
A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC RELATION ON THE SIXTH SCHEDULED AREAS, ASSAM REGION (WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON NORTH CACHAR HILLS AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL, DIMA HASAO DISTRICT)

Hrishikesh Upadhaya

Research Scholar Kalinga University Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Dr Pratima Shukla

Professor, Department of Sociology, Kalinga University Raipur, Chhattisgarh

ABSTRACT

Autonomy imagined by the Sixth Schedule in the past tribal slope areas of Assam is implanted in the development-security worldview. The top-down idea of this sort involves the disintegration of clans' autonomous 'cultural culture'. Top-down autonomy model incited by the above methodology needs genuine reconsidering if autonomy is to be rescued. The setting up of District Autonomous Councils is ostensibly one of the most vital basic changes in tribal region organization towards advancing social, social and political autonomy to the people in tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. It is a compelling instrument for administration having massive potential for assurance and protecting the social personalities of different gatherings and networks.

Keywords: Emphasis, Networks, Cacher

INTRODUCTION

Organization of Tribal areas in India has consistently involved concern. Each tribal community has their own customary administration framework and rule of law. Government has neglected to get this. Ancestral areas in India are partitioned into Schedule V and Schedule VI according to constitution. While regulatory autonomy has been given to plan VI zone of North Eastern States, individuals in Schedule V region are taking a stab at executing PPEA, a law that perceive their standard practices, for most recent twenty years. Numerous laws and approaches have been produced using time to time, yet neither the director nor the strategy creators ever comprehend what ancestral in India need to have an honorable existence. In 1929 the Nagas presented an appeal to the Simon Commission requesting for autonomy from the Indian State. Be that as it may, the Dimasas, the Khasis, Garos, Mizos and Karbis raised the interest for the division from the bigger territory of Assam and self-administration for the individuals of their own innate networks.

The constitution creators of India understood the significance of discrete political and authoritative instrument for the organization of the slope ancestral areas, therefore, the creation the choice of making Autonomous District Council under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India depends on the suggestions of the North-East Frontiers (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-Committee famously known as Bordoloi sub-board, under the chairmanship of Gopinath Bordoloi, the then Chief Minister of Assam.

The Bordoloi sub-advisory group (a sub-board of the Constituent Assembly) examined, the then existing regulatory set up in the slope areas of the North East India with a perspective on setting up of an autonomous body for the organization of the slope areas and in this manner suggested setting up of an authoritative body which would be founded on the idea of regional autonomy in all issues identifying with customs, laws of legacy, organization of equity, land backwoods etc (Report of the North East Frontiers, 1950). Subsequently, the constitution of India, awards neighborhood self-overseeing forces to defend the issues of the innate networks in regard of the land, timberland, social traditions and practices and so forth so as to guarantee smooth working vote-based decentralization of forces and all the more critically to safeguard and ensure the one-of-a-kind social character of the Indigenous people group of the North Eastern piece of India.

Provisions Under the Sixth Schedule for The Administration of Tribal Areas :-

Meghalaya and Tripura

Autonomous Districts and Autonomous regions: The representative by public warnings has the ability to isolate the territory or areas into Autonomous regions for the diverse Scheduled Tribes living in the region (Sixth Schedule, The Constitution of India).

Constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils: There will be a District Council for each Autonomous locale comprising of not in excess of thirty individuals, out of which 2 (Two) as in case of Dima Hasao district will be named by the Governor while the lay is chosen based on grown-up suffrage.

Powers of District Councils and regional councils to make laws: The regional board for an autonomous region and a District Council for an autonomous locale have capacity to make laws as for:

The apportioning, or use, or the separating, of land, other than any land which is saved backwoods for the reasons for horticulture or touching or for private or other non-rural purposes or for whatever other reason which will advance the interests of the occupants of any town or town; gave that nothing in such laws will forestall the mandatory procurement of any land, regardless of whether involved or empty, for public purposes by the Government of the State.

- a) The board of any woodland not being a saved timberland;
- b) The utilization of any waterway or water-course with the end goal of agribusiness;
- c) The guideline of the act of jhumor different types of moving development;
- d) The foundation of town or town panels or chambers and their forces;
- e) Matter identifying with town or town organization, including town or town police and public wellbeing and sanitation
- f) The arrangement or progression of Chiefs or Headmen
- g) The legacy of property
- h) Marriage and separation Social traditions

Organization of Justice in Autonomous Districts and Autonomous Regions: the boards have legal forces for the preliminary of offenses submitted by individuals from Scheduled clans in their particular areas of ward. There is a two-level framework for legal organization at the locale and town levels. The town gathering can hear situations where both the gatherings are scheduled clans while the District Courts go about as court of offer.

Intensity of District chamber to set up grade schools: the locale Council of an Autonomous District may build up, develop, or oversee elementary schools, dispensaries, markets, cow's pounds, fisheries, ships, streets transport and conduits in the region and make guidelines for the control and the board of the previously mentioned subjects with the endorsement of the representative. It additionally has the ability to recommend language and choose the way on which training will be bestowed in the elementary schools.

Area and Regional assets: For each Autonomous District and for each Autonomous region there is a District Fund and a Regional Fund individually, the representative makes rules for the administration of the assets, instalment of cash into the store, withdrawal of cash from the reserve, care of cash, and other cash related issues.

Capacity to evaluate and gather land income and force imposes: The Regional Council for an autonomous region in regard of all grounds inside such region and the District Council for an autonomous region in regard of all terrains inside the region, will have the ability to survey and gather income from the grounds as per the standards followed by the administration in evaluating lands with the end goal of land income and gather assesses on grounds and structures, and tolls on people inhabitant inside the areas.

Permit or rent to prospect for, or extraction of minerals: The ADC can give licenses and rents for the prospecting and extraction of minerals and are qualified for get a portion of sovereignties accumulating to the State from mineral extraction

Influence of District gathering to make guidelines for the control of cash loaning and exchanging by non-tribals:

The District Council can control cash loaning and exchanging by non-inhabitants or non-innate individuals living in the region.

Consequently, the Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2) and 275(1)) blesses the Autonomous District Councils and Regional Councils with Executive, Legislative and Judiciary powers for compelling organization of Tribal Areas.

Definition

Anthropologist Elman Service exhibited an arrangement of grouping for social orders in every human culture dependent on the development of social imbalance and the job of the state. This arrangement of order contains four classes:

- i. Gatherer-tracker groups, which are commonly libertarian.
- ii. Tribal social orders in which there are some constrained occurrences of social status and glory.

iii. Stratified ancestral social orders drove by chieftains.

iv. Civilizations, with complex social pecking orders and composed, institutional governments.

Anthropologists have added different attributes to the meaning of clan, however various researchers underline various highlights. Many characterize a clan as a gathering with a feeling of shared personality and ties of lineage, customs, language and region. Others accept a clan must have some type of political association, for example, a methods for settling on choices for the gathering and of settling debates between its individuals. A few researchers respect just gatherings without a composed language as clans. A few Scholars likewise utilize the term clan to allude to a beginning period in the development of political frameworks.

A clan is an assortment of families bearing a typical name, talking a typical tongue, involving or pronouncing to possess a typical domain and isn't normally endogamous, however initially it may have been so.

OBJECTIVES

- a). To comprehend and investigate the fair structure of DHAC Administration. The study will fuse the helper similarly as utilitarian pieces of DHAC from Democratic Deficit perspective.
- b). To comprehend and examine the political help of the people living in DHAC.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Decentralization itself doesn't ensure cooperation of individuals from base. In commonly it has happened that decentralization has prompted the convergence of intensity in a gathering of world class. This has prompted the mutilation of the essential thought behind the idea of grass root vote-based system. In a large portion of the District Council's the region is the last territory of decentralization. They associate with the towns through the conventional 'Gaonbuhra's'. In spite of the fact that in DHAC the system has been taken for two-layer rustic level organizations through the Village Council Development Committee (VCDC) in both urban and rural areas of the district. Just the decision party men get preferred position to assign the individuals. Subsequently the entire just decentralization process gets futile. J B Patnaik, the previous Governor of Assam feels that decentralization of forces and organization has not occurred in the Sixth Schedule areas of Assam. "This has invalidated the point of the Constitutional arrangement. The areas keep on being in reverse, while there has been no closure to debasement," said the Governor, who is likewise the established leader of the Sixth Schedule areas of the state.

In this way, from above, apparently in spite of the fact that the Sixth Schedule somewhat is effective in managing tribal requests yet has not had the option to systematize grassroots or participatory vote-based system. Being combined with budgetary reliance and debasement, it has hampered the developmental exercises. There are some pre-conditions which are vital for the satisfaction of the desire of the individuals of Sixth Schedule territory.

Sufficient store for the development conspires is one of the pre states of achievement of District Council. On account of the monetary troubles and constrained assets, the greater part of the District Councils has not had the option to understand the fantasy put by the Sixth Schedule.

Another essential pre-condition for the accomplishment of the District Council is that it needs to prepare the individuals from the gathering for their role. As a rule, the individuals from the committees have exceptionally constrained information with respect to the point and destinations of the Sixth Schedule so they assume an extremely feeble role in District Councils for which the individuals of these areas need to pay a great deal.

Medium of Instructions of School

The District Council oversees grade schools and furthermore recommends their mode of guidance. In recommending the vehicle of guidance they just give emphasis all alone first language. The significant clan forces their language on different occupants of the chamber. Anyway, in each District Council there are various ethnic networks. However, these ethnic gatherings have no opportunity to peruse and write in their own lingos which is against common right. Previously Bengali had been used as Medium of Instruction in Dima Hasao district but after 2010 most of the schools had been adopting English as Medium of Instruction owing to ease of adoption by the children's.

TACKLING THE PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT:

As the whole arrangement is demonstrating under performance, so Report of the Expert Committee, September 2006, entitled " Planning for the Sixth Schedule Areas and those areas are not secured by part ix of the Constitution" has given a few recommendations with respect to the satisfaction of the guarantees of the Sixth Schedule and to make it increasingly vote based. The Committee has seen that the whole way of thinking behind the sixth Schedule is assurance of tribal individuals under protected arrangement of District and Regional Councils. So, these organizations are endowed with twin assignment safeguarding the tribal traditions and culture and developmental work for the clans. Be that as it may, the genuine ground circumstance shifts from State to State. While every autonomous gathering has been given powers as far as Para 3 to make laws and Para 6 declining capacities, a few varieties are seen even inside the Sixth Schedule areas. This change is for the most part because of recorded conditions. For example, in Meghalaya, the Councils were comprised a long time before the State was made. In different cases, the consideration of specific areas in the Sixth Schedule has been because of neighborhood clashes and tensions. Yet the board feels that a short-recorded change in the Sixth Schedule and in the capacity of the locale committees may make Sixth Schedule equitably progressively appropriate and furthermore guarantees insurance of the clans. To make the administration of the Sixth Schedule increasingly majority rule the council has proposed the accompanying arrangements

- 1) Village level bodies: The Committee recommended for town level gathering to make Sixth Schedule just as District Council increasingly majority rule. The Committee comprises of ten to twenty individuals chose by neighbourhood individuals based on all-inclusive grown-up establishment. There ought to be satisfactory portrayal from ladies, youth and minorities. The duty of the Council would include understanding the issues of their concerned areas, arranging, security and the executives of normal assets.
- 2) Need for State Finance Commission to awards for neighbourhood body: The Committee proposed monetary awards to the nearby establishment to actualize their projects and plan.
- 3) Need to expel covers in useful obligations between the State and District Council: Though the arrangement of Sixth Schedule gives significance on the self-organization framework yet as a rule the State government likewise proceeds with an equal apparatus to control the District organization. This covering capacity squander assets as well as aggravates the two gatherings when conveyance of administration fizzled. So the Committee firmly suggested outline of the office capacities and duties.
- 4) Need to improve arranging and undertaking detailing policy: The Committee feels that the absence of experts and technocrats in the arranging component prompts the brokenness of the Councils. So they prescribe that arranging component should be established and professionalized for increasingly successful execution.
- 5) System for guaranteeing responsibility through consistent checking and change: The board of trustees prescribed direct subsidizing framework from the focal government to District Councils. Anyway the board additionally exhorted observing the expanded budgetary duty through the division of responsibility. As per the Committee it is important to counsel the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with respect to enhancements in the arrangement of reviewing the records of the Councils.
- 6) Need to enlist other accomplice in the development procedure: The advisory group energized the support of private offices and the NGOs in the development exercises with the chambers to improve the nature of administrations.
- 7) Need to explain the role of the Governor: Governor assumes a significant role in District Council. Anyway the advisory group says "There have been clashing perspectives on whether the Governor practices his role in regard of the Sixth Schedule States, based on his individual attentiveness or dependent on the guidance offered by the Council of Ministers of the State concerned."

So, the board of trustees unequivocally suggested explanation of the role of the Governor. Despite the fact that there are bunches of analysis against the presentation of District Councils and the Provision of Sixth

Schedule yet one can't preclude the role from claiming it with respect to the assurance of the way of life of the clans. Area Councils and Regional Councils under Sixth Schedule have given a reasonable level of autonomy for the tribal individuals living in the North Eastern States. Anyway, the analysis made against the Sixth Schedule lies on the guideline of Democracy. So, it is likewise time for the power to change a portion of the arrangements of Sixth Schedule for developing majority rules system.

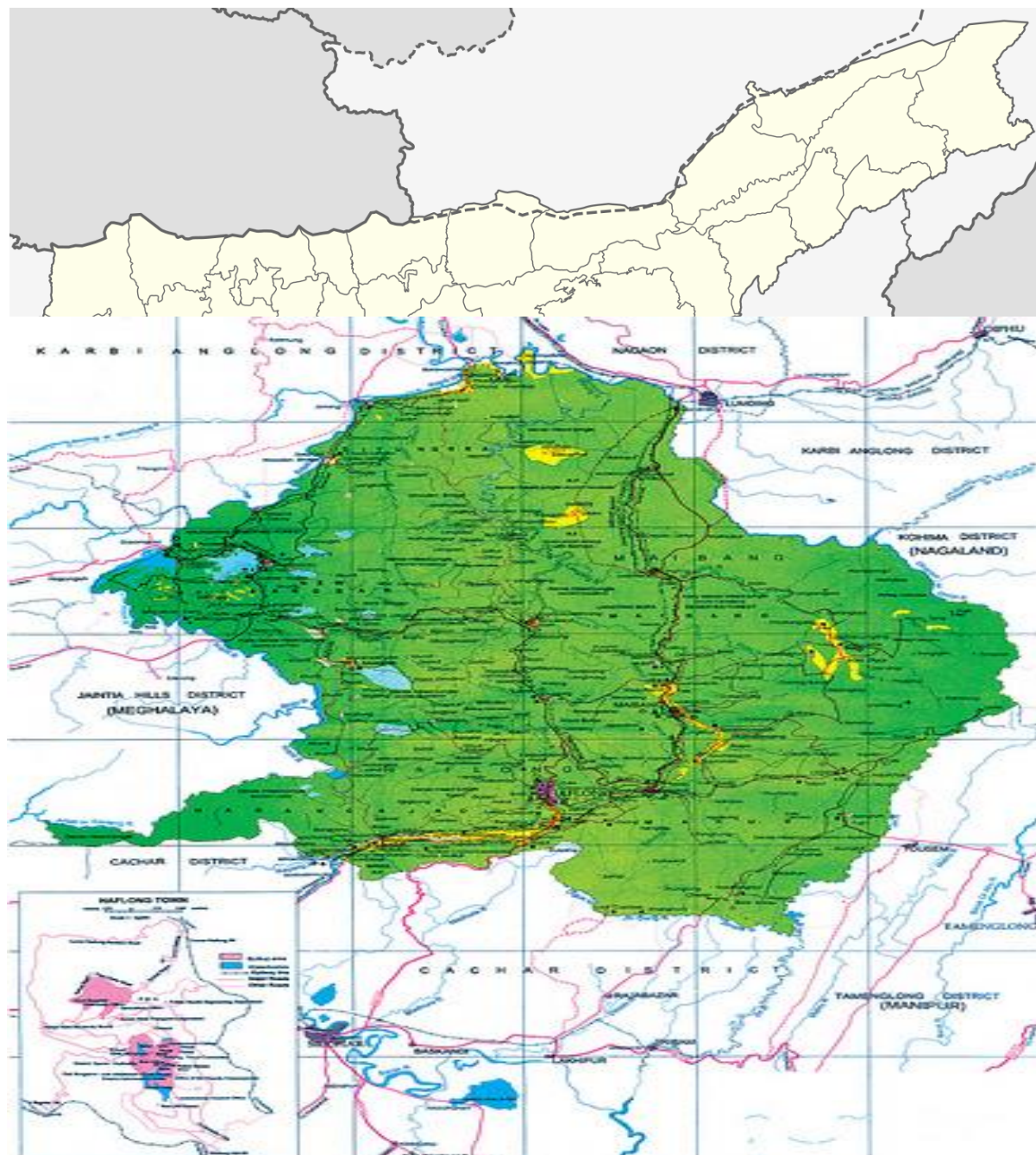


Fig – 1.1
Dima Hasao
District in the
Map of India

Figure 1.1.1
Dima Hasao
District in the
map of
Assam

Source: India
Map. in

**DHAC: A
STRUCTURAL
AND
FUNCTIONAL
ANALYSIS**

Dima Hasao
Autonomous

Council in short DHAC is the main managerial arrangement organized under Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution for the field's clan. The arrangement of Sixth Schedule was at first presented for the slope clans.

Anyway, both the Central and State government needed to make a special institution of the Constitution of India to make DHAC

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DIMA HASAO DISTRICT

The only case of organised attempt against the British took place in the Dima Hasao erstwhile North Cachar Hills after the uprising of Sambhudhan Phonglosa during the Second World War.

A group of youth under the leadership of a young girl named Joya Thaosen and boys like Arjun Langthasa and Jowtedao Kemprai. They organised a protest against forced collection of food grains for the War effort by the Sub-divisional Officer. Later they said to have proceeded to join the Indian National Army, but were ambushed at the Khiram- Khowai range near Dimapur, and Joya Thaosen was killed in the encounter. She was born in Jorai Bathari village near Haflong in 1925. (Barpjuari: 2000). Subsequent Political Development and formation of North Cachar Hills Tribal Council-The Cabinet Mission statement of May 16, 1946, stated that the Constituent Assembly of India was to form an Advisory Committee to prepare a scheme for the administration of the Tribal and Excluded Areas.

Under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, an Advisory Committee was constituted with two sub-committees, headed by A.V Thakkar for the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas, (other than Assam) and the other under the chairmanship of Gopinath Bordoloi, the first Premier of Assam. The latter came to be known also as Bordoloi Committee (North East Sub Committee to the Constituent Assembly) for the North-East Frontier (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas. Other members of the committee were J. J. Nichols Roy, Rupnath Brahma and B.N Rao, a constitutional expert. Gopinath Bordoloi along with other members extensively travelled the hill areas and met the public leaders and representatives of several groups. A section of the Dimasa youth organised themselves and formed a Tribal Council with Hamdhan Mohan Haflongbar as President and Desondao Hojai as Secretary. The Tribal Council was formed by convening a meeting of all the indigenous tribals of North Cachar Hills, viz. Dimasa, Jeme Nagas, Thadou, Kukis, Baites, Rangkhols, Hmars and Mikirs in a general meeting held in Haflong Town Club. The Memorandum was drafted by the Secretary Desondao Hojai which was unanimously approved in the General Meeting. The Memorandum was subsequently submitted before the Bordoloi Committee and it contained modalities which were subsequently accepted by the Drafting Committee to the Constituent Assembly.

The Memorandum contained the following below mentioned salient features for reservation of the tribal people of the north east in general and Dima Hasao district (erstwhile North Cachar Hills) in particular.

That forced labour and beggary should be abolished and the right to follow one's own customs and usages should be guaranteed. The cultural life of the tribes should not be interfered with. Outsiders should not be permitted to acquire landed property or any other kind of vested interest in the area; only the indigenous tribal and non - tribal inhabitants of the district should be permitted to participate in the political life. The village administration should be carried on as at present, by the village authorities and social institutions with social customs and usages should be respected and laws or regulations passed by the Central or Provincial Legislature should not be applied to the hill area without the consent of the MLA from the area concerned. The day-to-day administration of the area should be in the hands of the people themselves. The local officers must be appointed from among the local people. There should be a separate portfolio in the Provincial Cabinet for the administration of Tribal affairs and it should be in charge of a tribal. He/ She should hold office so long he commands the confidence of the tribal members of the legislature. There should be a separate secretariat for the management of tribal affairs. (Rao: 1976: 171)

The memorandum also raised the issue of representation in the Legislative Assembly and demanded two seats in view of the multiplicity of ethnic groups. In case of franchise, unlike other hills areas, the North Cachar Hills Council demanded that it should be decided on taxpaying capacity or literary qualification. Simultaneously, the memorandum also demanded a Council for each tribe that would function like a local board. Regarding the financial administration, it demanded continuation of common holding. It demanded relaxation of qualifications for tribal candidates. (Rao, 1976: 171). One of the most important issue which is very relevant to the point of discussion here is the demand for the integration of Dimasa inhabited areas into a single unit.

The Memorandum also demanded the appointment of a Boundary Commission to fix the boundaries of the North Cachar Hills sub-division by bringing in the Dimasa inhabited adjoining areas

(Rao: 1976) **

After shifting through representations made by various organisations and discussing with leaders across the hill areas, the Bordoloi Sub-Committee had submitted its draft proposal to the Advisory Committee. The Committee divided the entire tribal territory of Assam into two parts. The first part included the backward tribal areas which largely formed parts of Assam whereas the second part consisted of the tribal areas administered by the Central Government on behalf of Assam. Further, the Committee recommended continuation of the Frontier Areas with the Central Government, i.e. in the Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts, the Tirap frontier Tract (excluding the Lakhimpur Frontier Tracts) and the Naga Tribal Area, where the Governor of Assam would act as the Centre's agent. It also proposed six autonomous districts namely the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, the Naga Hills District, the Lushai Hills District, the North Cachar sub-division of Cachar district and the Mikir (Karbi) Hills District. The Governor was to set up a District Council for each of these tribal districts and if there were different tribes inhabiting certain areas within a district, each area or group of areas could be divided into autonomous tribal regions with Regional Councils. The District Council was to consist of not more than twenty-four members, out of whom not more than three-fourth were to be elected from the territorial constituencies on the basis of adult suffrage. (Rao, 1976: 56)

The Sub-Committee also delineated the powers and functions of the District and Regional Councils. The Councils were empowered to make laws on subject like allotment, occupation or use of lands, the managements of forests other than reserved forests, the use of canal and water courses for agriculture, regulation of the practice of jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation, the establishment of village or town committees or councils, the appointment or succession of chiefs or headmen, the inheritance of property, marriage and social customs etc. The scheme of the sub-committee also gave the District Councils the power to run primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle-ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads and waterways. (Rao: 1976: 171)

On the question of the administration of justice the committee stated that, the District and the regional councils were empowered to constitute village councils or courts for the trial of offences. But the offences related to punishable with death, transformation for life or imprisonments for over five years were beyond the jurisdiction of the councils.

Any other provincial legislation in respect of subjects entrusted to the councils should not apply to an autonomous district or region except through an order of council itself. As for regulation of prohibition of rice-beer, the issue was left to the council whether to permit or prohibit thus removing from the state purview of state prohibition policy. The Councils were empowered to collect tax on, house, poll, land revenue, village forest; the council would be financially assisted by the State and Central Government. Moreover, during the World War II, the British officers developed a sense of separation and isolation in the minds of tribal people. They were also assured of an independent state at the end of the war. A plan of creating a separate state

in Assam, called Crown colony comprising the entire hill areas into a single province, under a Governor, was also hatched and discussed in England.

Moreover, Bordoloi tried to justify the claims of the Tribal people for the self-rule institution on the very basis of the democratic set-up of the Tribal societies.

Cases which would go in the name of murder according to our Penal code were settled by these people by the barest method of panchayats decision and by payment only of compensation. Then the democracy which prevails there though limited in the sense it is confined only to the Tribal of a clan or region will rouse the admiration of any disinterested student. And again take the instance of their village administration. The district authorities have indeed very little to concern themselves with the way things go on there. The boys would perform certain simple functions, leaving the sturdier function of the state to the adults, while the elders would give their judgments in cases of disputes and order, distribution of land for Jhuming (Shifting Cultivation) and things of that kind.

What is necessary for good government is already there. (Rao: 1976: 126)

Meanwhile Bordoloi Sub-Committee had rejected the demand of the North Cachar Hills Tribal Council for inclusion of all Dimasa inhabited areas into a single administrative unit, which led to a series of problems in later times. Even in the debates to the Bordoloi Sub-Committee Report, at Constituent Assembly; Kuladhar Chaliha, the founder President of Assam Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Constituent Assembly from Assam raised the point of inclusion the Dimapur Mouza, the one-time capital city of the Dimasa monarchy. However that point was rejected as the Dimapur Mouza was included in the Naga Hills District for administrative convenience. The Dimasa dominated North Cachar Hills sub-division was separated from the Cachar district.

The sub-division was amalgamated with the erstwhile Mikir Hills. A new administrative district was constituted as United Mikir and North-Cachar Hills district. The new district was formally created on 17 November 1951 by the Government Notification T.A.D / R 31/50/204, dated 3 November 1951 including some parts of Nagaon, Sibsagar, Cachar and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts. (Bordoloi: 1972: !)

As per the provision of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the North Cachar Hills District Council was created along with the Mikir Hills District Council. On 29 April 1952, the Chief Minister of Assam, Bishnuram Medhi inaugurated the District Council.

That time the Council consisted of 16 members. 12 members were elected and 4 new members were nominated by the Governor. Twelve constituencies were demarcated to elect its representatives to the Council.

The constituencies were Haflong, Kalachand, Mahur, Khunglul, Laisong, Maibang, Hajadisa, Langting, Lobong, Gunjung, Garampani Christian villages and Harangajao. Meanwhile, the other Dimasa inhabited areas of Cachar, Nagaon. Mikir Hills and Dimapur were adjusted in the same districts. The people were recognized in the several scheduled lists.

Accordingly the Barman of Cachar and Hojai Kachari of Nagaon districts were recognised as Scheduled Plains Tribes, The Dimasa of Mikir Hills as Schedule Hills Tribe and Kachari of Dimapur as the Scheduled Tribes category.

That time the provisions of Sixth Schedule, the Deputy Commissioner would be the Chairman of the District Councils. However, in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district, the Deputy Commissioner had to look after the general administration only.

The Sub-Divisional Officer became the Chairman of the North Cachar Hills District Council, who was assisted by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner and one Sub-deputy Collector.

The Chairman was to serve for a period of six years. Within this period, he had to guide the Council.

This special provision was made with to the intention of providing the District Council with the advice and guidance of experienced officers for the smooth running of the District Council in its initial stage.

The Sub-divisional officer of the North Cachar Hills Sub-Division acted as the Returning officer during District Council elections. (Bordoloi: 1972)

According to the provisions of The Assam Autonomous Districts (Constitution) Rules 1951; the duration of District Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman would be elected by the members of the Council.

The Executive Committee was to be formed with the Chief Executive Member and two other Executive Members.

The members of the District Council elect the Chief Executive Member. The Governor has the power to appoint the two members, amongst the members as Executive Member, in consultation with the Chief Executive Member. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are not eligible to hold office of either the Chief Executive Member or the Executive Members.

Whenever, the day to day administration of the Council gets paralysed, the Governor appoints an administrator to run the administration. In June 1952, the North Cachar Hills District Council elected C.H. Khothlang as the Chief Executive Member. He selected Sonaram Thaosen and J.B. Hagjer as the Executive Members.

The Council office was started at the private house of Nityananda Daulagapu. Hagjer was later appointed as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Government of Assam and so he resigned from the office of Executive Member. D. B. Thaosen was elected as the new Executive Member.

The most vital issue before the North Cachar Hills District Council was the question of hereditary land.

Therefore the Council adopted a land settlement policy resolution in 1954. According to this policy resolution, the first preference was given to the indigenous local tribal in settlement of government land. The second preference was given to the permanent non-tribal residents of the district, who were the electors to the District Council constituencies.

A tribal belonging to the same community but coming from another village also got settlement of land in the village; on condition that co-villagers showed no objection. Moreover that person had to express his capability of cultivating land. (B. N Bordoloi: 1999:.) Regarding the transfer of tribal land to the non-tribal, the District Council issued some executive instructions.

The instruction vide memo No GA/ REV/5/14/62/21. Dated 6 July 1962, laid emphasis on this issue: so far as land under periodic lease is concerned, the tribal settlement holder cannot transform his land to a non-tribal without prior permission of the District Council Authority. In according permission the District Council sees whether the person to whom the land is proposed to be transferred is a permanent resident in the district and secondly whether he has enough land in the possession already even if he is a permanent resident. But despite this policy and instruction, the issue of protecting the hereditary land remain unsolved.

Unlike in the Karbi Anglong district, where there are suitable laws for prevention of transfer of land and a well-defined land settlement policy, in the North Cachar Hills there has been no law barring transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal. Therefore the whole question of land remained as it was on paper only viz. in the executive instructions and policy of resolutions in respect of land settlement.

In the field of judicial administration, the North Cachar Hills District Council founded a court at Haflong in the year 1956. The Council Court was headed by a judge. The first judge of the Council Desondao Hojai was appointed by the Governor of Assam. The Government of Assam deputed another Sub-judge Jatan Kumar Thaosen as a subordinate at the Council Court.

Moreover the District Council had passed numerous rules and regulations during the period of 1951-1970. From the very beginning, the North Cachar Hills sub-division was a part of United Mikir and North Cachar hills district. Despite the attempts of District Councils, the district had to face a number of developmental bottlenecks.

The financial condition of the people was far from pleasing. An assessment report on 18 tribal villages in 1967 revealed that:

Around 82 to 87 percent of the surveyed families are found to have agriculture as the basis of occupation for means of sustenance. 16.57 percent of the families are found to be partly agricultural. Besides agriculture some members of these families have other occupations like teaching jobs in the elementary schools, service in the police organization and army, trade etc. Only 56 percent of the families are In the case of loan in kind (paddy) the usual rate of interest is 50 % to be paid in kind at the time of harvest along with the Principal. (Bordoloi: 1972: 106)

This new economic arrangement did not benefit the common people. In fact it made their condition worse.

The whole system was channelized for the benefit of the upper structure of the Dimasa society, i.e. the Dimasa Intelligentsia, during the period of 1951-1970.

The Assam Government at Dispur sowed the seeds of discontentment among the Tribes of the Sixth Schedules districts of Assam by introduction of Assamese Language as the official language of the state including the autonomous districts in all the sixth schedule areas of Assam. The movement for a separate hill state started in 1960 spearheaded by the All Party Hill Leaders Conference (APHLC) and Khasi Students Union.

The movement was historic as the agitation was bloodless and late Mrs Indira Gandhi was compelled to come down to Shillong in 1969 and promised to give autonomy to the hill districts. The "Assam Reorganization (Meghalaya) Act, 1969" was passed and the state of Meghalaya was created.

The district of N.C. Hills was put to District Council elections with an option to join the Hill State or not. The Democratic Party under Late Sonaram Thaosen for the motion (to join Hill State) was elected by defeating the Congress Party who was against the motion in the election by a difference of four MDC seats. However, the Government at Dispur then ruled by the Assam Congress gave the four MDC nominated seats to the Congress

Party of N.C. Hills making the number of seats equal to both the parties. This was unfair to the democratically elected Democratic Party of the Council because the result was a tie (equal numbers of MDCs on both sides as the 4 nominated MDCs were given to the Congress by the Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers). That was how North Cachar Hills District was deprived from joining the Hill State sometime way back in 1970 or so.

(Source Dr Dhruva Hojai.)

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF DIMA HASAO AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL

The administrative structure of NC Hills Autonomous Council is similar to that of the state administration in its essence. It comprises of an autonomous council constituted through elections of MACs (Members of Autonomous Councils) every five years which functions like a legislative assembly having legislative and executive powers and convening at the NCHAC Secretariat located in Haflong. From among these MACs, an executive body emerges headed by a CEM (Chief Executive Member), whose role is akin to that of the Chief Minister and has the rank of a state Cabinet Minister, and Executive Members (EMs) whose roles are akin to that of cabinet ministers and have the rank of ministers-of-state.

All the subjects over which the DHAC has jurisdiction are divided among members of this executive body called Executive Council. The permanent executive, on the other hand, is headed by two Principal Secretaries, one who looks after the inherent subjects and is named Principal Secretary (Normal), and one who looks after the entrusted subjects and is named Principal Secretary (Transferable) who is deputed by the state government and belongs to the ACS or IAS cadre holding a rank of state Joint Secretary and above. Then there are the Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries across both verticals (Normal and Transferable) some of whom are appointed by the DHAC and some who are deputed by the state from ACS or IAS cadres. All officers of the line departments are placed at the disposal of the Executive Council and executive orders are to be carried out by the permanent executive who are aided by these officers of the line departments.

THE MEMBERS OF INTERIM COUNCIL OF DHAC AS ON 1ST APRIL 2023

SL NO	Name	Designation
1	SHRI DEBOLAL GORLOSA	Chief Executive Member
2	SMT RANU LANGTHASA	CHAIRPERSON
3	SHRI BIMAL HOJAI	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
4	SHRI AMENDU HOJAI	Executive Member

5	SHRI DEVOJIT BATHARI	Executive Member
6	SHRI SAMUEL CHANGSAN	Executive Member
7	SHRI BISWAJIT DAULAGUPU	Executive Member
8	SHRI NGAMROUTHANG HMAR	Executive Member
9	SHRI NIPOLAL HOJAI	Executive Member
10	SHRI BIJIT LANGTHASA	Executive Member
11	SHRI PAUDAMING NRIAME	Executive Member
12	SHRI RATAN JARAMBUSA	Executive Member
13	SHRI NOJIT KEMPRAI	Executive Member
14	SHRI GOLONJO THAOSEN	Executive Member
15	SHRI PROJITH HOJAI	Executive Member
16	SHRI RAMGALUNGA JEME	Executive Member
17	SHRI LALREMSIAMA DARNEI	Executive Member

Source: DHAC Secretariat

Subdivision of DHAC

The topographical territory of the DHTAD generally spreads more than 3 Sub – Divisions, namely Haflong Sadar, Maibang Sub – Division and Diyungbra Sub – Division (Which is yet to be active by the Govt.). The zone of DHAC is 4890 square kilometers. The rundown of the regions and the subdivisions are enrolled underneath-

POPULATION PATTERN OF DHAC

DHAC is a multilingual and multicultural society. The occupants of DHAC are both tribal and non tribal. The prevalent clan is Dimasas, followed by Jeme Naga, Hmar, Kuki, Jaintia, Baitei, Tribal population, apart from tribal different non – tribal networks are-Nepalis, Bengali, Muslims, Assamese, etc also live in the district. The rundown of region savvy populace are enrolled howl-

Dima Hasao District - Population 2011-2023

An official Census 2011 detail of Dima Hasao, a district of Assam has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Assam. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Dima Hasao District of Assam.

In 2011, Dima Hasao had population of 214,102 of which male and female were 110,802 and 103,300 respectively. In 2001 census, Dima Hasao had a population of 188,079 of which males were 99,822 and remaining 88,257 were females. Dima Hasao District population constituted 0.69 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Dima Hasao District was at 0.71 percent of Maharashtra population.

There was change of 13.84 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Dima Hasao District recorded increase of 24.72 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Dima Hasao Literacy Rate

Average literacy rate of Dima Hasao in 2011 were 77.54 compared to 77.54 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 83.29 and 71.33 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 75.67 and 58.39 in Dima Hasao District. Total literate in Dima Hasao District were 140,873 of which male and female were 78,559 and 62,314 respectively. In 2001, Dima Hasao District had 1,371,897 in its district.

Dima Hasao Sex Ratio

With regards to Sex Ratio in Dima Hasao, it stood at 932 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 884. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 967 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 955 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Dima Hasao District Religion Data

DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION
Hindu	67.07 %	143,593
Muslims	2.04 %	4,358
Christian	29.57 %	63,310
Sikh	0.10 %	207
Buddhist	0.32 %	680
Jain	0.03 %	70
Others	0.55 %	1,170
Not Stated	0.33 %	714

Dima Hasao Population 2023

The last census of Dima Hasao was done in 2011 and next census of 2021 has been postponed or cancelled. But the projected population of future Dima Hasao on the basis likely Population Growth Rate is done as under.

Year	Projected Population
2011	214,1022.14 Lakhs
2021	239,2002.39 Lakhs
2022	241,6002.42 Lakhs

2023	243,7002.44 Lakhs
2024	245,4002.45 Lakhs
2025	246,9002.47 Lakhs
2026	248,2002.48 Lakhs
2027	249,3002.49 Lakhs
2028	250,3002.50 Lakhs
2029	251,1002.51 Lakhs
2030	251,8002.52 Lakhs
2031	252,3002.52 Lakhs

Dima Hasao Population 2011 – 2001

DESCRIPTION	2011	2001
Population	2.14 Lakhs	1.88 Lakhs
Actual Population	214,102	188,079
Male	110,802	99,822
Female	103,300	88,257
Population Growth	13.84%	24.72%
Area Sq. Km	4,888	4,888
Density/km2	44	38

DESCRIPTION	2011	2001
Proportion to Assam Population	0.69%	0.71%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	932	884
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	967	955
Average Literacy	77.54	67.62
Male Literacy	83.29	75.67
Female Literacy	71.33	58.39
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	32,414	30,800
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.14%	16.38%

Dima Hasao Child Population

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for Dima Hasao. There were total 32,414 children under age of 0-6 against 30,800 of 2001 census. Of total 32,414 male and female were 16,480 and 15,934 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 967 compared to 955 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 15.14 percent of Dima Hasao District compared to 16.38 percent of 2001. There was net change of -1.24 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Dima Hasao Houseless Data

In 2011, total 17 families live on without any roof cover in Dima Hasao district of Assam. Total Population of all who lived without roof at the time of Census 2011 numbers to 64. This approx 0.029892294327003% of total population of Dima Hasao district.

Dima Hasao District Density

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Dima Hasao district for 2011 is 44 people per sq. km. In 2001, Dima Hasao district density was at 38 people per sq. km. Dima Hasao district administers 4,888 square kilometres of areas.

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	70.81 %	29.19 %
Total Population	151,613	62,489
Male Population	77,817	32,985
Female Population	73,796	29,504
Sex Ratio	948	894

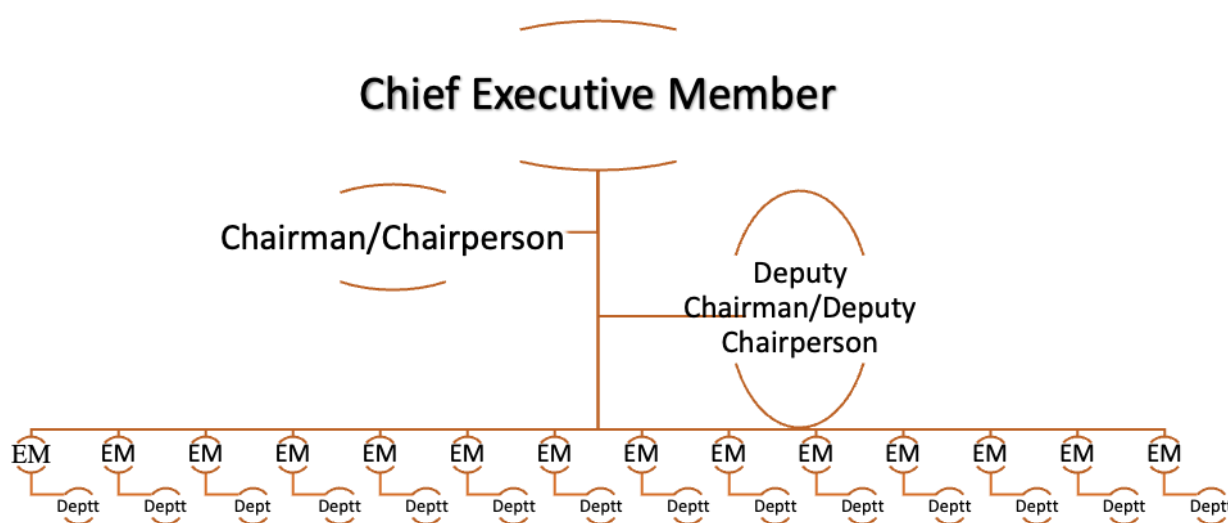
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	966	969
Child Population (0-6)	25,067	7,347
Male Child(0-6)	12,749	3,731
Female Child(0-6)	12,318	3,616
Child Percentage (0-6)	16.53 %	11.76 %
Male Child Percentage	16.38 %	11.31 %
Female Child Percentage	16.69 %	12.26 %
Literates	90,009	50,864
Male Literates	50,658	27,901
Female Literates	39,351	22,963
Average Literacy	71.13 %	92.24 %
Male Literacy	77.85 %	95.37 %
Female Literacy	64.01 %	88.70 %

Dima Hasao District Urban/Rural 2011

Out of the total Dima Hasao population for 2011 census, 29.19 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 62,489 people lives in urban areas of which males are 32,985 and females are 29,504. Sex Ratio in urban region of Dima Hasao district is 894 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Dima Hasao district was 969 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 7,347 of which males and females were 3,731 and 3,616. This child population figure of Dima Hasao district is 11.31 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Dima Hasao district as per census 2011 is 92.24 % of which males and females are 95.37 % and 88.70 % literates respectively. In actual number 50,864 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 27,901 and 22,963 respectively.

As per 2011 census, 70.81 % population of Dima Hasao districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Dima Hasao district population living in rural areas is 151,613 of which males and females are 77,817 and 73,796 respectively. In rural areas of Dima Hasao district, sex ratio is 948 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Dima Hasao district is considered, figure is 966 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 25,067 in rural areas of which males were 12,749 and females were 12,318. The child population comprises 16.38 % of total rural population of Dima Hasao district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Dima Hasao district is 71.13 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 77.85 and 64.01 percent respectively. In total, 90,009 people were literate of which males and females were 50,658 and 39,351 respectively.

All details regarding Dima Hasao District have been processed by me after receiving from various sources including Govt. of India. I am not responsible for errors to population census details of Dima Hasao District.



- **EM – Executive Member**
- **Deptt – Various allotted Departments to Executive Members of DHAC.**

FIG. 1.1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF DIMA HASAO AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL

Source: Dima Hasao Autonomous Council Secretariat

Dima Hasao Autonomous Council has a unicameral administrative body. The body comprises of not in excess of 30 Members from whom 28 (Twenty Eight) are elected and 2 (Two) were Nominated especially 1 (One) from Nepali Community and 1 (One) from Bengali Community The Nomination is done by Governor of Assam. The elected 28 (Twenty Eight) and 2 (Two) Nominated speaks to the various networks living in Dima Hasao District. The designated individuals additionally appreciate every one of the rights and benefits including casting a ballot right like the

elected individuals. The individuals from the administrative body are known as MAC (Members of Autonomous Council). The term of the individuals is 5 years.

TABLE 3.4 DISTRICT WISE ELECTED CANDIDATES IN Dima Hasao Autonomous Council ELECTION 2019 ALONG WITH THE CONSTITUENCY

MAC CONSTITUENCY LIST & ELECTED MEMBERS

Constituency	Name of Elected Member	POLITICAL PARTY
-Haflong	Shri Daniel Langthasa	INC
-Jatinga	Shri Fleming Rupsi Shylla	IND
-Borail	Shri Ngulminlal Leinthang	IND
-Mahur	Shri Rahul Naiding	BJP
-Jinam	Shri Zosumthang Hmar	IND
-Hangrum	Shri Noah Daime	IND
-Laisong	Shri Paudamming Nriame	BJP
-Daotuhaja	Shri Nipolal Hojai	BJP
-Maibang East	Smt Nandita Gorlosa	BJP
-Maibang West	Shri Bijit Langthasa	IND
-Kalachand	Shri Ratan Jarambusa	BJP
-Wajao	Shri Biswajit Daulagupu	BJP
-Hajadisa	Shri Projith Hojai	BJP
-Langting	Shri Golonjo Thaosen	BJP
-Hatikhali	Shri Bimal Hojai	IND
-Diyungbra	Shri Nobojit Hojai	BJP
-Garampani	Shri Joysing Durong	INC
-Kharthong	Shri Lalremsiama Darnei	BJP
-Dehangi	Shri Debolal Gorlosa	BJP
-Gunjung	Shri Nojit Kemprai	BJP
-Hadingma	Shri Debojit Bathari	BJP
-Dihamlai	Shri Ramgalungbe Jeme	IND
-Harangajao	Shri Amendu Hojai	BJP
-Hamri	Shri Monjit Naiding	BJP
-Lower Kharthong	Shri Ngamrothang Hmar	BJP
-Dolong	Shri Suanthangjem Hrangkhohol	IND
-Diger	Shri Han Samuel Changsan	BJP
-Semkhor	Smt Ranu Langthasa	BJP

Source: DHAC Secretariat

There is an Executive Committee headed by the Chief Executive Member. The Chief Executive Member is chosen by the Members of Council Legislative Assembly. After the choice of the Chief Executive Member, he names the other Executive Members with prior approval from the Governor of Assam. The absolute quality of the individuals from Executive Council is 14 (Fourteen). The Chief Executive Member Part will have the status proportionate to the Cabinet Minister and the other Executive Members identical to the Minister of State of Assam. The official capacity of the Dima Hasao Autonomous Council is vested in the hands of the Executive Committee. They are by and large capable to the Autonomous Council. Therefore the Executive advisory group is the most noteworthy body of the Council called the Executive Committee.

The Chief Executive Member (CEM) who is the pioneer of the Executive Committee assigns certain division (s) to every official part. At the point when the Chief Executive Member leaves, the Executive Committee breaks down consequently like the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Executive advisory group has full command over its office and staff. It has been enabled to make post with the simultaneousness of State government and make arrangement other than the presents on be filled through Assam Public Service Commission. Making choice is a significant part of political investment of majority rule government. Without a doubt, it very well may be considered as the starter part of majority rules system. Through it individuals set up that they are the preeminent expert in a vote based government. It additionally helps in keeping the delegate responsible to the individuals or to the wellspring of intensity or authority. More significant level of support helps in reinforcing the vote based structure and suggests the desires of the individuals towards the political interest. Figure 4.1 uncovers this circumstance in DHTAD. At the point when gotten some information about democratic, lion's share of the individuals that is 92.8% respondents answered decidedly. This obviously infers political readiness of the respondents or political awareness of them. In this way, from resident's viewpoint it is, as it were, vote based. More elevated level of political interest as far as casting a ballot suggests either absolute help to the framework or complete disappointment with the framework. Political investigators are of the view that extraordinary disappointment of the individuals with the current framework contributes towards the leaving individuals in huge number for change.

CONCLUSION

The present study "Majority rule Deficit in Sixth Schedule Administration: A study of DHAC in Assam" endeavored at describing the excursion of vote-based system in DHAC, Assam. The discoveries of the study uncover that DHAC has encountered gigantic difficulties in giving equity, equity and freedom, the fundamental

beliefs of popular government to its resident. The study is done through the vote-based deficiency point of view to gauge the auxiliary just as utilitarian part of the DHAC.

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