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## Gandhiji's Approach to Rural Development in Present Time Context

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### 1.0 Introduction:

In the long history of human civilization, the rural areas and its development have been playing dominant role. Until and unless the rural areas of a country are strengthened and developed, the country can not march on the road to prosperity. Precisely, no one can imagine a develop nation without a strong rural base of the country. The Indian society is basically rural in character as nearly 2/3 of the population lives in villages. By and large the Indian economy is also dependent upon agriculture. But unfortunately this sector has not been given due share in the development process of the country.

Mahatma Gandhi, the 'Father of the nation', was a great freedom fighter and practical idealist. He did not believe in any definite scheme of economic thought. According to him economics was a part of the way of life and hence his economic ideas are also a part of his general philosophy of life. To him economics and ethics were inseparable and all the economic activities and motives in society should be governed by ethical consideration. He laid great emphasis on human values; and condemned the monetary basis of human relation. The whole Ghandhian philosophy is based on for cordial principles – Truth, Non-violence, Dignity of labour and Simplicity. One of the principles which played a significant role in Gandhi's life was "simple living and higher thinking".

Gandhi in his march towards nation building in modern India gave pace to develop of the villages as it plays the role of artery to the nation. Gandhi had very aptly said, 'India lives in its villages.' Therefore rural development is intrinsic to Gandhian ideology, which seeks to largely initiate development from the grassroots level of society- the villages towards generating a self sufficient economy. Considering the event of historical evolution of human civilization, Gandhi advocated that a village should have the Swaraj, which may enable the village to a complete republic. He evolved various schemes for regeneration of the villages to bring all round development and make it's as self sufficient economic units.

But today after 72 years of the country's independence, the rural areas of the country faces many serious problems as like unemployment problem, lack of work culture, less importance to the village development, stagnant position of small scale industry, huge poverty problem etc. These problems can be regarded as the main barrier in the national development of our country may be solved as much as possible by adopting the approach of Gandhi this aspect.

### 1.2 Gandhi's Approach to Rural Reconstruction:

Gandhi's idea to develop the Indian society was based on his understanding of the society and hence based on the village system. He often said that the real India was to be found in

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**INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC AMENITIES IN DEORI VILLAGES:-A CASE STUDY OF SADIYA SUB-DIVISION, ASSAM**

**Dr. Surjya Chutia** Associate Professor Tinsukia College Tinsukia, Assam

**KEYWORDS :**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION:**

Infrastructure can be defined as a kind of structure which is built to provide services in the economy. Infrastructure can be classified into economic and social infrastructure. Economic infrastructure includes energy, transport and communication, science and technology etc. On the other hand social infrastructure consists of education, health, housing conditions, sanitation, safe drinking water and other civic amenities. Development and expansion of infrastructures are the basic need for economic development of an area. Inadequacy of social infrastructure and lack of personal hygiene have the major causes of many fatal diseases in many rural areas of Assam. Health surveys in different parts of India reveals that about 70% of the morbidity and mortality among rural population can be attributed to the direct and indirect effects of poor environment in the villages (Santhanam, 1989). It is also a matter of concern that health and hygiene status of the schedule tribe population continue to be lower than the non-tribal population in terms of all parameters. The tribal people are generally living close to nature more and they are influenced more by socio-cultural and environmental dimensions in their health practices

The Deoris are one of the plains Schedule Tribes of Assam, who have been able to maintain their old tradition, culture, religious believes and practices intact, in spite of various socio-political trials and tribulations through the ages. Ethnically they are affiliated to the Indo- Mongoloid group and their 'Deori language' also belongs to the Tibeto-Burman of the great family of Sino-Tibetan languages. The tribe comprises of four main divisions (Khel), namely- the Dibongiya, the Tengapaniya, the Borgoya and the Patorgoya. Each of the divisions is termed as 'goyan' or 'khel' and said to be originated from a particular river's name. The Deori people who were living on the bank of rivers Dibang, Tengapani, Borgong and Patsadia or Patarsal were respectively known as Dibongiya, Tengapaniya, Borgoyan and Patorgoyan. The Patorgoyan group is not traceable at present. It is presumed that the members of this group might have been amalgamated with the other existing groups of Deoris or with other communities. Only the people of Dibongiya khel can speak their own language. But they too use Assamese Language and script for intercommunity communication. As per 2011 census, the total Deori population in Assam was 43750, comprising of 21938 male and 21812 female population. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh & Jorhat.

**1.1 SADIYA SUB-DIVISION:**

'Sadiya' is one of the most remote and backward sub-divisions of Assam. The sub-division of Tinsukia district is situated at the estuary formed by the mighty river Brahmaputra and Dibang rivers. Its headquarter is called as Chapakhowa, about 12 km distance from the Brahmaputra river. As per 2011 census total land area of the sub-division is 789.95 sq km and the total population is 102434. The total male population is 52572 and female population is 49862 which show the sex ratio as 948 female per 1000 male population in the sub-division. About 23.79% population is schedule tribes and 2.9 % is schedule caste in the sub-division. As per the 2011 census, the literacy rate of the sub-division is 74.69%, where male literacy is 82.4% and female literacy is found to be 66.59% only. It shows that there is a big gap between male literacy and female literacy in the sub-division. The total number of inhabitant villages of the sub-division is 170 in 2011 census, out of which 16 villages are Deori villages. A village is considered to be Deori village if the percentage of Deori households in the village is about 50% or the above.

**1.2 OBJECTIVE :**

The present paper is an attempt to examine the infrastructure facilities and basic amenities in Deori villages as like- housing conditions,

drinking water facilities, latrine facilities, food intake pattern, hygiene behaviour etc. The paper is prepared mainly on the basis of field study data collected from the three main Deori villages of the Sadiya sub-division in 2015 through an interview schedule.

**1.3 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY:**

Three Deori villages of the Sadiya sub-division having high moderate concentration of Deori population have been purposely selected as the sample villages for the study. About 30% of the Deori households of the sample Deori villages have been randomly selected for the intensive study. The three sample Deori villages are-

- 1) Chunpura Deori gaon (in north from the Chepakhowa centre)
- 2) Kapoupathar Deori gaon ( in west from the Chepakhowa centre )
- 3) Bura-Buri Deori gaon (in east from the Chepakhowa centre)

The total Deori household of the three sample villages is 460 and the total sample Deori household is 138. So the study is confined into 138 sample Deori households of the sub-division. The paper is prepared on the basis of primary data collected from the 138 Deori households of the three sample Deori villages of the Sadiya sub-division in 2015 through an interview schedule. The data so collected have been analysed by using appropriate statistical tools and tables to examine the actual conditions.

**2.0 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:**

The total number of sample Deori households surveyed in the study is 138, where the total population is 860, comprising of 438 male and 422 female populations. The sex ratio is found to be about 963 (females per thousand males) which is far better than the state's sex ratio (i.e, 935) as per 2001 census. The following table no-1 shows the village-wise distribution of surveyed households with sex wise population.

**TABLE NO 1**

Village-wise distribution of Surveyed Households with Sex wise Population

Sample Villages	Total Deori Household	Surveyed Household	Male	Female	Total population
Chunpura Deori gaon	125	38	141	135	276
Kapoupathar Deori gaon	155	46	130	129	259
Bura-Buri Deori gaon	180	54	126	127	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>860</b>

Source : Field Work, 2015

**2.1 AMENITIES IN THE SAMPLE VILLAGES:**

In order to assess the basic amenities in the sample villages, few indicators such as -schools, post office, hospitals, government fair shop etc. have also been observed in survey and the results are given in the following table no-2.

**TABLE NO-2**

Infrastructural facilities available in the sample villages

Sample Villages	LP school	ME school	High school	HSS/ College	PHC	Govt shop	Bank/ PO
Chunpura Deori gaon	01	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL
Kapoupathar Deori gaon	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL

Bura-Buri Deori gaon

Source : Field Work

From the table no- LP school, two vi and higher second PHC and sub-post hand, one govt. f concluded that ba the Deori villages

**2.2 HOUSING C**

Housing condition mortality levels o basic facilities of facility, source of These variables c modernization anc conditions of the s no-3

**TABLE NO 3**

Distribution of Ho

Housing Condition	T
Type of House	P S K T
Source of Drinking Water	St S C C T
Latrine	P K O T

Source : Field Wor.

It appears from th surveyed populatio do not enjoy the b latrine and pure dri Deori population is only 12.32% of the semi pucca and the observed that only there are no public (15.22%) go to open unhygienic. Anot purification of drin diseases among the

**2.3 SOURCE OF I**

**TABLE NO 4**

Distribution of Hou

Sources
Source of Lighting
Source of Cooking

Source : Field Work

It is observed from

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HIGHER EDUCATION FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION IN ASSAM

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ABSTRACT

Education has proved to be the engine of social, economic and cultural transformation of a society and there is no alternative or substitute to it. As well it is the primary agent of transformation towards sustainable development, increasing people capacities to transform their visions for society into reality. Education especially higher education not only provides scientific and technical skills, it also provides the motivation, justification, and social support for pursuing and applying them. Generally, higher education refers education in post higher secondary level, i.e. colleges and universities. Higher education system is supposed to prepare youths to become effective and earning members of the society. For this the youths have to be empowered in real sense. It also aims to prepare youths who will be able to face the challenges of life and get employability. In this respect, improving the quality and coverage of higher education for sustainable development must be among the society's priorities. Assam is not so much developed in the educational field but it has a strong base in HRD. The state has nearly 90% rural areas because of slower growth of urbanization process and most of the colleges of the state are situated in rural areas. The higher education system in Assam has a lot of problems not only for quality management but also for its stable existence. It is very disheartening to see in Assam that the higher education system has become merely a factory of producing a large number of graduates, post graduates who are nothing more than a burden on the society. Despite the recent reform initiatives, Assam has fared poorly in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education. As per the recent 'Annual Status of Higher Education in States and Union Territories 2013' (ASHE) prepared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the GER in higher education is 13.4 percent in Assam against the all-India GER of 19.4 per cent. In terms of overall GER, Assam ranks 28th among all states and Union Territories (UTs) in India. In this paper an attempt has been made to assess the role of higher education in transformation of Rural Assam and also to explore the major challenges of higher education in the state.

KEYWORDS

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Education is the primary agent of transformation towards sustainable development, increasing people capacities to transform their visions for society into reality. Education is a life long process of an individual. It begins at birth and continues throughout the life. The actual meaning of education is the development of mental, physical and spiritual qualities of a human. Higher education generally refers education in post higher secondary level, i.e. colleges and universities. Higher education not only provides scientific and technical skills, it also provides the motivation, justification, and social support for pursuing and applying them. Higher education system is supposed to prepare youths to become effective and earning members of the society. For this the youths have to be empowered in real sense. It also aims to prepare youths who will be able to face the challenges of life and get employability. In this respect, improving the quality and coverage of higher education for sustainable development must be among the society's priorities. Presently, in the era of globalization and knowledge economy, higher education is the key to overall progress of an area. The role of higher education thus, becomes all the more important in present time.

Despite the recent reform initiatives, Assam has fared poorly in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education. As per the recent 'Annual Status of Higher Education in States and Union Territories 2013' (ASHE) prepared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the GER in higher education is 13.4 percent in Assam against the all-India GER of 19.4 per cent. In terms of overall GER, Assam ranks 28th among all states and Union Territories (UTs) in India. However, the gender parity with regard to enrolment in Assam is better than the all India average. In terms of gender, enrolment is almost equal with 51.6 per cent comprising males, and 48.4 per cent comprising females.

1.1 Assam State:

Assam is the pioneer state of the North- Eastern Region of India and situated in the far, north-east corner of the country. The total geographical area of the state is 78,438 sq. km, which accounts for about 2.4 percent of the country's total geographical area. The entire area of Assam can be broadly divided into three well-defined geographical units namely- the Brahmaputra Valley covering the main body of the state in the north, the Barak Valley in the narrow

protruding south and the state's Hilly region that separates the two valleys. Although the potentiality of resources is very high, the state is still lagging behind in respect of economic development. This is mainly due to curse of nature and lack of proper attention of the central government. The state as well as the entire north east region of India has been subjected to century long neglect. Even after 63 years of the country's independence, same kind of central apathy is being continued to the region.

The state has 9 scheduled tribes in the plains districts and 14 in the hills districts i.e. in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills (Sengupta, 2002). The total populations of Assam in 2001 census was 266,55528. Of them 3308570 persons were scheduled tribes (STs) constituting 12.42% of the total population of the state. The percentage of tribal population to total population of Assam increased from 10.03 in 1951 to 12.42 in 2001. Among STs Bodo represents nearly half of the total ST population of the state (40.9%), Miri (17.8%), Mikir (10.7%), Rabha (8.4%), Kachari (i.e. Sonowal Kachari) (7.1%), Lalung (5.2%), Dimasa (3.2%), Deori (1.2%) of total ST population of the state. The rest of the scheduled tribes are very small in their population size (2001 Census). The mentioned tribes have contributed to the core in framing the Assamese Society and culture.

Assam is not so much developed in the educational field but it has a strong base in HRD. The state has nearly 90% rural areas because of slower growth of urbanization process and most of the colleges of the state are situated in rural areas. The higher education system in Assam has a lot of problems not only for quality management but also for its stable existence.

1.2 Higher Educational Scenario in Assam:

The present scenario of higher education in Assam can not be regarded as satisfactory because, most of the meritorious students go away from the state after passing out their secondary level education in the state. This is mainly due to non-availability sufficient number of quality professional institutions of higher education in the state. Assam being a part of national policies, cannot escape from the national policies in higher education. The National Knowledge Commission (Assam being a part of national policies, cannot escape from the wave of LPG in higher education NKC) was constituted on 13th June 2005 and the commission

stressed on the expansion, establishment of universities during the last

The following educational institutions

Table-1.0 Higher

Institutions
1. University:
a) University (i)
b) Research Ins
2. College for G
Sc./B.Com:
a) Govt. College
b) Provincialise
c) Colleges recd
d) Junior Colleg
3. Colleges for F
a) Agricultural
b) Technology
c) Management
d) Veterinary
e) Medical Coll
vedic, Dental, P
f) Polytechnic I
g) Architecture
h) ANM Training
i) GNM Nursing
4. Teacher Train
a) College of Te
b) Post Graduat

Source: Statistic and Statistics, A

Apart from the and Distance L and developme Handiqui State 2006 has been and vocational Distance and C Education, Dib providing high state.

Although there in Assam, the compared to the against the nati enrolment in h different group: 2.0 shows the f and above in the

Table-2.0 E

Courses
Ph. D/ M. Phil
MA

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INFANT MORTALITY OF THE DEORIS OF ASSAM: ITS DETERMINANTS

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**ABSTRACT** The level of infant mortality has been described as a crucial test of the status of the health services and social progress of a population group. It refers to the probability of dying between birth an exactly one year of age expressed per thousand live births. A low infant motility rate is an indication of better health and socio-economic condition of a population. Infant mortality rates are different among the regions, castes, tribes which may be due to the differences in the socio-cultural and healthcare status of the different population groups. So separate study for each tribe is important which it removes prejudice and reveals the truth. The present study is an attempt to examine the extent of infant mortality and relative importance of few selected determinants among the population of an indigenous tribe of Assam—The Deoris.

**KEYWORDS :** Infant Mortality, Deoris, Determinants, Health Care And Hygiene

**0.0 INTRODUCTION:**

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is considered to be a sensitive indicator for health status of a population. Infants are defined in demography as an exact age group, namely, age 'zero' or those children in the first year of life, who have not yet reached age one. Infant mortality is very important for any population because infants' life entirely depends on the care of others. A low infant motility rate is an indication of better health and socio-economic condition of a population. Studies reflect the variations in infant mortality rates among the regions, castes, tribes which may be due to the variations in their socio-cultural, economic, healthcare, nutritional level etc.

The Deoris are one of the plains Schedule Tribes of Assam, who are likely to exhibit certain peculiar socio-cultural and demographic characteristics which are different from those of other tribes and non tribal population of Assam. Ethnically they are affiliated to the Indo-Mongoloid group. As per the 2011 census the total Deori population in Assam is 43,750 which constitute 1.13% of the total tribal population of the state.

**0.1 OBJECTIVES:**

The main objective of the paper is to examine the levels and determinants of infant mortality of the Deoris of Assam. Specifically the objectives of the paper are-

- To find out the extent of infant mortality among the Deoris.
- To study the relative importance of the selected determinants

**0.2 METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN:**

The study is based on the primary data collected through a multi-stages sampling technique. Three districts of Assam having very high to moderate concentration of Deori population have been purposively selected as sample districts. Districts are Lakhimpur, Sunitpur and Tinsukia. 21 Deori villages have been randomly selected from the districts as the sample villages. A village is said to be Deori village if the percentage of Deori households in the village is 50 or above. A total of 1077 households from the 21 sample Deori villages have been randomly selected for intensive study. Thus the study will be confined into 1077 sample (Deori) households. The reference period of data collection is 2009 – 2013 and collected in 2014 through door to door survey method. The collected data have been analysed by using appropriate statistical tools to assess the relative importance of the determinants on mortality.

**1.1 DATA ANALYSIS:**

As per 2001 census, IMR of Assam is 55 while the national average is 44 per 1,000 live births. The IMR in the state is considerably higher in rural areas than the urban areas. It is 58 in rural areas and 34 in urban areas. The infant mortality rate among the sample Deori population is found to be 63.95 (average annual infant died being 11 and average annual number of live birth is 172) per thousand live births. This rate is higher than the state average i.e. 55 in the year 2011. The table: 1.1 exhibits the year wise infant deaths of the surveyed Deori

**Table: 1.1 Year wise infant deaths.**

Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Infant deaths	10	12	12	10	11	55

Source: Field work data

**1.2 DETERMINANTS OF INFANT MORTALITY:**

Different socio-economic, biological and demographic factors are responsible for infant mortality. The present study is an attempt to examine the five selected determinants influencing infant mortality among the Deori of Assam. The determinants have been identified as - Ante- Natal Medical Care-(ANMC), Post- Natal Medical Care (PNMC), Place of Delivery (PD), Mother's Education (ME) and Type of Family (TF)

**1.2.1 ANTE-NATAL MEDICAL CARE (ANMC):**

Ante-natal medical care refers to pregnancy related health care provided by a doctor or a health worker in a medical station or at home. Ante-natal care can contribute significantly to the reduction of infant and maternal mortality. It is because the ante-natal care includes advice on required medicine like iron & folic acid tablets, diet and other related aspects of safe pregnancy. Hence, all women should receive the basic ante-natal medical care for safe motherhood.

NFHS-2 (1998-99)<sup>17</sup> has estimated that in Assam only 60% pregnant women receive ante- natal check up during pregnancy, 52% receive check up from doctors and 8% from other health personnel. This percentage is higher in urban areas (88%) as compared to rural areas (58%).

The table: 1.2 shows the association between antenatal medical care and infant mortality of the sample Deori population of Assam

**Table: 1.2 Pre-natal medical care and number of infant deaths (2013)**

Ante-natal Check up.	No. of Respondents	No. of infant deaths					No. of infant death per 1000 respondent
		0	1	2	3	Total	
Yes	472	468	3	1	-	4	8.47
No	605	598	5	2	-	7	11.71
Total	1077	1066	8	3	-	11	10.21

Source: Field work data

It is observed from the table : 1.2 that as many as 472 ( 43.83%) of the mothers have received any kind of antenatal medical care during their last pregnancy and remaining 605 (56.17% ) mothers have not received antenatal medical care. The table also displays that the number of infant deaths is higher (11.71) among the mothers who have not received antenatal medical care than the mothers who have received antenatal medical care (i.e. 8.47). Thus an inverse relationship is observed between ante-natal medical care and infant mortality among the Deoris of Assam. The dominant factors for not having antenatal





## Look East Policy and Economy of North East India

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### Abstract

The 'Look East Policy' (LEP) of India is an integral part of the country's EXIM policy which is announced in 1994 at the time of Narashimha Rao Government. As a part of India's response to the process of Globalization the Central Government has adopted the 'Look East Policy' to develop economic relationship with the South East Asian Nations. North Eastern Region (NER) of India has to be an integral part of LEP as the Govt. of India and its eastern partners have been taking initiatives for expanding mutual co-operation spanning over and through the NER itself. The Government of India has taken some measures to improve our cross-border trade with Myanmar, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh etc. such as declaration of 'Free Trade Zone' and constitution of the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It's to be hoped such a free trade agreement will open the door to new opportunities for the development of NER of India which have been stagnating due to lack of economic development for the last seven decades

It is encouraging that Indian government is also considering of reopening the historic road. The reopening of the 1736 kms road at Ledo in Assam leading to Kunming in the Yunan Province of China via Myanmar, will go a long way in boosting up the volume of cross-border trade between the North Eastern States and South East Asian Countries such as China, Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore. All these measures would lead economic development of North East India through trade. Thus, India's Look East Policy seems to offer huge potential and developmental scope for India's North Eastern Region.

The present paper is an attempt to highlight the potentialities and developmental scope of Look East Policy for development of North Eastern Region. Key Words: Look East Policy, Development, Trade, North East Region

### 1.0 Introduction :

The 'Look East Policy' (LEP) of India is an integral part of the country's EXIM policy which is announced in 1994 at the time of Narashimha Rao Government. As a part of India's response to the process of Globalization the Central Government has adopted the 'Look East Policy' to develop economic relationship with the South East Asian Nations. India joined the club of globalize economy in 1991 when its economy is under the spell of fiscal and balance of payment crisis which compel her to initiate several structural adjustment programmed and economic liberalization. It has opened the door of many new opportunities as well as formidable challenges. All spheres of life as like social, political, cultural and economic have been subjected to both positive and negative elements of globalization. With the increasing concern of widening of inter-state disparities and lack of development, it is highly imperative to assess the effects of globalization on North East India- one of the most backward regions of the country during the globalization period.

The North East Region (NER) of India comprises eight states as - Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The region is located in the remote eastern corner of Indian union. The total geographical area of the region is about 2.62 lakh sq km, which covers 7.9 percent of the country's total area. Out of the total geographical area about 27% percent is plain and the remaining 73% is hill areas. The entire region is connected with the rest of the country through a narrow strip of land called 'chicken neck' in West Bengal having an approximate width of only 22 km. Moreover the region shares only about 2% of it's border with the main land of the country and the

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FACTORS AFFECTING FEMALE AGE AT MARRIAGE OF THE DEORIS OF ASSAM: A CASE STUDY

Dr. Surjya Chutia Associate Professor Economics Department Tinsukia College, Tinsukia Assam-786125

ABSTRACT The age of marriage particularly that of the female is an important area of study in fertility analysis. The woman who gets married in young age is exposed to conception throughout the most fecund period of her life and thus influencing the high fertility. There are many socio-economic and cultural factors which affect the female age at marriage of a particular society. The Deoris are one of the plains Schedule Tribes of Assam, who are likely to exhibit certain peculiar socio-cultural and demographic characteristics which are different from those of other tribes and non tribal population of Assam. In this paper an attempt has been made to examine the factors affecting the age at marriage among the Deoris of Assam and their relative significance.

KEYWORDS : Age at marriage, Fertility, Deori, Factors, Significance

0.1 INTRODUCTION: Marriage involves the first step towards the construction of a biological family and thus it directly influences the household fertility. The age at marriage particularly that of the female is an important area of study in fertility analysis. The woman who gets married in young age is exposed to conception throughout the most fecund period of her life and thus influencing the high fertility. The lower the age at marriage of a woman, the higher will be the duration of her reproductive period and hence fertility is likely to be higher. Thus, there generally exists an inverse relationship age at female marriage and fertility. Most of the studies conducted in this respect have found negative relationship between the two.

Bhat & Rajan (1997) and Visaria (1999) opine that female age at marriage is noted as an important factor in decline of fertility. K. Srinivasan (1998) also opines that as biologically fertility is highest in late teens and early twenties, early marriage has greater impact on fertility that late marriage. Driver, E.D, Agarwalla, S.N, Visaria, Leela, Goyal, Chakranorty have also found negative relationship between age at marriage and fertility

The Deoris are one of the plains Schedule Tribes of Assam, who are likely to exhibit certain peculiar socio-cultural and demographic characteristics which are different from those of other tribes and non tribal population of Assam. Ethnically they are affiliated to the Indo-Mongoloid group and their 'Deori language' also belongs to the Tibeto-Burman of the great family of Sino-Tibetan languages. According to 2011 census the total Deori population in Assam is 43,750 which constitute 1.13% of the total tribal population of the state. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivsagar and Jorhat.

0.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY: The Deoris of Assam have their own socio-cultural features which might influence their fertility behaviour. The female age at marriage of the Deoris is affected by different beliefs and customs associated their society. The basic objective of the paper is to examine different factors affecting female age at marriage of the Deoris of Assam and their relative significance. The considering factors in this respect are educational level of the female (ELF), education of the parents (EP), the age at menarche (AM), order of birth of the female (OB), income of the family (IF), type of the family (TF) and occupation of the female (OF).

0.3 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY: The paper is prepared on the basis of primary data collected from the field study at three Deori villages of Lakhimpur district of Assam in the month of December 2017. Data pertaining to the year collected through personal interview with the respondent (women) households through an interview schedule. The data so collected have been analysed by using appropriate statistical tools to assess the effects of factors on female age at marriage of the Deoris. The surveyed three villages are-

- a) Bordeori goan under Narayanpur RC, in the East (about 3km) from the Narayanpur centre.

- b) Kinapather no-2 deori goan under Narayanpur RC in the north (about 2.5 km) from the Narayanpur centre.
- c) Bahgora deori goan under Bihpuria RC in the East (about 7 km) from the Bihpuria centre.

TABLE NO 1 Village-wise distribution of Surveyed Households with Sex wise Population

Sl No	Sample Village	No of Surveyed Household	Male	Female	Total population
1	Bordeori Goan (Narayanpur RC)	40	141	135	276
2	Kinapather No-2 deori Goan( Narayanpur RC)	35	130	129	259
3	Bahgora Deori Goan (Bihpuria RC)	35	126	127	253
	Total	110	397	391	788

Source: Field Work, 2017

0.4 Data Analysis and Results: To examine the influence of the above mentioned 7 factors on the female age at marriage of the Deoris, the following multiple regression analysis has been applied. In the regression model female age at marriage (FAM) is considered as the dependent variable which depends on the above mentioned 7 explanatory variables. In the present study, the mean age at marriage of the sample respondents is found to be 17.84 years and mean number of live births ever born to the Deori women is 3.03.

FAM<sub>i</sub> = β<sub>0</sub> + β<sub>1</sub>ELF<sub>i</sub> + β<sub>2</sub>EP<sub>i</sub> + β<sub>3</sub>AM<sub>i</sub> + β<sub>4</sub>OB<sub>i</sub> + β<sub>5</sub>IF<sub>i</sub> + β<sub>6</sub>TF<sub>i</sub> + β<sub>7</sub>OF<sub>i</sub> + U<sub>i</sub>

Where, FAM<sub>i</sub>(female age at marriage) is the dependent variable and I refers to i<sup>th</sup> observation. β<sub>0</sub> is the intercept which gives the average female age at marriage when all the independent variables are set equal to zero. ELF, EP, AM --- are explanatory variables and β<sub>1</sub>, β<sub>2</sub>, β<sub>3</sub> ----- are the partial regression co-efficient. Partial regression co-efficient measures the change in the mean value of the dependent variable per unit change of an independent variable, keeping all other independent variables constant. 'U<sub>i</sub>' is the stochastic variable which includes those variables influence the dependent variable but not included in the regression model. The following table: 3.15 summarized results of the effects of all the seven independent variables on female age at marriage of the Deoris of Assam.

Table: 2 Female age at Marriage Determinants: Multiple Regression Results Dependent Variable: Female age at Marriage (FAM)

Regressor	Coefficient	't'-Ratio	Tolerance	VIF
Costant	0.772	---	---	---
ELF	0.756	-4.186*	0.707	1.414
EP	0.617	-1.594*	0.967	1.034
AM	0.656	-0.524*	0.952	1.051
OB	0.050	-0.659	0.902	1.081

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# Globalization and Poverty in North East Region of India

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**Abstract-** The impact of globalization on poverty eradication has increasingly become the focus of attention of all states' governments and organizations of north east India. During the last twenty five years of the globalization period we have seen both the positive and negative impacts on different aspects of the Indian economy. As well serious repercussions can be seen in the north east region of India which is dominated by the people of different tribes and ethnic groups having own cultural heritages. It is seen that there is a steady incremental tendency in the list of the millionaires and billionaires in the society on one hand and there has been a steady increase in the proportion of persons living below poverty line during the period. It reflects that the resources available are grabbed by the rich section of our society and making the poor either remain poor or to become poorer. In this paper, an attempt has been made to examine the impacts of globalization on poverty in the North East Region of India.

**Index Terms-** Globalization, Poverty, Economic Development, North East India

## I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a multi-dimensional changing process which stands for integration of national economies and development of world economy through free flow of capital, labour, goods, services, technology and ideas transcending national borders. The advocates of globalization show a bright and rosy picture of globalization that, it is a sole mechanism of market expansion which benefits all the nations equally. But the critics of globalization argue that it is a new face of colonialism which adversely affects the economy, politics and culture of the third world nations. However, the process of globalization has still remained a matter continuing controversy as it witnessed various consequences in the development process of the nations of the world.

India joined the club of globalize economy in 1991 when its economy was under the spell of fiscal and balance of payment crisis. The situation compelled her to initiate several structural adjustments which had opened the door of many new opportunities as well as formidable challenges. During the last twenty five years of the globalization period we have seen both the positive and negative impacts on different aspects of the Indian economy. As well serious repercussions can be seen in the north east region of India which is dominated by the people of different tribes and ethnic groups having own cultural heritages. It is seen that there is a steady incremental tendency in the list of the millionaires and billionaires in the society on one hand and there

has been a steady increase in the proportion of persons living below poverty line during the period. It reflects that the resources available are grabbed by the rich section of our society and making the poor either remain poor or to become poorer.

## North East Region (NER):

The North East Region (NER) of India comprises the seven contiguous states namely – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. The region is located at the remote eastern corner of Indian union. The total geographical area of the region is about 2.62 lakh sq km, which covers about 7.9 percent of the country's total area. The population of the region occupies 3.7% of the country's population. But, more than 71% of the region's population lives in Assam alone. Originally the entire region was in Assam (excluding Sikkim). But later on new six states have been created in the region at different time after independence. Therefore the seven states of the region are popularly known as the seven sisters. However, Sikkim has also been recognized as the 8<sup>th</sup> state of the region which is officially included in the North Eastern Council (NEC) under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) set up in 2001

The region has some peculiar characteristics which are different from that of other regions of the country as -

- 27 percent area of the region is plain area and the remaining 73% is hills.
- The region is connected with the rest of the country through a narrow strip of land in West Bengal having an approximate width of only 22 km only.
- The region shares only 2% of its border with the main land of the country and the remaining 98% connected with international border.
- The region is the home of extraordinarily diverse mosaic of ethnic groups having distinctive social, cultural and ethnic identity. 70 major population groups speaking nearly 400 different languages and dialects.
- Although the potentiality of resources is very high, the region is still lagging behind in respect of economic development.
- Assam is the only state in Indian Union who has given birth of new six states after independence.

## II. POVERTY

'Poverty' is a relative term and it is not yet amenable to a single definition which is applicable for all the countries in all