
North East Indian Politics and Autonomy in the Perspective of Assam: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract:

This paper highlights the non-princely North Eastern States which took part in the movement of politics of sovereignty in Assam. They are specifically: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. These four states were within Assam before the autonomous movement and were sharing their borders with Assam. The States are so much anxiety about their uniqueness, verbal communication, customs, faith and land etc and they were in a threat that they might lose their originality, for which these states stood up for complaint and demanded the Central Government demanding their entrance in Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Keywords:

North East India, Politics, Autonomy, Perspective, Assam

Introduction:

The North East Region included of eight states currently named: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Sikkim was freshly added in 2002 among the north east states. Therefore, most of the time, the region is considered seven sisters and one brother. Rest between the seven states only Manipur and Tripura were princely geologically demarcated states from independency of Nation onwards and the remaining four states got separate statehood due to their autonomous demand and movement.

Review of Related Literature:

There are lots of literatures available on the issue of North Eastern states related to different ethnic and tribal groups and Politics of Autonomy in Assam. Here, are some of the vital

studies reachable on the North East Indian Politics and Autonomy in the Perspective of Assam.

1. Doungel, J, in the study titled "*Autonomy movement and Development constraints in the sixth schedule area of North East India*" highlighted richly about the autonomous movement and its improvement connected to both the political and economic sector of 6th schedule of Indian Constitution.
2. Kumar, B.B, in his book entitled "*Problems of Ethnicity in the North East India*" highlights a thorough clarification about the observation of presetting North East both as an outsider and as an insider and after that expressing the picture because the situation which are observed from outside are quite different from within and this is what writer entailed in his book.
3. Borah, S.M, in the research paper entitled "*Autonomy Movement and Durable Solution: A Historical Interpretation of Bodo Movement*" explained about the origin of Bodo people in Assam and the topic and challenges faced by the community which forced them to demand for separate land .i.e. Bodoland. Bodos are the historically marginalized community within Assam; they are termed as Kacharis.

Statement of the Problem:

There are lots of literatures connecting to hill tribes of North East India also the politics and autonomy. Hence, North Eastern politics and autonomy in the perspective of Assam is of great value from the historical and political contexts.

Objective of the Study:

The very objectives of the study are:-

1. To study about the idea of North East Indian Politics.
2. To analysis the North East Indian Politics and Autonomy in the Perspective of Assam.

Research Questions:

1. What is the idea of North East Indian Politics?
2. Is there any impact on the North East Indian Politics and Autonomy in the Perspective of Assam?

Importance of the Study:

One of the main challenges before the “*mainstream Indian nationalists*” at the dawn of India’s independence was the political amalgamation of the “*Northeast*” with India visualized as a nation-state. The very importance of the study is that it focuses the politics and autonomy of North East India.

Research Methodology:

The paper is explained with both the nature of quantitative and qualitative. It is based on the secondary data derived from reports & journal articles, books, websites, magazines, newspapers, research papers and unstructured personnel interview.

Discussion and Results:

1. The entire plan of politics and autonomy revolve around the query of uniqueness of the Local inhabitants of North East which entails that up to how much extent the people are conscious about their verbal communication, religion, culture, ethnicity, values, customs, traditions, land, tribes, practices, belief, rituals etc.
2. The idea of identity politics came into survival due to this subject. The violence is rhythmic in scenery and never ending disagreement due to survival of different perspectives in a particular geographical region.
3. A deep level historical perceptives exist which resulted to the separate statehood namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland in North East.
4. Owing to their movement currently there exists the Sixth Schedule in Indian Constitution for developing the tribal societies in North Eastern Region. “Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution supports developing provisions for tribal areas majorly in four states such as Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya”
5. Demands are still ranging from separate homeland to more Autonomy which resulted to the emergence of Bodoland Territorial Council, 2003. In defining ethnicity, it will be helpful to accept Horowitz’s meaning who defined it as a sagacity of combined belonging based on universal descent, verbal communication, history, culture, traditions, customs, race or religion or an amalgamation of these causes.

Major Findings:

1. The different views and concern of the tribal peoples in the North Eastern Region of India concerning their Autonomous movement for separate statehood status from Assam and also the study gives the opinion about the people throughout which it can be recognized the cause behind the disagreement among their own religious groups and inhabitants.
2. It comprises the propositions of the grass root level population connected to the movement for political Autonomy in Assam.
3. The scopes of North East India towards socio-historical contexts are of great value.
4. Despite having the feeling of Indian nationality they have the feeling of their original tribes. They do not take the emotion of oneness even although they are separated from Assam but are considered under the states of North East India.
5. The idea of regionalism is still in prevailing in the area.
6. The political parties there are completely exclusively indulged into this regionalism and works consequently.
7. The appropriate increase of knowledge regarding accommodating and accepting novel cultures need to be done in the areas of north eastern states along with their education system.
8. Disagreement exists between the plain tribes and hill tribes' people within Assam.
9. The ideologies, thoughts, practices, verbal communication, identity differ a lot from the hill tribes to plain tribes, therefore till date they shares a conflictual communication among themselves.

Conclusion:

The North East region is of complete multiplicity, still, the whole nation India is a diverse nation but the North East Region possesses various characters among the population within the territory. It makes them aware regarding their ethnic uniqueness counting verbal communication, cultures, traditions, customs etc and, therefore, each and every groups and societies that belongs from different hilly tribes and plain tribes in Assam wants to defend their exclusive uniqueness. So as to defend their interest huge contrasting complaint and inter-state argument were done by the population among themselves to expand political autonomy and independent statehood before independence.

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