

## **Identity Assertion Movement: Emergence and Role of the Mising Organisations**

**Ranjit Pegu,**

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Bahona College

Email: peguranjit3@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

In the political parlance of India today, the very term 'Northeast' has almost come to denote a region characterized by ethno-political movements. Since India's independence in 1947, a decade is not witnessed without conflict, crisis and tension in the region. Instead of that, a new form of government with political unrest among the different tribal groups created a political turmoil in the region on the demanded for protection preservation of identity of their own. Sometimes those movements turned into a without form and lead to the way of secession or separation. The present-day movement of the Mising is created the total unrest in the region in the demand for an autonomous state. These movements originated due to the identity crisis and tensions of these tribes due to threat to the existence of their language, culture, customs and traditions.

**Keywords:** Northeast, ethno-political, Movement, independence, tribal, demand, identity, autonomy

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Misings are one of the major ethnic groups of Assam who form the second largest tribal population in the state. They mainly inhabit the riverine areas of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries with their distinctive culture and identity. Ethnically, they belong to the Tibeto-Barman group of human races.

The Misings (also known as Miris) were originally a hill tribe who inhabited the ranges of *Miri hills* between the present Siang and Subansiri districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Their folk literature suggests that the Misings had migrated and settled mainly on both the banks of the Brahmaputra in Assam about many hundred years ago. They remained free and independent for a long time and it was in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century when they came in contact with the Ahoms. The success of the Ahom kings in dealing with the Misings was their liberal social outlook and immunity from cast prejudice. In fact, the Ahoms forged a new era of socio-political fusion of different aboriginal groups including the Misings culminating in the creation of not only an enlarged kingdom but also a composite race and culture as well. Thus, the policy of the Ahoms was to form an integrated society of the Mongoloid tribes by the process of the *Ahomisation* which had opened the way for the Mising culture to become a part of the larger Assamese culture.

As we know education play vital role in social amelioration. Hence, for the identity assertion and look after for Misings, various organization have been established in various time. For a betraying on Mising peoples on the ground of various parts, the seeds of emergence for community-based organization. Besides, it is notice that, the Mising people could not achieve their targeted goal till today. Therefore, the leaders of new era considered it to form

organization among their own groups. So that the aspirations, sentiments and responsibilities of the groups can be handled so as to make the organization dynamic in all aspects. Thus, the Mising sentiments to do the something for their own community reach it peak by the formation of racial organization.

### **TAKAM MISING PORIN KE:BANG (TMPK)**

Takam Mising Porin Ke:bang which is shortly called as TMPK. It's All Mising Student's Union. It is youth and student's Union, not a political organization, which is headquartering at Gogamukh, Dhemaji District, Assam. There was no common Mising Student's wing wrapping the entire of Mising occupy areas before the formation of TMPK.

Though the Mising organization was formed in upper Assam in 1924, namely "Sodou Asom Miri Sonmilon" which was later renamed as "Mising Ba:ne Ke:bang (MBK). But foremost Mising student wing was organised in 1933 as "Asom Miri Chatra Sonmilon". This was renamed as "Uttar Poriya Mising Chatro Santha" (North Bank Mising Students Union) after independence of our country. Again, in 1951, another organization was formed i.e., "Murkongselek Mising Students Union". In the same way in 1959, South Bank Mising Students Union was formed. All these groups were united in 1971 by forming "Assam NEFA Miri Chatra Sonmilon". it was formed in a meeting which was held in Jonai Higher Secondary School, Dhemaji on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1971 with the effort of Mg Suadhar Patir, Medini Mohan Doley, Kumsong Panging, Modhuram Pegu, Deben Pegu etc. The president of the organization was Medini Mohan Doley and Sunadhar Patir was the Secretary. In 1974, the Sanmilon was renamed as "Assam Arunachal Mising Students Union". The first General conference was held on 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1974 in Sisimukh, Dhemaji under the president of Medini Mohan Doley and Sunadhar Patir was secretary. But due to inactivity of the office bearers, this union became inactive. Therefore, in 1976, 10<sup>th</sup> October in Jonai an ad-hoc committee was formed which was upgraded into a fully-fledged committee in its meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1977 at Borgonya Gaon of Namoni Majuli. The Next session of the union was held on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 1978 at Soguri Gaon, Dergaon and Golaghat district. The Name of the union was again changed to All Assam Mising Students Union in the session. The next session was held on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1982, at All Assam Miri High School, Matmora, and Dhakuwakhana. In this conference, for the first time the resolution was passed to demand for inclusion of Mising community into the sixth schedule of the Indian constitution. In this event, the first memorandum was submitted to the Chief Minister of Assam, Hiteswar Saikia on 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1984. They demanded that Mising Language should be recognized as medium of instruction in primary schools in all Mising dominated areas of the state and areas should be recognized as Autonomous areas or region on 5<sup>th</sup> May. Therefore, it was decided to observe 5<sup>th</sup> May as "Demand Day". The third General Conference of the union was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1985 at Jengraimukh, Majuli and the name of the Student Union was permanently changed to on the autonomy demand. Thus, TMPK came into force and have started the "Takam Mising Porin Ke:bang" (All Mising Students Union) and popular mass movement was launched by the union movement. The 4<sup>th</sup> General conference was held in 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> February and 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1987 at Bongkuwa, Golaghat district, Prahllad Sarah was the president and Parmananda Chayengia was its General Secretary. But special session was held in 1988, on 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> February, at Lamsuk Oriyani under the president ship of Prahllad Sarah and General Secretary was Lukta Kumbang. Again, in 1989, on 20<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> February, the 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference was held at Buroi Mukoli, Prahllad Sarah was the president and Jukta Kumbang the General Secretary of the conference.

The Mising National organization demanded right to self-determination in that conference. In 1992, 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>& 31<sup>st</sup> March, the General Conference of TMPK was held in Jonai, Harinarayan Pegu was the president and Roma Kanta Pait was the General Secretary. A special session of TMPK was held in Bahphola, Jorhat in 1993, 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> March. Paramananda Chayengia was the President and Jukta Kumbang was the General Secretary of the Session. The meeting decided to be held Mising National Convention in Jonai regarding the Autonomy of the Misings. During the period, jointly a memorandum of TMPK and MMK was submitted to the State Home Minister, Shri Rajesh Pailot. Again 7<sup>th</sup> conference was held in 1995, 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>& 29<sup>th</sup> February in Dhemaji. Jukta Kumabang was the president and Purusuttam Doley was the General Secretary. The next session was held in 1996, 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>& 16<sup>th</sup> October at Gogamukh, Dhemaji. Purusuttam Doley was the president and General Secretary was Bhuban Pegu. The next general conference was held in Silapathar, with the President of Purusuttam Doley and Bhuban Pegu was the General Secretary, held in 1999, 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>& 31<sup>st</sup> January. Again, special session of TMPK was held with the president of Karmuk Pegu (in charge) and Sapol Doley (In Charge) and Bhuban Pegu was the General Secretary. The 10<sup>th</sup> General Conference of TMPK was held at Dhakuwakhana on 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>& 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2001, Bhuban Pegu and Raju Medok were the President and secretary respectively. Again, a special session was held in 2001, with the president of Anil Panging. (In Charge) and Mulakanta Pegu (In Charge) and General Secretary was Raju Medok. The 11<sup>th</sup> General Conference was held on 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> April at Gohpur, Sonitpur. The president of the conference Hemeswar Pegu and the General Secretary was Johan Doley. Under the same president and Secretary, the 12<sup>th</sup> General Conference of TMPK was held at Sodiya. Again, the 13<sup>th</sup> General Conference of TMPK was held in Jonai on 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>& 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2009. Johan Doley was the president and Indra Kumar Chungkrang was the General Secretary of the Conference. The 14<sup>th</sup> General conference was held in 2015, On 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>& 5<sup>th</sup> December at Kherkota, Dhokuwakhana of Lakhimpur district. Naresh Kumabang was the President of the conference and Indra Kumar Chungkrang was the General Secretary.

### **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:**

**Preamble:** “We, the Mising students, unanimously and with our purest hearts have resolved to organize the Mising students into an organization for better and mutual understanding among ourselves to safeguard and develop the socio-economic condition, culture, civilization, tradition, language, literature, and political rights of the Mising nationality and this organization shall be known as the Takam Miasing Porin Ke:bang and on the expediency of having a written guiding rules of the organizations do hereby adopt and give to ourselves this constitution on this day of 30<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1972”.

The Article 1 (a) of the Chapter 1, Highlighting the name of the union very clearly as shown below- The name of this organization shall be “TAKAM MISING PORIN KE:BANG” and precisely it shall be known as “TMPK”. Moreover, it shall be known in English as All Mising Students’ Union, a progressive and nationalist student’s organization of the Mising Nationality as a whole’.

### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TMPK:**

The Article 3 of the Chapter-III includes the aims and objectives of the union. These are as follows: - The aims and objectives of the TMPK shall be based on the upliftment of the Misings nationality in respect of culture, language, literature, political and social Justice.

The Ke:bang shall try to achieve better mutual understanding among Mising youths and public of different parts of India. The union shall make efforts particularly to find out ways and means to:

1. Struggle to achieve the just and constitutional rights through democratic process.
2. Settle the issues relating to the political crisis that may arise among the Mising people threatening the national existence of their future generation.
3. Propagate among the masses the need of imparting education through the mother tongue.
4. Improve the Mising language through magazines and other literacy works.
5. Develop the Mising people economically by economic programs from time to time.
6. Fight for all found security and if the above goals are denied and ignored, the union further shall not refrain even from struggling for political self-determination.
7. Support the principle of socialism for economic emancipation.
8. Raise voice for human rights and civil liberties and develop socio-culture relations among the Mising nationality of the country.
9. Struggle for the survival and all-round prosperity of the Misings to the extent of advance of nationalists of the country.

#### **STRUCTURE OF THE TMPK:**

- a. Central Committee, TMPK
- b. District Committee, TMPK
- c. Regional Committee, TMPK
- d. Village level Committee, TMPK

“The TMPK Central Committee shall be constituted with the members elected/selected from different District Committee of the TMPK in the regular conference,” “District Committee of TMPK shall be constituted with the jurisdiction of an administrative Sub-Division or otherwise as decided by the Central committee.”

#### **POWERS AND FUNCTIONS:**

The Article 13 of the Chapter –VIII of the Constitution of the Union, provisions for the powers and functions for the TMPK which are shown below:

The President of the TMPK shall be the head of the TMPK

1. The President shall preside over all the meetings, viz. CEC, Steering Committee, General Meeting, Delegate Session of General Conference and Annual Session and its open Session and other meetings covered by the TMPK.
2. He/she shall be responsible for maintaining of discipline of the meeting.
3. Under the circumstance, if the General Secretary remains inactive, the President shall direct any of the three Assistance General Secretaries to carry out the function of the General Secretary.
4. If any of the members of TMPK remains inactive, the President shall entrust a sitting member from the executive committee to hold the office after receiving due approval of the CEC/TMPK or respective unit of the TMPK.
5. The president shall be entitled to present the president address in a written/ printed form in the open session of the conferences after receiving due approval of the CEC, TMPK.
6. Students burning questions of common interest concerning the Ke:bang, He/ She shall alone or jointly with General Secretary issue a pass statement.
7. If a district committee or Regional Committee goes out of the binding of the Ke:bang, the president shall have the discretionary power to put such a District Committee to

Regional Committee, TMPK in dissolution after receiving due approval of the CEC, TMPK

8. If a member of CEC, TMPK and other units involved in anti-TMPK or anti-constitutional activities and suitable proofs are available confirming the same, the president shall have the power to suspend/expel him/her from the TMPK at the advice of the CEC, TMPK and other respective units.
9. The President shall have a personal emergency fund to meet emergent expenses.
10. The President shall have the power to dissolve the Central Executive Committee in General Conference so as to enable to form a new CEC and the declaration of dissolution shall be as per the form given in the Annexure –II

### **MISING MIMANG KE:BANG(MMK)**

Mising Mimang Ke:bang is shortly called as MMK. It means the Mising Sangram Parishad. It was formed in 1993. Sometimes it also called the MMK was formed in 1992 by some people. MMK is purely a political party cum organization. It was formed to go ahead from the struggle of self of self-determination or autonomy demands of the Misings to the parliamentary politics, very simply, it is to be said that to participate in the election of the country and capture the power in politics.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE MMK:**

The autonomy demands of the Misings have been started before independence. But it was popularized after the birth of TMPK; MBK was another Mising organization which was formed in 1924 also very much related to the autonomy movement of the Misings. But very surprisingly, it is also observable that sometimes, MBK play a very negative role for autonomy demands according to some senior leaders of the community. According to them, most of MBK belonged to the ruling party and had been nominated a good relation with the ruling government; therefore, they did not support the autonomy movement. “In this political polarization of the community, all other Mising organization took the side of pro-autonomy movement and walked out of the 31<sup>st</sup> General Conference of the MBK was held at Bodoti in Lakhimpur district in 1992. The entire organization jointly announced “Social Boycott” of MBK and a covering committee was formed immediately to form a new board platform to organize the Mising people in support of autonomy demand. Later in February, 1993, Mising Mimang Ke:bang (Mising Action Committee) was formed at a Mising National Convention held at Jonai in Dhemaji district. Democratic agitation programmes such as Bandh, Picketing, and Mass mobilization started.

In 1993, 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> March, at Bahphola, Jorhat district, there was held a special session of TMPK. The session decided to be held a National Convention in Jonai on the Autonomy of the Misings. The session formed a new committee with the president of Paramananda Chayengia and Jukta Kumbang as the General Secretary. Therefore, in 1993, 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> March, the 4<sup>th</sup> Mising National Convention was held at Kristhi Bhawan of Murkong Selek under Jonai sub-division. After a detailed discussion in the convention, MMK was recognized as independent organization with formation of a new committee Mg. Chandiram Pegu was selected for the chairman and Dr. Ranoj Pegu was its General Secretary. Thus, MMK was formed or came into existence.

The first General conference of MMK was held at Majuli, on 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 1995. The MMK has been playing a very significant role in autonomy movement of the Misings since the birth of the organization, either along or jointly. In due course of time, the leaders of the community had been contesting in the election under the banner of MMK till

the formation of 'Sanmilito Gana Shakti, Asom' which was formed in 2005. The 5<sup>th</sup> General Conference of MMK was held of 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> March at Hingimari, Aserakota, Lakhimpur. Mr. Purusuttam Doley was the General Secretary of the conference. The present president and secretary of MMK are Sunil Pegu and Premdhor Doley.

#### **TAKAM MISING MIME KE:BANG (TMMK):**

Takam Mising Mime Ke:bang which is shortly called as TMMK. It means all Mising Women Association. It's a women's organization of the Mising community. There was no familiar Mising Women Organization wrapping the entire of Mising occupied area before the formation of TMMK. "A section of the elite women strongly felt that they were markedly difference from the men folk in the community. It appeared to them that they remained economically, educationally, socially and even politically much more backward than the men folk. They believed that the dominancy of men folk in their social life is also root cause of their backwardness. There were increased the growing sense of negligence deprivation among the Mising community and elite women become politically conscious. Therefore, they realized the necessity of a women organization among the community. As result TMPK was formed. It was formed "to exert pressure on the community itself and on the administration so as to attain their requirement and aspirations. They took identified their agitation mainly in two-fold viz. fights for equal rights within the society itself, and fight for overall development of the women folk." "The growth of political consciousness among the intelligentsia has resulted significant progress in the Mising society like co-operation, equality, and village, self-government and its replacement by the individualistic, bureaucratic and money-oriented values".

#### **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS OF TMMK:**

**Preamble:** "we the TMMK unanimously and with our purest hearts have resolved to organize the Mising women in to organization for better and mutual understanding among ourselves to safeguard, fight against any sort of injustice, gender difference and overall development of the women to march with women of the other develop society through socio-economic, cultural, trading, political right and the organization shall be known as the TMMK and on the expediency of a having a written guiding rules of the organization do hereby adopt and give ourselves this memorandum.

#### **GENERAL AIMS OF TMMK:**

- 1) Work for all round development of Mising community.
- 2) Work for equal right in the community and society in particular.
- 3) Work to establish the women folk of the community with the advance women in the world.
- 4) Work for social reforms removal of injustice.
- 5) Work for education, health and culture.
- 6) Will take active participation in political agendas.
- 7) Maintain cultural identity by working traditional weaving system.

Mising community is a patriarchic society. There is certain gender inequality among the men and women. After inception of the All Mising Women Forum (Takam Mising Mime Ke:bang) remarkable changes have happened in the field of empowering the women section of the Mising community.

TMMK always fully participated and supported the autonomy movement of the Mising since the inception of TMMK. But the 9<sup>th</sup> general conference of the TMMK central committee was

held at Jengraimukh Higher Secondary Playground. Majuli, on 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> January 2017. The conference selected Usharani Kumbang as the President and Bonti Doley as the Secretary of TMMK.

### **MISING AGOM KE:BANG (MAK):**

Mising Agom Ke:bang is briefly called as MAK. It means “Mising Sahitya Sabha’ which was formed in 1972. It is the highest body of the Mising People. The main purposes of the MAK are the preservation and development of the Mising language and literature. It operates through its branches, named as **Banke Agom Ke:bang (BAK)**. The headquarters of MAK is located at Karichuck, Dhemaji, Assam.

### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MAK:**

During the period of 1968, Nahendra Padun, a Research scholar of Guwahati University and Prof. Tabu Taid, A lecturer in English at Cotton College, Guwahati meet each other. They discussed and decided to establish an association of the Mising people living in the city of Guwahati. Accordingly, they convened a general meeting of the Mising in Guwahati and formed an association with few persons, named as Guwahati Mising Ke:bang (Guwahati Mising Association) and launched formally on that day. The association had been laid emphasis on the developing the writing styles of the Mising language and prepared a suitable script for the Mising language, as its own. The association organized an open meeting at Desangmukh, Sibsagar district on 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1972, including Mising community as a whole. After long time discussion, a resolution was adopted in the last day of the meeting on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1972 to set up an organization, named as Mising Agom Ke:bang (MAK) with Mr. Tabu Ram Taid as the first President and Mr. Nahendra Padun as the first Secretary of MAK. Therefore, 18<sup>th</sup> April is observed as ‘foundation day’ of MAK. In 1974, MAK has been formed its own Constitution. In 1978, an Executive meeting of MAK was held in Dhemaji and the meeting discussed about the use of Roman script to write Mising language. The 4<sup>th</sup> General conference was held at Kherkota, Dhokuwakhana in 1980.

### **ACTIVITIES OF MAK:**

The MAK prepared an acceptable script for the Mising language. After a sequence of seminars or long-time analysis, it was decided to adopt the “Roman Script” to write the Mising language.

The main achievement of MAK is that the government of Assam agreed to establishment of Mising language as medium of direction in primary school’s pinpoint in Mising villages and the Mising language was recognized by the State Government in 1985, along with effort of TMPK, MMK and MAK. After the reorganization Mising language, since 1986 to 1995, total 230 teachers in the school of Mising dominated areas. Of course, it is also said that, total 208 teachers are appointed and not created anymore Mising language teacher. The Mising was instructing as a subject in seven districts of the state of Tinsukia, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Golaghat and Dhemaji. The teachers had to instruct only in class III and class IV. But shortage of teachers had forced them to teach other subjects as well. Therefore, Mising Agom Ke:bang is worried over Mising language teacher convert to teaching other subjects and intimidate to disconnect with teachers. Mising languages teachers in Assam have gone missing encourage the summit literary body of the community. For that MAK is arrangement to begin a mission to find and conduct them back. Regarding this matter, the Ex-General secretary of MAK, Kalinath Panging rightly observed that, so far, 17 of the totals 208 (8%) Mising subject teachers have been enhance to general category teachers. He also

said that the improvement was a result of vindicate of teachers with their agreement. Moreover, he also said that without their concurrence the government cannot generate teachers of their subjects. This improvement has happened in spite of the state government's specification not to convey Mising subject's teachers to other subjects. The language classes are not introduced in other upper classes. Again, text books are not available for that upper class. In this regard MAK and the government have not taken any steps to develop the Mising language to go ahead. But it can be praised that MAK has published lots of books in Mising language on Mising language and Mising culture etc.

### **MISING BANE KE:BANG (MBK):**

Mising Bane Ke:bang which is shortly known as MBK. It is socio-economic and cultural organization which is formed in 1924. It is oldest organization of the Mising community and may be regarded as the father organization of all Mising organizations.

Some educated youths of Mising community especially Late Charu Chandro Doley (First B.A in Mising Community) Karka Ch. Doley (MLA) and Padmadhar Pegu, Muhi Ch. Miri (B. Sc.) and many other youths formed an organization i.e., "Sodou Asom Miri Sanmilon" in upper Assam. The first session of this organization was held at "Gejera Miri Gaon" and was take the chair over the meeting by Late Pitambar Dev Goswami of Gormura Satra Majuli in 1924. This Sanmilon was later re-named as Mising Banke Ke:bang in 1955 in Gejera Gaon.

The main aims and objectives of MBK were to spread education among the Mising community, to help to the poor-meritorious students, to development of Arts, culture and traditions of the Mising society, try to socio-economic development of the Mising society, to unite Mising people and try to develop Mising language etc.

### **ORGANIZATION SETUP:**

Organization setup of MBK can be described as below:

- i) **Bane Ke:bang:** it is consisted of General council, Executive Council and Standing Committee.
- ii) **Bangke Ke:bang:** There are provisioned for the formation of a Bangke Ke:bang in each of the Block level. The Bangke Ke:bang must be affiliated by central Committee i.e. Mising. There are provisioned for 15 to 21 members (in generally 15 members) in Executive Committee.
- iii) **Do:lung Ke:bang:** There should be a Do:lung Ke:bang in each of the Gaon Panchayat. The Do:lung Ke:bang should be affiliated by Bangke Ke:bang.
- iv) **Affiliated Organizations:** Many Affiliated organizations of the Mising Community are included here.

There were lots of conferences of MBK was held in difference places since the inception of MBK. There was held a "Mising National Conference" under MBK in Gogamukh, Dhemaji on January, 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2015. Paramananda Chayengia is the Present President and Girin Morang is the Present Secretary of MBK.

MBK has been playing a significant role for the socio-economic and cultural enlargement of the Mising society. This organization also takes part in the freedom movement of the Misings in Assam. MBK is becoming weak after the formation of many other organizations like TMPK, MMK, MDK, and MAK etc. Besides, these organizations, it can be concluded the regional political party i.e., Sanmilita Gana Shakti, Asom, which support and always relates to the movement of the Misings.



### **SANMILITO GANASHAKTI ASOM:**

The “Sanmilito Gana Shakti, Asom” which is shortly called as “Ganashakti”. It is like a sub-regional political party in Assam. It is formed with the slogan of “Equal Rights, equal Dignity, and equal Development” in the socio-economic and political backwardness areas of Assam. The first President of Ganashakti is Paramananda Chayengia and Raju Khanikar was the secretary of Ganashakti. There was a convention which was held in Silapother on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2005, large number of people gathered from different backward areas of Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Majuli, Golaghat irrespective of caste, sex and religion and the session, political conference was held in Gogamukh on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2005 the “Sanmilita Gana Shakti, Asom” was born by the conference. It was born to work for the struggle for political and economic field.

The first General Conference was held on 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, at Gogamukh where 1000 delegates (representatives) have been participated with the aims of unity, integrity and democratic society to establish political, economic, social, educational, cultural all these spheres have been laid emphasis. The conference prepared certain rules and regulations along with a constitution and organized a complete central executive committee.

The 4<sup>th</sup> general session of Gogamukh was held at Tyagkhetra, North Lakhimpur on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2016. The two days session of Tyagkhetra was held for political, social, and cultural unity to counter the centrist political parties. “An Organization Report” was presented by Raju Khanikar, the Central General Secretary of Ganashakti in the first day of the session. The second day’s session began with office bearer selection meet. The meeting re-elected Dr. Ranuj Pegu as the president along with four Vice- President i.e., Nagendranath Chutia, Rewot Gogoi, Miss Moni Saikia and Bandhuram Pawegam and their General secretaries i.e., Raju Khanikar, Mohim Hazarika and Hironya Dutta. The objectives of the session were explained by the Raju Khanikar and were chaired by the Dr. Ranuj Pegu with the present of Md. Jamiruddin Ahmed, the advisor of the Ganashakti. The president of the party talked about the regional political parties in various states of the country have emerged as a strong challenge to the centrist parties like the Congress and BJP.

The session discussed and approved on thirty resolutions on different subjects. Some of these are Regionalism, Secularism, Assam Accord, ULFA Problem, Big Dam issue, Flood and Soil Erosion, Rural Development and NREGA, IAY, Pension, Land Patta, Declaration of Majuli as the District, Declaration of Majuli as the historical site, Majuli Connecting Bridge, Lakhimpur Veterinary College, Lakhimpur Health College, Dhemaji Engineering College, Development of Industrial Institution, Tezpur Central University Campus in Jonai, Scholarship for ST, SC and OBC, historical Dhokhuwakhon Road, Poba and Dulung Forest, Rural L.P. and M.E. Education, Sustainable Development, Labour organization, Framers Organization etc.

After the birth of Ganashakti, it has been participated in the political affairs of the government. In the election, many leaders have participated under the banner of Ganashakti in different times as like gaon panchayats election, Vidhan Sabha Election, MAC Election etc. But for the first time Bhuban Pegu was elected as MLA from Jonai Constituency by defeating Pradan Baruah of Congress Party in 2006. The full successful and satisfaction result of Ganashakti was seen in the MAC election held in 2013 that out of 34 candidates 31 candidates were elected under the banner of Ganashakti and could able to form the MAC. Again, after the 4<sup>th</sup> General session of North Lakhimpur, for the first time he Annual Special

General Session of Ganashakti was held at Gogamukh Kristhi Bhawan, on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2016.

### **ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE MISING NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

Many more activities or programmes has been taken by the Mising national organization since its formation. Many activities have taken place like organizing some sessions or meetings, conference, conventions, political conventions, Jana-Jagoron programes, discussions with many leaders, ministers, government official, and submitted many memorandums to them to regarding their problems to solve.

Mising National Convention was held at the headquarter of MAK, on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1992 and there was notice to the Mising society from the fourth national organization with the representatives of Mr. Sengaram Morang (President, MMK), Harendra Nath Doley, (Secretary, MAK), Harinarayan Pegu (President, TMPK), Paramananda Chayengia, (Vice-President, TMPK), Pradip Gam, (President, MDK), Debiram Pegu (Vice-President, MDK), and Ajudhya Pegu (President, TMMK). This convention also tried to inform to the common people about the conflict in the 31<sup>st</sup> Conference of Bane Ke:bang. Delegates Mising National Convention was held in the head quarter of MAK, Dhemaji on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1992 on behalf of their problems whereas Harendra Nath Doley and Paramananda Chayengia were the conveners of the convention.

Organizational session of MMK, TMPK, and TMMK was held at Desangmukh of Sivasagar district on 21<sup>st</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1998 to make the strong organization of the Misings to make strong struggle.

Memorandum of Understanding was signed regarding the Amendment of the MAC Act on 28<sup>th</sup> April, 1998 with the signature of Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanata, (CM, Government of Assam) P.P Verma, (Commissioner and Secretary, Government of Assam), Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, Commissioner and Secretary, WPT & BC department, Government of Assam and the representatives from Mising National Organization are Chandiram Pegu (President, MMK), Paramamda Chayengia (General Secretary, MMK) Purusuttam Doley (President, TMPK), Bhuban Pegu (General secretary, TMPK) Bhanumoti Pegu (President TMMK) and Mulyarani Pegu, General Secretary, TMMK)

On April, 28<sup>th</sup> 2000, MAC areas were bandh for 24 hours and in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> June. 2000. MAC areas were bandh for 48 hours i.e., two days. Again, People's awareness week and started from 20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2000. It can also be mentioned that burning of idol was done on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2000.

The 10<sup>th</sup> General Conference of TMPK was held Dhakuwakhana on 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> January 2001 with presidentship of Sapol Doley (TMPK) and Bhuban Pegu was its General Secretary.

The 4<sup>th</sup> General Conference of MMK was held on 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2002 at Bahguri, Dergaon, Roma kanta Pait was the General Secretary of the Conference.

The joint session of MBK, TMPK, MMK and TMMK were held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2003 at the Tribal Rest House, Guwahati. The session discussed about MAC and Many other related topics. The session was held under the leadership of Debeswar Pegu (President MBK), Paramananda Chayengia (General Secretary, MBK), Rukma Medok (President MMK)

## Identity Assertion Movement: Emergence and Role of the Mising Organisations

Purusuttam Doley (General Secretary, MMK), Hemeswar Pegu (President TMPK) Johan Doley (General Secretary, TMPK), Mulya Rani Pegu (President, TMMK and Mrinali Kagyung (General Secretary, TMMK)

A Joint memorandum of All Rabha Students' Union (ARSU) Sixth Schedule Demand Committee, MBK, TMPK, MMK, All Tiwa Students Union (ATSU), Autonomy Demand Struggling Forum were submitted to the chairman of the cabinet Sub-committee in the meeting of Janata Bhawan, Guwahati, which was convened by the Government of Assam in 4<sup>th</sup> August 2003. The Memorandum includes the following subject's matters:

1. "The Misngs, the Rabhas and the Tiwas (Lalung) Peoples of Assam have been demanding creation of Autonomous Council under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution for more than two decades now and have never accepted the farce boundary less Mising Autonomous Council (MAC), Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) and Tiwa (Lalung) Autonomous Council created under state Acts. No amendment other grant of Sixth Schedule is acceptable to us at this stage.
2. We fully agree, on principle, that RHAC/MAC/LAC created under the sixth Schedule should provide rights, protection and opportunities to the Schedule tribe (P) as a whole of the respective area/areas and not to a particular community/ tribe alone, and therefore, demand that clause 15 of the Bodo Accord should be implemented only under the Sixth Schedule.
3. The RHAC/MAC/LAC has totally failed to provide self-rule to the tribal people and have become only source of rampant corruption only. These councils have become meaningless and ineffective. So we urge upon the Government of Assam to pass a resolution in today's meeting for immediate inclusion of RHAC/MAC/LAC into Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution which will automatically cover the Bodos inhabitation in these council areas".

In 2003, on 13<sup>th</sup> August in New Delhi, a memorandum was submitted to the Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the honorable Prime-Minister, Government of India by the Mising National Organization of TMPK, MMK, and TMMK with the representatives of Rukma Medok (President, MMK) Purusuttam Doley (General Secretary, MMK), Hemeswar Pegu (President, TMPK), Johan Doley, (General Secretary, TMPK), Mulyarani Pegu (President, TMMK) and Mrinali Kagyung (General Secretary, TMMK). The memorandum was submitted with the demand for immediate decision to create Mising Autonomous Council under the sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution.

People's convention was held by the Central Committee of TMPK and MMK in the District Library of Guwahati on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2003 with the subject matter of MAC, corruption and about Sixth Schedule.

The joint Executive Session of TMPK, MMK and TMMK were held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> June 2003 in Gogamukh Junior College. The session includes different subjects matter like MAC, Big Dame issue, Bogibeel Bridge, the 4<sup>th</sup> bridge over Brahmaputra, Organizational decision, leadership training etc.

Peoples Convention was again held at Pt. Trithanath Sarma Conference Hall, Guwahati on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2003 with the demand to split the Sixth Schedule to the Autonomous Council of Mising, Tiwa and Rabha. The Convention was arranged by Nikhil Rabha Students Union. TMPK, All Tiwa Students Union, MMK, Sixth Schedule Demand Committee and Autonomy Demand struggle Forum.

The joint Session of the Misings organization and Bodo students organization was held in Silapothar on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2004 regarding the subjects of Sixth Schedule with the respected leaders of Sukreswar Goyari (President, undivided Lakhimpur District Committee, ABSU), Himangsu Basumatary (General Secretary, ABSU), Lalit Chandro Boro (Advisor of Jonai District Bodo Sahitya Sabha) and the president Praneswar Boro, Hemeswar Pegu (President, MMK, Central committee) and Johan Doley (General Secretary, General Secretary, TMPK, Central Committee). They discussed about the inclusion of MAC in to the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and the status and right of the Bodo residing the MAC areas. The Bodo leaders said that they would be helped the Misings to achieved their goal and how they would be helped in the movement of the Misings, also discussed there.

There was a strike in Dispur, Guwahati on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2004 with the demand of Sixth Schedule by the Misings, Tiwas and Rabhas with the leadership of Tankeswar Rabha, President of Nikhil Rabha Students Union. Hemeswar Pegu, the President of TMPK and Pranab Jyoti Mosrong, the President of All Mising & Tiwa Students Union. They collectively join in the programme of strike. There was also joint press release of the tribal organization regarding the concept of MAC.

“The declaration of TMPK and MMK to resist any political activities of the political parties in Mising areas until the political parties declare their stand in favor of inclusion of Mising Autonomy in Sixth Schedule is raising a serious concern for all carious sections. In the view of the said situation the MBK has convened a meeting of all Mising political leaders on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2003 in District Library at North Lakhimpur to mobilize a consensus opinion on the issue. Irrespective of all political differences all the participants expressed their supports to the demand of Sixth Schedule and declared to resign from their respective parties, if the parties do not declare clear stand in support of clear solution. Unanimously, the meeting had advice the MBK to call an all-party meeting in Guwahati. Therefore, the MBK has called anall-party meeting inviting all political parties on January, 2004 at Hotel Ambarish., Ganeshguri, Guwahati, to draw a consensus on democratic and amicable solution on the demand of MBK, TMPK and MMK for inclusion of Mising autonomy in to the Sixth-Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

A Joint Press Release of ARSU, ATSU and TMPK on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2005 is concerned that high level discussion was held at Dispur Janata Bhawan between Assam government and Rabha, Tiwa and Mising organization represented by ARSU, Sixth Schedule Demand Committee, ATSU, autonomy Demand Struggling Forum”, TMPK and MMK. The meeting, under the chairmanship of Shri Tarun Gogoi, honorable Chief Minister of Assam and attended by Shri Wazad Ali Choudhari, Shri Bharat Narah, (Minister) Shri Pranay Rabha (MLA), Smt. Emilii Choudhari and Shri C.K. Sarma, Commissioner of holding election to the Mising, Rabha Hajong and Tiwa Autonomous Councils. “The meeting unanimously agreed to accept the list of villages notified as per census 2001 and hold election to three councils under present state acts within November, 2005 with the modification in the draft delimitation of constituencies as suggested by different organizations.

The meeting suggested that major change in delimitation of constituencies will be required in Jonai, Sisiborgaon and Gogamukh circles of MAC, some constituencies of TAC and major changes in RHAC. A committee has been formed with the government representatives present in today’s meeting to examine and settle the claims and objections regarding delimitation. It has been emphasized that all communities residing within the council areas should have opportunity to participate in the councils. The committee will also examine

allegation of inclusion of such villages which do not fall under the purview of the council acts. "It is also clarified that release of fund and taking up a new scheme by the three interim councils will be stopped henceforth till the installation of elected councils. In the meeting, the leaders of the tribal organizations were rightly observed that "we strongly condemn the spread of misinformation and instigation by a vested interested force that the three councils would infringe into democratic rights of the non-tribal. A section of people with vested interest are trying to derail the initiative taken by the Mising, Rabha, and Tiwa organization for holding democratic election to the three councils for peace and development. They appeal all the sections of people, political parties and other democratic organizations not to be misled by false propaganda and instead cooperate holding the elections. They reiterate that the three councils will, in no way, harm the rights and interest of non-tribal would bring about faster development for both tribal and non-tribal's. The three councils are not only for Mising, Tiwa and Rabha community but for all communities residing within the council's areas. The councils are to be democratic institution for development in the backward tribal's areas and shall always remain as colorful parts of diverse Assam and Assam society. Everyone should welcome it".

Peoples' convention was held in Silapothar on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2005 on MAC and it's related some subject matters. The convention was held by the central committee of TMPK and MMK. Again, another political convention was held at Gogamukh on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2005. It was held with the aims of development, democracy and coordination against the underdevelopment and political violence.

MAC Act was amendment in 2005 and listed 1736 villages and constituency determine committee was formed with the commissioner of North Assam, Smt. Emili Chaudhari to determine the constituency of MAC.

Again, the leaders of TMPK, MMK and TMMK also submitted a joint memorandum to Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister of Assam, in Dispur, Assam on MAC and related matters. The main demands in the memorandum includes that-

1. The Government of Assam should recommend inclusion of MAC into the Sixth Schedule of the constitution and initiates a tripartite discussion with the union government of India an amicable settlement.
2. The interim body of the MAC should modify with the 100% members nominated by the TMPK-MMK-TMMK.
3. A special economic package of Rs. of 500 crores should be sanctioned immediately for all round development of the MAC area.
4. Schemes /Projects under DRDA, Rashtriya Sama Vikash Yojna, National Food for work, Water Resource, Flood Control etc. should be entrusted with MAC as implementing agency.
5. Representatives of MAC should be inducted into all districts and sub divisional level committee/bodies relating to planning, development, monitoring etc. such as DRDA governing body, district planning committee etc.
6. The interim Report of the sub-committee on MAC, RHAC and TAC should be implemented in letter and spirit and election to MAC under the MAC Act, 2005 should be held within 6 months.
7. Financial Grant should be sanctioned for construction of permanent office building and residential complex of MAC.

8. The TMPK, MMK & TMMK should be consulted while constituting the ITDP, SC Welfare Board, OBC Board, Land Advisory Board/ Committee should be appointed only after such discussion.

The 13<sup>th</sup> General Conference of TMPK was held in Jonai on March, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009. Johan Doley was the president and Indra Kumar Chungkrung as the general secretary.

On May, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2009 a joint executive meeting of TMPK, MMK & TMMK was held in Gogamukh, Dhemaji and memorandum was sent to the Chief Minister of Assam through the circle officer of MAC areas with the demand of democratic election and inclusion of MAC into the sixth schedule of Indian constitution.

Again the joint committee meeting was held at Silapothar in 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 and in 2<sup>nd</sup> July another executive meeting was held in Gogamukh, Dhemaji, Assam.

There was a joint meeting of TMPK and AASU June, 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009, discussed about the NRC, Big Dame issue, Flood, Land erosion etc.

The joint Executive meeting of TMPK, MMK & TMMK were held at Gogamukh, Dhemaji, on July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2009, and discussion about the organizational subject matter and about the upcoming Lok Sabha election.

The joint session of TMPK and AASU were held in Guwahati in 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2009, in the session various topics were discussed i.e. educational problems of the students, flood, and land erosion, big dam issue, illegal foreigner etc.

There was an ethnic conflict in Arunachal Pradesh in Misings and Khamties from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2009. A team was visited to that place with the leaders of Indra Kumar Chungkrang, the general secretary of TMPK. They discussed with the Arunachal government and local peoples for which problem was solved by easily.

On August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009 the joint strike was launched by the AASU and TMPK with the demand to stop or close the big dam construction over Subansiri River.

On 27<sup>th</sup> August, joint meeting of TMPK, MMK, TMMK, ATSU and ABSU was held. Demanding separate Bodoland State, Big Dam issue and about the democratic election of the Mising, Rabha, and Tiwa Autonomous Councils were discussed in the joint meeting which was convened by the ABSU.

Again, the joint executive meeting of TMPK, MMK and TMMK was held on August, 20<sup>th</sup> in Jonai Murkongselek College and on 26<sup>th</sup> December of 2009 in Akajan.

On 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2009, there was press released by TMPK on MAC election and about the demand of inclusion of MAC into Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution.

There was launched a Dharna at Dispur Last Gate in 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2010 by the TMPK, MMK & TMMK and submitted a memorandum to Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister of Assam, by demanding flood-erosion, democratic election of MAC and to include into Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution.

## Identity Assertion Movement: Emergence and Role of the Mising Organisations

There was a joint meeting of ABSU, ARSU and TMPK in Tribal Rest House, Guwahati in 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2010. The meeting discussed about the democratic elections and inclusion of MAC, RHAC and TAC into the Sixth Schedule of the constitution and also decided to be held a people's convention in 18<sup>th</sup> March in Guwahati. In 6<sup>th</sup> March, they demanded their demands jointly to the Government of Assam through Press conference.

There was very significant conference was held in 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2010 with the representatives of TMPK, MMK, TMMK, MBK & MDK with WPT and BC Minister, Mrs. Pramila Rani Brahma, chief Secretary of Assam Government, Shyamlal Meura and Departmental Commissioner Secretary Shri Laxmi Phangsu. Almost one hour discussion was held and at last a memorandum was submitted to them.

In 2010, 1<sup>st</sup> June, joint Steering meeting of TMPK, MMK and TMMK was held at the home of MLA, Bhuban Pegu. They discussed about whatever discussion had been done with the government during the period and also discussed about the MADC and Sixth Schedule Demand Committee how they tried to hamper the Mising nationality.

Again, there was a joint steering meeting of TMPK, MMK, & TMMK was held in hotel Framcity, Guwahati, for two days in 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2010. There were discussed about the government for two days in 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2010. There were discussed about the government responses, Sixth Schedule demand, organizational subject matter etc. In the discussion Bharat Narah, the Minister Rajiv Luson Pegu, MLA and Sumitra Patir and Bhuban Pegu were also present there.

Mising National Convention was in 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2010 on MAC and formed a organization named as Mising National Coordination Committee. In the same date, executive meeting was also arranged and Sankar Tayung was removed from the membership for his undesirable and unfair works of the organization.

There was a joint session between AASU and TMPK in Guwahati on July 6<sup>th</sup> 2010, regarding the big dam issue and decided to launch a movement from 9<sup>th</sup> April to close the construction of big dam and requested to all people to participate with the movement through Joint Press released. Accordingly, it was launched successfully in 9<sup>th</sup> April and joint memorandum was sent to Shri Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India and Shri Tarun Gogoi, the Chief Minister of Assam. The Government of Assam responded their demands so there was a discussion among Assam Government, AASU and NHPC under the chairmanship of Shri Padyut Bordoloi, Honorable Minister, the Government told that there would be downstream impact study on big dam over Subansiri River cum cumulative downstream impact study would be done regarding the numbers of 168 big dams of Arunachal Pradesh which has great impact on Assam. There would not be started any work of the dam without the completing their study.

There were launched a programme of Dharna, at Dispur Last Gate, Guwahati, by various parties and organizations of MAC areas and submitted a memorandum to the Assam Government to implement their demand.

Delegate Session of Mising National Organization was held in Silapothar on July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2010. Various common subjects were discussed in the session like flood, erosion, MAC Sixth Schedule and appointment of Mising language teacher etc.

## Ranjit Pegu

A big joint meeting of AASU and TMPK was held in 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2010 in Guwahati along with 25 students' organization discussing various relevant issues or problems.

TMPK meet Shri Rajiv Luson Pegu, the honorable WPT and BC Minister to discuss about the MAC election on June.7<sup>th</sup> 2011 and submitted a memorandum to him. Again, in 2012, 19<sup>th</sup> May, there was another discussion with him regarding the same matter.

To discuss about the Mising National Problems there were held a joint convention of Mising National Organizations in Silapothar in 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2011.

A memorandum was submitted to Shri Sushil Kumar Sinde, Minister of Power Government of India by AASU and TMPK to immediate intervention to stop Big River Dam Projects on 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.

The Central Organizational Workshop as held in Gogamukh, Dhemaji for three days in 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.

They also organize a bicycle rally started from 18<sup>th</sup> March to 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2012, with the demand to be held of democratic election of MAC and to stop the construction of big dam. Besides these, there were several programs and discussions were taken place about the big dam issue and MAC election.

There were full participation and cooperation in the general conference of MAK which was held in 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2012.

In 2012, 3<sup>rd</sup> June, there was a special convention held in Guwahati on MAC election. It was invited to all Mising National Organizations and other organizations and all political parties to be present in the convention. Most of them were responded and was present there and speech about in favor of MAC election to be done.

A memorandum was submitted to the Janaki Ballav Patnaik, the Governor of Assam, by the TMPK, MMK, and TMMK in 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 with the demand of MAC election to be held immediately to be solved their problems permanently and the amiable solutions to the MAC and to construct MAC as an effective democratic institution for all round development of the MAC area and all section of people residing within MAC irrespective of caste, creed, community and religion.

District convention of United Mising Forum (UMF) was held in Dhakuwakhana in 25<sup>th</sup> August, in Majuli, 26<sup>th</sup> August in Sivsagar in 22<sup>nd</sup> October, at Bihpuria in 28<sup>th</sup> October, in Guwahati in 3<sup>rd</sup> November of 2012.

On August 20<sup>th</sup> 2013, join executive meeting of TMPK and MMK was held regarding the preparation process of MAC election of Assam Government, demand of separate state of different tribal's and Sixth Schedule movement etc. were discussed there.

Finally, Assam State Election Commission Scheduled for holding MAC election and historic, first MAC election was held in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2013. There were 40 seats of MAC, 36 elected and 4 seats are nominated. But there was election in 34 MAC constituencies out of 36. But the Mising National Organizations backed Gana Shakti, Asom; party could not able



to get 31 seats out of 36. Therefore, Sanmilito Gana shkati Asom party formed the MAC in 2013 with elected body.

On November, 29<sup>th</sup> 2014, a memorandum was submitted to Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India including various problems such as inclusion of MAC into the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, flood erosion, big dam, and appointment of ST/SC TET qualified students under the reservation system etc. Basically, the memorandum includes the following demands:

1. Inclusion of Mising Autonomous Council into the Sixth Schedule of the constitution.
2. Permanent solution to the flood and erosion problems of Assam.
3. The big dams issue.
4. Strict implementation of reservation policy for ST, enhancement of quota and appointment of the special teacher's eligibility test (TET) qualified SC/ST candidates and restoration of the entire reserved posts converted to general category.
5. Implementation of the Schedule tribes Forest Dwellers and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Act. 2006).
6. Completion of Bogibeel Bridge over river Brahmaputra and dedication of the same to the freedom fighter Kamala Miri.

A big convention on Equal Rights and Democracy was held in 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 at Pragjyoti, ITA centre, Guwahati convened by Aditya Khaklary. All the tribal's were participated there. The convention tried to united all tribal's and formed a body is United Peoples Forum.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

On the basis of the above discussion, it can be said that, there are many organizations of the Mising's such as TMPK, MMK, TMMK, MDK, MBK and Ganashakti etc. all these organization have been playing a significant role for the autonomy demand of the Misings either directly or indirectly. They try to establish socio-economic, cultural, and political and all-round development of the community as well as all section of Mising societies who are under the MAC area. They have been laid emphasis on preserving the language and literature of the Misings and try to protect their identity. They submitted various documents or memorandums to the government in different times for the betterment of the Mising community.

MBK which was formed in 1924 had been playing a crucial role for socio-economic development of the Misings. It is also involved with autonomy movement of the Misings. But, most of the leaders of MBK were belonged to the ruling political party; therefore, they did not support the autonomy movement in earlier stages of the movement. Hence, there were conflicts with the leaders of the struggle organizations of the Misings. But as time passed, the MBK was represented by new leaders who had been supported the autonomy demands and hands with the other Mising organization of TMPK, MMK, TMMK and maintained a good relation.

MDK was a culturally based organization which was formed in 1980, it helps the community by preserving, developing and growth of the Mising culture. The members of MDK are also related to the autonomy movement with their strong support. TMPK was formed in 1971, having long historical background for the formation of it. It is the student organization. The autonomy movement has been started by the TMPK. Since the formation of TMPK, it has

been demanding their autonomy for their self-determination either peacefully or violent. TMPK is the foremost organization who guides gesture of the Misings by any means.

MMK is also another political party cum organisation. It's called Mising Sangram Parishad. It was set up to grapple for self-sufficiency of the community and for self-determination dictate up to the parliamentary politics. The leaders of the organization contested in the election under the banner of MMK before the formation of Ganashakti Asom. The leaders of MMK are very much active and conscious regarding the movement of the Misings. They actively participate in the movement since the formation of the organization. MAK which is popularly known as Mising Sahitya Sabha formed in 1972. Though it was set up with the aims and objectives for the safeguarding and expansion of the Mising language and culture, but it is also involved with the autonomy movement of the Misings, as a result Mising language was recognized by the government of Assam and incorporated the languages as the part medium of direction in the primary schools in the Mising villages of Assam.

TMMK which is popularly known as Mising Women Forum, formed in 1990. A section of elite women strongly felt that they were more backward than the men folk in terms of economy, political, and socially. There were also increased the growing sense of negligence deprivation among the Mising community and elite women become politically conscious. They also felt about their rights. Therefore, Mising women were involved with the movement. TMMK always actively participated in the autonomy demands of the Misings since the inception of the organization. In this regard we can say about the martyr Anjana Pegu who was dead in the protest of the movement in Gogamukh. Again, Sanmilita Gana Shakti Asom is regional political party in Assam. It was formed with the themes of equal rights, equal dignity and equal development irrespective of caste, sex and religion. The leaders of the organization and supporters can contest in the election in Assam under the banner of Gana Shakti Asom. Many leaders have been contested in different elections of the state under the same banner. Thus, it has contributed and helped to success the autonomy movement of the Misings.

Thus, there are various organizations of the Misings in Assam to work for the community. But it is said that TMPK, TMMK, MMK, has been playing the main and active role in regards to the autonomy movement in comparison with other organizations like MBK, MAK, MDK, UMF etc. They have been discussed and held different meetings, conference, in different times on different places of Assam. They have met various leaders, ministers and talked with the government of India as well as the state Government and have submitted many memorandums to them regarding the autonomy demands under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution. They also carried out their meeting along with the supports of Tiwa, Rabha and Bodo in different stage of the movement. Besides these, they have also been taken various another programme like people's awareness week (20th to 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2000), burning the idol of CM, cycle rally, Dharna, Protest etc. and many other social activities have been taken place. After a long struggle, MAC is formed. TMPK's contribution in socio-cultural, transformation, educational, political and economic uplift of the Mising Community and bridging the community's relation with other communities of the country are mountainous which deserved salutations. Though all the above-mentioned organizations have not actively participated in the movement but they have not helped or contributed to the movement in different times either directly or indirectly. Thus, different organizations have been playing a significant role in the autonomy movement of the Misings in Assam.

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