

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2 (c)]

1. So much of the area included in the Balipara Frontier Tract, as is comprised within the line drawn from the eastern boundary of the district of Kamrup at Pillar No. 98 on the Bor Nadi eastwards along the Inner Line of the Balipara Frontier Tract as defined in Assam Government Notification No. 6778-A.P., dated the 2nd November, 1934, till it reaches the boundary of the Lakhimpur district; thence southwards along the western boundary of the Lakhimpur district; to the point where it meets the boundary of the Darrang district; thence westwards along the northern boundary of the Darrang district to a point where it meets the eastern boundary of the Kamrup district; thence northwards along this boundary to the starting point.

2. So much of the area included in the Abor Hills and Mishmi Hills districts (Sadiya Frontier Tract) as is comprised within the line drawn from the point 498 at Dipa in a straight line to the junction of the Remi river with a nameless stream about a mile southeast of the junction of Remi and Tode Korong rivers; thence in a straight line to point milestone No. 4 from Kobo on the Kobo-Pasighat road; thence in a straight line to the junction of Sisseri and Gango rivers; thence along the left bank of the Gango river to its junction with the Dibag river; thence in a straight line to the confluence of Hazingaadi with Kundil river (about half a miles north of point 492 of the Kundil river); thence in a straight line to point 625 on the right bank of the Tipu-Balijan river (about four miles north of the confluence of Haru Nadi with Balijan); thence down the Balijan river following its right bank to its confluence with the Lohit river; thence across the Lohit river and down its left bank to Noa Dihing Mukh; thence up the right bank of the Noa Dihing river to its confluence with the Dirak river; thence up the left bank of the Dirak river to where it meets and boundary between the Sadiya Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur district; thence westwards along the northern boundary of the Lakhimpur district to the starting point.

3. So much of the area included in the Tirap Frontier Tract as is comprised within the line drawn from the confluence of the Korla Pani and the Burhi Dihing rivers up the right bank of the Burhi Dihing river to the confluence of the Namphuk and the Namchik rivers; thence up the left bank of the Namchik river to its confluence with the Kathang river; thence up the Kathang Hka to its junction with the Lekha Hka; thence up the Lakha Hka to its source and thence to point 894; thence in a south-westerly direction down a nameless stream that originates from point 894, to its junction with the Tirap river; thence up the left bank of the Tirap river to a point due east of height 2438 on the Lungokan range; thence due west to height 2438; thence in a north-westerly direction down the Kapang Wa stream to its junction with the Tipang river; thence down the Tipang river to its junction with Kumkal Wa; thence in a south-westerly direction along the ridge of Tuting Tak Kan range to the saddle between this range and Lompi Parbat range; thence in a north-westerly direction down a nameless stream that originates from this saddle, to its junction with Likhapani or Tehi stream; thence down the Likhapani stream to its junction with the Tirap river; thence down the Tirap river to its junction with the Burhi Dihing river; thence down the Burhi Dihing river to its junction with the Manmaw Jan; thence up the Manmaw Jan and Monggang Khasi stream as far as it forms the eastern boundary of the Upper Dihing reserved forest; thence along western boundary of the Upper Dihing reserved forest; thence along the western boundary of the Upper Dihing reserved forest (east block) to the point where it meets the Pengri Hka; thence down the Pengri Hka to the Burhi Dihing river and up the Burhi Dihing to the starting point.