

Role of Regional Parties in the Development of Bodoland Territorial Region: A Study on Bodoland Peoples' Front and United Peoples' Party Liberal


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Abstract

With particular attention to the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) and the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL), this study explores the role of regional political parties in the development of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR). Due to their strong linkages to local ambitions, ethnic identity, and calls for autonomy, regional parties have become important political forces in BTR. The study investigates the ways in which these parties have impacted the region's political stability, governance, socioeconomic growth, peacekeeping, and cultural preservation.

After the 2003 Bodo Accord, the BPF dominated BTC politics and was crucial in establishing administrative institutions, upholding peace after the fighting, and launching welfare and development initiatives. In contrast, the UPPL, which came to power following the 2020 Bodo Peace Accord, placed a strong emphasis on youth empowerment, inclusive government, transparency, and the execution of developmental reforms. The policies, successes, and difficulties of both sides in meeting BTR's developmental needs are compared in this study.

While addressing topics including corruption, ethnic tensions, unemployment, and administrative difficulties, the study also emphasizes the role regional parties play in bolstering democratic participation and safeguarding the socio-cultural identity of the Bodo people. According to the study's findings, regional parties have significantly changed BTR's political and developmental environment by tying local goals to development and governance. However, inclusive policies, open governance, harmony amongst communities, and the successful execution of developmental initiatives are necessary for the region to make sustainable progress.

Keywords

BAC, BTC, BTR, Regional Parties, ABSU, BPF, UPPL, Autonomy movement, North East India

Introduction

Regionalism has been a significant aspect of Indian political system since the dawn of independence. Generally, regionalism means a sense of belongings towards a particular region compare to the nation as a whole. The term regionalism has two connotations. In the negative sense, it implies excessive attachment to one's region in preference to the country or to the state. In the positive sense it is a political attribute associated with peoples love for their region, culture, language etc. with a view to maintain their independent identity. In a country as vast and diverse as India, the sense of unity or individuality of people from different region is very natural. There is no such thing as a sense of solidarity

with a region that would at all times be detrimental or dangerous to national unity. It is possible to achieve development of the whole country through regional development.¹

In fact, regional development and the satisfaction of the people of different region is the key to national development. Inequality and economic underdevelopment between different regions may lead to regionalism. Regionalism can be born if people in a region feel deprived, neglected and resentful. If such an attitude is not taken seriously, it can at some point take the form of movement and sometimes even give birth to a regional political party. One of the notable features of Indian party system are the presence of a large number of regional parties. It's noteworthy that in India the number of regional party's is much larger than the national parties and some of the states are being rule by the regional parties viz Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir etc.²

In India, the regional political parties are playing a prominent role in formation of the government at the Centre. In 1966 the regional political parties broke the monopoly of congress which was a single dominant party in India since independence of our country from the British rule. It was the regional thrust, for socio – economic and cultural interests that made a fundamental change in the political scenario of India. Since, 1967 the regional political parties are emerging with greater political appeal. The regional parties in India control most of the state political affairs. They are emerging as a powerful force and are playing a vital role in the formulation of government at the Centre.³ In a democracy, political parties offer a way to collect and communicate diverse points of view to the government. They bring together a variety of delegates in order to build an accountable government. They offer a way to bolster or limit the government, establish policies, and defend or challenge them. The regional political parties have their hold in their respective regions. They have emerged so to satisfy the state aspirations. Regional political parties have become important, especially after 1989.⁴

The plan tribe's council of Assam (PTCA) had demanded, since its inception in 1967, for a separate union territory for the Bodo and other plan tribes to be called Udayachal. With the failure of plan tribe council of Assam (PTCA), the all-Bodo Student's Union (ABSU) launched the Bodo Movement in 1987 with the demand for a separate state to be called Bodoland, ending with the Bodo Accord of 1993 with the formation of Bodoland Autonomous council (BAC). After the 1993 Bodo accord Bodoland Autonomous council (BAC) became an autonomous administrative unit under the sixth schedule area of the constitution of India covering an area of 8,795 km square administered by the Bodoland autonomous council.⁵ The Bodoland territorial council (BTC) was constituted under the sixth schedule to the constitution of India in the year 2003 after the signing of memorandum of settlement on 10th February 2003 between the government of India, government of Assam and Bodo Liberal Tigers (BLT), to fulfil economic, educational and linguistic aspiration and the preservation of land rights, socio – cultural and ethnic identity to the Bodo's and to spend up infrastructure in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) area. The underling idea was to place emphasis on development of the economic infrastructure of entire area for the uplift of the downtrodden people irrespective of caste, creed and religion living in this part of the country.

Bodoland territorial region (BTR) 2020 Accord (peace agreement) was signed on 27 January 2020 between the government of India and the government of Assam, the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), All Bodo Student's Union (ABSU) and United Bodo People's Organizations were also present. According to this Accord, Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) was formed with enhanced executive and legislative powers. The Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) will have competency over almost all areas defined by the sixth schedule of the constitution of India and its membership will increase to 60. This will be done by forming new districts and the boundary of the region will be adjusted to include connecting Bodo inhabited areas from neighboring district and exclude the non-Bodo inhabited territories which are currently under the jurisdiction of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). On 26 January 2023, Assam Chief minister Himanta Biswa Sarma have decided to include 60 more villages which have at least 80% Bodo population

¹ Influence of regional parties on national politics: A study, K Radhamma, 2019, P 613

² Regional political parties: An Indian experience, T Verrabhadrapa, 2023, P 1

³ Role of regional party in Indian politics, T Paul, 2019, P 255

⁴ Development of Bodoland movement in Assam: Its trend, S Barman, 2019, PP 1140-41

⁵ Bodoland Territorial Council and its working in terms of infrastructural development, J Basumatary, 2018, PP 122-23

in the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), in order to make Bodo – Speakers at slight majority. The accord makes the Bodo language with Devnagari script an associate official language of Assam.

Assam, India's Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) has undergone a radical transition characterized by the pursuit of development, autonomy, and identity. Regional parties are leading this movement and have changed the political landscape of the area. This study attempts to advance knowledge of the intricate relationships between regional politics, identity, and development in the BTR by providing a nuanced analysis of their roles, ideologies, and effects. Driven by the aspirations of the Bodo people, the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) has been a focal point of socio-political change. Regional Parties have become important players that have influenced the growth of the area and upended established hierarchies of power. This study explores the crucial role played by regional parties, particularly the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) and the Bodoland People's Front (BPF). In advancing the interests of the Bodo people and resolving their particular issues, the regional parties BPF and UPPL have played a crucial role. The politics and development of the area have been significantly influenced by these parties. In Assam, Bodoland Territorial Region the Bodoland People Front (BPF) 2005, is a regional party. Under Hagrama Mohilary, the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) Party has been actively participating in the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). The Bodoland People's Front (BPF) seeks to uphold the nation's democracy and secularism, promote political rights, economic growth, and social justice, and establish the Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) as a model and self-sufficient region by exerting influence over the state government of Assam and the government of India. Although it is a relatively new political party in the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) has seen tremendous growth in recent years. The people of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) have responded favorably to the party's emphasis on accountability, transparency, and good governance. Additionally, the United Party People's Liberal (UPPL) has played a significant role in defending the rights of the Bodo people and advancing the region's cultural legacy. It was founded in 2015 with the goal of promoting regional peace, development, and socioeconomic advancement, particularly in the wake of years of conflict in the Bodoland region.

Literature Review

1. Choudhury T. (2021): “*Bodoland Territorial Region election 2020: A study.*” In his journal he mentioned the signing of new Bodo Accord (2020) Bodoland territorial Region, it's more administrative power and form of new regional political party United Peoples' Party Liberal (UPPL).
2. Mosahari P. (2011): In his book “*Political Identity Crisis of the Bodo's and Their Autonomy Movement*” he mentioned about the Bodoland movement under the dynamic leadership of Bodo youth generation of ABSU and demands of ABSU, Memorandum of settlement (Bodoland Accord), Creation of Bodoland Autonomous Council and Bodoland Autonomous Council Act 1993. He also mentioned about Sixth Schedule to the constitution (Amendment) Act 2003.
3. Mushahary B. (2021): The journal of “*Third historic Bodo Peace Accord and its impact on the Electoral politics of Bodoland Territorial Region and Assam: An Analytical Study*” confined to the third Historic Bodo Acord and its impact on the electoral politics of BTR. He briefly analyzed about the impact of BTR election 2020 and Assembly election 2021. He highlighted the peace accord undoubtedly changes in the political scenario of BTR.
4. Narzary C. (2011): His book “*Dream for Udayachal and the history of the plain tribal council of Assam (PTCA, 1967-93)*”, Explore the history and aspiration of the plain tribal council of Assam (PTCA).
5. Pathak J. and Basumatary J. Ch. (2017): In the journal of “*Bodoland People Front – Its Nature and Role – An analytical Study*”, they highlighted the performance of Bodoland People's Front (BPF) in Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) and also composes the Bodo movement and birth of Bodo People's Front (BPF).
6. Radhama. K. (2019): In his journal “*Influence of Regional Parties on National Politics: A Study*” he composes the evolution of regional party system in India; it's contributing factor for growth of regional parties and also role and influence of regional parties on national politics.

7. Shivaji Rao B.S. and Sing M. (2023): In their journal “*A Study on Regional Parties on Policies of a Nation*” they studied about the regional political parties and responsible factors for growth on regional political parties in India and also highlighted the impact of regional parties on national policies.
8. Swargiary k (2024): in the article of “*The role of Bodo socio – political Associations in future*”, he mentions about the educational and economic initiatives represents significant strides made by organizations and challenges such as political fragmentation.
9. Talukdar S. (2022): In his journal “*Performance of regional Parties in Assam*”, he studied the performance of regional political parties in Assam and also inscribe about the Bodo people’s Front (BPF).
10. Verabhadrapa T. (2023): In his journal “*Regional political parties: An Indian Experience,*” he inscribes about the regional political parties in India and their role in Indian National politics.

Research Objectives

1. To understand why the regional Parties have emerged.
2. To study the role of regional parties towards the development of region.

Methodology

STUDY AREA – My study area will be in Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), the region is located in the north western part of Assam, India which includes the districts of Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa, Tamulpur and Udalguri. There was no research work done before on regional parties in the perspective of development in BTR. The research work highlights the two major’s regional parties – Bodoland People’s Front (BPF) and United People’s Party Liberal (UPPL).

METHODOLOGY – The proposed research is based on exploratory analysis applying both qualitative and quantitative method. Both primary and secondary data are used. The secondary data comprise books, journals, newspaper articles and other social-media sources. Primary data are collected through field studies, using interview conducted with the leaders of BPF and UPPL.

Emergence of Regional Parties in BTR

Since independence, regional political parties have been increasingly important and influential in India's political scene. India has evolved from a largely Congress-dominated polity in the early decades after independence to a thriving multi-party system where regional parties are important to state and national politics. The rise of regional parties is a reflection of India's heterogeneous sociocultural, linguistic, and economic fabric rather than only the outcome of political fragmentation. These parties have become crucial platforms for voicing and directing regional concerns and ambitions that are frequently disregarded by national parties.

Northeast India in Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) has a distinct political and sociocultural environment. Decades of political activism, socio-ethnic movements, and demands for autonomy have led to the establishment of the Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC), later the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), and ultimately the BTR under the Bodo Accord of 2020. The region is primarily inhabited by the Bodo community, a significant Assamese plains tribe. Throughout this process, regional political parties have been essential in expressing the Bodo people's goals and influencing regional governance. In addition to being a proactive attempt by Bodo leaders to attain political representation, autonomy, and development, the rise of regional parties in BTR was a response to perceived neglect by national and state-level parties. Historically, In the 1930s, the Bodo’s and other plains tribes began to call for their own administrative division. A "Plains Tribal Autonomous Council" was proposed by Bodo leaders like Rupnath Brahma and J.B. Hagjer in order to protect the rights of the tribal people in the Brahmaputra valley. This desire arose after independence as a result of indigenous populations' growing marginalization, land alienation, and lack of political participation. The first organized political claim was the establishment of the Plains Tribal Council of Assam (PTCA) in 1967. The plains tribal people needed autonomy, thus the PTCA sought for the creation of a Union Territory named Udayachal. Political instability,

violent suppression, and internal splits prevented the movement from accomplishing its goal, but it did set the stage for subsequent regional political mobilization. The establishment of the All-Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) in the late 1980s, led by the charismatic Upendra Nath Brahma, marked the true political awakening. Under Upendra Nath Brahma's direction, the All-Bodo Students Union (ABSU) grew in popularity in the 1980s and became a political movement calling for the creation of a separate Bodoland state. Mass demonstrations, strikes, and even violent altercations resulted from the movement's broad support among Bodo's, particularly among young people.

During this time, armed groups like as the Bodo Security Force (BSF) and subsequently the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) were established, and they used armed insurgency to accomplish Bodoland's objectives. The government's response included both security actions and negotiations. Due to the peace talks that resulted from this period of instability, the Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC) was established in 1993, and the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) was subsequently established in 2003 under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Political entities that could operate the regional administration and hold elections had to be established in order for BTR to institutionalize autonomy. Regional political parties that have subsequently taken control of BTR politics were created as a result of this. Regional parties with a strong foundation in socioeconomic justice, political autonomy and ethnic identity have emerged and developed in Assam's Bodoland Territorial territory (BTR), a political and administrative territory. The growth and governance of Assam's Bodo inhabited regions have been greatly impacted by these regional political factors. The Bodo people's fight for self-determination and national parties' inability to take into account local desires are directly related to the rise of regional parties in BTR. Parties such as the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) and the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) have developed throughout the years from student unions, insurgent groups, and grassroots organizations to become influential forces for political change in the area.

In Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), the rise of regional political parties is closely linked to the Bodo community's political ambitions, demands for autonomy, and ethnic identity movements. With roots in a history of cultural assertion and marginalization, the development of regional parties within BTR is indicative of a larger trend in India where regional identities strive for representation beyond the purview of national parties. In BTR, insurgency, peace agreements, sociopolitical agitation, and the demands for ethnic fairness, autonomy, and development all influence this phenomenon. This essay examines the political events, historical context, and ascent of regional groups that have had a major influence on the political landscape of the area, such as the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL), the Bodoland People's Front (BPF), and others. It was impossible to comprehend the emergence of regional parties in BTR without tracking the Bodo people's political movement. The plains tribes of Assam first asked for autonomy in 1967 when the Plains Tribal Council of Assam (PTCA) proposed for the establishment of a Union Territory known as Udayachal for them. Internal conflicts and a lack of political backing caused this movement to wane, but it set the groundwork for ethnic assertion within the Bodo community. Socio-political change in the Bodoland Territorial Region is both a cause and an effect of the rise of regional parties. From agitational and insurgent beginnings, these parties evolved into democratic institutions of administration, having their roots in historical campaigns for autonomy. The BPF's and UPPL's success shows how mature Bodo politics are and how well they fit into democratic systems. The aspirations of other ethnic groups desiring peace, representation, and prosperity, in addition to the Bodo community, are embodied by regional parties in BTR. Their capacity to guarantee sustainable development, open governance, and inclusivity in one of India's most delicate and varied areas will determine their destiny.

Role of BPF and UPPL in BTR Politics

The Bodoland Territorial territory (BTR), an autonomous territory in Assam created to meet the political and developmental needs of the Bodo people and other communities, has seen significant political upheavals since its creation. The BTR's political trajectory has been significantly influenced by two important regional groups, the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) and the Bodoland People's Front (BPF). Following the 2020 Bodo Accord, the UPPL was led by civil society, whereas the BPF developed from the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT)- led post-militancy era. The Bodo political movement is reflected in these parties at different times. The BPF became the most powerful political party in BTR. The BPF founded the council with Hagrama Mohilary as the Chief Executive Member (CEM) after winning a landslide majority in the inaugural BTC elections in 2005. In the 2010 and 2015 elections, the party was able to replicate

its performance and win three terms in a row. The Bodoland People's Front (BPF) has had a major impact on the political development of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), a politically independent enclave in Assam, India, created to satisfy the longstanding socio-political and economic aspirations of the Bodo people. Originating from the history of ethnic mobilization and armed struggle, the BPF evolved from a socio-political movement to a mainstream political party that had a significant impact on regional identity, development, and governance in BTR. The goal of the BPF was to strengthen the political autonomy granted by the Sixth Schedule by strengthening the institutions of self-governance. The Bodo leadership was in charge of several BTC divisions, including as Cultural Affairs, Transportation, Agriculture, and Education. The party aimed to maintain the region's distinct identity while striking a balance with its relationships with the federal and state administrations. The BPF's political credibility began to depend heavily on development. The building of roads, bridges, health facilities, and schools were among the top priorities throughout its rule. BPF officials frequently stressed that after years of turmoil, their leadership contributed to "peace and progress." Through cultural initiatives and educational policies, the BPF advanced Bodo language and culture. It played a key role in promoting cultural festivals and institutions, extending the use of the Bodo language, and supporting Bodo-medium schools all of which strengthened ethnic pride and identity. Particularly after 2016, the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)-led coalition in Assam gained the BPF as an alliance partner at the state level. This partnership aided BPF in gaining representation in the Assam Legislative Assembly and expanding its influence beyond BTC. BPF leaders, like Hagrama Mohilary, contended that improved resource distribution and administrative collaboration would result from alignment with the national parties and the ruling state.

The United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) has emerged as a significant political force the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) of Assam. A contemporary, inclusive, and progressive alternative to established power blocs such as the Bodoland People's Front (BPF), the UPPL was born out of political unrest and the need for improved governance among the Bodo people and other ethnic groups. The UPPL's rise, development, and position in BTR are critically examined in this study, which also analyzes the party's governance style, leadership, electoral performance, ideological underpinnings, and wider sociopolitical effects on the area. The Bodo people and other indigenous communities' ambitions, together with inclusive government, are the focus of the UPPL, which marks a new chapter in regional politics. Long-standing problems with growth, peace, identity, and representation have been attempted to be addressed. Since becoming well-known in the late 2010s, and particularly during the 2020 elections for the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), the UPPL has significantly influenced the direction of BTR politics.

In the Bodoland Territorial Region, the Liberal wing of the United People's Party has revolutionized politics. By ending the BPF's ten-year monopoly and bringing about a new period of inclusive, peaceful, and developing governance, the UPPL has established itself as a viable political alternative. A movement for change in one of India's most varied and complicated areas, the UPPL is more than just a political party thanks to its dynamic leadership, progressive programs, and emphasis on ethnic peace. However, it has a long way to go, and how well it is able to turn promises into long-term advancements for every community in the BTR will ultimately determine how successful it is. In the Bodoland Territorial Region's changing political landscape, the UPPL has established a pivotal position. Its focus on youth involvement, peacebuilding, inclusive politics, and openness has revitalized the government of the area. Although it still has a long way to go in fulfilling all of the people's desires, the UPPL has already been successful in shifting the focus and direction of BTR politics. The party represents the goals of a new generation dedicated to justice, peace, and advancement under Promod Boro's leadership. The UPPL's capacity to fulfill its promises while preserving social harmony and regional identity will be crucial to its success as it continues to influence BTR's political narrative.

BPF CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BTC

Kokrajhar district BPF Youth present Vice President Panpregra Mushahary recommend along with John Jubraj Islary (GS) and Press Narzary (VP) about the BPF contributions towards the regional development that regional parties are essential to the socioeconomic and cultural advancement of particular areas within a nation. Mushahary, claims that regional parties' involvement is crucial to guaranteeing the comprehensive development of underprivileged and underrepresented areas, such as the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). Mushahary also said that regional parties are better equipped to create policies and programs that directly meet the needs of the populace because they have a stronger awareness of local

concerns, customs, and goals. Additionally, Mushahary highlights how national parties frequently ignore the distinct identities and difficulties faced by local ethnic communities. Regional parties that support the rights, identity, and advancement of the indigenous people, such as the BPF, serve as a liaison between the local community and the government. Through committed governance and development-focused leadership, the BPF has worked to improve the socioeconomic circumstances of the Bodo people and other ethnic groups in the BTR since its founding.

According to Mushahary, regional parties' efforts to preserve and advance local language, culture, and identity are among their most significant accomplishments. Under the direction of BPF, steps were taken to sustain indigenous art forms, encourage cultural festivals, and institutionalize Bodo language instruction. People's pride and community ties are strengthened by these initiatives. From an economic standpoint, the BPF thinks regional parties are in a better position to use development programs tailored to their own regions to combat poverty and unemployment. In order to meet the requirements of rural and isolated regions, the BPF carried out a number of infrastructure projects during its time in the BTR administration, including irrigation, road building, electricity, and healthcare services. Through small-scale industry and skill development, the party also promoted youth employment and agricultural growth. In the areas of health and education, the BPF has advocated for improving public services in the BTC. When chance given to rule, regional parties may make real changes to people's lives, as the BPF cites the construction of educational institutions, scholarships for tribal students, and better healthcare facilities. Mushahary's opinion, regional parties are crucial for grassroots democracy and development. They can design inclusive and successful governing models because of their closeness to the populace and in-depth knowledge of local conditions.

UPPL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BTR

According to UPPL President, Bijit Basumatary (No 10 Debargaon Constituency), since its founding, and particularly after taking control of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) during the 2020 elections for the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) has made a number of contributions the regional growth. These contributions cover a range of topics, including economic advancement, healthcare, education, infrastructure, ethnic harmony, and open governance. The Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) has experienced significant socio-political changes since its creation under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Following the Bodoland Peace Accord of 2020, a new era began when the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL), under the leadership of Promod Boro, became the dominant political party and took control of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). Ethnic harmony, peace, openness, and inclusive growth were among the pledges made by the UPPL government.

The UPPL has implemented several developmental projects since taking power with the goal of making BTR a stable and prosperous area. This essay thoroughly examines the significant contributions the UPPL contributed to the advancement of BTR in a number of industries. Through its contributions to the Bodoland Territorial Region's development, the UPPL has brought about a radical change in governance from politics centered on conflict to one centered on peace, advancement, and inclusive development. The UPPL has established the groundwork for a more secure and prosperous future in BTR by emphasizing infrastructure, health, education, youth empowerment, and ethnic peace. The developmental trajectory under the leadership of the UPPL presents a positive vision for inclusive regional development, despite the persistence of several obstacles including unemployment, land rights concerns, and intercommunity trust deficits.

Conclusion

The Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), established to meet the aspirations of the Bodo community, has experienced a distinctive political evolution largely influenced by regional political parties. Notably, the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) and the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) have been instrumental in determining the political and developmental path of the region. An examination of their contributions uncovers the intricacies, successes, and obstacles of regional governance in a varied and historically conflict-affected region such as BTR. The BPF, led by Hagrama Mohilary, was established in 2005 and maintained a dominant presence in the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) for more than fifteen years. It originated from the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) movement, shifting from an armed conflict to a political entity. Throughout its governance from 2005 to 2020, the BPF placed significant emphasis on infrastructure development,

administrative growth, and political unification. Notable accomplishments during this timeframe included the building of roads, bridges, schools, and colleges, along with the creation of institutions dedicated to health and governance. Additionally, the BPF played a crucial role in fostering a level of political stability following years marked by insurgency and ethnic conflict.

The UPPL, under the leadership of Pramod Boro, has emerged as a notable alternative. Established in 2015, the party committed itself to reform, transparency, and inclusive growth. Its foundation in the All-Bodo Students Union (ABSU) provided it with a robust grassroots support, especially among the youth. The vision of the UPPL was influenced by the new Bodo Accord of 2020, which highlighted peace, inclusivity, and extensive regional development. Upon assuming power in the BTC, the UPPL introduced a fresh political narrative that prioritized not only Bodo interests but also fostered harmony with other ethnic communities in the area. Under the UPPL government, the BTC administration has made education reform, healthcare expansion, youth empowerment, and infrastructure modernization its top priorities. Significant focus has been placed on women's development, the digitization of public services, and the enhancement of public grievance redressal systems. These initiatives reflect a transition from the traditional power-centric politics of the BPF era to a governance model that is more centered on citizens.

The progress of the Bodoland Territorial Region is closely linked to the development of its regional political parties, especially the BPF and the UPPL. There are different strategies, advantages, and limitations provide important perspectives on the nature of regional politics in northeastern India. The BPF has played a significant role in post-conflict stabilization and institutional growth, while the UPPL emphasizes transparency, inclusivity, and innovation, both of which represent key moments in the political narrative of BTR. The ongoing active involvement of regional parties that are grounded in local contexts is essential for tackling the distinct socio-political issues faced by BTR. It is only through cooperative, responsible, and citizen-focused governance that the region's true potential can be achieved.

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