*, *Mechuka/Manigong-Tato*, *Gelling-Tuting* and *Kibithoo-Walong* Axes. Though the Chinese forces penetrated without major opposition in many axes, many fierce battles were fought by few units and small groups of soldiers. However, most readers are not aware of the active role played by many local citizens of Arunachal Pradesh in support of the Army and nation for defence against Chinese aggression. One such story is the bravery and sacrifice of Late Eda Moyong.

Late Eda Moyong was born around 1910 in Sibuk village (Adi Pasi) of present Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. His father was Late Nakep Moyong. Eda Moyong was an enterprising man and worked hard to do well in life. Considering his acumen and wisdom Eda Moyong was appointed by the Government as a Political Interpreter (PI) in 1951. Political Interpreters were appointed by the State Government to act as a liaison with native

villagers and to deliver the governments orders/ messages. They were also entrusted to settle local disputes between various clans, villages, communities etc.

Eda Moyong was posted at Tuting as Political Interpreter in 1957. Tuting is located just 20 km from the

India-China border in Siang division. Being a Political Interpreter (PI), Late Eda Moyong carried out his duties diligently, conducted many public meetings and resolved disputes between communities, clans and family members.

In the meantime, tension between India and China was building up along the borders. Indian army and supporting administration were ordered to start preparations for any possible conflict with China. During those days the Sino-India border was



manned by Assam Rifles units. Towards such preparations for any possible conflict with China, Late Eda Moyong was detailed to escort an Assam Rifles party for the reconnaissance and construction of a strategic helipad at a remote location near the border. There was no road connectivity with the helipad location and the location could be reached after 3-4 days foot march from Tuting along difficult terrain, high altitudes and dense jungles.

About one month before the Sino-India War of 1962, in September 1962, Late Eda Moyong escorted the Assam rifles team for reconnaissance and construction of a strategic helipad. After arduous foot march in difficult terrain, dense jungles and high altitude, the party reached the selected site after 3-4 days. After reaching the helipad site, Eda Moyong fell sick and was advised to return back for medical care. Being a patriotic Indian, Eda Moyong ignored the advice and stayed back to complete the assigned task. However, his condition worsened and Eda Moyong died while performing his duties during the trip between 20th September to 28th September 1962. Unable to carry his body back in the treacherous mountainous terrain, Eda Moyong was buried in the jungles of the remote area.

The Government authorities heard about the demise of Late Eda Moyong during the important mission and an official condolence was issued by the government on 28 September 1962.

Later after the demise of Eda Moyong, his family shifted to Debing village of East Siang District of

Arunachal Pradesh. Late Eda Moyong is survived by his 3 sons Otum Moyong, Olem Moyong and Goli Moyong in Debing village.

Later, the family members approached the govt on many occasions to recognize the contributions of Late Eda Moyong in the defence of the nation against Chinese aggression. The family and clan members requested for Late Eda Moyong to be recognized as a martyr who laid down his life in service of the nation. However, till date the official recognition has not been granted.

Very few soldiers hailing from Arunachal Pradesh took part in the 1962 Sino-India war. However there are many common Arunachali citizens who took active part in helping our Army and in preparing defence infrastructure against Chinese aggression. While the army was ordered to withdraw at many locations, common Arunachali citizens stayed back to face the Chinese aggressors. It is time that the nation recognizes these brave citizens who have contributed and sacrificed their lives in the defense of the nation. Patriots like Late Eda Moyong need to be recognized and honored.



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CONTRIBUTION OF CIVILIANS IN NATIONAL SECURITY (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO BORDER SECURITY)



Mrs. Mallika Gangakhedkar

ନିଜ ନିରାପେକ୍ଷତାକୁ ନିଜ ନିରାପେକ୍ଷତାକୁ

ନିଜ ନିରାପେକ୍ଷତାକୁ ନିଜ ନିରାପେକ୍ଷତାକୁ

This age-old Sanskrit Shloka tells us that there is no other greater or holier task than to protect the nation and no other greater sacrifice than serving for the benefit of the nation. However, serving the nation does not imply fighting the enemy soldiers by joining the armed forces or any of the paramilitary organizations. It can be achieved by all citizens in different ways through indirect contributions.

National Security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole. It is the business of protecting the nation and its people from attacks and external dangers. Hence, it affects not only the nation's Defence Policy, but Foreign, Commerce, Trade and other policies as well. Threats to the nation's security can creep in from across the borders through land, sea or air. No doubt, the Border Security Management of our country is of the highest order. However, there are

challenges which even the best of the systems can face. The primary significance of a nation's border management is to ensure national security by preventing illegal activities like terrorism, smuggling, and illegal immigration.

Challenges involved in Border Management -

Efficient border management ensures that legitimate goods and people flow smoothly across the borders, reducing trade barriers, and enhancing economic opportunities. This is a Herculean task and calls for round-the-clock vigilance on the part of the Border Security employees. Be it the Border Security Force or The Indian Coast Guard, the workmen are expected to render their duties with high level of vigilance and utmost integrity and devotion. However, India faces several border challenges due to its diverse geography, historical conflicts and political tensions with its neighbouring countries.

India has approx. 15000 km long land border and 7500 km coastal border. Some of the borders are porous in nature, giving easy scope to illegal immigration. According to a report from Indian

Ministry of Home Affairs, around 2000 Bangladeshis enter India illegally every day. There have been more than 3000 ceasefire violations by Pakistan along the LOC in Jammu and Kashmir alone so far. Further, the India-Pakistan border has perpetually been a breeding ground for terrorism. As per one United Nations Office report on Drugs and Crime, around 33% of the world's heroin comes from Afghanistan and is smuggled through the India-Myanmar border. India's 3488 km long border with China has always been a constant source of tension between the two countries.

Other challenges in border management are extreme weather conditions, improper infrastructure in difficult terrains, poor and underdeveloped villages and in adequate connectivity and networking facilities. Consequently, security threats, border conflicts, loss of territory and economic losses due to smuggling and illegal trade flourish in these areas.

Addressing the Challenges –

Round-the-clock surveillance with the aid of modern technology, cameras, sensors and drones to monitor the movements of people and goods, has been an effective tool. Additional security staff and trained border patrolling persons armed with latest technological equipment, have also eased the problem some what. Improved coordination between various bodies involved in border management, such as customs, immigration and law enforcement agencies, prove to be a boon for addressing the challenges. Construction of integrated check-posts to facilitate trade and easy, unhindered movement of traders is another step in the right direction. Improved internet and wi-fi connectivity have made social accessibility a real-time possibility during the last few years.

However, despite all the right steps taken by the Central and State Governments to strengthen the border management needs, yet the task of 24/7/365 vigilance and monitoring is a daunting process. Without cooperation from the general public, border management staff cannot undertake their responsibilities with ease. The safety and security of the general public requires contribution from the general public themselves. This contribution of the general public towards national security, more specifically in border security, can be in various forms. In the forefront are the technological contributions from certain leading indigenised enterprises and industries.

Indian Technological Innovations to support Defence and Aerospace sectors-

- **Coastal Radar System by Bharat Electronics Limited** – This System has several software features of commands and controls and monitoring activities. It has Real-time reception and processing of track data from all the sensor stations and display through cameras. The System includes Audio and Video Alarms. Coastal Radar System provides a holistic Maritime Surveillance to detect, track, identify and monitor suspected threats. It helps in the detection and monitoring of Vessel traffic, Intruders, Terrorist Threats, Illegal fishing, Smuggling and Illegal immigration. Bharat Electronics Limited's Coastal Radar System is so effective that it is deployed even by foreign countries such as Mauritius Police Department and Seychelles Government. (Reference: bel-india.in/prod)
- **iDEX (innovations for Defence Excellence)** – This is an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development by Indian units in Defence and Aerospace. It engages innovators and entrepreneurs to deliver technologically

advanced solutions for modernising Indian Military. The aim is to involve Indian industries including MSMEs, start-ups, individual innovators, R&D institutes and certain academia by providing grants and funds to carry out R&D functions that can result in future adoptions by the Indian Defence and Aerospace sectors. iDEX has also launched Defence India Startup Challenge (DISC) to enable the Startups, MSMEs and individual innovators to create prototypes and solutions in the area of National Defence and Security. It has so far received more than 8500+ applications, of which 4000+ have been shortlisted, with more than Rs.450 crores grant approved. (Ref: <https://idex.gov.in>)

- **IIT Madras Centre of Excellence + DRDO on Advanced Defence Technologies**—Indian Institute of Technology Madras is operating a Research Centre jointly with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to develop advanced research programs to address the nation's security needs. This has enabled the collaboration and development of Atmanirbhar technologies to meet the critical needs of the country. It includes Electronics and Computational Systems, Naval Technologies, Advanced Combat Vehicle Technologies, High Power CW Laser Sources and Next-gen Communication and Networking Technologies.
- **Integrated Air Command and Control System (IACCS)** – This is a military command and control system that integrates various air defence systems, sensors and weapon systems to provide a unified air defence operation. This system enables air defence commanders to detect, identify and engage air-borne threats such as aircraft, missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles.

This project is executed by Bharat Electronics Limited.

- **ISRO satellites for military applications.** - GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) is one project of ISRO which provides navigation solutions on the Indian subcontinent and in the Indian Ocean region.

The above are just a few of the entities working for the benefit of the Defence sector. There are many more such organisations dealing with Defence technology for improving the security of the nation.

Contributions by the Common folk –

Notwithstanding the fact that several government and non-government bodies are involved in the security factors of the country as enumerated above, most of the intelligence agencies heavily rely on human intelligence provided by the local population. People living in border areas especially, have unique insights and understanding of the border region. They can easily identify unusual or suspicious activities and criminal operations, which otherwise may go unnoticed. The potential of the border population can be tapped and enhanced by providing them with adequate training, good education and healthcare facilities.

The Indian Army has conducted several community engagement programs to build trust and rapport with the local population. Operation Sadbhavana launched by the Indian Army in February, 2023 is a classic example of empowering the local border population in Ladakh. Operation 'Sankalp' and Operation 'Madad' launched by the Indian Navy have ensured the safety of several Indian ships with disaster relief and rescue operations. These measures have instilled confidence in the local population. With this goodwill, these locals, especially the fishermen

tribe, have come forward to report to the Indian Coast Guard information about illegal fishing activities of neighbouring countries inside the Indian Zone. Suspicious movements, drug trafficking cases and contraband smuggling have also been reported by them.

In one such incident, the Gujarat ATS received a tip-off from some local fishermen in April, 2024 that five men were trying to smuggle in narcotics through the sea route, by hiring an Indian fishing boat. The Indian Coast Guard, the Narcotics Control Bureau and the Gujarat Anti-Terrorist Squad launched a joint operation to apprehend the offenders. They succeeded in seizing 173 kg narcotics off Porbandar coast. (Ref: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/173-kg-narcotics-seized-in-massive-op-off-porbandar-coast-5-detained-9297826/lite/> Indian Express dated 30th April, 2024)

In another incident, Indian Coast Guard apprehended 15 Myanmarse for poaching of sea cucumbers (marine creatures important for ecological balance) in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone waters in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This was possible due to a tipoff by Indian fishermen who could identify the dinghy boats of the Myanmarse fishermen. This was in Dec., 2019. (Ref: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/amp/story/states/tamil-nadu/2019/Dec/28/15-myanmarse-poachers-apprehended-by-coast-guards-near-andaman-and-nicobar-2082202.html> newindian -express. com of 29th Dec., 2019)

Several tipoffs in Manipur, Tripura, Assam and other border areas by the local public have helped in nabbing many immigrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar. In a unique case, based on a tipoff about the presence of a suspected Bangladeshi near LilongKeithel (in Imphal), a team of Lilong police

rushed to the area and conducted an ILP (Inner Line Permit) verification drive in October, 2022. During the drive, the team detained one man from a scrap dealer shop. He was identified as a Bangladeshi. What was peculiar about this case was that this man was already arrested previously in April, 2021 for possessing an invalid passport which had expired four years earlier. He was jailed in April, 2021 and was released in February, 2022. He has been jailed again now. The tipoff was possible by the local public due to the different style of Bengali language spoken by the immigrant. (Ref: Imphal Free Press Bureau, October 20, 2022)

As recent as July 4, 2024, Tripura Police detained seven Rohingya nationals, including two infant girls, who were on their way to Hyderabad by a night bus. They had entered Tripura illegally with the help of touts at the Indo-Bangla border. They were apprehended following a tipoff.

Acting on a tipoff, a combined team of Manipur Police and Assam Rifles conducted a search operation in Kotlien area in Imphal. The search led to the recovery of several arms and ammunition illegally possessed by unscrupulous elements. (Ref: Chronicle News Service, July 5, 2024 e-pao.net/GP.asp)

In Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), a man rented a house and was living alone. The landlord, unfortunately, did not verify his background, nor was any ID proof taken. After a period of 5 months, a few neighbors noticed his movements to be fishy and suspicious. When the police personnel were informed and they brought him to the police station for questioning, it was revealed that he was an ISIS Agent. He was planning something big against the Trishul Airbase in the city. Fortunately, the neighbors alerted the police well in time and a major disaster was averted.

In two other incidents in Hatta Golapati region in Imphal, raids carried out by authorized volunteers resulted in capturing 10 suspicious men and women on June 20 last month and 15 men and women on June 29. These people who were allegedly dealing in drugs, were caught from different beauty parlors, spas and saloons. The owners of these beauty parlors and spas have been advised to close their businesses.

As per latest information of 10th July, 2024, ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police) seized 108 gold bars, each weighing one kilogram, (total 108 kilos) near India-China border in Ladakh. Besides the huge quantity of smuggled gold, ITBP also seized from the smugglers two mobile phones, one binocular, two knives and several Chinese food items. The smugglers tried to escape on mules when they were caught. (Ref: economictimes.com – 10th July, 2024)

Other Contributions by Civilians -

With increase in the number of illegal immigrants trying to enter India through the North East states, the student wings in Manipur and Assam have set up many 'Vigil' groups and Joint Task Force groups at check posts established along the National Highways. This has helped in restricting the entry of immigrants considerably.

Among other civilians' contribution to national security, we have people who serve the servers. Several Indian doctors have rushed to treat the injured soldiers at the battle grounds. We also have many trained engineers from the civilian category who have helped to build good roads on hilly terrains, build railways and bridges, as also tunnels to enable the regiments to move across with ease. There are private individuals who supply light weight shoes, uniforms, oxygen cylinders and other necessities needed by the soldiers, at subsidized rates.

Retired army personnel have been giving motivational talks on social media to create awareness among the general public to work towards improving India's security.

There are organizations too which have undertaken the task of educating and training the youth in participation of projects beneficial to the nation's security. Young people are taught self-defence techniques and combat strategies.

In Mumbai there is an organization known as Tarpan, which gives shelter and training to orphans who have completed the age of 18. Most orphanages cater to children only upto the age of 18. After 18, they are told to fend for themselves. With no place to go, these boys and girls who have not yet settled down in life, take up illegal activities under some 'gangs' and become potential terrorists. Tarpan in Mumbai has provided shelter to more than 1200 'adult' children so far and trained them in vocational courses. A few have joined the police force and some have become nurses, tailors etc.

Another organization SEED in Chennai takes care of children whose parents are both in jail, sentenced for lifetime imprisonment, or one parent in jail and the other is either dead or absconding. It is a residential institution and the children's total development is taken care of. This organization is the fruit of one-man efforts, namely of Mr. Palanisamy. It was established in 1982. It takes care of about 300 children and operates from 3 centers on the outskirts of Chennai city.

Suggestions for enhanced contribution by civilians–

- Conduct awareness drives to encourage local public to report any untoward act of any suspicious nature;
- Appropriate training should be given to people of different age groups for self-defence and arms handling even in non-border states;

- Summer camps can be held for school and college going students to teach them difference between normal and suspicious behavior of neighborhood people.
- Special programs may be held to instill awareness and vigilance consciousness in the minds of the public, especially those living in border areas.
- Include 'contribution to nation's security' as a compulsory subject in schools and colleges;
- Wide publicity to be given to people helping in catching unscrupulous elements;
- Many Movies and TV serials may be made to arouse patriotic fervor among the general public.

- Celebrities may be called for giving motivational talks on importance of national security. (They should volunteer to give the talks free of cost).

Conclusion –

The National Security of a country is determined by its internal stability and geopolitical interests. Any threat to internal stability is a threat to all the citizens. Hence, it becomes the primary duty of everyone to strive for the safety and security of all our brethren. If this thought can be etched in the minds of all the Indians and if all our citizens behave in a responsible manner, India's goals for National Security can easily be achieved by all the 140 crores of Indians.



Mrs. Mallika Kishore Gangakhedkar

Retired as Chief Manager from Bank of India. "Post Retirement - Teaching as Visiting Faculty in different Management Institutions for MBA students and Working Professionals on Banking and Finance. "Also, Teaching Soft Skills in different Organizations including Banks and Insurance companies. "Suo moto taken up the study of India's Cultural Heritage and Management Concepts from our Epics. Delivered lectures on the same in different platforms.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY



Pradeep Kumar, IPS (Rtd.)

When we think about the contribution of civilians in our national security then nobody, or any group of people can come closer to an organisation which has stood strong and undeterred on each and every occasion whether it relates to external threat or internal conflict. Every small incident or disaster may lead to internal disturbance which may culminate as a threat to National Security. In our neighbouring country Bangladesh an issue of reservation in government jobs for freedom fighters has turned into widespread violence and a threat for national security. Bangladesh is lucky in the sense that it is surrounded by a friendly country that is India, which has neither history of attacking any neighbour nor of taking benefit of internal strife of its neighbours. Another example is Sri Lanka where India helped their government to tide over their internal problem by providing help in kind as well as by sharing intelligence. India is not that lucky like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh as we are having two inimical countries sitting on our head who have attacked us many times.

The organisation which I am talking about has proved its commitment for national security many times. Whenever and wherever there is a disaster in our country whether natural or man-made, this

organisation swings in action within a very short time to save the life and property of individuals taking high risks of their own health, wealth and lives. Such an organisation has no parallel in the entire world. The members of this organisation are neither government servants nor are they working for any personal benefit. Their actions are purely voluntary and they take pride in saving and serving the people of our country without any discrimination based on caste, creed, class, religion or region. It is a matter of pride for every Indian that this organisation is gaining strength with passage of time for almost a century now. There is no example of such committed, sincere, devoted and selfless **deshbhakts** anywhere on the earth. Though from time to time this organisation has faced tough times and was even banned thrice since its Inception, but it never succumbed to pressures and came out with more vigour and strength. The organisation deserves the highest respect for the fact that it has lost hundreds of its volunteers while serving the society and the nation. Today this organisation namely **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh**, which started in 1925 by Dr Keshav Ram Balram Hedgewar, has more than one crore volunteers out of which thousands are those who

have devoted their entire life in the service of our Nation and its people. If I start writing the good works of RSS it will take many years to complete the task. It is impossible for anyone to even count the good works performed by the organisation since its inception. The in-exhaustible list of works include some remarkable actions by RSS by deploying thousands of Swayamsevaks for shifting victims to relief camps, maintenance of relief camps, distribution of essential food items and clothes, disposal of dead bodies with full rituals, providing security to the victims and supporting the security forces during conflict situations etc. A few examples where RSS did remarkably exemplary work are given here with-

1. Bihar famine 1966
2. Cyclone in Andhra and Tamil Nadu in 1977
3. Floods in Rajasthan in 1977, 1979 and 1981
4. Floods in Delhi in 1978
5. Machchu Dam breach in Morvi in 1979
6. Assam riots of 1983
7. Bhopal gas tragedy of 1984
8. Dry spell in Gujarat in 1987 and 1988
9. Earthquake in Uttarkashi in 1991
10. Earthquake in Latur 1993

I will talk about a few actions taken by the RSS on the borders in the National interest. Today Jammu and Kashmir is part of India and everybody knows that it is because of the quick decision of Shri Vallabhbhai Patel to send the Indian Army to Srinagar on 27th October 1947. The letter of Accession was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh on 26 October 1947 and he requested the Indian Government to urgently send the Army to protect his Empire. By the time the Government of India decided to send the Army, it was already dark and it was not possible to fly the planes as there was no

night landing facility at Budgaon Airport of Srinagar. At that time hundreds of volunteers of RSS gathered at Budgaon, lined up on both sides of the air strip with mashals, so that the aircraft pilots could see the air strip in case they reached Budgaon in the night itself. When the first Dakota aircraft reached Srinagar Airport, it took 2-3 rounds over the airport looking at hundreds of persons below. The direction to the pilot from Delhi was that if the airport is already under the enemy's occupation- don't land. The Pilot wanted to ensure whether the airport was under the control of Kabalis (tribal raiders from Pakistan) or with the people of Kashmir. After the pilot confirmed that these were Sangh volunteers then he decided to land. After the Indian Army reached Srinagar, the so-called "First Kashmir War" continued for almost 14 months before a ceasefire was declared. The Sangh volunteers kept the supply chain open for our forces.

Partition of India- In July 1947 it was certain that India will be divided into two parts before granting Independence and hence huge movement of people was taking place. There were large scale riots, looting, kidnapping in Punjab and Bengal. In Punjab the situation was precarious as Hindu and Sikh villages were attacked, houses burnt, males killed, women/ children were kidnapped and raped. At that time almost all the political leaders left the disturbed area of Sindh, Lahore and other major towns of the Punjab which were likely to be part of Pakistan. It was only the volunteers of RSS who were involved in not only extending the security to Hindus and Sikhs but were also providing shelter to them, developing and maintaining the relief camps, providing food, water, and most important- the security. The situation was extremely difficult and at that time the then RSS SANSANGHCHALAK Shri

Madhav Golwalkar (Guruji) decided to visit Sindh for 4 days from 5th August 1947. At 1:00 p.m. on 5th October, Guruji landed at Sindh airport and hundreds of Swayamsevaks welcomed him with loud cries of "Bharat mata ki Jai". For the next four days the fearlessness and courage shown by Guruji and accompanying Swayamsevaks has no parallel in the history of our country. Guruji visited relief camps and talked to the inmates and told them that all possible actions will be taken to defend them. His humanitarian nature was proved when he shifted Muslims who were under attack to the muslim relief camps and ensured that no innocent person was killed whatever may be his faith. In Sindh and surrounding areas about 85 Swayamsevaks lost their life while providing security to relief camps and colonies. Such a selfless sacrifice is not seen anywhere in history. We salute and pay tributes to these brave Swayamsevaks of RSS.

The good work done by RSS Swayamsevaks during 1962 Chinese aggression and 1971 war with Pakistan can be assessed by the fact that the then Prime Ministers recognised their services by openly praising the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. In 1963 the then Prime Minister of India Sri Jawaharlal

Nehru, who banned RSS earlier, was so impressed with the role played by RSS in 1962 Chinese aggression that he invited RSS to participate in the Republic Day Parade. Though it was not a military parade in 1963 because of national emergency but presence of about 3000 volunteers of RSS in the Republic Day parade was a true recognition of the services of RSS in the 1962 war. Similarly after the 1971 war, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India praised the great service performed by RSS. One swayamsevak also lost his life while working with BSF during the 1971 war. The Sangh also fully supported the decisions of Mrs Gandhi, during the 1971 war and also celebrated liberation of Bangladesh. Mrs Gandhi as a gesture sent Shri Rajiv Gandhi, his son, to meet the RSS chief to convey her gratitude.

We are happy that the Government of India has lifted the ban imposed in 1966 on Government servants to participate in the activities of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. This step by the Government of India is in the right direction as RSS is a non-political, socioeconomic nationalist organisation working to promote an idea of upholding Indian culture and its civilizational values.



SRI PRDEEP KUMAR, IPS and Retd. DGP,(HG & CD), Assam

ROLE OF CITIZEN IN NATIONAL SECURITY



Krishnan Subramany

Every citizen is bound by law that he should ensure the Security of the Nation which has given him the privilege and rights to enjoy freedom in the country as a citizen. He is blessed to be a Citizen of Bharat i.e. India.

Destiny of a Nation is built on the Character of its citizens and every citizen should work to empower our Nation.

Countries like Norway, Germany and many other nations have every one of their children born, of either sex, and upon reaching a certain age, have to undergo training in Armed Forces. I wonder why our Country does not have this necessary binding from our future voting citizens?

Thus, we have, unfortunately, civilians, meaning those who are not in armed forces, Police etc. Being a Country of only 75 years, and with all sorts of hurdles among us, like language, religion, culture etc., it is difficult to run a country without problems.

What can civilians do to ensure and contribute to National Security. Every one of us is born with ability to see, hear, and our intuition points out that something is wrong.

Civilians should be made aware who to approach if he or she finds any untoward happening in the area they live in or the place of work.

All civilians have been brainwashed, specially by medias and movies; that police and other wearers of uniform are pressured by the politicians and

afraid that their observation of any incident will go unattended and will get no proper answer from authorities.

Armed forces have cantonement or quarters where a body can be approached and impart what the civilian has observed.

1. Airports nearby :

There is always hutments close to the airports. We should build a network of communication which will enable us if there is any nefarious activity. There are many foreigners visiting India and many of them do take pictures which might be "spying"

There are many Bangladeshis near King's Circle station (their language is different from Bengali of Kolkata). They are also found in Santacruz near Old Airport.

2. Seaports :

Dockyards are made with many entrances and exits. They are filled with containers and ships unload many boxes. They contain many items imported for improvement of companies and in turn the Nation itself. But they may contain items detrimental to our life itself e.g.: guns, bombs etc., or even counterfeit money, I am not sure, but it seems the demonetisation was done so that containers loaded with spurious notes that were to arrive in Indian ports which could have affected our currency value.

3. Already we have been made aware of

reporting to authorities if any "bag or item" lying around without ownership (Unfortunately, many of us are of the habit of throwing the garbage and not placing them inside the bin provided for the same).

4. Infiltration or migration by foreigners is a menace and is going to affect our future generation. Many Bangladeshis, Pakistanis have already entered our Country. Unfortunately, they do look like us and speak our language too.

Unless our border control and immigration authorities are free from being bribed or coerced, this activity is not going to stop.

We have to increase the salary of our people in uniform to meet the salary of a private company employee and continue his amenities so that he will think twice before going the wrong way. The punishment for such person should be effective and severe.

The problem that most Indian face that they are engrossed and busy working to meet their day-to-day need. When one agrees to be a witness, he is made to go to court and police station during daytime when he has to earn his living.

The half truth spread by social media and the politicians trying to displace the ruling party does not increase confidence in common Man-as he knows nothing constructive is going to happen in his life.

The awareness of "MY INDIA, MY COUNTRY, MY NATION" will only enter the mind of lower class and middle class people if they are heard and kept in loop in action taken and the authorities show courtesy to them that they care for them.

It is a vision, and you as a civilian; can make the younger generation think they are a part of the Country called Bharat.

Shri Ruchir Bansal by profession a Chartered Accountant, is part of a group of people who have

started physical Training of slum children, capabilities in Taiichi, Taekwondo etc., and has started knowledge improvement also in education.

Shri Sidharth Rasthogi, an author now, a CEO of an Investment company, is a man who has dedicated part of his daily life to educate lower middle class people, educating their children and ensuring national awareness is infused in the lives of kids.

Swami Brahmanidananda, an ex Chief Engineer on board Indian Naval vessel, who has adopted a life of Sanyasi, is a promoter of Sanatana Dharma, giving lectures on Bhagavat Gita, Upanishad etc. More than this, he is also starting an Institution where elders and youngsters can learn about Sanatana Dharma and being Indian by action.

South Indian Education Society in King's Circle, Mumbai, where I had my schooling, has turned into a lotus for education. It has now spread its wings with SIES College of Arts & Science, SIES College of Commerce, SIES College for Management Studies and a school where children live in gurukulavasa and also learn contemporary subjects along with Sanskrit, Vedas etc. The other wing is Shanmukhananda Fine Arts and Sangeeta Sabha which has its own Music College.

Dr. V. Shankar, a Chartered Accountant by education, is an entrepreneur. It is his will and dedication that has brought this Institution to stand tall. He has ensured that failing institutions like Tamil Sangham and North Bombay School (now named as Abdul Kalam School) are managed well and the children in the area are educated.

Education, health, character having these qualities - make you follow the culture of living a life contributing to the Society to your capacity.

Being aware of your surroundings and environment make you take care of your Country's welfare.

Writer : A Merchant Navy Communication Officer who participated in Indo-Pak war of 1971 along with Indian Navy and also too part in second world war

CHURKA MURMU

The Great Soldier Without Uniform



Shri Sadhan kumar paul

Chakram village is located near Balurghat ,the district town of South Dinajpur. Churka Murmu, a patriot, was born in this village on July 2, 1951. Churka was the child of a poor Santal family. Father Khela Murmu and mother Sumi Hansda arranged their son's education with great difficulty. After completion his primary education, he was admitted to the fifth standard in the local Balurghat Jaychandlal Pragati Vidyachakra. He was also loved by school teachers for his quiet, modest nature. Churka was associated with various philanthropic works during his student life. At this time, he come to the contact of swayamsevaks and started a Shakha of Rastriya swayamsevak Sangha in his village and he learned the lesson of patriotism there.

August 18, 1971 was a memorable day in the history of South Dinajpur. At this time, a fight started between the Liberation Army of Bangladesh and the Khansena of Pakistan. The wave of war also hit the border of South Dinajpur. On August 18, Pak forces

entered Chakkalu village on the border of Balurghat under the guise of Liberation Army and started indiscriminate firing targeting another village, Chakramprasad in order to capture the B.S.F Camp.

The people of the border area panicked at the sound of sudden gunshots. The frightened villagers started to flee leaving their houses, cows and goats. At that time, no one had the courage to convey the news to the border guarding forces about the entry of Pak Army. Churka was then a twelfth class student of Balurghat Pragati Binachakra. But he decided to convey the news to the BSF camp as soon as possible. Churka as he inspired by the lesson of patriotism, reassures the villagers and relayed the news to the local BSF Camp.

There were only four or five soldiers in the border camp and dealing with the Pak Army with such a small number of soldiers was a difficult matter. Meanwhile, it was also impossible to remain silent in that situation. There was no sufficient jawan to carry the ammunition box. Hence, 20-year-old brave

youth Churka committed for his motherland and decided he would not leave even one inch of his motherland to the enemy. Churka reassured the border guards and said, 'I am a Santal youth and I will have no difficulty in carrying the heavy box of ammunition.' If the Khansenas are not expelled immediately, they will occupy the territory of our country.

Churka immediately led the jawans along with his two friends with great bravery and carried the box of ammunition. Two friends brought the jawans from the north side of the village with rifle cartridges on their heads. And Churka brought other jawans with boxes of bullets from the southern end of that village. They soon reached a pond near the jute field. The Indian soldiers lay down behind the jute trees and prepared their rifles to fire. Churka tried to help the jawans by crawling away with the box of ammunition. But after seeing the signals of the Khansena, the BSF jawans realized that all were lost. The Khansenas attacked the camp in hiding behind the bushes. As there was no way to escape, ultimately the BSF Jawans surrendered to khansenas raising their hands. Churka's other companions escaped away. Churka could have done the same, but he didn't do so. Therefore he tried to protect the honor of the country as long as he is alive. Churka understood that if the box of bullets fell into the hands of the Khansena, those bullets would enter into the chest of his countrymen.

He entered into the jute field with the boxes of ammunitions and by crawling he started to drag the ammo boxes into the water. However, the end was not saved. While dropping the last box, Churka suddenly tripped and fell into the water. At that time hearing the sound, the Khansenas perked up like a cunning hunter and started firing. Churka's body was completely riddled with bullets and his life went out. But that box of ammunition did not go into the hands of the Khansena. The great patriot Churka sacrificed himself in front of the guns and bayonets of the Pak Army to save his motherland. The feeling of Patriotism inspired him to protect his motherland and he dedicated for this noble work.

The Indo-Pak war of 1971 ended and the birth of independent Bangladesh raised. Along with countless Indian soldiers, this brave youth of Churka also carried a heroic death. A bright example of patriotism and duty was left before the people of the country. Veer Kishore Churka proved how a man can do with courage and patriotism.

If you go to Chakram village in South Dinajpur, West Bengal you may see the Churka's sacrifice memorial altar. On August 18 of every year self-sacrifice day is celebrated in a grand manner. 'Churka Murmu Smriti Samiti' has been celebrating Churka Murmu Atma Balidan Divas since 1982 to commemorate Churka's sacrifice (Atma Balidan) and inspire the youngsters for Nationalism and Patriotism. Kabbaddi and Archery competitions were also organized in this occasion and prize money is awarded to the awardee.



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Remembering Karimganj's Contribution to the Liberation Struggle of Bangladesh



Dr. Joyati Bhattacharya

The liberation struggle, popularly known as *Mukti Yudhha*, that ultimately resulted in the birth of Bangladesh as an independent nation state is a significant chapter and an unforgettable phase not only for the people of Bangladesh but also for the people of India, Barak Valley and Karimganj particularly to a great extent. Karimganj deserves a special mention in the whole episode of Bangladesh's liberation struggle for number of reasons. It was a crucial location both strategically and from historical perspective. This small sub-division was an important site both in terms of providing humanitarian assistance and shelter to the fleeing helpless citizens of Bangladesh and also in making way for the successful military operation of the Indian Army against the infamous *Khansena* (Pakistan's Army) which perpetrated awful atrocity on innocent civilian Bengali population of the then East Pakistan. Karimganj was a key location during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh mainly for two reasons. First it shares 147 km low lying border with the Sylhet district of Bangladesh via Sutarkandi on

the west and northwest and also the Kushiara River serves as the boundary between Karimganj town and Bangladesh. During the lean season, one may just swim over the river Kushiara from Karimganj town to reach Bangladesh on the other side of the river bank and vice versa. People on the banks of the river Kushiara often greet each other. But what is more important is the linguistic affinity between the people of Karimganj and Bangladesh. After all, the liberation struggle of Bangladesh was all about reinforcing the Bengali identity of Mohammedans inhabiting the then East Pakistan. When the waves of refugee influx started particularly from April 1971, Karimganj became the most preferred destination of refugees given the geographical proximity, linguistic affinity and historical backdrop of Karimganj. Karimganj, in fact, was one of the five sub-divisions of Sylhet district prior to the partition of India. After the referendum was held in July 1947 to decide the fate of the then Sylhet district, the major part of Sylhet district was transferred to East Pakistan and only three and half *thanas* of Karimganj

sub-division viz., Patharkandi (277 square miles), Ratabari (240 square miles), a part of Karimganj (145 square miles), and Badarpur (77 square miles) were integrated into Cachar district of Assam. Thus, Karimganj has a long standing historical connection with the present Sylhet district of Bangladesh which, in fact, propelled the residents on both sides of the border to connect emotionally during the most trying times of liberation struggle. In no time since the outbreak of the skirmishes between the Pakistani army and the armless civilian residents of East Pakistan, Karimganj became the home of three lakh refugees. The special Control room was set up in Karimganj to maintain strict surveillance of every development relating to the liberation struggle. The officers posted in the control spent day and night away from their families, reporting each development to higher appropriate authority.

The generals of Mukti Bahini used to maintain contacts with the officers in the control room and often visit the town for Bank transactions and sharing sensitive inputs relating to war preparedness of Mukti Bahini. Firing of guns at night, hiding in the trench, flying of helicopters, sound of mortar shells were everyday affair in Karimganj during that time. People from all walks of life felt connected emotionally and resonated to the slogan of 'Joy Bangla'. A number of civil society organizations were formed to assist the helpless people who crossed border to escape the atrocity of dreaded *Khan Sena*. Besides, the arrangements that were made by the government in schools, refugees were even given shelter at the personal residences amidst acute fear and anxiety among people about the outcome of the war. Some estimates suggest that at times, refugees from Bangladesh outnumbered the actual inhabitants of Karimganj sub-division. Subsequently, the emotion

that was sparked in Karimganj extended to the rest of Barak Valley, and *Mukti Yudhha* became as an important episode for the people of Barak Valley as it was for those in Bangladesh.

The geographical, cultural and linguistic differences between East and West Pakistan, as well as the fact that the latter held more political and economic power, resulted in importunate tensions between the two regions of the newly created Pakistan. The persistent suppression of Bengali Muslims ultimately compelled them to liberate from Pakistan and live with dignity in an independent nation. Isolated demonstrations that began since 1956 ultimately escalated into a full-fledged war in 1971. Despite sharing the same religious identity, Bengali citizens in East Pakistan refused to coexist any further with their Punjabi counterparts, thus defeating Mohommad Ali Jinnah's 'two nation' thesis forever. In their struggle for independence, the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) set incredible example of bravery. The entire East Pakistan was geographically divided into number of sectors under a commander. A contingent of thousands of freedom fighters fought bravely against the infamous Pak army in pursuit of freedom.

The Indian army directly intervened in the war in November 1971 when the Pakistan's Air Force encroached in the Indian air space and bombed Amritsar and Srinagar. India retaliated immediately and the Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora, Commander, Eastern Command of the Indian Army, was made in-charge of the combined forces of the *Mukti Bahini* and the Indian Army, The Indian army, however, began operations on the evening of December 3, 1971. Since then, the Mukti Bahini and the Indian army continued to advance into Bangladesh, and the Pakistani army's defeat and

surrender appeared inevitable. International attempts for a cease-fire failed because of the Soviet veto at the United Nations. At last the goal was achieved. 'Around 93,000 Pakistani troops had surrendered before the joint forces of the Indian Army and the 'Mukti Bahini' on December 16, 1971, which paved the way for the birth of Bangladesh. Every year, India celebrates December 16 as Vijay Diwas to remember its historic victory over Pakistan in the 1971 war' (PTI, 2022). However, the fact remains that this achievement would not have been realized without the support of the civilian residents of Barak Valley, particularly Karimganj, who unconditionally stood in solidarity with the people of Bangladesh. Many a time, the bilateral relations between India and Bangladesh did not remain as pleasant as it was expected during the birth of Bangladesh. Yet, the strategic military assistance of the Indian army and the unfailing emotional support of the people of Karimganj and Barak Valley per se constitute a golden chapter of the history of both the nations. India's contribution in the liberation of

Bangladesh is an episode that cannot be obliterated by time. Unfortunately, not enough effort was made on the Indian side to document the role of the civilians of Barak Valley in the process of the creation of Bangladesh. Many of those who witnessed the conflict and played an active role in it in various capacities are either too old or no longer alive. But documentation was vital not just in terms of facts and history but also to demonstrate to the posterity the fact that how humanitarian support of armless citizens may become a key catalyst for the downfall of a state and its mighty army.

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National Security and the Contribution of the People of Barak Valley in the Bangladesh Liberation War



Dr. Debotosh Chakraborty

In the intricate web of modern geopolitics, national security stands as a cornerstone, underpinning the stability and prosperity of nations. This concept, far from being static, evolves continually, adapting to the changing contours of threats and the ever-shifting landscape of international relations. At its core, national security encompasses the measures taken by a state to protect its citizens, economy, and institutions from harm. These measures span a vast array of domains, from military and intelligence to cyber security and public health. National security, in its broadest sense, is about creating a safe and stable environment in which citizens can thrive. It requires a holistic approach that integrates military strength, technological prowess, economic resilience, and social cohesion. As the nature of threats evolves, so too must the strategies and policies that underpin national security. Ultimately, the goal is to protect not just the state, but the principles and way of life that define a nation.

Thus, National security is a complex and multifaceted endeavor that extends beyond the

capabilities of armed forces alone. While soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines are on the front lines, civilians play a pivotal role in bolstering these efforts, ensuring a robust and comprehensive defense strategy. The symbiotic relationship between civilians and the military is essential for safeguarding a nation's sovereignty, stability, and prosperity.

One of the most significant contributions that civilians can make is through community support and boosting the morale of the armed forces. This can be as simple as expressing gratitude, participating in support rallies, or volunteering with organizations that provide services to military personnel and their families. Such gestures foster a sense of appreciation and belonging, which is crucial for the psychological well-being of service members. Civilians often work alongside the military in disaster response and humanitarian aid missions. Whether it's natural disasters or humanitarian crisis, civilian agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs) frequently collaborate with the armed forces to deliver aid, provide medical care, and rebuild communities. This partnership not only enhances

the effectiveness of relief efforts but also strengthens the military's capability to operate in diverse and challenging environments. A similar situation occurred during the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, when the people of the Barak Valley in Assam set a remarkable example by extending their full support to the people of Bangladesh. This untiring support significantly boosted the morale of both the defense forces and the Mukti Bahini fighters. The collaboration between local populations and military forces during such times of crisis highlights the importance of solidarity and cooperation. By uniting their efforts, they not only address immediate needs but also build lasting bonds of resilience and mutual trust, essential for overcoming future challenges.

Role of Civilians of Barak Valley in National Security and Humanitarian Crisis during Bangladesh Liberation War 1971 :

The Partition of India in 1947 was a monumental event that dramatically reshaped the political, social, and cultural landscape of the Indian subcontinent. Among the numerous significant occurrences during this period, the Sylhet Referendum holds particular importance for the Barak Valley region of India. Historically, Barak Valley, along with Sylhet, was known as the 'Surma Valley.' However, the Sylhet Referendum, held on July 6, 1947, led to Sylhet being incorporated into East Bengal (now Bangladesh), with the exception of a few enclaves like Ratabari and Karimganj, which remained part of India and were integrated into Assam. Following the Referendum, the demarcation of the international boundary based on the Radcliffe Commission's recommendations resulted in the Barak Valley, comprising Karimganj, Hailakandi, and Cachar, becoming a part of India. The aftermath of the Partition and the Referendum had profound

implications for the people of the Barak Valley. It led to significant demographic shifts, with large-scale migrations and the accompanying social and economic upheavals. The new boundaries altered trade routes, cultural exchanges, and administrative ties, creating both challenges and opportunities for the residents. Despite these disruptions, the Barak Valley emerged as a vibrant region within Assam, characterized by its unique blend of cultures and traditions that reflect its complex historical legacy.

The Bangladesh Liberation War, which culminated in the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971, was a complex and multifaceted conflict driven by historical, political, economic, and cultural factors. From the outset, East Pakistan felt marginalized by the Pakistan Government, which was dominated by politicians and bureaucrats from West Pakistan. The political disenfranchisement of East Pakistan was exacerbated by the fact that, despite having a larger population, it received fewer resources and had little representation in national politics. This sense of political alienation was a major factor that sowed the seeds of discontent among the people of East Pakistan. Besides, the imposition of Urdu as the sole national language by the central government was seen as an attempt to undermine Bengali culture and identity. This linguistic suppression led to widespread protests and the Language Movement of the early 1950s, which became a symbol of Bengali resistance against West Pakistani dominance. The situation resistance reached its height in March 1971, when the Pakistani military launched a brutal crackdown on political activists, students, and the civilian population in East Pakistan. This military operation, known as Operation Searchlight, aimed to suppress the growing independence movement but instead intensified the resolve of the Bengali people to fight

for their freedom. In response to the atrocities committed by the Pakistani military, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared the independence of Bangladesh on March 26, 1971. This declaration marked the beginning of a nine-month-long war of liberation, during which the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Army) fought against Pakistani forces. The war witnessed significant human rights violations, including mass killings and widespread atrocities, which garnered international attention and support for the Bengali cause.

The Bangladesh Liberation War eventually led to India's involvement, with both military forces and civilians from the Barak Valley joining the rescue efforts. In this regard, Shahid Kader Chowdhury (2024) provided an extensive account of the assistance offered by the people of Barak Valley when refugees began arriving in early April 1971. At first, the Karimganj district providing shelter and support to 300,000 refugees who crossed the border during these tumultuous times. Areas such as Nilambazar, Kaliganj, Achimganj, Latu, Mahisasan, and Sutarkandi were inundated with refugees. Initially, the refugees were concentrated in Karimganj but later sought refuge in Silchar, Hailakandi, and Badarpur. Local schools and colleges served as the initial shelters for the refugees. Despite insufficient government assistance at first, the people of Barak Valley did not wait for official aid; they welcomed the East Bengal refugees into their homes. Refugees found shelter not only in educational institutions but also in local residences. Residents established transit camps at the border and actively supported the refugees. Relief efforts began throughout the Valley, with the most significant and influential initiatives spearheaded by the Silchar Municipal Corporation. Influential citizens of Silchar came together to form the

'Bangladesh Sahayata Samiti' to aid the refugees. At the initial stage, temporary relief camps were established in various institutions, including Government Girl School, Normal School, G.C. College, Cachar College, Narasimha Boy's School, and Cachar High School. The Red Cross played a significant role in implementing health improvement measures among the refugees. Large camps were also set up in Swadeshi School and Dinanath Naba Kishore Girl's School, where political refugees found shelter. Along with the Municipal employees, numerous organizations contributed to the cause of the liberation war in various capacities. These included the Primary School Sikshak Sammilani, CRU, India Medical Association (Silchar branch), Cachar Club, Cachar Lawyer's Association, and hundred other groups over. Initially, the number of refugees in Silchar was relatively low, prompting these organizations to extend their relief efforts to Karimganj. They provided aid and materials primarily to the transit camps in Latu, Patharkandi, Sutarkandi, and Mahisasan. Moreover, these organizations coordinated to ensure the smooth distribution of resources and support services. Volunteers worked tirelessly to address the immediate needs of the refugees, providing food, clothing, and medical care. Their collaborative efforts significantly alleviated the plight of those affected, showcasing the spirit of solidarity and humanitarianism prevalent in Barak Valley during this crisis period.

Chowdhury further stated that starting from May 1971, waves of refugees began arriving in Silchar. Similar relief efforts were implemented in Karimganj, Hailakandi, and Badarpur. He added that on April 1, 1971, prominent citizens of Karimganj formed the Karimganj Bangladesh Relief Committee. This committee distributed leaflets

among the general populace, urging them to assist the refugees. The Karimganj Merchant Association was the first organization in Cachar to extend comprehensive support. In early April, as thousands entered Karimganj through Latu, Mahisasan, and Sutarkandi, the Merchant Association established a temporary camp at the Sutarkandi border, providing food to the incoming refugees. The Cachar Sikshak Sammilani, along with the Karimganj and Hailakandi branches of the State Electricity Department, donated one day's salary to aid relief efforts. Moreover, hartals and strikes were organized across the Barak Valley to protest the atrocities committed by the Pakistani regime. Chowdhury also noted that institutions like Silchar Medical College, Karimganj Civil Hospital, Hailakandi District Hospital, and other health centers played a crucial role in the liberation war by treating injured freedom fighters. In response to an appeal from doctors, the Cachar Medical Representative Association generously donated large quantities of medicine free of charge. Indeed, the entire Barak Valley witnessed a profound solidarity between medical workers and the people of East Bengal, forming a vital support system during this turbulent period.

In addition to provide assistance to the refugees, the security of the region was also a primary concern for the Government of Assam. On October 25, 1971, the then Chief Minister, Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, expressed his concerns on the floor of the Assam Legislative Assembly. He highlighted that the forces at his disposal were insufficient to fully implement the Internal Security Scheme, as approved by the Government of India. In response, the government called up 5,000 additional Homeguards for immediate deployment at strategic areas and vital installations. The Government of

India also arranged to send additional Armed Police battalions from outside the State to bolster security efforts. Furthermore, the Village Defence Organisation was mobilized to assume security duties throughout the State, ensuring the morale of the civilian population remained high. Border security measures were significantly tightened, and vigilance was maintained to prevent the infiltration of Pakistani agents and saboteurs. Choudhury also raised concerns about the maintenance of a large number of evacuees in camps near the border, where difficult communication facilities presented substantial challenges. Consequently, arrangements for the supply of essential commodities, medical assistance, and other services often fell short of what was needed. Despite these efforts, the enormity of the task highlighted the pressing need for more robust infrastructure and resources to manage the crisis effectively.

In any other part of the World, such a relentless influx of refugees would have sparked tension and unrest. However, the Barak Valley stood as a remarkable exception, demonstrating an extraordinary blend of love, cooperation, empathy, and solidarity. The overwhelming pressure from the refugees significantly disrupted the daily lives of the local inhabitants. Essential services such as sanitation, water supply, medical care, and rail connections were severely compromised. Additionally, there was the constant threat of subversion and the fear of Pakistani shelling. Despite these daunting challenges, the people of Barak Valley embraced the thousands of refugees from East Bengal with open hearts. What emerged during this period was a profound union of hearts, showcasing a rare and commendable spirit of humanity. This era not only highlighted the resilience of the local community but also set a

powerful example of compassion and unity in the face of adversity. The story of the Barak Valley is a testament to the strength and nobility of the human spirit, capable of rising above immense difficulties to extend a helping hand to those in need.

To sum up, it is fair to say that the tremendous efforts of the civilians in Barak Valley during the Liberation War of Bangladesh stand as a remarkable example to the World. These efforts were not solely aimed at addressing the humanitarian crisis; they also significantly boosted the morale of the defense forces and established a critical line of security for everyone involved. The massive influx of refugees into the valley posed a serious challenge for the

Government, but the combined efforts of governmental and non-Government organizations helped alleviate this pressure. In essence, the people of Barak Valley provided a vital second line of defense, showcasing their unwavering commitment and resilience. Their actions during this period will undoubtedly inspire the future generations to stand resolutely for national causes, demonstrating that unity and collective effort can overcome even the most daunting challenges. The legacy of their contributions continues to serve as a testament to the power of community spirit and the impact of dedicated civic engagement in times of crisis.

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Walong Will Never Fall Down

The Civilian Contribution to Border Security during the 1962 Indo-China War



Shri Bickey Prasad

Nestled in the easternmost reaches of India, Walong stands as a sentinel on the banks of the Lohit River, a silent testament to the bravery and resilience of those who defended its soil during the 1962 Indo-China War. This small town in Anjaw district, Arunachal Pradesh, located just 35 kilometers south of the India-China Line of Actual Control (LAC) at Kaho Pass, was the site of one of the bloodiest battles of the conflict. Here, the Indian Army, supported by local civilians, stood firm against overwhelming odds, halting the advance of the Chinese forces and etching the name of **Walong** in the annals of history.

The Strategic Importance of Walong: Walong's strategic significance cannot be overstated. It is not just the easternmost town in mainland India but also a crucial point in the defense network along the India-China border. Situated 20 kilometers south of Kibithu and 60 kilometers west of Diphu Pass near the India-China-Myanmar tri-junction, Walong lies at an altitude of 1094 meters above mean sea level. This high-altitude terrain made it a critical defense point during the 1962 conflict, offering a vantage

point for monitoring and controlling movements across the border.

The Battle of Walong: A Testament to Tenacity

In his book, "1962 War: **Operations in the Walong Sector** (A View from the Other Side of the Hill)," Major General GG Dwivedi (Retd) and Major General PJS Sandhu (Retd) provide a detailed account of the fierce battles that took place in this region. The Chinese forces, aiming to capture Walong, launched numerous assaults between October 26 and October 28, 1962. Despite being outnumbered and outgunned, the Indian troops, including units from 4 Sikh, 6 Kumaon, 3/3 Gorkha Rifles, and later 4 Dogras, displayed extraordinary valor and resilience.¹

The Namti Plains, where much of the battle unfolded, became a focal point of this fierce resistance. The Indian Army, supported by a few artillery guns, repelled multiple Chinese attacks. The terrain, combined with the tenacity and gallantry of the Indian soldiers, played a crucial role in halting the Chinese advance. As the battle raged on, the Indian troops inflicted significant casualties on the

Chinese forces, who came to refer to the Namti Plains' defensive position as the **"Tiger's Mouth"** due to its formidable nature.¹ "At that time, Lt Col C.N. Madias (who was the CO) requested the government for an airstrike, but no permission was granted by the government for fear of escalation,". About 60-70 Chinese soldiers died in that attack and four Indian soldiers were killed, including Vir Chakra awardee Naik Bahadur Singh, who took over the light machine gun (LMG) after his LMG detachment was killed, and kept firing till he was hit in the chest.² Even though structural, command & logistical issues stymied resistance, soldiers still put up heroic defence and counterattack, says military historian Colonel N.N. Bhatia (retd.).³ On October 21, 1962 the Chinese army attacked the McMahon ridge in the north of Kibithu. The Chinese occupied a major hilltop at Namti on November 14, 1962 enabling them to dominate Walong. On November 15-16, they carried out the final assault. The Indian forces had to retreat due to shortage of artillery, ammunition, ration and winter clothing. For China, it was a pyrrhic victory as about 4,000 Chinese lost their lives in the battle of Walong.

The Role of Civilians: Unsung Heroes of Walong-

While the heroics of the Indian Army are well-documented, the crucial role played by the local civilians in Walong and the Namti Plains is often overlooked. The civilian population of this remote region provided invaluable support to the Indian troops, proving that patriotism and bravery are not confined to the battlefield alone.

Logistics and Supplies: One of the most critical contributions of the civilians was in logistics and supply. The remote and rugged terrain of Walong made it challenging for the Indian Army to maintain a steady supply line. The local civilians stepped in, providing food, water, and other essential supplies

to the troops. This support was not just limited to providing resources; the civilians often transported these supplies across difficult terrains, ensuring that the soldiers did not face shortages in the heat of the battle.

Intelligence and Reconnaissance & Morale and Encouragement: The local population also played a crucial role in intelligence gathering. Familiar with the terrain and movements in the region, they provided timely and accurate information about Chinese troop movements and strategies. This intelligence was invaluable for the Indian Army, allowing them to anticipate and counter the Chinese assaults effectively. Beyond the tangible contributions of supplies and intelligence, the moral support provided by the civilians was equally significant. The unwavering support and encouragement from the local population boosted the morale of the Indian soldiers. Knowing that they had the backing of the local community, the troops were motivated to fight with even greater determination and resolve.

The Legacy of Walong: A Symbol of Resistance

The battle for Walong, particularly the defense of the Namti Plains, remains one of the most remarkable episodes of the 1962 Indo-China War. Despite the eventual fall of Walong on November 16, 1962, after 22 days of fierce fighting, the battle inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese forces and demonstrated the indomitable spirit of the Indian Army and the local civilians. Today, the war memorial in Walong stands as a tribute to the bravery of those who fought and fell in defense of their homeland. The inscription on the Wall of Fame at the Namti Plains serves as a reminder of the sacrifices made: "Walong will never fall down." This pledge, taken in honor of the fallen soldiers,

underscores the enduring spirit of resistance and resilience that defines the region.

Conclusion: The Enduring Importance of Civilian Contribution: The 1962 war in Walong is a powerful example of the vital role that civilians can play in national security, especially in border regions. The local population of Walong and the Namti Plains demonstrated that the defense of a nation is not solely the responsibility of the armed forces. Civilians, through their support, intelligence, and unwavering resolve, can significantly contribute to the security and sovereignty of their country.

As India continues to face challenges along its borders, the legacy of Walong serves as a reminder of the importance of civilian involvement in national defense. The story of Walong is not just a tale of military strategy and valor but also a testament to the power of unity and collective effort in the face of adversity. The spirit of Walong, where civilians

and soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of their land, remains an inspiring example for generations to come.

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An Introspection

Sunil Mistri

In the Indian state of Gujrat, illegal encroachment had been reported in sea coastal area of Saurashtra and Kachcha near the fishing port which appears to be the danger for the national security. Quite similarly in past, religious place like Dwarka was under such condition. For last 10 to 15 years back illegal immigrants encroached the land in such manners. It had been a great concerns for the local residents, local administration and nationalist organizations over the years. Later it had been noticed that over the span of 10 to 15 years ,such illegal immigrants documented their stay with legal certificates . In coming years it was witnessed that such illegal immigrants quarrelled with local residents and snatched their business .Moreover they were seen involving themselves in the international drugs racket, human trafficking, illegal entrance through the national boundary and the information to national security concerns were

being illegally transferred to the neighbor country. Later a collective efforts comprising of locals and the government agency made a thorough survey in the areas of Dwarka,Jakhau,Miyani,Harshad, Bhogal Bet Dwarka which had been sensitive over the years for national security. Then after a planning to evacuate the illegal encroachment and demolish the illegal constructions of shops, house and other had been worked out in 2022.

Assuming around 1500 Crore rupees of (Fifteen Hundred Crore) property of illegal immigrant has been demolished and cleaned or captured by the government of Gujrat on the basis of the reports provided by the locals, local administration and nationalist organization to ensure the security of the national coastal boarder of the Indian state of Gujrat which was a commendable efforts to give a heavy jolts to the illegal immigrants.



Saha Sanjojak, Seema Jagaran Mancha, Gujrat State.

चीन के व्यवहार को समझने का रास्ता



रिचन खांडू खिरमे

बात बहुत पुरानी है । लगभग बासठ साल पुरानी । यह संयोग ही है कि बात भी बासठ की ही है यानि 1962 की । अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पश्चिमी कामेंग जिला में टेंगा नदी के किनारे रूपा नाम का गाँव है । आजकल रूपा पश्चिमी कामेंग जिला में तहसील का दर्जा रखता है लेकिन जिन दिनों की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ उन दिनों यह छोटा सा गाँव ही था । यदि आप तेजपुर-तवांग राष्ट्रीय मार्ग से जा रहे हैं तो बोमडिला से पहले ही दाई ओर मुड़ जाएँगे तो टेंगा नदी पार करने पर रूपा पहुँच सकते हैं । रूपा की प्रसिद्धि उसकी प्राकृतिक सुन्दरता के कारण भी है । रूपा की प्रसिद्धि का एक दूसरा कारण यहाँ का एक मंदिर है जिसके बारे में मान्यता है कि जिसके घर संतान न होती हो , वह मंदिर से एक पत्थर ले जाए तो यकीनन संतान हो जाती है । लेकिन इसके साथ एक शर्त भी है । संतान होने पर वह पत्थर वापिस मंदिर में रखना होता है । अरुणाचल प्रदेश में शेरथुकपेन जनजाति के जो चार गाँव है , रूपा उनमें सबसे ज्यादा पुराना है । यह भी कहा जाता है कि रूपा गाँव से निकल कर ही शेरथुकपेन के दूसरे गाँव आबाद हुए । लेकिन मेरे गाँव का नाम रूपा कैसे पड़ा , इसको लेकर भी दिलचस्प कथा है ।

सब जानते हैं कि पहले पहल वस्तुओं की ख़रीद फ़रोख़्त एक चीज़ को दूसरी से बदल कर ले ली जाती थी । उदाहरण के लिए मेरे पास यदि सेब हैं और दूसरे के पास जौ हैं , लेकिन मुझे जौ की जरूरत है , तो मैं अपने सेब दूसरे के जौ से बदल लूँगा । अरुणाचल के लोग असम के मैदानी इलाके के लोगों से इसी प्रकार क्रय विक्रय करते थे । बाद में करंसी का प्रचलन हुआ तो हमारे गाँव में करंसी यानि रुपए के बदले वस्तुओं का क्रय विक्रय होने लगा और गाँव का नाम ही रुपया या रूपा पड़ गया । लेकिन कुछ लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि गाँव के प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य यानि रूप के कारण गाँव का नाम रूपा पड़ा ।

गाँव के नाम का कारण चाहे जो भी हो लेकिन सदियों से गुमनामी के अन्धेरे में रह रहा रूपा 1962 में अचानक चर्चा में आ गया । 1962 में चीन ने भारत पर हमला कर दिया था । दिल्ली में हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे लगाते लगाते लोगों के गले सूख गए थे । उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल मेहरू ने भारत से अंग्रेजों विदा होते ही 1950 के आसपास यह नया कार्यक्रम चालू किया था । इन्हीं दिनों चीन में माओजुंग ने वहाँ की सरकार को भगाकर देश पर

अपना वर्चस्व जमा लिया था । दिल्ली भाई भाई की तैयारी में मस्त हो गई और बीजिंग तिब्बत पर कब्जा करने के काम में मशगूल हो गया । उस समय सरदार पटेल ने पंडित नेहरू को आगाह भी किया कि तिब्बत के बाद भारत की बारी आएगी , इसलिए हमें चीन को तिब्बत की सीमा पर ही रोकना चाहिए । लेकिन उन दिनों पंडित नेहरू किसकी सुनते थे ? सरदार पटेल जल्दी ही स्वर्गवासी हो गए और भाई भाई रे मारे और भी तेज होते गए । उतनी ही तेजी से चीन भारत पर हमले की तैयारी में लग गया । अब वह तिब्बत पर कब्जा कर चुका था । उसने भारत-तिब्बत सीमा को मानने से इंकार कर दिया था । अब भी समय था कि भारत चीन की मंशा को समझ जाता , लेकिन नेहरू चीन को पंचशील की घुट्टी पिला कर शांत करने के उपक्रम में लग गए । बाबा साहिब आम्बेडकर ने तब भी चेताया कि पंचशील चीन के साथ बातचीत की कारगर दवा नहीं है । लेकिन पंडित नेहरू ने जब सरदार पटेल की नहीं सुनी , वे भला आम्बेडकर की क्या सुनते ।

लेकिन अब तक टेंगा नदी में बहुत पानी वह चुका था । सुनने सुनाने के दिन निकल गए थे । अब तो हमारे देश की सेना तवांग से कुछ आगे भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पर चीन की आक्रमणकारी सेना को रोकने का प्रयास कर रही थी । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मैदानी इलाकों से बिना किसी तैयारी के भेजी गई सेना के पास न तो पूरी संख्या के हथियार थे और न ही अरुणाचल की भयंकर सर्दी का मुकाबला करने के लिए उपयुक्त कपड़े थे । चीन की सेना पिछले एक दशक से पूरी तैयारी कर चुकी थी । हमारी सेना को एक एक चौकी को छोड़ते हुए पीछे हटना पड़ रहा था । जाहिर है आम नागरिकों के मन में भय उपजता । उधर जिस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को असम अरुणाचल प्रदेश

के लोगों का उत्साह बढ़ाना चाहिए था , उस समय नेहरू का आकाशवाणी से 'राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश' प्रसारित हुआ जिसमें उन्होंने 'मेरा हृदय असम के लोगों के लिए रुदन कर रहा है' कह कर मानो अपने दायित्व से पल्ला झाड़ लिया हो । जाहिर था इससे स्थानीय लोगों में बेचैनी और बढ़ती ।

चीन की सेना बढ़ते बढ़ते बोमडिला पर कब्जा जमाते हुए तेजपुर के करीब ही आ पहुँची थी । उसने हमारे रूपा गाँव पर कब्जा कर लिया था । मैं उस समय स्कूल में पढ़ता था । हमारा स्कूल जिला केन्द्र पर था और हम सभी स्कूल के छात्रावास में ही रहते थे । जिला केन्द्र पर चीन ने कब्जा कर लिया था । मुझे सूचना मिली कि हमारा गाँव रूपा भी चीन की सेना के कब्जे में आ चुका है । अध्यापक हमें छात्रावास से निकाल कर अन्यत्र जंगल में ले गए । वहाँ से भी एक दो और स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया । मुझे तो हरदम अपने घरवालों की चिन्ता ही खा रही थी । बाद में एक दिन पता चला कि चीन की सेना ने स्वयं ही युद्ध विराम कर दिया है । हम सभी छात्र किसी तरह अपने अपने गाँव पहुँचे । रूपा में चीन के सैनिक कब्जा जमा कर बैठे थे । लेकिन हैरानी री बात यह थी कि उनका गाँव के सभी लोगों से व्यवहार आश्चर्यजनक रूप से बहुत ही अच्छा था । वे गाँव वालों को तंग करने की बजाए उनकी सहायता करते थे । खेती के काम में भी लोगों की सहायता के लिए तत्पर रहते थे । अब मैं समझ पाता हूँ कि यह उनके प्रशिक्षण का ही हिस्सा था । चीन का दावा था कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश तिब्बत का हिस्सा है , भारत का नहीं । अब तिब्बत चीन का अंग है तो चीन के तर्क के अनुसार अरुणाचल प्रदेश भी चीन का हिस्सा हो गया । इस लिहाज़ से रूपा के लोग तो चीन के नागरिक हुए । फिर चीन की सेना भला अपने ही नागरिकों के साथ

बुरा व्यवहार क्यों करती ? बल्कि चीन का तर्क तो यह था कि वह यहाँ के लोगों को मुक्त करवाने के लिए कष्ट उठा रही है ।

चीन के सैनिकों के इस व्यवहार से यह तो स्वतः स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि चीन भारत पर हमला करने के लगे लम्बे समय से तैयारी कर रहा था । प्रत्येक देश सेना को अस्त्र शस्त्र चलाने का प्रशिक्षण देता ही है । वह प्रशिक्षण चीन ने भी अपनी सेना को दिया ही था । लेकिन स्पष्ट था कि चीन ने अपने सैनिकों को यह गहन मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण भी दे रखा था कि कि कब्जा के बाद अरुणाचल प्रदेश के भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करना है ताकि वे इस व्यवहार से प्रभावित होकर तीन समर्थक बने जाएँ । इसका एक और प्रमाण भी जल्दी ही मिल गया । चीन के सैनिकों ने एक नया तमाशा शुरू कर दिया था । वे शाम होते होते गाँव के सभी लोगों को सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए किसी एक स्थान पर एकत्रित होने के लिए कहते । वहाँ वे युद्ध के दौरान बन्दी बनाए गए कुछ कैदी भारतीय सैनिकों को भी ले आते । लेकिन वे एक बात का सदा ध्यान रखते कि जो कैदी भारतीय सैनिक वहाँ लाए जाते वे केवल पंजाब से ही हों । फिर

वे वहाँ एकत्रित गाँव वालों से पूछते कि यह भारतीय आपके सामने खड़ा है । आप की इस भारतीय से कौन सी चीज़ मिलती है ? आपका खान-पान इससे नहीं मिलता । नाम भी नहीं मिलते । क़द काठी भी नहीं मिलती । फिर आप अपने आप को भारतीय कैसे कहते हो ? आपका खान-पान , क़द काठी सब कुछ हमारे साथ मिलता है । इसलिए आप तो चीनी हुए न कि भारतीय ? लेकिन गाँव के लोग अपने अपने घर आ जाने के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश में रिवालसर की ओर मुँह करके , जहाँ गुरु रिम्पोछे पद्मसम्भव का मंदिर है , प्रार्थना करते कि किसी तरह चीन यहाँ से चला जाए और हम रिवालसर जाकर गुरु रिम्पोछे का आभार प्रदर्शन करें ।

आज मैं सोचता हूँ कि चीन सरकार ने अपने सैनिकों तक को मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण तक दिया ताकि वह भारत को केवल हथियार के बल पर नहीं बल्कि मन के स्तर पर भी पराजित कर सके । लेकिन उस समय की भारत सरकार हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे लगा कर खुद भी सोती रही और भारतीयों को भी सुलाती रही । आज भी चीन को समझने के लिए यह घटना काम आ सकती है ।



लेखक : अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पूर्व वित्त मंत्री, गाँव - रूपा, जिला पश्चिमी कामेंग, अरुणाचल प्रदेश ।

सरहद के सजग सिपाही देवी सिंह सोढ़ा, हेम सिंह चौहटन और भीम सिंह सोढ़ा



विक्रम सिंह राठौड़ तारातरा

1971 के भारत पाकिस्तान का युद्ध सामरिक दृष्टि से भारत के लिए बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण था। इसमें राजस्थान पुलिस के जांबाज सिपाही देवी सिंह सोढ़ा ने अपनी महत्ती भूमिका अदा की।

जीवन परिचय :

देवी सिंह सोढ़ा का जन्म 1944 में पाकिस्तान में रताकोट रियासत में नमप्ला(छोर) गांव में नारणौत राजवंश में हुआ। इनके पिता का नाम अर्जुन सिंह सोढ़ा था। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा छोर में हुई और आगे उच्च अध्ययन के लिए हैदराबाद(सिंध) विश्वविद्यालय गए।

भारत आने की कहानी :

1965 के युद्ध की बात है। पाकिस्तान में खोखरापार रेलवे स्टेशन पर बॉम्ब ब्लास्ट का झूठा आरोप लगाकर देशद्रोह के मुकदमे में इनके गांव के कई लोगो को जेल में ठूस दिया गया। दो निर्दोष लोगो को आजीवन कारावास की सजा भी सुनाई गई। इस प्रकार की घटनाएं समूचे पाकिस्तान में हुई और हिंदुओ पर अत्याचार बढ़ने लगा। इसी कारण 1965 के युद्ध के बाद हजारों लोग पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थी के रूप में भारत आए। इन्हीं हजारों लोगो में देवी सिंह सोढ़ा भी थे।

राजस्थान पुलिस में नौकरी :

देवी सिंह सोढ़ा उच्च शिक्षित थे साथ ही अच्छे एथलीट भी थे। इसके अलावा सिंधी और उर्दू भाषा के अच्छे जानकार थे। भारत में नागरिकता मिलने के बाद 1968 में राजस्थान पुलिस में नौकरी मिल गई। इन्हे सीमा से सटे गडरा रोडझुनाबाव में नियुक्ति मिली।

1971 के युद्ध में योगदान :

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के निवासी होने साथ ही इसी क्षेत्र में नियुक्ति होने से देवी सिंह बॉर्डर क्षेत्र को भौगोलिक और सामरिक दृष्टि से अच्छे से जानते थे। 1971 का जब युद्ध छिड़ा तो इन्होंने पाकिस्तान के ठिकानों की कई महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी भारतीय सेना को बताई जिससे सेना को काफी सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ। तत्कालीन आर्मी के 10 पैरा के कमांडर महावीर चक्र विजेता ब्रिगेडियर महाराजा सवाई भवानी सिंह थे। कमांडर ने देवी सिंह सोढ़ा की सिंध के भौगोलिक, समाजिक, राजनीतिक और सामरिक विषयो पर लम्बी मंत्रणा की व 10 पैरा ने सिंध के वृहद क्षेत्र पर अपना अधिकार स्थापित कर लिया था। इस महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के लिए सोढ़ा को युद्ध के बाद विभाग द्वारा 'संग्राम मेडल' से सम्मानित

किया गया। 2003 में आप सेवानिवृत्त होकर बाड़मेर स्थित अपने गांव गडरा रोड आकर रहने लगे।

सीमा प्रहरी ठाकुर हेम सिंह चौहटन

राजस्थान को वीर प्रसवनी भूमि कहते हैं। यहां का इतिहास वीरता के जाज्वल्यमान साक्ष्यों से अटा पड़ा है। इसी कड़ी और परंपरा में हुए चौहटन के ठाकुर हेम सिंह राठौड़। इनके पिताजी का नाम ठाकुर श्याम सिंह चौहटन था, वो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में संघर्ष करते हुए शहीद हुए थे।

ठाकुर हेम सिंह ने 1965 के भारत पाक युद्ध में बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चौहटन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है अतः जब 1965 का युद्ध लगा तो पाकिस्तान सेना इसी क्षेत्र में कब्जा करने की नियत से घुसी। हेम सिंह को जब सूचना मिली की पाकिस्तानी सेना सीमावर्ती गांवों केलनोर, देदूसर, सोभाला, मिठड़ाऊ आदि में घुस गई है और सोभाला गांव के चार लोगो की हत्या कर दी है। उसी समय हेम सिंह अपने 25-30 बंदूकधारी साथियों के साथ लेकर मोर्चा संभाला और दो दिन तक पाकिस्तानी सेना को रोक रखा।

अगले दिन मेजर एम एस सोदी, कैप्टन ए एस सुरंग और कैप्टन अर्जुन सिंह के नेतृत्व में भारतीय सेना की 3 गार्ड की टुकड़ी इनके पास पहुंची और सबने साथ होकर पाकिस्तानी सेना को वहां से मार भगाया। इस संघर्ष में करीब 25 पाकिस्तानी सैनिक मारे गए साथ ही भारतीय सेना के भी 5 जवान शहीद हुए। भारी मात्रा में गोला बारूद और गाड़ियां बरामद की गईं।

1965 के युद्ध में सेना के साथ ही स्थानीय ग्रामीणों ने भी कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर सेना का साथ दिया था। इस क्षेत्र में हेम सिंह ऐसे सभी देश प्रेमी लोगो के नेतृत्वकर्ता थे। इनके इस वीरतापूर्ण कार्य के संदर्भ में सितंबर 1965 के नवभारत टाइम्स समाचार पत्र के अंक में हेम सिंह की फोटो सहित खबर प्रकाशित हुई थी। उसमें लिखा था कि 'बाड़मेर क्षेत्र में हमारे जवानों द्वारा प्राप्त सफलताओं में जनता का भी योगदान कम नहीं है। चौहटन के ठाकुर

हेम सिंह जी की सेना के जवानों व आर ए सी के सैनिक वीरों ने बड़ी प्रशंसा की है। ठाकुर साहब अपनी देसी बंदूक कंधे पर लटका कर सैनिकों के साथ मोर्चे पर जाते और पथ प्रदर्शक तथा स्काउट का कार्य तो करते ही थे साथ ही एक वीर सशस्त्र साथी की भूमिका भी निभाते थे।'

राजस्थान के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री भैरू सिंह शेखावत जब चौहटन आए थे तो उन्होंने आमसभा में कहा था की 'सीमा पर प्रत्येक नागरिक हेम सिंह राठौड़ बनकर रहे तभी भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षित रहेगी'।

1968 की घटना है कि चौहटन में मिरासियों की बस्ती में एक ढाणी में आग लग गई जिसमें दो बच्चे झुलस रहे थे तो अपनी जान की परवाह किए बिना ठाकुर हेम सिंह उस आग में कूदे और दोनों बच्चों को बाहर निकाला इस कश्मकश में वह स्वयं भी बेहोश हो गए थे।

1974 में बीजराड़ गांव में शरीफ खान ने इस गांव के लादाराम भील की आंखों में तेजाब डालकर उसे अंधा कर दिया। इस प्रकरण में ठाकुर हेम सिंह ने लादाराम की पूरी सहायता की और शरीफ खान को जेल भिजवाया, जब वह जेल से छूट कर आया तो वह सीधा पाकिस्तान भाग गया।

इसी प्रकार केलनौर गांव के बस्तावर सिंह का बकरियां चराते हुए रूडगढ़ गांव के 8-10 नागरिकों ने अपहरण कर लिया। इसकी जानकारी जब ठाकुर हेम सिंह को लगी तो बाड़मेर पुलिस अधीक्षक के साथ केलनौर गांव पहुंचे और पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों के साथ फ्लैग मीटिंग की, पर इसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। इसके बाद में अपने विश्वास पात्र सशस्त्र धारी साथियों के साथ लेकर और अपने गुप्तचर साथियों की सहायता के साथ ठाकुर हेम सिंह ने रूडगढ़ गांव को मध्य रात्रि में घेर लिया और

गांव की सुरक्षा में लगे पाकिस्तानी सैनिक वहां से भाग छूटे। ठाकुर साहब ने बस्तावर सिंह को छुड़वाया और इसके जो आरोपी थे हासम और अब्दुल्ला सहित नौ लोगों को पकड़ कर भारत की केलनोर सीमा चौकी को सुपुर्द कर दिया।

ऐसे अनेकों किस्से हैं जहां ठाकुर हेम सिंह ने अदम्य वीरता का परिचय दिया था। ये हेम सिंह का ही प्रभाव था कि इस संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में काफी शांति रही।

1971 के युद्ध में स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं होने के बावजूद भी सेना की 20 राजपूत रेजीमेंट के कर्नल भंडारी और 10 पैरा के ब्रिगेडियर सवाई भवानी सिंह से बिजराड गांव की सीमा पर स्थित चौकी पर मुलाकात की और यहां के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की जानकारी उपलब्ध करवाई और सैनिक अभियान में पूरा सहयोग दिया।

1978 में चौहटन तहसील के भोजारिया गांव की नोजी देवी पत्नी खेताराम जाट को शरीफ खान अपहरण करके

ले गया। पुलिस प्रशासन के प्रयासों के बावजूद भी उसे छुड़वाना संभव नहीं हुआ। आसपास के गांव के जाट समाज के मुखिया ने एकत्रित होकर ठाकुर हेम सिंह से सहायता मांगी। ठाकुर साहब ने सभी को आश्वासन दिया एवं अपने बंदूकदारी सहयोगियों के साथ भारत पाकिस्तान सीमा पर गए और वहां से उसे महिला को छुड़ा कर लाए।

जाति धर्म से ऊपर उठकर ठाकुर हेम सिंह ने हमेशा मानवता और देश प्रेम को अपने जीवन में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी और जीवनपर्यंत अपने अपने इन्हीं सिद्धांतों पर अडिग रहे।

ठाकुर हेम सिंह जैसे विरले ही होते हैं जिनका नाम इतिहास में दर्ज होता है, गीतों में गाया जाता है। ऐसे महान विभूतियों के जीवन से हम सभी को प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए और देश की सेवा के लिए पूर्ण मनोयोग से लगना चाहिए।

सीमांत के सिंघ : भीम सिंह सोढ़ा

1965 के भारत पाक युद्ध में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों ने देश की रक्षा को अपना कर्तव्य मानते हुए सेना के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर पाक सेना से लड़ाई लड़ी।

ऐसे ही एक वीर लड़ाके थे सुंदरा गांव के भीम सिंह सोढ़ा। सुंदरा गांव भारत पाक सीमा से सटा हुआ गांव है। इस गांव के निवासी होने के नाते भीम सिंह सोढ़ा यहां सीमा के दोनों ओर के क्षेत्र को भली भांति जानते थे।

1965 के युद्ध के वक्त मुश्किल समय में भारतीय सेना को शूरवीर भीम सिंह सोढ़ा का साथ मिला। भारतीय सेना मेजर जनरल रोले, कर्नल लेहरी, मेजर मूर्ति तथा जिला कलेक्टर के आग्रह पर भीम सिंह ने अपनी अलग सेना बनाकर भारतीय सेना का साथ देने का वादा किया था जिसे इन्होंने 1965 के युद्ध में पूरी तरह निभाया। उस समय पाकिस्तान सेना का जैसलमेर के याजलार और बाड़मेर के नोहडियाला गांवों पर कब्जा था। भीम सिंह ने अपनी सेना के अद य वीरता और साहस दिखाया जिससे भारतीय सेना

ने पाकिस्तानी सेना को मार भगाया।

पाक सेना के साथ हुए सशस्त्र संघर्ष, आपातकालीन स्थिति में मुकाबला करने, वीरता और साहस के साथ भारतीय सेना का साथ देने का कारण 16 अप्रैल 1966 को 'स्पेशल पुलिस ऑफिसर बाड़मेर' के पद और प्रशस्ति पत्र देकर स मानित किया गया। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा उनको राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले के शिवगंज तहसील में ओडा बांध के कमांड क्षेत्र में 452 बीघा जमीन आवंटित की गई।

ऐसे वीर सपूतों का जीवन देश प्रेम, वीरता और कर्तव्यपालन का जीता जागता उदाहरण है। हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को इनसे प्रेरणा लेकर देश सेवा के महान कार्य में आगे आना चाहिए। सीमांत के सिंघ 'भीम सिंह सोढ़ा'

1965 के भारत पाक युद्ध में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के ग्रामीणों ने देश की रक्षा को अपना कर्तव्य मानते हुए सेना के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर पाक सेना से लड़ाई लड़ी।

ऐसे ही एक वीर लड़ाके थे सुंदरा गांव के भीम सिंह

सोढ़ा। सुंदरा गांव भारत पाक सीमा से सटा हुआ गांव है। इस गांव के निवासी होने के नाते भीम सिंह सोढ़ा यहां सीमा के दोनो ओर के क्षेत्र को भली भांति जानते थे।

1965 के युद्ध के वक्त मुश्किल समय में भारतीय सेना को शूरवीर भीम सिंह सोढ़ा का साथ मिला। भारतीय सेना मेजर जनरल रोले, कर्नल लेहरी, मेजर मूर्ति तथा जिला कलेक्टर के आग्रह पर भीम सिंह ने अपनी अलग सेना बनाकर भारतीय सेना का साथ देने का वादा किया था जिसे इन्होंने 1965 के युद्ध में पूरी तरह निभाया। उस समय पाकिस्तान सेना का जैसलमेर के याजलार और बाड़मेर के नोहडियाला गांवों पर कब्जा था। भीम सिंह ने अपनी सेना के अद य वीरता और साहस दिखाया जिससे भारतीय सेना ने पाकिस्तानी सेना को मार भगाया।

पाक सेना के साथ हुए सशस्त्र संघर्ष, आपातकालीन स्थिति में मुकाबला करने, वीरता और साहस के साथ भारतीय सेना का साथ देने का कारण 16 अप्रैल 1966 को 'स्पेशल पुलिस ऑफिसर बाड़मेर' के पद और प्रशस्ति पत्र देकर स मानित किया गया। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा उनको राजस्थान के सिरोंही जिले के शिवगंज तहसील में ओडा बांध के कमांड क्षेत्र में 452 बीघा जमीन आवंटित की गई।

ऐसे वीर सपूतों का जीवन देश प्रेम, वीरता और कर्तव्यपालन का जीता जागता उदाहरण है। हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को इनसे प्रेरणा लेकर देश सेवा के महान कार्य में आगे आना चाहिए।



लेखक - विक्रम सिंह राठौड़ है निवास राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में तारातरा गांव है।

मैंने वकालत के साथ पत्रकारिता की पढाई की है। LL.B & BJMC संघ के घुमंतु कार्य का जोधपुर प्रांत की टोली का सदस्य हूँ और बाड़मेर में घुमंतु छात्रावास महादेव गुरुकुल में अध्यक्ष का दायित्व है। मैं प्रगतिशील किसान हूँ, मैंने राजस्थान में पहली बार फ़रेंच फ़राइज़ बनाने वाले आलू उगाकर देश के युवाओं के सामने खेती का नया उदाहरण पेश किया है। स्वतंत्र पत्रकारिता करता हूँ

तनोट माता मन्दिर, भारत की पश्चिमी मरुसीमा पर स्थित शक्तिपीठ

केसरसिंह राठौड़

राजस्थान के एकदम पश्चिम में सीमा पर स्थित है तनोट माता मन्दिर।

यह स्थल जैसलमेर जिला मुख्यालय से 125 km दूर है जबकि वहाँ से पाकिस्तान सामने दिखता है।

भाटी वंश के प्रसिद्ध शासक तणुराव की राजधानी होने से इसका नाम तनोट हुआ। उनके शासनकाल में पश्चिमी भारत के प्रसिद्ध शक्तिपीठ मां हिंगलाज के अवतार आवड़ जी ने अपनी 6 बहनों सहित यहाँ प्रवास किया और तणुराव को आशीर्वाद दिया जिसके कारण यह भूमि हमेशा के लिए सुरक्षित हो गई। राजस्थान, गुजरात और सिन्ध में आवड़ माता की बड़ी भारी मान्यता है।

2000 वर्ष पूर्व सरस्वती हाकड़ा प्रवाह क्षेत्र होने के समय यह अत्यंत समृद्ध और उर्वर प्रदेश था लेकिन सरस्वती नदी के विलुप्त होने और हाकड़ा का प्रवाह बदलने पर यह शुष्क मरुभूमि में बदल गया।

अपने विस्तृत क्षेत्रफल, विशाल चारागाह और जनसंख्या का विरल घनत्व होने से यह पशुपालन और गायों के लिए अभयारण्य के रूप में विकसित हुआ। 1947 से पूर्व यह क्षेत्र जैसलमेर रियासत का भाग था।

तनोट से आगे पाकिस्तान शुरू हो जाता है, जहां भी कई किलोमीटर ऐसा ही मरुस्थल है।

कोई बड़ा शहर न होने से और निर्जनता का फायदा देखकर पाकिस्तान ने इस तरफ से दो बार आक्रमण किया।

नवम्बर 1965 में पाकिस्तान की सेना ने तीन तरफ से हमला किया। यहाँ मेजर जयसिंह के नेतृत्व में 13 ग्रेनेडियर की एक कम्पनी और सीमा सुरक्षा बल की दो कम्पनियां तैनात थी। रात को पाकिस्तानी फौज ने 3000 बम

बरसाए जिनमें से 650 के करीब मन्दिर परिसर में गिरे लेकिन उनमें से एक भी बम नहीं फटा और किसी भी जवान को खरोंच तक नहीं आयी। इसके बाद अगली रात को जब पाकिस्तान की पैदल सेना दो तरफ से घेरा लगाकर आगे बढ़ी तो भ्रमित होकर आपस में ही उलझ गई और फिर से भारतीय जवान सुरक्षित मोर्चा लेते रहे जबकि पाकिस्तान को भारी क्षति पहुंची।

देवी मंदिर के इस चमत्कार से पाकिस्तान इतना घबराया कि अगली बार दिसंबर 1971 के युद्ध में उसने इस तरफ कोई खास अभियान न चलाकर तनोट से 40 किमी दक्षिण की तरफ लोंगेवाला पोस्ट की तरफ अपनी टैंक सेना को भेज दिया जहां 200 भारतीय सैनिक रात भर लोहा लेते रहे और भोर की पहली किरण के साथ ही भारतीय वायुसेना ने पाकिस्तान की टैंक रेजिमेंट को तबाह कर दिया। लगभग 2000 से 3000 पाकिस्तानी सैनिक थे जो मारे गए या भाग गए। जबकि 40 टैंक समाप्त हो गए। आज भी धोरों में पाकिस्तान के बर्बाद टैंक दबे पड़े हैं इसलिए इसे टैंकों का कब्रिस्तान भी कहते हैं। जेपी दत्ता की फिल्म बॉर्डर इसी मुठभेड़ पर बनी है।

दोनों ही युद्धों में चमत्कारिक रूप से भारतीय सेना बच गई और पाकिस्तान की भारी नुकसान के साथ हार हुई। इसलिए तनोट माता को युद्ध की देवी भी कहा जाता है।

आज यह क्षेत्र पर्यटन और धार्मिक श्रद्धा के लिए अत्यंत प्रसिद्ध है। लोंगेवाला में युद्ध संग्रहालय बनाया गया है। तनोट के पास सीमा दर्शन की भी व्यवस्था है।

लेखक - जैसलमेर जिला, राजस्थान का निवासी

19वें कुशोग बकुल रिनपोछे का जीवन और योगदान



श्री बलविन्द्र सिंह

बकुल लोबसङ्थुबतन छोगनोर, जिन्हें लदाख अंचल सहित देश-विदेश में कुशोग बकुल रिनपोछे के रूप में जाना जाता है। ऊँची-ऊँची हिमाच्छादित पर्वत श्रेणियों की तरह निर्मल, पवित्र और महान व्यक्तित्व वाले पूज्यपाद कुशोग बकुल रिनपोछे लदाख के युगपुरुष के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। कुशोग बकुल रिनपोछे की पहचान समाज-सुधारक, आधुनिक लदाख के निर्माता, शिक्षाविद, करुणा के अपार सागर से भरे सच्चे भिक्षु और कुशल प्रशासक-संचालक के रूप में रही है। आज भी उन्हें इसी रूप में याद किया जाता है।

19 मई, सन् 1917 को लदाख के मडो गाँव के राजपरिवार में नडवा थाये और येशे वडमो की संतान के रूप में जन्म लेने वाले कुशोग बकुल को तेरहवें दलाई लामा द्वारा अर्हत बकुल के उन्नीसवें अवतार के रूप में मान्यता दी गई थी। अर्हत बकुल भगवान बुद्ध के सोलह प्रधान शिष्यों में से एक माने जाते हैं। कुशोग बकुल रिनपोछे नौ वर्ष की आयु में उच्च अध्ययन के लिए तिब्बत चले गए।

तिब्बत के सर्वोच्च धार्मिक विद्यालयों में भेजे जाने के बाद, कुशोक बकुला ने हर विषय में उत्कृष्टता हासिल की और एक पूर्ण रूप से दीक्षित भिक्षु के रूप में उभरे, जो तिब्बत में ही रहना और उसके पवित्र संस्थानों में सर्वोच्च पदों तक पहुँचना चुन सकते थे। इसके बजाय, उन्होंने अपने लोगों की सेवा करने के लिए लदाख लौटने का विकल्प चुना; और जब तक पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण शुरू हुए, तब तक वे लदाख में एक प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति बन चुके थे, एक विद्वान, एक भिक्षु और एक आध्यात्मिक व्यक्ति के रूप में सम्मानित थे, जिन्हें लदाख में हर कोई प्यार करता था और उनका सम्मान करता था।

जब उत्तरी लदाख के गिलगित-बाल्टिस्तान क्षेत्र में स्कार्दू

से आक्रमण शुरू हुआ, तो रिनपोछे तक यह बात पहुँची कि लुटेरे उन्हें भी ढूँढ़ रहे हैं। सैकड़ों अन्य लोगों की तरह भागने के बजाय, कुशोक बकुला रिनपोछे ने अपने लोगों को एकजुट किया, आम लोगों को एकजुट होकर आक्रमण का विरोध करना सिखाया। 1948 की गर्मियों में, कुशोक बकुला के आग्रह पर, लदाखी युवाओं की एक बड़ी संख्या ने घुसपैठियों को खदेड़ने और अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा करने के लिए भारतीय सेना की मदद करने के लिए स्वयंसेवकों के रूप में हस्ताक्षर किए।

इस स्वयंसेवी बल से नुब्रा गार्ड्स (जो बाद में लदाख स्काउट्स रेजिमेंट बन गया) का जन्म हुआ, जो भारतीय सेना की एक विशिष्ट पर्वतारोहण इकाई थी, जो पाकिस्तान की हमलावर सेनाओं के खिलाफ अग्रिम पंक्ति की सेना बन गई।

अपनी किताब में वांगचुक लिखते हैं, 'ये स्वयंसेवक भारतीय सेना में शामिल हो गए और पाकिस्तानी ठिकानों और आपूर्ति लाइनों पर भारतीय वायु सेना के हवाई हमलों की सहायता से, उन्होंने हमलावरों को सिंधु और नुब्रा घाटियों से वापस खदेड़ दिया। लेकिन यह आसान नहीं था। कई लोग हताहत हुए और चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ बहुत कम थीं। जब स्थिति विशेष रूप से निराशाजनक हो गई, तो बकुला रिनपोछे ने सेना को घायल सैनिकों और नागरिकों के लिए अस्थायी चिकित्सा केंद्र के रूप में उपयोग करने के लिए पेशुब मठ का एक हिस्सा देने की पेशकश की। सेना ने कृतज्ञता के साथ प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया।'

जब भारतीय सेना इस दौरान सैनिकों और हथियारों को वापस लड़ने के लिए उतारने के लिए हवाई पट्टी खोजने के

लिए संघर्ष कर रही थी, तो फिर से यह रेतीली पट्टी सबसे उपयुक्त थी, जो कुशोक बकुला के पेशुब मठ की भूमि थी। यह, रिनपोछे ने बिना किसी दूसरे विचार के दिया - और यहीं पर आज लेह में कुशोक बकुला रिनपोछे हवाई अड्डा है। यह वह हवाई पट्टी है जहाँ सैन्य आपूर्ति और गोरखा रेजिमेंट के सैनिक घुसपैठ के खिलाफ लद्दाख और जम्मू और कश्मीर की रक्षा के लिए उतरे थे। जब पहला विमान सैनिकों और आपूर्ति के साथ हवाई पट्टी पर उतरा, तो कुशोक बकुला के नेतृत्व में सैकड़ों आम लद्दाखियों ने इसका स्वागत किया। इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों ने पहले कभी हवाई जहाज नहीं देखा था।

युद्ध के बाद, कुशोक बकुला रिनपोछे को नई दिल्ली आमंत्रित किया गया और भारतीय सेना के प्रथम कमांडर-इन-चीफ जनरल के.एम. करिअप्पा ने लद्दाख को बचाने में उनके प्रयासों के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से उनका धन्यवाद किया।

1962 में चीन की लाल सैन ने एकाएक नेफा (हृस्वस्त्र) और लद्दाख की सीमा पर बड़ा हमला कर दिया। पीपल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी पी एल ए भारती इलाके में अंदर तक घुस आई और हजारों वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर लिया। भारतीय सेना न वीरता में कम थी, ना जज्बे से कमजोर। हथियारों की कमी और रसद पहुंचाने की अच्छाई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। लद्दाख के लोग, चाहे वे गरीब और साधनहीन थे, एकमत से भारतीय सैनिकों की मदद के लिए आगे आए और अनेक युवा सेना में भर्ती भी हुए। महिलाएं भोजन बनाने, रस्ते उठाने तथा सड़क निर्माण के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आईं। युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद भारत ने लद्दाख में काराकोरम के दौलतबैग ओल्डी के पूर्व में दमचौक तक कई चौकियां स्थापित की। स्थिति का जायजा लेने और सैनिकों की आवश्यकता निर्धारित करने के लिए रिनपोछे चिशूल गए जो चीनी आक्रमण का सबसे सक्रिय मोर्चा था। वहां भी सैनिकों से मिले और उनका मनोबल बढ़ाया। उन्होंने सैनिकों को उनके कार्य की मेहता बताई और लद्दाखी लोगों की ओर से हार्दिक आभार प्रकट किये।

युद्ध के बाद कुशोक बकुला रिनपोछे के आह्वान पर काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवकों के साथ क्या हुआ, इस पर प्रकाश

डालना महत्वपूर्ण है। उनमें से एक, चेवांग रिनचेन, जो नुबरा गार्ड्स के नेता थे, को दो बार महावीर चक्र से सम्मानित किया गया था, जो भारत में बहादुरी के लिए दूसरा सबसे बड़ा सैन्य पुरस्कार है। वह लद्दाख स्काउट्स में मेजर और फिर कर्नल बन गए।

उन्होंने अपने प्रयासों से कई विद्यालयों की स्थापना भी की। केंद्रीय बौद्ध विद्या संस्थान इसका जीता-जागता उदाहरण है। इस संस्थान को मानद विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिये जाने के बाद बौद्ध दर्शन के परंपरागत विषयों के साथ ही मानविकी, विज्ञान और तकनीकी जैसे आधुनिक विषयों के अध्ययन की संभावनाएँ बनीं हैं। शिक्षा के संबंध में बकुल रिनपोछे की परिकल्पना थी कि शोध और अनुवाद के द्वारा परंपरागत विद्याओं का अध्ययन आधुनिक संदर्भों में किया जाए। केंद्रीय बौद्ध विद्या संस्थान आज उनके विचारों को सच करता हुआ नज़र आता है।

एक दूरदर्शी राजनेता, और एक श्रेष्ठ भिक्षु के रूप में उन्होंने मंगोलिया के राजदूत की जिम्मेदारी को निभाया। वहाँ की दिशाविहीन जनता को धर्म और सत्कर्म का रास्ता दिखाकर उन्होंने केवल मंगोलिया को ही नहीं, सारे विश्व को अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर लिया। इसी कारण उन्हें मंगोलिया के सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान पोलर स्टार से सम्मानित किया गया। भारत सरकार द्वारा सन् 1988 में उन्हें पद्म भूषण से सम्मानित किया गया।

कुशोक बकुल रिनपोछे ने 04 नवंबर, सन् 2003 को छियासी वर्ष की श्रीआयु में अपने पार्थिव शरीर का त्याग कर दिया। उनकी प्रेरणा, उनका मार्गदर्शन और उनकी नसीहतें आज भी पथ-प्रदर्शक बनकर लद्दाख को विकास की ऊँचाइयों तक ले जा रही हैं। समानता, समरसता, सौहार्द, मेल-जोल और शांतिपूर्ण जीवन का उनका आदर्श आज भी जीवित है, जीवंत है।

कुशोक बकुला रिनपोछे के योगदान को शायद ही कभी याद किया जाता है, यह पहला बड़ा युद्ध था जिसे स्वतंत्र भारत ने लड़ा और जीता। लेकिन इस बौद्ध भिक्षु की देशभक्ति के बिना, भारत की उत्तरी सीमाएँ बहुत अलग दिखतीं



भारत माँ हम तेरे रक्षक

मल्लिका गंगाखेड़कर

भारत माँ है अपनी प्यारी।
इसकी रक्षा है अपनी जिम्मेदारी।
दुश्मन को कतई न घुसने देंगे।
सीमा की रक्षा निज दिन करेंगे॥

दुश्मन कांप उठेंगे सुनकर अपनी ललकार,
मचेगा शोर और हाहाकार,
दुश्मन लौटे फेंक तलवार,
गायेंगे हम जय जय कार॥

आपस में रिश्ते मजबूत बनाए।
भाईचारे बढ़ते जायें।
दुश्मन अगर घुस भी जाएं
एगजुट होकर उसे भगाएँ॥

ऐसी सबक सिखाए दुश्मन को,
लौटकर कभी न आयेंगे वे।
भारतवासी की ताकत देख
रणभूमि से भागेंगे वे॥

सेना की ताकत को दे हम नई पहचान,
उनका सदैव करें सम्मान।
उनकी मुश्किलों को करें आसान,
इसे बनाए अपना अभियान॥

भारत माँ की रक्षा खातिर
प्राण न्यौछावर करेंगे हम।
आंतरिक दुश्मन को भी नष्ट कर
शांति के दूत बनेंगे हम।

राष्ट्र की रक्षा करना सब का है कर्तव्य।
पथ के कांटे हटाना अपना है दायित्व।
संगठन में है शक्ति अपार,
संग मिलकर करेंगे वार॥



উনবিংশতম্ কুশক বকুলা ৰিম্পোছে



অসমীয়া অনুবাদ - দিগন্ত ভট্টাচার্য

একেধাৰে এজন সন্ত, দাৰ্শনিক দেশভক্ত, লোকপ্ৰিয় জননেতা, প্ৰকৃত বৌদ্ধ ভিক্ষু আৰু এগৰাকী মহান ভাৰতীয় আছিল উনবিংশতম্ কুশক বকুলা (লোবজংগ থুবতন ছোগনোৰ)।

১৯১৭ চনৰ ২১ মে'ত জন্ম-কাশ্মীৰৰ লাডাখ ক্ষেত্ৰত লেহৰ পৰা ২২ কিঃ মিঃ দূৰৈৰ মাথো নামৰ এখন গাঁওত এটি ৰাজপৰিয়ালত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল।

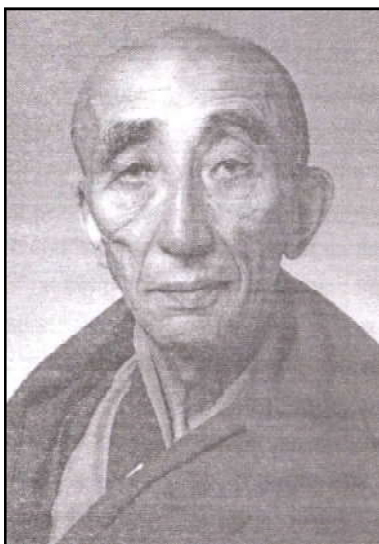
ভগৱান বুদ্ধৰ ১৬ জন প্ৰিয় শিষ্য আছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত এজনৰ নাম আছিল 'বকুলা'। এই ১৬ জন শিষ্যকে 'অইত' বুলি কোৱা হৈছিল। সেয়েহে বকুলাকো 'অইত বকুলা' বুলি কোৱা হৈছিল।

বৌদ্ধ মান্যতা অনুসৰি ভগৱান বুদ্ধৰ পৰিনিৰ্বাণ (দেহত্যাগ)ৰ সময়ত সকলো অইতে (শিষ্যই) প্ৰতিজ্ঞা কৰিছিল যে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ মুক্তিৰ চিন্তা এৰি, ভগৱান বুদ্ধৰ বচন আৰু শিক্ষাক সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বতে প্ৰচাৰিত কৰিব। তেওঁলোকে প্ৰতিজ্ঞা কৰিছিল যে সংসাৰৰ পৰা প্ৰাণী সমূহক যেতিয়ালৈকে মুক্ত কৰিব নোৱাৰিব তেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকে দেহত্যাগ নকৰিব আৰু যদিহে তেওঁলোকৰ শৰীৰ নাথাকে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে পুনঃ পুনঃ জন্ম লাভ

কৰি জীৱ মাত্ৰৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে প্ৰয়াস কৰিব। অইত বকুলায়েও এয়াই কৰিছিল। তেওঁ এতিয়ালৈকে বিশ বাৰ জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰা হয়। ১৯২২ চনত ত্ৰয়োবিংশ দালাই লামাই লোবজংগ থুবতন ছোগনোৰক উনবিংশ কুশক বকুলাৰ ৰূপত চিনাক্ত কৰে।

১৯ তম্ কুশক বকুলাক বৌদ্ধ দৰ্শনৰ শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণৰ্থে ১৯২৬ চনত তিব্বতৰ ৰাজধানী লাহ্সাৰ দ্ৰেপুংগ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়লৈ পঠিওৱা হৈছিল। তাত তেওঁ ১৪ বছৰলৈ বৌদ্ধ দৰ্শন আৰু অন্যান্য বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত অধ্যয়ন কৰিছিল। ২৫ বছৰ বয়সতে তেওঁক অতি প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত 'গেশে'ৰ উপাধি প্ৰদান কৰা হৈছিল যি উপাধি সাধাৰণ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পি. এইচ. ডি উপাধিৰ সম পৰ্যায়ৰ হয়।

১৯৪০ চনত গেশে কুশক বকুলা লাডাখলৈ উভতি আহে আৰু নিজকে লাডাখ তথা দেশলৈ সমৰ্পিত কৰি এজন শুভাকাংক্ষী হিচাপে লাডাখৰ গাঁৱে-গাঁৱে ঘূৰি ফুৰিছিল। সেই সময়তে ১৯৪৮ চনত কাবুলী (পাকিস্তানৰ পশ্চিম অংশৰ বাসিন্দা) সকলৰ মাধ্যমেৰে পাকিস্তানে জন্ম-কাশ্মীৰত আক্ৰমণ কৰিছিল। তেওঁলোকে লাডাখকো বাদ দিয়া নাছিল। এনে সময়তে তেওঁ সাহসৰ পৰিচয় দি



ভাৰতীয় সেনাৰ সৈতে মিলি সেই আক্ৰমণ বিফল কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মহত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছিল। সাধাৰণতে, বৌদ্ধ ভিক্ষুয়ে বৌদ্ধ বিহাৰৰ সীমাতে নিজকে আৱদ্ধ কৰি ৰাখে। ইয়াৰ বিপৰীতে কুশক বকুলাই এজন পণ্ডিত, এজন সমাজ সংস্কাৰক আৰু এজন দেশভক্ত হিচাপে নিজকে সমাজত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছিল। তেওঁ লাডাখৰ যুৱক সকলক লৈ এটা সংগঠন “নুবৰা গাৰ্ড্‌স্” গঠন কৰিলে। ‘নুবৰা’-লাডাখত থকা এটা প্ৰসিদ্ধ উপত্যকা। নুবৰা গাৰ্ডসে ভাৰতীয় সেনাৰ সৈতে লগ হৈ পাকিস্তানী সেনাৰ টোপবোৰ ধ্বংস কৰি দিছিল। প্ৰকৃততে ক’বলৈ হ’লে লাডাখ আজি ভাৰতৰ অংশ হৈ থকাত কুশক বকুলাৰ এক মহত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা আছিল। তেওঁ লাডাখৰ লোক সকলক এজন সমাজ সংস্কাৰকৰ ৰূপত শিক্ষা লাভৰ বাবে প্ৰেৰণা দিছিল, সামাজিক কু-প্ৰথা, অন্ধবিশ্বাস আদিৰ বাবে জন-জাগৰণ চলাই আছিল।

তেওঁ লাডাখত ভাৰতীয় সেনাক প্ৰদান কৰা সহায়ৰ সন্মানাৰ্থে সেনা অধিকাৰী কৰিয়প্লাই কুশক বকুলাক সেই সময়ৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী পণ্ডিত জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰুৰ সৈতে লগ কৰাই দিছিল। ১৯৪৯ চনত কুশক বকুলাৰ আমন্ত্ৰণ ক্ৰমেই পণ্ডিত নেহৰুৱে লাডাখ ভ্ৰমণ কৰিছিল আৰু তেওঁক স্বাগতম জনাবলৈ যুৱক কুশক বকুলা তাত নিজে উপস্থিত আছিল। নেহৰুৱে তেওঁক ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰলৈ আহি কাম কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিলে। আনফালে কাশ্মীৰ ৰাজ্যত শেখ মহম্মদ আব্দুল্লাই শাসনত অধিষ্ঠিত হৈয়ে এখন ‘বিগ এণ্টেষ্ট এবোলিছন এক্ট’ প্ৰচলন কৰিলে সেই অনুসৰি কোনো ব্যক্তি বা সংস্থাই নিজৰ লগত ১২০ (কনাল) তকৈ অধিক ভূমি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰিব। লাডাখত এই আইনৰ বহুত বিৰোধিতা কৰা হৈছিল। লাডাখত থকা বৌদ্ধ বিহাৰ, মঠ আৰু গোম্পাবোৰৰ সমগ্ৰ অৰ্থ ব্যৱস্থা কৃষিৰ ওপৰতে আধাৰিত আছিল। কুশক বকুলাই লাডাখৰ সকলো মঠৰে প্ৰতিনিধি সকলক একত্ৰিত কৰি

‘অখিল লাডাখ গোম্পা সমিতি’ গঠন কৰিলে। এই সমিতিখনৰ অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কুশক বকুলাকে নিৰ্বাচন কৰা হ’ল। সমিতিৰ অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কুশক বকুলাই এটা প্ৰতিনিধি দলৰ সৈতে প্ৰথমতে শেখ আব্দুল্লাৰ লগত সাক্ষাত কৰিলে যদিও সমস্যাৰ কোনো সমাধান নোহোৱা দেখি তেওঁ দিল্লীলৈ গৈ পণ্ডিত জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰুৰ লগ ধৰে। পণ্ডিত নেহৰুৱে তেওঁক ডাঃ আশ্বেদকাৰক লগ ধৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিলে। অৱশেষত, ডাঃ আশ্বেদকাৰৰ চেষ্টাত লাডাখৰ মঠ আৰু গোম্পাবোৰে ‘লেণ্ড চিলিংগ এক্ট’ৰ পৰা মুক্তি লাভ কৰিলে।

১৯৫১ চনত যেতিয়া জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰ বিধানসভাৰ নিৰ্বাচন ঘোষণা কৰা হৈছিল তেতিয়া লাডাখৰ লোকসকলে সংবিধান সভালৈ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে যাবৰ বাবে কুশক বকুলাক অনুৰোধ কৰিলে। কুশক বকুলাৰ প্ৰতি লাডাখী সকলৰ মনত অটুট বিশ্বাস আছিল যে - যদিহে কুশক বকুলা সংবিধান সভাত থাকে তেনেহ’লে লাডাখৰ হিত সাধন হ’ব। সেই অনুসৰি কুশক বকুলা কোনো বিৰোধ নোহোৱাকৈয়ে নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছিল আৰু নিজৰ কাৰ্যকালত তেওঁ লাডাখৰ সৈতে জড়িত অনেক বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত চৰ্চা কৰিছিল। তেওঁৰ চিন্তাৰ ফলস্বৰূপেই জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰ চৰকাৰে লাডাখ সম্বন্ধীয় বিষয়ৰ বাবে বেলেগকৈ মন্ত্ৰালয় গঠন কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। দ্বিতীয়তে, জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰত আৰম্ভণিৰে পৰাই পাকিস্তানৰ প্ৰৰোচনাত হৈ থকা সন্ত্ৰাসবাদৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সাহসেৰে কঠোৰভাৱে বিৰোধ কৰি ৫ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ১৯৫৪ চনত ৰাজ্যৰ বিধানসভাত তেওঁ ভাষণ প্ৰসংগত কৈছিল -

“ আমি লাডাখৰ ৰাইজে আৰম্ভণিৰে পৰা বাবে বাবে কৈ আহিছো যে আমি মাতৃভূমি ভাৰতৰ অংগ। আমি ভাৰতৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ অংশ হৈ আছো। ভাৰতৰ সংবিধান মানৱতাৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত। ভাৰতৰ সংবিধানে জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰৰ সকলো ধৰণৰ বিকাশৰ বাবে

সম্পূৰ্ণ অধিকাৰ প্ৰদান কৰে। এয়া কেৱল লাডাখৰ লোকসকলৰ মতেই নহয় বৰঞ্চ কাৰ্গিলৰ লোকসকলৰো এয়াই মত। এই মতো ব্যক্ত কৰা হৈছে যে জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰে নিজৰ ইচ্ছা অনুসৰি ভাৰতৰ পৰা বেলেগ হোৱাৰ অধিকাৰ লাভ কৰা উচিত। মই এই কথাৰ সৈতে একমত নহওঁ।”

কুশক বকুলাই প্ৰথমতে ১৯৫৭ চনত আৰু পুনৰ ১৯৬২ চনত বিধানসভাৰ বাবে নিৰ্বাচিত হয়। এয়াই নহয় তেওঁ ১৯৬৭ চনত আৰু ১৯৭১ চনত লেহৰ পৰা লোকসভাৰ বাবেও নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছিল আৰু ১০ বছৰ (১৯৭৭) লৈ লোকসভাত লেহক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰি আছিল। ১৯৭৮ চনৰ আগষ্ট মাহৰ পৰা ১৯৮৯ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহলৈ তেওঁ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সংখ্যালঘু আয়োগৰ সদস্য আছিল। দেশৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁৰ অনবদ্য সেৱাক সন্মান জনাই ১৯৮৮ চনত তেওঁক ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিয়ে পদ্মভূষণেৰে সন্মানিত কৰিছিল।

কুশক বকুলাৰ আন এটি অতি মহত্বপূৰ্ণ অৱদান হ’ল মংগোলীয়াৰ সাংস্কৃতিক পুনৰ জাগৰণ। মংগোলিয়াত বহু যুগৰে পৰা এইটো মানি অহা হৈছিল যে এটা সময়ত বৌদ্ধ বহুল মংগোলিয়াত এনে শাসন আহিব যিয়ে বৌদ্ধ বিহাৰ সমূহ ধ্বংস কৰি পেলাব। বৌদ্ধ ভিক্ষুসকলৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ হ’ব আৰু বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্ম গ্ৰন্থ সমূহ জ্বলাই দিয়া হ’ব। কিন্তু নিৰাশাৰ এই সময় বেছিদিন নিটিকিব। ভাৰতৰ পৰা এজন অৰ্হত আহিব আৰু পুনৰ বুদ্ধৰ বাণী প্ৰচাৰ হ’ব। মংগোলিয়া সকলৰ এই ধাৰণা সাঁচা বুলি প্ৰমাণিত হ’ল। ১৯২৪ চনত মংগোলিয়াত সাম্যবাদী শাসন স্থাপিত হৈছিল। কমিউনিষ্ট সকলে বৌদ্ধ ভিক্ষু সকলক প্ৰতাৰণা কৰিছিল। হাজাৰ-হাজাৰ ভিক্ষুক হত্যা কৰা হৈছিল। সাম্যবাদী শাসনে ভিক্ষু সকলৰ সংঘ সমূহত প্ৰতিবন্ধকতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। এনেকুৱা সময়তে ১৯৭০ চনত কুশক বকুলাই মংগোলিয়া ভ্ৰমণ কৰিছিল আৰু নিজৰ চকুৰে বৌদ্ধ সমাজৰ উৎপীড়ণ দেখিবলৈ পাইছিল। তেওঁৰ

এই ভ্ৰমণ গৰম বতাহৰ মাজত হঠাতে অলপ ঠাণ্ডা বতাহ অহাৰ নিচিনা আছিল। ১৯৭০ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৯০ চনৰ ভিতৰতে সাম্যবাদৰ বিৰোধত আৰু লোকতন্ত্ৰৰ সমৰ্থনত দাবী উত্থাপন হ’বলৈ আৰম্ভ হৈ গৈছিল।

এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ মাজতে ১৯৮৯ চনৰ শেষ ভাগত প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ৰাজীৱ গান্ধীয়ে কুশক বকুলাক মংগোলিয়াত ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰদূত হিচাপে নিযুক্ত কৰিলে। ১৯৯০ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহত তেওঁ কাৰ্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। তেতিয়াই মংগোলিয়াত লোকতন্ত্ৰৰ সমৰ্থক আৰু সাম্যবাদী চৰকাৰৰ মাজত বিবাদৰ স্থিতি উৎপন্ন হ’ল। সেই সময়ত ভয়ংকৰ নৰ সংহাৰ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছিল। তেতিয়াই কেইজনমান পৰ্যবেক্ষণ কাৰীয়ে মংগোলিয়াৰ ভাৰতীয় দূতাবাসলৈ কুশক বকুলাক লগ কৰিবলৈ আহে। তেওঁ সকলোকে শান্তিৰে কথা বতৰা পাতিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিলে আৰু তেওঁ হাতত বান্ধিবলৈ মন্ত্ৰপুত সূতা দিলে। পৰ্যবেক্ষণকাৰী সকলে এনে সূতা নিজৰ লগৰীয়া সকলৰ বাবেও বিচাৰিলে আৰু কুশক বকুলাই তেওঁলোকক নিৰাশ নকৰিলে। পৰ্যবেক্ষণকাৰী সকলে বাহিৰলৈ আহি সেই পবিত্ৰ সূতা নিজৰ লগৰীয়া সকলৰ হাতত বান্ধিবলৈ ধৰোঁতেই চৰকাৰে পৰ্যবেক্ষণকাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত গুলী নচলাবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত ল’লে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লোকতন্ত্ৰৰ দাবী মানি ললে। এটোপালো তেজ নপৰিল, সংবাদ হ’ল আৰু শাসন পৰিবৰ্তন হ’ল। চৰকাৰ আৰু পৰ্যবেক্ষণকাৰী সকলে ইয়াৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সফলতা কুশক বকুলাকে দিলে। যদিও কুশক বকুলাৰ নিযুক্তি দুবছৰৰ বাবে হৈছিল কিন্তু তেওঁ দহ বছৰলৈ মংগোলিয়াত ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰদূত হৈ আছিল। এই সময়ছোৱাতে তেওঁ বন্ধ হৈ থকা বিহাৰ আৰু বৌদ্ধ-মঠবোৰ পুনৰ খুলিবলৈ দিলে। অনেক বৌদ্ধ শান্তি সন্মিলনৰ আয়োজন কৰিলে। বৌদ্ধ দৰ্শন আৰু শিক্ষা অধ্যয়নৰ বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয় স্থাপন কৰিলে। ভাৰতৰ পৰা বৌদ্ধ গ্ৰন্থ অনালে। ২০০০ চনত

কুশক বকুলা পুনৰ ভাৰতলৈ উভতি আহে। তেওঁ ৰাজদূত পদ এৰাৰ পিছত মংগোলিয়াই তেওঁক তাৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ নাগৰিক সন্মান ‘পোলৰষ্টাৰ’ প্ৰদান কৰিলে যাক গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ কুশক বকুলা পুনৰ ২০০১ চনত মংগোলিয়ালৈ যায়।

ইয়াৰ পিছতে তেওঁ নিজ জন্মৰ কথা লিপিবদ্ধ কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰি দিলে। বকুলাৰ এই টো উনবিংশতিতম আগমন আছিল সংসাৰলৈ। ১৭ চেপ্তেম্বৰ ২০০১ চনত লেহত এটি আৰম্ভৰপূৰ্ণ আয়োজনত জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰৰ তৎকালীন ৰাজ্যপাল গিৰিশ চনদ্ৰ ছাৰ্ম্মনাই তেওঁৰ উপস্থিতিত তেওঁৰ এই আত্মকথা বা আত্মজীৱনীখন উন্মোচন কৰিছিল। ২০০১ চনত তেওঁ ভগৱান বুদ্ধৰ ২৫৪৫ বিংশতিতম জয়ন্তীৰ আয়োজন লেহত কৰিছিল। সেই সময়ত লাডাখৰ চুক-কোণৰ পৰা শ্ৰদ্ধাবান ব্যক্তিসকল একত্ৰিত হৈছিল। এয়া কেৱল বৌদ্ধ আৰু হিন্দু সমাজৰে লোক নাছিল, তাত চিয়া সমাজৰ বৰ্ণী আৰু মুছলমান সমাজৰ লোকো উপস্থিত আছিল। তেওঁ আটাইকে মিলা-প্ৰীতিৰে থাকিবলৈ উপদেশ দিছিল, কাৰণ সকলোৰে মূল এক আছিল। সেই সময়ত তেওঁ কৈছিল যে লাডাখৰ পূৰ্ণ বিকাশ আৰু চিনাকিৰ বাবে ইয়াক কেন্দ্ৰীয় শাসিত ৰাজ্যৰ স্থান দিয়া হওঁক। তেওঁ কৈছিল যে ইয়াৰ প্ৰাপ্তিৰ বাবে চেষ্টা চলাই থকা উচিত কিন্তু তাত হিংসাৰ বাবে কোনো স্থান ৰাখিব নালাগে।

২০০২ চনত তেওঁ লণ্ডন প্ৰবাসলৈ গ’ল। মহাৰাণীয়ে তেওঁক ৰকিংহাম মহলত থাকিবলৈ নিমন্ত্ৰণ জনালে। ৫৫ বছৰৰ আগতে এই প্ৰাসাদৰ পৰাই ভাৰতৰ শাসন নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত হৈছিল আৰু তাতে কুশক বকুলা এজন সন্মানীয় অতিথি হিচাপে নিমন্ত্ৰিত হ’ল। ২০০৩ চনৰ

আগষ্ট মাহত কেইদিনমানৰ বাবে তেওঁ মংগোলিয়ালৈ গ’ল আৰু তাতে তেওঁ নিমুনিয়া ৰোগত আক্ৰান্ত হৈ পৰিল। তেওঁক তাৎক্ষণিক ভাৱে বেইজিঙলৈ লৈ যোৱা হ’ল। কিন্তু ডাক্তৰৰ অশেষ চেষ্টা স্বত্বেও তেওঁ আৰোগ্য লাভ নকৰিলে। ডাক্তৰ সকলে তেওঁক দিল্লীলৈ আনিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিলে।

প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী অটল বিহাৰী বাজপেয়ী সেই সময়ত বিদেশ ভ্ৰমণত আছিল। কিন্তু বকুলা ৰিম্পোছেৰ অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে জানিব পাৰি শ্ৰী বাজপেয়ীজীয়ে তৎক্ষণাত সকলো ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰ্যালয়ৰ ফালৰ পৰা গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে। এনে ভাৱ হৈছিল যেন কুশক বকুলাৰ এই জন্মৰ যাত্ৰা আৰু কৰ্তব্যও সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছিল। ২০০৩ চনৰ ৪ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখ মংগলবাৰে নতুন দিল্লীত ৮৬ বছৰ বয়সত তেওঁ পাৰ্থিৱ শৰীৰ ত্যাগ কৰে।

সেই সময়ত প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী অটল বিহাৰী বাজপেয়ীয়ে শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি অৰ্পণ কৰিবৰ বাবে নিজে জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰ ভৱনলৈ আহিছিল আৰু তেওঁৰ পাৰ্থিৱ শৰীৰত পুষ্প অৰ্পণ কৰি কৈছিল যে - কুশক বকুলা অবিহনে লাডাখৰ কল্পনাই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। ১৬ নৱেম্বৰ, ৰবিবাৰৰ দিনা সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰাজকীয় সন্মান সহকাৰে পেঠুপ গোম্পাৰ মহাকাল মন্দিৰৰ ওচৰত তেওঁৰ অন্তিম সংস্কাৰ কৰা হয়।

২০০৫ চনত তেওঁলৈ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি জ্ঞাপন কৰি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে লেহৰ বিমান বন্দৰৰ নাম কুশক বকুলাৰ নামেৰে নামাকৰণ কৰে। আহক আমি সকলোৰে তেওঁৰ সেই সুবিশাল ব্যক্তিত্বক স্মৰণ কৰি নাগৰিকৰ প্ৰকৃত দায়িত্ব আৰু কৰ্তব্য পালনেৰে দেশৰ সুৰক্ষাত ব্ৰতী হ’বলৈ আগবাঢ়ি যাওঁ। এয়াই হ’ব তেওঁৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ প্ৰকৃত শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা, সীমা সুৰক্ষা আৰু নাগৰিকৰ কৰ্তব্য আৰু দায়িত্ব



অসমীয়া অনুবাদ - ড০ প্ৰতিমা নিয়োগী

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা, সীমা সুৰক্ষা - আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য আৰু দায়িত্ব। এই বিষয়টো বৰ ব্যাপক, Multi Dimensional। বৰ্তমান পৃথিৱীৰ Scenario সলনি হৈ যোৱাৰ লগে লগে এই বিষয়বোৰো জটিল হৈ গৈ আছে। সেয়েহে মই ইয়াৰ সকলো দিশৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত নকৰোঁ, কেবল ইয়াৰ ফলত যিবোৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু জটিলতাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে, যাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে সমাজ সলনি হৈছে পৃথিৱী সলনি হৈছে, এই বিষয়বোৰৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি সীমান্ত অঞ্চল, সীমান্ত সুৰক্ষা আৰু নিজৰ নিজৰ কৰ্তব্য সমূহ কি হোৱা উচিত, তাৰ বিষয়ে কেৱল আলোকপাত কৰিম।

বিশ্বত সুৰক্ষা, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা আদিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা হ'লে সকলোৰে মনলৈ সেনা, যুদ্ধ, আক্ৰমণ আদিৰ কথাহে মনলৈ আহে আৰু সঁচা কথা ক'ব লাগিলে আগতে দেশৰ সীমা সলনি হৈছিল যুদ্ধ আৰু আক্ৰমণৰ আধাৰত। সুৰক্ষা মানে Defence, এই ধাৰণাই বিশেষকৈ আছিল। আজিও বহুতো মানুহৰ মনত এনে ধাৰণা আছে যে সুৰক্ষা মানে কোনো Strategic Expert বা শাসনত থকা লোকৰহে বিষয়। মই কেৱল দুটা সৰু ঘটনাৰ কথা ক'ম।

২য় বিশ্বযুদ্ধৰ পিছৰ সময়ছোৱাৰ প্ৰায় ৪৫ বছৰ কাল ধৰি যেতিয়া বিশ্বৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা হৈছিল যে পৃথিৱীখন

কেনে ধৰণৰ, তেতিয়া কোৱা হৈছিল এইখন এখন Bi-polar World. দুটা মহাশক্তি আছে ইয়াত, এটা আমেৰিকা আনটো ৰাছিয়া। বাকী অধিকতৰ দেশে হয় আমেৰিকা নহ'লে ৰাছিয়াৰ লগতে জড়িত হৈ আছিল। কোনখন দেশ বেছি শক্তিশালী, এইলৈও বিতৰ্ক চলিছিল। কোনোবাই কৈছিল আমেৰিকা বেছি শক্তিশালী, আন কিছুমানে আকৌ ৰাছিয়াহে বেছি শক্তিশালী বুলি কৈছিল। অন্তৰীক্ষিত যোৱাৰ ক্ষমতা, অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষমতা, সামৰিক ক্ষমতা, পৃথিৱীক প্ৰভুত্ব কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা ইত্যাদি বিষয়বোৰত কাৰ আধিপত্য বেছি, এইবোৰ বিষয় লৈও নানান চৰ্চা হৈছিল। কিন্তু হঠাতে এনে এটা ঘটনা ঘটিছিল যে যিয়ে ৪৫ বছৰ ধৰি Super Power বুলি মনা, সেই U.S.S.R.ক এক মাহৰ ভিতৰতে এক ডজনতকৈ বেছি টুকুৰাত বিভক্ত কৰি পেলালে। কি হৈছিল ঘটনা? ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাৰ গতিবিধি বা Scenario আগৰ দৰে নাছিল। কোনো সৈনিকৰ যুদ্ধ হোৱা নাছিল বা কোনো আক্ৰমণ হোৱা নাছিল কিন্তু U.S.S.R. ৰ দৰে Super Power এক ডজনতকৈ বেছি ভাগত বিভক্ত হৈ যায়। কিয় এনে হৈছিল? কোনোবাই কৈছিল Perception সলনি হৈছিল, কোনোবাই কৈছিল খাদ্য সুৰক্ষাৰ অভাব হৈছিল আৰু কিছুমানে কৈছিল - Institution collapse

কৰিছিল। যিয়েই নহওঁক কিয়, এইবোৰ এটা অধ্যয়ন কৰাৰ বিষয় হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু আচল ঘটনাটো হ'ল বিশ্বৰ Super Power বুলি জনাজাত দেশ এখনক টুকুৰা টুকুৰ কৰিবলৈ মাত্ৰ এক মাহ সময়হে লাগিছিল, তাকো বিনা যুদ্ধে, বিনা আক্ৰমণেৰে। ইয়াৰ ১০/১২ বছৰ পিছত মানুহে ক'বলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে যে এতিয়া বিশ্ব Uni polar World. কাৰণ বিশ্বত এতিয়া একমাত্ৰ শক্তিধৰ দেশ বা Super power এখন আছে আৰু সেইখন হৈছে আমেৰিকা। আমেৰিকাক কোনো প্ৰত্যাহ্বান কৰোঁতা নাই। There was no challenger to America এনে ধৰণৰ এটা ধাৰণা সকলোৰে মনত আছিল। পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক শক্তিধৰ, আটাইতকৈ শক্তিশালী আৰু উন্নত সামৰিক শক্তিধৰ, প্ৰভুত্বশালী, সৰ্বভৌম, পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো দিক্ নিৰ্ণয়কাৰী দেশ আছিল আমেৰিকা। কিন্তু হঠাতে এক অজান আতংকবাদী সংগঠনৰ ১৫/২০ জন মানুহে মাত্ৰ ১৫ মিনিটত আমেৰিকাৰ চাৰিখনকৈ এৰোপ্লেন লৈ Hijack কৰে আৰু আমেৰিকাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক শক্তিৰ প্ৰতীক টুইন টাৱাৰ, সিহঁতৰ সামৰিক শক্তিৰ প্ৰতীক পেন্টাগন আৰু পৃথিৱীৰ ওপৰত আমেৰিকাৰ প্ৰভুত্বৰ প্ৰতীক White House, এই তিনিটাৰ ওপৰত সিহঁতে আক্ৰমণ কৰে। চাওঁতে চাওঁতে Twin Tower ধ্বংসস্তুপত পৰিণত হয়, পেন্টাগনৰ এটা অংশ ধ্বংস হয়। White House কোনোমতে ৰক্ষা পৰে যদিও পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰত Super Power হিচাপে থকা Myth of Supremacy ভাঙিবলৈ সময় লাগিছিল মাত্ৰ ১৫ মিনিট। তেওঁলোক আমালোকৰ পৰা কোনোবা চাৰি হাজাৰ, ছয় হাজাৰ বা আঠ হাজাৰ দুৰৰ আছিল। কিন্তু তেওঁলোক কোনো সেনা নাছিল বা কোনো দেশ নাছিল। যোৱা ৩০ বছৰ বা ৫০ বছৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে যদি আমি দৃষ্টিপাত কৰো তেতিয়াহ'লে দেখিবলৈ পাবোঁ যে এই বিষয়টো দিনে দিনে জটিলৰ পৰা জটিলতৰ হৈ গৈ আছে। তেওঁলোকে যি কৰিব লগীয়া আছিল, কৰিছিল। আজিৰ দিনত অকল Conventional বা পৰম্পৰাগত ভাবে চিন্তা কৰিলে কাম নহ'ব।

মোক মাজে মাজে কিছুমানে প্ৰশ্ন কৰে যে এই দেশৰ

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান কি? উত্তৰত মই কওঁ যে এই দেশৰ কোনো এজন লোকে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাৰ দিশটোক নিজৰ চিন্তাৰ বিষয় বুলিয়েই নাভাবে। তেওঁলোকৰ মতে এইবোৰ আমাৰ চিন্তাৰ বিষয় নহয়। তেতিয়াহ'লে এইবোৰ কাৰ চিন্তাৰ বিষয়? দেশৰ Security Setup ৰ, দেশৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নেতাৰ, অৱসৰ প্ৰাপ্ত সামৰিক বিষয়াৰ অথবা যিসকলৰ প্ৰকাশ আছে (Exposures) তেওঁলোকৰহে বিষয়। বিশ্বত আমেৰিকাই বাস্তবিকতে প্ৰভুত্ব পাইছে, আমি বুজিব লাগিব যে বিশ্ব যেনেদৰেই নচলক কিয় তাৰ বাবে অধ্যয়নৰ বহুতো মহত্ব আছে। Strategy আৰু অধ্যয়ন। Strategic thinking আৰু বেলেগৰ বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন, এই দুটা দিশত যিখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰই মনোনিবেশ কৰিব, সেইখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰই সুৰক্ষিত থাকিব আৰু প্ৰভুত্ব কৰিব পাৰিব।

মই প্ৰায়ে দিল্লীত গৈ থাকিবলগীয়া হয়, সেই সময়ত মই ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ Think tank ক লগ পাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰোঁ। এবাৰ তেনে এজন Think tank এ মোক কৈছিল যে আপুনি Washington ত আহি এবাৰ চাব, তেতিয়া আপুনি বুজি পাব আমেৰিকাই পৃথিৱীৰ সকলোতে কিয় ইমান হস্তক্ষেপ কৰে। মই ইয়াৰ কাৰণ সুধোঁতে গম পালোঁ যে আমেৰিকাৰ Washington ত যিমান Coffee House আছে তাতকৈ অধিক Think tank আছে। পৃথিৱীত এনে কোনো বিষয় নাই যিবোৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰিবলৈ তাত মানুহ নাই, সকলো বিষয় অধ্যয়ন কৰা, সকলো পক্ষৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰা হয় তাত। সেয়ে এনে অধ্যয়নৰ দায়িত্বত থকা বহুতো লোক মাজে মাজে আহে তালৈ। আমি ক'ব নোৱাৰিম কি কি বিষয়ত তাত অধ্যয়ন হয়, কোন কোন দেশৰ মানুহ আহে আৰু কি আলোচনা বিলোচনা চলে। আমাৰ উত্তৰ পূবত কিমানজন মানুহ আছে যিয়ে মনিপুৰৰ বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন কৰিছে, ম্যানমাৰৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰিছে অথবা তিব্বতৰ বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন কৰিছে। আমাৰ সমাজত বেলেগৰ বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন কৰা স্বভাৱেই নাই। এইবোৰ বিষয় লৈ মাজে মাজে মনত প্ৰশ্ন উদয় হয়। আজিৰ পৰা দহ বছৰ আগতে মোক এজনে কৈছিল 'জানেনে এইবাৰ কি হৈছে,

মই সুধিলো কি হ'ল? এইবাৰ আমাৰ এটা উদ্যোগ মৃত্যুমুখত পৰিল। তেওঁ এজন বেপাৰী আছিল, তেওঁ মোক জনালে যে দেৱালীৰ সময়ত আগতে আমাৰ গাওঁৰ কুমাৰ সকলে সৰু সৰু লক্ষী আৰু গণেশৰ মূৰ্তি সাজিছিল, কিন্তু এইবাৰ আমাৰ লক্ষী আৰু গণেশ আটাইবোৰ তেনেই পৰি বল। সুন্দৰ সুন্দৰ লক্ষী আৰু গণেশৰ মূৰ্তিৰে বজাৰ ভৰি পৰিছে, সকলো মূৰ্তিয়েই চীনদেশত প্ৰস্তুত। থলুৱা বেপাৰী কিছুমানে হাজাৰত কিনি লাখত বিক্ৰি কৰিছে, বহুত সস্তা Margin ভাল। চীনৰ এটা সঠিক ধাৰণা আছে যে দেৱালীৰ সময়ত ভাৰতত লক্ষী আৰু গণেশৰ চাহিদা বেছি আছে। সেইবোৰ মাত্ৰ এসপ্তাহতে বিক্ৰী হৈ যায়। সাত দিন বজাৰত বেচিব লাগিলে কেতিয়া বস্তুবোৰ ভাৰতত পঠাব লাগিব আদি বিষয়বোৰ চীনদেশৰ নখদৰ্পনত। চীন দেশক লৈ আমি বহুতো কথা কওঁ কিন্তু বেলেগৰ পৰা আমাৰ বহুত শিকিব লগীয়া আছে। তাতো হাজাৰে বিজাৰে ভাৰতৰ ওপৰত অধ্যয়ন কৰা কেন্দ্ৰ আছে। তাতে আমাৰ বজাৰৰ ওপৰত, অৰ্থ ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত, সুৰক্ষাৰ ওপৰত আৰু কিমান বিষয় যে অধ্যয়ন হয় যাৰ ফলত আমি কিছুমান বিষয় ভবাৰ আগতে সিহঁতে সেই বিষয়বোৰৰ ওপৰত মতামত দিব পৰা হয়গৈ।

দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশত, যোৱা হাজাৰ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ দেশত চিন্তা কৰাৰ ধৰণ সলনি হৈছে। আমাৰ দেশত বহুতো চিন্তাশীল ব্যক্তি আছে, যাৰ বিষয়ে আমি জানো, তেনে এজন ব্যক্তি আছিল চানক্য। চানক্যই কৈছিল, যদি আপুনি আপোনাৰ শত্ৰুক জানে আৰু চিনি পায়, Adversary and enemy যদি আপুনি আপোনাৰ বিৰোধী বা শত্ৰুৰ দুৰ্বলতা বা শক্তি বুজি পায় আৰু অনাগত দিনত সিহঁতক প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবলৈ সামৰ্থ ৰাখে তেতিয়াহ'লে আপুনি এশ বছৰ শান্তিৰে বাস কৰিব পাৰিব। If you know the weakness of your adversaries and enemy, their weakness and strength, even the veteran power also, then and then only you can live in peace for 100 years. পৃথিৱীত সুখী আৰু সুৰক্ষিত থাকিবলৈ হ'লে ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে আৰু অইন কোনো উপায়

নাই। আমাৰ যি শত্ৰু, তেওঁৰ শক্তি কিমান তাক জানিব লাগিব, তেওঁৰ দুৰ্বলতা ক'ত, সেইটোও জানিব লাগিব আৰু আৱশ্যক হ'লে প্ৰতিৰোধ ক্ষমতা সাজু কৰা, Capability build up কৰিব লাগিব। তেতিয়া হ'লেহে আমি সুখ আৰু শান্তিৰে বসবাস কৰিব পাৰিম। আমাৰ দেশৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য যোৱা ডেৰ দুই হাজাৰ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত লাহে লাহে আমি বেলেগৰ বিষয়ে অধ্যয়ন কৰা অভ্যাস হেৰুৱাই পেলাইছো। আমি তেতিয়াই সচেতন আৰু সচকিত হওঁ যেতিয়া আমাৰ মূৰৰ ওপৰেদি পানী বাগৰি যায় বা জোৰ পুৰি হাত পায়হি। আমি বুজিয়ে নাপাওঁ, বিশ্লেষণ কৰিবই নোৱাৰো যে East India Company ৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য কি আছিল, সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ লক্ষ্যই নাছিল। আজি যেতিয়া আমি সীমা সুৰক্ষা, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰোঁ তেতিয়া দুখন প্ৰতিবেশী দেশৰ কথা প্ৰথমেই উল্লেখ কৰিব লাগিব। এই দেশ দুখনে বাস্তবিকতে বিৰাট শত্ৰুতাপূৰ্ণ আৰু নিজৰ Approach অনুযায়ী আমাৰ দেশৰ লগত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আহিছে। এই বিষয়বোৰ আমি জনা উচিত বুজা উচিত আৰু বিচাৰ কৰি চোৱা উচিত। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু কেইখনমান প্ৰতিবেশী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ আছে, তাকলৈও আমি বেলেগ ধৰণে চিন্তা কৰাৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছে।

কিছুমান নোহোৱা কথাৰ আলোচনা আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰায়েই চলি থাকে। বহুতো Expert, mediaত Debate, বাতৰি কাকতত article আৰু দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ দেশৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নেতাসকলে চীন আৰু পাকিস্থানৰ লগত আমাৰ নীতি কেনেধৰণৰ হোৱা উচিত সেই বিষয়ে বক্তব্য আগবঢ়ায়। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত পাকিস্থানৰ লগত ভাৰতৰ চাৰিখনকৈ যুদ্ধ হয়। সেই যুদ্ধ কেইখন ১৯৪৭, ১৯৬৫, ১৯৭১ আৰু এখন কাৰ্গিলত হৈছিল। পাকিস্থানৰ নীতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো অস্পষ্টতা নাই বা কোনো Confusion নাই। ১৯৭১ ৰ পিছত পাকিস্থানে বুজি পাইছিল যে Conventional Warfare দ্বাৰা ভাৰতক পৰাস্ত কৰিব পৰা নাযাব, ভাৰতৰ শক্তি ইমান বৃদ্ধি পাইছে যে কোনো ধৰণৰ যুদ্ধতে ভাৰতৰ লগত ফেৰ মাৰিব পৰা নাযাব,

গতিকে সিহঁতে যুদ্ধৰ পদ্ধতি সলনি কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ Think Tank এ বহি নিৰ্ণয় লৈছে আমি জেহাদী Concept ৰ আধাৰত যুদ্ধ কৰিব লাগিব। জেহাদী Concept ৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল Bleeding India by thousand of cuts. সিহঁতৰ নীতি স্পষ্ট যে হিন্দুস্থানৰ হাজাৰ ঠাইত আক্ৰমণ কৰি তেজেৰে ৰাঙলী কৰিব লাগিব, সিহঁতক শাস্তিৰে থাকিব দিব নালাগিব। ভাৰতৰ লগত ১৫ দিনৰ বেছি যুদ্ধ কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা সিহঁতৰ নাই। কিন্তু যোৱা ২৮ বছৰত আই এছ আই (ISI) এ কোন কোন দেশত কি কৰিছে তাক সকলোৰে জানে। জম্মু কাশ্মীৰত আই এছ আইয়ে চলোৱা সন্ত্ৰাসৰ কথা আমাৰ কাৰো অবিদিত নহয়। জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰ চেক্টৰত আই এছ আইৰ নাশকতামূলক কাম কাজৰ বাবে ৫,৫০০ নিৰাপত্তা ৰক্ষী জোৱানৰ মৃত্যু, বলিদান হয়। ১৯৬৫ আৰু ১৯৭১ চনৰ যুদ্ধৰ হিচাব বাদ দি। Proxy যুদ্ধত ১৪,০০০ চিভিলিয়ান, ২২,০০০ উগ্ৰপন্থী, মুঠ ৪১,০০০ লোকে জীৱন দিছে, মৃত্যু হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত ৭৫,০০০ এ.কে. ৪৭ ৰাইফল, গ্ৰেনেড, লঞ্চাৰ, ৰকেট লঞ্চাৰ, বন্দুক, ৰাইফল, পিষ্টল, টেলিষ্টপিক বন্দুক ইত্যাদি ইমান হাতিয়াৰ উদ্ধাৰ হৈছিল যে দহটা সেনাৰ কোম্পানী খুলিব পৰা গ'লহেঁতেন। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও ভাৰতত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কোটি কোটি টকা খৰচ হৈছিল। পাকিস্থানৰ confusion নাই, ভাৰতৰ প্ৰতি সিহঁতৰ নীতি কি হ'ব সেয়া স্পষ্ট। সিহঁতে Nuclear Bomb বনাইছে, নাম ৰাখিছে Islamic bomb, পৰমাণু বোমা নহয়। তেওঁলোকে ইছলামিক দেশৰ ওপৰত নেতৃত্ব কৰিব। আমি প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছোঁ আমি কেতিয়াও কোনো বোম প্ৰথমতে ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰো, পাকিস্থান কৈছে আমি যুদ্ধৰ বাহিৰে এই বোম কতো ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰো। পাকিস্থানৰ নীতি সদায় স্পষ্ট কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত নোহোৱা কথাত বহুত আলোচনা চলে কাৰণ পাকিস্থানৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ অধ্যয়ন নাই।

কিছুদিন আগতে দালাই লামা ভাৰতত অহাৰ সময়ত মোৰ সৈতে নিজকে Strategic thinker বোলা এজন ব্যক্তিৰ আলোচনা হৈছিল আৰু কথা প্ৰসংগত তেওঁ কৈছিল আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ বিদেশ নীতি ঠিক নহয়। মই ইয়াৰ কাৰণ সোধাত উত্তৰত তেওঁ কৈছিল যে ভাৰততো ঠিকেই

চলি আছিল, দালাই লামাক কিয় ভাৰতত সোমাব দিয়া হ'ল, চীন দেশক আমি কিয় বিৰক্ত (annoy) কৰোঁ, দেশত উত্তেজনা কিয় বৃদ্ধি কৰোঁ। দালাই লামা ভাৰতত প্ৰৱেশ কৰা কাৰণে চীন দেশ বিৰক্ত হয় নে সেই দেশৰ Approach এনেকুৱাই। চীনৰ দৰে অনৈতিক (Unethical) দেশ পৃথিৱীত কোনোবা এখন আছেনে? তেওঁলোকে পিয়াংইয়াংৰ ভিতৰত কাকো Mohammad নাম ৰাখিব নিদিয়, ইছলামিক নাম ৰখাৰ অনুমতি তাত নাই। ইছলামিক উৎসবো তাত পালন কৰাৰ অনুমতি নাই। সিহঁতে জিনজিয়াংৰ demography সলনি কৰি আছে নিজৰ হাং লোকক তাত বহুৱাই কিন্তু জেইস-ই-মহম্মদৰ ওপৰত ban লগাব বিচাৰিলে ইয়াৰ বিৰুদ্ধে নিজৰ Veto Power ৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। ইয়াতকৈ unethical দেশ আৰু কোনোবাখন হ'ব পাৰেনে? পাকিস্থানত যিদৰে জেহাদী মতবাদ আছে চীন দেশৰ ভিতৰতো মাওবাদী নীতি চলে। মাওৰ নীতি হ'ল যিখন দেশৰ ওপৰত নিজৰ প্ৰভুত্ব বিস্তাৰ কৰিব লাগে সেই দেশখনৰ ভিতৰত (local movement) স্থানীয় আন্দোলনত ইন্ধন যোগাব লাগে। সেই দেশখনৰ ভিতৰত কিছু (contradiction) বিৰোধ থাকিব পাৰে, সেই বিৰোধক সমাজৰ মাজত ভেদত বদলাই দিব লাগে, তাত কিছুমান (dissatisfaction) অসন্তোষ থাকিব পাৰে সেইবোৰক discontent লৈ সলনি কৰি দিব লাগে। সেই discontent ৰ আধাৰত সমাজক disstabilize কৰিব লাগে আৰু disstabilize হ'লে যি আন্দোলন আৰম্ভ হ'ব তাক সৰ্বোত্তমপ্ৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিব লাগে। যোৱা ৫০/৬০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত লাগে উত্তৰ পূবতে হুংক বা ভাৰতৰ যিকোনো ঠাইত মাওৰ আন্দোলন হুংক এই সকলোবোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চীন দেশৰ নীতি একদম স্পষ্ট যে ভাৰতক ভাঙিবলৈ নিজৰ ভিতৰতে ভাৰতক ভাগ কৰা, বিভেদ সৃষ্টিকাৰী শক্তি থিয় কৰাব লাগে আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলো ধৰণৰ প্ৰয়াসক সমৰ্থন কৰিব লাগে। যোৱা দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰত চীনদেশৰ প্ৰেৰিত আৰু সমৰ্থিত যি আন্দোলনসমূহ চলি আছে যাৰ ফলত ৪,৪০০ সীমান্তৰক্ষী বাহিনী বলিদান হৈছে, ১১,০০০ সাধাৰণ

জনতাৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে আৰু দহ হাজাৰ, যাৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ victim হৈছিল বা যাৰ দ্বাৰা চীনে এইবোৰ কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদন কৰিছিল, সিহঁতৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে। তেওঁলোক কোনো বাহিৰৰ মানুহ নাছিল, এই দেশৰে মানুহ আছিল। Maoist সকলৰ এই যিবোৰ আন্দোলন চলি আছে তাত ২০০০ কোটি টকাৰ বিনিয়োগ হৈ আছে। ২,০০০ ৰ বেছি হাতিয়াৰ বা অস্ত্ৰ-শস্ত্ৰ লৈ তাত পৰম্পৰাগত আৰু অপৰম্পৰাগত হাতিয়াৰ লৈ এটা ফৌজ তাত মজুত আছে, ৫৬ এনে জিলা আছে যি বৰ বেয়াকৈ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত, ২০০ খন জিলাত সিহঁতৰ দলং আছে। চীন দেশ একেবাৰে নিশ্চিত তেওঁলোকে ভাৰতৰ লগত থকা সম্বন্ধক লৈ কিদৰে আগবাঢ়িব। কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত confusion আছে, আমাৰ ইয়াত নোহোৱা কথাত debate চলে। মোৰ মনত পৰে এসময়ত টি.ভি.ত এখন serial চাইছিলো “মুংগেৰী লাল কী হাচিন স্বপনে”। ভাৰতৰ expert সকলে আজিকালি তেনেকুৱা হাচিন সপোন দেখি থাকে। চীন দেশে তাৰ চাৰিওফালে থকা দেশ সমূহৰ লগত সীমা নিৰ্ণয় কৰি লৈছে কেৱল ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰে। কিয়? ভাৰতৰ লগত থকা সীমা চীনে কেতিয়াও নিষ্পত্তি নকৰিব। তিব্বতৰ ওপৰত সিহঁত কজা কৰি লৈছে, অৰুনাচলৰ ওপৰত সিহঁতৰ দাবী (claim) আছে, লাডাখৰ ওপৰত সিহঁতে দাবী নেৰে, গিলগিটৰ বহু অঞ্চল সিহঁতৰ proxy অঞ্চললৈ পৰিণত হৈছে। ১১,০০০ Pak occupied Jammu Kashmir ৰ লোকে অকলে তাত বাস কৰে। এই সকলোবোৰ অঞ্চল ভাৰত আৰু চীন দুয়োখন দেশৰ বাবেই অধিক মহত্বপূৰ্ণ। ভাৰতক টেটু চেপা দিবৰ বাবে আৰু চীনৰ নিজৰ সমস্যা সমূহ সমাধানৰ বাবে এই বিষয়টো অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। এচিয়া মহাদেশৰ ৬৫ শতাংশ পানী চীন দেশৰ মাজেদি বৈ গৈছে। চীনে এই জল সম্পদ সমূহৰ গতি নিজৰ ফালে বোৱাই নিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ বান্ধ বনাইছে, মুঠতে সকলো জল সম্পদৰ ওপৰত নিজৰ আধিপত্য স্থাপন কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। উত্তৰ পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ মানুহে কেতিয়াবা কয় ভগৱানে আমাক বহুত দিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ Gift হৈছে আমাৰ ecology. আমাৰ ecological gift সচাকৈয়ে চহকী

কিন্তু ecological balance ও অনাগত দিনত বিপদত পৰাৰ সম্ভৱনা। জল সুৰক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওঁক বা ecological সুৰক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওঁক, ভৱিষ্যতত বহুত ডাঙৰ বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লাগিব। গোটেই ভাৰতৰ ওচৰ পাজৰৰ দেশত চীনে Anti Indian Force ক উদ্গনি দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি আছে। Encircling India গোটেই ভাৰতৰ চাৰিওফালে ম্যানমাৰৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি কোকো দ্বীপ, আন্মান, তোতা, শ্ৰীলংকাৰ পৰা জম্মু, হিন্দ মহাসাগৰ, গোৱাৰ পৰা পাকিস্থানলৈ, সকলোতে চীন দেশে নিজৰ ঘাটি (base) তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। চীনৰ নীতি একেবাৰে পৰিস্কাৰ যে ভাৰতক এনে ভাবে ঘেৰি লোৱা, ভাৰতত এনে পৰিস্থিতি সৃষ্টি কৰা, ভাৰতৰ চাৰিওফালে এনে বাতাবৰণ বনোৱা যাতে ভাৰতে কেতিয়াও সিহঁতৰ প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বী হৈ থিয় দিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ দেশৰ নেতাসকলে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ যেনে আমেৰিকা, ৰাছিয়া, ইউৰোপ, পশ্চিম এচিয়া আদি দেশবোৰৰ লগত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ আলোচনা কৰে, কিন্তু আলোচনা নকৰে কেৱল নিজৰ সীমান্তৰ। এইখন দেশত প্ৰতিবেশী দেশৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু সীমা সম্বন্ধীয় বিষয়বোৰত ইমান উপেক্ষা কৰা হৈছে, পৃথিৱীৰ কোনো দেশে এই বিষয়বোৰ ইমান উপেক্ষা কৰা নাই। কোনো দেশৰ যদি সীমা সুৰক্ষিত, তেতিয়াহলে দেশ সুৰক্ষিত। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশৰ স্থিতি কেনে? ১৯৫৬ চনত প্ৰথম বাৰ আমি লাডাখত Border Police পঠিয়াওঁ। তেওঁলোকক এখন নক্সা দিও, নক্সাখন মহাৰজাৰ সময়ৰ মেপ, ইংৰাজৰ সময়ৰ মেপ। মেপখন দি আমি সীমান্ত পুলিচক কওঁ যে মেপত ভাৰত কিমান দূৰলৈ আছে, তালৈ যাওঁক আৰু তালৈ গৈ Border Police ৰ Post বনাই লওঁক। কামটোৰ বাবে এজন Surveyer Border Police ৰ লগত গৈছিল। সিহঁত Army নাছিল। ১৯৪৭ চনত ভাৰত স্বাধীন হয় ন বছৰ পিছত অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৬৫ ৰ ভিতৰতে চীনে কবলৈ ধৰে সেই অংশটো সিহঁতৰ আৰু এই সম্বন্ধে সিহঁতে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক এখন চিঠি লিখে। চৰকাৰে সেই Report লুকুৱাই থয়, কেতিয়াও কাৰো আগত এই কথা কোৱা নাই। Border Police ৰ লগতে

Surveyer ৰ দলটো যেতিয়া তাত উপস্থিত হয়, যাওঁতে পথাৰ, নৈ আদি পাৰ হৈ গৈ থাকোঁতে হঠাতে এঠাইত দেখা পায় এটা বহুত ডাঙৰ আলিবাট। তেওঁলোক ভাবিলে ইয়াত ৰাস্তা কেনেকৈ আহিল, আমাৰ কিবা ভুল হোৱা নাইতো? এই ভাবি ভালকৈ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি যেতিয়া চায় তেতিয়া দেখিবলৈ পালে যে এটা বিৰাট ডাঙৰ Highway বনোৱা হৈছে। চীনে ১৯৫২ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৫ চনৰ ভিতৰত, সিহঁতৰ দেশত communist শাসন অহাৰ পিছত নিজৰ দেশৰ পুনৰ উত্থানৰ চেষ্টা কৰে। সিহঁতে এইটো ভালকৈ বুজি পাইছিল যে চীন দেশ সুৰক্ষিত হ'ব লাগিলে সিহঁতক লাডাখৰ পৰা কাৰ্গিললৈ এটা মহামাৰ্গ লাগিব আৰু সেয়ে চীনে এই Eastern Highway টো বনায়। ১৯৫৬ ত যেতিয়া আমি তালৈ গৈছিলো, তেতিয়া Highway সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ গৈছিল কিন্তু আমি গমেই পোৱা নাছিলো। ১৯৫৮ চনত আমি ভাৰতীয় অঞ্চল অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি তাত এটা চকী (Post) বনাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰো। তাৰ কাৰণে আমি এটা দল পঠিয়াওঁ কিন্তু সকলোৱে বলিদান হৈ যায়। চীনে ১৯৬২ চনত অহা নাই, চীনে লাডাখৰ বহুত ডাঙৰ অঞ্চল এটাত আগৰে পৰাই সোমাই আছিল। পৃথিৱীৰ কোনো দেশতে নিজৰ সীমাৰ ইমান উপেক্ষা কেতিয়াওঁ হোৱা নাই, যিটো ভাৰতত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ মানুহৰ এনেবোৰ বিষয় লৈ চিন্তা কৰাৰ অৱকাশেই নাই।

কেৱল Border Security নহয়, Coastal Security ৰো একেই অৱস্থা। মই বহুত বাৰ সুধিছোঁ, আমাৰ দেশখন কিমান ডাঙৰ, তেওঁলোক কয় ৩২ লাখ Sqare Kilometer। কেৱল ৩২,০০০০০ লাখ S.K.M. নে? আমাৰ দেশত 32,00000 S.K.M. ৰ ভিতৰত কাশ্মীৰৰ পৰা কন্যাকুমাৰীলৈ, কাছাৰৰ পৰা অৰুণাচললৈ আৰু মণিপুৰলৈ এই চিত্ৰ হয়। আমাৰ 1,400 (Island) দ্বীপ আছে। মই সংখ্যা এই কাৰণেই উল্লেখ কৰিলো যে আজিলৈকে সম্পূৰ্ণ সঠিক তথ্য কোনোও ক'ব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ যিমান বিভাগ আছে, যাকেই সোধা যায়, সকলোৱে বেলেগ বেলেগ সংখ্যা দিয়ে। এতিয়া চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে দ্বিতীয় বাৰ হিচাব কৰি সঠিক সংখ্যা

উলিয়াব লাগিব বাস্তৱিক আমাৰ কিমান আয়তন। 32,00000 লাখ S.K.M. আমাৰ area আছে, 1,400 Island আছে। 20,00000 S.K.M. Exclusive Economic Zone আছে 2 লাখ Sq. কিলোমিটাৰ আমাৰ Territorial Water আছে কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত সীমা সম্পৰ্কীয় কথাবোৰ বিচাৰ কৰাৰ সময়ত এইবোৰ কথাত গুৰুত্ব দিয়া নহয়। এই কথাবোৰ সদায় মহত্বহীন, চকুত নপৰা হৈ ৰয়। আমি আমাৰ Island Security ৰ কথা, Coastal Security ৰ কথা, Border Security ৰ কথা বিচাৰ নকৰোঁ। দেশৰ ভিতৰত যেতিয়া ইফালৰ পৰা সিফাল ভ্ৰমণ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়, তেতিয়া তিনিটা বস্তু Common দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়, সেইয়া Border area তে হওঁক বা Coastal area তে হওঁক বা land border তে হওঁক। যেনে —

১) সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত আপুনি ক'তো বিকাশ বা Development দেখা নাপাব, এইটো কমন। কালি নাগালেণ্ডৰ কোহিমাত সীমান্তৰ মানুহৰ লগত কথা পাতেতে তাতে এজন বিদ্যার্থী আহিছিল লগ পাবলৈ। কোহিমাৰ পৰা 300 K.M. দূৰত সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত তেওঁৰ ঘৰ। মই তেওঁক সুধিলোঁ, কিমান সময় লাগিল আহিবলৈ? তেওঁ কলে 24 ঘণ্টাতকৈ বেছি লাগে, কেতিয়াবা 36 ঘণ্টা আৰু কেতিয়াবা 40 ঘণ্টাও লাগি যায়। মই ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি বুলি সোধোতে বিদ্যার্থীজনে ক'লে যে 200 K.M. লৈকে কেচা পকা অকনমান ৰাস্তা আছে, তাৰ পিছত ৰাস্তাই নাই। এয়া কোনো দূৰৰ কথা কোৱা নাই, মোৰ প্ৰতিবেশীৰ কথাকে কৈছোঁ। মই সেই সীমান্ত অঞ্চলটো নিজ চকুৰে দেখা নাই, কিন্তু এনে এটা সীমান্ত মই নিজে দেখা পাইছোঁ। আমাৰ লাডাখৰ একেবাৰে শেষৰ গাওঁখনৰ নাম হ'ল ডেমচক। Block Headquarter ৰ পৰা 280 K.M. ৰ দূৰত্ব। তাত 240 K.M. লৈ কোনো ধৰণৰ ৰাস্তা নাই মাত্ৰ 40 K.M. ত হৈ ৰাস্তা আছে। সেই অঞ্চলখিনি মৰুভূমিৰ দৰে, চলাৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত নহয়। কেতিয়াবা সৰু সৰু গাড়ী চলে। সেই গাওঁৰ Block Headquarter ৰ লগত Connectivity হ'ল সপ্তাহত চলা এখন বাছ, তাকে

মিনি বাছ, বাকী দিন কেইটা বিছিন্ন হৈ থাকে ডেমচক। আমি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চহৰত বাস কৰা লোকৰ বাবে ই সপোনৰো অতীত। সম্পূৰ্ণ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত কোনো উন্নয়ণ দেখা নাপাব। ম্যানমাৰত যদি যোৱা যায় তাত ম্যানমাৰৰ মোবাইল টাৱাৰ আহিব, বাংলাদেশলৈ গ'লে বাংলাদেশৰ Network আহিব, নেপাললৈ গলেও সেই একে নেপালৰ Network আহিব। আমাৰ ছিম কাম নকৰে। ভাবিলে বৰ আচৰিত লাগে যে প্ৰতিখন সীমান্ততে Basic amenities যেনে লিখা পঢ়া, স্বাস্থ্য ইত্যাদিবোৰৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। ফলত সীমান্তৰ পৰা মানুহৰ পলায়ন হৈ আছে, Migration হৈছে। সীমান্তত যদি মানুহে নাথাকে, দেশ এখন কেনেকৈ থাকিব। দেশ সমাজক লৈ গঠিত হয়। আমি কেতিয়াও ভবাই নাই যে সীমান্তত যিসকলে বাস কৰে তেওঁলোক হ'ল আমাৰ First guarding force. Guarding force B.S.F. নহয়, Army নহয়, I.D.B.P. নহয়, First guarding force হ'ল Border ত বসবাস কৰা মানুহ। কিন্তু গোটেই দেশতে আমি সীমান্তক উপেক্ষা কৰিছোঁ, Road connectivity, Mobile Connectivity ইত্যাদি সুবিধা নাই। Television আজিকালি Sattelite ৰ জৰিয়তে চাব পাৰি যদিও বিজুলী নাই।

২) সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ দ্বিতীয় কমন কথাটো হ'ল সকলো ঠাইতে অবৈধ গতিবিধি। Crime, Illegal activity, fake currency, arms smuggling, drugs smuggling, infiltration। যিমান সীমা আছে সকলোতে illegal trade, illegal activity ৰ কেন্দ্ৰ হৈ পৰিছে। এইয়া কেৱল অসম সীমান্তৰ কথা নহয় গোটেই দেশৰে একেই চৰিত্ৰ।

৩) তৃতীয় কমন কথাটো হ'ল সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ক্ৰমাগত ভাবে Demography সলনি হৈ গৈ আছে। অকল ইয়াত নহয়। মই কৰ্ণাটকলৈ যাওঁতে দেখা পাইছিলোঁ যে তাৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত মালদ্বীপৰ মানুহ আহি মাটি কিনি বসতি আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। আমি জানোনে মালদ্বীপৰ জনসংখ্যা কিমান? এইদৰে আগুৱাই যদি আমি যোধপুৰলৈ যাওঁ

তেতিয়াহ'লে আমি দেখিবলৈ পাম তাত পাকিস্থানৰ মানুহ আহি বসবাস আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। আমাৰ পূৰ্বোত্তৰৰ অন্তৰ্গত অসম, বেংগল, বিহাৰ, নেপাল আদি সকলো বিলাক ঠাইত আমি Demography ৰ চৰিত্ৰ সলনি হোৱা দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ। আমাৰ দেশত এই বিষয়বোৰৰ প্ৰতি কাৰো কাণসাৰ নাই। এই illegal activity ৰ কাৰণবোৰ কেনে আৰু কেনে কৰিছে। যেনে - 26/11 মুম্বাইত আতংকবাদীৰ সন্ত্ৰাস হ'ল, তাৰ কাৰণ কেৱল এটাই। ভাৰতত প্ৰৱেশ কৰা লোক সকল কোন আছিল। সেই illegal activity কৰা লোক সকলেই। সিহঁতক ৰাস্তা কোনে দেখুৱাইছিল অস্ত্ৰ-শস্ত্ৰ কোনে দিছিল। আশ্ৰয় কোনে দিছিল, সকলো সিহঁতেই। ইয়াৰ উপৰি আমাৰ সীমান্তৰ সুৰক্ষা কটকটীয়া নোহোৱা বাবে আতংকবাদীয়ে ভাৰতৰ মাটিত পদাৰ্পণ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পায়। তিনি দিন ধৰি দহজন আতংকবাদীয়ে গোটেই ভাৰতক বন্ধক বনাই ৰাখে যাৰ ফলত দেশৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কোটি কোটি টকা লোকচান হয়।

গোটেই বিশ্বতে যিধৰণে জনসংখ্যাৰ (Demography) চৰিত্ৰ সলনি হ'ব ধৰিছে ইয়াৰ বিষয়ে সজাগ আৰু সচেতন হোৱাৰ আৱশ্যকতা আছে। যোৱা 17 বছৰৰ ভিতৰত একেই শতাব্দীত বিশ্বত তিনিখন নতুন দেশৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। East Timor, Kosovo আৰু South Sudan. এই তিনিখন দেশ যোৱা বিছ বছৰত গঠন হয়। তিনিওখন দেশ গঠন হোৱাৰ মূল কাৰণ আছিল সেই দেশখনৰ এটা অংশৰ ভিতৰত জনসংখ্যাৰ গাঠনিৰ পৰিবৰ্তন। Character of the population, demography of the area. গোটেই চাৰ্বিয়া নামৰ ৰাজ্যখন চাৰ্ব মূলৰ লোকাৰ দেশ আছিল। যিখন দেশক Kosovo কোৱা হয় তাত Coal mine আছিল। ১৮৭০ পৰাই তাত কয়লা খনিত কাম চলিছিল; কিন্তু মানুহৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে সিহঁতক Worker লগা হৈছিল। সেয়েহে কয়লাখনিত কাম কৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকে Albania ৰ পৰা বহুত সংখ্যক Worker লৈ আহিছিল। সিহঁতৰ Growth Rate বহুত বেছি আছিল। They were three times more than the Serbians. চাৰ্বিয়ান সকলতকৈ

তিনিগুণ বেছি আছিল সিহঁতৰ জন্মৰ হাৰ। ১৯৩২
আহোঁতে আহোঁতে সিহঁতৰ সংখ্যা ৪০% শতাংশ হৈ যায়,
১৯৬০ ত এই সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈ ৬০% হয় আৰু তাত
আন্দোলন আৰম্ভ হয়। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে সংঘৰ্ষ আৰম্ভ হয়
আৰু আতংকবাদী কাম কাজো বাঢ়ি যায়। ১৯৯২ ত সিহঁতে
স্বাধীনতা ঘোষণা কৰি দিয়ে। ১৫ বছৰ ধৰি যুদ্ধ চলে।
২০০৭ চনৰ ভিতৰত যিটো Land locked area আছিল,
সেই Kosovo এখন দেশ হৈ গ'ল। ইয়াৰ এটাই মাত্ৰ
কাৰণ আছিল যে দেশৰ সেই অংশত সেই দেশৰ জনসংখ্যা
Minority ত পৰিণত হৈছিল। একে ঘটনা ঘটিছিল East
Timor আৰু South Sudan তো। বিশ্বৰ ইতিহাসৰ সঁচা
কথাটো হ'ল যিখন দেশৰ Demography সলনি হয়
সেইখন দেশৰে Boundary ও সলনি হয়। পাকিস্তান
আৰু বাংলাদেশো এনেদৰেই হৈছে। জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰৰ সমস্যাৰ
সৃষ্টি এনেই হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু দুঃভাগ্যৰ কথা আমাৰ দেশৰ
সকলো সীমান্তৰ অৱস্থা একেই, অসুৰক্ষিত, সেইবোৰ
অঞ্চলত সামান্য সুবিধাও উপলব্ধ নহয়, ৰাষ্ট্ৰভিত্তিক
লোকসকলৰ পলায়ন হৈ আছে, জনসংখ্যাৰ চৰিত্ৰ সলনি
হ'ব ধৰিছে, অবৈধ গতিবিধি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে বাঢ়ি আছে। দেশৰ
সুৰক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এয়া এক ডাঙৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান, বিশেষকৈ
Character of the population, demography of
the population ৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন।

প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সীমা অতি সুবিস্তৃত আছিল।
বহুতো দেশ ইয়াৰ সীমাৰ ভিতৰত আছিল। কিন্তু আমাৰ
লগত যিমান দেশ আছিল তাৰ কিছুমানৰ লগত অব্যৱহাৰিক
নীতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল। কেতিয়াবা আমাৰ দেশক লৈ
মানুহে যেতিয়া প্ৰতিবেশী দেশ বুলি কয়, তেতিয়া মোৰ
মনত এটা প্ৰশ্ন উদয় হয় তেওঁলোক প্ৰতিবেশী হৈ গ'ল
কেতিয়া? আমাৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বছৰৰ যাত্ৰা একেলগে
আছিল। তিব্বত আৰু ভাৰত দুয়োৰে যাত্ৰা একেলগে চলি
আহিছিল। কিন্তু আমাৰ মন মগজুত British India
Concept কৰি গৈছে। ১৯৪৭ লৈকে তিব্বত আৰু আমি
একেলগেই আছিলোঁ। British India ৰ লগত তিব্বতৰ
সম্বন্ধ আছিল, They were protectorate and

British India was protector. তিব্বতৰ Foreign
relation British এ কৰিছিল। সিহঁতৰ সুৰক্ষা British
army এ কৰিছিল Communication British India
ই কৰিছিল। ১৯৫৯ লৈকে তিব্বত আমাৰ Post আছিল।
কিন্তু ১৯৫৯ তে চীনে সেনা পঠিয়াই সেই সকলো অঞ্চল
দখল কৰি লয় ফলত আমাৰ Post টো বন্ধ হৈ যায়।
১৯৪৭ লৈকে আমাৰ লগত তিব্বতৰ সন্ধি (Treaty)
আছিল যে They were protectorate আমি
Protector. বাস্তৱিকতে ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত বহুতো ৰাজ্য
আছিল। প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতত ইয়াৰ তিনিটা খণ্ড আছিল। গংগাৰ
সেইটো পাৰে আৰ্য্যাবৰ্ত, এইটো ফালে ব্ৰহ্মাবৰ্ত আৰু
বিন্ধ্যাচলৰ দক্ষিণে দাক্ষিণাত্য, গোটেই দেশৰ ভিতৰত
একেই সংস্কৃতি আছিল, একেই সমাজ আছিল। ৰাজ্য ভাগ
হ'ব পাৰে কিন্তু সমাজ বিভক্ত হোৱা নাছিল। যিকোনো
মানুহে যিকোনো ফাললৈ যাব পাৰিছিল আৰু থাকিব
পাৰিছিল, আমাৰ ইয়াত Migration of Population
বেলেগ নাছিল। ৰজাসকলে কেতিয়াবা নিজৰ মাজত যুঁজ
বাগৰ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু সমাজে যুদ্ধ কৰা নাছিল। স্বাধীনতাৰ
যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত ১৯৪৩ ত মই ম্যানমাৰত এখন পোষ্টাৰত
দেখা পাইছিলো চাৰিজন মানুহৰ ছবি। সেই কেইজন আছিল
পণ্ডিত জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু, সুভাষ চন্দ্ৰ বোস, মহাত্মা গান্ধী
আৰু ছানি আফজল। বিভেদ কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ হয়।
শ্ৰীলংকাৰ চিলোন কংগ্ৰেছে ১৯৪৭ লৈকে সকলোবোৰ
কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমতে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু ইংৰাজে সিহঁতক
বেলেগ কৰি Crown colony নাম দিয়ে কেৱল
Strategic location ৰ কাৰণে, নহ'লে সেই ঠাইখন
চেন্নাইৰ লগত থাকিলহেঁতেন।

স্বামী বিবেকানন্দই চাৰি বছৰ বিদেশ যাত্ৰা কৰি
ভাৰতলৈ আহে আৰু সমুদ্ৰ তটত নামি মাটিত বাগৰি ধূলিৰে
ধূসৰিত হৈ পৰে আৰু তাৰ বালিবোৰ তুলি গাত সানিব
ধৰে। মানুহে সোধে, স্বামীজী কি হ'ল আপোনাৰ? উত্তৰত
স্বামীজীয়ে কৈছিল মোক মাৰ লগত মিলিব দিয়া। কিন্তু
১০০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ স্মৃতি ভ্ৰষ্ট হৈ গৈছে, ভাৰতৰ
এনে কল্পনা কাৰো মূৰত নাই। নেপাল কেতিয়া বেলেগ

হৈ গ'ল? নেপাল এখন ৰাজ্য হ'ব পাৰিলহেঁতেন কিন্তু স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত আমাৰ অব্যৱহাৰিক নীতিৰ ফলত সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে তেওঁলোকৰ সমাজৰ পৰা আমি আমাক পৃথক কৰি লৈছোঁ। আমি তাত শাসন কৰা সকলৰ প্ৰতি এনে নীতি তৈয়াৰ কৰিছোঁ যাৰ কাৰণে সিহঁতে ভাৰত বিৰোধী শক্তিৰ লগত মিলিত হৈছে। ভূটানৰ বাহিৰে এনে এখন দেশ নাই যিখনে ভাৰতৰ লগত আত্মীয়তাৰ ভাব পোষণ কৰে। দেশৰ দুঃভাগ্য, শত্ৰুটো শত্ৰুৱেই, যিসকল আমাৰ প্ৰতিবেশী আছিল, তাকো আমি দূৰ কৰি দিছোঁ। আমাৰ প্ৰতিবেশী সকলৰ লগত আমাৰ যিটো নীতি, সমাজ আৰু তন্ত্ৰৰ তথা সীমান্তৰ প্ৰতি যি উপেক্ষাতাৰ বাবে সংকটৰ চিত্ৰ অধিক ঘনীভূত হৈছে।

আজি Situation বৰ জটিল হৈ গৈ আছে। আহি থকা বা অনাগত দিনত এই দেশৰ ভিতৰত যি Security ৰ কথা কোৱা হয়, সেইটো অকল Defence আৰু Military ক্ষেত্ৰতে নহয়। বৰ্তমান সময়ত কাৰিকৰী (Technical) সুৰক্ষাৰ মহত্ব অধিক। Electronics যুগৰ ভিতৰত যিকোনো দেশৰ Syber Security এ হওঁক বা Electronic Security এ হওঁক এইবোৰ ধ্বংস হ'বলৈ সৰহপৰ নালাগে। আজি Food Security এ হওঁক, Water Security এ হওঁক, সকলো বিষয়বোৰৰ মহত্ব বাঢ়ি গৈ আছে। আজি বিশ্ব যি ধৰণে Inter connected, inter dependent আৰু inter wired হৈ গৈ আছে যে কাৰো পক্ষে isolated হৈ থকা সম্ভৱ নহয়। কিন্তু এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ কোনো চিন্তাই নাই। আমি বেলেগ এখন পৃথিৱীত বাস কৰোঁ। এটা বহুত ডাঙৰ জাঠ আন্দোলন চলি আছিল হাৰিয়ানাত। আমি এই আন্দোলনৰ কথা শুনিছোঁ অথবা বাতৰি কাকতত পঢ়িছোঁ। হঠাতে এটা জাতি আৰক্ষণৰ নামত থিয় হ'ল, আৰক্ষণতো আছিলেই কিন্তু হঠাতে যি আক্ৰমণাত্মক হৈ পৰিল, সেয়া চিন্তনীয়। এই বিষয়টোৰ ওপৰত এটা বিশ্লেষণ ওলাইছিল, আৰু দেখা গৈছিল যে তাত Social Media ৰ বহুত ডাঙৰ ভূমিকা আছিল। আজিকালি আমি Social Media ৰ বহুত চৌখিন হৈছোঁ, গোটেই দিন বহি বহি like কৰোঁ আৰু

post কৰোঁ। এইফালৰ পৰা অহা post সিফালে আৰু সিফালৰ পৰা অহা ইফালে পঠিয়াই থাকোঁ। কিন্তু এই Information বোৰ কোনে দিছে, কি দিছে, ইয়াৰ Authenticity আছে নে নাই সেইবোৰ কোনেও নাভাবে। We all are victim now a days. 500 ৰ বেছি Social Media ৰ ওপৰত active profile যোৱা এবছৰত জাঠ আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত 50,000 ৰ পৰা 1,000 active followers আছিল। আপুনি শুনি আচৰিত হ'ব যে যেতিয়া analysis কৰা হ'ল তেতিয়া দেখা গ'ল যে তাৰ 600 pages ৰ ভিতৰত 500 এ পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা চলি আছে। পাকিস্থানৰ লোকে proxy নামেৰে সেইবোৰ চলাই আছিল। সেই 500 pages ৰ আধাৰত 30,000 লোক আন্দোলিত হৈছিল। অথচ আমি আজি সেইবোৰৰ অনুৰাগী। আমি সচেতন নে? চৰকাৰে কি কৰিব, এইটো চৰকাৰৰ বিষয় নহয়, আমি যিসকলে পুৱাৰ পৰা গধূলিলৈ Facebook, Twitter ত লাগি থাকো, তেওঁলোকৰ চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। আপুনি এইবোৰৰ প্ৰতি সচেতন নে। আপুনি মানুহক সচেতন কৰাইছেনে? আজি কিছুদিন আগতে আমেৰিকাৰ Trump ৰ নিৰ্বাচন হৈছিল, এই নিৰ্বাচনত ৰাছিয়াৰ এটা ডাঙৰ ভূমিকা আছিল। সেইয়া কম আছিল নে বেছি আছিল সেইয়া পিছৰ কথা, কিন্তু সঁচা কথা হ'ল Trump জয়ী হোৱাৰ আঁৰত ৰাছিয়াই এটা বিৰাট ডাঙৰ Decisive role play কৰিছিল। কোনো challenge ও কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি Security ৰ (Dimension) সংজ্ঞা সলনি হ'ব ধৰিছে। Media Channel, Social Media, Electronic Media এইবোৰৰ মাধ্যমেদি সমাজৰ মাজত ভেদ ভাব আনি দিয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ মূল্যবোধৰ (values) ওপৰত আঘাত হ'ব ধৰিছে। মই থকা ঘৰৰ ছোৱালী এজনীয়ে মোক Post এটা দেখুৱাইছিল, মই তাইৰ দেউতাককো দেখুৱাইছোঁ। Post টো দেখুৱাই ছোৱালী জনীয়ে কৈছিল, পিতাজী ডাঙৰ হ'লে মোক ৰামৰ দৰে স্বামী নালাগে, নহ'লে মই সীতাৰ দৰে অগ্নি পৰীক্ষা দি থাকিব লাগিব। আৰু এটা Post ত লিখা আছিল মোক কৃষ্ণৰ দৰে স্বামীও নালাগে নহ'লে মই গোটেই জীৱন

অপেক্ষা কৰি থাকিব লাগিব মোৰ পাল কেতিয়া আহিব। এই কথা আমি ভাবিব পাৰোঁনে যিখন দেশত মীৰাৰ দৰে আন বহুতো দেৱী কৃষ্ণৰ বাবে জীৱন দান কৰিছিল, সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত VII, X ত পঢ়া ছোৱালী এজনীয়ে এনে ধৰণৰ কথা ক'ব পাৰে কেনেকৈ? এইবোৰ post কোনে generate কৰে, কোনে post পঠিয়ায়, এইবোৰেদি কি ধৰণৰ Target কৰি লোৱা হৈছে, কথাবোৰ ভাবিব লগীয়া। দেশৰ বহু বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ, সচেতন হ'বলৈ আৱশ্যকতা আছে। বিশ্বৰ ঘটনাবোৰৰ dimension বহুত আছে, সেই সকলোবোৰ চৰ্চা কৰাৰ লগে লগে আমি বুজিব লাগিব ঘটনাবোৰ কি হৈ আছে।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা, সীমা সুৰক্ষা এইবোৰ কেৱল চৰকাৰৰ বিষয় নহয়। এই সকলোবোৰ সমাজৰ বিষয় হ'ব লাগিব। তাৰ বাবে সমাজৰ সচেতন আৰু দায়িত্বশীল লোক আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। আজি বিশ্বৰ পৰিৱৰ্তিত ঘটনাবোৰ উপলব্ধি কৰা, চিন্তা কৰা বা সেইবোৰ বিশ্লেষণ কৰা, এই সকলোবোৰ কাম বা সকলো বিষয় যিকোনো মানুহে কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু মই এটা বিষয় বাছি লৈ তাৰ ওপৰত গভীৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰিম, তাক বুজিম, চিন্তা কৰিম, তাৰ ওচৰ চাপিম, এনে লোকৰ সংখ্যা আমি বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰোঁনে? মই অধ্যয়ন কৰিম মোৰ কথা কোনে শুনিব, কোনে নুশুনিব, এইবোৰ কথাৰ পৰিণাম কি হ'ব এইবোৰ চিন্তা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। ১২০ কোটি মানুহৰ ওচৰত কোনো এজন বা দুজন মানুহ যাব নোৱাৰে, ১০/১৫ টা সংস্থাই একো কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ১০০/২০০ মানুহেও সকলোৰে ওচৰ গৈ নাপাব। এই বিষয়ে দেশৰ সজাগ আৰু দায়িত্বশীল ব্যক্তিয়ে সীমা সুৰক্ষা আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাক নিজৰ বিষয় বুলি ভাবি লৈ কাম কৰি যাব লাগিব। আমি নিজৰ নিজৰ বিষয় সূচী নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰি লোৱাৰ প্ৰয়াস কৰিব পাৰোঁনে? সেই বিষয়বোৰৰ গভীৰলৈ অধ্যয়ন কৰিব পাৰোঁনে, এইবোৰ বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত Team থিয় কৰাৰ পাৰোঁনে? এইদৰেই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব পাৰি। চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত সকলো দায়িত্ব আছে বুলি বা কাগজে পত্ৰে কেৱল article লিখিলে নহয়। বিষয়বোৰ গভীৰ ভাবে অধ্যয়ন কৰিব পৰা মানুহ হ'ব লাগিব। দ্বিতীয়

কথা এই যে সীমা সুৰক্ষা, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা এই বিষয়বোৰ সমাজৰ বিষয় ৰূপে বিবেচিত হ'ব লাগে, এইবোৰ কেৱল কোনো গোষ্ঠী বা মিটিংৰ বিষয় হ'ব নালাগে। সমাজৰ জন আন্দোলন হিচাবে গুৰুত্ব পাব লাগে। সমাজৰ সাধাৰণ লোকক আমি সজাগ কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। স্কুল, কলেজ বা গাওঁবোৰলৈ সীমা সুৰক্ষাৰ বিষয়টো লৈ যাব পাৰোঁনে? সীমাত যিসকল লোক কাম কৰিছে, তেওঁলোক কি কি বা কেনে ধৰণে ভাবিছে, চিন্তা কৰিছে, আমি এই বিষয়বোৰ সিহঁতক বুজাব পাৰোঁনে? আমাৰ বেপাৰ কৰা বেপাৰী তেওঁৰ ভূমিকা কি হ'ব পাৰে। আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰত্যেক ব্যক্তি যতেই নাথাকক কিয় নিজৰ দেশৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি সদা সচেতন হৈ মহত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিব পাৰে আৰু এই দিশত অইনকো তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰোঁ। দৰাচলতে কোনো দেশক তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিলে দেশক Prepare কৰিব লাগিব। কামটো চৰকাৰৰ নহয়, সমাজে কৰিব লাগিব, সীমা সুৰক্ষাৰ বিষটো সমাজৰ আন্দোলন হ'ব লাগে। সমাজৰ সজাগ আৰু সচেতন ব্যক্তিয়ে এনে জাগৃত সমাজ লগত লৈ শাসন আৰু প্ৰশাসন তন্ত্ৰৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। সমাজৰ এটা এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ সমাধান কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিব লাগে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চৰ কাম এইটোৱেই। ১৯৮৫ চনত ৰাজস্থানত মঞ্চৰ যি আৰম্ভণি হৈছিল, এই অঞ্চলত অলপ দেৱীকৈ হ'লেও, সেই বছৰৰ পৰাই এই কাম প্ৰাৰম্ভ কৰাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলি আছে। সীমান্তত বসবাস কৰা লোক, সচেতন লোক, আমি সকলোৱে সমাজৰ শাসন প্ৰশাসন তন্ত্ৰৰ লগত Co-ordinate কৰিছোঁ আৰু এই কামৰ কাৰণে সীমা সুৰক্ষা এটা আন্দোলন হিচাবে গঢ় দিছো য'ৰ দ্বাৰা আমি প্ৰয়াস কৰিছোঁ যে সীমাত বসবাস কৰা মানুহ সচেতন হওঁক, দেশপ্ৰেমিক হওঁক, সমৰস হওঁক। সীমাত কাম কৰা সমাজ সুখী হওঁক, সিহঁতৰ নূন্যতম আৱশ্যকতা পূৰণ হওঁক তথা তাত থকা সুৰক্ষা বল, শাসন প্ৰশাসন তন্ত্ৰ আটাইৰে লগত যোগাযোগ ৰক্ষা কৰি চলক। সকলো বিষয়ত এনে ধৰণে ভাবিব পৰা লোকৰ Group বনাব লাগিব। কোনে কি ভূমিকা পালন কৰিব, তাৰ কি পৰিণাম হ'ব, এনেবোৰ কথালৈ নগৈ এটি উদাহৰণ দাঙি

ধৰিছোঁ।

মই ডেমচক গাওঁৰ কথা কম। আমি লাডাখৰ প্ৰত্যেক গাওঁত কাম আৰম্ভ কৰি দিছোঁ। প্ৰথম প্ৰথম যেতিয়া গৈছিলোঁ, তাত অহা যোৱা বৰ কষ্টকৰ আছিল, লেহৰ পৰা তালৈ যাওঁতে তিনি দিন লাগিছিল। কিন্তু গাওঁৰ কামৰ পৰিণাম কেনে হয়, সেয়া ৮০ ঘৰ গাওঁ পোৱাৰ ৪০ K.M. আগতে আৰু এখন গাওঁ পোৱা যায়। গাওঁৰ মহত্ব কেনে হ'ব পাৰে তাক আপুনি Google ত চাব পাৰে। ডেমচক গাওঁখন সিন্ধু নদীৰ এই পাৰে, ইয়াৰ আধা চীনৰ দখলত, আধা আমাৰ দখলত, ১৯৬২ চনত চীন দেশে এই অংশটো অধিকাৰ কৰি লয়। এখন গাওঁত যেতিয়া দেশভক্তি জাগি উঠে তেতিয়া তাত কামৰ পৰিণাম কেনে হ'ব পাৰে সেয়া সাধাৰণ লোকৰ কাৰণে উপলব্ধি কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। চীন দেশে সিহঁতৰ অধিকৃত অঞ্চলত সাত বছৰ আগতে এটা উপনিবেশ (Colony) বনাইছে। আপুনি নক্সাত দেখা পাব। তাত অনবৰত লাইট জ্বলি থাকে। ৮০ ঘৰ মানুহ আছে তাতে। ইফালে যিমান ঘৰ আছে, সিফালেও সিমান ঘৰ বনাইছে চীন দেশে। সিন্ধু নৈ লৈকে ৰাস্তা আছে সেই অঞ্চলটোত। আমাৰ এইফালে ২৪০ K.M. ৰাস্তা এতিয়াও বনোৱা হোৱা নাই। Electricity ৰ পৰা আদি কৰি সকলো সুবিধা তাত উপলব্ধ। আমাৰ ফালে অলপ প্ৰয়াস কৰি Solar Lamp ইত্যাদি লগোৱা হৈছে। এখন Primary School আছে। ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী পঢ়িবলৈ তাত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। আজিৰ পৰা চাৰি বছৰ আগত সেই গাওঁৰ ভিতৰত 1st August, 2012 চনত চীন দেশৰ কিছু সৈনিক আহি, এইটো Dispute Territory ইয়াত আমাৰ Claim আছে, আমি ঘৰ বনাইছো, আপুনি বিচাৰিলে ইয়াত আহি থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু আমি আপোনালোকক Warn কৰিব আহিছোঁ যে এইবাৰ ইয়াত স্বাধীনতা দিৱস উদ্‌যাপন নকৰিব। Independence Day ৰ Programme ইয়াত নহ'ব। বেলেগ দেশৰ সেনা আহি যদি অইন দেশৰ ব্যক্তিক ধমকি দিব পাৰে তেন্তে কি হ'ব পাৰে। সিহঁতে দৌৰি দৌৰি IDBP ৰ আগত আহি সকলো কথা বিৱৰি কয়। সকলো শূনি IDBP এ কয় বিষয়টো সংবেদনশীল গতিকে C.O. ক

জনাব লাগিব, C.O. ই সকলো শূনি কয় বিষয়টো মোৰ নহয় গতিকে Brigade ক জনাব লাগিব। Brigade শূনি বোলে বিষয়টো বৰ Sensitive সেয়ে Core ক জনাব লাগিব। এইদৰে Core এ Commander, commander এ Headquarter, Headquarter এ Ministry আৰু Ministry এ PMO অফিছেহে এই বিষয়ে চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত দিব পাৰিব বুলি কয়। তেতিয়া PMO কেনে আছিল আপোনালোক সকলোৱে জানে। ১১ আগষ্টত PMO ৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শ আহিল যে এই বাৰ 15th August Programme তাত অনুষ্ঠিত কৰিব নালাগে। তেওঁলোকে ক'লে We do not want to aggravate the tension with China. চীন দেশৰ সৈতে আমি উত্তেজনা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব নিবিচাৰোঁ। এই কথা শূনি গাওঁবাসীৰ এজনে Block Headquarter লৈ ফোন কৰিবলৈ আহিল। তেওঁ আহি ফোন কৰি যি ঘটিছিল বৰ্ণনা কৰি কয় এতিয়া কি কৰা যায়? আমি ক'লো, কি কৰিব, স্বাধীনতা দিৱসৰ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমতো হোৱা উচিত, যি হ'ব দেখা যাব। অধিক আৰু কি হ'ব। ত্ৰিৰংগাৰ কাৰণে বহুতৰে বলিদান হৈছে, দুই চাৰিজন হয়তো আৰু হ'ব কিন্তু তাৰ ফলত দেশত Sensitivity তো জাগৰিত হ'ব আৰু সকলোৰে দৃষ্টিগোচৰ হ'ব। লেহৰ এজন কাৰ্য্যকৰ্ত্তাক আমি তালৈ পঠিয়াও কিন্তু সকলোৱে হাত দাঙি দিয়ে। কিন্তু ডেমচক গাওঁ বাসীয়ে তাত ধুমধামেৰে স্বাধীনতা দিৱস পালন কৰে, পেৰেড কৰে আৰু ত্ৰিৰংগা উত্তোলন কৰি কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰে। দেশ এখনৰ সীমাত বাস কৰা সমাজ যদি সজাগ হয়, দেশভক্ত হয়, তেতিয়া হ'লে দেশ সুৰক্ষিত হৈ ৰব, কিন্তু তাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব যে গোটেই দেশ তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আছে। এই কামটো এনেই হোৱা নাছিল। তাৰ বাবে continuous কাম কৰি আছে আমাৰ মানুহে। আমাৰ চণ্ডীগড়ত এটা unit আছে। সিহঁতে বছৰত ২০/২৫ লাখ টকাৰ সামগ্ৰী একত্ৰিত কৰে। সম্পূৰ্ণ জম্মু-কাশ্মীৰৰ সকলো সীমান্তৰ প্ৰত্যেকখন গাওঁলৈ তেওঁলোকে এদিন এদিন এখন এখন স্কুললৈ যায়। প্ৰতিখন স্কুলত বিভিন্ন কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম কৰে যেনে খেলা-ধূলা, Art

Competition ইত্যাদি। ইয়াৰ পিছত তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত পুৰস্কাৰ আৰু সামগ্ৰী সমূহ বিতৰণ কৰে। প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে এই কাৰ্য্য কৰাৰ ফলত যোৱা পাঁচ বছৰত সেই গাওঁ কেইখনৰ লগত গোটটোৰ এনে সম্বন্ধ হৈছে যে সেই সীমাৰতী গাওঁখনৰ কাৰোবাৰ কিবা সুখ দুখ বেমাৰ-আজাৰ আদি হ'লে তেওঁলোক চণ্ডীগড়লৈ আহি সেই গোটটোৰ সদস্যসকলক ফোন কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ এনে লাগে যেন চণ্ডীগড়ত সিহঁতৰ কোনোবা আপোন মানুহ বৈ আছে। চণ্ডীগড়ত উপস্থিত হোৱাৰ পিছত তেওঁলোকে উপলব্ধি কৰে যে এইখন আমাৰ ঘৰ। সীমাৰ মাজত, যি সদায় সংকটৰ মাজত থাকে তেওঁলোক কি ভাবিব পাৰে যে গুৱাহাটী, কলকাতা, বা পাটনাত তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ কোনোবা আছে। এনে হ'ব পাৰেনে? প্ৰত্যেক বছৰ আমি গুজৰাটলৈ এটা যাত্ৰা কৰোঁ। এই যাত্ৰাত অৰ্থাৎ সম্পূৰ্ণ সীমান্তত চিকিৎসা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ 5th Year ছাত্ৰ তথা ডাক্তৰসকল যায়। প্ৰথমবাৰ আমি এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম কৰিছিলোঁ পাঁচ (৫) দিনৰ বাবে। প্ৰথম দিন যাওঁতে অতিবাহিত হয় তাৰ পিছত অলপ প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হয়। তিনি দিন তেওঁলোকে তাতে থাকে, ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত যদি কোনোবা serious patient আহে তেওঁক Medical College লৈ যোৱা হয় তাত চিকিৎসা কৰিবলৈ। পাঁচ দিনৰ দিনা তেওঁলোকে উলটি আহে। তেওঁলোকক যেতিয়া উক্ত কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ অনুভৱ কেনে বুলি সুধিছিলোঁ, উত্তৰত এজন ডাক্তৰে কৈছিল যে মোৰ তিনিবাৰ Border ত বদলি হৈছিল কিন্তু তিনিবাৰেই মই approach কৰি বদলি বন্ধ কৰিছিলোঁ এই বুলি যে তালৈ কোনে যাব। কিন্তু বাস্তৱত সীমান্তলৈ গৈ এনে লাগিছে যে প্ৰয়োজন যদি আছে সীমাত কাম কৰা লোকসকলৰহে। ডাক্তৰজনে আৰু কৈছিল আগলৈ এনে Posting আহিলে মই তালৈ যাম Stay নকৰাওঁ। Medical College ৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলে পাছ কৰাৰ পিছত সীমান্তত Posting দিলে উৎসাহেই নাপাইছিল। কিন্তু 5th Year ৰ ছাত্ৰই তাত গৈ পৰিস্থিতি দেখি উপলব্ধি কৰে যে আমাৰ Posting এনে ঠাইত হোৱা উচিত আৰু আমি তাত গৈ বৰ মন লগাই কাম কৰা উচিত। সমাজৰ ভিতৰত

এই ধৰণৰ sensitivity তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰি। সমাজৰ ভিতৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা, সীমা সুৰক্ষা, এই বিষয়বোৰ লৈ এক ডাঙৰ আন্দোলন গঢ় দিব লাগিব। প্ৰতিজন ব্যক্তিয়ে ভবা উচিত যে ভগৱানে যেতিয়া মোক প্ৰতিভা, যোগ্যতা দিছে মই দেশৰ কি কামত প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পাৰোঁ। মোৰ ভিতৰত কি আছে, এইবোৰ ভাবিব পাৰোঁ নেকি? আমি গোটেই দেশতে এনে মানুহ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছোঁ। এজন মহান ব্যক্তি যশপাল ভাট্টি, আপোনালোক নিশ্চয় নাম শুনিছে, তেওঁৰ জীৱনকাল পূৰ্ণ হোৱাত তেওঁৰ অবৰ্তমান পত্নী সৰ্বিতা ভাট্টিয়ে এটা Group চলায়। তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আমাৰ সম্পৰ্ক হয়। তেওঁলোকে বছৰত চাৰিদিন (৪) সীমান্তলৈ যায় আৰু কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম কৰে তাৰ বাবে খৰচ হয় ডেৰ লাখৰ পৰাই দুই লাখ। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে সীমান্ত কাৰণে সেইয়া নিশ্চয় কৰি দিয়ে। সিহঁতৰো মনত এনে লাগে যেন আমাৰ মাজতো কোনোবা আছে। সীমান্তত থকা সুৰক্ষা বল বা সীমান্তৰ বাহিনীয়ে উপলব্ধি কৰে যে আমাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা কোনোবা আছে। এদিনৰ কাৰণে হ'লেও সিহঁতে হাঁহিবলৈ সুযোগ পায়। সীমাত থকা সকলো সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব পাৰে যদি দেশত থকা সমাজে আৰু দেশে সীমান্তৰ হকে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে। আজি সমাজৰ মানুহ সীমা এৰি ভিতৰলৈ আহিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে, এনে অৱস্থাত সীমা সুৰক্ষিত থাকিবনে? দেশৰ ভিতৰত Border Tourism ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰি নেকি? বছৰত এবাৰ আপুনি Border ত ফুৰি আহিব, এনে ধৰণে ভাবিব পাৰি নে? সীমান্তত তীৰ্থ ক্ষেত্ৰ থাকিলে সেইটোও আকৰ্ষণীয় কৰি তুলি তাত বছৰত এবাৰ মেলাৰ আয়োজন কৰিব পাৰি। আমি গুৱাহাটীৰ ভিতৰত সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে কাম কৰা মানুহ থিয় কৰাব পাৰোঁনে? গোটেই দেশৰ ভিতৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা, সীমা সুৰক্ষা, এইবোৰ বিষয় লৈ এটা আন্দোলন হওঁক, সকলোৱে দেশৰ কোনো নহয় কোনো বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত অধ্যয়ন কৰক, সমাজৰ সচেতনতাক উদগনি দিয়ক, সমাজক এই কামবিলাকৰ লগত জড়িত কৰক আৰু সমাজক সংযোজিত কৰাৰ লগে লগে আৰু তিনিটা কাম কৰিবলৈ সফল হয় যেনে - সীমান্তবৰ্তী সমাজ

সজাগ হয়, সংগঠিত হয়, তেওঁলোকৰ নৃত্যতম চাহিদা বা আৱশ্যকতা পূৰ্ণ হয়। আমাৰ যি তন্ত্ৰ আছে, সেই তন্ত্ৰই নিজৰ নিজৰ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে। সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক, সামাজিক, ধাৰ্মিক দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ ব্যক্তিয়ে নিজৰ দায়িত্ব বুজি কাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে, এই সকলোবোৰ যদি মিলি যায়, তেতিয়াহ'লে এই দেশৰ সুৰক্ষা সুৰক্ষিত হৈ থাকিব। আগতে এই দেশত এই বিষয়ে বহুত সজাগতা আছিল। এসময়ত ভাৰতত ১ম চিকন্দৰৰ আক্ৰমণ হৈছিল, পশ্চিমত থকা সৰু সৰু ৰজা সকলে ইয়াক প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিব পৰা নাছিল। চানক্যই দেখিলে মগধৰ ৰজা অকামিলা গতিকৈ ৰজাক সলনি কৰি চন্দ্ৰগুপ্ত মৌৰ্য্যক ৰজা পাতে। চন্দ্ৰগুপ্তৰ নেতৃত্বত আজিৰ পেশাৱৰত গৈ তাত চেলুকচৰ সেনাক পৰাস্ত কৰে। সেই সময়তেই মগধ সাম্ৰাজ্যই শ্ৰীনগৰত নিজৰ স্থায়ী Military Headquarter বনায়। এই শ্ৰীনগৰ সম্ৰাট অশোকক স্থাপন কৰিছিল। গোটেই সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চলত সেই সময়ত যবন, বেকট্ৰিয়া আৰু গ্ৰীকসকলৰ কিছু জনবসতি আছিল। পিছত পুষ্যমিত্ৰই সেই অঞ্চল আক্ৰমণ কৰি সম্পূৰ্ণ উত্তৰ পশ্চিমৰ পৰা গ্ৰীক আৰু বেকট্ৰিয়া সকলক খেদি পঠিয়াইছিল। বাকী যিসকল বৈ গৈছিল সেই সকলক সমাজে আত্মসাৎ কৰি লৈছিল।

আমাৰ দেশত শক আহিছে, হুন আহিছে, কুশান আহিছে কিন্তু তেতিয়া ৰাজনৈতিক ইচ্ছাশক্তি প্ৰবল আছিল, সমাজ সক্ৰিয় আছিল, সচেতন আছিল, সমাজৰ নেতৃত্বত থকা নেতাসকলে নিজৰ নিজৰ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছিল। দেশলৈ অহা সকলোকে, হুন, কুশান, আদিক আমি আদৰি লৈছোঁ, হজম কৰিছোঁ, সকলোকে দেশৰ মূল সাংস্কৃতিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰবাহলৈ লৈ আহিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছোঁ। আজি আমাৰ দেশত দ্বিতীয় বাৰ আকৌ সমাজৰ প্ৰবল ইচ্ছাশক্তি, সচেতন সমাজৰ নেতৃত্ব, সমাজৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী সমাজ তিনিও একেলগে হৈ আমি দেশৰ সীমাক সুৰক্ষিত কৰি ভাৰতীয় জন সংস্কৃতিৰ চৰিত্ৰক আমি মানিব লগীয়া আৰু শুনিব লগীয়া কৰিবলৈ গোটেই দেশতে নিজৰ নিজৰ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিম নে সেইটো আজিৰ দিনত এটা ডাঙৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান। এই প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ উত্তৰ দিবলৈ আমি কোনে কোনে কি ভূমিকা পালন কৰিম, সেইটো বেলেগক নুসুধি আমি প্ৰত্যেকে কি কৰিব পাৰোঁ এই বিচাৰ কৰি, নিজৰ নিজৰ দৃষ্টি আৰু সংকল্প স্থিৰ কৰি এই সমাজৰ ভিতৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষাৰ দৰে এক আন্দোলনত যেন আমি ভাগ লওঁ, এয়ে মোৰ আহ্বান।

মূল হিন্দী - অৰুণ কুমাৰ



Writer- President, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Retired Associate Professor, Chilarai college, Golakganj, Assam. She is Invited speaker in many International forum such as International Anthropological Congress of Manchester, U.K., International Folklore Association, Nauresan University, Bangkok and International Association of Parimeology, Portugal Europe. "Published many papers in national and international journals." "Books published seven.

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar Assam State Committee,

Activity Report for the year 2023-24

ANNUAL CALANDER PROGRAM OF SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA PURVOTTOR :

● Foundation Day Celebration (Pratista Diwas)

In the tithi of Ram Navami , 1985 Seema Jagaran Mancha had been formed at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Hence, every year Foundation Day (Pratista Diwas) is celebrated in international border districts.

● Raksha Bandhan

Raksha Bandhan Festival was celebrated on 30th August, 2023 by the karyakartas of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar , with the personnels belonging to BSF, CRPF & Assam Police at 120 locations. Following records is mentioned below.

Frontier Sector H.Q.	Sector HQ	Company HQ	BOP	other Camp	Jawan	Rakhi	Patrak	Total Tolly	Total Karyokarta
04	06	25	60	38	4022	6611	3664	68	804

● Shastra Pujan

Weapons or Shastra have been used for many purposes in human life. “Shastra Pujan” signifies that we keep our weapons away from the power of ego and possess these with the wisdom and virtues. On the auspicious day of Vijaya Dashami, various units of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar performed “Shastra Pujan” in different locations of Assam.

● Desh Bhakti Samabesh

on the Birth Day of BIR LACHIT BORPHUKAN

On 24th nov, 2023 Desh Bakhti Samabesh celebrated by Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar on the occasion of 400th Birth Anniversary of BIR LACHIT BORPHUKAN, thr great hero of Ahom kingdom in many districts of Assam.

He has been particularly remembered for his bravery and leadership in the battle of Saraighat.

Desh Bhakti Samabesh on the Birth Day of Raja Prithu

28th March is the historic “Mahavijay Diwas,” as Maharaja Prithu of Kamarupa, the ancient Assam, had annihilated Bakhtiyar Khilji, a notorious Turkish invader who famed Vikramshila and Nalanda Universities.

On 28th March, 2024 Desh Bakhti Samabesh is also celebrated by Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar in many districts of Assam.

● Republic Day Celebration – Bharat Mata Pujan

Republic Days was celebrated in the name of Bharat Mata Pujan in various district, mahanagar, nagars and sectors. A special Tiranga Yatra and bike rally was also organized.

Other Activities

● World Environment Day

Nurture, protect, and thrive.

On the momentous occasion of World Environment Day on 5th June, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam State Committee, embarked a remarkable journey for harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

● Yoga Diwas

Yoga Diwas is being celebrated in International Yoga Day i.e. 21st June every year. On the occasion of International Yoga Divas, His Excellency Professor Jagdish Mukhi, Hon'ble Governor of Assam wished Seemanta Chetana Mannch Purvottar Karjyakarta

● Kargil Vijoy Diwas

Kargil Vijoy was celebrated on 26th July, 2023 by hoisting our organizational Flag in various district, mahanagar, nagars and sectors in order to tribute for the brave Indian soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country, its land, and its people.

● Akhand Bharat Sankalpa Diwas and 77 th Independence day Celebration

Ahanda Bharat Sankalpa Diwas celebrated on 14th August in every year through various programs followed by Independence Day (15th August) with special Triranga Yatra.

● Pre-recruitment Coaching Camp

5 Days Residential Camp in Dhubri District was held from 6th Jan to 10th January 2024 at Chilarai Stadium, Golokganj Dhubri District in presence of Dr Binita Bhagawati, State President Assam, Sri Debasish Dutta, State General Secretary, Sri Hemanta Kr Roy, President Dhubri District. Sri Jogen Ray Organising Secretary Assam State. All total 115 girls were participating in this camp.

● Vijoy Diwas Celebration

India celebrates 16th December as VIJAY DIWAS every year to commemorate India's victory over Pakistan in 1971 Indo- Pak war. The nation celebrating 50 years of war as "SWARNIM VIJAY DIWAS". On this day in 1971 the Chief of Pakistan forces, Gen. A A Khan Niazi, along with 93000 troops, surrendered unconditionally before our motherland BHARAT that led to the creation of Bangladesh. The war lasted for 14 days and it is one of the biggest victory against Pakistan. Therefore, on 16th December 2023 SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA PURVOTTAR along with its border district celebrated SWARNIM VIJAY DIWAS to pay homage to all the soldiers who devoted their life for our motherland.

● Beer Baal Diwas

Seemanta Chetna Manch Purvottar organized the 'Veer Bal Diwas' in various places across the state on 26/12/2023 in remembrance of Sahibzade Baba Jorawar Singh Ji, and Baba Fateh Singh Ji, who were executed by Aurangzeb and his Mughal Army .

● Depawali Karjakram with Jwan

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, is pleased to organize Deepawali in each BOP every year.

● Paribesh Chetana Diwas 2023(16th Feb)

On the auspicious day of birth anniversary of Bir Chilarai, the organisation observe the day as Paribesh Chetana Diwas by organizing Awareness program, Plantation, Swachataabhiyan etc.

● Vasanta Utsav

Vasanta Utsav'23 was organized by Kachar and Karimgang district in international border area.

Organisational Activity

The following are the organisational activities -

One day gaon samiti & ward samiti meeting, purnanga committee gathan, future program planning, Gotibivhi & Swabalamban planning, Prashikhan Barga etc.

● Dist. Karjakarta Prashikhan Barga

Two days Karyakarta Prashikshan Barg at Biskhowa, Dhubri, from 29th to 30th April 2023 and 3 days Prashikhan Barga at Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya Ramnagar Silchar from 9th June to 11th June, 2023 were held.

● Seemanta Milan

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar Cachar district committee organized "Seemanta Milan 2023" at Boleswar H.S.School, Jalalpur on 9th July 23. The program was attended by the members of the State Committee, District Committee, Silchar Nagar and sector Committee and all Gram committee. Mr Rakesh Kumar, Company Commander (BSF) grace the event as chief guest and distributed the certificate to the 75 athletes from border areas who participated in kreeda Mahotsav'23 in Guwahati.

Milan and Sapat Grahan Anusthan of Guwahati Mahanagar Samiti of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar held in Seemanta Bahumukhi Prakalpa, Sankardev Nagar (Adingiri) on 9th April 2023, at 11 AM.

● District Annual Convention

District Convention organized in 9 District and 4 Sahayak Nagar Committees in connection with the Assam State Convention.

● Seemanta Prashikhan Varga-2023, 2024

Seemanta Prashikshan Barg-23 from 3rd July to 8th July and from 8th to 13th February, 2024 were held at Scholar's Institute of technology and Management (SITM), Guwahati, Assam. Total participants were 78 (Male 50 and female 28), 46 (Male 36 and female 10) respectively.

● Assam State Half Yearly Convention

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar Assam State conducted Half Yearly Convention on 3rd and 4th February 2024 at Vasudev Kalyan trust auditorium, North Lakhimpur. The delegates from all the International border districts were present in this Convention.

● Pataka Diwas

Our organizational flag was kept hosted before 7 days of state convention till the closing session. On 23rd July, 2023 PATAKA DIWAS was celebrated by hoisting our organizational Flag in various district, mahanagar, nagars and sectors.

● Assam State Annual Convention

Two-days annual convention of Seemanta Chetana Manch Purvottor, Assam state committee was held at the District Library auditorium of Dhubri from 29th and 30th July'2023. The convention started with the hoisting of the organizational flag at the district library premises. In this opening session the souvenir named Seemanta'23 was open by Shri A. Gopalakrishnan Ji, the national co-convenor of Seema Jagaran Manch. In his speech, he mentioned that the organization has conducted annual convention every year to determine the future course of action to serve our motherland.

● AKHIL BHARATIYA BHARAT BHUTAN BORDER BAITHAK

Two Days Akhil Bharatiya Baithak of International Border was held from 25th to 26th Nov, 2023 at SIRD Kahikuchi campus, Guwahati.

● **Nagarik Sabha**

Moments of karyakartas Baithak and Nagarik Sabha organised by Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Mankachar District on 17th May 2023 at Hatsingimari Auditorium Hall. Akhil Bharatiya Samyok Mananiya A.Gopalakrishnan Ji had given probodhan on National Security, Border Security and Roles of Civilians had motivated and influenced the youth, Public and Karyakartas.

● **Sewa Activities**

Free Medical Camp

On 23/04/23 Seemanta Chetana Mancha Cachar District arranged a free medical camp at Kinnokhal Sector at the premises of Kinnokhal HS School nearest to Indo Bangladesh border. 321 poor local people were examined and accordingly received medicine.

Free Medical Diagnosis And Checkup Camp

On 25th June,2023 Dhubri Nagar Committee of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar had organised a free medical diagnosis and checkup camp in association with Subham Hospital and Diagnostic Centre,Coochbehar in Seemanta Bhawan and also distributed free medicines.

● **Special Activities**

Seminar On “Seema Ke Vishay Par Charcha”

On 07/ 07/ 23 “Seema Ke Vishay Par Charcha” organized by National Institute of Border Studies(NIBS) under the aegis of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar at Jyotichitrabon, Guwahati. The program was graced by Hon’ble Governor of Assam Shri Gulab Chand Kataria.

An interactive session with teachers and other guests was highly appreciated and thus bringing the program to a successful end.

● **Sarhahd Ko Swaranjali In Kokrajhar**

“SARHAD KO SWARANJALI “ a cultural program was organized at Biskhowa (Indo Bangladesh Border village) of Kokrajhar District to pay tribute to the International Border of Assam on 1st April 2023 at Boshgaon Field, Soraibil, BTR, Assam.

● **Seemata Kreed Mahotsav**

Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav’24 was held in Sarusajai Stadium, Guwahati from 31st March to 2nd April, 2024.Participants from 9 border districts of Assam took part in that event. To select the players for that state level competitions, district level competitions were conducted in 9 border districts. Total 700 nos. of players, winner of the district level competition took part in the Seema Kreed Mahotsav’24 and the national player P.T. Usha Mohodoya was present in this event and awarded merit and participation certificates to the players.

● **Meeting With Border Area Development And Protection Department**

Another very important meeting was held with Border Area Development and Protection department represented by Sri GD Tripathi, IAS, Commissioner & Secretary, Smt Prabhati Thousen, ACS, Secretary and Sri Vivek Shyam, ACS, Under Secretary of the department. Mananiya Sri Pradeepan ji, Akhil Bharatiya Saha Sanyojak, Seema Jagaran Manch, Sri Pradeep Kumar, IPS (Retd) and Sri Debojit Goswami attended the meeting representing Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar..This meeting too was equally successful and a decision was taken to actively engage us in all areas of activities of the Border Development dept from now onwards.

● **Workshop On Mou Between Govt.Of Assam And Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar**

“Workshop on MoU between Govt.of Assam and Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar”

-Productive exchange of ideas and collaboration in action, Border Protection and Development Department and Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar office bearers engaged with Secretaries/Joint Secretaries/ Representatives from 11(Eleven) different Departments of Govt.of Assam at the conference Hall of Border Protection and Development Department, CM Block, Assam Secretariat which was headed by Smti.Prabhati Thaosen,IAS, Secretary, BPDD, focusing on as a whole development of the International Border areas by solving different issues & problems.

Mananiya Pradeepan ji, All India Co Coordination of Seemanta Chetana Manch was also present in the Workshop.

● **Publication of SCMP**

On 06/ 08/ 2023 a book and Video release ceremony “ xei Pundhorota Din” at Jyotichitrabon, Guwahati, Assam. Sri Bhaskar Jyoti Mahanta, IPS, Former DGP of Assam Police, Present State Chief Information Commissioner, Govt. of Assam, Sri Promod Kalita, Secretary, Assam Prakashan Parishad, Govt of Assam, Smt Maromi Ojha Roy, Translator of the book were present as a Guest of Honour to grace the occasion.

● **Award**

On 16-4-2023(Sunday) Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Cachar District Committee were invited to attend the event of “Seba Award” at Rajiv Bhawan organised by *Joy Radhe Seva Samiti and Lifeline Forever Foundation* wherein we were felicitated by “ *Certificate of Recognition* “ for our foregoing seva activities towards society in needful moments and the Award was received by Sri Rabin Bhattacharjee, State Secretary, SCMP and Dr. Debotosh Chakraborty, President, Cachar District Committee, SCMP alongwith with other members.

Conclusion:

We at Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, are committed to work on securing our nations border with active participation from its citizens particularly with the people living in the border areas.

Bharat Mata ki Jai

(Sri Debasish Dutta)
General Secretary
Assam State Committee

United in Adversity: Civilian Efforts in the 1962 Sino-Indian Conflict



Dr. Anjuman Borah

On the morning of October 20, 1962 China's People's Liberation Army invaded India with overwhelming force on two separate flanks – Ladakh in the west, and across the McMahon Line in the erstwhile North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh), in the east. While in the Ladakh region they did not advance beyond the areas claimed by them as Chinese territory; in the east the Chinese army made 100 miles advance into civilian Indian territory almost reaching the plains of Assam before halting just 40 miles north of the Brahmaputra when they decided to declare unilateral ceasefire on November 21, 1962.

During this one month of the Chinese aggression, the Indian Army fought with unparalleled valour in the most hostile conditions. Their supreme sacrifices remain fresh in the memory of the Indian people and in the pages of history. And those listening to '*Ei mere watan ke logo....*' or '*Koto Jowanor mrityu hol*' - songs that pay tribute to the martyrs of 1962 - still cannot stop themselves from shedding a silent tear.

However, what remains unsung are the lesser known yet valiant tales of the many civilians who united with the Armed forces and the civil administration during this crisis to support the nation in its war efforts and to safeguard their communities. While some assisted in providing logistical support to the Armed forces, others helped in evacuation and relief efforts, and re-establishment of civil administration after the war. Civilian medical volunteers helped in medical assistance

and healthcare. Economic contributions and fundraising support were also significant.

Unsung heroes of Arunachal

For the Indian soldiers, it was a war fought not just against the enemy, but also against the difficult terrain and the biting cold which they had to navigate without sufficient warm clothes and rubber boots. Even as they battled these odds, the local people of Arunachal came to their aid, most importantly as porters and guides. They helped in transporting the food and ammunition from the airstrip to the forward locations, often carrying 60 to 70 kg of load up the steep mountain slopes to remote forward posts, some as high as 13,000 to 15,000 feet. Brig J. P Dalvi, who was commander of the Indian 7th Brigade during the war in his book *The Himalayan Blunder: The curtain raiser to the Sino-Indian War of 1962* duly acknowledges that their day-to-day maintenance wouldn't have been possible without the help of the lovable and simple Monpas of the Kameng Division.

Later as the Chinese continued to advance further into Indian territory, and the troops began to retreat from many locations, common Arunachali citizens stayed back to face the Chinese aggressors. The Hindustan Standard, for instance, in 1963 carried a story of courage and patriotism shown by the residents of Kapo, a remote village in Siang division. After the Indian Army withdrew from that region by mid November 1962 in anticipation of impending defeat, the villagers of Kapo

took it upon themselves to defend their village and cut off the hanging bridge which the Chinese would have to cross to reach the village. After three failed attempts to reach the village, the Chinese forces finally overpowered the local people and occupied the village. They lived there for three days trying their best to win over the hearts of the simple tribal people, but without success.

Group Captain M Panging Pao, retired IAF fighter pilot who hails from Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh in an article published in the Arunachal Times calls attention to the contributions of the common Arunachali citizens during the war helping the Army and in preparing defence infrastructure against Chinese aggression. He narrates the exemplary tale of patriotism of Eda Moyong of Upper Siang district of Arunachal who was posted at the border town of Tuting as a political interpreter. In September 1962, Moyong escorted an Assam Rifles team to construct a strategic helipad near the India-China border. There he fell ill, but refused to leave without completing the mission and died between September 20 and 28. His body, too difficult to transport, was buried in the remote jungle.

The locals also provided retreating soldiers with food, shelter, and at times helped them with navigating the routes from the mountains to the evacuation points saving many lives. One such story is recounted by Retd. Brig. T.K. Gupta who was then a Captain and Intelligence Officer with Brig. Dalvi in HQ 7 Brigade. He narrates a stirring tale of how local villagers risked their own safety to help him and another comrade Maj. Nijjar escape to Tashigaon in Bhutan disguised as Monpa porters. Uncountable such chronicles of heroism by common Arunachali people have remained untold and are unknown to the wider masses.

The Civilian Frontline at Tezpur

As tension between Indian and China continued building up along the borders, a sleepy little town on the north bank of river Brahmaputra - Tezpur woke up to the grim possibility of its falling into Chinese hands.

By mid-1962, the presence of the defence forces in the town had visibly grown and the local people, including women were already being prepared for civil defence by the Home Guards. After all, Tezpur was only 150 Kms away from Bomdila, the principal town of Kameng district, and the next sizeable settlement on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra which can be reached after crossing NEFA. It was also the same town which had given a rousing welcome to the Dalai Lama in 1959 enraging the Chinese. Frantic civil defence activities were carried out in anticipation of retribution by the Chinese, including rifle training, mock drills of rescue operations, preparation for air raids, and training in nursing.

Accounts of how the common citizens of Tezpur dealt with this looming crisis have been vividly chronicled in Mrinal Talukdar's book *1962*, and a documentary film *Tezpur-1962* based on the book. Another edited volume *Sino-Indian Conflict: A Perspective* published by the Asomiya Club in Tezpur also picks up some of these threads.

As these scarce resources reveal, one organization which played a significant role was the Youth Emergency Organization (YEO) founded by well-known playwright, actor and director Hiren Choudhury along with youth leader Bijit Saikia, entrepreneur Badan Lahkar, actor and playwright Aishwarjya Kakati, journalist Pranab Singha and others in September 1962. All members underwent first aid training, fire fighting training and later arms training at the Tezpur Police Reserve. At night they would clear boulders from the under construction Tezpur-Missamari road to make way for Army vehicles.

As the war intensified in November, they became the most trusted aides to the civil administration and armed forces in every possible way. Their office was visited even by General Cariappa, Lt. Gen Manekshaw, Chief Minister of Assam Bimala Prasad Chaliha and others higher ups in the government and administration who encouraged their efforts. Soon they were entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding many public resources

preventing them from falling into the hands of the Chinese. Bijit Saikia along with YEO members Kanak Bora and Deba Prasad Nath transferred the arms and ammunition belonging to the Tezpur police and NCC by ferry and deposited these with the Nagaon police for safekeeping. They also took the responsibility of transporting several boxes of cash belonging to the NEFA treasury to Nagaon.

After a major offensive by the Chinese during 15-16 November leading to the fall of Wolong, there was total panic in Tezpur and the administration ordered civilians to be evacuated from the town. Only evacuation orders were given, but no instructions on how and where. There was no bridge connecting the north and south bank at that time. Most of the common people clamoured to the ferry ghats to cross the river by ferries and steamers to reach Nagaon on the south bank. People with means - the families of army and other civil officials, and the tea garden management which were mostly British or Scottish rushed to the Salonibari airport to take the flight to Kolkata. The railway station too was inundated by people trying to flee.

Everywhere there was only chaos. On orders from the government, as part of what is known in military parlance as the Scorched Earth Policy, the currency notes in the bank were burnt down and the electricity and water supply were readied to be bombed. The inmates of the Tezpur Mental Hospital were released and so were prisoners of the Tezpur Jail. The anarchy that ensued was unprecedented.

By 19th November, the administrative machinery at Tezpur had almost collapsed. The only police officials holding fort were Superintendent of Police, Nishinath Changkakoti (who later went on to become DGP of Assam) along with two other Additional SPs and a Sub-Inspector Naren Hazarika. The Deputy Commissioner Dr. P.K. Das left the town and so had most other administrative and police officials. A new DC Rana K.D.N Singh had to be appointed in an emergency. He too, was on the verge of leaving town, but was brought back by Bijit Saikia and two others.

During this time of crisis, the YEO took it upon them to guard the town and prevent any breach of law and order. Even without access to any arms or ammunition they did night patrolling in the town. There was total blackout for three nights. Many people had left the keys to their homes with YEO members while others did not bother to lock their houses. For the few who did stay back, the YEO members provided food and other necessities, and most importantly a sense of assurance that they were not alone.

Apart from the YEO, there were also other organizations and individuals who rendered invaluable service to the people.

One such noteworthy individual was Mahendra Hazarika, a resident of Tezpur who was then posted in Bomdila in NEFA. On 17th November, when Bomdila was on the verge of falling to the Chinese, he along with two other colleagues J. C. Bhattacharjee and Prem Dutta helped evacuate hundreds of people from the Bomdila hills to the plains in private vehicles and later even in vehicles belonging to the Tibetan Khampas. On 18th November when he came to Tezpur for some official work, his family was about to leave the town and expected him to join them. He, however, refused and went back to the foothills to join his post. Two other colleagues, Heramba Nath and Leeladhar Dutta too stayed back to attend to the call of duty.

Prasan Kumar Saikia, who was then working as Assistant Manager at the District Commissioner's office in Tezpur stayed back took on the responsibility of requisitioning vehicles for the army to carry them to border areas. Every day he would commandeer 25 vehicles and send them to the Army ensuring they had enough petrol to reach Missamari where the troops were stationed.

A local businessman Gangaram Das provided his two speed boats and helped hundreds of people from Tezpur cross the river to reach the south bank. Another local steamer company RSN also rendered service by relentlessly plying across the river to evacuate the panic-stricken citizens.

Some communist leaders like Biswadev Sharma, Purna Narayan Singha and others formed the *China Praturudhi Samiti* and vowed to fight Chinese occupation of Assam and stayed back in Tezpur even after it was evacuated.

In the aftermath of the aggression, Hridayananda Agarwala, a noted filmmaker and younger brother of Rupkonwar Jyoti Prasad Agarwala opened up much of his family home to the nurses who came to Tezpur to look after the injured soldiers and later even constructed a building especially for the purpose of housing them. Again, under the leadership of Mina Agarwala, a social worker and wife of Kamala Prasad Agarwala, the *Tezpur Mahila Samity* jumped into the war effort. The members of the samity relentlessly knitted woollen socks, gloves and sweaters for supplying to the soldiers at the frontiers. Many of the women enrolled as volunteers to care for the wounded and frostbite affected soldiers.

Promilla Barua who was the Secretary of the *Mazgaon Mahila Samiti*, and also a cofounder of the *China Pratirudh Samiti* refused to leave the town when everyone else deserted it. She stayed alone in her house wearing her brother's clothes and a trench coat, carrying a gun, waiting to face the enemy.

The contribution of two medical professionals during this crisis period are worth recounting.

Dr. Nani Ch. Bordoloi was the Superintendent of Tezpur Mental Hospital at that time. After the inmates of the hospital were suddenly released upon orders from the administration, most of them had nowhere to go. The hospital employees had also evacuated. Under such circumstances, Dr. Bordoloi took them into his personal care, cooked for and looked after them. His services were later recognized and he became the only person from Assam to receive Padma shri for his services during that period.

Dr. Ananda Chandra Sharma, a resident of Tezpur who was then undergoing medical studies at Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, could not contain himself and travelled to Tezpur on 19 November despite being advised against it in the face of impending danger. By this time all doctors and medical staff had left the town. Tezpur Civil Hospital was manned by just two cooks and two gardeners. Seeing this situation, he took over the responsibility of the hospital and rendered untiring service with help from YEO volunteers till 24th November when other doctors finally started returning. Later, he also became part of the delegation of doctors under the leadership of Col. Ahluwalia along with other Red Cross volunteers to bring back the prisoners of war from Dirang.

The financial contribution made by the people during that crisis was also significant. In response to the government's appeal for donation of cash and gold, people across the country, including Assam contributed in overwhelming proportions. It is estimated that more than \$220 million were collected in cash for the Defence of India Fund.

When we talk about wars, we generally think about the contributions made by soldiers in the battlefield. But sometimes, even the common man ends up becoming the hero. The 1962 Chinese aggression remains a black episode in the history of India. However, for the common people of Arunachal and Tezpur, the poignant memories of the war also instantaneously prompt a sense of pride in having rising to the occasion, of doing what it takes and remaining undefeated in spirit even when the war was lost. The invaluable contributions of these unsung heroes will forever be remembered as heroic episodes of unmatched bravery. Had it not been for them, the pages of Assamese history might have been filled with different stories.

About the Author: Dr. Anjuman Borah is Assistant Professor in the Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, Tezpur University. She also obtained her Master's Degree in Mass Communication and Journalism with Gold Medal, and later Ph.D from the same University. Her academic and research interests include Communication for Social Change, Participatory Communication, Development Journalism, and Child Rights and Media. She has published several research articles in reputed journals and had co-authored a book titled *Introduction to the Art and Craft of Journalism*.

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অসম ৰাজ্যিক অধিবেশন - ২০২৪

ব্যৱস্থাপনা সমিতি

উপদেষ্টা	: শ্ৰীযুত পি. প্ৰদীপন অখিল ভাৰতীয় সহ সংযোজক, সীমা জাগৰণ মঞ্চ	যাতায়াত বিভাগ	: শ্ৰী দৈমালাু নাৰ্জাৰী
সভাপতি	: শ্ৰী শ্যামল ব্ৰহ্ম	ভোজন বিভাগ	: শ্ৰী মনেন্স বসুমতাৰী
উপ সভাপতি	: (১) শ্ৰী থানেশ্বৰ দৈমাৰী (২) শ্ৰী পুনিল বৰ্মন	অতিথি অভ্যর্থনা বিভাগ	: শ্ৰীমতী ফুলমায়া সূত্ৰধাৰ শ্ৰীমতী আচনি সূত্ৰধাৰ
সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক	: শ্ৰী পৰেশ বৰ্মন	শব্দ/পোহৰ/ চিকিৎসা বিভাগ	: শ্ৰীখুবলাল চাও
সম্পাদক	: (১) শ্ৰী ৰঞ্জিত বসুমতাৰী (২) শ্ৰী কেশৱ চেত্ৰী	স্বচ্ছতা বিভাগ	: ডাঃ মিন্টুৰাজ বড়ো
বিত্ত প্ৰমুখ	: শ্ৰী কাণুৰাম বৰগয়াৰী	স্বচ্ছাসেৱক বিভাগ	: শ্ৰী সৰ্বানন্দ ৰায়
কাৰ্যালয় প্ৰমুখ	: শ্ৰী অমিত সৰকাৰ	প্ৰেক্ষাগৃহ	: শ্ৰীমতী অষ্টমী বৰগয়াৰী
পঞ্জীয়ন প্ৰমুখ	: শ্ৰীমতী সুপৰ্ণা সৰকাৰ	আপ্যায়ণ	: শ্ৰী ভজন সাহা
প্ৰচাৰ প্ৰমুখ	: শ্ৰীমতী কৃষ্ণা বসুমতাৰী	পতাকা উত্তোলন	: শ্ৰীমতী জুনিকা বসুমতাৰী
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এই ঐতিহাসিক পদক্ষেপত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰক



অমৃত বৃক্ষ আন্দোলন ২০২৩ৰ সফলতা

অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ২০২৩ চনৰ ৮ জুনত আৰম্ভ কৰা অমৃত বৃক্ষ আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰথম সংস্কৰণটোৱে ব্যাপক সফলতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। এই সময়ছোৱাত ১.১২ কোটিৰো অধিক বাণিজ্যিকভাৱে উপযোগী গছপুলি ৰোপণ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু ইয়াৰে ৯০ শতাংশৰো অধিক গছপুলি জীৱিত অৱস্থাত আছে।

অমৃত বৃক্ষ আন্দোলন ২০২৪ৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহঃ

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কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰত সফলতাৰ দিশে আগবাঢ়িবলৈ এটি সোণালী সুযোগ লাভ কৰক

নতুন শ্ৰুগৰ দক্ষতা বিকাশৰ বাবে
এক উৎকৃষ্ট প্ৰতিষ্ঠান

উত্তৰ-পূব দক্ষতা কেন্দ্ৰ (এন ই এছ চি)

আই টি ই ই এছ, হিংগাপুৰ
সহযোগিতাত স্থাপিত

দক্ষতা, নিয়োগ আৰু উদ্যমিতা বিভাগ, অসম চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত

বিশিষ্ট বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ:

- আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্যায়ৰ শ্ৰেণীকোঠা আৰু গৱেষণাগাৰ
- উচ্চমানৰ দক্ষ প্ৰশিক্ষক
- বিশ্বমানৰ জীৱিকাৰ বিকল্প
- সুলভ মূল্যৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ মাচুল



৯৫%+ প্লেচমেন্টৰ হাৰ - বিভিন্ন
গ্ৰুপ যেনে হায়াট, তাজ, বেডিন ক্ল,
জে ডব্লিউ মেৰিয়েট, অবেৰয় গ্ৰুপ,
পেন্টালুনচ্, স্বপাৰ্ছ টপ ইত্যাদিত

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আৰু আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়
গ্ৰুপত **১০০% চাকৰিৰ**
নিশ্চয়তা

পাঠ্যক্ৰম:



**ফুড এণ্ড বেভাৰেজ চাৰ্ভিছ (খাদ্য আৰু
পানীয় সেৱা):**

বিতং তথ্যৰ বাবে যোগাযোগ কৰক: ৭০০২৩২০৬৭৩



**হিম্পিটেলিটি - হাউচকিপিং (হিম্পিটেলিটি -
গৃহ ব্যৱস্থাপনা):**

বিতং তথ্যৰ বাবে যোগাযোগ কৰক: ৯৭০৭২৮৮৭৭৮



ৰিটেইল চাৰ্ভিচেছ (খুচুৰা বিক্ৰী সেৱা):

বিতং তথ্যৰ বাবে যোগাযোগ কৰক: ৬০০০৮৪৯৮৫৯



বিউটি এণ্ড ৱেলনেছ (সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু সু-স্বাস্থ্য):

বিতং তথ্যৰ বাবে যোগাযোগ কৰক: ৭৯৮৬৬০৭৫০৯

আৱেদনকাৰীৰ বয়স: ১৭ৰ পৰা ২৫ বছৰ

ন্যূনতম অৰ্হতা: দ্বাদশ শ্ৰেণী উত্তীৰ্ণ (১০+২)

২০২২-২০২৩ বৰ্ষত প্ৰশিক্ষণ সমাপ্ত কৰি
৯ জনকৈ শিক্ষাৰ্থী বাহৰেইনৰ মেকডনাল্ডছ আৰু
৮ জনকৈ শিক্ষাৰ্থী ডুবাইৰ লুলু হাইপাৰমাৰ্কেটত বৰ্তমান


www.skillmission.assam.gov.in


register.nesc@gmail.com

ঠিকনা:

উত্তৰ-পূব দক্ষতা কেন্দ্ৰ

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় ঘাইপথ-৩৭, গড়চুক, গুৱাহাটী - ৭৮১০৩৫, অসম

পঞ্জীয়নৰ বাবে



বিতং তথ্যৰ বাবে তলত উল্লেখ
কৰা নম্বৰত যোগাযোগ কৰক
৬৯০১৭৪৩৯২৬



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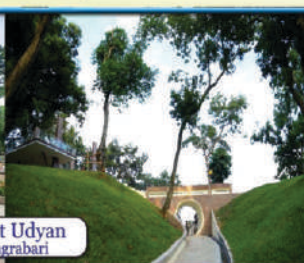
Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority

Towards a Greener and Planned Guwahati...

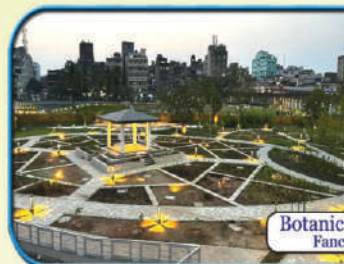
In order to balance city infrastructure requirements with the creation and preservation of green spaces for fostering sustainable urban development, Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) in recent past has put commendable efforts to create more green spaces with establishment of new parks as well as renovation of existing parks. These parks with so many open spaces to breathe in along with recreational facilities have been able to attract many national and international visitors.



Amrit Udyan
Hengrabari



Swahid Udyan
Fatasil Ambari



Botanical Garden
Fancy Bazar



Riverfront
Panbazar



Nehru Park
Panbazar



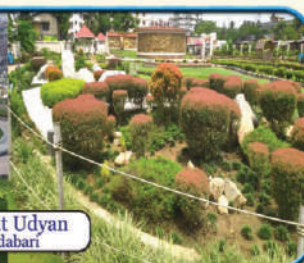
Jorpuhuri Park
Uzanbazar



MBRHC
Panbazar



Amrit Udyan
Adabari



Borsola Kreedha Udayan
Paltan Bazar

Public support and cooperation is highly solocited

||Website: www.gmda.assam.gov.in || E-mail: ceogmdaghy@gmail.com/ceogmda-as@nic.in||



लोकोट : ५ बोगोटाव श्रिजिप्तिन ५ लाथ केजि गाशबि गाउन डे९भाप्तिन
 लोकोट : ६ बाजेबब गाउन डे९भाप्तिन

अमा फिसिग्राफोरनि खामानिनि हारोंथायखौ बांहोनाय
फार्म जौगाथायनि थाखाय रांखान्थियारी हेफाजाब

গাহৰি পালকৰ দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি
পান্ন উন্নয়নৰ বাবে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য

- गाव-गावनि फिसिनाय जुनारफोरखौ खोमानि खेरा (इन्धि) आरो रेबगन्धि (registration) खालामना लाखिनांगौ ।
- थिरांथा गैयि फुंखानिफ्राइ फिसिनाय जुनारफोरखौ बायनो नाडा ।
- खोमायाव खेरा गोनां आरो रेबगन्धि जोलैखौल' बायनांगौ ।
- भेकसिन (vaccine) होजानायखौ बायनांगौ ।

- নিজৰ পশুধনক কাণ-টেগিং আৰু পঞ্জীয়ন কৰক।
- অনিশ্চিত উৎসৰ পৰা পশুধন নিকিনিব।
- কাণ-টেগিং আৰু পঞ্জীয়ন থকা পশুধনহে কিনিব।
- ভেকচিন নিশ্চিত কৰা জন্তুহে কিনিব।



অমা মিসনাব মূ থিসননৌ থাঝায় আৰজলায় গথায়। ঝাথিথি জুনাৰ ফাহামসালিয়াব জগাজগ ঝালাম।
গাহৰি মিছনৰ লগত জড়িত হ'বৰ বাবে ওচৰৰ পণ্ডচিকিৎসালয়ত যোগাযোগ কৰক।

A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS BODOLAND FOR ALL.



Join us in our mission to promote a culture of happiness and peace in BTR. We believe that through citizen engagement and inner development, we can build a better and brighter future for everyone in the region. Be a part of the Bodoland Happiness Programme and let us inspire, empower and equip each other to bring about positive change and transformation in our society. Together, we can create a happier and more peaceful Bodoland!

For more information:

Email: happinessmission.btr@gmail.com

Phone: +91 97066 79711, +91 76378 05043



BODOLAND HAPPINESS PROGRAMME

Happy, Peaceful and United BTR

ABOUT THE PROGRAMME:

The Bodoland Happiness Programme is an initiative by the BTR GOV aimed at promoting a culture of happiness, peace, and dialogue in the region. The programme seeks to empower and equip the people of BTR to become active initiators and partners in promoting happiness, peace, and dialogue.

VISION:

Our vision is to inspire, empower, and equip the people of BTR to engage and become active initiators and partners in promoting happiness, peace, and dialogue in the region.

MISSION:

Our overall mission is to promote a culture of happiness and peace, celebrate diversity, create spaces for dialogue, and develop citizen engagement processes in informing policies that will be beneficial to the region.

OBJECTIVES:

Our objectives include:

- To promote the culture of peace and happiness in BTR through various campaigns.
- Capacity development for youth leaders and women in bringing stability to the region.
- Consultations with different stakeholders in BTR from youth, women, educators, elders, and community leaders.
- Training programs and dialogues to facilitate change in the communities.



BHP recognises the impact of the top-down and bottom-up approaches. Recognising the transition in BTR from a troubled region to a region where there is peace, BHP acknowledges the importance of engaging with different stakeholders spread across BTR. The focus, however, in the first year of the project will be on identifying young leaders and developing young people who can volunteer with BHP. The target groups will be part of programmes curated to their context, thus, ensuring impact, effectiveness and sustainability.

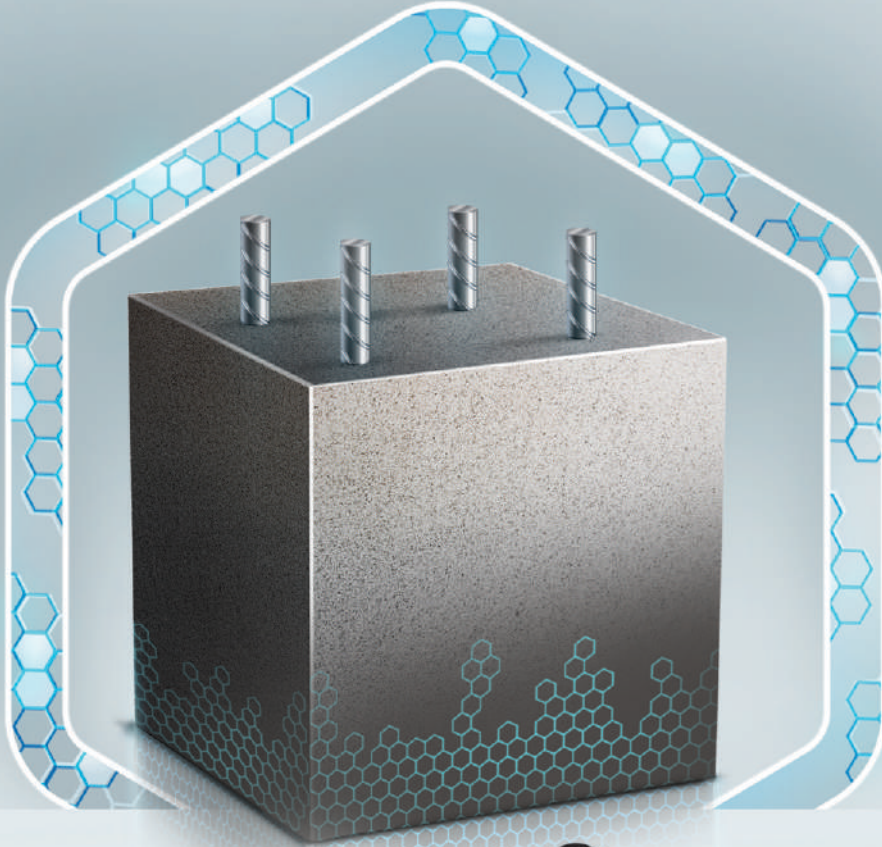
PROGRAMMES:

- Bodoland Happiness Champions Training
- Community Empowerment Programmes
- Women in Peace-building
- BTR Listens
- Bodoland Leadership Programme
- Youth Conclave
- Intergenerational Connect



ছলিড ঢালাই সজাবুত ঘৰ

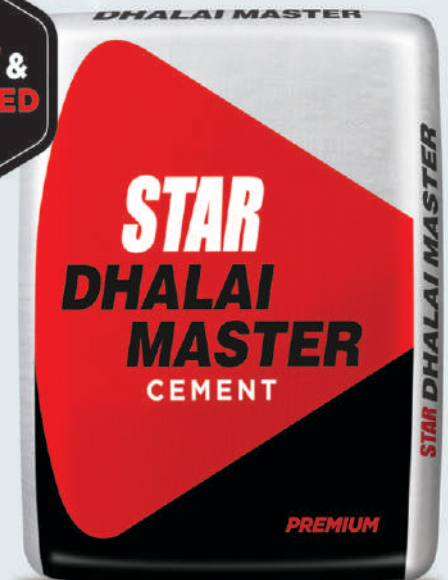
STAR
CEMENT
Solid Setting



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IMPROVED**

আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে নতুন আৰু উন্নত ষ্টাৰ ঢালাই মাষ্টাৰ
চিমেন্ট - দিয়ে প্ৰতিটো ঘৰকে অতুলনীয় সুৰক্ষা।

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⌚ দ্ৰুতভাৱে ছেটিং হয় | ⚔ হাই কম্প্ৰছিভ ষ্ট্ৰেংথ |
| ⚙ উন্নত পাৰ্টিকেল চাইজ
ডিষ্ট্ৰিবিউশ্বন | 👑 মামৰ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰে |
| 💧 পানী সোমোৱা হ্ৰাস কৰে | 🏠 নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য গাঁথনি যি
প্ৰজন্মৰ পাছত প্ৰজন্মলৈ চলে |



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Pramod Boro
*Chief Executive Member,
Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR)*

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AIDC's remarkable strides towards industrialization of the State of Assam

Assam provides enormous scope for investment in the areas like agro-based products, oil and natural gas, chemical and petro-chemical, power, tourism and forest based products. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited, the catalyst for industrial development of the state has taken steps for creating high standard industrial infrastructure in the state as follows:

Export Promotion Industrial Park, Amingaon

At Amingaon, Guwahati

Industrial Growth Centres

At Balipara in Sonitpur District and Malia in Goalpara District.

IID Centres

At Bhomoriguri/Nalitoi, Dalgaoon, Mainibeei, Demow, Tiliabor, Tiliu and Siliapathar.

Border Trade Centre

At Maikachar and Golakganj in Dhubri District.

Other projects in pipeline/implementation stage

Mega Food Park, Bamboo Park, Plastic Park, Agri Export Processing Zone for Ginger, Tea Park, Agar Park, Regional Food Testing Laboratory, Centre for Perishable Cargo, IDP Park, Industrial Estates at Nakhuchi, Diding, Ranguli, Jababkuchi, Bijni, Nagabera, Industrial Parks at Sootea, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, Maizoram, Nirala, Seinguri and Chenga.

Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam, 2019 offers

Power Subsidy: Reimbursement of 100% SGST for 15 years, Incentive for private sector infrastructure developer, Incentives of Rs. 10,000/- to units against each local youth employed, 50% generating set subsidy, 2% interest subsidy on working capital loan, 100% stamp duty reimbursement, 75% subsidy on technology transfer, Financial assistance @30% subsidy to MSME and @50% subsidy for Environmental Compliances.

North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017

Under the Scheme, the incentives that shall be provided to new industrial units set up in the North Eastern States including Sikkim are Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit, Central Interest Incentive, Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive, Goods and Service Tax (GST) Reimbursement, Income Tax (IT) Reimbursement, Transport Incentive, Employment Incentive.

The combination of NEIDS, 2017 and Assam Industrial and Investment Policy, 2019 makes Assam the most advantageous destination for setting up an industrial unit.

Explore the Industrial avenues and make Assam the destination for your project.

For further details, contact :

Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

(A Government of Assam Undertaking)

R. G. Baruah Road, Guwahati - 781024. Phone: +91 361 2201215 / 2202216

Fax: +91 361 2200060. Email: aidcld@gmail.com, website: www.aidcld.com



Exhibit-AIDC07-2021





BODOFA UN BRAHMA SUPER 50 MISSION



An Initiative of BTR Government
Department of Education, BTC, Kokrajhar



Upendra Nath Brahma, revered among Bodos as "Bodofa" (Father of the Bodo People), was a visionary leader of the Bodo community. As a student leader in the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU), he deeply understood that illiteracy and inadequate educational facilities were the main causes behind the backwardness of the Bodo community. Therefore, he appealed to his fellow citizens to provide education to the younger generation for their emancipation from social struggles. Later, while leading the Bodoland Movement, he won the trust of the masses by advocating for land rights, equal opportunities, and communal harmony. His struggles and sacrifices ultimately succeeded in restoring the identity of the Bodo people.

Today, in honor of Bodofa, an award initiated by ABSU titled the U.N. Brahma Soldier of Humanity Award is conferred annually to distinguished personalities working in the fields of socio-economic development, politics, literature, culture, education, etc., for the elevation of oppressed and deprived people. Additionally, a chain of 80 schools (from KG to UG) named UN Academy (Upendra Nath Academy), a non-profit semi-residential institute dedicated to Bodofa Upendra Nath Brahma, operates across Assam for the students of Bodo medium education. It was Bodofa's dream to lead the Bodo community to the portals of the highly accomplished world community in which no social bars and prejudices exist. His legacy continues to inspire many with his ideals.

BODOFA U.N. BRAHMA SUPER 50 MISSION

In honor of Bodofa U.N. Brahma, the Government of the Bodoland Territorial Region has initiated a flagship program for Engineering, Medical, and Civil Service aspirants from the Bodoland region, called the "Bodofa U.N. Brahma Super 50 Mission." This project provides free residential coaching and mentoring for 50 aspirants each in the areas of Engineering (B.E/B.Tech), Medical (MBBS), and Civil Service (UPSC & APSC).

- **Super 50 (Engineering):** 11 months of government-sponsored residential coaching for 50 meritorious Engineering aspirants from BTR. Experienced faculty will provide coaching in Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics to prepare for the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Main & Advanced 2024-25.
- **Super 50 (Medical):** 11 months of government-sponsored residential coaching for 50 meritorious Medical aspirants from BTR. Experienced faculty will provide coaching in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology to prepare for the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) 2024-25.
- **Super 50 (UPSC):** 11 months of government-sponsored residential coaching for 50 meritorious civil service aspirants from BTR. Subject matter experts will provide coaching for UPSC Prelims & Mains 2024-25. The program will also focus on mentoring and aptitude development through regular coursework, assignments, and interaction with senior civil servants.
- **Super 50 (APSC):** 11 months of government-sponsored residential coaching for 50 meritorious civil service aspirants from BTR. Subject matter experts will provide coaching for APSC Prelims & Mains 2024-25. The program will also focus on mentoring and aptitude development through regular coursework, assignments, and interaction with senior civil servants.



For More Information Visit our Website:

www.super50.bodoland.gov.in



Assam Startup

With a vision to create a culture of entrepreneurship in Assam by Promoting and empowering the youth to become job creators and pursue their entrepreneurial dreams, The Assam Startup Policy 2017 was notified on 5th Dec 2017.

Four pillars of the policy are:

- Digital Startup ecosystem
- State owned Incubator
- Incentives and
- Academic Intervention






Eligibility Criteria for MASI

- Incorporation certificate.
- Proof of innovation as per any of the following:
 - DIPP Startup India recognition certificate with one page write up of note on innovation; or
 - Startup has a patent filed in the entity name and published in the journal by the India patent Office in areas affiliated with the nature of business being promoted with one page write up of note on Innovation; or
 - Sanction/Assurance Letter of funding or grant to the entity by Government of India or any State Government as part of any specified scheme to promote innovation with one page write up of note on Innovation; or
 - Letter of funding by any Incubation fund /Angel Fund / Private Equity Fund / Accelerator / Angel Network duly registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India that endorses innovative nature of the business with one page write up of note on Innovation; or
 - If an entity doesn't possess any of the above mentioned four documents, they may submit a one-page write-up/ note explaining innovative nature of the applicant entity. The applicant entity is encouraged to share its business plan along with the note on innovation.

MY ASSAM START-UP (MASI)

MASI is unique ID granted to "Startups" that apply for recognition on the Assam Startup Portal and are duly approved by the concerned authority Startups with a valid MASI become eligible to apply for benefits under the Assam Start-up Policy subject to other criteria laid out by the concerned authority

Application process for MASI Registration

- Visit our website startup.assam.gov.in
- Click on MASI button on the menu bar of the website
- Fill up the online registration form
- Post registration, you'll receive a MASI number for your startup.
- You may check your status in the user dashboard

Application process for incubation @ The Nest

- Visit our website startup.assam.gov.in
- Click on incubation button on the menu bar of the website
- Click on "Apply Now" button
- You will be thereafter redirected to a new window where you need to fill up the details to register
- After registration you need to login and fill the online application form to apply for incubation in the nest

BENEFITS FOR MASI RECOGNIZED STARTUPS

- Mentoring Support
- Market Access Support
- Grant of up to Rs 50,00,000/- for start-ups

THE NEST [INCUBATION CENTER]

Assam Startup- "the nest" is a state-owned marquee incubation centre located in the heart of Guwahati city to provide both virtual and physical incubation support to budding startups of Assam. It will foster the startups during their initial stages by providing workspace, mentoring and access to funding.

FACILITIES FOR STARTUPS

- Coworking space to do their official work
- Canteen, Lockers available
- 50 MBPS High Speed Internet Leased Line
- Conference and meeting rooms
- PC, printers and scanners, photocopiers, etc.
- Video conference room

BENEFITS FOR STARTUPS

- Dedicated Mentorship
- Capacity Enhancement Training
- Training programme on various aspects of entrepreneurship
- Market Connect
- Networking Opportunities & Funding Connect
- Branding and visibility
- Funding Connect



Application process for incubation @ The Nest

- Visit our website startup.assam.gov.in
- Click on incubation button on the menu bar of the website
- Click on "Apply Now" button
- You will be thereafter redirected to a new window where you need to fill up the details to register
- After registration you need to login and fill the online application form to apply for incubation in the nest

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(A Government of Assam Undertaking)

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Email: amdcghy@rediffmail.com

Website: amdc.assam.gov.in



SRI HEMENDRA NATH BRAHMA
CHAIRMAN, AMDCL



SRI ASHOK KUMAR BHARALI
VICE CHAIRMAN, AMDCL



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