

V
P
P

**VOICE
of the
PEOPLE PARTY**



**VISION
FOR
MEGHALAYA**

Voice of the People Party (VPP)

Ka Jingïohiphang na bynta ka Meghalaya

Ka Voice of the People Party (VPP) ka dei ka seng saiñ pyrthei ha ka jylla Meghalaya kaba la suit la shor ha ka 19 tarik Naiwieng, 2021. Ki ktien phira jong ka seng ki long ‘Pynkhie im, Pynbha bad Pynkylla’ ïa ka jylla Meghalaya. ïa ka Meghalaya la pynlong ka jylla ba pura ha ka 21 tarik Kyllalyngkot, 1972. Ka jingïoh ïa ka jylla Meghalaya ka la long lyngba ka jingïakhun ‘Hill State’ da ka jingaitilut bad jinglenlade jong ki nongïalam ryngkat ka jingkyrshan jong ki paidbah. Hooïd, la pynkha ïa ka Meghalaya halor ka nongrim jong ka jingjaijai khlem kano kano ka jingïaumsnam, ka jingshemphang, ka jingkitkhlieh, ka hok bad ka jingïohi jngai kaba shai.

Ha ka por ba dang ïakhun na ka bynta ban ïoh ïa ka jylla Meghalaya, ki briew ki la don shibun ki jingkhmih lynti kiba khraw na ki nongïalam. Ki la kyrmen ba ka jylla thymmai kan wanlam ïa ka jingshngaiñ na ka bynta ka jinglong ba kyrpang jong ki riwulum bad putet ban pynneh pynsah ruh ïa ka kolshor, ka khyndew ka shyiap bad kiwei de ki rukom im jong ki. Hooïd ka la don ka jingkyrmen ba ka jylla thymmai kan kyntiew ïa ka ïoh ka kot bad ka kamai kajih jong ki riwulum. Ym lah ban len ba ïa ka Meghalaya ha ki snem kiba nyngkong la ïalam shisha da ki nongïalam kiba shemphang bad lenlade. Kumta ka Dorbar Thawaiñ jong ka jylla ka la don ïa ki nongthawaiñ kiba tbit bad proh jabieng kiba la wanrah bun tylli ki jingïatai kiba kordor eh ha ka ïing dorbar.



Kiba kum kine ki jingĩatai ki paw shai na ki aiñ ba ki la thaw ha kitei ki por, kata, kum ka Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971 bad ka jingwanrah ruh ĩa ki aiñ rew (bill) kum ka Meghalaya Residential Permit Bill, 1973 bad ka Meghalaya Employment Bill, 1980. Hapdeng ka jingpyrshang ba jur ki aiñ rew kim shym la ioh jingmynjur ban long ki aiñ ba pura. Ka seng Congress ka dei kaba pyrshah bha ĩa ka Meghalaya Residential Bill bad la don ka jingong na ki riewstad ba kane ka aiñ rew ka ĩapduh noh namar ka jingpyrshah jong ka seng Congress. La don ka jingngeit ba kin jin da la long ka jingmyntoi kaba khraw lada la pdiang ban pynlong aiñ ĩa ki. Jin lada ka Meghalaya Residential Permit Bill ka la long aiñ, katto katne na ki jingĩakhih paidbah kiba ĩasnoh bad kane ka laiñ kin ym rat da mih satia. Shuh shuh, ka sorkar ha kitei ki por ka la thung ĩa ki komishon kum ka Meghalaya Land Reforms Commission, kaba la pynih ĩa ka report jong ka ha u snem 1975, ka Meghalaya Education Commission, 1977 bad kumta terter. Ki snem 1970-79 ki long shisha ki snem ba ngi ĩohi ĩa ki mawmer kiba don jingmut ha ka jingtreikam jong ka Dorbar Thawaiñ jong ka jylla.

Sngew bynñiaw ban ong ba kane ka jingĩohi jngai na ka bynta ka Meghalaya kaba shngaiñ bad ba pahuh pahai ka la shah rong umsaw noh da ka jingwan tyllap jong ki seng heh paid na ri India. Dei hangne ba la kyndat noh sharud ĩa ka saiñ pyrthei ba la pynshong nongrim ha ki mat (ishu) kiba don jingmut bad la sieh bujli noh da ka saiñ pyrthei khwan myntoi shimet. Kaba kum kane ka saiñ pyrthei ka la sdang paw naduh ki snem 1980 terter bad la ĩohi tyngkreiñ ba ka Dorbar Thawaiñ ka la kylla long tang ka kad khañi jong ki kyndang kwah. Ka jingĩadie ĩathied kulai ha ĩing dorbar, ka jingbymkitkhlieh, ka jingbym ai jingkheĩñ bad ka jingĩuhroit ĩa ka akor



tipbriew tipblei ki la long ki matïong ha ka shyllangmat jong ka synshar khadar ha ka jylla. Ka saiñ pyrthei jong ka roi ka par ka kylla long ka saiñ pyrthei jong ka lalot ka kangar. Ka jingshakri lenlade ka la shah bam hynroh da ka long kynrad malade. Ka synshar khadar jong u babun balang ka kylla long noh tang ka kam shimet jong u kamon u kadiang. La kham pynsyrtok shuh shuh ïa kane da ka jingrung politik jong kito kiba pyrkhat kliaw tang ïa ka ïohnong shimet ban pynïar ïa u tnum u tyndai jong ka kam khaiï jong ki. Ka jingthurmur bad jingbym larkam jong ka sorkar ha lynter ki por ka la pyntroiñ ïa ka synshar khadar, ka pule puthi, ka ïoh ka kot, ka koit ka khiah, ka mariang, ka burom ka ijot jong ka jylla naduh dohnud haduh khappud. Kane ka la wanrah ïa ka jingshaïong ha ki paidbah na ka bynta ka lawei jong ki. Kita kiba kam ïalade kum ki nongïalam ki la shim kabu ban pynbieit ïa u paidbah da har jait ki jingkular ramïa. Ka long kaba lyngngoh ngaiñ ba ka jylla kaba riewspah kum ka Meghalaya ka long pynban kawei na ki jylla kiba duk tam ha ka ri.

Dei halor katei ka khim khait jong ka jylla ba ïa ka VPP la seng bad saiñdur. Kumta ka seng ka angnud ban pynkhie im biang ïa ka mynsiem lenlade bad jingaitilut ha ka jingshakri paidbah, ban pynrasong pat ïa ka nongrim jong ka hok ka sot, ka tipbriew tipblei, ka jingkitkhlieh bad ka burom jong ka jylla; hooid, ka seng ka thrang ruh ban pynkylla dur ïa ka Meghalaya na ka jingkyrduh sha ka jingpahuh, na ka lyngkrang sha ka jingkiew shaphrang, na ka jot sha ka maramot, na ka tieng ka smiej sha ka shngaiñ khlem riej bad na ka jingdum jlang sha ka jingshemphang. Ka seng ka don ïa kine ki jingïohi bad jingagnud na ka bynta ka jylla:

1. Ba ka jylla Meghalaya kan long kaba shngaiñ hapoh la ka it ka singmana jong ka bad ba ka ïoh ka kot



jong ka jylla kan kiew rasong bad ba ïa ka jingduk yn rat dyngkhong.

2. Ba ka jylla kan don ki nongïalam kiba shemphang, bakhlaiñ bad bashlur.
3. Ba ka jingsuk kan synshar ïa ka longbriew manbriew ban wanrah ïa ka roi ka par ha baroh ki liang.
4. Ba ka synshar khadar kan long halor ki nongrim jong ka synshar paidbah bashisha, bakhuid, bashongaiñ, ba kitkhlieh, bym shah shiliang bad bashai kdar.
5. Ba ïa ka jingdon jingem ha ka jylla yn bhah bynta mar ryngkat bad yn pyndonkam tyngkan.
6. Ba yn pynneh pynsah ïa ka riti dustur bat khyndew bat shyiap jong ki riwlum.
7. Ba yn sumar bad pynneh pynsah ïa ka mei mariang bad maramot ha ki jaka kiba la julor.
8. Ban pynlong ïa ka Meghalaya ka jylla ba biang eh ban wanrah ïa ka jingbei tyngka (investment).
9. Ban kyntiew bad pynkup bor ïa ki samla ha ka pule puthi bad jinglong babha ba kin long kiba larkam.
10. Ba kan don ka jingburom ïa ka long kynthei long shynrang bad ban ym don kano kano ka jingñiew shiliang khmat halor jong ka.

Haba shu kren lyngkot, ka seng ka angnud ban pynkhie im ïa ka pyrkhat pyrdaiñ kaba shongnia, ba beit bad babha, ban pynrasong pat ïa ka saiñ longbriew manbriew kaba bha ba la ïoh pateng na ki longshuwa bad ban pynkylla dur ïa ka Meghalaya kum ka nongmuna bakynsai ha ka ri India hi baroh kawei.

Ka VPP ka ngeit skhem ha ka synshar khadar kaba khuid ba suba.



Voice of the People Party (VPP)

Vision for Meghalaya

The Voice of the People Party (VPP) was launched on the 19th of November 2021 with the vision to “Revive, Restore and Transform” the state of Meghalaya. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam as a full-fledged state on the 21st January 1972 after more than a decade of sustained movement led by the farsighted leaders. It was the state that was won on the principle of non-violence, intelligent and responsible guidance with honesty and clear vision.

During the hill state movement, the people had high expectations from the leaders. They hoped that the attainment of a separate state would usher in security to the indigenous tribals’ identity, culture, land and economic interests. It was their dreams that the new state would bring development and prosperity to the people. The new state undoubtedly was led by committed leaders. The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly was full of intelligent members who discussed public issues with great interests. The sincerity of their intentions was visible in addressing the issues of land, indigenous interests, employment and education besides others. The visionary leaders put in place the Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971. The Meghalaya Residential Permit Bill, 1973 and the Meghalaya Employment Bill, 1980 were passed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly though they failed to become laws. There was an attribution to the opposition of the Indian National



Congress that the Meghalaya Residential Permit Bill failed to become an Act. Had this piece of legislation been made a law and implemented, decades of unnecessary turmoil and movements would have been averted. The Education Commission of Meghalaya was formed in 1977 which submitted its report in 1978. Similarly, the Government of Meghalaya instituted the Land Reforms Commission for Khasi Hills which submitted its report in 1975. Therefore, in the 1970s, important initiatives were undertaken which tried to address a range of issues. Had the vision and those initiatives been pursued sincerely our beloved state would not have been in the conditions that we are at present.

But the vision of the prosperous and secured Meghalaya was diluted and eventually forgotten under the growing influence of the national party. Regretfully, the principled and issue based politics was replaced by politics of corrupt practices characterized by horse trading, lack of accountability, irresponsibility and unethical practices. There was a paradigm shift of politics from being the concern for common good to the politics of greed, self and family aggrandizement. This is particularly true after the entry of those who view politics as the means to further their business interests. The entry of business centric politicians coupled with dynastic politics has produced pernicious impact on different sectors of the life of the state whether in the fields of health, education, environment, agriculture and other economic activities, power, borders, local governance etc. This has created on the one hand, disillusionment amongst the people who even questioned whether there is anything that the state should be proud of in the last five decades. On the other, the political leaders have



inculcated the dependency syndrome in the mind of people for their short term political gains no matter how disastrous it would be for the future of the state. It is rather unthinkable that Meghalaya which is blessed with rich resources would be the fifth poorest state in India and the poorest in North eastern region.

It is against the above background that the VPP was formed with the commitment that the party will be able to strive towards reviving and restore the lost values and lost glory. The VPP is committed to bringing transformation in the social, economic, political and cultural life of the people for the betterment. The Party has the following vision for the state:

1. That Meghalaya shall be the state that is territorially secured and economically developed where poverty is eliminated.
2. That the state shall have strong and decisive leadership.
3. That peace and public security prevails that will ensure all round development of the state.
4. That politics in the state is based on strong pillars of substantive democracy with essential features of rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsibility and equity.
5. That the resources of the state shall be distributed equitably based on social justice and shall be sustainably used.
6. That the traditional land ownership system shall be maintained and strengthened.
7. That the environment and the eco system shall be restored and preserved.



8. That Meghalaya shall be an investment friendly state.
9. That the youth of the state shall be empowered morally and intellectually capable of competing with the rest of the world.
10. That Meghalaya shall be the state where gender equity prevails.

In short the party envisions the Meghalaya that is restored with the old good values inherited from our forefathers; that is revived morally, intellectually and materially; and transformed into a model state for the rest of India.

The VPP is strongly embedded in the principle of clean politics for achieving these noble objectives.





"To Revive, Restore & Transform"

Published by:

Dr. Ricky A.J. Syngkon
General Secretary
Voice of the People Party
