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# Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council Act

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East India (Tibet).  
Discrimination, Challenge and Response  
Strategic Digest  
Tabakat-i-Nasiri  
The Silver Linings to the Looming Clouds  
Contested Belonging  
Status Of Scheduled Tribes In India  
A Sociological Understanding of North East India  
Planter Raj to Swaraj  
Selections from Regional Press  
Politics of Soft Power Diplomacy and its  
Responses Non Traditional Security Issues  
Caste, Marginalisation, and Resistance  
The Attainment of Statehood  
Democracy and Discontent  
Report of the National Commission to Review the  
Working of the Constitution  
Indian Politics and Political Processes  
Northeast India  
ꠠꠠꠠꠠꠠꠠ (Gunamala)  
Encyclopaedia of North-East India  
Autonomy and Democratic Governance in  
Northeast India  
Justice B.L. Hansaria's, Sixth Schedule to the

Constitution  
Subaltern Urbanisation in India  
Parliamentary Debates  
Autonomy Movements in Assam  
North East GK Complete  
Media and Democracy  
The Kacháris  
Tribal Studies - Emerging Frontiers of Knowledge  
North-East India  
Standards, Rules & Regulations - Cost Accounting  
Standards Board  
Northeast India and Japan  
Autonomy Arrangements around the World: A  
Collection of Well and Lesser Known Cases  
Worlds of Food  
Indian Federalism  
Minority Accommodation Through Territorial and  
Non-territorial Autonomy  
Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered  
Languages  
Terrorism in India's North-east  
India's Northeast Resurgent  
Local Self-government System in North-East India  
Wetlands Conservation

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**HUERTA TESSA**

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*East India (Tibet).*  
BRILL

This volume decentres  
the view of  
urbanisation in India  
from large  
agglomerations  
towards smaller urban  
settlements. It

presents the outcomes of original research conducted over three years on subaltern processes of urbanization. The volume is organised in four sections. A first one deals with urbanisation dynamics and systems of cities with chapters on the new census towns, demographic and economic trajectories of cities and employment transformation. The interrelations of land transformation, social and cultural changes form the topic of the “land, society, belonging” section based on ethnographic work in various parts of India (Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). A third section focuses on public policies,

governance and urban services with a set of macro-analysis based papers and specific case studies. Understanding the nature of production and innovation in non-metropolitan contexts closes this volume. Finally, though focused on India, this research raises larger questions with regard to the study of urbanisation and development worldwide.

Discrimination, Challenge and Response Dinosaur Books

Political history of Assam from 1947, and contributions of Hiteśwara Śaikīya, chief minister of Assam; contributed articles.

*Strategic Digest* Taylor & Francis  
Wetlands Conservation  
An up-to-date overview

of approaches for addressing wetlands degradation and its effects on ecosystem services, human health, and other ecosystems. Wetlands are essential sources of biodiversity, water purification, groundwater replenishment, flood control, storm protection, sediment retention, recreation and tourism, and more. Human exploitation of natural resources over the past 200 years has caused significant wetlands degradation and loss. Although the Ramsar Convention of 1971 drafted policies for wetland conservation and responsible use, many wetland sites remain inadequately conserved or managed. Maintaining the ecological balance and

equilibrium of wetlands requires a clear understanding of the vital role of wetlands, the difficulties they face, and the policies enacted for their protection. *Wetlands Conservation: Current Challenges and Future Strategies* summarizes both current and emerging management strategies, trends, and policies regarding wetlands protection around the world. The authors provide accurate scientific information on wetlands while discussing the effects of climate change, global warming, modernization in agriculture, and other key topics. Designed to assist in the development of future solutions for wetlands conservation and management

strategies, this important volume: Highlights the environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural importance of wetlands Identifies the factors responsible for the failure of many conservation initiatives Describes the natural and anthropogenic factors of wetlands degradation Discusses the role of community-based wetlands conservation and management Explores Ramsar wetlands conservation and its impacts worldwide Wetlands Conservation: Current Challenges and Future Strategies is an invaluable resource for graduate and postgraduate students, researchers, ecologists, policymakers, conservation

organizations, and others working in the field of natural resources management. *Tabakat-i-Nasiri* Routledge This book explores discrimination against Northeast Indians, who have been frequently stereotyped as backwards, anti-national, anti-assimilationist, immoral, and relegated to low paying positions across retail, hospitality, telecommunications and wellness industries. The contributions draw on interviews with individuals who have migrated to other Indian cities and towns to find jobs and escape from native poverty, and provide a critical examination of the intersections between

power, privilege and racial hierarchy in India today. The chapters cover a variety of perspectives including social movements and activism, history, policy, youth studies and gender studies. With a focus on marginalised communities, and the effects and persistence of racial inequality in a South Asian context, this collection will be an important contribution to critical race studies, public policy, human rights discourse, and social work.

[The Silver Linings to the Looming Clouds](#)

Springer Nature Deals with the modern predicament of the Rabha (or Kocha) people, one of India's indigenous peoples, traditionally practising shifting cultivation in

the jungle tracts situated where the Himalayan mountains meet the plains of Bengal. When the area came under British rule and was converted into tea gardens and reserved forests, Rabhas were forced to become labourers under the forest department. Today, large-scale illegal deforestation and the global interest in wildlife conservation once again jeopardize their survival. Karlsson describes the development of the Rabha people, their ways of coping with the colonial regime of scientific forestry and the depletion of the forest, as well as with present day concerns for wilderness and wildlife restoration and preservation. Central points relate to the

construction of identity as a form of subaltern resistance, the Rabha's ongoing conversion to Christianity and their ethnic mobilisation, and the agency involved in the construction of cultural or ethnic identities.

### **Contested Belonging**

Notion Press

Long considered one of the great successes of the developing world, India has more recently experienced growing challenges to political order and stability.

Institutional mechanisms for the resolution of conflict have broken down, the civil and police services have become highly politicized, and the state bureaucracy appears incapable of implementing an effective plan for economic development. In this

book, Atul Kohli analyzes political change in India from the late 1960s to the late 1980s. Based on research conducted at the local, state and national level, the author analyzes the changing patterns of authority in and between the centre and periphery. He combines rich empirical investigation, extensive interviews and theoretical perspectives in developing a detailed explanation of the growing crisis of governance his research reveals. The book will be of interest to both specialists in Indian politics and to students of comparative politics more generally.

Status Of Scheduled Tribes In India John Wiley & Sons

Annada Charan Bhagabati, b. 1939, Indian anthropologist; contributed articles. A Sociological Understanding of North East India Oxford University Press According To 1991 Census, The Population Of Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes Were 13.82 Crore And 6.78 Crore Constituting 16.48 Per Cent And 8.08 Per Cent Respectively Of The Country S Total Population. As Compared To 1981 Census, There Has Been Slight Increase In Scheduled Tribe Population (7.85 Per Cent Of The Population). While The Constitution Has Prescribed Certain Protective Measures And Safeguards For Scheduled Tribes, Government Of India Is

Giving All The Facilities For Their Proper Development. After Independence, Several Schemes Were Launched For The Betterment Of Scheduled Tribes. The Central And State Govt. Are Spending Crores Of Rupees For Their Upliftment Through Five Year Plans.The Present Collection Of Research Papers/Articles On The Scheduled Tribes Are Multi-Disciplinary Investigation Into Various Aspects Of Socio-Economic Problems Being Faced By The Scheduled Tribes In India. The Contributors Have Also Given Suggestions For Improving Their Conditions. Thus, This Outstanding Book Will Be Indeed Of Immense Use To Researchers, Students Of Various





North-East India to quench their thirst for knowledge for the purpose of Competitive Exams, Business Opportunities, Travel & Tourism or any other reason.

*Politics of Soft Power*

*Diplomacy and its*

*Responses Non*

*Traditional Security*

*Issues* Oxford

University Press on

Demand

Media and Democracy addresses key topics

and themes in relation to democratic theory,

media and technology, comparative media

studies, media and

history, and the

evolution of media

research. For example:

How does TV

entertainment

contribute to the

democratic life of

society? Why are

Americans less

informed about politics

and international affairs than Europeans?

How should new

communications

technology and

globalisation change

our understanding of

the democratic role of

the media? What does

the rise of international

e-zines reveal about the

limits of the internet?

What is the future of

journalism? Does

advertising influence

the media? Is American

media independence

from government a

myth? How have the

media influenced the

development of

modern society?

Professor Curran's

response to these

questions provides

both a clear

introduction to media

research, written for

university

undergraduates

studying in different

countries, and an

innovative analysis written by one of the field's leading scholars.

**Caste, Marginalisation, and Resistance** Mittal Publications

This volume studies the various forms of ethnic autonomy envisioned within and outside the purview of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It explores the role of the British Indian administration and the Constituent Assembly of India in the introduction and inclusion of the schedule and the special provisions granted under it. Drawing on case studies from the states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Sikkim in Northeast India and Darjeeling in West Bengal, it examines whether the practice of

granting autonomy has been able to fulfil the political aspirations of the ethnic communities and how far autonomy settles or eases conflict. It also discusses sub-state nationalism and if it can be accommodated within autonomy, and studies the views of the central government and state governments towards such autonomy. An important contribution towards understanding India's federal structure, the volume will be indispensable to students and researchers of politics, democracy, Indian Constitution, law, self-governance, political theory and South Asian studies.

The Attainment of Statehood Spectrum Publishers (India)

To understand how

politics, the economy, and public policy function in the world's largest democracy, an appreciation of federalism is essential. Bringing to surface the complex dimensions that affect relations between India's central government and states, this short introduction is the one-stop account to federalism in India. Paying attention to the constitutional, political, and economic factors that shape Centre-state relations, this book stimulates understanding of some of the big dilemmas facing India today. The ability of India's central government to set the economic agenda or secure implementation of national policies throughout the country depends on the institutions and

practices of federalism. Similarly, the ability of India's states to contribute to national policy making or to define their own policy agendas that speak to local priorities all hinge on questions of federalism. Organised in four chapters, this book introduces readers to one of the key living features of Indian democracy.

### **Democracy and Discontent** Springer

The concern for the fast-disappearing language stocks of the world has arisen particularly in the past decade, as a result of the impact of globalization. This book appears as an answer to a felt need: to catalogue and describe those languages, making up the vast majority of the world's six thousand or more

distinct tongues, which are in danger of disappearing within the next few decades. Endangerment is a complex issue, and the reasons why so many of the world's smaller, less empowered languages are not being passed on to future generations today are discussed in the book's introduction. The introduction is followed by regional sections, each authored by a notable specialist, combining to provide a comprehensive listing of every language which, by the criteria of endangerment set out in the introduction, is likely to disappear within the next few decades. These languages make up ninety per cent of the world's remaining language stocks. Each

regional section comprises an introduction that deals with problems of language preservation peculiar to the area, surveys of known extinct languages, and problems of classification. The introduction is followed by a list of all known languages within the region, endangered or not, arranged by genetic affiliation, with endangered and extinct languages marked. This listing is followed by entries in alphabetical order covering each language listed as endangered. Useful maps are provided to pinpoint the more complex clusters of smaller languages in every region of the world. The Encyclopedia therefore provides in a single

resource: expert analysis of the current language policy situation in every multilingual country and on every continent, detailed descriptions of little-known languages from all over the world, and clear alphabetical entries, region by region, of all the world's languages currently thought to be in danger of extinction. The Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Languages will be a necessary addition to all academic linguistics collections and will be a useful resource for a range of readers with an interest in development studies, cultural heritage and international affairs.

**Report of the National Commission to Review the**

## **Working of the Constitution**

Routledge  
For centuries autonomy has been a public policy tool used to provide stability and cohesion to multicultural societies. Examining case studies on non-territorial autonomy arrangements in comparison with territorial autonomy examples, this book informs both design and decision making on managing diversity. Indian Politics and Political Processes  
Editura ISPMN  
North-East India Has A Variety Of Local Self-Governing Institutions-Traditional As Well As Modern Co-Existing In Different States And Districts Of The Region. This Book Deals With Fill The Gap In This Unexplored Area Of

Study. 9 Chapters -  
 Relating To Arunachal  
 Pradesh, Assam,  
 Manipur, Meghalaya,  
 Mizoram, Nagaland,  
 Sikkim And Tripura.

### **Northeast India**

Routledge  
 Politics of Soft Power  
 Diplomacy and its  
 Responses Non  
 Traditional Security  
 Issues Volume II is the  
 outcome of Seminar  
 Series at Mt Everest  
 College, Senapati  
 (Manipur) for the past  
 a decade of continual  
 effort, sustained by  
 loving promotion and  
 encouragement  
 received from reputed  
 ICSSR and UGC in  
 granting Seminar grant  
 to me as convener of  
 this series The book  
 covers wide ranges of  
 inclusion and exclusion  
 in accessing  
 mainstream projects  
 and government  
 programmes rolled out

from to time to  
 time(the government  
 provisions enshrined  
 for the regional growth  
 i.e., Northeastern  
 region of India, both as  
 hard power and soft  
 power diplomacy)  
 which are dealt and  
 discussed here by  
 different contributors  
 of papers from various  
 academic cross-  
 disciplinary areas. It is  
 felt that Soft Power  
 Diplomacy is very  
 instrumental in shaping  
 the image of a country  
 abroad. Joseph Nye  
 coined the term and  
 domestic policies are  
 as important as foreign  
 policies. Classical  
 Realists too have the  
 similar  
 understanding/view of  
 domestic domain  
 having ramification on  
 foreign  
 policies/national  
 interests for a country.  
 □□□□□□ (Gunamala)

Taylor & Francis  
 With reference to  
 Indian Constitution.  
*Encyclopaedia of  
 North-East India*  
 Cambridge University  
 Press  
 A Sociological  
 Understanding of North  
 East India attempts to  
 discuss socio-cultural  
 unity and diversity,  
 demographic features,  
 and the linguistic  
 scenario of Northeast  
 India. Traditional  
 institutions of the  
 northeastern region  
 such as family,  
 marriage, religion, and  
 polity are described  
 with examples. The  
 concept of identity and  
 the identity conflict of  
 different ethnic groups,  
 homeland and  
 homeland politics,  
 tribal autonomy, and  
 other related  
 contemporary issues in  
 the northeastern  
 region have been

included in this  
 volume. The promotion  
 and development of  
 the tourism sector and  
 the tourist destinations  
 in the eight states  
 have been studied, and  
 different government  
 policies and programs  
 of Northeast India are  
 also incorporated in  
 this volume for  
 discussion.

Autonomy and  
 Democratic  
 Governance in  
 Northeast India

Minorities & Non-  
 Territorial A

The identity politics of  
 the householder Naths  
 (Yogis), on the one  
 hand, is one of the  
 oldest and most  
 persistent identity  
 assertions in Bengal  
 and Assam. On the  
 other, for an array of  
 reasons, the identity  
 assertion of the  
 householder Naths of  
 Bengal and Assam has



failed to draw academic curiosity so far. Since the late nineteenth century, a segment of the Naths, largely educated and elite, has been crafting their identity as Brahman grounded on their “origin myth”, negotiating with the British colonial administration through

different census enumerations, as well as internal social reforms. One of the primary reasons for their current lagging is that the Naths never politicised their identity and demands, and did not mobilise themselves in the democratic political arena.