

BODO PEACE ACCORD 2020: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES A STUDY OF BTR, ASSAM

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Abstract: This paper is trying to analyze the Bodo peace accord 2020 in a very historic and important accord for Bodo community. The main objective of Bodo peace accord 2020 is to bring peace in BTR region. Through this paper researcher try to understand Prospects and challenges of Bodo peace accord 2020 along with this two point researcher wants to find out the people perceptions about the Bodo Peace Accord 2020 in BTR.

Introduction

The government of India and Assam Government have been making efforts to fulfill all political social and economic aspiration of Bodo people and preserve their culture, identity and language. The Bodo are a Mongoloid people living in the hole of North-East India and speaking one of the Tibeto-Burman languages. They constitute a very important section of Assam being the largest group among the plains tribal population of Assam today. According to 2011 Census total population of Bodo in Assam is 14, 16,125. Racially the Bodo of Assam belongs to the Mongoloid stock. S.K Chatterjee refers to them as an “Indo-Mongoloid” and term defines at once their Indian Constitution.¹ The physical features such as snob nose, wide forehead, round face, color points to their Mongoloid origin. This seems to pointing to Tibet and China as the original home of the races.² According to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the upper course of the Yangtze kiang and Hung-ho Rivers in the North-West China were the original home of the Tibeto-Burman races. So we can say that original home land of the Bodo was in the “Bodo Country” now knows as Tibet.³

The generic term Bodo was applied first by T.C. Hodgsons to Bodo group of language and includes kacharis(Bodo and Dimasas), Kochs, Garos, Rabhas, Chutias, Tippears, Hojais, Lalengs and other allied tribes of Nort-East India.⁴ Linguistically the Garos, the Rabhas, the Tiwas, the Dimasas, the Hajong, the Sonwals, the Boroks of Tripura and many other cognate tribes are part of this Bodo race.⁵ According to Ajoy Ray one of the prominent scholar’s belives that the name “Bodo” was derived from “Bod” from where they migrated.⁶ But most of the scholars have used the term denote a race. Present day of Assam or Brahmaputra valley this tribe is concentrated in the present district of Kokrajhar, Baksa, Dhuburi, Goalpara, Darrang, Nagaon and Morigaon.

The Bodo they maintain separate identity from others by Virtue of their district, language and culture. Assam as a political entity within the province of colonial India emerged during the pride 1826-1947 and its territory has changed several times during the post-colonial period in the wake of creation of several smaller states for the hill tribes of North-east India. After the India’s Independence there were demands for the better political status within the constitutional framework from the tribes of the hill areas of Assam. In order to ensure their demands, the constituent Assembly constituted a sub-committee. The North- east frontier tribal and excluded areas committee was under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Assam Gopinath Bordoloi. After the study of the hills tribes of Assam the Bordoloi Sub – committee submitted its recommendation for setting up district council in the tribal areas of Assam which were later accepted and incorporated under the sixth schedule of Indian constitution. This seems provides a simple autonomous administration. So that the tribal people could be preserve their tradition and culture.

The twentieth century has seen great upheaval in the social, cultural and religious sphere of the Bodo community and the second part of the century saw movements for political assertion taking root amongst the various groups of people that constituted the Bodo nation. Changes in traditional Bodo society begin with the Brahma Dharma movement led by Gurudev Kalicharan Brahma in the first decade of the twentieth century. Gurudev initiated reforms in the society and tried to do away with certain cultural and religious practices that he considered inimical to the wellbeing and program of the Bodos. He vouched for the abolition of animal sacrifice, use of liquor in the name of religion, forced marriage of young girl's acceptance of bride price, illiteracy and pig breeding. It was clear that he was influenced by the reformative movements going on in the other part of the century. He made efforts to make changes in the traditional Bodo society. He realized important of education among Bodo. As result he succeeds in establishing several primary schools in this region in 1916. On this same year Brahma submitted a memorandum to the chief

¹ Chatterjee, S.K. Kirata Janakriti, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1974, p.38.

² Endle,S. The Kacharis, Cosmo Delhi, 1975,p.3.

³ Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.16,1908,p.229

⁴ Greirson, G.A, In Trace of Bodo History, kokrajhar,2002, p.4.

⁵ Greirson, G.A, the linguistic survey of India,Vol.3,(II), Motilal Banarsides, Delhi,1903,p.1.

⁶ Ray,A, The Bodo Imbroglia, Spectreem, Guwahati,1995,p.2.

Commissioner of Assam Regulating to introduce the Assamese language as the medium of instruction. Consequently all the schools in Bodo areas were converted from Bengali medium to Assamese medium in subsequent year. So it is assumed that it was in the late 20th century the social movement of the Bodo exerted its greatest force. In the wake of the Socio-economic reforms movement launch by Gurudev Kalicharan Brahma in the first decade of the 20th century the Bodo student then mostly studying in the secondary level, felt the whiff of modern age for the first time? The new light of western education and the social awaking brought "by the Brahma Movement engendered spirit of renaissance amongst the few educated Bodos inspired by such spirit of renaissance. The Bodo student formed the "Bodo Chatra Sanmilan" in 1919 at Dhubri, then the headquarters of the undivided Goalpara district.

The effort made by Bodo Chatra Sanmilan to build a Bodo nationality was a unique contribution in the history of Bodo society. This student body tacks in exceptive to developed cultural and educational issues of Bodo society. That is why this body gives more important on Bodo Literature. The encouraged the Bodo people to create literature in Bodo language in order to preserve and develop their distinct culture and tradition consequently. The first issue of a periodical magazine 'Bibar' was brought out in 1924. The activities of the Chatra Sanmilan as an Organization, succeed in revolutionary the mind set of Bodo people and encouraged some educated Bodo youth to organize themselves to work for the uplift of Bodo society. Furthermore, it paved the way for further development and as a result may other organizations come in to existence.

The ABSU under the leadership of Upendra Nath Brahma submitted a 32 points chapter of demand to the state government of India on first January 1987". In a conference the ABSU launched a people's organization namely the Bodo people s action committee with a view to initiate a mass movement to achieve their desire a goal for a separate state of Bodoland and to get conceded the other two political demands as well. As a result the ABSU and BPAC which was started in 1987 came to an end with the signing of the Bodoland accord on 20th February, 1993 for the formation of Bodoland Autonomous Council. This accord was signed between representative of the State and Central Government and leaders of the ABSU and BPAC in the present of the Hiteswar Saikia and Rajesh Pilot in the Kokrajhar circuit house, Kokrajhar. But the accord provided for the formation of Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) especially the proposed area of BAC to be demarcated.

Become on extremely contention issue between the ABSU and the BPAC leaders and the Government of Assam. Even the during the period of dialogue between the ABSU and the BPAC leaders and the Government of India and Assam, several non-tribal groups from the proposed Bodoland territory submitted several memoranda to the Government of Assam opposing the formation of Bodoland territory or to exclude non-tribal's areas from the proposed Bodoland territory. Ultimately a settlement was achieved and the Government of Assam issued a notification on 10th December, 1992. Demarcating the boundary of the said council area and published the list of the village constituency wise included in the Bodoland Autonomous Council area. The 2570 villages situated in a vest and contiguous area extending the western border of Kokrajhar right to the western border of Mazbat constituency of Darrang district were included in the council area. An interim council was nominated with the ABSU and the BPAC leaders and as many as thirty eight different departments were transferred to the council for administration within the BAC are Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary was appointed the Chief executive of the council. But the demand was for inclusion more villages Contradiction among ABSU and BPAC leaders Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary. The then CEM of BAC and a group lead by him reigned from BAC council and started protest again the alleged in action on the part of the Government for inclusion of the additional five hundred more villages in the BAC area. This lead to the reconnection of the executive council a fresh and premising Brahma, the erstwhile chief of the ABSU volunteer force and armed wing of the then ABSU was nominated on the new chief of the council.

It could not fulfill the aspiration of the Bodo people. The answer was negative there were also a extremist organization developed name The Bodo Security Force (later known as National Democratic Front of Bodo) and rejected the BAC solution and it started demand for independent Bodoland in 1996. Some frustrated Bodo youths formed an armed outfit name Bodo Liberation Tigers Force (BLT). The BLT joins hands with the ABSU and revived the movement for separate which was started from the year 1996. In response to the initiative of the central government the BLT unilaterally suspended its operation with effect from 14th July 1999. This was followed by a series of tripartite talks between the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers.

After 30 rounds of tripartite talks a memorandum of settlement was signed between the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the BLT on 10th February 2003. The settlement was welcomed by all other Bodo organization. As a result of this memorandum of settlement 2003 Autonomous Bodoland territorial council (BTC) was constituted under the sixth schedule of Indian Constitution. Comprising the four districts of Assam are Baksa, Udalguri, Chirang, and Kokrajhar. After BLT they were form a political party known as BPF under the leadership of Hagrama Mahilary. Under the leadership of Mahilary BPF form BTC government in Kokrajhar. But ABSU and NDFB extremist Bodo Military groups they still demanding for separate home land for Bodo people and there is a popular slogan "Divide Assam 50/50". Apart from deference Bodo organization some non-tribal organization also developed like ABMSU, Oboro Surokha Samity etc. Present day a new Bodo political party UPPL and GSP also established by help of ABSU, and some non Bodo organization.

NDFB, Bodo extremist organization divided among deference group. One group one is known as lead by Ranjan Daimary, one group known as Sanbijit group, Progressive; Indian government organize many place take with all four group of NDFB. Result of this discussion 'Bodo Peace accord 2020 was signed. This tripartite accord was signed by Central & Assam government, and four NDFB group. The people of BTAD they have so many aspiration over this new Bodo peace accord 2020 or BTR accord 2020. This BTR was signed in 27th January 2020.

Statement of the problem

The Autonomous District Council under the sixth schedule is looked upon as instrument for welfare of the tribal people and to preserve their won tradition and culture. Contribution to the social, political, economic and cultural life and development is regard to be the core strategy of the district councils in the North-East India. BTAD developed phase by phase from 1993 to 2020. By the help of deferens kind of agreement and accord between Central Government, State Government and deference Bodo organization get more power and space for development of Bodo tribe. Present third Bodo peace accord 2020 give more power and space to the Bodo for won development in economically, socially, culturally etc. so it become relevant to evaluate the prospects and challenges of Bodo peace accord 2020 and people perception about Bodo peace accord 2020. As per the Memorandum of settlement to accelerate the overall development of the BTAD, the Government of India and Assam Government agree to provide financial assistance of each Rs 250 Cores per annum for a period of three years. Along with financial assistance, a Central University, Cancer Hospital, deference Industry etc. has to establish in BTAD. In the light of the above backdrops the present study attempted to discuss the people perception, prospect and challenges of Bodo peace accord 2020.

Objectives of Study

- To find out prospects of Bodo peace Accord 2020
- To find out challenges of Bodo peace Accord 2020
- To understand the people perception about peace Accord 2020

Location

The Bodo peace accord 2020 also known as Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) accord 2020. The area Bodoland Territorial Region covered by the all four districts of BTAD (Bodoland Territorial Area Districts), it is situated in the northern part of Assam. Bodoland Territorial Area Districts located in northern banks of river Brahmaputra along with the southern forth hills of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Currently Bodoland Territorial Area Districts covered four districts of Assam Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri and Kokrajhar town serves as the headquarters of Bodoland Territorial Area Districts.

Method

The methodology used for this study is analytical. The collection of Data for the study has been drawn from both Primary and Secondary Sources of Data Collection (i)Primary Source

The Primary Sources are drawn from the Memorandum of settlement BTR, Filled Study Reports etc

(ii) Secondary Sources

The Secondary Sources of information include books , Journals, Magazine, News paper Goggle and Souvenirs of All Bodo Students Union and Bodo Sahity Sabha.

Method of data collection

In conducting field work different methods were applied for collecting data at different stages of investigations. Interview Schedules were prepared and Surveys were Conducted with the help of interview Schedules. Ethnographic approach was another important step in the field work. On this Study basically, the researcher follow Simple Data collecting method both format and informal interviews were conducted.

Prospects and Challenges of Accord

The Narendra Modi led central government signed a historic and the third accord with four functions of the NDFB. This tripartite agreement was signed by Assam chief minister Sarbananda Sonowal, Assam finance minister Himanta Biswa Sarma, BTC former chief Hagrama Mahilary, top leadership of the four factions of the NDFB, ABSU leader, joint secretary in the home ministry Satyendra Garg and Assam chief secretary Kumar Sanjay Krishna in presence of union home ministry Amit Shah.

Prospects of Bodo Peace Accord

Bodo peace accord 2020 is a historic accord. The main objective of this accord is final solution of Bodo movement and brings peace in BTAD. Bodo movements is a historic movement from 2 March 1987, the Bodo's of Assam stated a vigorous mass movement demanding a separate state in the north bank of river Brahmaputra under leadership of All Bodo Student Union and Bodo People Action Committee. The movement attracted nationwide attention with both its integrationist and secessionist assertions. Hence a complete understanding of the movements becomes important. While discussing the cusses it has to be kept in mind that the Bodo movement did not take place due merely to the existence of cultural differences nor for the socio-political domination and subordination by the culturally different ethnic Assamese. Certain circumstances and events within the community affected the collective existence of Bodo people leading finally to a massive assertion. This Bodo peace accord 2020 is a third Bodo accord before this two accord was signed, first accord was signed in 1993 between Assam government and ABSU, second Bodo accord, BTC accord was signed in 2003 between BLT, Assam government and Central government. This third Bodo accord or Bodo peace accord 2020 is important and this accord has many prospects. Bodo pact 2020 ends Insurgency for now and future. But insurgency will ends in BTAD only since implementation of clauses will ensure long term peace. So insurgency was a big problem for BTAD like a series of bomb blasts in Guwahati, Assam in October 2008 that left 88 people dead. This bomb blast was orchestrated by NDFB, Daimary faction. Another one big incident was held in December 2014, the Songbijit faction carried out a spate ethnic killing in Sonitpur and other district that left 68

Adivasis dead in one of the worst incidents of violence in the region the 1990." In response to this violence, a large-scale counterinsurgency operation was launched in December 2014. So people are hopeful on this Bodo peace accord 2020 that this accord will bring long term peace in BTAD.

Another prospect of Bodo peace accord 2020 about political, economic, language and cultural demand. There was an important demand by Bodos during Bodo movement about political and economic rights of Bodo who live in BTAD and deference part of Assam. Bodos was also demand changes their present language script and declared Bodo is an official language in BTAD. Bodos also demand before government to preserve their culture. Somehow this Bodo peace accord tries to fulfill all this political, economic, language and cultural demand.

There are some points in Memorandum of Settlement BTR accord 2020, where tacking about political, economic, cultural and language rights of Bodos, those are –

I. Provide more legislative, executive, administrative and financial powers to BTC government.

II. Government of Assam shall set up a Bodo-Kachari welfare council for focused development of Bodo villages outside BTAD.

III. Government of Assam will notify Bodo language in Devanagiri script as an associate official language in the state.

IV. A cultural complex cum centre in the name of Bodofa in Kokrajhar district. V. Government of Assam may earmark a sum of Rs. 250 crores per annum for a period of three years, Government of India also contribute an additional amount Rs. 250 cores per annum for some period. So if the accord will implement properly this accord will help to preserve their economic, political, cultural and language identity. This accord will bring positive impact over Bodo society. So if we see prospects of Bodo peace accord 2020 in context of economic, political, cultural and language rights of Bodo. Somehow this accord is successful if government will implement properly.

Another one long standing demand by Bodos during Bodo movement was about education for Bodo people and Bodo medium school. This third Bodo accord clearly describe about education for Bodo. So in future this accord will bring positive impact on education in Bodo society, and it will help Bodo people to become educated. Education is the first criteria for development of a particular society. Gurudev Kalicharan Brahma, who first realized important of education among Bodos he initiated reforms in the society and tried to do away with certain cultural and religious practices that he considered inimical to the well bring and program of in Bodos. After Brahma leaders of deference Bodo organization become concern about education for Bodo people and they demand before government to established school and colleges in Bodo majority areas specially Bodo medium school. There was a long standing demand by Bodos to Provincialise the Bodo medium school in BTAD etc. and this Bodo accord 2020 clearly describe that,

I. Government of Assam will initiate measures to Provincialise. Schools and colleges established in BTAD.

Bodo medium school outside BTAD, as per special need and requirement and Bodo department in colleges outside BTAD. II.

An administrative staff college will be established under BTC administration. III. Upendra Nath Brahma a Central University in Barama.

IV. North-East Regional Institute of Medical science at Rowmari. V. NIT (National Institute of

Technology) at Udalguri VI. Additional Navodaya Vidyalaya. VII. Polytechnic and Vocational Institute at Singlimari.

VIII. Organic University. IX. Veterinary College/Hospital.

X. Provincialisation of College of Music and Fine Arts at Kokrajhar.

So this accord has been clearly describing the goal of Government about education for Bodo youth. If this accord will implement properly then it will bring positive impact on society in context of education it will help the Bodo youth for become educated in deference aspect. So Prospects of this Bodo accord 2020 is very positive in context of education for Bodo youth in BTAD or out of BTAD who live deference part of Assam.

Present time in BTAD so many non-Bodos organization are active in BTAD like All Koch Rajbongshi Student Union, Oboro Surakhsa Samity, All Bodoland Minority Student Union, Kalita Janagosthi Students Union, All Assam Nath-Jogi Student Union etc. among the total population of BTAD (Bodo Territorial Area District) more than 70% are non-Bodos. There is a long standing demand by non-Bodo organization for exclusion of 50% majority non-Bodo village from BTAD. Now through this Bodo peace accord 2020, the demand, exclusion of above 50% non-Bodo majority village from BTAD going to successes in near feature, if this agreement will properly implement then it will happened. There is a point in Bodo peace accord 2020, about inclusion and exclusion of villages in BTAD, this point is, A commission will be appointed under paragraph 14 of the sixth schedule to the constitution soon after signing of the MOS to examine and recommend on the following :-

II. Inclusion of villages contiguous to BTAD and having majority tribal population, as demand by Bodo organization. II.

Exclusion of villages currently under BTAD, which are contiguous to non- sixth schedule areas and have majority non-tribal population." One of the most important prospect of this Bodo peace accord 2020, somehow it will help the Government to

solve one of the important by non-Bodos. Another one important prospects of Bodo peace accord 2020 is about demand of separate home land for Bodos. One of the important demands in Bodo movement by ABSU, BLT, NDFB and other Bodo organization was separate home land for Bodos in north bank of Brahmaputra. Before 1993 "Udayanchal" demands become very loud among Bodo organization and Bodo people. "Udayanchal" it is a separate home land for Bodos and Mizo's of Assam. Among deference organization ABSU and PTCA lead important role in "Udayanchal" demand. Later Bodo movements become very aggressive and Bodo people started to demand new home land for Bodos, that's called "Bodoland". If this Bodo peace accord 2020 will be implement properly then Bodo people will get more benefit economically, socially, culturally etc. the main

demand of Bodo people is preserve their land right, culture, economy, education Bodo youth, autonomous, etc. and this Bodo peace accord 2020 try to provide all this. So somehow this Bodo peace accord 2020 will demolish "Bodoland" demand.

Another one important prospects of Bodo peace accord 2020 is BTC council will becomes more powerful council will get more additional subject, administrative power etc. from this third Bodo accord 2020. Memorandum of Settlement Bodo peace accord 2020 clearly describes some point about review of powers and functions of BTC.

I. BTC will get more legislative, executive, administrative and financial power.

II. Executive functions of BTC shall be exercised through its chief executive officer not below the rank principal secretary to Government of Assam.

III. DC and SP will be posted normally in consultation with Chief Executive Member (CEM) of BTC. IV. DC in BTAD will report to Chief Executive Member of BTC through Chief executive officer in respect of all development activities.⁷

So through this accord BTC council will get more power. This will be help council to do all development work and take decision about BTAD about deference context without any suppression by state Government.

Challenges of Bodo Peace Accord 2020

The Narendra Modi led government signed a "Historic" and the third accord with Bodos in Assam on 27 January 2020 to solve a near four decade old insurgency Problem. Four lower Assam district such as Kokrajhar, Baksa, Udalguri, Chirang, which fall under BTAD, those are partially administrated by the Autonomous Bodoland Territorial Council. After this accord Non-Tribal's are more is being wary about this accord. In BTAD more than 70% Voters are NON-Bodos, so after this agreement deference non-Bodo organization they openly speak against this accord. They also called Assam bondh on 27 January 2020 which day this historic accord was signed in New Delhi. The main objective of this accord is to solve a near four – decade old insurgency from in Assam. But it is likely to face many challenge in during the time of implementing this accord, those are –

1. The First one is inclusion of village to Bodoland territorial area district having majority tribal Population outside BTAD but with in Assam. Within a time boned manner.

2. The protection of Right of Bodos living outside BTAD by way of inclusion of them in the list of Scheduled Tribes(Hills) of Assam in a time boned manner presently Bodos are living all over Assam. Especially Bodos from Karbi Anglong will face this problem. This is a big problem or Challenge of this Bodo peace accord. Government has to find a proper way to find out the solution to solve this challenge.

3. Challenge may be come out during the time of exclusion of Non-Tribal village from sixth Schedule Area. According to this accord government will constitute a committee; on the base of recommendation by this committee government will decide which village has to cut out from BTAD. On that case question is arise how the committee will decide which the no are -Tribal village want to exclude from BTAD. If a non-Tribal Majority village will caver by tribal majority village then with this village, so it will be become a big problem for what will happened government.

4. Opposition from no-tribal people or organization, it may be become a big Because Still deference non-tribal organization and problem for government student body, not only non-Bodo organization former BTC chief Hagrama Mahilary and other Bodo organization also speak openly about their dissatisfaction about this accord. Rezaul Karim Sarker, from the All Assam Minority student Union, has his reservation, "It is one -Sided," he say as he point out the absence of any mechanism to compensate Non-Bodo killed in conflict, Let Bodo problem be solved, and we are not against to their development. But we are worried about our right. The Bodo Leadership has to display willingness to rich out. We don't want to be second - Class citizen.⁸

5. After exclusion of Non-Tribal village from BTAD, those Non-tribal village or people remain in BTAD area after exclusion Because of Non-Tribal are not majority, or non-tribal majority village but that village are caver by tribal majority village, So what is the plan to secure the Non-Tribal people right with in BTAD. Now Non-Tribal people are huge majority in terms of vote but people think they live in BTAD as a second class citizen. Securing of Non-Tribal people in BTAD is big challenge for government.

Findings and Suggestions

After the discussion of prospects and challenges of Bodo peace accord researcher find out some of the key findings those are as follows.

1. The factor behind the launching of the Bodoland Movement were the consciousness of the Bodos to preserve their identity, socio-economic, language, tribal land, culture and education. This movement led to the creation of BAC, second under the 2003 agreement BTC was created, third agreement renamed BTAD as a BTR.

2. The BTC has been vested with certain power and faction Legislative, Executive and Financial, under the provisions of the sixth schedule to the constitution of India. But as per the Memorandum of settlement 2020 the powers and function BTC council has been increase.

3. In terms of the size or total number of seats in the council also have been increases. According to this agreement non-tribal dominated village will be exclude from BTAD and Tribal majority village out of BTAD will be include under the boundary

⁷ Memorandum of Settlement Bodo Peace Accord 2020.

⁸ <https://www.thequnt.com/voices/opinion/bodo-accord-signed-bodolend-straggle-violence-end-of-armedconflict-peace-non-bodo-voice,20/07/2020,7.20 pm,Baksa>.

of new propose BTR (Bodo territorial Region). Along with this exclusion and inclusion of village total number of seats in council have been increased 46 to 60.

4. While greater contiguity of Bodo-populated areas would aid more efficient governance in the sixth schedule administrative unit, it has depend insecurity among other groups such as Koach Rajbongshi , Adivasis, Muslim etc in the existing Bodoland Territorial Area District of Kokrajhar ,Chirang ,Baksa ,Udalguri.

5. This agreement will help non-Bodo organization to full fill their one important demand exclusion of non-Bodo majority village from BTAD. It is a long standing demand by non-Bodo organization.

Having observed the above finding of this study the Researcher tries to gives some suggestions, those are

If government want a good result from this agreement then first government have to implement every goals and objective of this agreement.

During this implementing this accord government have to tack proper system or planning for securing the non-tribal people right in BTAD area. For this purposes union government and Assam government have to consult with all non-tribal organization, political leader. Again Bodo Leadership also has to Willingness to reach out this problem.

For stable peace and development in BTR, the leader from Bodo organization, Non-Bodo organization, and Assam government have to tack some great indicative to minimize the deference between Bodo and Non-Bodo from society.

When Assam government will constitute a community for exclusion and inclusion of villages in BTR, on that community the Assam government have to sure that minimum one representative from Non-tribal community must be include.

Both state and central government have to tack first track procedure for rehabilitating all the surrender NDFB cader. Rehabilitated all member for four fraction of NDFB is a one of the important goal or objective in this agreement.

Conclusion

In North East India specially in Assam is home for so many tribal group but after the Independence dissatisfaction arise among many tribal group of Assam become of goring political consciousness among deference tribal group. To eradicate this problem of the tribal's, soon after India attained her independence, the important of local Government in the country recognized. It has become one of the basic policies of the Government of India to give special priority to promote and with this basic objective, the protect the distinctive identity of tribal people. Government of India granted the district level autonomy for tribal people. That main objective of sixth Schedule was to provide the tribal of North East of India with a simple administrative set up which could safeguard their customs and ways of life and could secure them with maximum autonomy in the management of their own affairs .So after Independence government of India provides much Autonomous district council under the sixth schedule of Indian Constitution to deference tribal ethnic group of north east. As like other ethnic groups Bodo also become politically concern about their right. Gurudeve Kalicharan Brahma was a prominent leader of Bodo society, First Bodo try to reform Bodo society providing education to Bodo youth, religious reform etc. So, later on deference political or no political organization came in existance like Kachari Yuba chart union, All Bodo Student Union, PGDA etc. Their main demand is seaport home lend for Bodos, securing the political Educational, Language rich of bodes. Along with this political and non –political Organization mainly two extremist groups also came out in the demand of separate home. The Bodo peace accord 2020 is a kind of holistic accord for the BTR region in every sectors of development. The objectives of accord are very much impressive for human resources development and strengthen the community as a whole. If it make a proper planning for action it is assured that accord will became a remarkable for the region.

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