

## The Role All Mising Student's Union or Takam Mising Porin Kebang (TMPK) as Youth Organization in Assam

Smirti Priya Das

Dibrugarh University

[Smritipriyadas69@gmail.com](mailto:Smritipriyadas69@gmail.com)

DOI: 10.48047/IJFANS/S1/296

### Abstract:

The Assam is a part of North East region, it is the homeland of different communities known for their distinct cultures and habitats. The Mising are a group of people linguistically belonged to Tibet Burman Family and they are one of the Schedule Tribes of Assam. The Mising Tribe is a major tribe of Assam, they migrated to the plains of Assam for livelihood. TMPK is the main students organization of the Mising Tribe in the State. The TMPK, earlier known as the North East Frontier Agency Students Union was constituted at Jonai High Secondary School in 1971 and later renamed as the TMPK in 1982. The TMPK is a Mising Students organization that works for socio economic upliftment of Mising Community and has been playing a significant political and social role in Assam.

Keywords: Community, Missing, TMPK, Organization, Youth.

### Introduction:

Assam is a state with different ethnic groups which are known for their distinct identity and colourful culture. The Misings have been known as Miri to the non- Mising people for a long time. Even the community has been enlisted as so in the constitution of India. The Mising Tribe is a major tribe of Assam, they migrated to the plains of Assam for livelihood. The traditional lifestyle of the Misings is changing in due course of time.

The Mising Community are the second largest tribal group in Assam. According to the census of 2011, the total population stood at 6,80,424 in the state. They are found in the upper Assam region and mostly inhabit the district of Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar,

Jorhat, Majuli, Golaghat, Sonitpur and Biswanath Chariali. The tribe mostly resides near the bank of the river Brahmaputra and Subansiri. They are agricultural and rear pig, hen, goat etc., to earn their livelihood. Originally the Misings were hill dwellers and inhabit the Northern hills of upper Brahmaputra valley. They are believed to be migrated to the plains in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Objective of the Study:

1. To understand the nature of the TMPK and its role as youth organization.
2. To comprehend their ideology, methods adopted for fulfill their demands and preferences with the issues.
3. To analyze the role of TMPK as Youth Organization in representing the cause of the Missing Community and recent trends.

#### Analysis of the Study:

The Misings are an indigenous community inhabiting parts of Indian states and Arunachal Pradesh. Education plays a vital role in social amelioration. It is generally assumed that the ethnic movements in Assam are posing a threat to the growth of composite Assamese society and culture. It is noted that the dominant Assamese elite, and Assamese middle class with the growing threat of being swamped by non- Assamese immigrants; the Mising elite became increasingly assertive of their socio-political and economic rights in order to safeguard what they call the legitimate Mising interests, such as protection of the Mising people from the socio-political dominance by the non-misings, particularly the dominant Assamese Hindus and prevention from the negligence of a domineering government help up by the upper caste Assamese elite.

TMPK is one of the most prime socio cultural institution for the Youth that helps to attain social, political, educational, cultural and life experience. The TMPK is a notable Mising Student Organization that works for socio-economic upliftment of Mising Community and has been playing a significant political role in Assam. Their focus areas of development are supporting women to earn more through integrated multiple projects. Even since it's inception the TMPK started movement demanding identity of Missing People, linguistic rights etc. The development of the Mising has been largely dependent on the extend of involvement in the political process of the state. Hence they want to be politically powerful. The TMPK and various socio cultural and political institutions of the Mising Society should be given utmost importance for their structural development as these institutions are symbol of unity, identity and integrity of Mising society. It is said that TMPK was the first Youth Organizations in Assam to raise the demand of autonomy under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. As per documents, the same was made on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1984, by placing a memorandum to the then Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Hiteswar Saikia, since the political scenario of the state as well as the country have changed a great deal. The agitating organization of the Missing Community have come of a long way and it is seen that they have not achieved their goal till the time.

It is seen that TMPK took various democratic agitation programmes on different issues and pressurize the government at different phases. On their demands such as recognition of Mising language as medium of instruction on Mising inhabited areas, creation of Autonomous Council under Article 244(A) of the Indian Constitution, removal of their Socio economic backwardness and so on issues.

The All Mising Students Union or Takam Mising Porin Kebang (TMPK) notes the fact that the various tribal Movement in Assam demanding self rule have taken to different political

ideological routes and channels due to which social or political unity of Assam tribals have not come about.

The autonomy movement of the Mising is a matter of recent origin. The Misings currently has some state autonomy under the Mising Autonomous Council (MAC), which was formed in 1995. When the Mising Organizations realised that they had been neglected by the ruling parties for years, they resolved to launch a democratic movement on the issue. The disparities in Social, economic, political and educational spheres of the state Administrative machineries were not acceptable to them. The Movement launched by the TMPK moved forward by swerving now to the Right and now to the left. They also adopt the process of parliamentary movement as a technique of struggle.

TMPK is leading the movement of the Mising tribals demand for the inclusion of the Mising Autonomous Council (MAC) into an autonomous district as per the sixth schedule of the Constitution of India. The decentralized governing unit Mising Autonomous Council established under the Mising Autonomous Council Act, 1995, is a democratic system that leads a possible initiatives in contributing towards progressive democracy. The Mising Autonomous Council Act as a supreme power and come forward for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural development of the Mising Community.

Today, the Mising Autonomous Council collaborates with the centre for Microfinance & Livelihood (CML) to implement livelihood interventions to help the Mising Community. Their focus areas of development are – supporting women to earn more through integrated fishery-duckery- horticulture project etc.

TMPK is one of the most prime socio-cultural institution for the Youth that helps to attain social, political, educational and life experience. It is to be said that TMPK as a tribal

Youth Organization is responsible for their identity movement for upliftment of socio-economic, cultural, language from time to time. The All Mising Student's Union or Takam Mising Porin Kebang (TMPK) notes the fact that the various tribal Movement in Assam demanding self rule have taken to different Political ideological routes and channels due to which social or political unity of Assam tribals have not come about.

Interestingly, the TMPK considers the political style and discourse of the Misings for political autonomy to be different from the nature within the tribals Mising National struggle is uniform in character with the trends in Autonomous Council Movements of the Rabha, Tiwa, Deori and Sonowal Kacharis. After the attainment of Autonomous Councils, for all round development of the tribal lifestyles one must have a unified political programme of all the tribal groups in the state. One need to mobilize political will to secure rights in a democracy. Due to separate ethnic locations, tribals in Assam are always in a minority in their respective locations. But a unified programme based on inter ethnic coordination will give them a strong base of mobilization.

#### Methodology:

The research method has been formulated on historical document and data has been analyzed in the context of the present days reality. Both the Primary and Secondary data has been collected. Primary data has been collected from government documents, census report etc. Secondary data has been obtained from various books, journals, articles, newspaper etc.

#### Literature Review :

Bhuyan,K (2008) “ Sixth Schedule in North East India ” stated that Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution and how much it is important for tribal people for their development and upliftment of the tribal people of North East. Here the author mentioned about the various tribes of North

East who were under the sixth schedule of Indian Constitution. Through the Mising Autonomy Movement in Assam the Mising Community also demanded the sixth schedule status for their self identity. TMPK is the first tribal community of Assam who raise the demand of autonomy under Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Gait. Edward (2003), was conducted a detail study in his book entitled History of Assam to know about the role of Youth Organizations in North East. He found that illegal immigration to this region is the prime issue for the leading youth organizations. He also described about the various youth organization in North East and their role in multiple contexts.

Hazarika. Dr. Niru (1994) “ Profile of Youth Organization in North East India ” the author discussed about the Youth Organization and what are the important initiatives taken by them in circumstances for the development of Youth as well as their respective communities.

Pegu, Royal, “ Mising Janagoshtir Atmaniantran Andolan aru Rajniti ” In these collections of Articles the author mentioned about on Mising Autonomy Movement and contribution of various organization in the community. Why they demanded for autonomy and how they took certain progress for their identity and autonomy as tribal people.

Doley, Dina Mohan & Medak, Rameswar (2019), “ Quest for Autonomy of the Misings”, in this book the author mentioned about the historical background of mising Community, the culture, tradition and socio political institutions of Mising Community as a whole. The author mainly focuses on the various youth organization and their role in political, social, cultural and educational spheres. Here also broadly described about the Mising Autonomy Movement lead by TMPK. Here is also about the various reports submitted by TMPK in the state as well as central government.

Doley,B.K (2010), “ Quest for Identity and Autonomy among the Misings in Quest for Identity, Autonomy and Development: The Contemporary Trends of Ethnic and Tribal Assertion in Assam” stated that the leadership of TMPK and the various organizations are conscious of overall development of the people of Mising Community. The author mentioned about also the TMPK is the only the students organization who plays a very crucial role for the Mising tribals demanded for the inclusion of the Mising Autonomous Council (MAC) into an autonomous district as per sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution.

#### Significance of the Study:

- 1.In any historical struggle for the Youth in a Community they are the main strength in the name of socio-political and economic perspectives in their respective community .
- 2.TMPK is the student cum Youth Organization as well as TMPK is the second largest Schedule Tribe Student Organization in Assam.
3. In every development of Mising Community in the field of Political, Self identity movement, language, culture, social, political, economic aspects of the Mising Community only the TMPK play a vital role.
- 4.The TMPK has been playing a significant role for Mising Autonomous Council. It is noted that the Mising Autonomous Council not only doing the development of Mising Community but also they taking so many developmental agenda for the other communities of the autonomous areas.
- 5.In the name of development, construction of roads, natural disaster, merit based scholarship (HSLC to Higher Education) , women’s political participation, provide economic funds for rural people for their upliftment in MAC areas.

Recent trends:

The TMPK and its allies Mising Mimak Kebang( MMK), renewed their demands that included inclusion of Mising Autonomous Council (MAC) in the sixth schedule, proper rehabilitation measure for the flood and erosion affected of the community, conducting land survey and settlement to tribal families early settlement of Assam-Arunachal boundary dispute in a programme where they organized to observe its “Demand Day”. The TMPK and its allies have been observing 5<sup>th</sup> May as Demand Day in support of its charter of demands. They also took out torch light procession at the respective areas (Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Majuli etc) shouted slogans in support of their demands.

#### Conclusion:

Assam is inhabited by a multiplicity of ethnolinguistic groups, both tribal and non-tribal has witnessed many separatist movement regarding Identity and Autonomy. The leadership of mising youth organization TMPK and the various organizations are conscious of overall development of the people of Mising Community. They believed that the dominance of men folk in their social life is also root cause of their backwardness. In the context of overall development of Mising Community TMPK in the name of Youth Organization is regarded backbone in their community.

#### References:

- Bordoli.BN, SGC Thakur, MC Saikia (1987) “ Tribes of Assam ”, Part-1, Tribal Research Institute, Assam.
- Bhuyan, K (2008) “Sixth Schedule in North East India ”, DVS Publication, Panbazar, Guwahati -1.



- Doley, Dina Mohan, Rameswar Medak (2019) “ Quest for Autonomy of the Misings ”, Kaustubh Printers, Dibrugarh, Assam.
- Doley, Ghanakanta, (2019), “ The History of Mising language and literature, special reference to Mising Agom Kébang”, Donyi Seng Publication, Dhemaji, Assam.
- Dutta, P.S (ed), (1990), “ Ethnic Movement in Poly- Cultural Assam ”, Har – Anand Publication, New Delhi.
- Doley, B.K (2010), “Quest for Identity and Autonomy among the Misings in Quest for Identity, Autonomy and Development: The Contemporary Trends of Ethnic and Tribal 3in Assam”, Akansha Publication, Delhi.
- Pegu, R(1998), “ Autonomy Movement of the Mising People in the Mising, their History and culture, JJ Kuli (ed.) North East Publishers, Guwahati.