

Course Code	Course Name	Credits
26PL102	TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF NORTHEAST INDIA	4

### Course Objectives

- To understand traditional governing institutions in Northeast India, especially in Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram.
- To examine the impact of British administration on traditional political institutions in the region.
- To analyse the roles of institutions such as chieftainship, village councils, Goanburas, Dobashis, Syiemship, and Nokmaship.
- To evaluate the relevance of traditional governance systems in contemporary society.

### Learning Outcomes

#### After the completion of the course, the graduate will be able to understand

- Analyze the meaning of traditional institutions, the geographical features of the Northeast India.
- Demonstrate the traditional Naga Village organization and administrating agencies.
- Compare and contrast the role of chieftainship, Morung, village council and the institution of dobashis and the goanburas in Nagaland.
- Recall the traditional institution of the state of Meghalaya.
- Evaluate the Traditional institutions in Mizoram.
- Compare the constitutional provision for traditional institutions and its impact.

#### Unit I: Introducing North-East India (12 hrs)

Understanding traditional institution; Geographical and socio-economic profile of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Impact of British rule on administrative structure of North East India

#### Unit II: Organisation of Naga Village Polity (12 hrs)

Village Chief and Village Council; *Morung*; *Dobashi* and *Gaon Bura*

#### Unit III: Traditional Institutions of Meghalaya (12 hrs)

*Syiemship* of the Khasis; *Doloiship* of the Jaintias; *Nokmaship* of the Garos

#### Unit IV: Traditional Institution of Mizoram (12 hrs)

Chieftainship among the Mizos; *KhawnbawlUpa* or Councils of Elders

#### Unit V: Traditional Institutions in Contemporary Northeast India (12 hrs)

Constitutional Provisions for Traditional Institutions of North East India; Impact of Modern Political Institutions in Nagaland

### Essential Readings:

1. B. P. Singh, *The Problem of Change: A Study of North-East India*, 1996, Oxford University Press.
2. Barpujari H. K. *The Problem of the Hill Tribes of North-East India* Vol. I, II and III, Basuwati Prakashan, Guwahati, 1976.
3. Chattopadhyaya S. K. *Tribal Institutions of Meghalaya*, Guwahati, 1985
4. Gerin Phukon (ed) *Political Dynamics of North East India*, South Asian Publisher, 2000.
5. Jaideep Saikia, 2007, *Frontiers in Flames: North-East India in Turmoil*, Viking, New Delhi.
6. Ray, B. Datta and S.P. Agarwal, 1996, *Reorganisation of North-East India since 1974*. Concept Publishing Company.
7. Sajal Nag, *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgence and Sub-nationalism in North-East India*, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, 2002,
8. Sajal Nag, *Roots of Ethnic Conflict: Nationality Question in North-East India*, Manohar Publishers and Distributors; 1st edition (July 1, 1990) 1990
9. Sanjib Baruah, *Ethno-nationalism in India*, Oxford University Press, 2010
10. ...., *Beyond Counter-Insurgency: Breaking the Impasse in Northeast India*, Oxford University Press, USA (July 15, 2009)
11. Sanjib Baruah, *India Against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*, University of Pennsylvania Press (June 1, 1999)
12. Sanjib Baruah, 2007, *Durable Disorder*, Oxford University Press.

13. Udayon Misra, 1991, *Nation Building and Development in North-East India*, PurbanchalPrakash, Guwahati
14. V. VenkataRao and Niru Hazarika, *A century of government and politics in North East India*, 1874-1980, Volume 1, S. Chand, 1983.

COs and Bloom's Taxonomy Level (BTL) Mapping-26PL102		
Course Outcomes	On completing U.G. program in Political Science the students will be able to	BTL
CO1	Understand facts, basic concepts and the principles of the Traditional institutions, the historical roots, and the impact of the British annexation in Northeast India, and its effect on political, social, cultural, administrative lives in Northeast India.	K1, K2
CO2	Come to know the impact of traditional institutions that is still prevalent in today's administration particularly in the state of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.	K3
CO3	Draw a connection, differentiate and compare the traditional institutions in the past which has evolved and undertaken a new .	K4
CO4	Justify a stand or evaluate on the outcomes and impact of modern political institutions in Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.	K5
CO5	Form a coherent or functional whole to generate new ideas on the prevailing traditional institutions which have survived time and has undergone a tremendous change along with time.	K6

BTL K1 and K2 – Remembering and Understanding, K3- Applying, K4 – Analyse, K5- Evaluate and K6- Create

Relationship Matrix-26PL102													
Course Outcomes	Programme Outcomes (POs)						Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)						Mean Score of COs
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1.6
CO2	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2.5
CO3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2.6
CO4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2.6
CO5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2.6
												<b>Total</b>	<b>2.38</b>

Mean Score:3- High, 2- Medium/Moderate, 1-Low