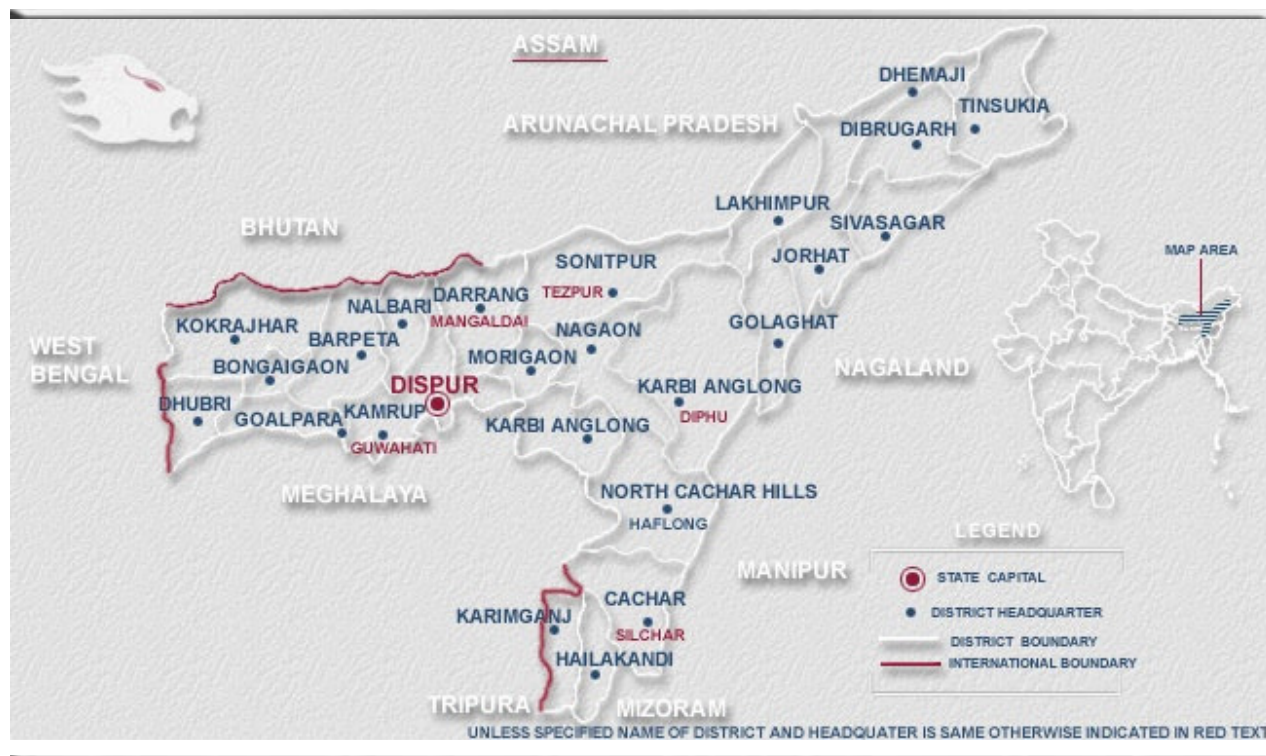


Annexure 5

Militant Attacks on Non-Locals in Assam



2011

Sl. No.	Date	Place/District	Outfit	Killed	Injured
1	June 30	Sadiya/Tinsukia	ULFA-ATF	1	0
2	September 9	Umrangsu/Dima Hasao	NS	0	1
3	October 1	Nalbari	ULFA-PTF	1	0
Total				2	1

June 30: Suspected militants of ULFA-ATF killed a trader Shiwji Sahini (62), at No. 3 Shantipur under Chapakhowa Police Station of Sadiya sub-division in Tinsukia District.

September 9: Unidentified militants shot at and critically injured a Hindi-speaking trader identified as Giridhari Sahu (58), in the industrial Township of Umrangshu in Dima Hasao District.

October 1: ULFA-PTF were involved in the killing of a businessman, identified as Anil Jain, at his garment shop near the Harimandir market in Nalbari Town.

2010

Sl. No.	Date	Place/District	Outfit	Killed	Injured
1	March 25	Koilajuli, Sonitpur	NDFB	2	0
2	November 8	Kokrajhar, Sonitpur, Baska	NDFB	13	Several
3	November 9	Kokrajhar	NDFB	2	0

4	November 10	Kokrajahar	NDFB	1	0
Total				18	0

November 10: The NDFB-ATF militants shot dead a woman, identified as Kalwa Chauhan and injured three civilians at Jamuguri village in Kokrajhar District.

November 9: The NDFB-ATF militants shot dead two Hindi-speaking persons of a minority community at Ultapani in Kokrajhar District on the Indo-Bhutan border.

November 8: At least 19 persons, including 13 Hindi-speaking people, were killed and several others injured when militants of the NDFB-ATF, led by Ranjan Daimary went on a killing spree in four places in Northern-Assam.

March 25: Police recovered dead bodies of two quilt-makers from Bihar, who were killed by suspected NDFB militants in Koilajuli area of Sonitpur District.

2009

SI. No.	Date	Place/District	Outfit	Killed	Injured
1	February 11	Lower Haflong, North Cachar Hills	NSCN-K	1	0
2	June 30	Sonitpur	NDFB	4	0
Total				5	0

June 30: The NDFB militants shot dead four persons of a family at Naharani Grant village under Rangapara Police Station of Sonitpur District in the night. The OIC of Rangapara Police Station, Tapas Chakrabarty, said that four motorcycle-borne NDFB militants with AK series rifles entered the house of Munna Pal at about 11.30 pm (IST) and indiscriminately fired on the family. The deceased persons were identified as Munna Pal (30), his wife Subhapati Pal (35), younger brother Tunna Pal (30) and his three-year old son Pankaj Pal. Munna Pal, a milkman by profession, was living in the area for the last many years.

February 11: Suspected NSCN-K militants shot dead a Hindi-speaking trader, identified as Rameshwar Sahu, at Lower Haflong town. The son of the slain trader, Satrugna Sahu, said the militant outfit had served extortion notice on his father demanding INR 150000 by February 6.

2008

SI. No.	Date	Place/District	Outfit	Killed	Injured
1	February 24	Bokoliaghat Rangnagar, Karbi Anglong	KLNLF	2	0
2	March 9	Dibrugarh	ULFA	4	0
Total				6	0

March 9: Four Hindi-speaking people were shot dead by the ULFA militants at a brick kiln near Udalguri tea estate in the Dibrugarh district.

February 24: Suspected KLNLF militants shot dead two Hindi-speaking persons in the Bokoliaghat Rangnagar village under Bokoliaghat police station of Karbi Anglong district. The victims were identified as Biswanath Chauhan and Radheshyam Chauhan.

2007

Sl. No.	Date	Place/District	Outfit	Killed	Injured
1	January 5	Dibrugarh, Tinsukia & Sibsagar	ULFA	48	0
2	January 7	Sepon Chagolia, Dibrugarh	ULFA	2	0
3	January 7	Chokolia, Dibrugarh	ULFA	6	1
4	January 20	Tinsukia	ULFA	2	12
5	January 29	Tinsukia	ULFA	2	0
6	January 30	Mazbat, Udalguri	ULFA	0	2
7	May 15	Dibrugarh, Sibsagar	ULFA	6	0
8	August 8	Ampahar Basti, Karbi Anglong	ULFA & KLNLF	9	5
9	August 10	Dolamara, Karbi Anglong	ULFA and KLNLF	11	0
10	August 12	Parokhowa bazaar, Karbi Anglong	NS	2	0
11	August 21	Natun Bazaar, Pukhuripur, Nagaon	NS	0	0
12	November 27	Bithorgaon, North Cachar Hills	BW	10	0
Total				98	20

November 27: Suspected Black Widow (BW) militants shot dead 10 unidentified saw mill workers and injured eight others in two separate attacks at Bithorgaon under Umrangsho police station in the North Cachar Hills district. The militants set ablaze two saw mills and attacked the labourers working there. The victims appeared to be migrant workers from outside Assam.

August 21: Unidentified militants hurled a grenade at the residence of a Hindi-speaking school teacher, Ranjit Prasad Gupta, at Natun Bazaar Pukhuripur in the Hojai town of Nagaon district.

August 12: Two Hindi-speaking Bihari migrants, Suraj Sahani and Nanu Satnami, are killed at Parokhowa bazaar under Howraghat police station.

August 10: A group of 10-15 suspected ULFA and KLNLF militants attacked a village at Dolamara in the Karbi Anglong district and shot dead 11 Hindi-speaking migrant workers. The dead include four women and two children belonging to two families originally hailing from the State of Bihar.

August 8: Nine civilians, including four women and three children, were killed and five others injured when a group of ULFA and KLNLF militants opened indiscriminate fire targeting the Hindi-speaking people at Ampahar Basti village under Howraghat police station in the Karbi Anglong district.

May 15: The ULFA militants shot dead six unidentified Hindi-speaking people in various areas of the Dibrugarh and Sivsagar districts.

January 30: Two Hindi-speaking persons are shot at and wounded by the ULFA at Mazbat in the Udalguri district.

January 29: Two Hindi speaking people are shot dead by the ULFA militants at an unspecified place in the Tinsukia district.

January 20: Two Hindi-speaking persons are killed and twelve are injured as ULFA militants trigger a powerful blast in Tinsukia town.

January 7: Six Hindi-speaking persons were shot dead and one injured in an attack by the ULFA at Chokolia near Dimow in the Dibrugarh district.

Two Hindi-speaking persons are killed and five injured when ULFA militants opened fire targeting a brick kiln at Sepon Chagolia in Moran.

January 5: At least 48 persons are killed when explosions were triggered targeting migrant workers in six separate locations in the eastern districts of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. Sibsagar district was also part of the area where explosion caused civilian casualty. Heavily armed ULFA militants attacked two brick kilns, fired indiscriminately on shops and business centres, besides triggering an explosion near a tea garden.

http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/india/states/assam/data_sheets/militenetattack.htm

<http://vivekajyoti.blogspot.in/2012/03/assam-375-lakh-bangladeshi-infiltrators.html>

Assam Original Tribes

The population of Assam largely comprised of numerous **Assam Tribes** with their varied customs and beliefs.

Starting from the plains to the hilly areas, the land of Assam is inhabited by different tribes. Some of the prominent **tribes of Assam** are: -

- [Bodo](#)
- [Singpho](#)
- [Santhal](#)
- [Dimasa people](#)
- [Karbi](#)
- [Khamti](#)
- [Khamyang](#)
- [Mishing](#)
- [Nishi](#)
- [Phake](#)
- [Rabha](#)

The Rabhas are one of the most important tribes of Assam as well as other parts of northeast India. They have their own independent customs as well as their own language - **Rabha**. The Karbis are one ethnic group who live mainly on the hilly slopes of Assam. They are also called as the Mikir, according to the Indian Constitutional Order. In accordance to some experts, the **Phake Tribe** is believed to be migrated from Thailand and they still speak in the Thai language. One of the early settlers of the state, the Bodos are among the largest tribes of the state. They are the integral part of the larger ethnic group of the Bodo Kachari. The Bodos reside mostly on the plains and have a great influence on the overall Assamese culture. Inhabiting the Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts of Assam, the Nishi Tribes are mainly farmers. Belonging to the Tibetan - Burmese clan, the **Mishing Tribes** of Assam are another important ethnic group of the state. The Khamtis have their own language, which is very close to Thai and they practice Buddhism. To know more interesting facts about the **Assam Tribes**, please click the following links:

- [Bodo](#)
- [Santhal](#)
- [Dimasa people](#)
- [Karbi](#)
- [Khamti](#)
- [Khamyang](#)

- [Mishing](#)
- [Nishi](#)
- [Phake](#)
- [Rabha](#)
- [Santals](#)
- [Singpho](#)

<http://www.mapsofindia.com/assam/society/tribes.html>

Khamyang people

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Khamyang, also known as **Shyam**, is a tribal group found primarily in [Tinsukia](#), [Jorhat](#) and [Sivasagar](#) districts of [Assam](#) as well as adjacent parts of [Arunachal Pradesh](#). Namsai Chongkham. They have a population of around 3,500 of which only a small minority speak the native [Tai](#)-based language. They are followers of [Theravada Buddhism](#) and are closely related to the [Khampti](#).

The [Khamyangs](#), who are popularly known as Noras are a section of the Great Thai or Tai-stock. They had their independent principality in Mungkong up to the end of the 18th century. These people are also popularly known as the Shyams. It may be relevantly noted here that Khamyang is a Tai word. Kham means 'Gold' and Yang or Jang means 'to have'. So etymologically, the term Khamyang stands for the people from the land of Gold.

Most of them use Shyam as their surnames, which derive from their original home that is Siam (Thailand). Nowadays people use their original surnames like Chowlik, Panyok, Thaomung, Wailong, Bailong, Tungkhang, Maloy, Kamthoung, Chaohai, etc.

Contents

[\[hide\]](#)

[1 Distribution](#)

[2 Language](#)

[3 History](#)

[4 External links](#)

[\[edit\]](#) Distribution

At present, the Nora as a distinct tribe, are found in Disangpani and Cholapather villages of [Sibsagar District](#), Powaimukh village in [Tinsukia](#) district and near Titabar in [Jorhat district](#). Many people also live in the urban areas of [Duliajan](#), [Dibrugarh](#), [Sibsagar](#) and [Jorhat](#) town. There are also a few Khamyang families in [Arunachal Pradesh](#) also, especially in [Lohit district](#).

[\[edit\]](#)Language

Main article: [Khamyang language](#)

Linguistically, the Khamyangs belong to a Tai-speaking group and they are Buddhist of Teravada School. At present, however, Tai language is not in use among the Khamyangs of Assam except in a small settlement named Powai Mukh near [Margherita](#). The rest speak Assamese. But many Tai terms are still retained in their vocabulary. Thus in respect of language and some other cultural traits the Khamyangs are in the process of harmonious assimilation with the local Assamese culture. Their population is around 3,500, but only 200 of them can speak their Tai language and the rest speak [Assamese](#). There are still Khamyang speakers in Pawaimukh village, 7 miles downstream of Margherita in [Tinsukia](#) district. They maintain good relations with other Tai-Buddhist tribes of [Assam](#).

[\[edit\]](#)History

The Tai Khamyangs, after crossing over the [Patkai](#), got divided in to two groups namely the Mon Nam or Pani (Lao Land Nora). They are called Khamyangs in view of the fact that after their migration from Mungkong they settled at a place having that name. With regard to their migration to Assam, it may be noted that some Noras had accompanied Swargadeo Sukhapha and later on their separate identities were merged with the [Khamyang](#). History bears testimony to the fact that in 1524 Swargadeo Chukungmong married the daughter of the Nora Raja and Nora Raja equally was honoured with an Khamyang damsel. It is quite probable that some Noras might have accompanied the princess in 1576. Swargadeo Chukhamfa also married one Nora princess. The princess was accompanied by a Nora prince, a priest and 1000 Nora people. According to the Khamyangs (Nora) people had a kingdom somewhere on the otherside of the [Patkai](#) range and it was known as Khamjang.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khamyang_people