

Role of Traditional and Civil Organizations of the Misings in Identify Formation

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ABSTRACT

Ethnic Identity formation movement is a common affair found in North East India. All most all communities are placing demand and fighting for their unique identity with various demands. Some are fighting for Development Council, some are fighting for ST Status, some are fighting for Autonomous Council, some are fighting for Territorial Council under Sixth Schedule and some are fighting for Separate State. In this movement the traditional and civil organizations play a very important role to achieve their goal. The Misings, the second largest plain tribe of Assam is not exception to it and the organizations have played a very important role in the movement. This paper is a modest attempt to analyze the structure, agenda and role played by the traditional organizations in the Identity Formation of the Misings.

1. Introduction

Political analysis of Functionalists focused scope of studying traditional kin based and voluntary organizations [Radcliff Brown 1940, Roberts 1979 referred in this regard by Kurtz (2001)]. This paper intent to explore that scope through the studying structure and function of newly emerged voluntary organizations of the Mising tribe. The Smriti Grantha, a brochure published in 33rd conference, 2005, held at Borkhamukh, Assam of Mising Bane Kébang (MBK) writes that a number of socio-cultural organizations have been constituted by the Misings since third decade of twentieth century to safeguard their interests and 'legitimate Share' (in administrative jobs, and against, what they called 'injustices' (Ibid). The main organizations which have been formed among the Misings over nine decades are in the table mentioned at below. Among the stated organizations only three are registered organizations:

Table -1

The Mising Traditional and Civil Organizations

Local Name of Organization	Year of Establishment	English Nomenclature
Mising Bané Kébang (MBK)	1924	Mising People General Conference
Takam Mising Porin Kébang (TMPK)	1933	All Mising Students' Union
Mising Agom Kébang (MAK)	1972	Mising Literary Society
Mising Dirbi Kébang (MMK)	1980	Mising Cultural Organisation
Mising Mimag Kébang (MMK)	1986	Mising Action Committee
Takam Mising Mimo Kébang, (TMMK)	1990	Mising Women Organisation

Source: Smriti Grantha, 33rd Conference, 2005, MBK

These organizations had been playing a significant role in arousing identity consciousness among the Misings. It is in evident to discuss the constitutional structure, objectives growth and development of some of these organizations, which have certainly added a new dimension in the Politics of Assam.

2. Mising BanÉ KÉbang (MBK)

Amidhar Doley in the reference of Bidyeswr Doley was the witness of emergence of the MBK. I quote the later, "... Charu Chandra Doley the first Graduate from the Mising community was a School Inspector in Majuli. He mobilizes the people to organize a meeting to discuss various aspects of development of the Misings". In the version of Amidhar Doley Bidyeswar Doley (2005) writes, "The backwardness of the Misings inspired Charu Chandra Doley to form an organization, which would work for the development of Mising. So in 1924, Charu Chandra Doley convened a meeting at Gejera village of Majuli and in this meeting the "Sadou Assam Miri Sanmilan" or "All Assam Miri Conference" (SAMS) was established. Later the Sadou Assam Miri Sanmilan was renamed as "Mising Bané Kébang" in the general conference of SAMS in 1955. The reason behind selection of the new nomenclature never mentioned anywhere, which in their language and in the language of adjacent community like the Adi and the Galo refers to territorial political institution. It can be said that the concept was preferred by the convener and members of the Mising Community in 1955 to create a Civil Organization, while they claim as the establishing year of birth of MBC as 1924. "The identity assertions of the Misings found its organized expressions in the last decade of the twentieth century" (Doley, 2005). Traditionally, the village polity of the Mising was referred as 'Kébang'. This a body of elder male members of a village, who participates in a dispute resolutions side by side in decision making process (Ibid). In traditional situation Members of the several villages assembled to take part in the deliberations and delivered judgment. The Gam or the Headman used to preside over 'Kébang'. The final judgment is always delivered by a 'Juri' consisting of several elders selected for the purpose. In both 'Kébang' and 'Bane Kébang Kébang' generally woman are not allowed to take part in discussion. Punishments are given by the 'Kébang' after hearing the complaints, which range from imposition of fine in money or excommunication. In the worlds of N. Pamegam "there are no courts of law, no jails, the only penalty is public disapproval. A man who rebels against custom will be isolated and considered out caste. This is a sort of social boycott." (N. Pamegam 1961).

The main role of Kébang had changed with the new thought of consolidating ethnic identity. Traditionally, the Kébang played the role is similar to the Tribal Village Political Organization. Later, the main objective of the institution was to fight against their socio-cultural and socio-economic backwardness and to take necessary step to preserve the colourful Mising culture (Pawegam 2005). The first session of Sanmilon was held at Majuli in Gazera, Mising village in the year 1924. Later Pitambor Dev Goswami, Garamur Satradhikar presided over the Sanmilon' (The mouthpiece of the TMPK, Dhemaji, Assam). According to the first conference of the proposed organization, the 'Bané Kébang' is held in May, 1927, at Bhakelimukh under the chairmanship of A.C. Tolstoy. The Mising Bane Kébang (MBK) was organized by the Mising elite to fight against various injustices done by the dominant section of the society as well as the British Administration. The educated Mising elites the pioneer of the organization like Saru Chandra Doley, 1st B.A, Muhi Chandra Miri, 1st B.Sc, Kark Chandra Doley 1st MLA, Padmadhar Pegu, Bimala Doley, Punyawati Doley, Tarun Chandra Pamegum, Kamala Miri and so on.

The Mising Bane Kébang has been hierarchically organized as follows: Mising Bane Kébang (Central Body); Bangke Kébang (Sub Units); Dolung Kébang (village units) affiliated sub units.

There are Presidents, Vice- Presidents, General Secretaries and Joint Secretaries and other Executive members at each level. The main aims and objectives of the MBK are developing their own languages, culture, customs and traditions. Many educational institutions were established in the Mising dominated areas by the MBK to spreading education among the Misings for example, 'All Assam Miri High School' in Matmara under the sub-division of Dhakuakhana in the year 1936. Undoubtedly, the MBK is the landmark in the history of socio-cultural, socio-political and ethnic identity movement of the Misings. The remarkable aspect of MBK is participating in the activities of development. In traditional form 'Bane Kébang' is a political authority, in the communities like Adi, Galo. But in the Mising it had reorganized its activities (Bani Danggen, 2003).

After Independence of the country, the leaders of the Misings increasingly felt that they remained much more backward than other section of the people of the state. Indeed, they had not only been experiencing the problem of land alienation, unemployment, economic and political oppression under the existing socio-economic system but also discrimination in achieving their 'Rightful' position in the society. So, it appeared to them that unless they are organized on a sound footing nobody would care for the development of their community. To fulfill their aspirations the leaders of the MBK regularly hold sessions. The session of the MBK held at Kulajan of Dhemaji District was most significant one due to the presence of the then Prime Minister Late Indira Gandhi in 1966. The Annual session was the most important and memorable for them. The session of 1975 held at Lakhimpur was observed as Golden Jubilee of MBK.

Some important *xonmilons* (conferences), important decisions and proposal of Mising Bané Kébang:

1. In the year 1924, a representative conference was held in Gejara of Majuli for the first time under the President ship of Pitambor Deboguswami (then

Sattadhikar of Gormur Satra) and formed 'All Assam Miri Sonmilon' which is the 'Mising Bane Kébang' now.

2. First General Conference under the banner of All Assam Miri Sonmilon (now Mising Bané Kébang) was held (Presided over by AC Tolstoy) at Vakelimukh of Majuli in the year 1927 on 7 and 8 April.
3. In the year 1939, on 14th September the executive committee frames the written rules and regulations of All Assam Miri Sonmilon.
4. In the year 1955, the name of the organization changed to Mising Bané Kébang. In the same year, the MBK decided to celebrate the Ali-Iya-Ligang on first Wednesday of Phagun (Feb-March) every year by all Mising people. They also elected a permanent President of the Kébang.
5. In the year 1966, under the Presidentship of Torun Chandra Pomegam, the MBK organized its 23rd General Conference. This conference was attended by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Bisnu Rabha.
6. In the year 1972, the student section of Mising joins the MBK and took active part.
7. The MBK celebrates its 'Golden Jubilee Year' in the year 1975 on 13th April in Bamun Doloni of Lakhimpur District. In the same celebration they changed rules and regulations to Constitution.
8. In the year 1988 the MBK organized its 29th General Conference under the President ship of Indraswar Pegu in Kothalguri village of Mingmang. For the first time the MBK took a political resolution and demanded political autonomy for Mising.
9. In the year 1992, the General Conference under the President ship of Gulap Chandra Doley was held in Bodoti Gaon. In the Conference...
 - (a) The MBK had conflicted with the other Mising organization regarding ideology and the other organization came out from the conference.
 - (b) The other Mising Organizations stage no cooperation with the MBK and clear their stand against the MBK.
10. In the year 1995, 32nd Conference of MBK held in Bilmukh presided by Mr. Purno Kanta open out the conflict between the MBK and Other Mising Organizations.
11. In the year 2002, a reorganization meeting was held in Gugamukh. The meeting was presided over by Podmonath Taid. In the meeting, (a) the conflict between the MBK and other Mising organizations were ended. MBK went to the hand of young generation. (c) The MBK were reconstituted and an era with a promise to the Mising people begins. (Dr. Doley, 2005)

Now the head quarter is in Dhemaji.

The present President- Mr. (Mg.) Pramananda Chayengia
The General Secretary- Mr. (Mg.) Raju Medak

3. Takam Mising Porin KÉbang (TMPK)

The 'Assam Miri Chatra Sonmilon' (The Students' organization of the Miri of Assam) established in 1933 was renamed as 'Takam Mising Porin Kébang' (TMPK) or All Mising Student's Union in 1951 and in 1959 it was expanded in north

and south side respectively. In 1971 the 'Assam NEFA Mising Chatra Santha' constituted. As NEFA become Arunachal Pradesh in the year 1972, the NEFA were excluding. Now the Head office is established in Gogamukh, District Dhemaji (Assam). They adopted their Constitution on 30th Oct. 1972.

The Preamble of the Constitution as below:

'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, tradition, language, literature and political right of the Mising Nationality and this organization shall be known as the Takam Mising Porin Kébang and on the expediency of having a written guiding rules of the organization do hereby adopt and given to ourselves this Constitution on this day of 30th Oct. 1972.'

Name- Art. 1 (a) mention the name as "Takam Mising Porin Kébang" and Precisely 'TMPK'. In English it shall be known as 'All Mising Students' Union'.

Flag:

- (i) Size- The size of the flag shall be of 3:2 ratio.
- (ii) Colour- It shall be constituted with three colours- white, red and black. The white colour shall occupy the upper half. The lower half shall be divided equally for the other colours in horizontal rows.
- (iii) Te emblem shall be place in the upper half of the flag.

Emblem:

- (i) The two Yoksa (sword) will be placed crossing each.
- (ii) The symbol of rising Sun shall above the two crossed sword.
- (iii) Encircling the whole emblem there shall be the name of the Union TAKAM MISING PORIN KÉBANG and the phrase "Mising Rengan Irroi" the name shall be written in the lower and the phrase is on upper part of the emblem.

Explanation of the Flag and Emblem (Art.1.d):

- (i) The white colour shall indicate peace and purity.
- (ii) The other colours symbolize the colorful heritage of the Mising.
- (iii) The swords shall symbolize the strength of the ever unconquered Mising

Nationality and firm determination of the Kébang to fight for the all round

Development of the Mising Nationality. Moreover, the swords bear the traditional of Mising Nationality.

- (iv) The rising Sun is the symbol of energy.

Aims and Objectives

Art 3: The aim and objective of the TMPK shall be based on the upliftment of the Mising nationality in respect of Culture, Language, Literature, Political, Social and Justice. The Union shall make efforts particularly to find out ways and means to the aims and objectives of the TMPK may be noted as follows:

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 literary work.
5. Develop and safeguard the culture of the Mising by bringing reforms to it through various perspectives.
6. Develop the Mising economically by taking economic programme from time to time.
7. Fight for all round security and if the above goals are denied and ignored, the union further shall not refrain even from strolling for political self determination.
8. Support the principle of socialism for economic emancipation.
9. Raise voice of human right and civil liberties and develop socio-cultural relations among the Mising nationality of the.
10. Struggle for the survival and all round prosperity of the Misings to extend of advance nationalities of the Country.

The Structure of TMPK

The organizational structure of the TMPK is as follows: Takam Mising Porin Kébang (Central Body), District Committee, Regional Committee and Village Level Committee.

At each level there are Presidents, Vice- Presidents, General Secretaries and Joint Assistant General Secretaries and Other Executive members. The lower units are responsible to the district committee which is turn, is subordinate to the central body.

Present President	:	Mg Raj Kumar Morang
Present General Secretary	:	Mg Tilok Doley
Headquarter	:	Gogamukh, Dhemaji, Assam
Date of Establishment	:	30 th October, 1972

(The Constitution of the MAK, Page-1)

4. Mising Agom KÉbang (MAK)

The Mising Agom Kébang, (MAK, Mising Sahitya Sabha) came into existence in 1972 among the Mising. The initiative taken by MAK is for the preservation and development of the Mising language and culture with the asserting their identity. Because, they feel after independence the State and Central Government of India did not take any step for the growth and development of the Mising language and culture.

The Permanent Address of MAK

Office of the Mising Agom Kébang, Karichuk, P.O. Dhemaji, Pin-787057

District- Dhemaji, Assam.

The Flag

The MAK shall have a own flag.

- (i) Length: 3 feet and Breadth 2.5 feet.
- (ii) Colour: Upper Portion- 1.5 feet white. Lower Portion- 1 ft. Green.
- (iii) The emblem of MAC shall be set in the centre of the while Portion.
- (iv) The size of the flag can, however, be increase of decrease in proportion to the standard defined above.

Meaning: The while portion of the flag stands for the purity, truth and light. The green portion symbolizes prosperity and beauty and also the

intimacy that exists between Nature and the Mising people.

The Emblem

The MAK shall have an emblem of its own. The emblem will be composed of a sun rising out of an open book which will be mounted on a block containing the name MISING AGOM KÉBANG.

Meaning: The rising sun upon book symbolizes the illumination resulting from the pursuit of knowledge. The sun also represents Ané Do: nyi (Mother Sun), believe by the Mising as a primordial Mother. The open book stands for the special literary and linguistic pursuit of the Mising Agom Kébang.

General Aims and Objectives

(a) The MAK shall work for the all round development of Mising culture in general, and Mising language and literature in particular. Its activities will include-

1. Compilation and publication of various books in Mising language.
2. Collection and publication of Mising folk literature.
3. To work for introduction of Mising as a medium of instruction and/or as a subject.
4. Publication of a mouthpiece.
5. Such other activities as would promote Mising language and literature.

(b) The MAK shall strictly be a cultural, literary and linguistic association. It shall be aloof from all political and religious issues of controversial nature, it shall scrupulously avoid communalism.

Structure

The organizational structure of MAK shall be as follows:-

- (i) There shall be a central body, called Missing Agom Kébang
- (ii) There shall be branch committees, called Bangke Agom Kébang
- (iii) There shall be other affiliated body

Committees of Mising Agom Kébang

- (1) There shall be an executive committee to direct and conduct all the activities of MAK.
- (2) The Executive Committee of MAK shall constitute an examination committee as and when necessary in order to conduct a Mising language Certificate Examination or any other examination that MAK may decide to conduct.

MAK accepted the roman scripts in a modified form known as Mising script in 1974. The Govt. of Assam introduced and sanctions 100 Primary School against the total requirement of about 800 schools of the Mising areas of Assam in October, 1986 (D.D. Nath, 1993). The MAK has already published a record number of books on various aspects of the Misings under a strong editorial board. The important books published such as,

'Probondho Chayam' (ed) J.J. Kuli, 'Leka Ni: Tom' (ed) J.J. Kuli 'Kébang Abu Buluk Lunam' (ed) J.J.Kuli' 'Goming' (ed) N.C. Pegu, 'Bongky Bangkr Amin'(ed) Diram Kumbang, Narendra Padun, 'Mising Bhakhar Abhash', Nahendra Padun etc.

Thus the MAK has been making it best effort to uplift the Mising language and literature.

Present President- Mr Gobin Taid

Present General Secretary- Mr Dimbeswar Doley

5. Mising DIRBÍ KÉbang, (MDK)

Mising Dírbi Kébang' (MDK), (Mising Cultural Organisation), Head Office:- Dhemaji, District- Dhemaji, Assam.

The Preamble

"Mising is rich in culture. But the colorful with rich elements like folklore, sculpture, literature and music is not developing as expected without the proper study, analysis, practice and guidance.

In this situation, the Mising people are feeling the need of a strong organization to preserve and develop the Mising culture. Realizing this reality we the Cultural Mising people organized under this tribal cultural organization, promises to work for the same."

Aim and Objective

1. Develop and uplift the folk culture Mising.
2. Rebuild and preserve the Mising folk culture.
3. Expand and publish of Mising culture.
4. To unite and coordinate the Mising culture fan and cultured person.
5. To make a platform to expose the hidden talent of the villages.
6. To make Mising society culture conscious.
7. To take step to prevent the Mising culture from bad affect of other culture.
8. To take step for study and research of Mising culture.
9. To establish the Mising culture in the World by developing it into a compatible one.
10. To prepare welfare scheme for the Mising arties and cultural people.

Schedule Programmes

1. Organize seminar and workshop on Mising culture.
2. To organized Mising cultural night in time and space.
3. Organized training programme on Mising dance, song and music.
4. Produce and publish audio cassette, video cassette and C.D. on Mising song, dance and folk culture.
5. Produce documentary and cinema on Mising social life and culture.
6. To transmit Mising culture through Radio and Television.
7. To organize Mising cultural festival and conference regularly.

Organization Setup

The organizational setup of the MDK is as follows- General Body, Executive Committee, Branch Committee and the General Body.

The General Body is the main permanent body consisting of all the members.

Fund

The fund will come from various sources like Membership fees, Government donation and Donation from individual, institution and establishment.

The Mising educated section first organized a meeting at Dhakuakhana to form this organization in 1980, named 'Mising Dírbi Kébang' (MDK, Mising Cultural Organization) under the chairmanship of Sri Indeswar Pegu (Principal), General Secretary Sri Pradip Kr. Gam (Artist). They use both Mising

Dírbí Kébang and Mising Dvrbv Kébang simultaneously. The first Meeting's resolutions are as following:

1. To broadcast news in the Mising language through All India Radio,
2. To provide special privilege to the Mising Artists,
3. To preserve local Mising folk songs,
4. To recognize the Mising singers,

The MDK is a cultural association and it has an own constitution with specific aims and objectives as following:

1. To develop and improve of the Mising folk culture,
2. To take measures for broadcasting the Mising folk culture,
3. To maintain unity and integrity among the cultural rising people,
4. To develop cultural consciousness among the Misings,
5. To undertake study and research work on the Mising folk literature,
6. To adopt welfare plan for welfare of the Mising artists and cultural workers, (The Draft constitution of Mising Dirvi Kébang, May 20, 1994)

At the outset the aims and objectives of the MDK was hopeful. The Mising elite believe that the Govt. of Assam would take a positive step towards their cultural demands. As a result, the All India Radio, Dibrugarh started broadcasting a five minutes bulletin and different Mising Cultural Programmes on Mising Language from 20th May, 1998.

Present President- Mg. Suruj Kumar Patiri

Present General Secretary- Mg Raju Medok

6. Mising Mimag KÉbang, (MMK)

Mising Mimag Kébang (MMK, Mising Action Committee) came into being in March, 1993 and the organization constituted with purely political objectives. The MMK has no constitution till today and is run by By-Laws. As TMPK is a student organization, so they can not involve in political activities. So the Mising people who were associated with the autonomy movement and who can not be considered as student formed MMK with political objectives. Chandiram Pegu and Ronuj Pegu were the first President and General Secretary respectively. Its chief object is to demand an Autonomous Council for the Mising people of Assam.

The prime objective of the MMK was to ameliorate the socio economic condition of the people of the Mising dominated areas of Assam, through creation of a separate state or an Autonomous unit. So the MMK started mobilizing Misings in support of the demand for autonomy to the Mising. In view of this MMK had been launching agitational programmes, such as bandhs, picketings and mass demonstrations etc.

Head Office- Jonai

President- Mg Sunil Kumar Pegu

Gen. Secretary- Mr Biju Kumar pegu

7. Takam Mising MimÉ KÉbang (TMMK)

Among the Mising women the Takam Mising Mimo Kébang (TMMK, Mising Women Organization) was established in 1990 at Gugamukh. Probhawati Doley and Ukharani Kumbang were selected as president and general secretary respectively. The 1st General Conference was organized in

Majuli on 7, 8, 9 Feb, 1992. The 2nd Conference was held with the TMPK's 7th General Conference at Dhemaji on 26, 27, 28, 29 Jan, 1995. Ajudhya Pegu and Justna Pegu were selected as president and general secretary respectively. From then the TMMK is working with TMPK.

The Aim Objective of TMMK:

1. To organize all level of Mising woman.
2. To fight for injustice against cast, creed, religious discrimination
3. To educate the woman section by fighting against the superstition and illogical rules and regulation.
4. To fight against to all social and family injustice.
5. To stand for equal right of man and woman.
6. To work together with other woman organization in matter of woman.
7. To work for the language, cultural and social development of Mising
8. To participate and keep forward the Mising self-rule movement.
9. To fight against all odd elements of culture.
10. To work for the maintenance and development of Mising culture.
11. To support the ongoing woman movements of the World after careful analysis.
12. To organize united protest movement against all woman injustice.
13. To organized the Mising Woman against the elements of antimovement and to make politically conscious.

The Demands of TMMK

1. The Government should fulfill the 14 point demand of TMPK immediately.
2. The transport and communication of all the Mising habited areas should make convenient immediately. As the Mising are legging behind in education, the Government should regularize all the private schools within the running year to uplift the education of Mising.
3. Make Constitutional provision of reservation for Mising woman regarding education, in government jobs and political and departmental financial assistance.
4. Establish Primary Medical Center in Mising habited areas as required.
5. Establish small industry in Mising area. Take step to engage the Mising Woman by providing training in small industry sector.
6. Take step to stop the injustices going on the tribal woman of Assam. If any man does injustice to a woman, he should be punished according to Law.
7. Arrange free educational tour to advance states of India for Mising Woman.
8. Stop all injustice to woman of Assam and punish those involve with that.
9. Establish museum to preserve the traditional materials of Mising and create center of marketing place in every Districts.
10. Take step to develop the Mising language according to the understanding of MAK.
11. Take step to solve the problems of Mising Girl's Students.

12. Construct Girls' Hostel in every institution for tribal Girls students and supply all educational materials free.
13. Take step to transmit symposia, songs, drama in Mising by radio. Take step to improve the ongoing programme 'Karpunpuli' of All India Radio, Dibrugarh and increase it to three days per week.

The organization formed for the welfare of the Mising Women as well as the Mising Society. In Mising Society, the women have been playing an active part and role in economic, social, cultural and religious matters. This women organization has also playing significant role in asserting Mising identity.

Head Office- Jonai

President- Mm. Usharani Kunbang

General Secretary- Mm. Bonti Bala Pegu

8. Conclusion

From the above discussion it appears that the various organizations of the Misings emerged to different contemporary situations of hundred years, when a sense of deprivation and negligence was apprehended by the Mising elite and when the educated persons wanted to reorganize the social position of the community. At the second decade of 20th Century the first civil organization was formed to address socio- economic problems and backwardness. The question of socio-economic problem was constructed at the backdrop of discrimination that felt by the educated section of the Mising Society. It is remarkable that the main objective of the Mising leadership was to maintain distinct Mising Self Identity. The Mising's first organization was named as "Sadou Assam Miri Sanmilon" Established in 1924 (in Assamese Language) only to bring development to the problem ridden society. But after that the organization was renamed as "Mising Bané Kébang". As mention above Kébang is the traditional political organization who looked upon all socio-political affairs of the Mising Society. They took the nomenclature to articulate all Mising people to the organization. This leads to the new ethnic identity formation of Mising. TMPK also was first established in the name as 'Assam Miri Chatra Sonmilon'. In 1971 it was renamed as the 'Assam NEFA Misings chatra Sanmilon'. In 1978 it was again renamed as "Sodou Assam Mising Chatra Santha" (in Assamese Language). Again in the year 1985, it is renamed as "Takam Mising Porin Kébang" in Mising Language. The name

is given in Mising as part of inclination towards the Mising Language. "Mising Agom Kébang" also preferred the nomenclature from the Mising Language in the year 1972 to develop their language. This organization is giving a literary platform to educated section of people to discuss the problem and prospect of the Mising people. The main aim of organization is to develop their language and literature, which is obvious marker of an ethnic identity. MDK is an organization formed for the cultural development of the Mising Society in 1980. This organization created an atmosphere where the cultural people of the community got an opportunity to seat together and bring out the rich culture from village to outside world. This make the people feel proud of their culture and a sense of belongingness emerged, which is marker of an identity formation process. This Mising Mimag Kébang is formed completely on political aim and agenda in 1986. MMK's main aim is to get full political autonomy for Mising taking various political means. At last they formed TMMK to associate the woman section with various development activities of Mising. The main aim of this organization is to fight for the woman of Mising in particular and work with the Mising in general.

Now, if we look into nature of formation of organizations, it is clear that all work together for their identity formation process. They first organized themselves under a broader organization (SAMS) and renamed it to focus their tradition and culture. The new name MBK can be considered as revivalization of cultural traits for better articulation. It had followed three tier systems as it was there at village (Do:lung) level, inter village unit level and at community level. After that they formed an organization (TMPK) to mobilize the student section. Then they formed an organization (MAK) to work for the language and literature. Again they formed an organization (MDK) to work for the development of culture of Mising. Finally they formed an organization (MMK) with a political agenda to achieve political power for the development of Mising. At last they formed an organization of women (TMMK) to associate the women section of society to participate in the identity formation movement. All these organizations assisted TMPK to organized ethnic identity maintenance movement for the Mising in the later stage.

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