



POLITICAL HISTORY OF PANGI SCHEDULED AREA: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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ARTICLE INFO

Original Article

Received: 03, 06.2023.

Revised: 07, 06.2023.

Accepted: 01, 07.2023.

Keywords:

Political History, Pangi, Scheduled Area, Pangwal Community, Legislative Assembly, Himachal Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Background: The Delimitation Commission of India under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, Notified, Pangi Assembly Constituency in Himachal Pradesh. The Pangi Assembly Constituency had been represented by Late Shri Daulat Ram Gupta. As a Pangwala he represented the Pangwal community in Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1951 to November, 1966. Under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 the Delimitation Commission of India abolished the Pangi Assembly Constituency and merged it with the Bharmour Assembly Constituency and renamed as Pangi-Bharmour Assembly Constituency. Since its abolition no candidate from Pangi has been received opportunity to represent Pangi-Bharmour Assembly Constituency.

Purpose: The main purpose of this study was to highlight the historical political status of Pangi. Emphasis has also been made to identify the challenges and future perspectives as there is no political representation of Pangwal community in Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Methodology: The study was analytical in nature and was based on secondary data. To obtain the secondary data various sources like online and offline publications were consulted through digital platforms and manually. As there are others Scheduled Areas named Bharmour, Kinnaur, Lahoul and Spiti. But the study was restricted to Pangi Scheduled Area only.

Results: The results of the study will be helpful to society, government and policymakers to pay special attention to the Pangwal community of Himachal Pradesh with respect to the political representation in the State Legislative Assembly.

Conclusion: The Pangwala Tribe resides in remotest area of Himachal Pradesh. It experiences heavy snowfall and remained disconnected from rest of the world during winters. The basic infrastructure is also poorly developed. Therefore it is important to give representation to the Pangwala community in the State Legislative Assembly. A locale person can identify the problems easily and can raise the locale problems effectly in State Legislative Assembly.

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INTRODUCTION

Politics is the arrangement of exercises that are related with decision making in groups, or different types of power relations among people, like the conveyance of assets or status. The part of social science that concentrates on legislative issues and government is alluded to as political science. It very well might be utilized decidedly with regards to a "political solution" which is compromising the difference and peaceful, or illustratively as "the art of science of government", yet in addition frequently conveys a regrettable underlying meaning. The idea has been characterized in different ways, and various methodologies have generally varying perspectives on whether it ought to be utilized widely or limitedly, observationally or normatively, and on whether struggle or co-activity is more crucial for it. Various techniques are deployed in politics, which incorporate advancing one's own political perspectives among individuals, discussion with other political subjects, making regulations, and practicing inner and outside force, including fighting against foes. Politics is practiced on a large number of social levels, from factions and clans of conventional social orders, through current nearby legislatures, organizations and foundations up to sovereign states, to the global level. In modern nation states, individuals frequently structure ideological groups

(political parties) to address their thoughts. Individuals of a party frequently consent to take similar position on many issues and consent to support similar changes to regulation and similar pioneers. An election is typically a contest between various political parties.

Political System in India

India is a Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary form of Government. The Constitution was taken on by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th November 1950. The Constitution supported the trinity of equity, freedom and equity for every one of the nation. The Constitution was outlined remembering the socio-economic advancement of the country. India has a parliamentary form of government and the government is federal in structure in light of general grown-up establishment. The executive authority is responsible to the elected representatives of the people in the Parliament for all its decisions and actions. Sovereignty rests ultimately with the people. The Parliament is bi-cameral. The President is the constitutional head of the executive of the country and the real executive power is with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in Indian political system. As per the Article 74(1) of the constitution, the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister is responsible to aid and assist the President in practicing the functioning of the President. The Council of ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha known as the House of People. In state the Governor acts as the representative of the President, though the real executive power lies with the Chief Minister along with the Council of Ministers of the states.

Parliament: The Parliament is the legislative arm of the Union of India. The Parliament is the administrative arm of the Association. It comprises of the President, Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and Lok Sabha (Lower House). All bills to be made into regulation require the assent of both the places of parliament. Be that as it may, in the event of money bills, the Lok Sabha is the preeminent power.

Rajya Sabha (Upper House/Council of States): The Council of States comprises of not exceeding of 250 members, of which 12 are nominated by the President of India among the intellectuals of different fields and the rest are through indirect elections. The Rajya Sabha representatives of each State are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State, in proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. They are elected by the Rajya Sabha is non-dissolvable in nature and one-third of its members retire from the house after every two years. Vice-President of India presides over the Rajya Sabha.

Lok Sabha (Lower House/House of the People): The House of the People comprises of 545 members. Of which, 530 are directly elected from the States and 13 from the Union Territories. Two members are nominated from the Anglo-Indian community by the President of India. The tenure of the House is five years but can be dissolved before expiry of tenure due to the reasons such as fail to prove clear majority or a no-confidence motion, etc.

The President: The President of India is the constitutional head of country and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Military forces. The President is elected by an Electoral College comprising members of both the Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states, with reasonable value given to each vote. The term of his office is for five years and can be again. President can announce an emergency in the country if he is satisfied that the security of the nation or any part of the nation is threatened by a war or external aggression, an armed revolt within the country and collapse of state machinery in terms of monetary and political emergency. In such a situation the President can hold all or any of the functions of the government of that state.

The Vice-President: The President of India is elected jointly by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Vice President is elected by the proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The tenure of his office is also for five years. The Vice-President acts as the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and preside the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.

The Prime Minister: The President of India appoints a person as the Prime Minister having clear majority in the Lok Sabha. He can enjoy the office as long as he receives the majority support in the Parliament. He is political head of the country and acts as the leader of ruling party.

Council of Ministers: The Council of Ministers is the preeminent administering body in the nation and is selected from the elected members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers, Minister of States and Deputy Ministers. The Prime Minister acts as the head the Council of Ministers and imparts all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration of affairs of the Union and recommendations for regulation to the President. For the most part, every department has a secretary to the Government of India to recommend the Ministers on policy matters and general administration. The Cabinet Secretariat has a significant role in decision making at the top level and works under the bearing of the Prime Minister.



The Judiciary: The judiciary is autonomous of the executive. It is the guardian and mediator of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial institution in the country and positioned at the apex of a single unified framework for the entire country. States have their own High Courts. A uniform code of civil and criminal laws applies to the entire country.

The States: The States have their own Legislative Assemblies. In some states there are two governing bodies that is Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Members of the Legislative Assemblies are directly elected by adult people of that state and a political party having full majority claims to form the government. The Governor acts as the executive head of the state appointed by the President of India. Every state comprises of a cabinet and is headed by the Chief Minister.

Election Commission: The electoral machinery is brought together in an autonomous legal body called the Election Commission. The Commission is liable for the ‘administration, control and direction’ of the electing rolls and conducting elections for all elections to Indian Parliament and to the State Legislatures.

What are Scheduled Areas?

Scheduled Areas are areas in India dominated by tribal population having special governing system and the Government of India directly work for the safeguarding cultural and economic interests of scheduled tribes. The power to create Scheduled Areas and govern them derived from the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution. The Fifth Schedule deals with the tribal people of Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgrh, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Oddisa, Rajasthan and Telangana and the Sixth Schedule of the constitution deals with the protection of rights in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.

Criteria for declaration of “Scheduled Area” under the Fifth Schedule

- The preponderance of the tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block, or taluk, and.
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

Why Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas are treated differently than other areas of the country?

Scheduled areas are inhabited by people who are socially and economically backward. Though they constitute a part of the country, it is the responsibility of the government to make special efforts needed to improve their condition. That is why the normal administration system running across the country may not be suitable for these areas as it requires special attention and effort and that is why the government has greater responsibility for these areas.

In a similar way, the Tribes of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram have not absorbed the way of life of the other people of the state with time. Somehow, the tribal areas of other states have adopted the culture of other people more or less but tribes from such north-eastern states stand connected to their own traditions, culture, and custom. That is why such areas are treated differently and our constitution has provided sufficient provisions to provide them a sizable amount of autonomy to practice their own way of life without hurting the unity of the country.

Scheduled Areas in India

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Table 1 Rural and Urban Presentation of Tribal Population in India

Census Year	Population of STs			Decadal Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	3,01,30,184	2,93,57,970	7,72,394			
1971	3,80,15,162	3,67,20,681	12,94,481	26.2	25.1	67.6
1981	5,16,28,638	4,84,27,604	32,01,034	35.8	31.9	147.3
1991	6,77,58,380	6,27,52,026	50,07,354	31.2	29.6	56.4
2001	8,43,26,978	7,73,39,335	69,87,643	24.5	23.2	39.5
2011	10,42,81,034	9,38,19,162	1,0461,872	23.7	21.3	49.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 2 Proportion of ST Population to the Total Population and Sex Ratio

Census Year	Proportion of ST Population to the Total Population			Sex Ratio of Tribal Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	6.9	8.1	1.0	987	990	895
1971	6.9	8.4	1.2	982	985	896
1981	7.6	9.2	2.0	983	988	912
1991	8.1	10.1	2.3	972	976	920
2001	8.2	10.4	2.4	978	981	944
2011	8.6	11.3	2.8	990	991	980

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 3 Comparison of Tribal Literacy Rate with the Country

Census Year	Literacy Rate of the Country			Literacy Rate of Tribes		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	8.53	13.83	3.16
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	11.30	17.63	4.85
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	16.35	24.52	8.04
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	29.60	40.65	18.19
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67	47.10	59.17	34.76
2011	73.00	80.90	64.60	59.00	68.50	49.40

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

According to the census of 2011 the total literacy rate of the country is 73 percent and literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of the country is 59 percent and the literacy gap between the country and the Scheduled Tribes is 14 percent. Total male literacy rate of the country is 80.9 percent and male literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of the country is 68.5 percent and the male literacy gap between the country and the Scheduled Tribes is 12.4 percent. As for as female literacy rate is concern the total female literacy rate of the country is 64.6 percent and female literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes of the country is 49.4 percent and the female literacy gap between the country and the Scheduled Tribes is 15.2 percent.

Tribes in Himachal Pradesh

Mostly Pangwala, Gaddi, Lahaulas, Swangla and Kinnaura tribes are inhabited in Himachal Pradesh. Besides these Gujjar, Lama, Khampa and Jad tribes also reside in Himachal Pradesh. They are socially and geographically isolated and are snow bounded during winters. Animal husbandry and agriculture and allied services are the main occupations of these tribes. By virtue of the fact that tribes lived in isolation from the larger Indian society, they enjoyed autonomy of governance over the territory they inhabited. They held the control over the land, forest and other resources and governed themselves in terms of their own laws, traditions and customs. The tribal population is spread in both the scheduled and non-scheduled areas of Himachal Pradesh. All the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh contain tribal population. Chamba district is at the top in terms of tribal population with 135500 persons and Hamirpur district is at bottom with 3044 tribal population. As per the census of 2011, there are total 392126 populations of scheduled tribes in Himachal Pradesh. As for as literacy is concerned, the total literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is 82.8 percent and literacy rate of scheduled tribes in the state is 73.6 percent which shows 9.2 percent literacy gap between the state and the scheduled tribes.

Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts are entirely declared as tribal scheduled areas. In Chamba district only Pangi and Bharmour sub-divisions are declared as scheduled areas as these fulfill the criteria of 50 percent Scheduled Tribes population in a Community Development Block. These areas are called Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The most distinguishing mark of the tribal areas in the state is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. Kinnaur is the biggest ITDP among all the five ITDPs in the state. Spiti is smallest ITDP among all. The literacy rate of the Kinnaur is quite high among all but the sex ratio (819) is low among all the ITDPs. This is the matter of discussion. Pangi has high



sex ratio (970) not only among all the ITDPs of the state but quite high as compare to the nation's sex ratio (940) but little bit low as compare to Himachal Pradesh (972).

Pangi Scheduled Area: A Brief Introduction

The Pangi is one of the remotest scheduled areas of the state. This scheduled area is hilly and poorly developed surrounded by Peer Panjal & Zanskar Ranges. The Pangi scheduled area consists of 1,601 square kilometres area with a population of 18868 persons. According to the census 2011, the sex ratio of Pangi is 970. The overall literacy rate of Pangi is 62.37 percent, of which 72.16 percent are male and 52.26 are female. The river Chanderabhaga, flows from Lahaul and passing through the Pangi Valley add feather in the cap. Pangi consists of 19 Gram Panchayats. Pangi scheduled area is geographically divided into the Saichu Nala, Hudan, Hudan Bhatori, Sural and Sural Bhatori valleys. Pangi scheduled area is situated from elevations of 7,000 feet (2,100 m) to 11,000 feet (3,400 m) above sea level. The Sach Pass at an altitude of 14,500 feet (4,400 m) officially opens for vehicles between June to last 31st October every year. It remains close for the rest period of the year due to heavy snow fall. Slowly development is taking pace and the Pangwala people have started to grow cash crops.

The people of Pangi are simple and honest. Most of the people have adopted agriculture and allied services as their profession. Presently Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGA) is the main source of the economy of the poor people of Pangi scheduled area. Pangwali is the mainly spoken dialect of Pangi scheduled area and people are dominated by Hindu religion. Few of them are dominated by Buddhist religion. People of Pangi believe in worship and almost every village has their own deities. People from both the religions respect each other equally. The Pangi scheduled area includes 66 Government Primary Schools, 14 Government Middle Schools, 6 Government Senior Secondary Schools, 1 Model School (Government Senior Secondary School), 1 Government Degree College, 1 Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI), 1 Private Middle School and 2 Private Primary Schools situated in the Pangi scheduled area.

Presently, there is no National Highway in Pangi scheduled area. Total 121 kilometres state Highways are there in Pangi. 135 kilometres local busable and 35 kilometres local jeepable roads are located in Pangi. These roads are poorly developed. Before road transportation people use to go from one place to another on foot. During winters the State Government provides helicopter facilities to Pangwala people to lift them from Pangi to other places of the state. From Chamba (the district headquarters of pangwala Tribe) via Churah and Sach Pass a State Highway connects the Pangwala people with rest of the world. The distance from Pangi to Chamba is about 173 kms. This is the shortest route from Pangi to Chamba but is very narrow; snow bounded and poorly developed which take much time to reach Chamba. The other rout from Pangi to Chamba is via Lahaul and Spiti which take almost two days to reach Chamba from Pangi. One more rout to Chamba from Pangi is Vvia Jammu and Kashmir, which is also long rout and time consuming as well as financial burden on general public.

Communication is important to get connected with each other and even with other parts of the globe. Initially Pangi was neglected by government in terms of strong communication system. The first landline telephones were installed in 2000 in the Pangi but most of the telephones were just show piece due to lack of proper functioning of telephone exchange at local level. With the passage of time these landline telephones were replaced by mobile phones and in August 2006 the mobile phone facilities were start functioning by establishing Barat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) towers at Killar, the headquarter of Pangi Scheduled Area. For more than two decades the mobiles phones were also like show pieces due to low network strength. Now the strength of mobile network has been upgraded and more mobile towers have been installed. Presently BSNL, JIO and Airtel telecom companies are providing their services in Pangi. One Sub-Post Office and 14 Branch Offices of Department of Postal are also operational in the Pangi.

The administrative control of Pangi block of Chamba district is under the Single Line Administration (SLA) headed by the Resident Commissioner (RC) a senior IAS officer. He enjoys the powers of Deputy Commissioner at the district headquarter and the powers of Principal Secretary Tribal Development at the state level with in the block. Office of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildar, Block Development Officer and other offices as usual are also situated in the Pangi. The Pangi consists of 22 health institutions among which one is Civil Hospital at Killar. 4 Primary Health Centers and 17 Health Sub-Centers are also situated in the Pangi. Even after that the basic health facilities are not up to the mark.

Political History of Pangi

The Delimitation Commission of India under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 Notified, Pangi Assembly Constituency for the State of Himachal Pradesh at Serial Number one (1). From 1951 to 1966, the Pangi



Assembly Constituency had been represented by Late Shri Daulat Ram Gupta a representative of Pangwala community. Under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 the Delimitation Commission of India, exercised its powers and abolished the Pangsi Assembly Constituency without referendum of Pangwala community and merged it with the Bharmour and new Assembly Constituency was emerged as Pangsi Bharmour Assembly Constituency. From 1967 the term of Member of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) from Pangsi-Bharmour Legislative Constituency is: Sh. Ram Chand (1967-1972), Shri Shri Ram (1972-1977), Sh. Ram Chand (1977-1982), Sh. Thakur Singh Bharmouri (1982-1987), Sh. Tulsi Ram Sharma (1987-1993), Sh. Thakur Singh Bharmouri (1993-1998), Sh. Tulsi Ram Sharma (1998-2002), Sh. Thakur Thakur Singh Bharmouri (2002-2007), Sh. Tulsi Ram Sharma (2007-2012), Sh. Thakur Singh Bharmouri (2012-17), Sh. Jia Lal Kapoor (2017-2022) and Dr. Janak Raj (2022-27). All the above mentioned MLAs are from Bharmour. Since its merger there is no representation of Pangwala community in the State Legislative Assembly or in the Executive. The 5th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, endow executive powers of a State to the Scheduled Area therein.

Research Gap

Consultation of previous studies provides the foundation and theoretical support to existing research. For the present study the researchers tried to find, read and reconstruct past research studies. The researchers found a lot of literature related to Pangsi but did not find any study around current research problem. Many researchers have contributed to cover some important issues related to Pangsi under their researches but the present problem is uncovered in research view point. Evidences related to present problem were not available in any previous study. The present study will generate new insights and new ideas and knowledge. The research will motivate the researchers and policy makers to conduct a study on this particular issue at large scale.

Problem Selection

This study deals with the political history of Pangsi Scheduled Area. Political representation is important especially in scheduled areas. Without elected representation and a large gap between the government and the general public, communities cannot raise their voice effectively in front of government. Similar problem is with the Pangwala community. They have not their own political elected representative in the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly from Pangwala community. Lack of political representation Pangwala community is neglected in terms of fast development. Pangwala community is under the leadership of Gaddi community from 1967 to continue. To highlight the challenges and future perspectives of the present study the researchers selected this problem.

Relevance of the Study

This study is relevant in terms of community development. Without political representation communities cannot avail the benefits of developmental policies and programs. As we know that governments at center as well as state are framing rural centric schemes and the Scheduled Areas in the state are entirely rural. Tribal people are in focus of policy makers. The issues of Scheduled Areas are different than other parts of the state and country as well. Similarly different Scheduled Areas have different issues. Therefore representation from every Scheduled Area in the State Legislative Assembly is important.

METHOD

Purpose: The main purpose of this study was to highlight the historical political status of Pangsi. Emphasis has also been made to identify the challenges and future perspectives as there is no political representation of Pangwala community in Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Study Area: Only Pangsi Scheduled Area was selected as study area as there are others Scheduled Areas named Bharmour, Kinnaur, Lahoul and Spiti because this problem pertains to Pangwala community.

Data Collection: To obtain the secondary data various sources like online and offline publications including individual publications, institutional publications, government publications and documents from Office of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha were consulted through digital platforms and manually. As there are other Scheduled Areas named Bharmour, Kinnaur, Lahoul and Spiti. But the study was restricted to Pangsi Scheduled Area only.

Data Analysis: The study was analytical in nature and was based on secondary data. Therefore the data was not analysed with the help of any statistical tool.

Challenges in the Way of Restoration of Pangsi Legislative Assembly Constituency



As per the census of 2011, the total population of Pangri is 18868 and as on 21-04-2023 the total number of voters in Pangri is 14941. There is always a discussion among the general public that the population of Pangri is low and number of voters are also less, due to which restoration Pangri Legislative Assembly Constituency is a very difficult task. Although officially neither any government nor the Election Commission has yet considered this fact as a challenge for the restoration of Pangri as Legislative Assembly Constituency. Only by spreading misconceptions, the low population and the less number of voters are being presented as a challenge to restoration of Pangri as Legislative Assembly Constituency. Apart from this, there are no other justified facts which can become obstacles in the way of restoration of Pangri as Legislative Assembly Constituency.

Way Forward to Restoration of Pangri Legislative Assembly Constituency

No doubt rumors are there related to low population and less voters. The geography of Pangri is a strong evidence for restoration of its original political status. The researchers tried to gather some evidences and facts to support to restore the status of Pangri as Legislative Assembly Constituency. The researchers tried to search about the assembly constituencies of the least populated states of the country. Through the website of the Election Commission of India, randomly we gathered information about the assembly constituencies of the state of Arunachal Pradesh. We came to know that there are 60 assembly constituencies in Arunachal Pradesh and the total population there is 1,382,611. Out of total 60 assembly constituencies, there are 47 assembly constituencies in which the number of voters is less than 14941 (which is the number of voters of Pangri at present). Out of these 47 assembly constituencies, there are 16 assembly constituencies where the number of voters is less than 10,000. In Arunachal Pradesh, Assembly Constituency with the least number of voters is Anini in Dibang Valley District with a total of 4277 registered voters. Apart from being a tribal area, Pangri is also a very remote area. If low population and less number of voters are really obstacles in the way of restoration of old political status of Pangri, then by giving special exemption to Pangri, its old status as Legislative Assembly Constituency can be returned. On the basis of these facts Pangri should receive its original status of Pangri Legislative Assembly Constituency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is evident from the various studies that Pangwala people have cultural, linguistic, and geographical differences with Bharmour, and no contiguity, no proper connectivity and no public convenience is there. The location of both Pangri and Bharmour is extremely diverse. If we talk about the rout from Pangri to Bharmour via Sach Pass, two Legislative Assemblies of Himachal Pradesh i. e., Chamba and Churah fall between the Pangri and Churah than one can reach at Bharmour. The rout from Pangri to Bharmour via Lahoul and Spiti district covers six districts i. e., Lahoul Spiti, Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra and three Legislative Assemblies of Chamba district namely Bhattiyat, Dalhousie and Chamba. The last rout from Pangri to Chamba is via Jammu and Kashmir which covers one Union Territory Jammu and Kashmir, one state Punjab and three Legislative Assemblies of Chamba district namely Bhattiyat, Dalhousie and Chamba. All the mentioned routs are having hundred kilometers of distance to reach at Bharmour. It shows that it is not convenient to Pangwala people to be connected with Bharmour and also inconvenient for the elected representative (MLA) to visit Pangri frequently.

Pangwala community did not have any direct representation in Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Lack of direct representation causes underdevelopment in the area. Pangwala community cannot contact with their representative (MLA) easily which directly causes delay in the administrative process. To visit to Bharmour or Shimla to meet with MLA cause financial burden and time consumption of the people and administration as well. The next Delimitation Commission is expected in the 2026 or thereafter and Pangwala community is demanding for restoration of Pangri Assembly Constituency. Some local organisations are also demanding for the restoration of Pangri Assembly Constituency so that the Pangwala community can elect its own representative among themselves. Pangwala representative will easily be available for administration and community as well which will also reduce the administrative delay and long administrative process. It seems that the only reason of merger of Pangri with Bharmour is both the areas are scheduled areas. The researchers did not find any other justified reason of merger of both the Legislative Assemblies. The only way is to restore the Pangri Assembly Constituency in Himachal Pradesh.

CONCLUSION

An MLA raises the local issues pertaining to his constituency, represent the views and assist the government to solve the problems on behalf of constituency people. He can demand for new provisions, policies and programs for his constituency. Planning and execution for the development of constituency is important part of his duty. He also plays an important in the allocation of funds and other resources for his constituency. An MLA can also be a part of Cabinet if he belongs to the ruling party and the role of an MLA become more important not only for his particular constituency for also for whole state. Without MLA from own community one cannot expect fast pace of development. The Pangwala Tribe resides in remotest area of Himachal Pradesh. It experiences heavy snowfall and remained disconnected from rest of the world during winters. The basic infrastructure is also poorly developed. Therefore it is important to give representation to the Pangwala community in the State Legislative Assembly. A locale person can identify the problems easily and can raise the locale problems effectively in State Legislative Assembly and in front of government as well. In nutshell Pangwala community is strongly advocating for restoration of Pangi Assembly Constituency through different platforms and wants to elect their representative among Pangwala community and the Pangi Assembly Constituency should be restored to protect the interests. No doubt Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) and Project Advisory Committee (PAC) have been constituted in the state and Pangwala community also receive representation in TAC and PAC but these are advisory not executive in nature. Therefore representation in the State Legislative Assembly has strongly been advocated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are highly thankful to the scholars whom scholarly work helped us a lot during this study. We have also generated information from the social media platforms of Pangwal Ekta Manch (NGO) and we also extent our heartfelt gratitude to the Pangwal Ekta Manch.

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