CONTENTS

Preface i
Map v
List of Tables vi

Chapter - I
INTRODUCTION 1-24

1.1 Statement of The Problem 2
1.2 Need of the Study 4
1.3 Objectives of Study 5
1.3 Hypothesis 6
1.5 Significance of the Study 7
1.6 Selection of Villages 8
1.7 Methodology 13
   a. Collection of Primary data and information 13
   b. Collection of Secondary data and information 13
   c. Statistical Methods 14
   d. Sample Design 14
1.8 Review of Related Literature 15
   a. The Lalungs (Tiwas) 16
   b. The Aboriginal Tribes of India 17
   c. Education Among Tribals 18
   d. A Critical Study of Tribal Education 18
   e. Tiwa Samaj Aru Sanskritir Acherenga 19
   f. The Lalungs (Tiwas) 19
   g. The Hill Lalungs 19
   h. Tribal Development in North East India 20
   i. Women's Empowerment 21
   j. Tribal Education and Occupation 21
1.9 Chapterisation 22
Chapter – II

LAND AND THE PEOPLE 25–47

Geographical Outlines 25

2.1 Location 25
2.2 Climate 26
2.3 Origin of the name of Morigaon 28
2.4 History of the District 29
2.5 Administrative Set-up 31
2.6 Demographic Structure 32
2.7 Educational Profile 36
2.8 Tiwas migration to Morigaon District 39
2.9 Major Characteristics of the District 44
   i. Forestry 44
   ii. Agriculture 45
   iii. Health 45
   iv. Handloom and Textile 46
   v. Trade and Commerce 46

Chapter – III

TIWA SOCIETY 48–75

3.1 Origin of the Lalungs 48
3.2 Origin of the word Lalung 50
3.3 Mythical Origin 51
3.4 Origin of the word Tiwa 52
3.5 Tiwa Population and Literacy 53
3.6 Clan system among the Tiwas 56
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.7 Family System</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. VIII Marriage System</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Gobhia Rakha (Marriage adopting son-in-law)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Barbia (Conventional Marriage)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Juran Bia (Marriage by simple dowry)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Paluai Pata Bia (Marriage by Elopement)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Widow Remarriage</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Divorces</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9 Village Organisation</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Ghar Bura</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Harikanwari</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10 Birth Rituals</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11 Death and Purification Ceremonies</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12 Karam</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13 Kinship</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.14 Joking Relationship</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter IV

**FOLK CUSTOMS OF THE TIWAS:**

**FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS** 76–111

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Festivals</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Classification of Folksongs</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Wanswa Festival</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Sagra-Misawa festival</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Songs of Sagramisawa</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Yanglimisawa</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Langkhun Puja Misawa</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Khaplang Rawa Festival</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 Jongkhong Puja Misawa</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 Barat Festival</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter – V
SAMADI OR BACHELOR’S DORMITORY 112–131
AS A TRADITIONAL INSTITUTION

5.1 Samadi – A Piller of Tiwa Tribe 114
5.2 Construction Procedure 116
5.3 Mode of entrance to Samadi 118
5.4 Organisational Structure 119
5.5 Functions and Duties 120
   A. Changdoloi 120
   B. Changmajhi 121
   C. Barikha 122
   D. Huruma 122
   E. Bepasari 122
   F. Phurakhel 122
   G. Bhandarikhel 123
5.6 Parts of dormitory house 123
5.7 Aims of dormitory institution 124
5.8 Relation with Modern Educational Institution 126

Chapter – VI
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, ORAL LITERATURE 132–166
AND MATERIAL CULTURE

6.1 God and Goddesses 133
6.2 Deo-Sewa 138
6.3 Bhakat-Sewa 138
6.4 Kalika Puja 139
6.5 Bhitar Sewa or Rati Sewa 139
6.6 Ai-Bhagawati Puja 140
6.7 Sani Puja 141
6.8 Villagewise Common Puja or Than Worship 141
6.9 Mal Puja 142
6.10 Oral Literature 143
   Prayer songs of Sukai Kul: 144
6.11 Kahini Keet or Ballads 148
6.12 Legend about Snail and Deer 149
6.13 Nursery Rhymes 151
6.14 Proverbs 153
6.15 Material Culture 154
6.16 Food Habit 155
6.17 Agriculture varieties and Equipments 158
6.18 Hunting and Fishing 160
6.19 House 161
6.20 Dress Habit 162
6.21 Ornaments 163
6.22 Musical Instruments 164
6.23 War Weapons 165

Chapter – VII
STATUS OF TIWA WOMEN IN TRIBAL SOCIETY 167–179

7.1 Status in the Family 169
7.2 Economic Status 170
7.3 Status in Religious Life 171
7.4 Political Status 173
7.5 Educational Status 174
Chapter VIII

MODERN EDUCATION – ITS IMPACT ON TIWA SOCIETY: SOME FINDINGS 180–217

8.1 Education through informal agencies among Tiwas 182
8.2 Education through Songs and Dances 183
8.3 Education through Art form 187
8.4 Modern Education in Assam 188
8.5 Modern Education among Tribals 193
8.6 Education in Morigaon District 196
8.7 Types of Tiwa Marriages 200
8.8 Marriage Age of Boys and Girls 201
8.9 Early Marriage among Tiwa Society: 202
8.10 Intercaste Marriage 202
8.11 Types of Family 203
8.12 Participation in Household Activity 204
8.14 Attitudes towards Girls Education and Employment 206
8.15 Social and Cultural settings of the village 207
8.16 Medium of Instruction at School Level 208
8.17 Attitudes towards using Modern Medicine and Modern Agricultural Equipments 209
8.18 Impact of Modern Education in different fields 211

Chapter IX

CONCLUSION 218–230

BIBLIOGRAPHY 231–138

GLOSSARY 239–243