

**SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF MISING PEOPLE IN KARENG CHAPORI VILLAGE
OF JORHAT DISTRICT : A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

JAHNABI HAZARIKA, Faculty of Geography, crescent academy sr.secondary school Jorhat

ABSTRACT

This paper is basically aim to investigate in to the role and socio economic status of mising society in kareng chapori village of Jorhat district. Socio economic status is determined by persons work activity ,individuals or family's economic social position based on their income , education , health ,etc and their lifestyle is also determined by their religious and cultural factor. This paper is basically highlight socio economic status along with their socio cultural and religious belief and some major problems faced by the community.

Keyword: Socio- economic status, religious -cultural belief, problems , mising community, kareng chapori.

INTRODUCTION

The Mishing people or Misíng also called Miri are an ethnic tribal group , the second largest tribal group in North-East India , first being the Bodos in Assam. They are ethnically belong to Tibeto Burmese group of Mongoloid Race. Since its inception ,India has been a melting pot of diverse linguistic, cultural, religious ethnic groups and races. The North Eastern part of India is a hub of multi ethnicity speaking different languages, using diverse dialects. There are more than 220 ethnic groups in the North East India alone that reside with their own entity. Assam, the North East frontier state of India is found to be lived by both tribal and non tribal population. Major tribes include – Bodo, Mising, Karbi, Deori, Sonowal Kacharis, Rabha, Tiwa, Dimasa etc .In assam missing people presently scattered in nine district Dhemaji , Tinsukia , Dibrugarh ,Lakhimpur , sivsagar ,golaghat , Jorhat ,Majuli ,Sonitpur .According to 2011 census the total population of mising people was 6,87,310. In spite of economic backwardness they are very rich in with their folk culture and their skill of craftsmanship. These make the community very strong, It contribute a lot to socio-cultural scenario of greater assamese society.

Aim and Objective

- To study the socio economic status of the people of Kareng Chapori Village.
- To study the religious cultural belief of the people.
- To evaluate the problem faced by the people of the area.
- To suggest remedial measures for development of the area.

METHODOLOGY

This study is done on the basis of primary and secondary data collection. In the field primary data is collected through an open ended questionnaire by household survey using observation and participatory approach in Kareng Chapori village, jorhat and secondary source include books and journals.

THE STUDY AREA

The place selected for field study is a tribal settlement in Jorhat . The surveyed area is situated within 11 KM of Jorhat Town. The village is named Kareng chapori. All people of this village belong to Assam's indigenous Mishing community. But Presently in this village few assamese schedule caste community people liveing along with these mising people

Karang Chapari is a medium size village located in Jorhat West Circle of Jorhat district, Assam with total 300 families residing. The Karang Chapari village has population of 2000 of which 1062 are males while 938 are females.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The village is located within a rectangle lying between 26° 49N north parallel and 94°6 E meridians .The village is bounded on the north by Ujani Deori Village ,on west by Baghmora, Namdeori Deoxal ,on south by Khangia village ,on east by Nahatia bor namghor.



Kareng Chapori Village	
Population	1500
St population	1035
Sc population	182

Source:officiale website, Jorhat.nic.in

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The survey scheduled of 50 household out of 300 household of kareng chapori.The total population of surveyed are 241 person , out of which 123 female and 128 male.The sex ratio is about 973.The selected people represent the missing community.

FINDINGS:

- 1)One of the most important component of demography is age composition. Age composition is of different age groups of total population of an area The total surveyed population of kareng chapori village has been divided in to 5 different age groups .The highest population belongs to 25-60 age group and the lowest population is above 60+.
- 2)In the village around 50% of population complete their HSLC level exam and very few number of graduate people around 8% of population are illiterate.

EDUCATION STRUCTURE	Frequency	%
ILLITERATE	19	7.8%
PRIMARY	50	20.7%
H.S.L.C	136	56.4%
H.S	31	13.1%
GRADUATE	5	2.00%

Source: primary data

3)The population leads a wandering life, grazing their flocks and herbs .The people of this village basically engaged in primary activity. Agriculture mainly paddy cultivation is most important for all .They also cultivate vegetables for their daily needs. 48.38 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 51.62 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months.100 Of workers engaged in Main Work, 133 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 4 were Agricultural labourer.

4)We have divided the level of income into 4 categories .Out of total household person 2 house hold person have less than 5000 ,40 have 5000-15000, 4 have above 15000-30000 and 4 have above 30000 in average monthly income .

INCOME(per month)	Frequency
Below 5000	2
5000-15000	40
15000-30000	4
ABOVE 30000	4

Source: primary data

5)In this village all the missing people live in their traditional house usually build with wooden posts, beams, truss and supporting forks but bamboo is used extensively for flooring and roofing . Most of the houses are traditional. The houses in the village are known as Chang ghar (locally known as Taleng Okum by the Mishings.)

6)Village pond is used for household work. Water facility for drinking and house hold uses is not good .There is also one common tube well for villagers .Arsenic presence in drinking water is major problem for all as it impact human health.

7)Most of the toilet of theses village is kutchcha and made with bamboo. and they also used open field for toilet , sanitary facilities is not proper in these village

8)There is a sub health centre within 2 km from the village where all villagers get primary medical facilities .There is very low scope of education facilities .There is only one school in village which imparts only primary education .The transportation and communication system is not well established .The road condition is very poor. The internal roads which are the major ways for transport and communication are in a very damaged condition.

9)In this village people eat all the missing traditional food. The Mising tribe generally takes non-vegetarian food items on their choice and taste. This is the common feature of tribal peoples of earth in general. Pork and domestic fowl's meat are the chief meat for their food items cooked with wild greens .Some traditional food items are PURANG(Steam rice) ,AMEN OYENG(Boiled fish),PITANG OYENG (Chicken cooked with rice flour) ,Namching (dry fish chutney),ASHAN ADEEN (SMOKED PORK FAT) etc.

10)The traditional craft of weaving is a very important aspect of Mising culture. It is an exclusive preserve of the Mising woman, who starts her training in the craft even before she reaches her teens. All clothes the Mising wear are woven by the women of the household. Men wear cotton jackets(Mibu Galuk), light cotton towels, Ardi shawls, thick loin cloths, and, occasionally, even shirting. Women wear a variety of clothes, depending on the occasion. The Ege is a lower garment,

comprising a sheet of cotton. Above this may be draped a Ri:bi or GASENG, both cotton sheets used to cover the Ege and a blouse. However, while the ri:bi has narrow stripes, the Gaseng has broad stripes of contrastive colours. In spite of this traditional cloth the villagers also wear normal shirt pant , mekhla chadar , salwar etc.

11)The village Mising people celebrate various festivals, though, the two chief traditional festivals are the Ali-Ayé-Lígang, and the Po:rag, both connected with their agricultural cycle. Ali-Ayé-Lígang is a festival marking the beginning of the sowing season, and marks the start of a new agricultural calendar. Ali-Ayé means seeds in a row, and Lígang means sowing of seeds. Po:rag is the post-harvest festival of the Misings. Another occasion called DOBUR is an animistic rite performed occasionally by the village community by sacrificing a sow and some hens for different purposes, such as to avert a likely crop failure and ensure general well being of the community, or to avert the evil effects of a wrongdoing on the part of a member of the community, etc

Limitations of the study :

- ❖ The people of the village are poor and most people engaged in primary activity.
- ❖ Not aware for education.
- ❖ Due to the distance of health centre from village the people does not get sufficient medical facilities during the time of emergency.
- ❖ The sanitation facility seems to be in very poor condition.
- ❖ Arsenic found in drinking water

Though the area is suffered from various problems but it has great potentialities for development .Because though the respondents are illiterates but they want their child to avail education. If proper government facilities are provided there is great possibility of socio economic development of the region.

CONCLUSION

The mising village is located in a remote corner of Jorhat city. The village is suffering from various problem like Poverty , Unemployment ,and various socio economic problem .Though various plans have been implemented for development of rural area of Assam , the study area is lagging behind from those facilities. From whole report we can conclude that socio economic condition of kareng chapori mising village , Jorhat is not well developed.

REFERENCE & BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1] M. Taher, P. Ahmed, —Geography of North – East India,|| Mani Manik Prakash, Panbazar, Guwahati, Ninth Edition, 2017, pp. 285
- 2]J. S. Bhandari, ‘Kinship, Affinity, and Domestic Group: a study among the Mising , 1992
- 3] Pegu . rahul :The Role of missing women and their Socio economic status in missing society :A new perspective,(JTICI) Op.cit.
- 4]Borah, Anjela., Socio – Economic status of Mising Women : A Study Based On Two Mising Villages of Lakhimpur District Assam.
- 5]Kakoti,Nandita; THE MISING TRIBE OF NORTH EAST INDIA- A GLIMPSE
- 6] Jayakumar.A ; Palaniyammal. P: Socio –economic status of schedule tribe in Kalrayan Hills(IJRG)
- 7]Interview done in kareng Chapori Village , Jorhat District ,Assam ,dated 11 March,2021