CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic landscape of a region is a complex product of a number of natural and demographic attributes. Racial and ethnic composition, demographic structure, tradition and skill, linguistic composition, social and political aspirations and perception towards available resources and their utility contribute to the socio-economic uniqueness of a region. Variation of these attributes both in relation to space and time exhibits spatio-temporal growth and development in a region. Social dynamics and its level of vibrancy also depend on such growth pattern. Social structure particularly in a multi-racial and multi-ethnic society supplements a number of social factors in the process of socio-economic growth. Inter-community relationship, land use pattern, conflict and co-ordination, mutual respect and flexibility are some of the social factors that can provide a stable base for socio-economic growth. Social interdependency exists not only in a homogenous society, it is also observed in a number of heterogeneous societies. It is, therefore necessary to identify the areas of conflict and common interest in a society. An investigation into the areas of conflict provides redressal mechanism for a vibrant growth, while the areas of common interest need to be encouraged and upgraded for sustaining the trend and diversification of growth.

A region accommodating number of tribal groups in addition to socially advanced non-tribal community exhibit a complex form of social structure. The tribal communities with traditional life style and socio-economic activities preserve a closeness towards natural environment where from they meet their day-to-day requirements and remain dependent for most of their economic activities. The socio-cultural isolation of the tribal groups from non-tribal societies along with locational remoteness of their habitational sites has profound impact on the social structure of a region. A study on compactness of socio-cultural tradition and age-old economic activities of tribal communities bear significance in the light of rapid transformation of surrounding social atmosphere of the tribal habitational location. The impact of social changes in habitational sites exclusively inhabited by a tribal
community needs intensive study so that the developmental process can be initiated in the perspectives of their socio-cultural and economic mindset.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

India is a multi-racial and multi-ethnic country. The Indian nationality embraces a heterogeneous demographic mass containing a large number of racial, ethnic, linguistic and religious groups of people. The country also nourishes a good number of tribal and socially backward communities apart from politically displaced immigrants. Such diversity is highly prominent in North East India. This part of the country is inhabited by more than 145 tribal communities mainly of Mongoloid origin in addition to the early migrants of Aryan, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic racial groups. The multi-ethnic demographic structure of the region has long been attributed to both social unity and conflict. The inter community relationship, interaction and inter-dependency lead to a process of social assimilation and pave the way for socio-economic growth. Long association of these ethnic groups and their social interaction are visible in their linguistic structure, food and dress habits and cultural traits. The social and economic conflict areas of the individual communities shape out the dimension of socio-economic growth pattern in a region. Land and water bodies being the prime base for economic activities of the entire populace of a region, their socio-economic growth and conflict areas lie basically therein.

Tribal population is the major demographic component of Assam, a state of Northeast India. The major tribal communities inhabiting the state are the Bodos, Mishings, Tiwas, Rabhas, Sonowal-kacharis, Sarania Kacharis, Deoris, Garos, Dimasas, Karbis etc. All these tribal communities belong to the Mongoloid race and included in the 6th schedule of the Indian Constitution. Apart from these communities, there are certain non-scheduled tribes like Koch-Rajbonshi, Adivasi, Moran-Matak, etc settled in the region. The state also accommodates a large number of scheduled caste population like Kaibartos, Sonaris, Banias, Hiras etc. All the tribal population living over the plain are called Plain Tribes, while the tribal communities living in the hills of the State are called Hill Tribes. The individual tribal communities of the region maintain their unique habitational, socio-
cultural and linguistic identity and are traditionally adapted to selective environmental conditions.

Among the plain tribes, the Mishing is the second largest Plain Tribal community of the region, only next to the Bodos. They are mainly concentrated in the riverine areas of Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Sonitpur districts of upper and central parts of the Brahmaputra valley. The nature-loving Mishing community maintains co-existence with other tribal and non-tribal population of Assam and has contributed significantly to the Assamese language and culture. The unique culture and language of the Mishing maintain visible link with the majority language and culture of Assam-Assamese.

The Mishing was originally a hill tribe living over the Abor, Miri and Mishimi hills of Arunachal Pradesh. Even at present, a sizable proportion of Mishing population live in the hills close to the Subansiri, Jia-Dhal, Sissi, Maridhal, Dibang and Dihang rivers. The ethnic Mishing of the Arunachal hills are called the “Abors”. The present study only deals with the Mishing community living in the plains of the Brahmaputra valley. The ethnic and cultural history of the Mishing is closely associated with their socio-cultural linkage with the Abors of the Arunachal Pradesh.

As per 2011 Census Report, Assam has a total Mishing population of 6,80,379 persons and in Sonitpur district the total Mishing population is 49,028 persons which constitute 2.54% of the total population of the district and 7.21% of the total Mishing persons of Assam. Further, there are a total of 124 Mishing inhabited village of which 95 villages are exclusively inhabited by Mishing population. These 95 exclusive Mishing villages are concentrated within four community development blocks namely – Pub-Chaiduar, Chaiduar, Naduar and Balipara. The Mishing population of the district is found to be concentrated in the locations of Luhitmukh situated at the confluence of Mor-nai and Luhit-suti of the Brahmaputra in the extreme south eastern part of the district and along the downstream areas of the Jia-Bharali river. Unlike Lakhimpur, Dhemaji and Jorhat districts, where there is a territorial continuity of Mishing habitation; there are only two distinct Mishing habitational pockets in Sonitpur district widely separated from one another. Such detached pockets of habitation provide higher scope for studying inter-community relationship.
Ethnic character, social structure, demographic composition, habitational behaviour, inter-community relationship and socio-economic activities and status of the Mishing community in Sonitpur district are basic components of study in the present work. Such aspects of study essentially fall within the preview of social geography. These components are studied to find out decisive idea about socio economic, adaptational, political and economic status and aspiration of the community. Without investigating these attributes one cannot study socio-economic landscape of a community in isolation. Further, inter-community relationship, socio-economic and political aspirations of a community are considered to be some of the inert forces that lead to the changing trends of economic activities.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the concentrational zones of the Mishing population of the Brahmaputra valley in general and Sonitpur district in particular and to examine their adaptational behaviour.
2. To examine the socio-cultural tradition and behaviour of the Mishing community.
3. To investigate into the economic activities and their diversification of the Mishing community in the study area.
4. To examine the government policies for the socio-economic upliftment of the Mishing community in the study area.
5. To investigate into the areal disparity of economic development in the study area and its impact on the Mishing community.

1.3 Research Questions

For carrying out scientific investigation on the central theme of the work, the under mentioned research questions are formulated on the basis of the above stated objectives:

1. Whether the habitational concentration of the Mishing community spread over the entire Brahmaputra valley or is confined to specific areas within the valley and if such habitations exhibit temporal changes?
2. Whether the Mishing community as a whole, has certain environmental pre-
considerations in selecting habitational sites?
3. Do the traditional economic activities of the Mishing community show any
changing trend with span of time?
4. To what extent the Mishing community responded towards modernization and
commercialization of their economic activities following government policy
incentives and growth of literacy?
5. Do the social organizations of the Mishing and their inter-community relationship
are able to contribute to socio-cultural identity of the community?
6. Whether the socio-economic status of the Mishing community maintains any
relationship with the regional disparity in socio-economic growth of the Sonitpur
district?

1.4 Methodology

In carrying out the present work on the central theme, a base map is prepared with
the help of Geographic Information System (GIS). Majority of the thematic maps contain
in the body of the thesis are based on the base map of Sonitpur district prepared on a scale
1: 8, 00,000. Certain other thematic presentations are made using the outline map of
Assam and the Brahmaputra valley, prepared by the Census of India on a scale 1: 31,
00,000 and 1: 28, 00,000 respectively.

Secondary data and information are collected from Census Handbooks, District
Information Centre (DIC), Statistical Handbooks published by the Directorate of
Statistics and Economics, Govt. of Assam, National Data Bank, Web Network of various
Govt. and Non-Govt. agencies, certain information are included from Records of local
revenue and administrative authorities of the study area.

Primary Data and information are collected personally from the study area with the
help of two sets of questionnaires prepared on the basis of the objectives embodied in the
work. The two sets of questionnaires (Appendix IA & IB) are designed to accommodate
all the queries incorporated in the research questions. Primary data and information are
collected from 48 sample villages exclusively inhabited by the Mishings, spread over 13
settlement clusters spatially distributed over four Community Development Blocks of the Sonitpur district. The sample villages are identified at random in the Mishing concentrational areas of the district and four such villages identified in each concentrational area as a cluster. For ascertaining the authenticity of primary data and information collected from the individual sample villages, the questionnaire is brought to the notice of the village head called Gaon Bura for his verification and certification. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method was applied through forming a community response group before finalizing questionnaires of the research work. Certain information on social rites and rituals, customs, festivities, inter-community interaction, habitational behaviour etc is ascertained through personal interview of different persons at random.

All the data and information collected from primary and secondary sources are processed, standardized and interpolated, tabulated and are finally reproduced in the form of tables, charts, maps, graphs, cartograms and carto-statistical diagrams. Interpretation and inferences of such data and information are embodied in the different chapters of the work. Computer and internet applications are made in the work for identification of place location, location of different physical configuration and proper delineation of inter-state, district and regional boundary.

1.5 Review of Literature

In deriving a conceptual base and for being acquainted with life, living and economy of the tribal communities of North-East India that helped in creating an insight into the central theme of the work, the investigator had gone through the under mentioned relevant works.

Gait\textsuperscript{1} in his work underlines the perspectives on socio-economic conditions of the people living in Assam till the advent of the Britishers, which bear significant reflection on the present day socio-economic status of different communities including the Mishings. This work is considered as an authentic and scientific documentation of the socio-economic and political environment of Assam during the Pre-British period. This is a pioneering historical work documenting historical background behind the racial and ethnic fabric of the emerging social landscape of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. Here a clear
picture on the entry of various racial and ethno-cultural groups into the territory of N.E India is depicted, which helps in understanding ethnic of the individual tribal groups inhabiting the Brahmaputra valley.

Guha\(^2\) provides a significant knowledge on habitational and socio-political state of existence of different tribal communities of Assam during the medieval and early British period. The work is also a reflection of the economy and socio-political turmoil in the region; while in his another work, Planters Raj to Swaraj, a clear picture is depicted on socio-political and economic struggle of various communities including the tribals living in Assam during the British period. This work also provides a guideline how social unification of various communities was initiated by the government policies during the British period pulling them together against the common socio-economic problems confronted by them.

Bordoloi\(^3\) in his work expresses various issues associated with the tribal communities of Assam especially in relation to social insecurity, impact of immigration, creation of tribal belts and blocks, transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals, demographic pressure on economy of the tribal populace of the region. In his another work, Constraints of Tribal Development in North-East India; he tries to present the role of the tribal Autonomous Councils in resolving the tribal issues and the approaches made by them for redressal of the tribal problems. Apart from enlisting all the tribal communities of the region he also underlines the constraints before tribal development.

Sharma Thakur\(^4\) presents a clear documentation of different tribal communities of Assam including the lesser known and non-Scheduled smaller tribal communities. The work also helps in understanding common tribal socio-cultural structure and differing elements among the tribal communities that set in their individuality and social identity. In his other work, The Plain Tribes of Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Nowgong; there is a clear view of the Mishing community right from their habitational location to their socio-cultural life and their traditional economic activities. Again, in his Selected Essays on Tribes and Caste of Assam; he highlights on land alienation, indebtedness, and constraint areas of Plain Tribes development in Assam, particularly after the National Independence.
The work also depicts the role of Mishing women in social and economic activities of the community.

Bordoloi, Sharma Thakur, Saikia \(^5\) in their work Tribes of Assam gives a clear picture of the Mishing community right from their habitational site preferences, house pattern, food habits, dress habits, economy, proprietary inheritance, social organizations, festivities, etc. which help in understanding the community as whole. In this work a detailed explanation is provided regarding local self government; role of socio-cultural organisations, rites and rituals, religious faith in the social structure of the Mishing community.

Baruah \(^6\) in his work Cultural Traditions and Customary Laws of the Mishings of Assam; provides a comprehensive knowledge based on the socio-cultural system and their customary laws that structured Mishing society and cohesive forces behind their socio-cultural individuality. A clear analysis is given as regards the authority and jurisdiction of the *Kebang* and their impact in the social structure of the Mishing including administration of justice, binding of the *Kebangs* both on individual and member villages of the Mishing community.

Bhattacherjee \(^7\) provides an elaborate explanation on the environmental problems of the north east India that has directly or indirectly affected the socio-economic conditions of the region including the tribal society. In this work an elaborate explanation is given regarding the socio-economic constraints contributing to the instability of the tribal population causing social unrest and migration. The work also points out now vast demographic changes taking over the last two centuries affected the tribal economy to the greatest extent.

Sen \(^8\) underlines the scope and limitations of social geography and the methodological parameters of social group study and relationship between social space and community. This work provides meaningful guidelines in understanding social group behaviour, space-society relationship and factors contribute to inter-community relationship. The work also indicates the direction of study to be carried out in investigating into socio-cultural behaviour of a community.
Taher\textsuperscript{9} provides a detail explanation on population dynamics, including
demographic changes due to immigration and the impact of continuous immigration on the
indigenous populace and their socio-economic structure. This work is a pioneering one
towards social study in N.E India. The work helps in understanding the highly
heterogeneous social structure of the region that contains as many as 145 tribal
communities. The work also highlights areas needed to be attended by an investigator in
studying social geography.

Mills\textsuperscript{10} provides information on the habitational locations of the Mishing community
during the British period and the agreement accorded by the Britishers with the Mishing
tribe regarding the administrative control and their autonomy. The work is a documentation
of the demographic history, ethno ethno-cultural structure, the general and tribal policies of
British administration the appeasement strategies of the Britisher for bringing the tribal
communities under the British colonial role. The work also provides an elaborate
explanation on the initial reaction of the tribals before their annexation of their areas into
the British colonial territory and negotiations initiated by Britishers for appeasing them.

Pathari and Morang\textsuperscript{11} in their paper explain the impact of Look East Policy of the
Government of India on the socio-economic development of the tribal communities of
Assam and its influence on modernization of traditional tribal socio-economic behaviour.
The paper explains the special initiative to be accommodated in the Look East Policy of the
government of India for the upliftment of the tribal life and living in N.E India which is
predominantly peopled by tribal groups.

Barpujari\textsuperscript{12} in his work presents a clear picture on land revenue administration of
the British Govt. and its impact on tribal habitation and economy. The work also explains
how the new land laws resulted in intra-regional migration of tribal population leading to
socio-economic instability. Here the author makes a clear mention about the policy lapses
of the British administration towards tribal interests and their ignorance on the impact of
land revenue administration and settlement policy on the tribal communities of Assam. The
book also provides a vivid description on the ground for tribal unrest in Assam and how the
Britishers could be treated as facilitators of such instabilities.
Baruah in her work provides a historical perspective on the socio-economic life of different communities living over Assam during the ancient, medieval and modern periods. This work provides an introspection into the factors responsible for induction of contradiction and conflicting attitude among various tribal and non-tribal communities of Assam created over the preceding century.

Payeng in his work explains in detail the socio-cultural structure of the Mishing community including their customary laws, rites and rituals, festivity etc. This book provides a systematic presentation on the origin of the Mishing community, their socio-cultural link with the Abors of Arunachal Pradesh, and their social, adaptational and ritualistic behaviour.

Patir in her work provides a picture on the social status of Mishing women in socio-cultural life and their economic participation. Here, a light has been thrown on various sects of the Mishing community and their interrelationship. This paper highlights on the agrarian economy relationship of their festivities and culture with the natural and their religious faith.

Kuli in his work provides a record of various cultural activities behind the ethnic identity of the Mishing community and also of socio-cultural entities responsible for unification of various communities. This work provides a scientific classification on the clan structure of the Mishings apart from the importance of clans on the Mishing society. He also points out here the clan structure of the Mishing society is quite unlike to caste segregation in other societies.

Talukdar explains the major festivities of the Mishing community that bind the tribe into a single socio-cultural setup and link it up with other communities inhabiting the state of Assam. This work provides a logical explanation on the speciality of Mishing folk composition and its relationship with life and living style of the community.

Pegu in his work provides a clear vision on the origin of the name ‘Mishing’ of the community, its migrational history, socio-cultural and linguistic character, religious faith and vaisnavite influence on their society. The work also explains about the terminological confusion about the Mishing and Miri and on unique blend of Mishing cultural faith
which is a composite product of animistic ideology and Vaisnavite traits that contributed to the community’s closeness towards the Assamese society.

Bhandari$^{19}$ presents a valuable introspection into the local self government, proprietary character inheritance, traditional economic behaviour and impact of biological relationship on family and sect structure of the Mishing community. Here, the author gives an elaborate explanation on clan structure and evolution of kinship in the Mishing society along with their role in the social life of the community.

Mipun$^{20}$ in his work provides a clear introspection on the historical background of the Mishing community including its socio-cultural and political transformation after their contact with other tribal and the Assamese societies including the influence of Hinduism and Assamese culture on the community. The work undoubtedly provides a base to a reader about the socio-political and economic standing of the Mishing community.

Bora$^{21}$ in his literary collection on the folklore of North-east India presents a glimpse on folklore of the Mishing community and its impact on their community life which plays an important role in developing inter-community relationship.

Pegu$^{22}$ provides an elaborate explanation on the origin of the Mishing community, their traditional habitational areas both in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. The work also highlights on various sects of the Mishing tribe and their earlier territorial migration and an explanation on the evolution of Mishing language, role of Mishing Agom Kebang on the literary upliftment of the community along with enlisting types of Mishing folk song and dance linking these up with cultural aspiration of the community.

Pegu$^{23}$ in his work exposes certain fundamental elements of the Assamese nationalism and the contribution of the Mishing community to the cultural and linguistic evolution of the State link-language Assamese. The work is also an expansion of the impact of the association of Mishing people with the Assamese and the social bonding of both the communities in the creation of a greater Assamese society.

Baruah$^{24}$ depicts the socio-cultural link of the Mishing community with various tribal and non-tribal population groups of the region and inter-tribal relationship in the evolution of the common tribal socio-cultural platform including evolution of script and language.
Ahmad's work is an introspection into the social dynamics of India. As presented here, the transformation of society in the Indian social context is characterized by heterogeneous population structure and multi-ethnic identity. It also provides an insight into the ethnic problems of North-East India including their operational forces.

Das in his paper deals with inter-community conflicts, growth of insurgency and sub-federal demands since the later stage of the British rule involving particularly the tribal communities of the region.

Sharma through his paper presents the distribution pattern of the Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste population in North East India and the linguistic structure of the region. This paper also provides a basis of understanding for emergence of a sense of social insecurity among the minor tribal communities of Assam.

Kar in his paper presents community-wise classification of population of Assam and their socio-economic standing. This paper through its exposition provides a concept on how numerical strength along with their type of neighbouring settlers can be responsible for initiating sense of deprivation and insecurity among various social groups.

Nath in his article explains growing dissatisfaction among the tribal communities and their demand for autonomy along with prospect of using autonomy as a tool to redress socio-economic issues of Assam. This paper explains how award of autonomy providing power for social empowerment and social justice to the tribal communities can be a lasting solution towards tribal unrest.

Saikia through his article explains the anthropological identity of various ethno-cultural groups of people of Assam and multi-ethnic elements in the evolution of Assamese nationalism. The article also highlights on the redressal measures needed to be undertaken for creating a broad Assamese nationality keeping the individual tribal identity intact.

Gogoi and Patir in their work present the traditional food habits of the Mishing community which maintains a link with their crop selection and allied agricultural activities. The article also points out about various natural supplements in Mishing food items which are collected from the forest and water bodies. Explanation is also given about the medicinal values, delicacy and use of traditional Mishing food.
Pegu in his article exposes the problems behind the growth of Mishing language and its development. The article also presents certain fundamental problems behind educational growth and use of Mishing language as medium of instruction. The article explains how the Mishing language since its evolution had to confront with linguistic policy of the government in popularising the Mishing language within the community and in the growth of literals.

Payeng in his article presents a clear picture on the distribution of Mishing population and Mishing habitational pockets in the Brahmaputra valley. He elaborates various socio-economic problems confronted by the Mishing community and also political and social instabilities created within and outside the Mishing Autonomous Council and their impact on the socio-economic life of the community.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

The rationally behind for selecting the present topic for investigation within the aerial extent of Sonitpur district is that there is good number of villages exclusively inhabited by Mishing people clustered in a few pockets, even if fewer number of people from the community co-habit with other communities in a significantly low number of villages within the district. Further, the study area is situated in the western peripheral location of the Mishing Autonomous Council. The researcher also develops a keen interest on the unique way of life living of the Mishing people which are conspicuously different from the other community.

The scope of the work includes identification of the habitational concentration areas of the Mishing community within Sonitpur district of Assam, i.e; in the north central part of Brahmaputra Valley. The habitational concentration of the Mishing community in relation to other communities, its habitational and socio-cultural behaviour, intra-tribal and inter-community relationships and its present socio-economic status are the prime focus of the study. The habitational areas dominated by Mishing population being confined to the downstream part of the Jia Bharali river and at the confluence of Mormoi and Luhitsuti of the Brahmaputra in the south east part of the district known as Luhitmukh, the study is basically associated with these two localities within the territorial extent of the Sonitpur
district. The habitational, historical and political inferences of the Brahmaputra valley as a whole in the study are made only to substantiate and compare certain present day landscape.

As a whole, the present work aims at studying the socio-economic status of the Mishing community of the study area, along with related problems. The work does not intend to contain any aspect related to their political activities, historical background and literary exposition.

1.7 Organisation of the Work

The work on the central theme is organised into two parts – both containing a total of seven chapters. Part – A containing first two chapters i.e. Chapter I and II, is the introductory part. Chapter – I contains Introduction of the topic, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, methodology, review of literature, scope and limitation and organization of the work. Chapter II deals with the Profile of the Study Area. It contains three sub chapters namely – physical profile, socio-economic profile and historical profile which includes certain inferential aspects pertaining to the sub-chapters. The aspects covered by the physical profile are geology & relief, drainage and climate & natural vegetation. The socio-economic profile contains demography & population, agriculture & industry and transport & communication; while the historical profile includes socio-political history and land revenue administration and settlement history. This chapter provides an inferential basis for searching link on cause and effect of the present findings on the central theme of the work.

Part-B includes remaining five chapters i.e, Chapter III, IV, V, VI and VII. All these chapters are associated with observation and findings on the theme of the study. Chapter III with the caption Distribution and Concentration of the Mishing population and Habitation includes three sub-chapters namely, the Mishing population in the Brahmaputra valley, the Mishing population and habitation in Sonitpur district and temporal changes in habitational concentration of the Mishings and other tribal communities in the Brahmaputra valley. All the sub-chapters together present distribution and concentration of Mishing population in the Brahmaputra valley as a whole and Sonitpur district in particular along with the
temporal changes taking place in the location of the Mishing habitation in the Brahmaputra valley.

Chapter IV deals with the Socio-cultural Status of the Mishings which incorporates three sub-chapters, viz- social behaviour, cultural behaviour and adaptational behaviour. The aspects contained in the first sub-chapter are racial and ethnic structure, family and clan structure and socio-political groups and institutions. The second sub-chapter includes educational attainment and linguistic development, religious affinity, house pattern, dress & food habits and festivities. The last sub-chapter presents the adaptational behaviour.

Chapter V under the title Economic activities and their Diversification contains four sub-chapters namely - resource base and economic potential, occupational structure and its diversity, level of self sustainability and modernisation and commercialisation of economic activities. All these sub-chapters are concerned with resource base, occupational structure, sustainability level and trend of modernisation.

Chapter VI under the caption Socio-economic Changes and Developmental Status embodies four sub-chapters viz. policy support on socio-economic growth, policy safeguard on land, socio-economic and environmental stress on development and areal disparity and developmental status. This chapter is strictly associated with policy support and safeguard toward socio-economic development of the Mishing community along with examination of socio-economic and environmental stress area and impact of areal disparity in socio-economic development of the Mishing community.

Chapter VII contains the Summary and Conclusion on the central theme of the work. This chapter embodies the summary on observations and findings derived from all the preceding chapters incorporated in the work. This chapter also includes conclusion, prospective areas of future research in the above line and suggestions for resolving the problematic areas for future socio-economic growth and development of the Mishing tribe.

The last part of this work contains a bibliographic record of the various authors along with mentioning their works which are used by the scholar in developing her conceptual base, determining direction of work and make use of secondary data and information or inferences. The work also contains appendices which are considered necessary to be supplemented.
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