CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
CHAPTER VIII

SUMMERY AND CONCLUSION

In the study area, the Boros produce rice for their immediate consumption. They are not dependent on market for their consumption. The peoples of this area are mainly dependent on agricultural products. In this age also the peasants of this area are still following the traditional method of paddy cultivation. Almost all peoples have their own paddy field. The people who have no paddy field also work in others field as share cropper or Adhier and Thika system.

In the study areas the economic life of the people are influenced by social and religious settings. Their economic life based on certain beliefs and practices.

To understand the socio-economic life of the Boros an in-depth study on the topic titled “Socio-economic life of the Boros of Tangla area’ has been undertaken to fulfill the following objectives-
(1) To find out the dependence of the Boros on agriculture.

(2) To substantiate the hypothesis that the socio-economic life of the population is highly influenced by the religious beliefs and practices.

The area of the study i.e. three villages of Tangla area has been selected for the study namely, Belguri, Ghiwnala and Murmela village. Belguri village with 61 households and 363 populations, Ghiwnala village with 65 households and 417 populations and the Murmela village with 122 households with 739 populations are chosen to trace the socio-economic life of the Boros of the area.

The study was started through the pilot survey in three villages in the year 2001. Collection of information was made on agriculture, beliefs and practices related to the various stages of economic and social life. The information collected has been analysed and presented in six chapters. The summery and findings of the study is given below.

Introduction is presented in Chapter I, containing topic of research, review of literature, objectives and methodology.
An outline of the field area is provided in Chapter-II, which contains the descriptions of the study area. The Tangla area falls under the Udalguri, BTAD, District, Assam. According to 2001 population census, the total population of the Udalguri district is 818222 where 51.22% males and 48.78% is females of total population, 3.97% is scheduled caste and 37.99% is scheduled tribes of total population. Three villages of these areas namely, Belguri, Ghiwnala and Murmela village described in this chapter. The Boro people homogenously inhabit in these villages. The number of household is 61 in Belguri village, 65 households in Ghiwnala village and 122 households in Murmela village. The Total population of the Belguri village is stands at 363, 417 population in Ghiwnala village and 739 populations in the Murmela village.

Chapter-III contains the description of the community as a whole. The social and economic life of the Boros are described in general in this chapter.

In the Chapter-IV The demographic out line of the study area has been given with analysis.
The social life of the Boros of the study area is given in the chapter-V. All aspects of family life, kinship, Marriage, Religion are traced out in this chapter. In the Boro society family is the smallest unit of society. The peoples of the study area prefer the nuclear family. They have the good relationship with the neighbors as well as the neighboring communities. There are beliefs and practices in every phase of life and beliefs and practices influence their agriculture.

Chapter-VI provides the economic life of the people of the area. The economic life of the Boros is of the study area based on agriculture. The people of these areas are practicing traditional method in agriculture. Besides agriculture the people are engaged in other occupation such as government service holder, service in private sector, daily wage laborer etc.

Agricultural activities and Rituals connected with agriculture are provided under the Chapter-VII. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Boros of the study area. Activities related to agriculture are traced out in this Chapter. The irrigation system, that is the traditional dong system and the method of preservation of seeds are given in this chapter. The
implements used in agriculture are also mentioned here. The Boros of the
study area follow rites and rituals in every step of agricultural activities.
The agricultural rites are related to the sowing of seeds, transplantation,
harvesting of crops etc.

On scrutiny of the data it is seen that majority of the Boros are
maintaining the traditional distinctiveness notwithstanding a few tangible
changes in the socio-economic life. Economically they are very much
depressed and this economic backwardness is perhaps the root cause of
the loss of most of the traditional characteristics. Educationally also they
are very backward. The people want progress without losing their separate
identity. The special schemes drawn under Integrated Tribal development
Projects will go a long way towards removing the age-old backwardness
of the Boros.