



Autonomy Movement Of Misings In Assam

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Abstract: Assam is the home of a large number of tribal people resides hills and plains. Every tribal group in Assam has their own distinct history, customs, religion, culture, language which have formed their identity. Various tribal groups mostly inhabited with their Indigenous characteristic in Assam. The Government of India recognized them as scheduled tribes. Fragment unrest is common the indigenous people of the region, mostly the Indigenous tribal group of people have to involve in frequent struggle for their self identity. Before independence all the tribal people of Assam lived peacefully. But at present no arty indigenous tribal people of Assam are not lived peacefully. The Misings are the second largest tribal group of the plains of Assam. They about have a long history of struggle for Autonomy. After a long period of struggle Miring community would not able to form their dreams in real sense.

Keyword: Indigenous, Tribal, Autonomy, movement. Self, identity, Assam etc.

Introduction:

Every tribal group in Assam has their own distinct history. The Misings of Assam is the aboriginal communities Migrated to Assam through Himalayan range of mountainous regions and around 8th century they settled in Arunachal Pradesh. Now a days they settled eight district of Assam viz Lakhimpur Dhemaji. Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Sivasagat. Now they are the second largest tribal group of Assam.

All are known to that the Mising are hard working and peaceful people from the earlier stage the economic life of the Misings are identical Economically backward. politically and Socially also backward in this region at present. They are deprived from their basic right. The poverty, unemployment, backwardness, Misbeleif, illiteracy are the main characteristic of Mising Communities. They also lives in remote area, basically in the river side. They are lagging behind in every aspects of social life Such as communication, Medical Facilities, Electricity, Pure drinking water, agriculture housing, education, permanent land settlement culture etc even today in the 21st century, condition of Misings society almost remains same Agriculture is the main occupation of the Misings people they are also badly effected by flood and erosion. Due to the annual flood and erosion the fertile fields were reduced to desert. Due to the forest act Mising people were beauly deprived from their forest rights.

In the course of time the emerging educated elite groups s of Misings played a vital rule organizer to safeguard their interest. They come forward and demand the Govt. to grant their basic rights. Further, It was also observed that a section of the Mising leaders felt the need of being politically powerful for all round development of their communities. So they wanted to have a legitimate share of political power in the decision making of the state. In fact, they aspired for adequate representation in legislature. There for they consolidate and recognized Mising communities on the basis of their socio-cultural identity. For this reason the Mising educated elite involve themselves in the active politics of the state. They also started demanding separate autonomous state and after a long term of movement they are able to form an autonomous council for their all round development.

Objectives of the Study:

The entire study is guided by the following objectives are as follows –

- (i) To Examine the significance of Mising autonomy movement.
- (ii) To trace the causes of the arising of the movement.
- (iii) To find out the present impact of the movement.
- (iv) Fine out some suggestions if it is felt necessary etc

Methodology :

The entire study is prepared for an investigation through analytical methods. The study represent only secondary data from reliable books, journals, website etc.

Misings Autonomy Movement :

Fifth and sixth schedule of Indian constitution provide self administration for the all tribal areas. The fifth schedule provides formation of tribes advisory council in all state of the country, but six schedule provides formation of autonomous council in the tribal areas of the North East region. But vast tribal areas in the plains of Assam have been left out from these two types of schedules.

Misings are the peace living people with their own self Governing system till the advent of British colonial rule. In the rule of Ahom dynasty, the Misings enjoyed a great degree of Autonomy any the Ahom rulers heardly interfered into the internal affairs of the Misings in order to avoid clash.

The Mising territories were divided and parts of the territories were placed in the Sadiya frontiers tract, the Balipara frontiers tract and Lakhimpur frontiers tract were the backward tracts. In 1936 the Govt. of British India regrouped these backward tracts in to two categorized as "Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas".

The Misings territories wear grouped with NEFA and separated from the rest. The Excluded areas were administered by the Governor himself and the partially Excluded areas were his special responsibility. This provision of the Government of India act, 1935 were, by and large retained by the Indian (Provisional constitutional) order.

After independence, a committee named Bordolor Committee was appointed for determination of the future of these excluded and partially excluded Area's. The committee submitted its reports to the advisory committee on fundamental right, minorities and tribal and excluded areas for the consideration of the constituent assembly. The committee recommended incorporation of the sixth schedule of the Indian constitution and under section 19 of the sixth schedule the Governor was to ensure creation of autonomous district council for some particular areae's.

The first resolution to raise the demand for separate autonomy for the Misings allied group of North east frontier Miri-Abor sonmilon held on 20-05-1947 at Murkongselek with Mr. Howard William the political officer of Sadiya.

Though denied right of self rule, the Misings were hoping for better treatment under independent India they extended full supports to the Congress they hoped that Mising territories would be restored, their right over their ancestral land and forest would be back and they would again free to unite their community and territory and would be able to live as a distinct people with pride. But their such hopes and dreams got shattered at last.

The Mising educated people and students played a leading rule in organizing the Mising community. In this time there was no any common Misings student organization covering the whole Mixing areas. In 1933 the first Mesing student body was formed, name as Assam Miri Chatro Sonmilon. Thus a lot of Mising aim of their Autonomy demand. Gradually the Mising autonomy movement grew strong and popular.

After the growing popularity of the autonomy movement, the Government of Assam announced grant of autonomy to the Misings and invite Takam Mising Porin Kebang (TMPK) and Mising Mimang Kebang (MMK) for negotiation. The Govt. of Assam gave a written proposal and create an autonomous body name Misings autonomous council (MAC) for the Minings.

The Government of Assam placed a bomdary leas and constitutional guarantee less autonomous council before the agitational leader ship. The leadership of agitational groups rejected this autonomous proposal The government divided the Mising and encouraged particular organization to accept the MAC. The new organization the Mising autonomous demand committee (MADC) and newly revived Mixing Banc Kebang (MB) agree and accept the boundary less MAC.

In general election of Assam in 1996, Fos first time the Misings gave their candidates under the banner of MMK with the demand of autonomy But the result was fruitless. Assam Gono Parishad come to power in Assam defeating Congress I. The TMPK, MMK demanded dissolution of interim MAC and holding Fresh

tall for a permanent solution of the autonomy issue. But AGP Government failed to recognize the democratic aspiration of the rising people. On 11 March, 1998 Assam Govt. dissolved the MAC there was a series of discussion between Assam Govt. and agitated leadership of TMPK, MMK for an acceptable solution. At fine on 28th April 1998 IMPK, TMMK, MMK signed a memorandum of understanding with the Assam Govt. after that two interim council were, after that two interim councils were formed in 2013. Election for MAC was held. In the Election Ganashakti party gained absolute majority and formed the first elected Mising autonomous council of Assam.

During and after the period of Mising autonomy movement, it has impact upon both internal and external the community. After other communities residing within Mising autonomous areas feel threatened about their existence and view of the Mising as antagonistic to their interests.

Which creates a situation of confusion. Even collaboration with the other communities like formation of Ganashakti Party a political party coalition between Mising and Non Mising communities has not been able to allay fears of other communities. Thus some constant calling bandh as against the Mising movement are on the increase. The Mising are also to imprison re shaping their autonomy struggle and find themselves in a confusing situation. Questions on "how much do they exactly assimilate? And to what extent do they enjoy the Fruit of Modernity are asked among themselves. Cultural protection immensely impact the autonomy movement, as the movement itself is contextualized on the concept of protection culture and forest and territory. Thus the Mising are experiencing a strong wave of revivalism of Tribal norms and Tradition and traditional cultural activities. Cultural heritage and ethnic sentiments are the some of ways in which the connector organization of the Misings are reviving the tribal identity.

Conclusion :

From the above discussion, the Mising are the second largest tribe in Assam we can conclude that the Misings has been fighting for sixth schedule through non-violent means still today. The TMPK leads all the side of Mising. TMPK not only leads the autonomy movement but also they played a very vital role and demand for inclusion of Mising language in academic curriculum. The Mising launch revere list movement. The Mising want to revere their traditional cultural activities. The Misings educated people also think that by propagating of traditional culture, heritage, Norms will build ethnic sentiment, unity and solidarity among the Mising will encourage them for autonomy. The Mising are already united and compelled the Govt of Assam to hold election. It is expected that if the Govt. of India and Assam extends of sis schedule to the Misings the couting problems will be solved.

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