DERGAON- A HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

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Abstract:

Dergaon Revenue Circle was established in the year 1903, under the Golaghat subdivision of undivided Sivsagar district of Assam. At that time, the area was consisted of 6,56,445 bighas, and 2 lusa of land and the total number of 9 mouzas were there. Present Dergaon is famous for its historical remains as well as a developing urban center of Golaghat district, Assam (India). This paper has been attempted to examine on the socio- religious institutions of Dergaon and what is the historical significance of these institutions in this locality.

Key words- Dergaon Revenue Circle, subdivision, Dergaon, socio- religious, historical significance.

Glossary:

1. Bortal an instrument
2. Borsabah annual incantation ceremony of the Namghar
3. Khanikaras a group of people like the artisans
4. Khel an unit of a society
5. Khol an instrument
6. Kotha one fifth of a bigha of land
7. Monikut main place of the Namghar where worshiping
8. Muni sage
9. Nam- prasanga regular prayer of the Namghar
10. Padas lyrics
11. Sarai a tray with a stand
12. Sewa prayer
13. Tithis incantation ceremonies
14. Turan archway
Introduction:

In Dergaon, some socio-religious institutions are there in Dergaon, such as Thans, Satras, Masjid, Madrasa, Muktab etc. in this locality. Up to Lakshmi Singha’s (1769-1780) reign, many other institutions were found here and all these were exploring their own positions. Hinduism and Islam are two major religions that are representing the beauty of this place by these institutions, thereby covering a major religious position in Assam, where majority of the institutions belong to Hinduism. Most of the institutions had collapsed due to some natural calamities, foreign invasions and especially after the arrival of the British. Some of them are newly modified with the collaboration of Archaeology department and government of Assam. It is considerable that religious institutions were successful in having a deep impact on religious thoughts.

Objectives:

Identified objectives of this paper are-

1. To study on the socio-religious institutions of Dergaon, Golaghat district
2. To study about Dergaon on the basis of historical point of view
3. To study about the impact of Hinduism in Dergaon.

Methodology:

This study of research is mainly concentrated in the Dergaon area under the Dergaon Revenue Circle of Golaghat District. Special attention has been given to find out the original identity of the religious institute around the areas since the medieval period up to the present scenario. In the context of up-to-date institutional evolution, the Thans, temples, Satras, Namghars, Madrasa, Madjid School, and Colleges, etc. are taken into consideration. Historical Method, Descriptive Method, and initially a Survey Method been followed in this work.

Primary data are mainly collected by the field studies as well as direct contact with persons concern and observations. Secondary data are collected from the sources viz. books, published articles, journals, census reports from Golaghat and Dergaon Circle Office, personal libraries, Central libraries of Dibrugarh University and Guwahati University.

Review of literature:

Dergaon is one of the famous historical places of Golaghat district, Assam. By the 11th century AD, Dergaon has become famous entity. For the first time, the etymology of Dergaon comes into existence during the Pala Dynasty. There are many probabilities to the origin of the name Dergaon. Sri Dalim Chandra Pathak tries to impose the majority of these probabilities in his text Dergaonor Somu Parichaya. This text has also been discussed in the context of the eve of the British and Dergaon after the independence of the state. A brief analysis also presented by the author about the religions and cultural significances of the locality.

The term ‘Dergaon’ is not originated from different points of view and each of these points relating to a beautiful story or a myth. Dergaon is divided into the four mouzas under the Dergaon Revenue Circle, established in 1903 under Golaghat subdivision of the undivided Sibsagar district of Assam. At that time, the
area of Dergaon Revenue Circle was 6,56,445 bigha, and 2 lusa and the total number of 9 mouzas were there. Presently the total area of land under the Dergaon Revenue Circle is 2,10,980 bigha, 2 kotha and 1 lusa and the mouzas are- Dergaon, Kakodunga, Gurjugania, and Missamora. Including the geographical location and different socio-religious institutions like schools, colleges, Natya mandirs, and some important personalities of the area, etc. have discussed on this text Dergaon Dergaon edited by Dr. Chaudhorinath Saikia and Sri Sanjay Kumar Hazarika.

Changing positions of Dergaon on the past and present context has been very clearly described in the text Dichai- Dariya. This edited text is a combination of different articles, where the text includes history, society, religion, education, literature, and many more aspects of the area. Dergaon is being referred in the history of Assam into different phases. From the period of 8th-9th century AD, Dergaon was becoming popular and up to the 1942 movement, it had a prominent role in Assam.

Tarun Saikia’s Golaghat Jilar Satranusthansamuhar Itibritta is a mini-research project about the Satras of Golaghat district. The Satras are one of the indispensable parts of the Assamese Culture. About 50 Satras are there under the Golaghat district. Among these, 13 Satras directly come under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. Genealogical lists i.e. Vamshavali, estimated properties, rituals, etc. of a Satra are very clearly mentioned in this text. Until now, various articles and books have been published on the Satras, but the above mentioned book is the first database written document on this topic.

Institutions of Historical Significance:

The representing institutions are giving religious significances to the entire Dergaon area are broadly categorized into the sections as follows –

1. Boiragi Moth:

Boiragi Moth is situated at Sagar gaon of Missamora mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. Authentic pieces of evidence are not recorded here for the Moth. This construction is 10 feet height and 6 feet breath built by some Boiragi people. Today this Moth is in a dilapidated condition. According to a legend, once a person namely Rammath Boiragi was travelling various parts of Assam to spread his own ideologies. He was an inhabitant (a place namely Kuberpur) of undivided Sivsagar district. Maybe due to this purpose, he arrived at that place and started to live here permanently. To expand his teachings, he made a Moth for his accommodation.

There is also another legend relating to this Moth. Swargadeo Pratap Singha introduced Boiragi Khel to make stronger his internal military force. Mumai Tamuli had been appointed the Barbaruah or chief for this khel. He established them in a place, which is called as Boiragi Bari.
2. Goshain Than of Teliya Goshain Gaon:

During the rule of Swargadeo Jayadhwaj Singha (1648-1663), Purusuttam Aata established a Satra following the order of Sri Gopal Aata at Narayanpur of Lakhimpur, but they had not listed under the documentary reports of the royal court. Therefore, his descendants or the bhakatas came here to ask the reason that why they were not listed under the documentary report. Swargadeo Jayadhwaj Singha asked his officers that who they were, and then he used the term mokmok to referring their healthy bodies. Swargadeo permitted to list their Satra along with donated lands and inscriptions to their name. Therefore, the Satra came to be known as Makuwari Kathpara Satra.

A few years later, the bhakatas came to stay at Sonari gaon of Dergaon. They had to face the Burmese invasion during their 6th generation of Satradhikar Sri Prembhushana. During this invasion, they had lost their given inscription and properties. They re-established their Satra at Sonari gaon. Moheshwar Neog mentions this newly re-established Satra in his text Pavitra Assam as Than. It has been noted here that, in 1775 shaka, Dharmanarayana (Prembhushan’s grandson) established Rathpara Satra at Kaliabar.

3. Guluk Than:

Guluk Than was located at Dusutimukh of Missamora mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle (now it is under Rangajan sub division). It is said that, Satradhikar Sri Shyambayan Aata of Majuli Ahatguri Satra had come into this area and had died at this place at 1801. Shyambayan is the 5th generation of this clan. He was popularly called as ‘Guluk’. Therefore, the public decided to bury him in the spot where he died and that spot is conserved as Guluk Than and this having its own religious faiths into the mind of the devotees. It has been noted that there was celebrated borsabah on his death ceremony at the maghi purnima and is still continuing today.

4. Gushain Than:

Gushain Than is located nearby Koroioni gaon i.e. north of the Gelabil river. Written evidence is not available of this Than. According to the oral sources, Sri Rudreshwara Dev established Na-mati Aahatguri Satra on the bank of Knfola bil and to the east of the Gelabil River.

After the death of Rudreshwara Dev, his son Chandreshwar Dev shifted this Satra to Karaioni gaon of Dergaon. After few years left of this establishment, he had died and was cremated in this place and then the Than was made in his memory.

5. The Khanikar Puthi Namghar:

Khanikar Puthi Namghar is situated at Khanikar gaon of Missamora mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. This place is becoming popular after introducing the KhanilarPuthi text. Before this new introduction, this village had inhabited by some khanikars during the Ahom period. Firstly, Khanikar Puthi was an unknown text, which has founded on this village and introduced as Khanikar Puthi by the name of this village. According to an oral source, Khanikar Puthi is originated to the invasion of Maans (Burmese invasion), which is a considerable worst chapter in Assam History. They often do robbery, murdered and...
many activities that are more barbaric in society. Here a story is saying relating to this invasion and to the history of this text. This story is as like, one day the Burmese invaders suddenly came entered into a house and started to destroy everywhere (due to collected data, Moni was the head of that particular house at that time. His descendents is like, Narasingha> Moni> Chadi ). All members had left to the house but Moni could not go along with them. Therefore, he stayed alone into his home. The invaders installed everything but they did not do any harmful action with him and gave a Beg to Moni. After arrival of the invasion, the family members were come and got two texts by checking the Beg. This was- Kirtan and Namghosha and divided into two separate parts. After the death of Moni, Chadi took responsibility to preserve these texts7.

Khanikar Puthi attracts attention from the common people and the intellectuals as well because both History and myth are intermingled with this religious book. According to a myth, this text has been passes orally from one generation to the other. One homemaker takes care of the Khanikar Puthi text and she was the wife of Sadi. That women preserved the text in the kitchen and before going to cook, she paid homage to the parts of that text with utmost devotion. One day it so happened that the villagers of that locality gathered to construct a Namghar in the village and Sadi had been assigned to provide the meal for these villagers, but Shadi did not have too much rice at his house. At that moment, Sadi’s wife gave a little bit of rice to her husband and advised him to get the rice wet. The villagers laughed at Sadies having seen the small quality of rice, but he did everything by following instruction of his wife and in course of time, every villager had enough to eat. The villagers now become curious to know the mystery of the rice. Sadi’s wife explained that her devotion to the Khanikar Puthi enabled to fulfill her desire whenever she wanted. Since then the spiritual power of the Khanikar Puthi came to be well known far and wide. Sadi had two sons, they are Rameshwara Baruah and Kukhewar Baruah. Both these sons followed the religiosity of their mother and they started the tradition of offering sewa to this text by following the Vaishnaviate tradition of nam-prasanga. Other people came forward to help the family.

A local artist, Lilaram Baruah by name constructed two boxes of wood for the preservation of this text. At the initial stage, the devotees coming from different places used to bring these two parts of Khanikar Puthi from the custody of Rameshwar Baruah. At that time, this was the profession of that family. Later on, in 1997, the devotees of Khanikar Puthi decided to construct a Namghar. On April 15, the foundation stone of the Namghar was laid, and on the 20th shakas. In the year 2000, officially, the Namghar was opened for the all, since then the Khanikar Puthi has been present in this Namghar. Over the time, this personal profession has become public property8.

Khanikar Puthi has two parts, one is Kirtan and the other is Namghosgha, which were written in sancipat. This religious book has a long history of more than 252 years. The script of this book was found in the form of old Assamese script. Because of the constant use of this puthi, some letters of this text have become indistinct. At the end of both parts of the text, it has written ‘jotha dristang totha likhitang’. It means, it has copied certainly and by an excellent artist but the name of the artist not found anywhere9. The short information of these two puthis is as follows-
The Kirtan:- There are 105 pages (exchanging the first and the last page) in this text. The size of every page is 45 cm in length and 15 cm in breath. At the end of this text, the time of writing date is given as follows- 5 magh, 1690 shaka. It means this was completed in 1768. Now it can say that Sankaradeva wrote Kirtan and he was died in the 1568, so that, the Kirtan Puthi was written on the 20th anniversary of Sri Sri Sankaradeva. It has a history of the 252 years.10

The Namghosha:- Total pages of this puthi is 53. The size of every page is 55cm in length and 10 cm in breath. There are 1000 padas in this puthi. The timing of this puthi is similar to the first puthi i.e. Kirtan11.

6. The Patnad:

The Patnad was excavated at the boundary of Dergaon Kamal Duwarah College (DKD College), Dergaon. This item has been identified to Rudra Singha’s (1696-1714) period. During the Ahom Period, this entire area is known as Rajabahar, which had been used as a rest house of the Ahom monarchs. Therefore, it may assume that, most probably it was made by their own choice where no definite reason is found behind this construction. Bina Thakur Bezboruah is a former professor of DKD (Dergaon Kamal Duwarah) College, gives her opinion on the matter that, this Patnad has its origin to the Ahom Period. She finds some similarities between the bricks that used in the Patnaad and with some constructions of the Ahom Period. It has been confirmed that as a constructional material, the Patnad was made of duck egg and matimaah. Up to 1964, the entire college areas were covered by a deep forest and this Patnad was discovered when the area was cleaned up. It is mentioned here that, Harakanta Mahanta was the principal during that excavating period.

DKD College was established in the year 1962 and at the initial stage, classes were conducting from Bapuji temple instead of the college. In 1964, the college had been shifted to its place from the Bapuji Temple. Kamal Duwarah donated Rs/- 50,000 to establishment of the college. After the evacuation of the forest, several families were moved away to this area. Shashi Bora and Thuluk Bora had been living in a house for several years, but these two families donated per 1300/- on behalf of the college authority to settle them into the other place and took initiative to conserve the excavated Patnad under the college campus12.

7. Tekelithua Satra & Than of Borguri:

Tekelithua Than is situated at Duliya gaon of Dergaon under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. According to the legends, once a disciple or kewoliya bhakat of Gupal Aata came from Kalajhar Satra of Kala samhati streamed to propagate the Shankara Madhava’s teachings. By that reason, he was staying at that place and the villagers arranged to stay him at the oldest Namghar of the locality. After a long period, he had left his last breath. Then the villagers decided to give burial to him at that spot and planted a Bunyan tree on his memory13.
8. The ponds:

Ponds are other identities of the Ahom administration. The Ahom kings had usually built the ponds on their special occasions. Present Sivsagar and Charaideo district are the best example on this point. In Dergaon, there are several evidences about some ponds, which are representing the Ahom’s existence into this area. These areas-  

i. Abhayapuri Pukhuri
ii. Borpukhuri of Missamora, (this is the sign of the Ahom Kachari war)
iii. Baruah Pukhuri of Gurjugonia mouza
iv. Bejbaruah Pukhuri (which is situated at Barguri of Missamora mouza)
v. Gada Pukhuuri of Kumargaon
vi. Ganak pukhuri
vii. Kahikusi Pukhuri Lahbor Baruah Pukhuri
viii. Phukan Pukhuri
ix. Ramdeo Pukhuri
x. Saul dhua Pukhuri

9. Shitala Pathar:

There are two mythological stories relating to this place. Shitala Pathar is located on the back of the Negerheriting Temple and under the taluk of Dergaon. The original boundary of Shitala Pathar is, Kakadunga is on the east, no.12 Benganabari gaon is on the west, Dersowa bil is on the north and Garh Ali is on the south. According to the report of J.P. Wade that, Khitola is long about 12 miles, and breath is about 10 miles, which is directly east from Deurgaon and its total population is 2102.

According to the first legend, once upon a time, large number of goddess images were there, which has been identified as goddess Shitala. She is a puranic deity. Therefore, it may be assumed that the term ‘Shitala Pathar’ has been derived from the goddess Shitala. At present, these images are nowhere getting evident. According to the other myth, it has been said, once Urba muni wanted to establish a second Kashi at this place. Following this aim, he started to collect about 1, oo, ooo Shiva lingas. While lord Shiva (Mahadeva) was opposed to this aim and then he hides some lingas from that spot and gradually these has laid under the soil. By this source, ‘Shitala Pathar’ has come to be known like ‘Shivatal’ > ‘Shital’ and now its ‘Shitala’. Swargadeo Rajeshwar Singha (1751-1769) donated lands to the Brahmanas at that place. After the arrival of the British, they changed this earlier rule and imposed new policies. Thus, these lands had lost its originality and directly came under the British Government and later under to the government of Assam.

Shakta Institutions:
1. The Kali Temple:

This temple has been built at the Negerheriting Tea Garden campus. Establishment dates and written history are not available. Builders and organizers of this temple belong to their own community. They selected their priests and conduct ritualistic practices among them. The Idol or deity of this temple is goddess Kali where she is worshiped by following Tantric Tradition. An uncommon practice is practiced here, such as, everybody must be distributing their sacrificial items among the descendents and nobody is permitted to carry...
these offering items to their home. This temple is established very recently where it has put assumption that most probably the inhabited tea workers under this garden have built this temple for their own.  

2. Mahana Dewalaya or Jayadurga Dewalaya or Burhigukhani Than:

After appointing of Bhudhar Agamacharya as the main priest of Negheriting Temple, Swargadeo Shiva Singha (1714-1744) donated lands and inscriptions to his name along with another responsibility at the Mahanial gaon of present Missamora mouza. In 1646 (in the month of magh, i.e. January-February), Swargadeo Rudra Singha donated 20 puras of land to Baneshwara Baruah at Betiyan. The place where they lived is known as Agamar Bari (‘Agamar’ means Agamacharya and ‘Bari’ indicates his living area). After the establishment, Bhudhar Agamacharya and his family constructed a temple for their daily worshiping, which is found as Mahana Dewalaya or Jayadurga Dewalaya or Burhigukhani Than. Jayadurga is the idol deity of the Mahana Dewalaya.

Over the time, the Dewalaya had collapsed due to some calamities or perhaps the Burmese invasion. According to the report of J.P. Wade, the Mahana Dewalaya was made of stone and bricks. After the destruction of that Dewalaya, the idol deity has newly set up at Kumargaon and Shiva Singha handed over the responsibility to Baneshwar Baruah. He is the seventh generation of the Agamacharya’s family. In addition to giving him, the responsibility of looking after the idol, Rajeshwar Singh also donated land and Copper Plate Inscription to his name. Mahana Dewalaya also known by the idol of Jayadurga and by the age duration of the idol deity it has known as Burhi Goshani Than. According to Dr. Moheshwara Neog, the idol deity of the temple was taken from the bank of burhi nodi.

Vaishnavite Institutions:

The Satras:

Satras are one of the biggest outcomes of Neo-Vaishnava Movement in Assam. For the first time, the sages used the term Satra where read the text Bhagawata. They travelled from one place to the other and stayed at some spots while reading this text. Sri Sankaradeva firstly used this term to determine and impose into the religiosity of his teachings. Here most of the Satras had their origin to Majuli. Due to some natural reasons, such as- soil erosion is the major cause to transform the Satras from Majuli to this nearby entering place. To expand the Neo- Vaishnavism spirit to the people of other places, the followers had established the Satras into different localities. Some existing Satras in the entire Dergaon Revenue Circle are-

I. Agni Phulbari Satra:

Agni Phulbari Satra is situated at Kamar gaon under Dergaon Revenue Circle. Parashuram Aata established this sub branch from Majuli in the year 1610 (on the day of Purnima tithi). After few years, Swargadeo Rajeshwara Singha donated Copper Plate Inscription during the period of Satradhikar Bajrapani. This Satra has its own three branches, these are, Hatigarh Akoi Bari of Jorhat, Phulbari of Narayanpur, and Phulbari of Nagaon. There is a managing committee of five members in this Satra. Other information of Agni Phulbari Satra is-
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Major deity (vigraha)</td>
<td>Bashudeva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Prodip Chandra Deva Goswami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>Eight bighas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. | Old properties | 1. One Copper Plate Inscription donated by Rajeshwara Singha. It has mentioned in that inscription that he donated twenty one puras of niskar bhumi to the Satra, but now this amount of land is 8 bighas.  
2. 4 numbers of sanci pator puthi which were written on the year 1610 shaka. These puthis are- Kirtanghosha, Namghosha, Dakham, and Ratna wali. |
| 5. | Disciples | Source is not available |
| 6. | Celebrations | 1. Daily celebrations- nam prasangas for two times, in the bhado maah i.e. Augusta-September this is continuing for the compLate month.  
2. Annual celebrations- pal nam, rakh, Holi, bhauna |
| 7. | Stream | Purusha samhati |

(Source- collected from Satradhikar Sri Prodip Chandra Deva Goswami, dated on 10th August, 2021)

2. Bihimpur Satra (Kerku):

*Bihimpur Satra* of Dergaon is a branch of Majuli Bihimpur Satra. Sri Govindagiri Aata is the founder of this original Satra. Purnananda Dev established a branch of this Satra at Da- Dhora gaon of Dergaon mouza in the year 1785. Other sub branches of this Satra are situated at Sivsagar, Gahpur, Biskwanath Sariali, Dumduma and Golaghat. Other information of this Satra is-

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Major deity (vigraha)</td>
<td>Bashudeva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Kiran Chandra Mahanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>Two bighas, four kothas and five lusas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Two numbers of dula, a drum of brass metal, doul sarai, phul sarai, ranga sarai, bahug jora, pitolor thal, ban thal etc. |
| 5. | Disciples | About two thousands peoples. |
| 6. | Celebrations | 1. Daily celebration- nam prasangas for two times.  
2. Annual celebrations- Pal nam on especially |
on the *magh maah*, *nam prasangas* for fourteenth times in the *bhado maah*, *tithis* (incantation ceremonies) of Sankaradeva and Madhav deva, Jonmastomi, *rakh*, *bhauna* on the *tithis* of Shankaradeva and Madhav deva.

(Source- collected from *Satradhikar* Sri Kiran Chandra Mahanta, dated on 28th July, 2021)

3. Bhutomish Satra (*Kath bapu*):

*Bhutomish Satra* is situated at no-2 ward of Dergaon *mouza* and is originating to Majuli. Mukunda Deva is the ancestor of this *Satra*. He established this *Satra* by following the order of Purushuttam Thakura in the year 1532 *shaka* (1610). Other informations are-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Major deity (<em>vigraha</em>)</th>
<th>Bangshi badan Krishna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Present <em>Satradhikar</em></td>
<td>Sri Bichitra Mahanta (in charge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total area of land</td>
<td>About two to three <em>bighas</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Old properties

1. Four numbers of *sanci pator puthi* (including *Kirtan*, *Dakham*, and *Namghosha*).
2. A drum of brass metal
3. *Bortal*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Disciples</th>
<th>About eight hundred houses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6. Celebrations

1. Daily celebrations- *nam prasangas* for two times
3. Jonmastami
4. Holi.

(Source- collected from *Satradhikar* Sri Bichitra Mahanta, dated on 28th July, 2021)

4. *Da - Dhora Adhar Satra* :

*Da-Dhora Adhar Satra* is originated from the Majuli *Adhar Satra* of Kharjan. *Satradhikar* Kamalakanta founded this *Satra* of Majuli at the first decade of 7th century. Due to the Burmese invasion, the families of Majuli *Adhar Satra* had shifted to different areas. By that way, Jayadeva established a new branch of this origin at *Da-dhora* of Missamora *mouza* under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. Other information of *Da - Dhora Adhar Satra* is-
1. Major deity (vigraha) | Bangshi badan Krishna
2. Present Satradhikar | Jiban Goswami
3. Total area of land | Five puras
4. Old properties
   1. Shiva linga,
   2. Drum,
   3. Battle nut pot,
   4. Ten numbers of sanci pator puthi (manuscript of sanci barks). These are: Kirtan ghosha, Namghosha, Ratnawali, Bejali puthi.
   5. Two items of brass metal items. One is Bangshi gopal, and the other is Larua gopal.
5. Disciples | About two hundred houses.
6. Celebrations
   1. Daily celebrations- nam prasanga for two times. Four times nam prasangas are observed especially on the bhado maah, i.e. mid of the Augusta and September month.
   2. Annual celebrations- Holi, Janmastami, and tithis (incantation ceremonies) of Sankaradeva, Madhevdeva, Harideva as well as their ancestors.
7. Stream | Brahma samhathi

(Source- collected from Aswini Goshwami, 17-08-2021)

5. Kandali Satra:

*Kandali Satra* is situated at Rajabahar under the Missamora mouza of Dergaon Revenue Circle. Dhwaja Pathak was the son of Bani Thakur and they were living at Dihingabondha nearby Routa. Bani Thakur’s son Ratna Pathak has also known as Ratna Kandali and he was honored with the title of ‘Kandali’. Another, Ratna Kandali’s son Ananta Kandali was a skillful translator; and had translated various books and wrote many other texts. Ananta Kandali established the *Kandali Satra* at Kahikuchi, but due to the continuous attacks of the Daphalas, he could not stay there and then shifted this *Satra* to Nagaon. Over the time, this has again re transformed to Gelabil of Dergaon and at the last; this *Satra* was established at Rajabahar of Dergaon. Other informations are-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1.</strong></th>
<th>Major deity (vigraha)</th>
<th>Bangshigopal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong></td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Arup Goswami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong></td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>Six bighas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong></td>
<td>Old properties</td>
<td>Fifteen numbers of sanci pator puthi. These are- Kirtan ghosha, Namghosha, Dakham, Ratnawali, two parts of Bhagavata (skanda), and Ankiya naat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong></td>
<td>Disciples</td>
<td>About two thousand eight hundred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **6.** | Celebrations | 1. Daily celebrations- nam prasangas for three times.  
2. Annual celebrations- tithis of Sankaradeva, Madhavdeva, and Ananta Kandali, Janmastami, rakh, Holi. |
| **7.** | Stream | Brahma samhati. |

(Source- collected from Satradhikar Sri Arup Goswami, dated on 28th Julu, 2021)

6. **Kath-bapu Satra (Bam-kath):**

Kath-bapu Satra is originally known as Kayastha Puruiit Satra (Kath from the Kayasthas and bapu meant the Puruit or the priest) and is located at Molai Kumar Gaon of Missamora mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. This Satra originated from the Kathbapu Satra of Goshain Bheti at Majuli and had established in 1601 (1532 shaka). Satradhikar Kamal Lochan alias Mukunda Deva is the founder person of the original Satra. On the other hand, Satradhikar Hoiram or Holiram is the founder of this Missamora branch and commonly he known as Mukunda Deva. Once, Mukunda Deva is gifted a copy of Kirtan Ghosha from Purushuttam Thakura which is now preserved in the Kathbapu Satra of Majuli.

Vaishnavism spread during the 15th centuries when the society was surrounded by various issues like, injustices, emergence of the other religions, murders in the name of Tantricism etc. Common people would lose their humanity due to fighting with each other. After facing these hectic issues, some Satras had shifted their position from Majuli to this place during the period of Satradhikar Jaya Singha. Therefore, this newly established branch of Molai kumar gaon came to be known as Bam-kath. Other information of Kathbapu Satra (Bam-kath)-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Major deity (vigraha)</th>
<th>Radha Krishna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Debendranath Mahanta (in charge only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>five bighas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4. | Old properties                        | 1. Ten copies of sanci patar puthi. These are-
|   |                                      | i. Kirtan Ghosha,
|   |                                      | ii. Namghosha
|   |                                      | iii. Parijatharan
|   |                                      | iv. Dhanantari puthi
|   |                                      | v. Mantra puthi |
|   |                                      | 2. One brass metal idol of Laxminarayana |
|   |                                      | 3. Drum of pot |
|   |                                      | 4. Khol of brass metal |

| 5. | Disciples | About two hundred fifty houses |

| 6. | Celebrations | 1. Daily celebrations – nam-prasangas for two times |

| 7. | Stream | Purusha samhati |

(Source- collected from Satradhikar Sri Debendranath Mahanta, dated on 29th July, 2021)

**7. Kath-bapu Satra (Boga kath):**

This Satra is a branch of Majuli Kath-bapu Satras, which is situated at Bangal gaon of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. Other information of Kathbapu Satra (Boga kath) is-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Major deity (vigraha)</th>
<th>Bangshigopal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Foni Mahanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>Source is not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Old properties</td>
<td>Twelve numbers of sanci patar puthi, drum, bankahi, sarai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Disciples</td>
<td>About four hundred houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Celebrations</td>
<td>Tithis of Shankardeva and Madhavdeva, Janamastami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Stream</td>
<td>Purusha samhati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source- collated from Satradhikar Sri Foni Mahanta, dated on 29th July, 2021)
8. Kath-bapu Satra (Missamoriya kath):

Hara Mahanta is the founder person of Kath-bapu Satra (Missamoriya kath). This is located at Khanikar gaon of Missamora mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. Stream of this Satra is belongs to Purusha samhati. Other information of this Satra is not available.

9. Mukalimuriya Goshain tul or Mukalimuriya Satra:

Mukalimuriya Satra is situated at Kuralguri under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. As per the historical records, Dasarath Bhattacharya was a Shakta pandit (scholar) and he came to Kamarupa in the year 1535 shaka during the period of Pratap Singha. Pratap Singha invited him to his court by influencing on his talent. After accepting this invitation, Dasarath attended on his court and he was donated lands along with his families. Donated amount of lands was two hundred puras at Sungapara khat of Laximpur and two hundred puras of land at Bordoli khat. Dasharath Bhattacharya’s grandson Padmanath Bhattacharya was a scholarly person on Vedas and Philosophy. Swargadeo Rudra Singha took dikshya under Padmanath. According to a story, once Padmanath had came to the court of Rudra Singha by attiring only a white dhoti. He did not wear any cloths on his head and body, which was not under the rules that would permitted to come into the court. When the officials asked about this dress code, Padmanath quickly answered this question using his intellectuality. Therefore, Swargadeo Rudra Singha was satisfied to his answer. As this satisfaction, he rewarded Padmanath along with the title of ‘Goshwami’ and released him from all the obligatory. Since that course of time, Padmanath and his families have known as Mukalimuriya Goshain.

According to another story, Padmanath had predicted on Rudra Singah during the period of his illness and the king had died after three days left of his declaration. After that incident, his son Shiva Singha donated land and inscriptions to the name of Padmanath Bhattacharya. Other Information of Mukalimuriya Goshain tul or Mukalimuriya Satra are-

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Major deity (vigraha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Old properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Disciples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Celebrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Stream</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source- collected from Satradhikar Sri Munin Goswami, dated on 28th July, 2021)

10. Na-Goshain Satra:

Satradhikar Sri Purushuttam Dev had two sons- Ramananda and Paramananda. Ramananda was the guru of Laxmi Singha. He was donated lands by Laxmi Singha at Potiya Nagar of north to the river Brahmaputra (present Lakhimpur district). Once, Laxmi Singha came to hunting deer at Ramananda’s place
and then he asked the direction of the forest. Laxmi Singha had happily returned after achieving his goal. By this getting happiness, he announced himself with the name ‘Pohumora’.

Ramananda’s first marriage life was not successful and by that marriage, he had six sons, but they did not live all together. After few years, Ramananda by his second marriage and then had three sons, they were Gangaballabh, Gangadhar, and Gangeswar. Commonly, Ramananda and his three sons and including early six sons are known as Na- Goshain and their Satra is called Na- Goshain Satra. Other Information Na-Goshain Satra-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Major deity (vigraha)</th>
<th>Durga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Sri Bibhuti dhar Goswami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>Four bigha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Old properties</td>
<td>Two numbers of land donated inscriptions, 1 drum of brass metal, dhup dhora, Kaah, Sankha, sarai, luta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Disciples</td>
<td>About five hundred houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Celebrations</td>
<td>Durga puja, Shiva ratri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stream</td>
<td>Shaiva and Shakta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source- collected from Satradhikar Sri Sri Bibhuti dhar Goshwami, dated on 29th July, 2021)

11. Na-mati Ahatguri Satra:

Founder person of Na-mati Ahatguri Satra is Rudreshwar Aata. Originally, this is located at Majuli, but, after few years, Rudreshwara Aata newly established this Satra at nearby Kanfola bill of Dergaon. Due to newly establishment, this Satra is known as Na-mati Ahataguri Satra. History is the same as the Purani-mati Ahatguri Satra. Presently this Satra exists at nearby Kanfola bill of Koroiyoni. Other information of Na-mati Ahatguri Satra is-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Major deity (vigraha)</th>
<th>Vishnu murtti</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Sri Padmakanta Deva Goswami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total area of land</td>
<td>Nine bighas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4 | Old properties        | 1. One Hundred fourty two numbers of sanci pator puthi including Kirtan, Dakham, Namghosha, Dakhamskanda, Chorit puthi of Gopal deva, Rukmini Haran, Kaliya Daman, Parijat Haran, and bejali pathies.  
2. Two pieces of brass metal drum, one idol of Vishnu, |
| 5 | Disciples             | About four to five thousand peoples. |
12. Pukhuripar Satra:

Pukhuripar Satra is situated at Rangdhali of Gurjuganiya mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. This is originated from Majuli. Bhobananda Deva had established a sub branch of this Satra in the year 1785 shakas regarding the continuous attacks of the Kacharis. Other information of Pukhuripar Satra-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Major deity (vigraha)</th>
<th>Bashudeva</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Present Satradhikar</td>
<td>Jugeshwar Goswami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total area of land</td>
<td>Ten bighas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Old properties</td>
<td>1. Ten numbers of puthis including Kirtan and Dakham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ghokha puthi written by Bhabananda Deva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Wooden Garurha murtti and Joy vigraha murtti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Some tools of copper, and black metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Brass metal items of Saturbhuja murtti, Bangshi badan murtti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Disciples</td>
<td>About seven thousand people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Celebrations</td>
<td>1. Daily celebrations- nam prasangas for 4 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Annual celebrations- tithis of Sankaradeva, Madhevdeva, their ancestors, deka satradhikars and aai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Special nam prasangas in the bhado maah (Augusta- September month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Posoti utshav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Holi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Stream</td>
<td>Purusha samhati</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source- collected from Satradhikar Sri Sri Padmakanta Deva Goswami, dated on 28th July, 2021)

13. Purani- mati Ahatguri Satra:

This Satra is situated at Bhakat gaon of Missamora mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle, which is originating from Majuli Ahatguri Satra. Ramananda Dev is the founder of this original Ahatguri Satra of Majuli. Due to conflict between Kamalnarayan and Suvankar Dev, Kamalnarayan Dev established a new Satra at Ahatguri i.e. the Na-mati Ahatguri Satra and the existing Satra is called as Purani- mati Ahatguri Satra. Other information of this Satra-
1. Major deity (vigraha) | Bangshigopal  
---|---
2. Present Satradhikar | Sri Bipin Chandra Goswami  
---|---
3. Total area of land | Two bighas  
---|---
4. Old properties | Two hundred thirty nine numbers of \textit{sanci pator puthi} (manuscript of \textit{sanci} bark), a drum of brass metal, borkah, kali, sanjkha, ghanta, one idol of \textit{bangkhi gopal}, idol of Vasudeva, Singhasan, gosa of iron, seven pieces of bortal, mayhang etc.  
---|---
5. Disciples | About thirteen thousand peoples  
---|---
                           2. Annual celebrations- \textit{pal nam} on especially on the \textit{magh maah, tithis} (incantation ceremonies) of Sankaradeva and Madhav deva, Jamnastami, rakh, bhauna on the \textit{tithis} of Shankaradeva and Madhavdeva.  
---|---
7. Stream | Kala samhati  
---|---

(Source- collected from \textit{Satradhakar} Sri Bipin Chandra Goswami, dated on 28th July, 2021)

\textit{The Namghars:}

Sankaradeva introduced the \textit{Satras} and \textit{Namghars} to make a caste and class less society, which is a part of the Neo- Vaishnavism promoted by Srimanta Sankaradeva. Literary \textit{Nam} means ‘prayer’ and \textit{ghar} means ‘house’. The \textit{Namghar} is also called as the \textit{Kirtanghar}. This has played a key role in the villages leading to a multitude of activities\textsuperscript{23}. As per collected data, the \textit{Namghars} that is covered mainly the Dergaon mouza under Dergaon Revenue Circle is as follows-

1. Afua gaon Namghar: \textsuperscript{24}

   i. Year of Establishment:- 1932  
   ii. Location:- This \textit{Namghar} is located under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. This covers on the east Kamargaon, Hemchandra Goshwami road on the west, Sarai gaon on the north and Ganghiya gaon on the south.  
   iii. Total area of land:- One bigha, two lusa.  
   iv. Celebrations:- \textit{Nam-prasanga} is the regularly practiced here. Other, \textit{Khanikar Puthi nam, pal nam} and \textit{Bhagawat path} also celebrated occasionally.  
   v. Managing Committee:- Four khels/groups are under this \textit{Namghar}. This are-
vi. Karmakandiya khel, Srimanta Sankardeva Sanghar khel, Srimanta Sankardeva Samaj Khel, Sri Sri Sankar Madhav Samaj. Present president of this Namghar is Sri Khogeshear Neog and secretary is Sri Prasanta Hazarika.

vii. Followers/Disciples:- Approximately seven hundred populations including one hundred thirty five houses are under this Namghar.

viii. Properties:- Land donator to this Namghar is late Bapuram Knower. Other donators of the properties are not been available.

2. Baruagaon Namghar:  
   i. Year of Establishment:- This was established in the year 1805.
   ii. Location:- Baruagaon Namghar is located under the Dergaon mouza and is covers Brahman gaon and Kakati gaon is on the east, Bhabali gaon and Bangal gaon is on the west, Gandhiya gaon is on the north and Barubamun gaon Rail Station is on the South.
   iii. Total area of land:- Total area of the original boundary was five kothas but the amount of new boundary is two bigha.
   iv. Celebrations :- Nam-prasanga is the regularly practiced here. Other, Khanikar Puthi nam, pal nam and Bhagawat path also celebrated occasionally.
   v. Properties:- Some mix items are donated by let Swarnalata Baruah.
   vi. Managing Committee:- Executive president is Sri Bijai Hazarika and Secretary is Sri Naba Jyoti Bora of this present committee.
   vii. Followers/Disciples:- Total one hundred fifty houses and one thousand fifty members are the followers of this Namghar. Twenty houses of total one hundred fifty houses are partly follower of the other Namghar.

3. Bej Gaon Purana Namghar:  
   i. Year of Establishment:- 1890
   ii. Location:- Bej Gaon Purana Namghar is located under the Gurjuganiyar mouza of Dergaon Revenue Circle, which is covers Rajkhowa suk is on the east, Dutta suburi is on the west, Rajkhowa Kalita suburiis is on the north and Dutta suburi is on the south.
   iii. Total area of land:- Total area of land is one and one an half kotha.
   iv. Celebrations:- Nam prasanga, Gurujayanti, Bihu, Borsabah, Bhauna, Bhagavat path etc. are the major annual events of this Namghar.
   v. Managing Committee:- Selected members of this present committee is like,- President- Sri Moniram Rajkhowa, Secretary- Sri Suresh Kalita.
   vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total number of fifty seven houses and three hundred peoples are under this Namgahr. It is consisting of four suburies, i.e. Ligira suk, Bejor suk and Dutta suk. Another, the followers are dividing into two khels, these are- the common group or khel and Srimanta Sankardeva Sangah.
4. Bhakatiya Gaon Namgahr: 27

i. Year of Establishment: - 1840
ii. Location: - Bhakatiya Gaon Namghar comes under the Dergaon mouza of Dergaon Reineue Circle.
iii. Total area of land: - Four bighas.
iv. Celebrations: - Celebrated major events are- Borsabah, Bhauna, Bhagavat path, Gurujayanti, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Bihu etc.
v. Managing Committee: - As per the present committee of this namghar, members are- President- Sri Khetekashwar Bora, Secretary- Sri Ananta Bora.
vi. Followers/Disciples: - This village is consist total number of fourteenth suburies, i.e. Dighala suburi, Serengi subri, Khautiyal suburi, Borbhokotor suburi, Anai suburi, Bamyn suburi, Kolani suburi, Barhoi suburi, Hunari suburi, bahojkhowa suburi, Belani suburi, Bahuboli suburi, Gayan suburi and Komar suburi, where all these are follower of this Namghar.

5. Burha Gaon Namghar: 28

i. Year of Establishment: - Date is not found.
ii. Location: - This is located at Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon Reineue Circle.
iii. Total area of land: - Two kotha, five lusas.
iv. Celebrations: - Major events are following due to Srimanta Sankardeva Sangha, Srimanta Sankardeva Samaj and as per the common group. These are- borsabah, bhauna, Pal nam, Bhagavat path etc.
v. Managing Committee: - Members of this present committee are, - President- Sri Bhabananda Dutta, Secretary- Sri Nirmal Dutta.
vi. Followers/Disciples: - Total houses of followers are one hundred sixty five including seven hundred peoples. They are divided into three major suburies, i.e. Major suburi, Khora Suburi, and Fupai suburi.

6. Deka gaon Namgahr: 29

i. Year of Establishment: - Established in the year 1855.
ii. Location: - Deka gaon Namghar is located at Deka gaon of patta no 126 and dag no. 174 under the Dergaon mouza.
iii. Total area of land: - Total area of establish land of this Namghar is four kotha.
iv. Celebrations: - Borsabah, tithis of Snkardeva and Madhavdeva, Bhauna, offering sarai on the occasion of bhad maah.
v. Managing Committee: - Sri Bhoben Kalita is the president and Sri Dilip Kalita is the secretary of this present managing committee.
vi. Followers/Disciples: - Total thirty four houses and one hundred and seventy people including a suburi is consist of this Namghar.

7. Dergaon Anchalik Sarbajanin Namghar: 

i. Year of Establishment: 27 April, 2012
ii. Location: Dergaon, No.7 ward
iii. Total area of land: 100x60 square fut.
iv. Celebrations: Sarai and safura has offered on the occasions as like new year and the three Bihus, Borsabah, tithis of Sankaradeva, Madhavdeva and Gurujayanti. Special nam prasanga has been continuing on maghi purnima.
v. Managing committee: Two members are controlling over on this committee (2017-2020), they are- Sri Samudra Duwarah (president) and Sri Bubul Chandra Bora (Secretary).
vi. Followers/disciples: Total twenty eight villages, including one hundred twenty four numbers of life time members and 225 of common people of the village.
vii. List of Properties: Land was donated by late Amulya Kr. Hazarika.

8. Dergaon Lotha Goan Namghar: 

i. Year of Establishment: This namghar was established in the year 1851.
ii. Location: Dergaon Lotha Gaon Namghar is located at 230 dag no. under the Dergaon mouza, where it is covers Jelahua gaon is on the east, a small the part of Dergaon ward no 8 is on the west, Bahbari gaon and the Pensioner’s Colony is on the north and Afua gaon, Kamar gaon is on the South.
iii. Total area of land: Covered total area of this land is three kothas, eight lusas.
iv. Celebrations: Celebrated major annual events are- Bihu, Gurujayanti, Borsabah, Bhauna, Pal nam, Khanikar Puthir nam, tithis of Sankaradeva and Madhavdeva, rakh, Holi.
v. Managing Committee: Present membership of this committee are, President- Sri Mohendra Nath Hazarika and Secretary- Sri Nandeshwar Hazarika.
vi. Followers/Disciples: Listed total houses of this Namghar is two hundred twenty two and the population is one hundred and fifteen. They are divided into eight suburbs, i.e. Lotha Suburi, Seleng Suburi, Khound Suburi, Kakati Suburi, Mandal Suburi, Hazarika Suburi, Saporiyal Suburi, and New Suburi.
vii. List of Properties: Sri Jiban Chandra Bora donated this land on the memory of his father let Sri Tonkeshwar Bora.

9. Dergaon town Nath Gaon Namghar: 

i. Year of Establishment: Dergaon Town Nath Gaon Nmaghar was established in the year 1930.
ii. Location: This is located on the patta no. 148, and dag no. 360,361 under the Dergaon revenue circle.
iii. Total area of land: Late Jamuna Sahu donated total area of this land is three kothas.
iv. Celebrations: Jonmastami, tithis of Sankaradeva and Madhavdeva, Shiv ratri, Bihu, purnima, Borsabah, and nam-prasangas on the bhado maah are the major annual events of this Namghar.
v. Managing Committee:- Sri Punaram Nath is the President and Sri Netrakamal Nath is the Secretary of this present committee.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total one hundred and seventeen houses and four hundred peoples are under this Namghar and they are divided into total numbers of suburies are a part of Kumar gaon, Hatar guri, Satiya suk, Gaon burha suk, and Nath gaon suk.

10. Dergaon Town Sarai Namghar (Sarai Namghar): 33

i. Year of Establishment:- Dergaon Town Sarai Namghar was established in the year 1898.

ii. Location:- Dergaon Town Sarai Namghahr is located under the Dergaon mouza. This covers Afua gaon is on the east, Bangal gaon is on the west, Amanipam is on the north and Khataniyar gaon and Bamun gaon is on the South.

iii. Total area of land:- Measured total area of land is one bigha, three kothas and six lusas.

iv. Celebrations:- Celebrated annual events are mainly Borsabah, Bhauna, Gupini nam, Jonmo jayanti, Shiv ratri and Holi.

v. Managing Committee:- Due to the report of Executive Committee, President- Sri Dulal Hazarika, Secretary- Sri Ajit Chandra Bora.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total three hundred houses and approximately twelve hundred people are under this Namghar. They can divided into the suburis, i.e. Sarai Suk, Serali Suk, Bayanar Suk, Khataniyar Suk.

11. Dolour mukh Namghar: 34

i. Year of Establishment:- 1915

ii. Location:- This Namghar is located at patta no. 206 and dag no. 72 under the Dergaon mouza. Location of this Namghar is covers the Negheriting Temple is on the east, Kumar gaon and Dergaon Primary Training Center is on the west, main road of this village is on the north and Negheriting Tea garden and the head office of no.11 Assam Police Force is on the south.

iii. Total area of land:- Total area of land is one bigha.

iv. Celebrations:- Tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Gurujayanti, Borsabah, Bhauna and special nam prasanga in the bhado maah are the major annual events of this Namghar.

v. Managing Committee:- Present president is Sri Nareshwar Ghargiri and Secretary is Sri Uttam Bharali are the executive members of this committee.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total fifty houses including five hundred members are the followers of this committee which is divided into five suburies i.e. Pathakar suburi, Bharali suburi, Ghargiri suburi, Bayanar suburi and Borgowal suburi.
vii. Properties: As per the collected data, land is donated by Late Kon moina Bharali and let Hunti Kalita. The help of public mainly donates Othar properties.

12. Feta Gaon Namghar: 35

i. Year of Establishment: - 1856
ii. Location: - This Namghar is located at 153 and 486 patta no and 1105 dag no of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon revenue circle.
iii. Total area of land: - Total area of land is 1 1/2 Bigha.
iv. Celebrations: - Borsabah, Bhauna, Pal nam, Gurujayanti, ththis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Bhagavata path on the every Thursday are the major identified events of this namghar.
v. Managing Committee: - Present members of this committee are-, President- Sri Prafulla pran Dutta, and Secretary- Sri Mridul Kalita.
vi. Followers/Disciples: - Total number of two hundred seventy houses and one thousand and one hundred members are the followers of the Namghar are dividing into about fourteen suburbs and four groups or khels. These are- Uja suk, Kosmopiya suk, Morongiyal suk, Bahuboli suk, Gaon burha suk, Bora suk, Sape khowa suk, Feta suk, Faidang suk, Futani suk, Bayenor suk, Dhan suk and Saikia suk. Another the four khels are- old group, Feta Prathomik khel, Sankardeva Samaj Khel and the model prathomik khel.

vii. Properties: - donated by Late Krishnaram Bora and let Podu Bora.

13. Gondhiya gaon Namghar: 36

i. Year of Establishment: - Gondhiya gaon Namghar is established about the year 1881.
ii. Location: - This is located at Gandhiya gaon under the Dergaon mouza.
iii. Total area of land: - 3 1/2 kotha of land.
iv. Celebrations: - Tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, special nam prasanga on the bhado maah and Jonmastomi are the major annual events.
v. Properties: - Majority of the items are donated by the public in a combine way.
vi. Managing Committee: - Source is not available.

vii. Followers/Disciples: - Eighty houses including five hundred members and they are divided into two khels.

14. Hazarika gaon namghar: 37

i. Year of Establishment: - 1939.
ii. Location: - Hazarika gaon Namghar is situated at Jelahua gaon of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon Revinue Circle.
iii. Total area of land: - Source is not available.
iv. Celebrations: - Major celebrating annual events are- Borsabah, Bhauna, Bhagavat path, Gurujayanti, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Pal nam, and Bihu etc.
v. Managing Committee:- Sri Probin Hazarika is the president and Sri Pranjal Hazarika is the Secretary on this present existing committee.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total houses of the followers are forty including two hundred fifty peoples.

15. Holou gaon Namghar: 38

i. Year of Establishment:- Source is not available.

ii. Location: - Holou gaon Namghar is located at the Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon revenue circle. This covers Bhakatiya gaon on the east, Pasoni bora gaon on the west, Khangiya gaon on the north and Takela barua gaon on the south.

iii. Total area of land:- Source is not available.

iv. Celebrations:- Major celebrating annual events are- Borsabah, Bhauna, Bhagavat path, Gurujayanti, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Pal nam, and Bihu etc.

v. Managing Committee:- Sri Prabhat Chandra Bora is the president and Sri Budhin Chandra Bora is the Secretary of this present committee.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total number of seventy two families are the followers of this Namghar.


i. Year of Establishment:- 1903

ii. Location: - This Namghar is situated at 151 dag no., 2 kothas and 18 lusas land of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle.

iii. Total area of land:- Source is not available.

iv. Celebrations:- Major celebrating annual events are- borsabah, bhauna, Bhagavat path, gurujayanti, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Pal nam, and bihu etc.

v. Managing Committee:- President of this committee is Sri Gupal Chandra Bora and Secretary is Sri Brozen Kuamr.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- Total houses under this namghar is two hundred thirty five and one thousand peoples.

vii. List of Properties:- Land of this Namghar was donated by late Bapuram Bora.

17. Kakati gaon Namghar: 40

i. Year of Establishment:- In the year 1850.

ii. Location:- This Namghar is came under the Baruahbamun gaon of Dergaon Revenue Circle. By the location, this is covers Naharani field on the east, Kakati gaon and Dighlati gaon is on the west, Baruahbamun gaon is on the north and the house of a villager Sri Keshab Sarmah is on the south.

iii. Total area of land:- Three kothas, ten lusas.

iv. Celebrations: - Daily nam prasanga, tithis of Sankaradeva and Madhabdeva, Borsabah, Jonmastomi are the major celebrations. It is noted that, bhauna was performed in the year 2016 with collaboration of gonika team and the banyanas of this village.
v. Managing Committee:- President of the present managing committee is Mohen Sarmah and the Secretary is Sri Samudra Duwarah.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- About twenty families including hundred members. Majority of the peoples are from the titles of Bharali, Borbora, Sarmah and Duwarah. The followers are mainly divided into two groups, one is under the Srimanta Sankaradeva Sangha and the other group is following the old identity.

vii. List of Properties:- Land was donated by late Dodhiram Kakati.

18. Kamar gaon Namghar: 41

i. Year of Establishment:- Proper time establishment time period of this Namghar is not found. It has known that, these areas mainly inhabited by the komars (the blacksmiths) during the Ahom period. There is a popular myth relating to this village is like, Rajeshwara Singha gave an general announcement to made a trishul (three pronged spear) for the temple just after completing the temple and then a 16 years old boy fulfilled his order within a very short period of time. Therefore, Swargadeo was pleased to him and rewarded by donating land. After these happenings, this village has known as ‘Kamargaon’. Most of the localities were the followers of Vaishnavism hence; they established a Namghar by their own. The present Kachari gaon Namghar is identified same as with that establishment.

ii. Location:- Presently this is located at Kamar gaon under the Dergaon mouza of Golaghat dist.

iii. Total area of land:- Source is not available here.

iv. Celebrations:- Borsabah, bhauna, tithis of Sankaradeva and Madhavdeva, Aai nam, weekly Bhagabata path etc. are some regular celebrations.

v. Managing Committee:- Members of this committee are, President – Sri Badan Bora and Secretary – Sri Jiban Hazarika.

vi. Followers/Disciples:- 150 houses and about 700 members including Bora suburi, Oja suburi, Barik suburi and Hazarika suburi under this Namghar.

vii. Properties:- Land was donated by late Takaru Bora and his families

19. Kasari gaon Namghar: 42

i. Year of Establishment:- According to the oral sources, this Namghar is established in the year 1780. It has been stated that once entering this area was under the Kacharis. Hence, this area has become popular as Kachari gaon and the Namghar has named as Kachari gaon Namghar.

ii. Location:- Kachari gaon Namghar is located at Dhodang Garigaon under the Gurjuganiya mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. Afew years later, it was re-established in front of the house of Ghanashyam Mudoi, but it has shifted to the present location before few years back. Particular shifting date is not been found here.
iii. Total area of land: Source is not available here.

iv. Celebrations: *Nam prasanga* is the regular item. Although especially *nam prasangas* have arranged on the *tithis* of Sankaradeva and Madhavdeva’s, *borsabah, bihu*, etc some special occasions.

v. Managing Committee: Selected some life time members are given responsibilities to control over this committee. They are- Gulap Chandra Bora, Ruplekha Chutiya, Dr: Jugen Bora, Bugheshwari Kakati, Rebo Hazarika, Mrigen Bora, and Dhiraj Bora.

vi. Followers/Disciples: About seventy houses and one hundred fifty members including Bora suk and Bor Kachari *Suburi* are the follower of this *Namghar*.

vii. Properties: Late Dasram Bora and his family and Sri Prafulla Bora had donated lands to this *Namghar*.

20. *Khangiya gaon Namghar*: 43

i. Year of Establishment: - 1902

ii. Location: - This *Namghar* comes under the Khangia gaon of Dergaon Revine Circle Revine Circle.

iii. Total area of land: - Two *kotha* and ten *lusa*.

iv. Celebrations: - *Borsabah, Sara sabah, tithis* of Sankardeva and Madhabdeva, *bhauna, pal nam*, weekly *Bhagawat path* etc. are the annual celebrations.

v. Managing Committee: Membership of the present committee are like, Sri Bhula Hazarika is on the post of president ship and Sri Mohendra Hazarika is on the secretary post.

vi. Followers/Disciples: The followers of this *Namghar* is approximately forty four houses of two hundred fifty peoples and is divided into six *suburies*.

vii. List of Properties: Landed properties was donated by Late Ram Hazarika, let Rajen Hazarika, Sri Naren Hazarika, and Sri Deben Hazarika

21. *Konch gaon Namghar*: 44

i. Year of Establishment: In the year 1940.

ii. Location: *Konch gaon Namghar* is located at the Konch gaon under the Dergaon mouza, which is covers Dekagaon and Pasoni bora gaon is on the East, Barua gaon and Gandhiya gaon is on the West, Maskota and Habungiya gaon is on the North and Thakur foidiya Bamun gaon is on the South.

iii. Total area of land: Source is not available.

iv. Celebrations: *Nam-prasanga* is the daily celebration. Otherwise, *Borsabah, saru sabah, tithis* of Sankardeva and Madhabdeva, *Bhauna, sastra path* on the *bhado maah* are the annual celebrations.

v. Managing Committee: Source is not available here.

vi. Followers/Disciples: Total numbers of fifty five houses and three hundred members are the followers and they are consist of Hazarika *suk*, Rajkhowa *suk* and Bora *suk*.

22. *Kumargaon Namghar*: 45

i. Year of Establishment: In the year 1835

ii. Location: This *Namghar* is came under the Dergaon mouza.
iii. Total area of land: one bigha, four kothas and twelve lusas.

iv. Celebrations: Daily nam-prasangas, borsabah, pal nam, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhabdeva, Bhagavat path on every Thursday, and diha nam competition are the major celebrations relating to this Namghar.

v. Managing Committee: As per the selected committee for the season 2020-2021, selected members are: President-Sri Probin Bora, Secretary-Dibyajyoti Kalita.

vi. Followers/Disciples: About one hundred and ten houses and six hundred members are the followers of this Kumar gaon Namghar.

vii. List of Properties: Land was donated by late Luduri Baruah and Mrs. Binu Baruah.

23. Maskota gaon Namghar: 46

i. Year of Establishment: Originally this was established in the year 1943, but this was newly re-established by the guidance of Sri Amal Bharali at the same place.

ii. Location: Maskota gaon Namghar is located at 193 dag no of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon Revenue Circle. This is covers Pasonibora gaon on the east, Konch gaion the west, Hazarika gaon on the north and Deka gaon on the west.

iii. Total area of land: three kothas, two lusas.

iv. Celebrations: Daily nam-prasangas, borsabah, pal nam, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhabdeva, Bhagavat path etc.

v. Managing Committee: Sri Sanjay Bharali is presiding over in this present committee.

vi. Followers/Disciples: Total number of houses of the followers are thirty five and their population is one sixty five. They are consisting of one suburi.

24. Pasoni Bora gaon Namghar: 47

i. Year of Establishment: Originally Pasoni Bora gaon Namghar was established at 1922, but this was shifted to a nearby place in the year 1942.

ii. Location: This is located under the Dergaon Revenue Circle.

iii. Total area of land: Thirteen lusas.

iv. Celebrations: Bohag Bihu, Borsabah, bhauna, Gopini sabah, Jonmastomi, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Kati Bihu, and Magh Bihu are the major annual events.

v. Managing Committee: Members of this present committee (2019-1020) are, President-Sri Phanidhar Rajkhowa and Secretary-Dulal Chandra Bora.

vi. Followers/Disciples: Total forty five houses and two hundred and twenty seven peoples are under this Namghar. They have divided into four suburies, i.e. Rajkhowa Suburi, Major Suburi, Naharani Suburi and Kamar gaon Suburi. In the year 2012, total numbers of elaven families has established a sub brunch of Srimanta Sankardeva Sangha made by the Gyanuday Prathamik Shakah.

vii. Properties: Land of this Namghar is not a donated property. Total thirteen lusa lend of let Punyeshwar Bora and let Paniram Bora has listed on this Namghar by the govt. of Assam.
25. Rajkhuwa Namghar:  

i. Year of Establishment: - This has established in the year 1908.

ii. Location: - Rajkhowa Namghar is located at patta no 224 and dag no 131 of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon revenue Circle.

iii. Total area of land: - Total area of this Namghar is one kotha, four lusas.

iv. Celebrations: - Bihu, Borsabah, tithis of Sankaedeva and Madhavdeva are the major annual events of this Namghar.

v. Managing Committee: - Source is not available here.

vi. Followers/Disciples: - Total number followers are sixty two houses and including 300 peoples. The followers are dividing into three khels and in a gut (group).

vii. List of Properties: - Land was donated by late Rampad Rajkhowa.

26. Sokiyal gaon Namghaar:  

i. Year of Establishment: - Source is not available.

ii. Location: - This Namghar is situated at dag no. 550 of Dergaon mouza under the Dergaon revenue circle.

iii. Total area of land: - Source is not available.

iv. Celebrations: - Tithis of Sankardeva, Madhevdeva and Badala Aata, Janmastami, Borsabah, bhauna, Gopini nam, Bhagavat path on every Thursday, sastra path of the Mahabharat, Diha nam are the celebrating annual events, where nam prasanga is the daily event.

v. Managing Committee: - Execucative Presedent is Sri Sri Dinanath Saikia and Vice Presedent is Sri Rebo Baruah.

vi. Followers/Disciples: - About eight houses including three hundred peoples.

27. Sri Sri Pitambar Dev Goshwami Namghar:  

i. Year of Establishment: - 1966

ii. Location: - This Namghar is located at 276 patta no and 465 dag no under the Dergaon mouza.

iii. Total area of land: - Total amount of land area is six kothas.

iv. Celebration: - Borsabah, Bhauna, Gopini sabah, Jonmastami, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Gurujayanti and Husari in the Bohag Bihu etc. major celebrations.

v. Managing Committee: - As per the report of present committee, the members are- Sri Atul Baruah is on the post of President and on the post of Secretary is Sri Prafulla Hazarika.

vi. Followers/Disciples: - Total houses of the followers are sixty and people are two hundred and fifty. They are consisting of including 3 suk, i.e. Ghena suk, Baruah Suk, and Laighila suk. Followers are dividing into two groups, these are- the original satriya group and the Srimanta Sankardeva Sangha.

vii. List of Properties: - Land was donated by Sri Babai Dutta.
28. Tekela Barua Namghar:

i. Year of Establishment: Originally this was established at the year 1680 and this is re-established in the year 1923.

ii. Location: Tekela Barua Namghar is located at Tekela Barua Namghar under the Dergaon Revenue Circle.

iii. Total area of land: As per the survey report, the total area of land is 2 kotha, 11 lusas.

iv. Celebrations: Husori in the Bohag Bihu, Borsabah, Bhauna, Gopini sabah, Madhab jayanti, Jonmastami, tithis of Sankardeva and Madhavdeva, Gurujayanti, sarai is being offering since 1962 in the Assamese month of Aghun.

v. Managing Committee: Selected members of the managing committee for the session 2019-2020 are- Sri Jagat Bora is the president and Sri Bibhutiranjan Kalita is the secretary of this committee.

vi. Followers/Disciples: Total no of hundred houses and five hundred and twenty people are under this Namghar. They are mainly dividing into two groups, i.e. old Satriya parampara and The Srimanta Sankardeva Sangha. As per the listed suburies of this Namghar are- Barikar suk, Borkonar suk, Dulakakhariya suburb, Kuja suburb, Barua suburb, Kakati suburb, Takela suburb, Solalor suburb, Moh guwalor suburb, Sikari suburb, and Gaji suburb.

vii. Properties: Land was donated by Late Hemdhar Hazarika donates on his father’s memory Late Luknath Hazarika.

List of the Namghars under the Kakadunga mouza:

1. Anai ghoriya gaon Namghar
2. Bagh gaon Namghar
3. Bejgaon Namghar
4. Bor Namghar of Kukura Pohiya gaon.
5. No1 Brahman gaon Namghar
6. No2 Brahman gaon Namghar
7. Burha gaon Namghar
8. Chutiya Namghar
9. Dhoriya gaon Namghar
10. No2 Dhoriya gaon Namghar
11. Doloi gaon Namghar
12. Dubial gaon Namghar
13. Gorokhiya Namghar
14. Jan gaon Namghar
15. No1 Khatual gaon Namghar
16. No2 Khatual gaon notun Namghar
17. Keranisuk gaon Namghar
18. Khonikor gaon Namghar
19. Kukur puiya gaon Namghar
20. Kosu gaon Namghar
21. Lekhai gaon Namghar
22. Nopomua gaon Namghar
23. No1 Petua gaon Namghar
24. No2 Petua gaon Namghar
25. Pohusua gaon Namghar
26. Potanjora gaon Namghar
27. Sabukdhora gaon Namghar
28. Sabukdhora napomua gaon Namghar
29. Samua Namghar
30. No1 Sumon gaon Namghar
31. No2 Sumon gaon Namghar
32. Tholokiya gaon Namghar
33. Ujir gaon Namghar
34. Upar Kahatual gaon Namghar
35. No2 Upar Kahatual gaon Namghar

List of the Namghars under the Gurjugania mouza:

1. Barisua gaon Namghar
2. No.1 Borpukhuri gaon Namghar
3. No.2 Borpukhuripara gaon Namghar
4. Da-Dhora gaon Namghar
5. Dharampur gaon Namghar
6. Duliya gaon Namghra
7. Donal gaon Namghra
8. Guwal gaon Namghar
9. Habi gaon Namghar
10. Ikarani agaon Namghra
11. Jalakani gaon Namghar
12. No2. Khakandaguri gaon Namghar
13. Khanikar gaon Namghar
14. Komar gaon Namghra
15. Kuba gaon Namghar
16. Leleu Mamoroni gaon Namghar
17. Mahaniyal gaon Namghar
18. Missamora gaon Namghar
19. Modhya mudoi gaon Namghar
20. Mudoi gaon Namghar
21. Namlogua gaon Namgahr
22. Pub Ikarani gaon Namghar
23. Puranimato bhakat gaon Namghar
24. Sagar gaon Namghar
25. Teliya gaon Namghar
26. Teliya sunari gaon Namghar

List of the Nmaghars under the north Gurjuganiya mouza: 54

1. Batiporiya gaon Namghar
2. Bejgaon Notun Namaghar
3. Bejgaon Purana Namghar
4. Dumjoriya gaon Namghar
5. Hahpani Gaon Namghar
6. Kacgari gaon Namghar
7. Kasaliyal gaon Namghar
8. Komar suk Namghar
9. Kosuboriya gaon Namghar
10. Laubhoga Namghar
11. Potchim Lukumai gaon Namghar
12. Shingarajan gaon Namghar
13. Singarajan Namghar
14. Tikha suk Namghar

List of the Temples under the Dergaon Revenur Circle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Name of the Temple</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
<th>Present priest</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dhela Thakurbadi Temple</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Radhashyam Giri</td>
<td>Dergaon, ward no-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kali Temple of Nathgaon</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Lilakanta Jha</td>
<td>Nathgaon of Dergaoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lakhinarayan Shiva</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Lilakanta Jha</td>
<td>Sahupatti of Dergaoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Islamic Institutions:

*Madrasa, Muktab* and *Masjid* are the Socio-Religious institutions representing the Islam and are originated in the medieval era. *Madrasa, Muktab* and the *Masjid* are recognized as Socio-Religious Islamic institutions under the Dergaon Revinue Circle. Especially, *Madrasa* and *Muktab* are mainly educational institutions that provide religious teachings. Due to available sources, existing Islamic institutions are as follows:

1. **Batiporiya Jama Masjid:**
   
   *Batiporiya Jama Masjid* was established during the reign of Pratap Singha. Earlier, the entire areas were known as ‘Kolahari’. There is a story relating to the historicity of this place. Accordingly, once Pratap Singha passed through this area and it turned evening. Due to coming darkness, public of the area enlighten the rood by lamp (*bati*) to Swargadeo. According to the proverbs, the earliest group of Muslim people had left at Naharani along with Rajeshwara Singha and his military expeditions. Later, some of them came to Batiporiya and the nearby areas. To practicing regular prayer, they had made a *Masjid* at this place in the year 1679. Approximately, nine hundred houses are under this institution on the present date.

2. **Naharani Dewan Gaon Burha Masjid:**

   Mirjumla, the army general of the emperor, Aurangzeb started his invasive adventures to conqueror Assam in 1661 A.D. He invaded Guwahati, Rangamati, Kaliabar, Kaziranga, Phutukatali, and Jogduar and ultimately he took hold of Gargaon. Consequently, he became the ruler of Assam. On the way of his adventure, Mirjumla left behind a good member of Mughal soldiers to keep the conquering areas under his control. Six months later, Chakradhwaj Singha (1663-1670), the Ahom king had to sign an agreement with the Emperor and subsequently Mirjumla left Assam, but all of his soldiers did not returned with him and they had settled down in different places of Assam.

   In that process, a large continent of the Mughal, soldiers had settled themselves at Phutukalali, which is later on known as Kapahtali. These Muslims, who were soldiers in the profession turned to be cultivators in course of time. Mainly they had divided into two groups; one group went to the north and settled there in the riverbank of Gelabil and their village has been known as ‘Goria Chaporri’. The other group went to the south and made their settlement in Dhodang of Naharani area. Since 1662, these people have been lived in Naharani and Gelabil areas. With the passage of time, they had tried to assimilate with the local people. Majority of
them adopted marriage alliances with the local Assamese people and thus became permanent resident of Assam.

The name Naharani indicates that, once upon a time this area covered by the Nahar Trees. People of the area belonged to Muslim community and they built a mosque in Naaharbari with wood, bamboos etc. This mosque has known as Burha Masjid because it is the oldest mosque in the whole area. The mosque became a religious institute as well as the centre of education for the people. Especially, Urdu and Arabic languages have been taught there. Since one hundred and fifty years ago, Imam/Moulabis had been appointed to conduct the Namaz as well as to teach the Islamic education among the pupils. As the Imams belong to Sayad family and also they are known as Dewan, therefore, the area was known as ‘Dewan/ Dewal gaon’. Later on, the mosque became to be known Dewan gaon Burha Masjid. On 1995, public of the entire Naharani area decided to renovate the Masjid at the present location\(^56\).

3. Narikalguri Jame Masjid:

Narikalguri Jame Masjid is located under the Naharani area of Dergaon. Establishment year of this Masjid is 1765 during the reign of Rajeshwar Singha. This is contemporaly made with the Negheriting Temple. In the beginning, a small amount of Muslim soldiers was there under his military force. Rajeshwara Singha often took rest at Rajabahar during his war periods. At that time, the Muslim soldiers had read their Namaj after bathing at the Vijaya Pukhuri (pond). Over the time, a Masjid had been built nearby that pond. Annually celebrated major celebrations of this Masjid are as, Namaj at Fateha-i-Duwajdaha, public Namaj, and Ikhtar\(^57\).

List of Masjids (jamat) under the Dergaon mouza:\(^58\)

1. Balibat Jamat
2. Balibat new Jamat
3. Balijan Jamat
4. Boruadhap Jamat
5. Baraghoria Jamat
6. Batiporiya Jamat
7. Borkathani Jamat
8. Gohainmer Jamat
9. Dhekiyal Jamat
10. Dergaon Sariali Jamat
11. Dhemaji Jamat
12. Dighalipam no.1 Jamat
13. Dighalipam no.2 Jamat
14. Dighalipam no.3 Jamat
15. No.14 Fetabosti Jamat
16. Gendhali Jamat
17. Get no.3 Jamat
18. Hattiyekhowa Jamat
19. Islam nagar Jamat
20. Islampatti Jamat
22. Kuralguri Jamat
23. Kurighoria no.1 Jamat
24. Kurighoria no.2 Jamat
25. Naharani Purana Halka Jamat
26. Naharani Burha Moezid Jamat
27. Naharani Badatika Jamat
28. Naharani Dewan gaon Jamat
29. Naharani Dewan gaon natun Jamat
30. Naharani no.2 Halka Jamat
31. Naharani Halka Modzid Jamat
32. Naharani no.3 Halka Jamat
33. Naharani Majgaon Jamat
34. Naharani Photo gaon Jamat
35. Narikaliguri Jamat
36. Negheriting Borline Jamat
37. Negheriting Kailyan nagar Jamat
38. Saguri Jamat
39. Shital Pathar Jamat
40. Sultan nagar Jamat

List of Masjid (jamat) under the Missamora mouza: 59

1. Badulipara Jamat
2. Da- Dhora Jamat
3. Misamora Baraghariya Jamat
4. Misamora Khanikar Jamat
5. Misamora Line Jamat
6. Karunating Jamat
7. Khumtai no.1 Jamat
8. Khumtai no.2 Jamat
9. Rangamati Jamat
### Sikh Institution:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Year of the Establishment</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Founders</td>
<td>Dilip Singh, Megha Singh, Surendra Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Followers</td>
<td>Approximately twenty houses, majority of the people comes from Bukakhat and Kuralguri (Dergaon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Present <em>Gantri</em></td>
<td>Monuwar Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Total amount of land is eighteen <em>lusas</em> which is brought from Sri Narendra Nath Sharma Phukan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Source- Collected from Aswinni Borthakur, dated on 23rd April 2021)

### Christian Institutions:  

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Year of the Establishment</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Branch of the Church</td>
<td>Roman Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Don Bosco School Campus</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Present Father</td>
<td>Thomas Methieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>One <em>kotha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Followers</td>
<td>Approximately ten houses</td>
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</table>

### Other Social Institutions:

#### The Libraries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Libraries</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year of the establishment</th>
<th>Founder members</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Library Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bishwabani Pustakalaya</td>
<td>Bangal gaon</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>(Late) Lakshan Prasad Bejbaruah, Guluk Chandra Bezbaruah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Da dhara Union Library</td>
<td>Da- Dhora</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Late Budhkanta Bezbaruah (President), Atul Chandra Sharma (Secretary), Hiteshwar Rajkhowa (Ass. Sectary), Bipin Chandra Goshwami (Librarian), Surendra nath Sharma, Moniram Hazarika, Bhugeshwar Tamuli, Drun Phukan, Moheshear Bora, Arun Goshwami, Bhaba Saikia, Ananda Pujari, Rajen Tamuli, Nanda Sharma,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Library Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chatra Union Library</td>
<td>Narikaliguri</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Naren Sharma (President), Rabin Thakur (Secretary), Protul Borthakur, Bhobesh Khound (Librarian), Rameshwar Pujari, Mindhar Nath, Laxmi Chandra Goshwami, Krishna kanta Mahanta, Jatin Borthakur, Gonesh Khound, Prafulla Baruah, Mohommad Hussain Ali, Nalin Mahanta, Jagannatha Sharma Bora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lachit Library</td>
<td>Missamora Duliiya gaon</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Moina Bora (President), Rabindra Nath Bora (Secretary), Deben Bora (Ass. Secretary), Moheshwar Bora (Librarian), Aniram Bora, Ratneshwar Bora, Rangai Phukan, Tileshwar Phukan, Jagyaram Bora, Isheswar Hazarika, Bipin Kakati etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sarbajanin Hindi Pustakalaya</td>
<td>Dergaon Town</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Jaynath Kabra (President), Jhawarmal Jalan (Secretary), Phulchanda Jalan etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nirmal Pustakalaya</td>
<td>Barua bamun gaon</td>
<td>1950, 29 oct.</td>
<td>Suresh Borthakur (Ex. President), Shivakanta Pujari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Purnima Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Hatiyekhowa</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Premadhar Saikia, Tileshwar Saikia, Drunkanta Sarikia, Ikhwesar Saikia, Kanakeshear Saikia, Boluram Saikia, Umesh Saikia etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Rajabahar Puthibharal</td>
<td>Dergaon, DKD College rod</td>
<td>1954, 20 Jun</td>
<td>Kunueam Bora (Land donator), Kanak Chandar Dutta (Ex. President), Kanakeshwar Dutta (Ex. Vice President), Rabindranath Hazarika (Ex. Secretary), Molai oza, Kanak Dutta, Upen Kakati,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Library Name</td>
<td>Village Location</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Contributors</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Sri Madhavdev Puthibharal</td>
<td>Khanikar gaon (Missamora)</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Dr. Nogen Thakur, Romakanta Bora, Sirajuddin Ahmed, Hareshwar Thakur, Khogen Hazarika, Ripun Hazarika.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jelahua gaon puthibhoral</td>
<td>Jelahua gaon</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Bapuram Kalita (Land donator), due to lake of proper maintenance this is not in a running condition.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Dergaon Ajala Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Dergaon Lothagaon</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Durga Nath Bhuyan, Atul Thakur, Girish Thakur, Dhrubakanta Bora, Mohen Hazarika, Binod Sharma, Mohendra Bora, Dwijen Khound, Durgeshwar Borthakur (Ex. President), Dhruba kanta Bora (Ex. Secretary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tarun Library</td>
<td>Bejgaon</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jyoti Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Bhakatiya gaon</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Nandeshear Sharma (Ex. President), Ram Chandra Bora (Ex. President).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Daiyangiya Pothibhoral</td>
<td>Guwal gaon</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Dipti Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Tekala borua gaon</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Late Dandeshwar Gogo</td>
<td>Kakadunga</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Presidents/Secretary Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Prodip Pustakalaya</td>
<td>Kosuboriya gaon</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Puberun Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Kakadunga</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Sri Sri Madhabdev Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Burha gaon</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Sumnath Dutta (Ex. President)</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Chetana Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Udaypur</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Durgeshwar Sharma (Ex. President), Laxminath Mahanta (Ex. Vice President), Seniram Bora (Ex. Secretary), Shivakanta Bhuyan (Ex. Ass. Secretary).</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Ramdhenu Yubak Sangha</td>
<td>Dhudang</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Ajay Yubak Sangha</td>
<td>Mahaniyal gaon</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Nabajagaran Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Kukurpahiya gaon</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Fetagaon Tarun Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Fetagaon</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Ajit Bora (Ex. President), Preshen Bora (Ex. Vice President), Gunanda Dutta (Ex. Secretary), Milik Dutta (Ass. Secretary), Mridul Dutta.</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Ratna Bora Smriti Puthibhoral</td>
<td>Pasoni Borgaon</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Bijit Bora (Ex. President), Deben Bora (Ex. Vice President), Biman Phukan (Ex. Secretary), Mridul Dutta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sl no.</td>
<td>Name of the Natya Mandirs</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Year of the Establishment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Amerure Eti Thiyetar</td>
<td>Nearby Dergaon Higher Secondary School</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Da- Dhora Ekata Natya Mandir</td>
<td>Da- Dhora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Da- Dhora Tarun Natya Mandir</td>
<td>Da- Dhora</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Dergaon Jana Sanskriti Sangha</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Dergaon Town Club Bhaban</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Dergaon Town Club Library</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

*Natya Mandirs: 62*

List of the Natya Mandirs

(Source - Dergaonor Samu Parichaya)
7. Dergaon United Stage Artist
8. Dharma Natya Mandir & Bapuji Natya Mandir
9. Dharma Natya Mandir
10. Ekata Natya Mandir
11. Gana Natya Mandir
12. Happy Club
13. Hem Barua Club
14. Hira Natya Mandir
15. Kalpataru Sanskritik Anusthan
16. Milon Natya Mondir
17. Missamora Yubak Natya Mandir
18. Naharani Tarun Natya Mandir
19. Neheru Sanskritik Sangha
20. Sankardeva Natya Mandir
21. Shanti Milon Mondir
22. Sri Sri Sankardev Natya Mandir
23. Tarun Natya mandir
24. Town Club Rang soura

(Source - Dergaonor Samu Parichaya)

Schools/ Colleges/Mdarsa/Muktab:  

List of the Schools/ Colleges/Mdarsa/Muktab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.no</th>
<th>Name of the institution</th>
<th>Year of the establishment</th>
<th>Founder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Amar Shaarma Suali High School</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Durga Prasad</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assam Police Training College</td>
<td>1949, 1 April</td>
<td>Borthakur</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam Pulic Betaliyan High School</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Bahguri Udayan Janajati High School</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Bapuji High School</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td></td>
<td>School Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Barua Bamun Gaon High School</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Batiporiya High School</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Bhulaguri Adarsha High School</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Bireshwari Devi High School</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Bongaon High School</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Burha Likson High School</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Da-Dhora M.E. School</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Da-Dhora Sankardeva High School</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Dergaon Balak Buniyadi Bidyalaya</td>
<td>1017</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Dergaon Bejbaruah Vencer High School</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Dergaon Balika Uccha Madhyamik Bidyalaya</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Dergaon Girls High School</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Dergaon Jaynath Sanskriy Tul, Bongalgaon</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dergaon Kamal Duwarah College</td>
<td>1962, 16 August (College started at Bapuji Mondir), 1967, 24th Feb. (College started at present campus)</td>
<td>Harakanta Mahanta, Kali Prasad Goshwami, Dhirendra Narayan Bhattacharyi, Nilapadma Phukan, Shankar Das, Jiba Nath Hazarika,</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dergaon Higher Secondary School</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Dergaon M.V. School</td>
<td>1917</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Dergaon Primary Training Center</td>
<td>1962, 1 August</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dergaon Sports Club</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Gangadhar Borthakur (President), Protul Borthakur (Vice President), Rameshwar Pujari (General Secretary), Gdarmeshwar Nath, M. Hafijul Haque.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Devgram Suali High School</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Dubiyal High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Garhmora High School</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>School Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Golaghat District Educational and Training Center</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Guni probha dutta Suali High School</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Gurjugania College</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Gyanudoi High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>IGNOU</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Jyuti High School</td>
<td>1981</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Kakadunga College</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Kakodunga M.E. School</td>
<td>1935/36</td>
<td>Debeshwar Sharma</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Kakadunga Suali High School</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td></td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>No.1 Khakandaguri Swahid Smiriti Suali High School</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Koroini High School</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Rameshwar Khound</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Koroini M.E. School</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Kuralguri M.E. School</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Durgeshwar Sharma (founder head)</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Lukumai High School</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Lukumai H.S. School</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Lukumai School</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Birendra Natha Thakur</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>Missamora High School</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Missamora H.S. School</td>
<td>1979</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>Missamora M.E. School</td>
<td>1936, 5 March</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Missamora Suali High School</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Muhiram Hazarika High School</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td>Naharani High School (Muktab)</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>M. Abdul Motin</td>
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<td>Naharani M.E. School (Madeaza)</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<td>Narikalguri M.E. School</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Purna dev Thakur</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Neghering High School</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Bhaba Kalita</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>Pochim Misamora Suali High School</td>
<td>1980</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>Pub Dergaon Krishnaram Suali High School</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Pub Kakodunga High School</td>
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<td>55.</td>
<td>Rangamati High School</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Nogen Mahanta</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>Rangamati M.E. School</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Shankardeva College, Khakandaguri</td>
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</table>
Conclusion:

Since the very beginning, Dergaon has historical and religious identities in the state. Moreover, this place is affluent of different socio-religious institutions under the Golaghat district. Due to lack of proper maintenance, some of these identities are going to be deteriorated and other some of these completely collapsed. For the next generation, it is the prime responsibilities to preserve the institutional identities as a whole.

NOTES AND REFERENCES:

1 Bora, Khageshwar., (ed), Missamora:Eti Abalokan, p.379
2 Ibid., p.379
3 Ibid.,p.380
4 Ibid.,p.380
5 Ibid., p.379
6 Ibid., p.397
7 Ibid., p.396
8 Ibid., p.396
9 Ibid., p.397
10 Ibid., p.398
11 Ibid., p.398
12 Collected from Bina Thakur, dated on 7th December (2020), op. loc
13 Bora, Khageshwar., op. loc., p.397
14 Pathak, Dalim Chandra., Dergaonor Samu Parichaya, p.26
15 Ibid., p.9, (further mentions into the report of J.P.Wade)
16 Collected from Bina Thakur, dated on 7th December (2020), op.cit.
17 Collected from the locals dated on 12th December, 2020.
18 Collected from owner of the Than dated on 16th January (2020), ( further mentions on Dichai- Dariya, p.31.)
19 Neog, Moheshwar, Pabitra Axom, pp. 58-59
20 Alukpurir Pancayanya, Published by Dergaon Sahitya Sabha, 1st edition- 10th December, 2015, p.49
21 Ibid., p.156
22 Saikia, Tarun, op. loc., pp. 149-150
23 https://www.nezine.com/info/YzFuN3h
24 Namghar Aru Itibritta, pp.20-21, edited by Mohendra Nath Hazarika and Sankari Kala Kristi Bikash Samittee, Dergaon, Uma Printers publication.
25 Ibid., pp. 94-95
26 Ibid., pp. 100-101
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