

Socio-Economic Aspects and the Commercialization of Rural Mising People: Special Emphasis Related To Mising Community of Bishwanath District In Assam, India

Indeswar Pegu^a, Babashri Nath^b, Bobita Konwar^c

^aResearch Scholar, Gauhati University, Department of Assamese

^bResearch Scholar, Gauhati University, Department of Assamese

^cEnglish TGT

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Abstract: The direction of commercialization is very relevant in building the economic foundation of a society. With the development of human civilization, the commercialization and market system has affected the rural areas. The abolition of the old-fashioned barter system has given rise to a new way of thinking and meeting the needs of the human mind. The issue of commercialization is more important than the economic aspects of a society and issues of livelihood as well as demand. If there is no need for human beings and there is no need to meet the need, then the idea of commercialization is also absurd. This research paper analyzes how the meetings in rural areas of Assam have commercialized the products for socio-economic upliftment and its impact on the four Mising villages of Bishwanath district as the main resource.

Keywords: Economic condition of Rural Misings, Commercialization in Agriculture, Commercialization in the weaving industry, Emergence of daily or weekly market system.

INTRODUCTION

The need for food, clothing and shelter should not be underestimated in the history of the transition of human civilization. In the early days, people collected chikars and fruits for food. With the development of civilization, the human population increased and the food availability of the injured people began to decline. As a result, human demand has increased. A study of the history of the financial system reveals that in the first instance people exchanged daily necessities through the system of exchange. At that time, there was no such thing as a buying and selling system. The monetary system will be introduced later. People put an end to traditional barter practices and placed emphasis on commercialization. This is how the big financial system is gaining ground in today's world. At the heart of the rise of commercialization is the demand for human beings to become financially self-sufficient. If the demand in any one area increases. At that time, the commercial direction was to become a poet. In our present society, all the corners have become the center of the market system due to commercialization. Apart from the urban areas, if we look at the socio-economic aspects of the rural areas, then financially, the emergence of the tonic habeas corpus has been linked to the commercial aspects. Apart from the rural areas of India, if we look at the socio-economic aspects of the Mitchings of Assam, we can see that the exchange system was deeply entrenched among the Teolakabs till the end of the nineteenth century or even the twentieth century. But in the 21st century, the socio-economic aspect of the countryside is slowly moving towards commercialization. Of course, it must be acknowledged that with the passage of time, this issue has become more and more acute in the interest of livelihood.

Goals and Objectives:

- To monitor the economy of rural mitigation.
- Analyze the context of commercialization in the economy of rural mitigation.
- Discussing how commercialization has changed rural mising society.

Method of study

The research paper is analyzed in an analytical manner mainly based on the field work. The sample villages have been selected from the district of Biswanath. From the district four village are randomly selected. The study data's are purely based on the basis of of Interview, Observation Method, Conversation and discussion.

1. Economic condition of Rural Misings

The economy of rural misings is primarily agriculture. They depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Along with that they fulfill their needs. In agriculture, Ahu and Shali rice as well as yellow mustard seeds (horiyoh) , Matimah and various seasonal crops are used. These crops are the main driving force of their economy. In addition, animal husbandry has played a very important role in the rural economy. They have become financially self-sufficient through raising pigs, goats, ducks, chickens and cattle. The weaving industry is currently playing a significant role in the economic development of rural misings. Their traditional costumes include *agé gasor* (mekhela-chadar), *érkok* (muffler), and *mibu galuk* (Cotton jackets worn by man). All these clothes are available

in the market that has paved the way for them to earn a living. Most of the Misings live mainly near the riverside. So many of them were dependent on fishing to make a living. However, fishing is not their main livelihood.

2. Commercialization in Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy. Earlier, they were dependent on the traditional farming system, for instance, ploughing. Moreover, the rural agricultural system was dependent on nature. They grow crops according to their surroundings mainly Ahu, Shali and Bao dhan (Brown rice). In addition, until a few years ago, most of the Miching region produced agricultural crops once or twice a year. During the rest of the period, the soil was used extensively. But in the rural mising society, the thought and reaction of commercialization is slowly beginning to take shape. As a result, their farming system has undergone a radical change. At first, they waited for nature and started farming at the appointed time. In addition they were unaware of the seed quality. Due to their dependence on natural resources, their agriculture was facing considerable difficulties. This is because cattle need a lot of time to harvest agricultural crops. As a result, due to non-harvesting of agricultural crops during heavy rains, sometimes, the quantity of production is reduced and a large quantity of grain is wasted.

At present they have started using tractors at higher rates as modern agricultural implements. This has resulted in the increase of production. In addition, whether it is through the government schemes or through personal efforts, water pumps have been installed for better irrigation facilities. As a result, the fertility of agriculture has increased. In the wake of such a radical change in the agricultural system, demand has been particularly strong.

In rural areas, the main source of income is agriculture. As a result of the shift in agricultural practices and the increase in productivity due to financial independence, the direction of commercialization has become stronger among them. In addition, with the increase in population, the demand for human beings has started to increase. As a result, they gradually abandoned the pre-existing exchange system and moved towards commercialisation. Of course, it must be acknowledged that they are deeply involved in commercial self-sufficiency.

Some of the information obtained through field studies. This list includes information on agricultural products produced by Baligaon, Raunamukh, Dhandi Pathar and Raunamukh Pathar Michings of Bishwanath District for commercial purposes.

S. No.	Village	Total family	Families commercially involved in agriculture	Percentage
1	Baligaon	79	36(Yellow mustard seeds, Urad-Bean, Paddy, Pumpkin, potatoes, Tomatoes, Cauliflower)	48.10%
2	Raunamukh	155	93(Yellow mustard seeds, Urad-Bean, potatoes, Tomatoes, Cauliflower)	60%
3	Dhandi Pathar	63	34 (Yellow mustard seeds, Urad-Bean, Pumpkin, Tomatoes, Cauliflower)	53.96%
4	Raunamukh Pathar	43	25(Yellow mustard seeds, Urad-Bean, Pumpkin, potatoes, Tomatoes, Cauliflower)	58.13%

(Source: Field Survey)

Analysis of the above data shows that 36 (48.10%) of the 79 families in Baligaon are engaged in commercial farming of potato, Yellow mustard seeds, Urad-Bean, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, paddy, Pumpkin etc. In Raunamukh village, 93 (60%) out of 155 households, 34 out of 63 families in Dhandi Pathar village (53.96%) and out of 43 households in Raunamukh Pathar village, 25 (56.13%) are engaged in agriculture.

3. Commercialization in the weaving industry

The people of the North-East are very fond of weaving. Every woman of mising community is very perfect in hand work. On a daily basis, they wear only home-made garments. Their traditional attire is very popular nowadays. The mising community of Assam has traditional attire. They wear traditional attire on special occasions. At present, their clothes are becoming popular among other ethnic groups. As a result, the way of commercialization has widened among the weaving industry produced by them. The following is a list of selected villages based on commercial information related to the weaving industry.

S. No.	Village	Total no. of women	Females commercially involved in the weaving industry	Percentage
1	Baligaon	293	125	42.66%
2	Raunamukh	581	295	50.77%
3	Dhandi Pathar	210	95	45.23%
4	Raunamukh Pathar	193	89	46.11%

(Source: Field Survey)

An analysis of the above data reveals that 125 (42.6%) of the 293 women in Baligaon are engaged in the weaving industry. 295 (50.7%) of the 581 women from Raunamukh village, 95 (45.23%) from women of Dhandi Pathar village and 46.11% women from Raunamukh Pathar village are commercially involved in the weaving industry.

4. Emergence of daily or weekly market system

The emergence of a market system is considered to be very relevant when discussing the socio-economic aspects of mitigation. The market is one of the most important means of meeting the daily needs of the people. In order to become financially self-sufficient, the misings of Bishwanath district have opened the agricultural as well as weaving industries in the market. The traditional costumes of Misings are now available for everyone to wear. Therefore, due to the increase in human demand and production, weekly and daily small bazaars have sprung up in the Mising inhabited areas of Biswanath district. Based on the information obtained from the field study, the names of some of the markets established in the Mising area of Biswanath district are shown in the table below:

Village	Market Name	Daily/Weekly
Baligaon	Wednesday Market	Weekly
Raunamukh	Thursday Market	Weekly
Dhandi Pathar	Saturday Market	Weekly
Raunamukh Pathar	Tuesday Market	Weekly

(Source: Field Survey)

Summary:

The topic of commercialization has been a very important topic in recent times in the socio-economic development of the Misings. It is important to note that until the nineteenth century, they were engaged in agriculture and other activities for the sole purpose of surviving

They were not aware of being financially self-sufficient. But at present, they are slowly recovering from the economic crisis. They have embraced 21st century markets and commercialization with a financially prosperous mindset. This has led to the transformation of their agricultural practices, increased the production of commodities and availability of traditional food and the emergence of small market systems in rural areas. This tradition of commercialization can be expected to tonicize the economic viability of rural mitigation.

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