

Presentation on Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)

By- Sri Budhilian Hrangkhawl Dy. CEO, TTAADC.

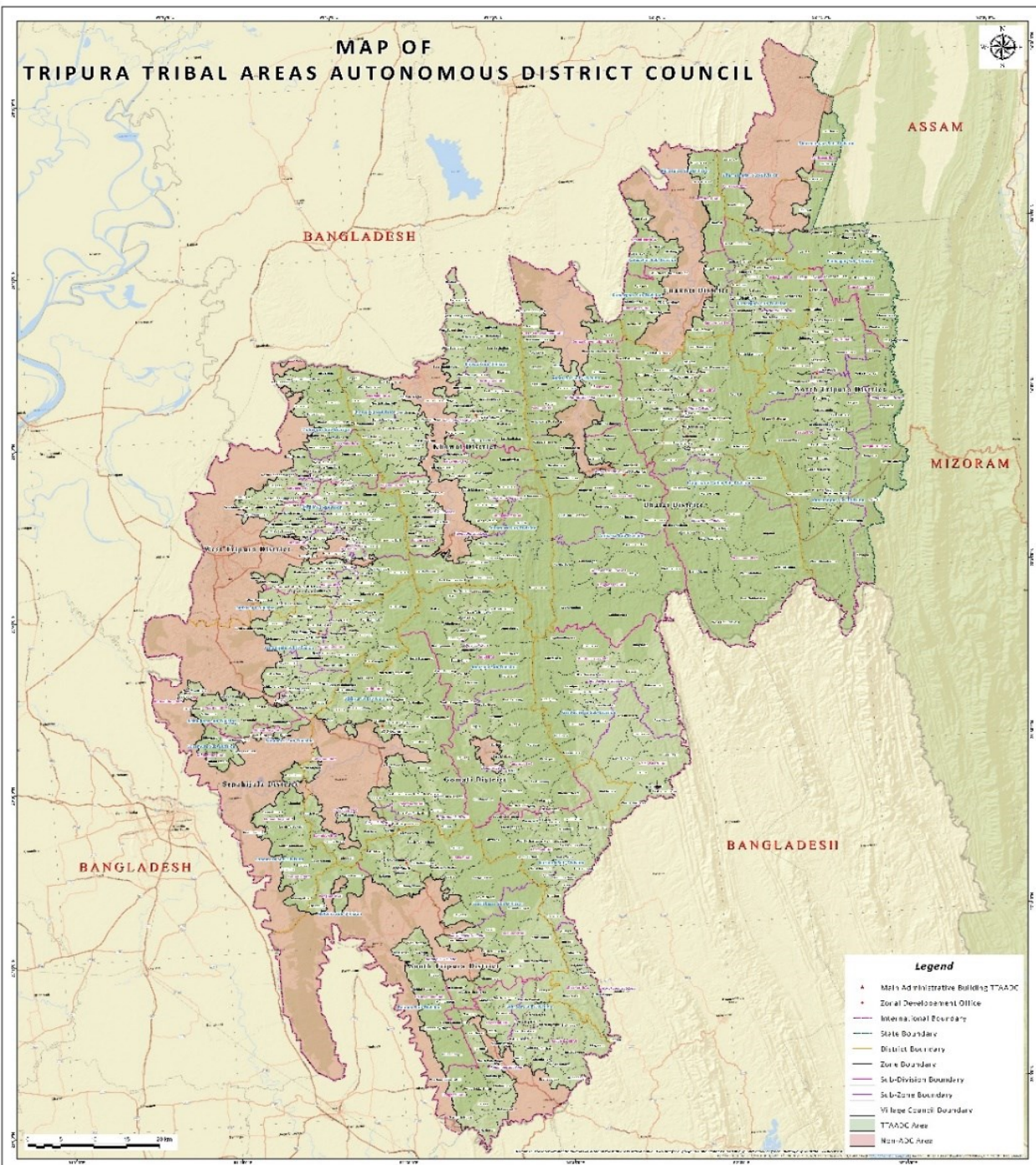
Sri Keshab Debbarma

Principal Officer Law Dept. TTAADC &

Sri Bhaskar Debbarma,

Sr. Standing Counsel, TTAADC.





● According, to the constitution 49th Amendment Act, 1984 passed by the Parliament of India, provision of the 6th Schedule were made applicable to the TTAADC w.e.f. 1st April, 1985.

● Total geographical area of the State of Tripura is 10491 sq. KM. out of which 7132.56 Sq. Km (68 % of State area) is TTAADC.

Introduction contd.....

- **TTAADC area spread through out the 08(eight) administrative district of the State of Tripura.**
- 5200 sq. KM (i.e. 73.04 %) of ADC area is under forest land.
- Number of **Revenue Mouja – 616 (part 187, full 429).**
- **Khas land (Govt. Land) in ADC area–245582.29 acres (as on 31.08.2015).**
- **34.45 % of the State population live within Sixth Schedule area as per Census 2011.**
- **84.23 % ST population live in TTAADC area.**

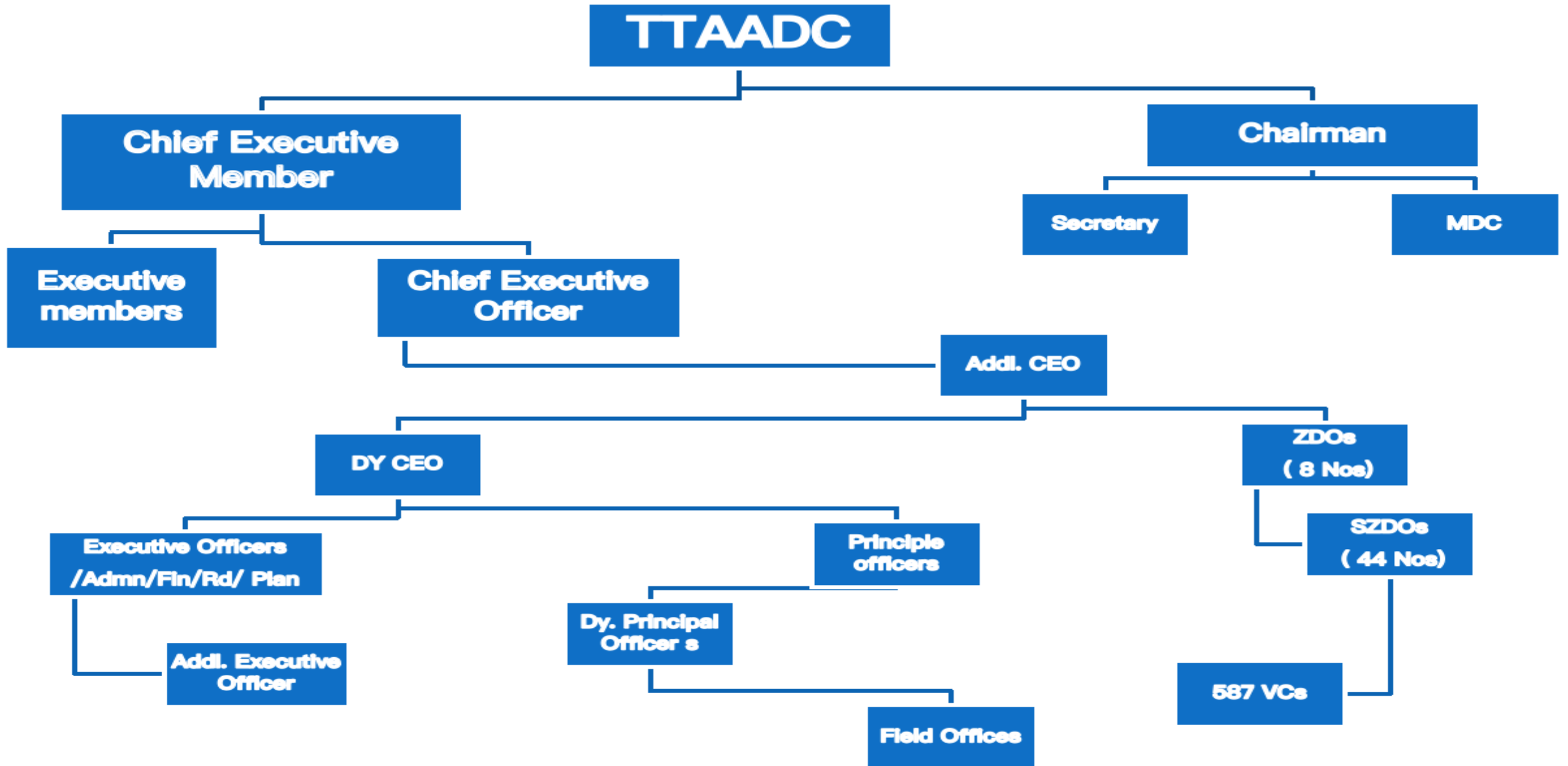
Total population of ADC area as per ROR 2014

Sl No.	Name of District	ST	SC	OBC	Minority	UR	Total
1.	North	1,06,709	12,073	20,404	1,222	7,599	1,48,007
2.	Unakoti	60,097	5,881	12,253	2,385	3,845	84,461
3.	Dhalai	2,44,258	21,844	18,029	2,843	8,953	2,95,927
4.	Khowai	1,56,092	6,808	7,554	627	707	1,71,788
5.	West	1,77,756	4,292	1,978	2,687	1,212	1,87,925
6.	Sepahijala	1,29,228	1,043	1,485	7,415	808	1,39,979
7.	Gomati	2,00,462	8,149	5,360	6,438	7,325	2,27,734
8.	South	1,29,473	5,187	7,839	3,808	8,099	1,54,406
Total		12,04,075	65,277	74,902	27,425	38,548	14,10,227

COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT COUNCIL (TTAADC)

- Total Members of District Council (MDCs) is 30. Total= 30(28+2).
- 28 MDCs Elected through adult franchise .
- 2 MDCs nominated by Governor from unrepresented tribes.
- 25 MDCs seats are reserved for ST communities.
- 3 MDCs seats for unreserved category.

Organisational Structure



TTAADC Land Law for Indigenous

- Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Land (Allotment and Use) Bill, 2007 passed by District Council in the year 2007. (Governor's assent awaited)
- DEPARTMENT LAND RECORDS & SETTLEMENT-
- In accordance with the Govt. of Tripura Revenue Department Mem. F. 4(1)-RCC/81 dated 25.03.1982 the allotment proposals are being sent to the District Council by the DM & Collectors and SDMs for obtaining concurrence from TTAADC. Allotment of land to Non-tribals within ADC area are considered if name of such Non-tribals exist in the 1971 electoral rolls and such Non-tribals have been in continuous occupation on land in TTAADC area since 6th March 1971 in accordance with the Govt. of Tripura Revenue Department Memo No. 4(I)-RCC/81 dated 21-08-1985.

Customary Laws of Indigenous Tribes of Tripura

- Para- 3 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution
- Jamatia Customary Laws Act, 2017 have received Governor approved on 26.09.2017.
- Section-168 of the Jamatia Customary Laws Act, provices for the land called 'daikong' (peripheral land of the village) to be used traditionally for grazing of cattle and other purposes of members of Luku (Community) subject to any law for the time **being in force**. Such land cannot be sold to non-tribal without prior permission of the authority (Section - 182).

Customary Laws passed by District Council (Awaited for Governor Assent): Para- 3



- (1) Tripura Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (2) Reang (Bru) Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (3) Murasing Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (4) Molsom Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (5) Debbarma Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (6) Lushai Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (7) Noatia Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (8) Uchoi Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (9) Garu Customary Laws Bill, 2022 (10) Kalai Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (11) Chorei Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (12) Hrangkhawl Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (13) Rupini Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (14) Chakma Customary Laws Bill, 2022
- (15) Mog Customary Laws Bill, 2019
- (16) Kaipeng Customary Laws Bill, 2020.

Sixth Schedule.....

- Para 9 provides for sharing of royalties from licenses or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of minerals granted by the Government of the State in respect of any area within an autonomous district by agreement between the Government of the State and the District Council. Any dispute arising as to the share of such royalties between the two parties shall be referred to the Governor for determination and the amount determined by the Governor in his discretion shall be final under para 9(2). Here also it is the right of the District Council alone who has the right to share the royalties and raise dispute. (Constitutional Law of India, Vol. 3, pp- 18-19, M. Hidayatullah Ed, Bar Council of India Trust.)

Existing literatures.....

- Section 187 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act was introduced prohibiting transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals unless the written permission of the Collector is obtained or is by way of mortgage to a Co-operative Society. This was expected to check alienation of land by the tribals but in many cases, the land changes hands without any deed of registration.” The report recommended to ensure tribal way of life, customs and their right in land are safe.
- Government of India, Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, 1960-61, Vol. I, (No. 35/36/60-TC, dated 4th October, 1961), Under the Chairmanship of U.N. Dhebar, pp- 484, 491, (published in 1962)

Conclusion



- **Tribal agriculture is the problem of land itself and of their rights under the prevailing system of land tenure. The extension of the rule of law in the field of land rights has resulted in the progressive extinction of the original rights of tribals which was theirs at least by virtue of the first occupation.**
- **[Report on the study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes, Vol.- 1, Smt. Renuka Ray (Chairman), pp- 132-33, (July, 1959)]**



- HAMBAL (THANK YOU)