The purpose of this Thesis is to focus on the unexplored wealth of Anthropological and Sociological potentials that are available which have not yet been given proper empirical studies to the extent modern scientific knowledge would have achieved. The present study relates to a microscopic aspect of a vast perspective.

This piece of work tries to project that every walk of life of the Kukis, be it social, economic, political, religious, etc., is a manifestation of their social structure based on cultural heritage. Changes have been brought about in their social matrix by modernism, western education, Christianity, etc. Notwithstanding, some aspects of their social institutions withstand the onslaught of such changes, of course, not without conflict between traditionalism and modernity.

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