Dyarchy in Assam has not been taken up for research by any one to the best of my knowledge.

A new form of Government was set up in the provinces as a result of the introduction of the Reformed scheme provided by the Government of India Act 1919. This form of Government was known as Dyarchy. It was brought into force in 1921 and came to an end in 1937. The introduction of the dyarchical form of government in the provinces of British India was as matter of fact, a political expediency of the British Government to assuage the mounting discontent of the Indians under foreign rule. It seems to have been devised with a view to creating in the minds of the politically conscious Indians a sense of having attained some powers by which they might look after their national interest through participation in the government and thereby undermine the agitation for Dominion Status or Independence. It is evident that dyarchy intended to transfer some powers to Indians. However dyarchy was designed to protect the colonial interest. It was a political manoeuvre.

The thesis contains eleven chapters. The first Chapter deals with the historical background and the factors that led to the emergence of dyarchy.

The second Chapter deals with the constitutional position, powers and functions of the head of the province and his relation with the Executive Council and the Council of Ministers.

The third Chapter deals with the Governor's relation with the Legislative Council and its constitutional framework.

The fourth Chapter deals with the Presiding Officer of the Legislature and the composition of the first Council and its actual working.

The fifth Chapter deals with the composition and working of the second Legislative Council and its attitude towards the Government.

The sixth Chapter deals with composition and working of the third Legislative Council and its attitude towards the Government.
The seventh Chapter deals with the formation of the fourth Legislative Council and its working and also its behaviour towards the Executive Council and the Council of Ministers. Also it deals with the re-organisation in the Secretariat, judicial system and local Self-Government under dyarchy.

The eight Chapter deals with the non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement in Assam and the response of the people.

The ninth Chapter deals with financial position of Assam during dyarchy.

The Chapter ten deals with the Socio-Economic condition of Assam.

The Chapter eleven contains the conclusions.

This thesis is mainly based on official documents, published and unpublished preserved at the Assam Secretariat Record Room, Shillong and Gauhati; office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (SB), Shillong and Gauhati, office of the Assam Civil Secretariat, Political Department, Dispur, office of the D.H.A.S. Gauhati, the details of which are appended in the bibliography. The non-official sources like published books and journals of eminent authors and writers helped me a lot in getting the materials for my thesis.

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