

FINAL REPORT OF MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

Financial Assistance Ref. No.F.5-322/2013-14/(MRP/NERO)

Project Title – “A Study on Urbanization and social Change in Assam. A case study in Dibrugarh Town.”

SUBMITTED TO



**ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये
UGC**

University Grants Commission

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION , INDIA
(North–Eastern Regional Office)**

June 2016

By

Principal Investigator

**Mr. Dhruba Hazarika
Department of Sociology
Assistant Professor**

**Duliajan College, Duliajan
Assam-786602**

**University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi – 110002**

Final Report of the work done on the Minor Research Project

1. Project report no: Final
2. UGC Reference no: F.5-322/2013-14/ (MRP/NERO)
3. Period of report: From July 2014 to June 2016
4. Title of the Research Project: “A Study on Urbanization and Social Change in Assam. A Case Study in Dibrugarh Town.”
5. Name of the Principal Investigator: Mr. Dhruba Hazarika
Department of PI name of college: Sociology Dept, Duliajan College,
Duliajan
6. Effective Date of Starting of the Project: 19th July 2014
7. Grant approved and expenditure incurred during the period of the report:
 - a. Total amount approved Rs. 2,90000/-
 - b. Total expenditure Rs. 3,02000/-
 - c. Report of the work done:

i. Brief Objective of the Project:

The main objective of this project was to find out responsible factors for urbanization which bring transforms in various aspects of life of the people of Dibrugarh town. Secondly it was clarify that urbanization played a vital role in context of economic development as well as social system.

ii. Work done so far and results achieved and publications, if any, resulting from the work.

The project is successfully completed with two international paper published in international journals.

1. "Urban Married Working Women and Their Family Life with Special Reference to Tinsukia Town of Assam. A Sociological Study." By Mr.Dhruba Hazarika, Asst. Professor. Duliajan College, Published in "Asian Academic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, year 2014, Vol-1 Issue-28,pp-126, ISSN: 2278-859X.
2. "Urbanization in India. A Brief Sketch." By Mr. Dhruba Hazarika, Asst. Prof. Duliajan College, Published in International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, ISSN 2250-3226, Vol-4, 2014,pp277-280 , paper code-27175, IJHSS.

iii. Has the progress been according to the original plan of work and towards achieving the objective, if not, state the reasons : Yes, the project has been done according to the original plan of work to achieve the object.

iv. Please enclose a summary of the findings of the study. One bound copy of the final report of work done may also be sent to the concerned Regional Office of the UGC.

v. Any other information: Nil

Shreba Hazwika

**Signature of the
Principal Investigator**

S. N. Gogoi

**PRINCIPAL
(Dr. S. N. Gogoi)**

**Principal
Duliajan Coll-**

**University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi – 110002**

Performa for Submission of Information at the time of Sending the Final
Report of the Work Done on the Project

1. Title of the Project: A Study on Urbanization and Social change in Assam. A Case Study in Dibrugarh Town.
2. Name and address of the Principal Investigator: Mr. Dhruba Hazarika, Duliajan College, Duliajan, Assam.
3. Name and address of the institution: Duliajan College, Dist-Dibrugarh Assam- 786602
4. UGC approval letter no. and date: No.F.5-322/2013-14(MRP/NERO) , dated 19th June'2014.
5. Date of implementation: 19th July' 2014
6. Tenure of the Project : Tenure of Project is 24 months.
7. Total grant allocated : Rs.2,90,000/-
8. Total grant received : Rs.2,70,000 + 12,000= Rs.2,82,000/-(Two lakh eighty two thousand)
9. Final expenditure : Rs.3,02,000/-
10. Objective of the project: The main objective is to find out responsible factors of urbanization. Secondly, to find out impact of urbanization in various aspects of life of people of Dibrugarh town along with social changes.

11. Whether objectives were achieved: At the end of the project it has cleared that there is close relation between urbanization and social change. It is also notable that urban way of life is much better than rural people. Other hand, there are some problems in urban centres which are not avoidable.

12. Achievement from the project:

- a. Urbanization greatly impact on social system.
- b. It has developed economic condition of the people.
- c. Due to urbanization, people migrated to cities because of availability of jobs and business.
- d. Urban people more rational and liberal rather than rural people in context of customs, traditions, etc.

13. Summary of findings: (In 500 Words)

From the study it has been observed that urbanization and social change are interrelated. There are so many causes of urbanization i.e. better means of transportation and communication, growth of industry, establishment of different offices, etc. It has been established that urbanization greatly influence on economic structure of the people of the town. Urbanization also impact on present social system like family structure, believes and rituals, caste, marriage system, custom and tradition and so on. Most of the urban people have initiated inter caste marriage. People transforming from rural area to urban area for the purpose of jobs and business. Those who continue to live in villages also enjoy many of the conveniences of city life, although they are miles removed from the urban centres. In urban centres, there are excellent highways, better transportation and communication, different medias, facilities of mobile and computers, news paper and television keep the people more advance and help in adjustment to a new way of life. Apart

from the study, it has been also noticed that many urban people are assimilated with other religious as well as cultural groups. In urban way of life, people give importance on rationality rather than the religious efficacy. They give less importance on superstition and magic.

From the study it has cleared that they prefer to use modern health treatment and accept modern allopathic medicines. In this study it has revealed that urbanization helps adoption of modern education in the town of Dibrugarh and there are abrupt up different types of modern educational institutions. Here we have seen all these institutions admitted the students certain merits and curriculum. There is another important findings that divorce and remarriage are easily accepted in urban centres. It has also noticed that urban women take more initiative to break their marriage ties legally, if they found adjustment after marriage impossible. Interestingly, a large number of divorces are sought by women on ground of incompatibility and mental torture. Many women also taken an active role in politics and they contesting elections at every level. There is another important point that city people prefer specialisation in all walks of life. Specialization in function encourages a diversity of life pattern. Each inhabitant in the urban centre becomes dependent in specialists. Such as physician, Engineer, shopkeeper, and so on. But it is noticeable that urban environment is more polluted rather than rural environment. Here, it has seen that there is lack of intimacy and cooperation among the people. The urban relations are more formal and impersonal. The city people are maintain a separate identity.

There are so many problems in urban centres which are created by development of urbanization. These are environment pollution, crime, juvenile delinquency, beggary, housing and slums, unemployment, lack of proper drainage system over-population, power short-age, corruption,

drug addiction and many more. By proper planning and rational approach to the ills of urbanization can be solved. Hence, city administration will have to take proper care in making a comprehensive planning for the improvement of the city. There should be good coordination between the state administration and the public.

14. Contribution to the society:

This project will be helpful for further study of this(Dibrugarh) area. Many more data will get for new study or research. In this context, there are published two new papers in International level Journals which would provide much more information about the society. Here people would be understood how urbanization impact on social institutions like family structure, marriage system, economic condition etc. From the study, it come to know that urban women are more educated and liberal. They are not only aware of their economic, social and political rights but they even use these rights to save themselves from exploitation. For these purposes, this work is helpful to the society.

15. Whether any PhD enrolled/ produced out of the project: No

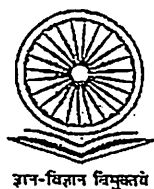
16. No. of publications out of the project : Attached herewith. (Two Publication))

Shruber Hazarika
(Principal Investigator)

S. N. Gogoi
Principal

(Dr. S. N. Gogoi)

Principal
Dullajan Collene



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
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FD Diary No. 1484

Dated : 19 JUN 2014

No. F.5-322/2013-14/ (MRP/NERO)

March, 2014.

19 JUN 2014

The Accounts Officer,
 University Grants Commission,
 North-Eastern Regional Office,
 Housefed Complex,
 Dispur, Guwahati (Assam) – 781006

Subject :-Release of Grants-in-aid to Duliajan College, P.O. Duliajan-786 602, Dist- Dibrugarh, Assam (Affiliated to Dibrugarh University, Rajabheta, Dibrugarh - 786 004, Assam) for the year 2013-14 under Plan in respect of Minor Research Project entitled "A study.....Town" awarded to Dhruva Hazarika, Department of Sociology. Tenure of project is 24 months.

Sir/Madam,

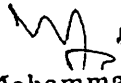
I am directed to convey the sanction of the University Grants Commission for payment of grant of ₹2,70,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Seventy Thousand) only as the First Installment for the year 2013-14 towards Minor Research Project to the Principal, Duliajan College, P.O. Duliajan-786 602, Dist- Dibrugarh, Assam for the Plan expenditure to be incurred during 2013-14.

Name of the Item	Amount Allocated (₹) W	Head of Account [4(ii)b]	BE/RE for 2013-14 (₹)	Amount Already Released (₹) X	Amount Being Released (₹) Y	Total grant (₹) Z=(X+Y)	Balance Grant (₹) (W-Z)
Non-Recurring (35)							
Books & Journal	1,00,000/-	2C(i) - General 2C(ii) - SC 2C(iii) - ST		nil	2,70,000/-	2,70,000/-	Nil
Equipment+Field Work/Travel+Contingency	1,90,000/-						
Any Other Item	nil						
Recurring (31)							
Chemical & Glass Works	nil			nil	nil	nil	20,000/-
Contingency	nil						
Travel / Fieldwork	nil						
Any Other Item	nil						
Total =	2,90,000/-			nil	2,70,000/-	2,70,000/-	20,000/-

The University / Institution shall take immediate action for its accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
The accounts of the University / Institution will be open for audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India in accordance with the provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005.
The annual accounts i.e., balance sheet, income and expenditure statement and statement of receipts and payments are to be prepared strictly in accordance with the Uniform Format of Accounting prescribed by Government.

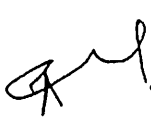
3. It is certified that an amount of ₹.....out of the grant of ₹.....sanctioned vide Letter No. F.5-322/2013-14/ (MRP/NERO) Datedhas been utilized by the University/College/Institution for the purpose for which it was sanctioned, Utilization Certificate for ₹.....has already been entered at Page No. S.No..... Now we may enter Utilization Certificate for ₹..... in the U.C. Register at Page No. S.No.....
19. It is also certified from the B.C.R. that the funds are available under the scheme. Entered in BCR at S.No. Page No.
20. Funds to the extent of ₹.....are available under the scheme of BE/RE of the year.
21. This issues with the concurrence of IFD Vide No. Diary No.Dated
22. This issues with the approval of the Joint Secretary (Minor Research Project),Vide Diary No.Dated

Yours faithfully,


(Dr. Mohammad Arif)
Joint Secretary
UGC-NERO

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. ✓ Dhruba Hazarika, Department of Sociology, Duliajan College, P.O. Duliajan-786 602, Dist- Dibrugarh, Assam.
2. The Principal, Duliajan College, P.O. Duliajan-786 602, Dist- Dibrugarh, Assam.
3. The Registrar, Dibrugarh University, Rajabhetta, Dibrugarh - 786 004, Assam.
4. The Director, College Development Council, Dibrugarh University, Rajabhetta, Dibrugarh - 786 004, Assam.
5. Accountant General, Govt of India (A&E), Assam, Maidamgaon, Beltola, Guwahati - 781 028.
6. The Director of Higher Education, Kahilipara, Guwahati- 781 019, Assam.
7. Guard File.


29/03/14
(A. K. Verma)
Education Officer
UGC-NERO

DULIAJAN COLLEGE

(Provincialised, 12/2005)

P.O. DULIAJAN – 786 602, Dist. Dibrugarh, Assam.

Phone : 0374 – 2800536, e-Mail : duliajancollege@yahoo.com, Website : www.duliajancollege.org.in

NAAC Re-Accredited Grade B, CGP 2.82

(Registered Under The Societies Registration Act.XXI of 1860)
Registration No. 279 of 1977-78

Under Section 2(F) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956

Date:

Certificate



This is to certify that Mr. Dhruba Hazarika, an Asst. Professor of Duliajan College has satisfactorily completed his minor research project in entitled “A Study on Urbanization and Social Change in Assam. A Case Study in Dibrugarh Town” in the subject of Sociology as laid down in the regulation of University Grants Commission during the academic year of July 2014 to June 2016.

Dhruba Hazarika

Signature of the
Principal Investigator

S. N. Gogoi
Principal

(Dr. S. N. Gogoi)

Principal
Duliajan Coll

Acknowledgement

In this project an attempt has been made to clarify the impact of urbanization and social change in Dibrugarh Town. This work is based on the one major town of Assam. This project report is divided into five chapters. In the first chapter an attempt is find out the concept of urbanization and its characteristics and elements. It also discuss about the factors of social change. The second chapter indicates the influence of urbanization on various aspect of life of the people in Dibrugarh Town. The third chapter is dealing with the socio-cultural spheres of life of the people. The fourth chapter express about the economic condition of the people of the town. The fifth chapter of this work has given the conclusion of the subject-matter. For this work, I have always tried to give the latest data in various areas. Many of the data have been collected from the different books and journals. I am indebted to all those authors.

At last, I express my thanks to the friends and well wishers who have directly or indirectly helped me in preparing this project.

Principal Investigator

Dhruba Hazarika

Duliajan College

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

In this project an attempt has been made to examine the impact of urbanization and social change in Dibrugarh Town. This dissertation contains five (5) chapters and covers various aspects of life of the urban people.

Dibrugarh is one of the most resourceful trade and commercial town in North-East India. It was planned town by the British which was established in 1840. In 1884 the first railways has been started from Dibrugarh town to Mergherita coal field. In Dibrugarh, there was established first medical college popularly known as John. Berry White medical school in the year of 1902, and later it was known as" Assam Medical College". There are also different types of schools and colleges in the town. In 1945,there was establish first degree college in Dibrugarh known as "Dibrugarh College". In 1950, Dibrugarh College converted into D.H.S.K College. In 1963, there was established first women college which is known as M.D.K.G. College. There was established another two more colleges popularly known as "Dibru College" and another is "Nandalal Borgohain City College". Apart from this, there are also two law colleges and one university in Dibrugarh town.

The university is known as “Dibrugarh University” which was established in 1965. There are 17th departments in the university. In 2009-2010 there has opened four branches of engineering i.e.

- 1) Petroleum Engineering,
- 2) Mechanical Engineering,
- 3) Electronics and Communication Engineering, and
- 4) Computer Science and Engineering.

In Dibrugarh town, there was established first “Assam Natya Sanmillan” in the year of 1959. There are also “Amulapotty Natya Mandir”, District Library, Different News paper Group, Book Publishers, clubs etc. At present, there has been 211523 populations in the town. The municipality of Dibrugarh was established in the year of 1873. Today, there is 22 wards. In this town, there are different types of religious people, caste, linguistic and cultural groups. They are basically Assamese, Bengali, Bihari, Panjabi, Rajashthani and Tea tribe. They have engaged in services, business, social work, politics and so forth.

Significance of the study: The study of urbanization in India by its very nature involves a time dimension covering a period of about 5000 years. The first phase of urbanization is associated with the Harappan, Aryan and Dravidian civilizations, dating back from around 2350B.C to 600B.C.

During the second phase India witnessed a mixed and subdued form of urbanization under the reign of the Hindu and Muslim rulers. However, the roots of the present patterns of urbanization as well as the urban geometry of many of India's major cities can be traced back to the British period, which was characterised by selective development of a few port cities and their immediate hinterlands. Cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were developed to facilitate trade and of raw material for the imperial power. The city of Delhi manifests this fact very well, where, on one hand stands the cramped Mughal town of Shahjahanabad, while on the other stands the British built architectural marvel of modern India, the New Delhi. In India, hence, since historic times, urbanization has been instrumental in structuring the spatial landscape of the country. In a country where cities like Harappa and Mohenjodaro once flourished and are regarded as architectural marvels of any urban system, urbanization is not a new concept.

The process of rapid urbanization is essentially a modern phenomena. This is because such rapidity is essentially linked to the advent of industrialization and later sustained through the development of the tertiary sector. However , in India urbanization is seldom linked to industrialization although there are instances of an area first getting

industrialised and then getting urbanised. The Indian definition of urban areas and towns thus differs fundamentally from their Western counterparts. Accordingly, urban areas are defined first of all, in terms of their administrative organization, namely in the form of local self-government (municipality, corporation or cantonment board) and Secondly, the criteria of population defines an area as urban or rural.

In Dibrugarh town, the process of urbanization often brings about variety of spatial, economic, social, demographic and environmental changes. Some of these are positive while others are negative. Here, we see, urbanization offered job opportunities, provide better infrastructure, promote social and economic mobility and their impact is revealed in improved indicators of health such as life expectancy, infant , child and mother mortality rates. On the other hand, there is revealed acute housing shortages, environmental pollution, water and power shortages and crowded and inefficient transport network. There is also seem that urbanization leads to decline in area under agricultural, forest and wetlands leading to food insecurity and damage to the rural and urban ecosystems. Sometimes, it has shown that ineffective urban management, lack of good relation between municipality authority and people, non-

participatory attitude of stakeholders has lead to the present urban chaos. Yet, urbanization greatly impact the life of the people in Dibrugarh town. The people of this town practised new behavioural pattern, changes life-style, etc. It is also seems that people transforming from rural area to urban area for better opportunity in jobs, education, business and good living standard. But it is true that in Assam urban development has remained slow as compared with other states of the country. It is often said that slow pace of urbanization in Assam is one of the important reasons of economic backwardness of the state. It is however, a fact that urbanization is one of most significant dynamics in the modern world. This has a great impact on family, caste, religion, human behaviour, customs, traditions etc. Hence, there is close relation between urbanization and social change.

Anderson rightly states that the urbanization is not only a one way process, but also a two way process. It involves not only movement from village to cities and change from agricultural occupation to business, trade, service and profession, but it also involves change in the migration of attitude, values, beliefs and behavioural patterns of the people.

In the town of Dibrugarh , it has been noticed that different groups of people, and they were came from different parts of the state and the country. Majority of them came to this town for occupational purposes. Some of them are engaged in business, some are in services, some of them in politics and so on. It is also necessary to see that how urbanization helps to choose one's occupation. But urbanization can't fulfil the unemployment problem in town of Dibrugarh. Therefore, it is assured that urbanization is not only a process of economic development but it is also a crucial factor of social change.

The economic development of an area always leads to greater urbanization. A high standard of living always leads to greater demands for goods and services. The need for greater production results in mechanization, division of labour, specialization of jobs and large-scale production. In short, economic development induces further urbanization through industrial development. But in the town of Dibrugarh proper development is not taking place. Other hand, the growth of urban centres generally seems that it always leads to expansion of existing facilities. This is reflected in the improvement in the transportation, communication, housing, education, employment facilities, trade and commerce, civic amenities, etc. These improvements induce pull factors

in attracting immigrants towards the town. Many a time over-population and over-urbanization reflects all the evils like housing problem, water scarcity, lack of medical aid, employment problem, spread of slums, increased in number of beggars, lot of pavement dwellers, higher crime rate atmospheric pollution and so on. In the town of Dibrugarh it is also seems that over-population and lack of proper plan effect the administrative machinery, finds it burdensome to maintain the quality and quantity of public utilities and other amenities to the people.

Statement of the problem: The population of India is still predominantly rural, the progress of urbanization during the last two decades has been fairly rapid. During the first three decades the century, the rate of urbanization was very slow. Between 1901 and 1921, urban population showed a net increase of only three million and its proportion in the total population of the country, changed only from 9.9 to 10.2 percent. Between 1921 and 1931, the increase in urban population was greater, over 6 million. But it was during the decade 1931-1941, urban population of undivided India increased by more than 12 million, and the proportion of urban population to the total went up from 11 percent to 12.9 percent. During the forties, the rate of urbanization has been even more rapid. The urban population of India Union alone has increased by over 18 million

and the proportion of urban population in the total has increased to 17.3 percent. The two decades (1961-1971) and (1971-1981) that followed saw further increase in the process of urbanization and India's urban population increased from 109.1 million to 159.7 million in 1981. This became possible because rural-urban migration was more towards the metropolitan cities due to pull factors. Ashish Bose attributes this to push-back effect of the rapid population growth in the rural areas. Though the push factor operated both in the urban and rural areas, it was more active in rural areas by forcing people to migrate and seek urban employment. Today, India accounts for 25.72% of the urban population according to 1991 census. That means nearly a quarter of Indian population lives in urban areas though not the entire urban population is urbanized in sociological sense.

Amongst the North-Eastern states, Assam has availed the privilege of having river alignment and railway alignment in the urban framework. The urban centres in Assam are found mostly along the Brahmaputra River and Barak River, which have lots of contributions in the cultural and commercial development of Assam. Railway has formed the growth of towns along river alignments. Exploration of oil has also facilitated the growth of most of the towns of upper Assam (Digboi and Duliajan) and

Guwahati and Bongaigaon of lower Assam. Though the trend of urbanization in the state has been initiated since the beginning of the census era, only a few district, existing in the state during those days, had the pace of urbanization. Kamrup is the ranking at the top, followed by Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Jorhat. Darrang, Cachar and Nagaon are the least urbanized district during the beginning of 20th century. The period 1971-1991 shows a tremendous growth of urban population in the hill districts of Assam. Yet, actual urban development is not taking place in Assam till today.

Review of literature:- Many books and papers on “urbanization” and “social change” have been published by different authors. In this regards **C.N. Shankar Rao**, analysed about “urbanization and social change” in his two important books, “sociology of Indian Society” and “Sociology”. He basically stress on how urbanization develops and what are its responsible features. He also mentioned about social change and its impact on different activities. Similarly, **M.S.A. Rao** -in his book “Urban Sociology in India” has mentioned of urbanization in India. He also said that urbanization as a factor of social change. “The North Eastern Research Bulletin” edited by **C. K. Gogoi** (2001) has discussed about development of urbanization in Assam. **Dr. B. N. Borthakur** in his book

“Communication and Village Development” discussed about close relation between urbanization and economic development. Borthakur again remarks ,”the economic development can be measured from the point of view of population from rural areas to urban and industrial centres and from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations. Other hand,**B.Kuppuswamy** in his book, “Social change in India” – has discussed about various factors affecting social change in india. **Nadeem Hasnain** in his book “Indian Society and Culture” has mentioned about sources of social change. **Tarun Kumar Bahadur** in his book “Urbanization in North-East India” has mentioned about the pattern of urbanization in North-East India from socio-economic point of view. It presents the cohesive platform for the scholars to do further work on urbanization, especially in the North-Eastern region of India. He also analysed that the trend of urbanization in the North-East and its consequent impact on the regional economy in the forms of commuters, slums and squatters. **Dr.V.Nath** in his book “Urbanization, Urban Development and Metropolitan Cities in India” has includes on myriad aspect of urbanization and metropolitization with special emphasis on trends and reasons for rapid urbanization, concentration of urban population in cities and mega cities; emergence of urban corridors as

priority areas of urban growth, role of cities as vehicles of economic growth and modernization ,urban poverty and growth of slums. The focus is also on lack of urban renewal, slow or half-hearted implementation of the plans for growth of cities, politicization of municipal bodies, insufficient investment for expansion in provision of services like water supply, sewerage and roads. It gives hope for the future due to improvement in urban management and the activist's role played by the judicial system-the courts-and several civil society organizations. Urbanization and development complementarily reinforce each other. Urbanization is seen as an integral force of development and vice versa. The process of urbanization is the growth in terms of the proportion of population living in the urban areas, which is intimately associated with the transformation in economic activities followed by changes in socio-economic spheres and development of human social productivity. **H. Sudhir** in his edited book " Urbanization in North-East India, Issues and Concerns" has discussed meaning ,extent, dynamics, issues and overall impact of urbanization in the North-East region. It suggests strategies for effective response to the problems of urban phenomenon. This will help policy makers, social scientists, academicians and research scholars to have an idea on the emergent urban problems of the region. There are

also many of writers who have discussed on urbanization and social change which are not possible to mention in details.

Aims and Objectives of the study:- Urbanization ,that is unprecedented grown of cities, is one of the most significant trends in modern world. It is a part of the development process. The concept of 'Urbanization' generally refers to the concentration of the people in towns and cities. This has become a continuous and almost a universal process in all the modern societies. The main objectives of the study are –

1. To find out the responsible factors for urbanization which bring changes in various aspects of life of the Dibrugarh town.
2. To find out whether there is any relationship between urbanization and social change in context of Dibrugarh District.
3. To focus the major areas where urbanization plays a vital role in the economic development, particularly in the Dibrugarh town of Assam.

Urbanization is a global phenomenon. The definition of 'urban' as applied in 2001 census include-

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committees etc;

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria-

- (i) A minimum population of 5,000,
- (ii) At least 75% of the population engaged in no-agricultural pursuit and
- (iii) A density of population at least 400 per sq.km. Prof. W. A.

Lewis argues that “economy growth is necessarily associated with urbanization.” It is related to industrialization and prosperity of a nation. Urbanization requires the economic needs of the people, local technology foundation, skill formation and overall absorption capacity of the system.

Urbanization in Assam :- Urbanization process in Assam started since time immemorial. During the reign of Pratap Singh (1603-41) two markets were established at Doldar and Borhat to encourage trade with the Nagas. Ahom monarch established a large number of marts in places like Bebejia, Janji, Nazira and Simaluguri. In course of time, these marts were converted into small towns. The towns of Guwahati and Hajo were highly urbanized centres and had trading connections with the Western Gateway of Assam. The people of Bhutan used to come to the Valley of the Manas River via Tasgong and Dewangiri to Hajo and exchanged Yaktails, lac, woollen, salt, silk, muga, cotton clothes and dried fish. It was estimated that at the close of the 19th century, the trade with Bhutias was worth

about Rs.2 lakhs. Sadiya was an important township where Assamese, Tibetan and Chinese merchants exchange their goods. The trading items of Sadiya mart were various kinds of clothes, salt, swords, spears, ivory musk's etc.

Traditionally, urban units are classified into six classes on the basis of their population pattern. These are –i) Class I- population 1,00,000 and above; ii) Class II- population 50,000- 99,999, iii) Class III- population 20,000- 49,999, iv) Class IV – population 10,000 – 19, 999, v) Class V – population 5,000- 9,999 and vi) Class VI – population less than 5,000.

In 1901, the number of towns or urban agglomerations was 12 and increased to 74 in 1991 census. The class I towns of 1991 census were Guwahati Municipal Corporation, Dibrugarh MB, Silchar MB and Jorhat MB. Number of towns merged or declassified after 1991 are 5. These are Hajo, Amingaon in Kamrup District, Raha in Nagaon District, Jogighopa Paper Mill in Bongaigaon District and Jagiroad Paper Mill in Morigaon District. The number of towns in Assam in 2001 census was 80. The population of 6 towns in 2001 census are Guwahati Municipal Corporation(8,14,575), Dibrugarh MB(1,32,597), Silchar MB (1,56,740), Jorhat MB (1,14,065), Nagaon MB(1,08,588) and Tinsukia MB (1,01,943)

Social Change:- ‘Social change’ may be defined as the process in which is discernible significance alternation in the structure and functioning of a particular social system. The terms ‘Change’ itself is wholly neutral. It only implies that there is some difference through time in the object under study. The term “Social Change” is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interactions and interrelations. Society is a ‘web of social relationship’ and hence social change obviously means a change in the system of social relationships. In this regards Maciver refers to “social change as simply a change in the human relationship”. From the above definition we came to know that social change means change in human behaviour, outlook , social system etc. For example: If men prefer democracy instead of autocracy, if men use tractor instead of bullock curt , if joint family replace by nuclear family, etc. are the examples of social change. There is close relation between social change and cultural change, but all change can’t be called social change. For example, changes in the musical styles, painting styles, rules of writing poetry and drama etc. represent cultural changes. They can’t be called social changes, because they do not in any way affect the existing pattern of human interactions. Social system and social organization, cultural change, is much broader than the social change.

Social change is a complex phenomena. Sometimes, cause and effect of social change is not clear. Several factors are responsible to produce social change. Sometimes, it may be the cause of demography, sometimes ,it may be economic factor, sometimes technology may be responsible factor of social change or sometimes it may be the cause of ideology etc. Due to increase of population, may be the cause of social change. The expanding population brings many changes in the nation's economy. It is in a position to produce more , consume more and also to engage itself in international trade. Many a time, technology may be the cause of social change. It is true that the wheel, the campus, the printing press, the steam Engine, the Telephone, the Motor car, the Radio etc. have certainly brought about many changes in the society. Similarly, economy is also responsible for social change.

“The economic interpretation of social change is closely associated with Karl Marx.” For example, at earlier time, barter system was very much popular. But today this has changed and case money is very much preferable. Cultural factors constitute yet another source of social change. Cultural factors consist of our values, believes, ideas and ideologies, morals and manners, customs and traditions and various institutions.

Social change are taking place in family structure and functions, in caste system, in marriage, in occupation, in education, in religious believers and rituals, in social status, in politics and so on. With this theoretical orientation an endeavour has been made here to study the process of urbanization and social change in Dibrugarh District of Assam. For this project, selected, one major town of Assam i.e. Dibrugarh which is the Head quarter of Dibrugarh district itself. From the study, it is seen that Dibrugarh is one of the most urbanised district of Assam. There are also some other urban centres of the district. These are Duliajan, Namrup ,Naharkatiya, Moran, Tengakhat, Chabua, Bhadoi panchali, Tingkhong, Lahowal and Rajgor. But, except Nahakartiya, Namrup, Chabua and Moran, the others have no municipalities or town committees. The present population of the district is 11,72,056. Here density of population 347 per square km. The literacy rate of the district is 71.21%. While tea and oil industries have made the district known for all over the country. The state's oldest medical college ,AMC(1947), the second university of the state (1965),the Dibrugarh university, Dibrugarh Station of All India Radio, Doordarshan Station of Dibrugarh ,all these have enhanced its importance as an educational and cultural centre. The only airport of the district is in Mohanbari. Oil India's Eastern head quarter is located at

Duliajan ,an important oil town of the district that contributes immensely towards the country's economy in the form of crude oil and natural gas production. Naharkatia and Moran are also known for crude oil as well as natural gas resources. A plywood factory is located at Joypur. Located at Namrup is the country first fertiliser factory to use natural gas as raw material for production of synthetic gas produces. Establishment of thermal power plant has further enhanced the importance of Namrup. From this, we came to know that the district of Dibrugarh is one of the Urbanised and industrially developed area in Assam.

In Dibrugarh municipality there has been 211523 population whereas in 1991 it was 1,20,127. The municipality of Dibrugarh was established in the year of 1873. Today , there is 22 wards. In this town ,there are different types of religious groups, castes, linguistic and cultural groups. They have engaged in services, business, social works, politics and so forth. From the study it has also seen that how the impact of urbanization is going on their family behaviour, customs, traditions, attitudes, beliefs, values, culture, religions etc.

Hypothesis:- In social research, hypothesis starts with ,what we are looking for. In the words_of Goode and Hatt, "it is a proposition which can be put to a test to determine its validity. It may seem contrary to ,or in

accordance with ,commonsense.” The present study tend to verify the following main hypothesis -

1. Growing urbanization may help to all around change in the particular area.
2. It would be said that urbanization is not uniform in all of the cities or towns.
3. There is close relation between urbanization and economic development.

In the words of Goode and Hatt, “The formulation of the deduction, however, constitutes a hypothesis, if verified it becomes a part of theoretical construction. It is thus clear that relation between hypothesis and theory is very close indeed.” It has been said that theory is nothing else but elaborate hypothesis which deals with more types of facts that does the simple hypothesis. Goode and Hatt again, Hypothesis, when tested ,are either proved or disproved and in turn constitute further tests of original theory. In either case, they may be of use to existing theory and may make possible the formulation of still other hypothesis.”

Methodology and Sources:- For this project , one major town of Assam has been selected i.e. Dibrugarh which is the head quarter of Dibrugarh district itself. It is one of the most important urbanised municipalities of Assam. Like many Indian cities and town, it was the Britishers that

discovered Dibrugarh as another potential upper Assam region of the North-East India. Being located at the confluence of the mighty Brahmaputra and Dihing River, Dibrugarh commands great importance for the British on various ground; administrative, commercial and industrial. For this work, the researcher had selected 200 respondents on random basis. For the working purpose of project both qualitative and quantitative method had applied. For quantitative method an attempt would be made to conduct interview and surveys among the required respondents. For qualitative method, it would be planned to conduct some observation and case studies. Both primary and secondary data had been used for this study. After gathering the data, the mode of presentation hold arithmetic and statistical tools like ratio, average, means of medium or mode, time series and analysis, etc. For primary data the work done observation and case study of selected aspects of urban life in the town, Dibrugarh. For secondary data sources came from census report, Ministry of Urban Development, district municipality office etc.

The project has divided in to five chapters where analysed the urbanization and social change in Dibrugarh district of Assam. The work divided into

- 1) Introduction,
- 2) Urbanization and social change in Dibrugarh Town,

- 3) Impact of socio-cultural spheres of the life of the district,
- 4) Impact on economic conditions of citizens of the Dibrugarh , and
- 5) Findings and conclusion.

The researcher has gathered a lot of experiences during the time of field investigation. From the study the researcher had seen how the impact of urbanization on the family, culture, economic condition, thinking, beliefs and rituals are going on. During the period of study in Dibrugarh town, the researcher met some respondents who had hesitated to give information of questions of the interview scheduled. But with the effort of co-researcher these problems easily over came.

As per provisional report of census India, population of Dibrugarh in 2011 is 2,11,523;. In education section, total literates in Dibrugarh city are 113,345 of which 60,555 are males while 52,790 are females.

Average literacy rate of Dibrugarh city is 89.42 percent of which male and female literacy was 92.08 and 86.55 percent. The sex ratio of Dibrugarh city is 928 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 934 per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6) in Dibrugarh city are 12,811 as per figure from census India report on 2011. There were 6,624 boys while 6,187 are

girls. The child forms 9.18 percent of total population of Dibrugarh city. Total no. Of slums in Dibrugarh city and its out growth numbers 5,830 in which population of 27,089 resides. This is around 18.62 percent of total population of Dibrugarh city and its outgrowth which is 145,488.

Dibrugarh (City)Religion:- In Dibrugarh city, major religion is Hinduism with 82.37%. Islam is second most popular religion in city of Dibrugarh with approximately 14.90%, followed by Christian 1.10%, Jainism by 0.52% ,Sikhism by 0.62%, and Buddhism by 0.31% ,and approximately 0.19% stated no particular religion.

Table no-1(2011)

Description	Total	Percentage(%)
Hindu	119,836	82.37
Muslim	21,675	14.90

Christian	1,599	1.10
Sikh	896	0.62
Buddhist	450	0.31
Jain	754	0.52
Others	7	0.00
Not stated	271	0.19

This is the present scenario of religion of Dibrugarh town. Dibrugarh town is the district headquarter, situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra, it is connected by broad gauge railway line of N.F. Railway to the rest of the state and the country through Tinsukia. The N.H.- 37 is the major road running through the district. Mohanbari Airport is located at a distance of about 16 KM from Dibrugarh town, which serves the Upper Assam district of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, and Sivasagar and Arunachal Pradesh and is linked with Guwahati ,Kolkata and Delhi. Besides, the Air force field at Chabua at a distance of about 25

KM from Dibrugarh is also used for air link with other important towns of the North-East and Kolkata.

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Chapter – II

Urbanization and Social Change in Dibrugarh Town

There is close relation between urbanization and social change. Urbanization has impact on family, caste, custom, traditions, believes and rituals, economy, values and ideas, polities etc. From the study, it has been notice that urbanization facilities like electricity, better roads, markets, hotels, libraries, schools, colleges, universities, different offices, banks, post offices, media facilities, sports and electrical appliances. The newspapers carry the stories and editorial comments about politics, sports, prominent persons and a host of ideas about religious, civic, economic , artistic and other interest of events.

In the district of Dibrugarh all urban centres are not equally well developed. Except Dibrugarh, Naharkatiya, Namrup, Chabua and Moran, the others have no municipality or town committee. Duliajan, Bhadoi Panchali, Tengakhat, Lahowal, Tingkhong, Tipling and Rajgor have no municipality or town committee. But it would be said that these centres must be developed in near future. Although we have basically stressed in the town of Dibrugarh.

Family: – Family is one of the most important institutions of human being. This plays a decisive role in the material and cultural life of the people. In the town of Dibrugarh it has seen that there are both nuclear as well as Joint family. Apart from the study of the town Dibrugarh, it has been noticed that the functions of family has changed. The parental and the educational functions of the family have been shifted to certain external agencies like schools, hospitals, outpatient clinics for mothers maternity homes etc. “The family almost without question, is the most important of any of the groups that human experience offers. Other groups we join for longer or shorter periods of time for the satisfaction of this interest or that. The family, on the country, is with us always, Or rather more precisely, we are with it.”¹- Robert Bierstedt.

At earlier time, joint family was very much popular in rural society. But slowly and gradually this structure has changed and replaced by nuclear family . The phenomenon of urbanization become now widespread. Urban population is increasing steadily. In the mid eighteen century, around 10% of the population in India were urban residents. This percentage increased to 36.19% in 1991. After that urban population have been increased day by day.

Today it has also seen that recreational function of the family has changed due to influence of the urbanization. In town of Dibrugarh ,there are several numbers of cinema halls, dance schools, clubs, libraries etc. have come into being. Today, family is no longer as a economic unit, neither is it self-sufficient. It is no longer united by shared work, for its members work separately. Families are no more the place of protection for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, aged, diseased, infirm and insane people. Nevertheless, many of the younger generation feel that they should have freedom to spend independently for their wives and children; they must get the money they need; they resent accounting for all expenditure incurred by them. Consequently they think in terms of individual contributions to the family budget as being more satisfactory than the traditional concept of family property. This growing individualism has adverse effects on those who are still family-minded. Some members pass on to the family fund expenses which are evidently of a personal nature. Family budget being common, purchases are not made economically; consequently our economic burden is greater than our needs. Luxuries apart, necessities such as clothes, medicine and education are nowadays big items of family expenditure, not only because of their high cost but because more young people desire them.

Whereas the older generation considered such items as a sort of appendage to the main routine of life, the younger generation regards them as necessities.

Table No.2(200 Respondents)

It has shown Family Structure

Family	Total	Percentage
Joint family	52	26%
Nuclear family	148	74%

From the above table it has observed that in the city of Dibrugarh ,there are both nuclear and Joint family. But majorities are the nuclear family. Majority of the house holders had accepted new equipments , modern way of life, food habits etc.

Caste: – Caste is an important factor for the individual of the Indian society. The word “Caste “is used in a man’s everyday life and consideration of caste continues to influence social intercourse even to this days. The term ‘Caste’ has been defined differently by different philosophers. According to G.S. Ghurye, “Caste are small and complete

social worlds in themselves marked off definitely from one another though subsisting within the .” Everywhere in India there is a definite scheme of social precedence amongst the castes, with the Brahmin at the head of the hierarchy. Only in Southern India the artisan castes” have always maintained a struggle for a higher place in the social scale than that allowed to them by Brahmanical authority. There is no doubt as to the fact that the members of this great caste dispute the supremacy of the Brahmins, and that they hold themselves to be equal in rank with them”. The practices in the matter of food and social intercourse divided India into two broad belts. In Hindustan proper, caste can be divided into five groups; first, the twice-born castes; second those castes at whose hands the twice-born can take ‘Pakka’ food; third those castes at whose hands the twice-born cannot accept any kind of food but may take water; fourth, castes that are not untouchable yet are such that water from them cannot be used by the twice-born; last come all those castes whose touch defiles not only the twice-born but any orthodox Hindu. A.W.Green, while defining castes says,” Caste is a system of stratification in which mobility, movement up and down, in the status ladder at least ideally, may not occur.” From the above definitions we came to know that caste is an endogamous social group which is based on birth.

Caste system occupies a unique position in the Indian social structure which is closely related to the life of an individual. The influence of the caste system in the social, economic and religious aspects of life can't be under-estimated. So, it is caste which determines the status of a man in society.

Under the study of Dibrugarh town it has been observed that there are different groups of people. These are Assamese, Bengali, Nepali, Tea-tribe, Hindi-bhasi, Rajasthani, Punjabi, etc. Each and every groups have its own caste and sub-caste. But in this town castes hierarchy is not rigid as it is seen in some rural areas. There is no bar in inter-caste marriage. This could be possible only due to heavy influence of urbanization.

Table No.02

Table has shown Different groups of people (200 respondent)

NAME	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
ASSAMESE	75	37.5%
MUSLIM	31	15.5%
BENGALI	32	16%
RAJASTHANI	14	7%

PUNJABI	10	5%
BIHARI	14	7%
TEA-TRIBE	08	4%
NEPALI	07	3.5%
OTHERS	09	4.5%

From the above table it has been observed that Assamese is the dominant group, followed by Bengali and Muslim. Many a time caste has greatly impact on politics. In this regards, **Louis Dumont** rightly said that caste system is based on the fundamental social principle of hierarchy. Both the principles of equality and of hierarchy are facts of modern, social and political life.

Religion: Urbanization has greatly impact in our religion. At earlier times, religion had deep impact on all walks of life. But, today, religion is not rigid, especially in urban areas. Emile Durkheim has said that religion is a unified system of believers and practices, which are related to sacred things. From this definition, we came to know that religion is related to sacred as well as profane things. It controls our outlooks and behaviours. There are different types of religion in the world. These are Hindu,

Christian, Islam, Buddhist, Jain, Sikhs etc. There have no accurate data about origins of religion. But it can be said that religion has developed from the crude and humble elements manifested in animism, idolism, totemic and fetishism.” As anthropologists trace these early or primitive aspects of religion, it becomes clear that religion and civilization has developed together.” Although religion is largely a matter of personal faith, religious identity of an individual in India is often expressed at the social plane. On a number of occasions such as mass festivals or rituals one finds manifestation of religious identities. Faith of different religions also exhibit a ‘community feeling’ leaving to conscious or unconscious expression of solidarity. Moreover, common code of social conduct based on a religious faith also leads to a public expression of a particular religious identity, that is, a dress pattern, avoidance of certain items of food and several others with some regional variation. The urban people have a different perception. They look at this phenomenon as an ‘elite concern’ of mainly the urban population because the communal violence is largely an urban phenomenon; Even in the urban centres, the toiling masses are still not involved actively in such conflicts. The maintain lot of social, economic and cultural sharing. Perhaps, that is why, it is said

that communalism in India is largely the problem of 'urban educated middle class.'

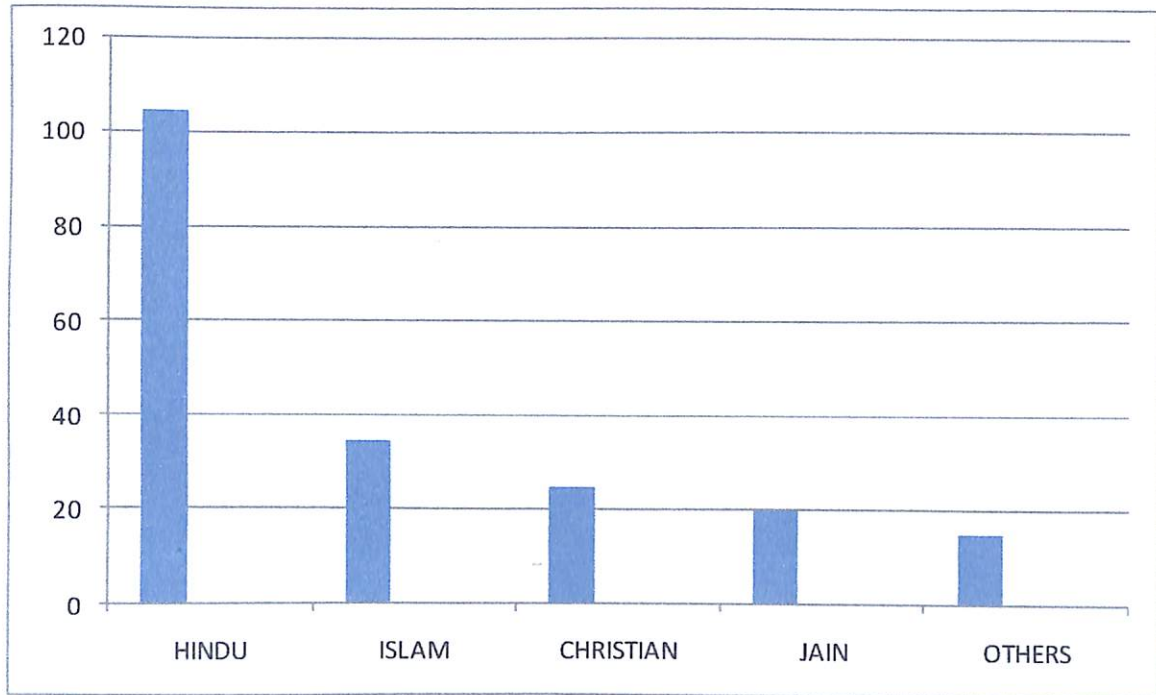
Table No.03

Table has shown the religious groups (200 respondent)

Religion	Total	Percentage
Hindu	105	52.5%
Islam	35	17.5%
Christian	25	12.5%
Jain	20	10%
Others	15	7.5%

The above table it has cleared that the Hindus are dominant group, followed by Islam, Christian and Jains respectively. In Assam , the urban centers of Tengakhat and Lahowal and Dibrugarh have some Muslim people. Namrup, Naharkatia , Duliajan, Bhadoi Panchali, Moran, Chabua and Tingkhong are dominated by Hindu community. From the study, it has also seen that there are very less Buddhist and tribal people in these urban centres.

Graph No.01



In Dibrugarh town it has been notified that there have Namghar, Mazid, Church and other worship places. They have assimilated with others. Nobody have shown any bad signs to others. It has clearly observed that due to heavy influence of urbanization, rigidity and conservative outlook has changed.

Education:- The term education is derived from the Latin word “educare” which means to bring up. The idea of education is not merely

to impart knowledge to the people in some subjects but to develop in him those habits and attitudes with which he may successfully face the future.

Education brought radical and lasting changes in the social, cultural and political lives of the Indian in the British period. It also introduced new institutions, knowledge, beliefs and values in the society. The foundation of modern style of life, advanced communication system, higher rate of participation of the Indian in the bureaucracy, institutions of law and justice and in the increasing political activities were laid down by education. With the spread of schools and colleges and opening up of printing press in various parts of the country transmission of modern and traditional knowledge to a large number of Indian took place substantially.

Durkheim conceives of education as “the socialization of the younger generation.” Education stands for deliberate instruction or training. The role of education as an agent or instrument of social change and social development is widely recognized today. There was a time when educational institutions and techniques were engaged in transmitting a way of life to the student. Today, education aims at imparting empirical

knowledge that is, knowledge about science, technology and other type of specialized knowledge.

Apart from our study, in the town of Dibrugarh, there have been different schools, colleges, medical college, university, and different vocational course institutions. Majority of the urban living people are educated. They have shown interest in taking technical education. Of course, some of them are preferred general education. Educated persons are as doctor, engineer, lawyer, professor, U.D.A, L.D.A, businessmen etc. Some of them are as auto drivers, shopkeepers, mechanics and so on.

Education is one of the significant factors contributing to the power and prestige of particular section of population in a society. Besides generating the scope of urban jobs it has also generated the sense of self-respect among the educated mass. Education indeed has been considerably instrumental in decreasing the cultural diversity and increasing the uniformity among the educated mass. Though all sections of the Indian population have not got equal access to educational opportunity, education has nevertheless contributed positively towards a change in the value system, attitude, life-style and has brought new ideas into society.

Occupation: – Occupation determines, to a great extent, one's mode of living, thinking and behaviour etc. Urbanization has greatly influenced in our occupations. The process of urbanization creates many opportunities to take occupations or jobs. In the town of Dibrugarh it has been seen that the numbers of respondents engaged in services, business, politics, social works etc. There are numbers of auto-drivers, taxi-drivers, shopkeepers, casual labours, small and big businessmen and so on.

In the town of Dibrugarh it has seen that people have taken many new occupations instead of traditional occupations. It would be possible only due to impact of the urbanization. The urban centres like Tingkhong, Rajgor and Chabua have grown up due to heavy influence of tea industry.

Though urbanization process is rather a recent phenomenon, its pace of growth in the decades is quite fast. But, haphazard planning or lacking of proper urban management breeds a bunch of urban problems like overcrowding, growth of slums, scarcity of water-supply, inadequate public health and sanitation, raising unemployment among the youth, poverty, unplanned drainage system, unhygienic piled up garbage, socio-economic and political problems and on. The problem of urbanization is inextricably knotted to the inadequacies of legislative enactments,

ineffectiveness in the functioning of the municipal and the local bodies in urban civic management, ad hoc urban development schemes etc.

Marriage: – Marriage is one of the universal social institutions. As Gillin & Gillin has Said “Marriage is a socially approved way of establishing a family of procreation.” In Hindu society, life without marriage is almost thinkable. There is a deep-rooted, long-standing and wide spread tradition here in favour of marriage as basic rituals. Marriage is a matter of religious sacrament for the Hindus. They accepted that marriage between a male and female is bliss of God. But this attitude has changed due to influence of the urbanization, industrialization, modern education, scientific outlook etc. Today, marriage is regarded as civil contract rather than religious sacrament.

Consequences of the Hindu Marriage Act,1955:(1) With the provision of judicial separation and divorce the Hindu Marriage Act has made the Hindu family unstable. The Hindu marriage has ceased to be permanent psychologically. Therefore, the concept of the Hindu Marriage as a sacrament has undergone radical changes and the rate of divorce among the Hindus is on the rise.

(2) Notwithstanding the higher rate of divorce, the marital relationship has improved. This has been possible because both the wife and the husband take care to behave properly so that a condition of judicial separation may not arise. This has resulted in the progress in the status of Hindu women.

(3) The Hindu Marriage Act abolished polygamy and provided equal right to the wife in respect of marriage and divorce. It also provided for equal rights of guardianship of children to both the wife and the husband.

“Urbanization” refers to the phenomenal growth of towns and cities or urban centres. It denotes a different of the influence of urban centres to a rural hinterland. From the study of Dibrugarh town, it has seen that selection of life-partners, age at marriage, nature of marriage ceremony etc. are affected by the modern urban environment. It is seen that in the town, young men and women want to select their life-partners on their own choice. Money is spent lavishly for decorating manap, putting up pandals, arranging special dinner, music orchestra, video shooting etc.

In the town of Dibrugarh, inter-caste marriage is also preferable. It is also observed that in the town a bigger numbers of instances of divorces, desertion, and separation etc. is found. From the above discussion it has

noticed that urbanization has greatly influenced in marital life of urban people. It has been observed that urbanization has greatly impact on our family, religion, caste, marriage, occupation, education, believes and rituals etc. Today, joint family has replaced by nuclear family, love marriage is much preferable than arrange marriage and rigidity of caste has changed. Urbanization has created many occupations. One can choice his or her occupation according to their interest. Religious attitudes has changed, and replaced by rational and scientific attitudes.

Dibrugarh

Table No-04

Description	2011	2001
Total population	1008183	822035
Male	676434	613555
Female	649901	571517
Population Growth	11.92%	13.68%
Area sq km	3381	3381
Density	392	351
Proportion to Assam	4.25%	4.455

population		
Sex ratio(1000)	961	931
Child sex ratio(0-6)	962	962
Average literacy	76.05	68.96
Male literacy	82.82	77.30
Female	68.99	59.95
Total child population(0-6)	163210	172625
Male population(0-6)	83168	87984
Female population(0-6)	80042	84642
Literates	884531	8580758
Male literates	491361	4775074
Female literates	393170	3805684
Child proportion(0-6)	12.31%	14.57%
Boys proportion(0-6)	12.30%	14.34%
Girls proportion(0-6)	12.32%	14.81%

In the town of Dibrugarh , there are some important places i.e. New market- New market is the main city of the town. R.K.B. Road is

towards south, Mankata Road is towards East and A.T Road is towards North and West of this market. The main city roads passing through New market are, H.S. Road, B.N.P Road, C.K.Hazarika Road, H.W.G. cole Road and B.Podder Road. New Market is the centre of wholesale shops for branded electronic goods, appliances, clothes, garments, cosmetic and fashion items, branded jewellery, crockery, leather items, perishable items, medicine and hardware items. There are also so many quality hotels and restaurants in New Market.

Paltan Bazar: – Paltan Bazar is one of main market place in Dibrugarh city. The main city road passing through this market is Bordoloi Avenue. This market area is near by the Assam Medical College Campus. And good number of pharmacies, diagnostic laboratories, lodges, hotels, restaurant, and above all a number of leading nursing homes, hospitals of the state are located here.

Naliapool Bazar: – This market is nearby Medical College area and road site of the main entrance of the city. Here people get almost all commodities at cheap rate. A modern Municipal Market Complex is coming up in Naliapool Bazar.

Chowkidinghi Bazar: – Chowkidinghi Bazar is in the Chowkidinghi area of the city and is near the ISBT of Assam State Transport Corporation. The main city road passing through this market is Tarun Ram Phukan Road. This market is mostly famous for availability of fresh local vegetables, grocery shops and restaurants, fast food joints etc. In the evenings, covered pull-carts selling momo, chowmin, samosas and pakoda etc. items are seen in plenty in Chowkidinghi Bazar.

Milan Nagar Bazar:- This market is in the Milan Nagar area of the city. The main city road passing through this market is Mancotta Road. Mostly grocery items, gift items, stationary items, vegetables, fish and meat etc. are available in this market. A number of eating joints are also coming up of late in Milan Nagar Bazar.

Amolapatty Bazar: – In the place of Amolapatty Bazar, there are Honda, Maruti and Hyundai Showrooms located nearest to the city. So, apart from a number of shops selling car-accessories, car washing and tyre care shops, there are restaurant, fast food joints, furniture shops, vegetables vendors, grocery shops and Newspaper, Megazine stores as well in Amolapatty Bazar. This market is located around the intersection of A.T.

Road, Steamerghat Road and T.R. Phukan Road known as Amolapatty Chariali.

Barbaruah Bazar: – Barbaruah Bazar is located near the BCPL Project and proposed Dibrugarh Bypass.

Santipara Bazar: – This market is in the Santipara area of the city and adjacent to the Dibrugarh Town and Railway Station. The main roads passing through this market are P.N.Road and B.C. Das Road. This market is famous for local fish and fresh vegetables. There are also grocery shops and eating joints.

Graham Bazar: – Graham Bazar is one of the most olden place which was developed by British people. The historic Berry White Medical School was founded in Graham Bazar area in 1900AD. This market is noted for cane and bamboo furniture and show pieces. Dibrugarh Industrial Tribunal is also located in this area. Dibrugarh State Hospital, Offices of the Joint Director of Health Services and Drug Inspector, Two Wheeler Showrooms, a private law college and some nursing home is also present in Graham Bazar.

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Chapter III

Socio-Cultural Spheres of life of the Dibrugarh Town

The town of Dibrugarh is one of the major place in North –East India. In this town, there are different religious groups, language groups and cultural group. The town of Dibrugarh has dominated by Hindu community, followed by Islam, Jain and Christian and other groups. There are also some other towns in the district which are Namrup, Moran, and Naharkatia, Duliajan, Bhadoi Panchali, Tengakhat, Chabua, Moran, Lahowal, Tingkhong, Rajgor and Tipling. But, except Moran and Naharkatia , the others have no town committee. All these towns are also dominated by Hindus. Of course, there are some others religious people on such towns like Jains, Buddhist, Muslim, Christian and some tribal believers.

Our main projection is in the Dibrugarh town. In this town it has noticed that there are Assamese, Bengali, Bihari, Rajasthani, Punjabi, South Indian and Tea Community people. Majority of the people belonged to Assamese Community, followed by Bengali, Hindi-bhasi and others. From the above, it has been seen that Dibrugarh is a multi-lingual town.

Similarly, each and every community have maintain their own believes and rituals, customs and traditions etc. But at the time of Durga puja, most of them are involved and do not hesitated to co-operate. Then, during the time of Bihu, all of the people of the town have joined to celebrate the function. Similarly, at the time of ID , many Hindu people have gone to Muslim house for celebrating the festival. From the above discussion, it has been observed that this cultural assimilation amongst the people are very peacefully survived.

Socially North-East region is characterized by intermingling of different racial, linguistic and cultural groups. The region is inhabited by as many as 200 tribal groups besides non-tribal groups like Assamese, Bengalis, Nepalis and others from northern and southern part of the country. Almost all the tribes bear Mongoloid characteristics and speak Tibeto-Burman language, except the Khasis of Meghalaya who linguistically belong to Austro-Asiatic group. Not only Assam, North-East is one of the least urbanized region of India. Economically, NER is perhaps, the most backward region in India. The main factors behind the region's backwardness are isolated location, difficult terrains, lack of infrastructural facilities for industrialization and lack of capital and

entrepreneurship. Here, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, both in the hills and the plains. The physiographic of Assam is characterized by diverse features such as flood plains, marshes and beels, scattered hillocks, folded hill range and old plateaus.

In the town of Dibrugarh, we have seen different type of linguistic groups. It has shown under the table.

Table No. 05

Table has shown the picture of the language (200)

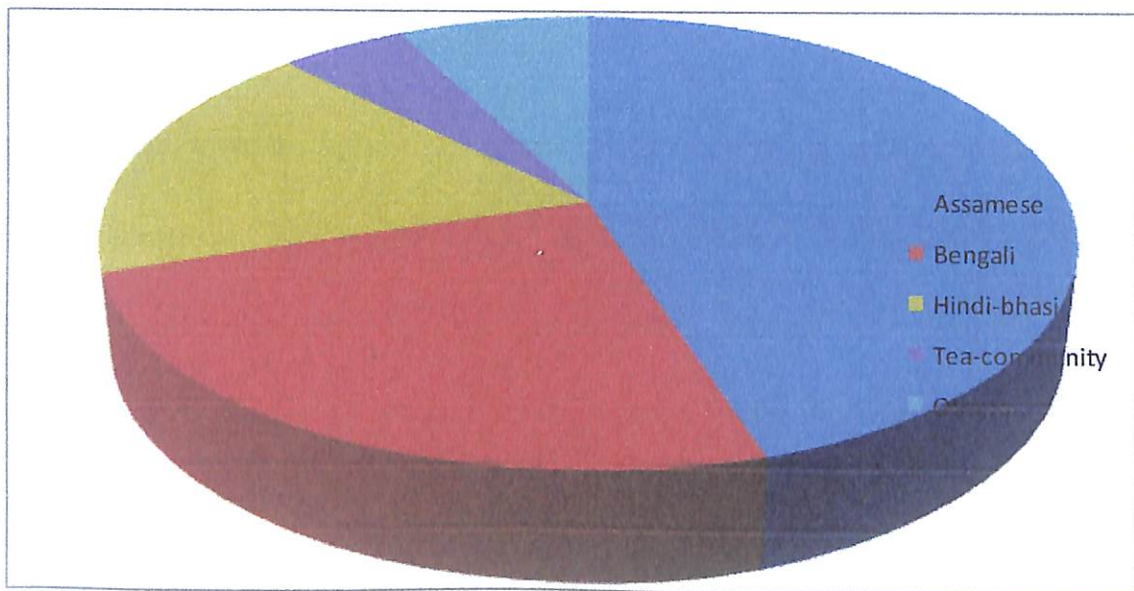
Language	Total	Percentage
Assamese	90	45%
Bengali	50	25%
Hindi-bhasi	35	17.5%
Tea-community	10	5%
Others	15	7.5%

The above table has shown that majority of the people speak Assamese language, followed by Hindi and Bengali respectively. Similarly, the

major religious groups in Dibrugarh are the Hindu, the Muslim, and the Christians.

This could be shown through the following pie diagram which is given in that picture: –

Figure No- 01



There is also another interesting point that here caste system is not rigid as compared with other place of district. In this town, caste system is very flexible in nature. There has no bar in inter-caste marriage. Today, a Hindu can marry a Punjabi girl or can marry from other religion. But, at earlier time, caste system was very rigid and inter-caste marriage had not possible. As example : A Brahmin boy cannot marry a girl below his

caste. But today, due to urbanization this rigidity has changed and there has no bar in marriage. Not only marriage, due to influence of urbanization there has rapid changed in occupation, in social inter-course, food-habits etc. In the town of Dibrugarh, it has been noticed that the people are basically engaged in business and services. So, social status and reputation has come out person's hard labour, efficiency, quality, experience, not from caste basis.

In an urban centre, achieve status is more important rather than ascribe status. Example: Today, a reputed businessman, a doctor, or an engineer has become popular due to their hard labour or their qualities. "Urbanization has contributed to the increase occupational mobility and disorganization of joint family at least structurally; new system of stratification based on achievement rather than ascription has emerged."

The town of Dibrugarh is very popular and well-developed in North-Eastern region. There has the country's oldest medical college, one university, Radio and Doordarshan Kendra, one railway workshop, large numbers of schools and colleges etc. There are also district court, several banks and some apart mental offices. It is also popular as a trade and commerce centre. So , there have multi- religious people and majority of

them belonged to different parts of the state. There are also some people who came from West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Hariyana and some of come from South India. Most of them are engaged in business and lots of them in services.

From the very beginning, during the British rule people came to the district for different purposes. The Tea garden community came to the place as the garden workers who now have great influence on the demographic scenario of the district. Besides the local tribes and communities, there are a lots of people from other parts of the country and abroad from Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

Table No. 06

Total population	1185072
Male	613555
Female	571517
Rural population	956634
Urban population	228438
S.T Population	88337
S.T. Male	44667
S.T. Female	43670

S.C. Population	48024
S.C. Male	25083
S.C. Female	22941
Male Literates	406265
Female Literates	291883
Literacy Rate	58.91%

The city life of the people is different from the rural people. The city people alter the family relations. The parents as well as the children are thrown out of the family to seek recreation and entertainment. In the town of Dibrugarh, it has been observed that both men and women are educated and have got equal status in the society. Today, a woman in a town no longer depends on her husband and the women also try to be self-dependent. So, they can be easily to divorce. In the past, in Hindu society the marriage was regarded as religious sacrament and it also believed as bliss of God. But today, this opinion has changed has changed. Today, marriage is dependent on mutual obligation. From the study, it has also noticed that urbanization has influenced the attitude of the people towards women, their education and employment and their role in discipline children.

Today, we have seen changing religious view of the people. Lack of deep faith, more materialistic relation, have changed life of the people in urban area.

Table No.07

Population by religion in the District (Dibrugarh)

Hindu	1075878
Muslim	53360
Shikh	2638
Buddhist	4152
Jains	877
Other Religion	2436
Religion not stated	691

The process of urbanization has been taking place continuously in the district of Dibrugarh. It has created good as well as bad impact for the life of the people. This uncontrolled and limitless concentration of people in the city areas have led to several problems.

In the town, it has been noticed that due to over-urbanization, there has been problem of over-crowdedness, problem of drainage, transport and traffic problem, problem of power shortage, problem of environmental pollution, problem of slums etc. Sometimes, in the city it has been observed that some people engaged in crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, gambling, and thief ting and so on. Over-urbanization is also responsible for lack of facilities for recreation, sports, arts, culture and other infrastructural components such as hospitals, schools, colleges, means of transportation etc. The over-population of traffic is in unplanned in the town of Dibrugarh, which has created problems in the form of traffic congestion, pollution, anomic etc. It is very amazing that there has created many slums-area due to influence of urbanization. Many slums areas have observed near river in side of the Brahmaputra and some of near railway line. The slums people are very poor and they live in horrible areas. Slums consists of substandard, ill-ventilated and most of them low-paid workers. In the city, it has also seen, lack of workable water policy. Similarly, there has no planned drainage system in the town. But, efficient drainage system is essential for the maintenance of cleanliness in the city. Power shortage is another problem of the town of Dibrugarh. Use of electricity has become a part

and parcel of city life. They have been used the electricity at their home, business purpose and their offices. Lack of intimacy and privacy are the natural outcome of the city life. Here, it has seen that some people have been suffering economic insecurity, mental-illness, and lack of moral health.

The most serious problems are related directly or indirectly to the extreme shortage of housing, and to inadequacy of physical and social infrastructures to meet the needs of the urban low-and middle-income groups. The shortages are the principal cause of the progressive deterioration of the urban environment during the past 20-25 years. Proliferation of slums is the most visible symptom of the environmental deterioration. The other major symptom is rapid increase in the levels of air and water pollution in or near the cities. Apart from the factors mentioned above, the increase in pollution is due to the failure of the municipalities and the other concerned authorities either to take adequate pollution control measures themselves or to enforce pollution control regulations effectively. It is necessary to make a distinction between total investment in the urban areas and that undertaken specifically to meet the needs for housing and services of the urban population. But most of the

investment is made either directly in these sectors or in infrastructures, buildings etc. required for them. The concentration of the investment in the urban areas leads, however, to the erroneous impression of an 'urban' bias in development planning. Secondly, it tends to mask the fact of quite inadequate investment for meeting the needs of the urban population.

Separation of the two types of urban investment, although essential, often presents serious difficulties. This is because expansion of infrastructures and service facilities is accomplished typically through projects designed to meet both non-domestic and domestic needs. In case of buildings, while the distinction between non-residential and residential buildings is easily made, difficulties arise when the same building is put to non-residential and residential uses.

The shortage of housing and the pressures on the infrastructures and service facilities, which are quite incapable of coping with the rapidly increasing demands on them, are most serious in the large cities. Furthermore, overcoming the shortages through expansion and improvement projects requires much larger investment, and also presents more difficult problems of organization and management the large cities than in the smaller urban places.

Proliferation of slums, unavoidable in the present and foreseeable future situation of extreme shortage of housing for the urban poor presents, however, very difficult problems, political, legal, economic, social and moral. The official policies towards the slums reflect an ambivalence which is partly inherent in the situation but derives also from the ambivalent attitude of the urban affluent and middle income groups towards the slums dwellers.

The other major symptom of deterioration of urban environment is rapid increase in the levels of water and air pollution. The increase is due to a complex of reasons, of which the most important are related to the failure of the municipal bodies or other concerned authorities to

- a. Expand system of disposal of solid and liquid waste, put in place adequate systems of sewage treatment,
- b. Enforce pollution control regulations to reduce or eliminate discharges of polluting affluent into the rivers and other water bodies by industrial units, power stations etc. and of particulate matter in the atmosphere,
- c. Take measures, such as requiring proper maintenance of motor vehicles to reduce pollution from their exhausts. The rapid increase in the number

of motor vehicles is a principal cause of increasing air pollution over or near the large cities. The two or three-wheeler vehicles, powered by two-stroke engines, are the principal source of noise pollution in the cities.

The benefits should include both direct benefits of meeting the basic needs for shelter, water, education, medical care, etc. and indirect benefits, mentioned earlier, such as increases in productivity and income of the urban residents resulting from improvement in their health or from the savings of their time and energy. Development of small towns or large villages as micro-regional service centres is promoted by locating in them a complex of facilities which provide economic, administrative, social and recreational services to the villages located in the micro regions. The economic services include inter alia, agriculture extension, distribution of agricultural inputs, such as chemical fertilizer, improved seed and pesticides, and intermediates like cement and steel, and consumer goods, institutional credit, and marketing and processing of agricultural products. The 'service centres' are seen as focal points for providing essential services to the villages and radiation of modernizing ideas and production techniques. They are also considered to be the most suitable locations for industries serving the micro-regional markets,

processing agricultural produce, or manufacturing simple consumer goods. The industries, construction works and the service facilities located in them are important sources of off-farm employment and additional income in villages located near them.

Resources for urban development: At the heart of India's urban problem are grossly inadequate inputs of finance and management needed for good functioning of urban government and for expansion of housing and services to keep pace with the rapidly growing urban population. The plans for individual cities and towns should form part of the five-year and annual plans of the states in which they are located, so that they can be finance as part of the state plans. Preparation of urban plans and their integration with the plans of the states will also give the municipal bodies a strong incentive for greater mobilization of local resources. The practice of matching grants, under which the cost of implementing a project is shared between the state government and local bodies, has been successfully used for rural development programme. It can be used even more effectively for urban development programmes because the potential for local resource mobilization is greater in the urban areas.

The principal need is for providing high-quality managers and technical officers to run small and large cities and for implementing developments lead us to expect progressive improvement in the availability of high-quality managers and technical officers for urban administration and urban development projects.

Municipal bodies were deprived of high-quality political executives. The prospects of expansion and the consequent growth of opportunities for management and technical personal are greater in the private sector than in the public sector. But the challenges and opportunities in municipal administration will, in the near future, begin to attract a significant number of managers and technocrats from the private sector. One reason for this trend will be the increasing participation of leaders of business and private industry in urban affairs. Maintaining peace and security will require political and administrative management of a very high order. Above all, the cities must ensure access to the basic needs for food and water, access to other essential services and housing, and opportunities for gainful employment.

India's cities and urban regions face a difficult future. Urban infrastructure and housing are inadequate and can't absorb the massive

numbers of newcomers. Urban economic and social conditions are deteriorating, which results in higher levels of unemployment and social unrest. Migration from the countryside continues unabated and in some cases is accelerating. In these adverse circumstances India's urban areas must become the focus for new policy initiatives emphasizing population control, rural development, and urban growth containment.

Policy Implications: The national development strategy and policies on urban development are based on the assumption of relatively slow urbanization, and have

As an important objective discouraging concentration of the urban population in the large metropolitan cities, primarily by building medium-sized and small towns as counter magnets to the large cities to which a large proportion of the rural migrants could be attracted. The strategy and policies must be modified, however, to provide for the prospects of continuing rapid urbanization up to the end of the century, and increasing concentration of the urban population in the cities, including the large metropolitan cities. This will involve putting in place appropriate policy measures and development programme of adequate size to ensure expansion of urban housing , and the physical, economic and social

infrastructures of the cities to keep pace with the growth of demands on account of population increase and economic development, and to alleviate the most acute shortages urban housing and infrastructures.

Furthermore, institutional development measures and legislative reforms will need to be undertaken to

- a. Attracting larger private investment in housing for middle income groups, and for expansion and improvement of facilities for supplying services such as power and telecommunications, which can be sold at economic prices,
- b. Ensure efficient management of the infrastructures and services,
- c. Improve urban administration in general.

At the same time the policy of building medium –size and small towns as counter magnets to the large cities and as ‘growth centres’ must be modified to take account of its limitations. The development programmes and fiscal concessions, which are particularly generous in the case of growth centres located in backward regions, must be adjusted accordingly. The adjustment should aim particularly at improving the benefit or cost ratios of the development programme and concessions by

reducing their present high financial and social costs and increasing their benefits. The process will involve significant changes in resource allocations and will, as discussed in a latter at section, be assisted by studies on the social benefit-cost analysis of the development programmes and the concessions.

There are two principal objectives in the national strategy of regional development,

(1) To reduce inter regional disparities in economic growth and development by promoting economic growth in the slow growing and backward states, and

(2) To build small towns and large villages as micro regional service centres from which modern production techniques, essential inputs and services- administrative, economic, social and recreational- are provided to groups of villages. The service centres are seen as foci of modernization and economic development at the micro regional level.

Industrial development undertaken in towns which are found suitable for it will help reduce pressure for industrial location in or near the metropolitan city. Expansion of educational, cultural and other service

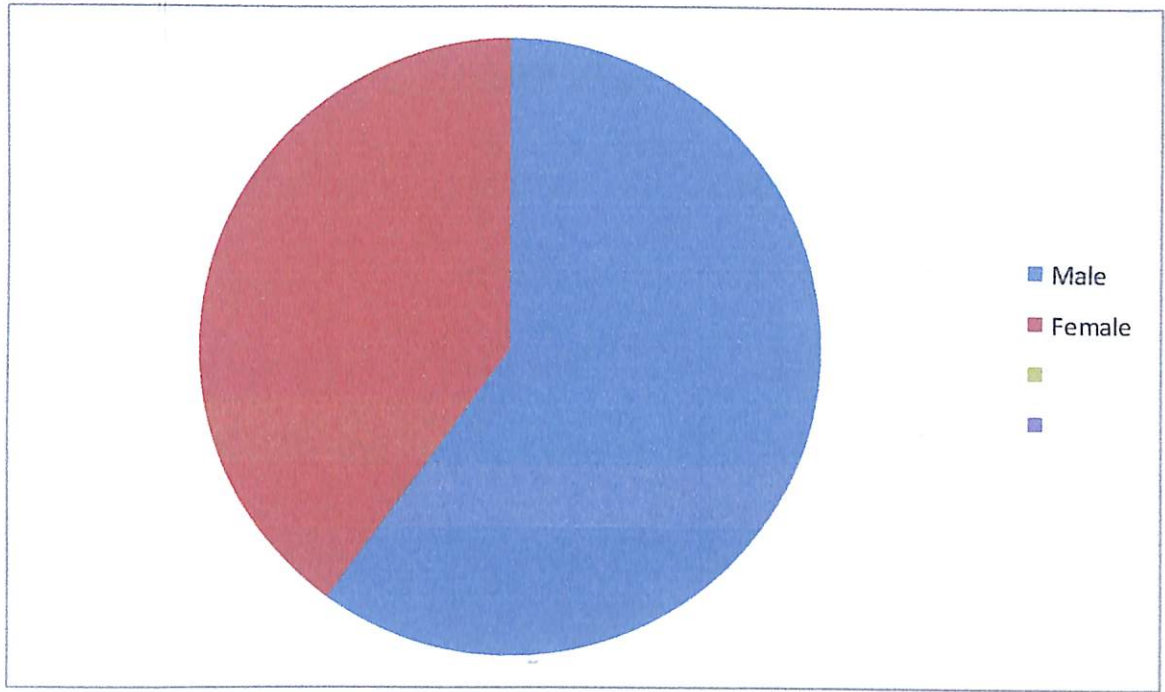
facilities in the hinterland would similarly reduce pressure on the facilities available in the city.

The service role of urban centre for its surrounding area become most obvious in the case of small towns. The growth of these towns is intimately linked with economic growth in the rural areas served by them. Further, they are themselves major actors of rural growth because they are the foci of modernization. People from the villages go to them for commercial, administrative, educational or health services. New ideas, processes and techniques radiate from them into the villages. Such towns may well be called rural service centres. They have a growing importance in the economic and social life in the countryside.

Urbanization in India: The rapid urbanization of the human population movement of large numbers of people from rural to urban areas and growth of cities and towns that we are witnessing today, began with the industrial revolution. Beginning with England in the latter half of the eighteenth century, industrial development transformed the settlement pattern in every country, be it U.S.A., countries of Western Europe, Japan or Soviet Union. In England, less than 30 percent of the population was urban in 1800; in 1900, after a century of industrial growth, the

stages. In 1961, less than 5 percent of the workers were engaged in manufacturing industries, as few of the Indian cities and towns are industrial centres, the majority being commercial or administrative centres. But from recent trends it appears that industrialization is on the way to become a major factor in urban growth. According to the recent estimate, 41.3 percent of all the jobs created in the urban areas during decade 1951-61 were industrial jobs, and with the addition of the commercial and other service Jobs, which follow creation of industrial jobs, the proportion of urban jobs owing their origin directly or indirectly to industrial activity was between 65 percent to 70 percent. Rapid urban growth started in India in the 1930s. Earlier, though some cities, such as , Kolkata and Mumbai had been growing rapidly, the proportion of urban population in the total population of the two cities remained between 10 percent and 12 percent respectively. After 1931, however, the urban population has increased rapidly and in 1961, it formed 18 percent of the total population. In the town of Dibrugarh it has been shown as the figure below :

Figure No.02 (Male and Female)



This figure has shown 120 male and 80 female respondents which are chosen randomly.

To conclude, it may be said that urbanization wherever it taken place, is bound to create socio-cultural assimilation. There is only way to solve these matters, to follow a scientific plane and proper administration. City dwellers themselves should take an active role and must be prepared to co-operative with the administration in the removal of these situations.

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Chapter-IV

**Impact of urbanization on economic conditions of citizens of the
Dibrugarh town**

Urbanization has a great impact on the economic conditions of the citizens of Dibrugarh town. Urbanization creates many opportunities of economic engagement of the people. The urban people engage in business, engage in services, engage in political activities, engage in social work and so on.

This chapter has covered the impact of urbanization on economic condition of the citizens of Dibrugarh town of Assam. Most of urban people are engaged in trade and commerce. Some are engaged in services like doctors, engineers, lawyers, public servants, defence personnel, teachers, professors and , government service and other private service holders. In the district of Dibrugarh ,there are different urban centres surrounded by Tea Gardens. Among these towns, Naharkatiya, Namrup and Duliajan are known as industrial towns. Rajgor, Tingkhong, Lahowal and some other part of Tengakhat have covered by tea garden. It would be said that these town have grown due to influence of tea and some government administrative centres. The main town of Dibrugarh has surrounded by the mighty Brahmaputra river. In this town, there are many

big and small scale industries, government offices, numbers of shopkeepers, taxi drivers, auto and Tempo drivers, rickshaw pullers, hookers, daily labours and so on. All these have engaged due to heavy influence of urbanization. Urbanization has facilitated economic engagement and job opportunities which attracting people towards them. There is also another important thing that urban wages are generally higher as compared to rural wages. So, young men and women have been migrating to the cities. In the town of Dibrugarh, there have been living the people of Assam and other parts of the country. They have come basically trade and administrative purposes. It has to be noticed that the town of Dibrugarh is a centre of brisk economic, commercial, artistic, literacy, political, educational, technological, scientific and other activities. It has also seen that the urban economic life is better than rural life. Here, every one can easily manage to do something, which is not easy in rural area. From this study, it has also observed that the city offers opportunities and facilities for making full use of one's abilities and talents.

In an urban centre, there is not fixed occupation. A man can do anything according to his hard labour and ability. The urban centre has provided liberty to women for stand on an equal footing with men. Today, many

urban women have engaged in services, business and other activities. In the town of Dibrugarh, many female are Engaged in business like shopkeepers, tailoring, beauty parlour, tax consultant and others.

In Dibrugarh town, there are prevalent different types of business. These are shopkeepers, photo studio, cinema halls, transport business, cloth business, hotel business, several nursing homes, pharmacy, book seller and publishers, petrol pump, fish and meat shopkeepers, barbers, laundry, goldsmith, blacksmith, and so on. All these have been emerging due to influence of urbanization.

Table No.08 From 200 Respondents

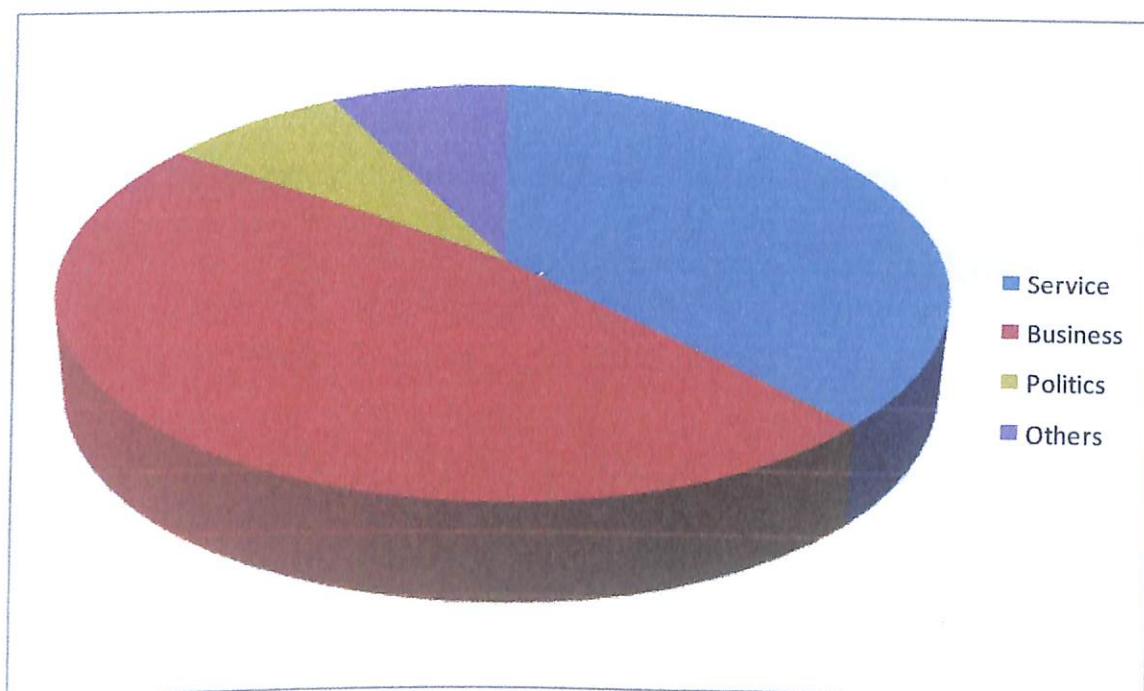
Table has shown occupation of the people

Occupation	Total	Percentage
Service	75	37.5%
Business	95	47.5%
Politics	15	7.5%
Others	15	7.5%

From the above table it has been observed that majority of the people are engaged in business and followed by service. Only 7.5% people are engaged in politics and 7.5% are engaged in other activities.

It can be showed following figure

Figure No.03



From the field investigation of the town, it has seen that most of the urban people are economically sound rather than the rural people. It is also seen that majority of them comparatively educated. There are different interest groups like skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the artisans, the technicians, the 'white-collar' employees, the financiers, the businessman, administrators, the politicians etc. In urban centres, the work is divided

among the people on the basis of interest, talent, efficiency, opportunities, hard labour etc.

There has been another remarkable fact that urban community is characterized by intense social mobility. "Social Mobility refers to the movement of people from one social status to another, from lower status to higher status or from poor position to rich position." Urban life in this way is highly competitive.

For effective urban planning J.D. Sachs, "the cities will have to succeed on three policy dimensions to ensure all citizens have adequate living conditions as follows;

1. Urban planning by build adequate infrastructure, such as roads, houses, electricity, water and sanitation services, public transportation, schools and health clinics;
2. Urban development strategy, through tailoring their goals to their circumstances of their own regions to transform slums in to legitimate communities; and
3. Strengthen of urban governance to improve the lives of poor people and promote equity."

If urban policy makers ensure the above conditions, the spread of urbanization will be an enormously beneficial. In fact, people in urban area are much more economically productive and they have been a wellspring of innovation for many new ideas. The process of globalization and the death of boundaries increased the returns for being smart, and even one becomes smart by associating with smart people. Therefore, cities are important forever as they create the intellectual connections that forge human capital and spur innovation. The problems like poverty, pollution, and disease, are not because of growing urbanization but lack of Proper vision in planning and governing cities of policymakers.

Urban way of life is very scientific and comfortable. Most of the urban people are affordable to buy radio, T.V, computer, vehicle, washing machine, sewing machine, modern furniture, aqua guard, caps etc. The people of the town have subscribed to the newspapers, magazine etc. The urban people are dependent on rationality and scientific outlook. They have neither believed in conservatism nor superstition. If they have been suffering any diseases, then they consult modern medical practitioner. Most of them are educated, but a partial parts are illiterate. They prefer both general as well as technical education for their children.

Table no.09 (from 200 respondents)

**Table has shown the educational qualification of the people
(Dibrugarh town)**

Qualification	Total	Percentage
H.S.L.C	70	35%
H.S.S.L.C	50	25%
T.D.C/B.ED	30	15%
Master Degree	20	10%
B.E/J.E	12	6%
L.L.B	08	4%
M.B.B.S/M.D/M.S	06	3%
M.B.A.	04	2%

From the above table it has cleared that majority of the people belonged to general education. But today they prefer both general as well as technical education for their children.

The urban way of life has its good as well as bad effect on the people. From the study, it has noticed that urban life very materialistic and mechanical. This life encourage the hedonistic outlook. Secondly, there is

lack of intimacy and not possibility to maintain privacy. It makes the people individualistic, selfish, rationalistic etc. Here, many of the husband and wife are self-dependent. Therefore, there may be possibility of divorce. City makes human life to become uncertain, insecure and competitive. New adventures, new inventions, new experiments, new plans and projects may yield materialistic benefits, but at the same time they may bring lot of pressure on the nervous system of the people.

Basic features and pattern of India's urbanization:

1. Lopsided urbanization induces growth of class I cities.
2. Urbanization occurs without industrialization and strong economic base.
3. Urbanization is mainly a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced Rural-urban migration:
4. Rapid urbanization leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequalities, degradation in the quality of urban life.
5. Urbanization occurs not due to urban pull but due to rural push factor.
6. Poor quality of rural-urban migration leads to poor quality of urbanization.

7. Distress migration initiates urban decay.

The pattern of urbanization in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in big cities. **Kingsly Davis** used the term over-population “wherein urban misery and rural poverty exist side by side with the result that city can hardly be called dynamic” and where inefficient, unproductive informal sector becomes increasingly apparent. Another scholar, **Breese** depicts urbanization in India as pseudo urbanization wherein people arrive in cities not due to urban pull but due to rural push.

Reza Kundu talked of dysfunctional urbanization and urban accretion which results in a concentration of population in a few large cities without a corresponding increase in their economic base.

Urbanization process is not mainly “migration lead” but a product of demographic

Explosion due to natural increase: Besides rural out migration is directed towards class I cities. The big cities attained inordinately large population size leading to virtual collapse in the urban services and quality of life. Large cities are structurally weak and formal instead of being functional entities because of inadequate economic base.

Globalization, liberalization and privatization address negative processes of urbanization in India. Under globalization survival and existence of the poor are affected adversely. Liberalization permits cheap import of goods which ultimately negatively hampers rural economy, handicrafts, household industry on which rural poor survives. The benefits of liberalization generally accrue to only those who acquire new skills. It is unlikely that common man and the poor will benefit from the liberalization. Privatization cause retrenchment of workers. All these negative syndrome forces poverty induced migration of rural poor to urban informal sectors. Hence, migration which is one of the components of urban growth occurs not due to rural push.

Problem of Urbanization in Assam (India)

Problem of urbanization is manifestation of lopsided urbanization, faulty urbanization planning, urbanization with poor economic base and without having functional categories.

1. The big cities have reached saturation level of employment generating capacity. Since these cities are suffering from of urban poverty, unemployment, housing shortage, crisis in urban infrastructural services, these large cities cannot absorb these distressed rural migration i.e. poor

landless illiterate and unskilled agricultural labourers. Hence this migration to urban class I cities causes' urban crisis more acute.

2. Most of the cities using capital intensive technologies cannot generate employment for these distress rural poor. So there is transfer of rural poverty to urban poverty. Poverty induced migration of illiterate and unskilled labourer occurs in class I cities addressing urban involution and urban decay.

3. Indian urbanization is involuted not evolved. Poverty induced migration occurs due to rural push. Megacities grow in urban population not in urban prosperity and culture. Hence, it is urbanization without urban functional characteristics. These megacities are subject to extreme filthy slum and very cruel megacity denying shelter, drinking water, electricity, sanitation to the extreme poor and rural migrations.

4. Urbanization is degenerating social and economic inequalities which warrants social conflicts, crimes and anti-social activities. Lopsided and uncontrolled urbanization led to environmental degradation and degradation in the quality of

Urban life-pollution in sound, air, water, created by disposal of hazardous waste. Illiterate, low-skill migrants from rural areas are absorbed in poor

low grade urban informal sector at a very low wage rate and urban informal sector becomes inefficient and unproductive.

Policy Implication

Policy should relate to proper urban planning where city planning will consist of operational, developmental and restorative planning. Operational planning should take care of improvement of urban infrastructure , i.e. roads, traffic, transport etc. Developmental planning should emphasize on development of newly annexed urban areas. Various urban renewal process can be used. Restorative planning should aim to restore original status of old building monuments which have historic value.

1. Balanced regional and urban planning and Schemes.
2. Development of strong economic base for urban economy.
3. Integration of rural and urban economy - emphasis on agro-based industry. Raw material should be processed in rural economy and then transferred to urban economy.
4. Urban planning and housing for slum people with human face.

Impact of Urbanization on Health

Unplanned and rapid urbanization resulted in numerous health hazards faced by cities. People Substandard housing on marginal land, crowding, and increased level of air pollution, water pollution and over-usage, inadequate sanitation services, inadequate solid waste collection, and motor vehicle traffic apart from injuries are synonymous with rapid growth of urban centres. Poor housing quality is a feature of many urban areas of our country. With the growing pace of industrialization, poverty and urban crowding, outbreak of infectious diseases had been a continuing feature from as early as 19th century. Crowding increase the contact with the air and the same is breathed by people. Fall-out of such unhygienic environment leads to various diseases like tuberculosis, rheumatic heart diseases and helminthes infection occurring through certain respiratory and fecal-oral routes. Insufficient sanitary conditions and inadequate solid waste removal in comparison to the urban population density is considered as the prime cause of such outbreak.

The trend necessitated focused study on specific aspects, as the skewed health benefits in urban areas of developing countries, like India, resulted in plummeting life-expectancy which needs to be resurrected to be in the line with the average increase in life-span from 46 to 66. The rise of life-span resulted in a shift of disease pattern in urban areas. The nature of

disease shifted from infectious to chronic which again disproportionately affected the poor. These apart, increased transport operations exacerbate environmental, respiratory, health hazards such as asthma besides road trauma. Urban sprawl, combined with status symbol for owning automobiles, resulted in vast increase in the numbers of motorized vehicles in the cities of developing country. In addition to the significant air pollution these vehicles cause, they lead to frequent accidents. By 2020, motor-vehicle accidents shall rank third in the order of cause of disease burden in the developing world. Newer sections of they city, often with high concentrations of poverty and without any direct access to running water increases the risk for gastrointestinal pathogens. Again solid waste collection is major problem in cities of the developing world. Inadequate waste collection services lead to a verity of hazards. Uncollected solid waste prevents water drainage and contributes to water pollution. Solid waste can also provide a breeding ground for a variety of vectors of infectious disease like the sand flies and mosquitoes. Increased urbanization leads to closeness between animals and humans from which re-emergence of old as well as new infectious diseases like HIV, tuberculosis, yellow fever, Lyme disease and dengue fever occurred. Finally, another threat that accompanied increased urbanization is the

prospect of susceptibility to bio-terrorism, where microbes introduced deliberately into city, plays havoc.

With globalization, the role and responsibilities of the government changed radically with inclination towards decentralization manifested by financial de-regulation, free trade and removing protectionist trade barriers. To align this decentralizing stance with environmental sustainability, the dimensions of urban-governance challenges like the capacity, financial diversity, security and authority are to be explored. Thereafter, three vital factors;

1. Sharing and coordinating of responsibility among different levels of government with the motive of addressing problems of environment sustainability.
2. Participation level for strategic thinking.
3. Appropriate network for communications and capacity-building among practitioners and stakeholders of environment, as identified in World Development Report, 2003.

Needed to be moulded in line with the objective of environmental sustainability. Finally, advocating participatory governance by using

adaptive management approaches towards achieving the desired objective is recommended.

To protect human health is the foremost priority in an urban health scenario. To accomplish this task, the need is to avail relevant health data and utilize them appropriately. Further research is considered a pre-requisite for understanding the relationship between environmental hazards and specific human health effects.

Only then, relevant policy prescriptions can be framed. Also, more effective partnering across sectors is indispensable because, that shall ensure, proper co-ordination regarding comprehensive planning of urban areas.

Rostow, the eminent economic historian, brought forth the famous 'stages of growth' theory which described the growth dynamics of a developing country as a five-stage ascend. The middle-most stage, the stage of take -off' is strongly related to the process of urbanization. India, in **Rostownian** terms, is presently in her take -off stage, characterized by a remarkable pace of urbanization which has accentuated in the post globalization era. The obvious driving force behind such an unprecedented pace of urbanization is the escalating

industrialization, with setting up of new industries, factories ,service centers, housing complex and all other emerging signs of modernization. These factors are obviously in tune with the development dynamics of a country like India but, these developments are actually realized at the cost of socio-economic and environmental degradation. Urbanization creates tremendous pressure on natural resources like land, air and water that eventually leads to massive environmental degradation. The situation seems to be even scarier if the rising figure of urban population is looked up concurrently.

India and specially, Assam is a fast developing country and more than fifty percent of the total population lives in the urban areas in an extremely deplorable condition People in general are very easily lured by the dazzles of urban lifestyle and hence they crowd the cities to derive the best of it. Allurement of better employment opportunities, healthcare and educational facilities act as the centre of a centrifugal force in attracting the mass towards it thus resulting in overcrowding in metro cities. Quite a considerable portion of the urban population is presently found to reside in the urban slums and the unhealthy conditions, under which they live in, are the prime cause of all health hazards. Further, the pollution of the environment is another additional price that the urban dwellers have to

pay for the higher rate of industrialization and increased mobility. In this scenario, health hazards are destined to appear and hence this aspect needs careful monitoring.

To, have a control over the aforementioned health hazards, proper monitoring of the healthcare system in India is an essential prerequisite. Again to accomplish it, knowledge of the structural set-up of the healthcare system is important. The present attempt tries to take care of these aspects in the following sections.

Healthcare in Assam (India)

The healthcare system in general can be classified in terms of a three tier system designed into primary, secondary and Tertiary sectors. Medical science defines primary healthcare as that which is provided by doctors to the patients seeking advice or treatment on several health related issues. Sometimes, these treatments are also avail from family medicines. People get access to these primary facilities in a wide range of areas ranging from clinic to houses and schools. Secondary healthcare is referred to as that which is made available by physicians in the hospitals and clinics to the patients who had already been diagnosed by primary healthcare and are being referred for further treatment. Tertiary healthcare is made

available in specialized caring clinics or units and generally not been made available in the primary or secondary healthcare units. In most of the cases these are referred by either the primary or the secondary sector physicians.

Another classification of the Indian healthcare system can be made from the point of view of the ownership of the health institutions and these are public and private ownerships. Public efforts in India generally appear at the primary level and to some extent in the secondary and tertiary level. Again this public primary health services mainly focus in the rural areas, whereas public secondary and tertiary health services cluster in the urban areas only. The private sector mostly takes into account the secondary and tertiary healthcare efforts and concentrates in the urban areas only. Primary healthcare is thought of mainly as the responsibility of the state, and is almost synonymous with rural healthcare, whereas, secondary and tertiary health sector appears to be the joint responsibility of the public and private sectors and is predominantly urban in nature. The rural masses for availing Secondary and Tertiary health services generally approach the urban institutions. However, some of the private efforts are nowadays being pulled down to the primary health sector mostly in the urban areas. A negligible percentage of private efforts in primary

healthcare facilities can also be located in the rural areas in some states in India. In the urbanized healthcare system, major share is being held by the private entrepreneurs. This has increased the importance of the urban healthcare system in the country. But the excessive pressure on the urban private sector has increased the cost of availing health services in the country and absence of any regulating authority has further aggravated the situation.

1. **Primary Healthcare (Overall Scenario):** The issue of primary healthcare received a new impetus worldwide with the Alma-Ata Declaration in 1978. As per the Declaration, primary healthcare should include at least the following; spreading education among the mass regarding prevailing health problems and the means of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; developing adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation facilities; maternal and child healthcare facilities, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; provision of essential drugs.

The primary tier in India possesses three variations in the healthcare institutions, Namely a sub-centre serving a population in the range of 3,000 to 5,000 persons, a primary health centre for a population ranging between 20,000 to 30,000 people and a community health centre as the referral centre for every four public health centres serving a population in the range of 80,000 to 1.2 lakh.

2. **Secondary and tertiary healthcare(Overall scenario):** The policy prescriptions so far pursued in the health sector had several lacunae manifested in a highly underdeveloped primary health care system that is unable to meet the demands of the population on the one hand and ,on the other, highly developed sophisticated hospital and nursing home facilities in the urban areas coming up. In short, the secondary and tertiary sectors have gained importance at the cost of the primary sector. The district hospitals are found to function as the secondary tier in the rural areas and as the primary tier in the urban areas , whereas the tertiary healthcare facilities are provided by institutions well equipped with sophisticated diagnostic facilities.

3. **Public healthcare(Overall scenario):** - In India, health is mainly a state subject achieved through publicly financed as well as managed health services through the primary, secondary and tertiary level. It

consists of referral hospitals, teaching hospitals, district hospitals and the rural health sector. Again the rural healthcare consists of sub-centres, primary health centres, community health centres and the district hospitals. Although, each and every five year plan has been targeting

Towards betterment of this sector by increasing its volume, a gap has always been planned target and what has been achieved in reality. The public services account for 18% of the overall health spending and 0.9 % of the GDP, and these are provided free of cost to the patients. This public spending of around one percent of GDP is not only low but majority of it goes to finance the salaries and other staff expenses leaving very meagre amounts for health facilities, drugs and other consumables. In this connection, it is important to mention that there are very few nations who possess lower public spending as percentage of GDP than India. Comparing this miniscule public expenditure with the private ones, a divergent picture emerges.

4. **Private healthcare** : A dominant role in the curative healthcare segment of the country is played by a fee-levying private sector that co-exists with the public health sector. This sector accounts for around 82 % of the total health expenditure of the country and 4.2% of the

GDP. The sector provides qualitative healthcare facilities starting from primary to the tertiary level being financed by private sources at a cost that is often beyond the reach of the lower income group.

Some major cities population in India According to 2011 census

City	Population
Mumbai	20,748,395
Calcutta	14,112,536
Delhi	21,753,486
Chennai	8,696,010
Hyderabad	7,749,334
Bangaluru	8,499,399
Ahmedabad	6,240,201
Pune	5,049,968
Kanpure	3,920,067
Nagpur	3,497,777
Lucknow	3,901,474

Surat	4,585,367
Jaipur	3,073,350
Coimbatore	2,851,466
Indore	2,967,447
Patna	2,046,652

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Chapter – V

Findings and conclusion

In this chapter an attempt has been made to highlight the urbanization and social Change in Dibrugarh district of Assam with special reference to Dibrugarh town. From the study it has been observed that urbanization has a great influence on family structure, economic condition, believes and rituals, caste, marriage and so on. Most of the urban people have initiated inter caste marriage. Due to influence of urbanization, it has been observed that different sections of people migrated to the cities because of the availability of jobs and business purposes. Those who continue to live in villages also enjoy many of the conveniences of city life, although they are miles removed from the urban centres. The excellent highways, automobiles, radios, telephones, mobile phones, computers, televisions and newspapers keep the people more advance and help in adjustment to a new way of life. It has been also noticed that many urban people are assimilated with other cultural groups. Here religious efficacy is less important rather than situational demands. Most of the urban people do not believe in superstition and magic. They prefer to use modern allopathic medicines.

Needs of Hypothesis: – In the project, there are have taken three hypothesis; first, growing urbanization may help to all around change in the particular area. Second, it would be said that urbanization is not uniform in all of the cities or towns. Third, there is close relation between urbanization and economic development. In a research or a project, a hypothesis is a statement which study may prove or disapprove. It helps a investigator in proceeding further and findings solution of the problems, which he wants to study. Without hypothesis, there can be no effective going ahead. More stress in social sciences is to be laid on formulating rather than testing the hypothesis. From the study it has clear that growing urbanization impact on several social institutions like family, religion, marriage, kinship, etc. These are seen in the town of Dibrugarh. Similarly, it has noticeable that urban development is not uniform all of the centres. There are some reasons; it may be the cause of lack of better communication, lack of proper planning of the town, lack of industries and offices, lack of good understanding between state government and central government, etc. Many a time it is also remarkable that some urban dwellers are not conscious as compared with other centres. But it has proved that due to urbanization, there would be economic progressed of the area. Simultaneously, it has also seen that urbanization produce

various kinds of social tension, maladjustment and asymmetrical relationship among the people of Dibrugarh town.

Thus, a hypothesis makes it clear that it helps the investigator in knowing the direction in which he is to move. Without hypothesis it will be just duping in the dark and not moving in the right direction. A properly formulated hypothesis is always essential for drawing proper and reasonable conclusions which is seen in the project.

The study revealed the fact that urbanization helps adoption of modern education in the town of Dibrugarh. There are different types of educational institution in the town. These are medical college, university, degree colleges, H.S schools, law college, High school, Primary school, B.Ed college, computer institutions and some other vocational course institutions. All these institutions have admitted the students following certain merits and curriculum. It is also note-worthy that except Dibrugarh town, the other urban centres of the district have no sufficient educational institutions. But, they have to manage to adopt these educations in the municipality of Dibrugarh and other parts of educational institutions.

There is also another findings that the urban people are more liberal and rational than rural people. Divorce and remarriage are easily accepted in urban centres. It has also noticed that urban women take more initiative to break their marriage ties legally, if they found adjustment after marriage impossible. Surprisingly, a large number of divorces are sought by women on ground of incompatibility and mental torture. They have also taken an active role in politics. Many of them contesting elections at every level has increased day by day.

India has been witnessing a high population growth, rapid urbanization and low levels of economic growth for quite some time now. This has made the country remain at a low level of development and encourage the policymakers to tackle the Urbanization pressures through policies that aim to reduce the population growth, reduce the migration of rural people to urban areas, and continue with import-substituting economic policies. However, the break was found on the economic development first through the adoption of liberalization policies in the early 1990s. India has been experiencing an unprecedented rate of economic growth in the last little over a decade since then. Likewise, the population growth has started showing signs of stabilization to remain in a state of demographic

transition. However, urbanization is rapidly engulfing several developing countries and India is no exception to it. But India has also experienced a relatively lower pace of urbanization when compared to the earlier decades. Yet, the absolute levels of urbanization in terms of growth of urban population are high and it is spreading across the country.

Cities are not only the centres of population concentration now, but they are also centres of economic activities, investment flows, employment generation, and trade and commerce. Therefore, the pressure on the delivery of urban services from various sections of the society is increasing. While the pressure on the provision of public services is mounting, Urban local bodies are increasingly finding it difficult to cope with the pressure, given the poor based of their finances. In absolute terms, the revenues of urban local governments are less than their expenditure.

While the inadequacy of revenues is a major concern, the spending structure of Municipal expenditure is equally important. It is found that the provision of expenditure for capital works, such as water supply, sewerage, public health , sanitation, solid waste disposal, roads, drainage, and streetlights is abysmally low to provide satisfactory and quality

services, whereas considerable amount is spent on staff and unplanned activities. The total annual per capita spending on five core civic services in the year 1997-98 was just about Rs.747, whereas the expenditure norms of Zakaria Committee and Planning Commission are Rs.3,390 to Rs.3,724 and Rs.5,022, reflecting the large fiscal gap.

There is another important point that the city community prefers specialization in all walks of life. The heterogeneity and the large size of population of a city favour the development of specialization. Specialization in function encourages a diversity of life pattern. Doctors, engineers, businessmen, lawyers, factory workers, teachers, have different life patterns, different interest and different philosophy of life. Each inhabitant in the urban centre becomes dependent in specialists. Such as physicians, mechanics, shopkeepers, tailors, and so on. It has also been seen that the urban environment is more polluted. “Barned has talked of four types of environment – material, biological, physio-social and psycho-social.” The urban relations are more formal and impersonal. The lack of interest in others releases the individual from heavy pressures towards conformity.

From the study, in the city of Dibrugarh, the people have to maintain separate identity. They try to maintain sub-culture. Generally it is seen that the rich people wearing costly dresses, using latest model vehicle, build new model building, purchasing A/C , using latest model computer and mobile etc. But the middle class and the poor class people have not the capacity to purchase these goods. They try to maintain a minimum standard of life. In this regards, we may mention the life patterns of Namrup, Naharkatia, and Duliajan, which are generally known as industrial town. The people of these towns are economically sound and aware of modern way of life. The people of these towns try to improve their income, desire to start some business, intend to invest money for their children. They are very conscious about the future life of the children.

Findings are mentioned below:-

a. Poor water and sanitation- Child mortality and morbidity have been associated with poor water quantity and quality , lack of sanitation and poor hygiene practices. Conditions differ with some slums having adequate water points, while people of other slums having to stand in queues to access poor quality water. Similarly, there are slums without

any access to sanitation services. Some are lucky enough to have public latrines. In certain slums, access to health services is fairly good, but open defecation and ineffective drainage system lead to higher incidence of childhood diarrhoea. In paediatric practice, this background information about a patient's family can help the paediatrician counsel more effectively and regularly regarding diarrhoea prevention.

b. Access to health services-In the town of Dibrugarh, health facilities are not favourable in some town areas, nor awareness and health behaviours. Within a slum, households close to the main street have greater access to the Auxiliary Nurse / Midwife or other workers as compared to the houses deeper in the slum where paths are muddy and difficult to reach. This scenario contributes to well-intentioned programs often not reaching all slum dwellers.

c. Employment patterns- All urban dwellers are not equally able to buy fresh food and vegetables. Slum pockets with uncertain daily wage employment are more vulnerable to health and nutritional deficits. Some urban employees get less wages and this could not help to maintain daily needs of life.

d. Literacy Levels- Emphasis on education creates avenues for gaining information, capabilities, confidence and eagerness to try alternative approaches of earning. Many urban dwellers characterized by low education and literacy levels are, hence, more vulnerable to poor-health. In the town of Dibrugarh, some children are unable to get integrated into nearby schools, owing to poor social acceptance.

e: Traditional Customs- In some communities ,women remain cut-off from health information and continue to follow unhealthy practices affecting children's health. For example, in some urban areas, home deliveries and neglect of childhood immunization is often the norm. Paediatricians in independent private practice or working in Hospitals/ Health centres need to persuasively counsel families from such communities regularly, for timely immunization and other health services.

In Assam the process of urbanization is not high as compared to other states of the country. According to 1991 census, in Dibrugarh district urban population has 17.6%. The highest number of urban dwellers is in Kamrup district. (32.8%)

The above analysis shows that urbanization created some problems. These are drug addiction, environment pollution, crime, juvenile delinquency, begging, alcoholism, corruption, unemployment problems, housing and slums, over-pollution, power shortage, lack of proper drainage, lack of pure drinking water etc.

From the study it has also come to know that the fault does not lie with urbanization. The fault lies with proper planning. By proper planning and rational approach to the ills of urbanization can be solved. Hence, city administration will have to take sufficient care in making a comprehensive planning for improvement of the city. There should be coordination among the city administration, the state administration and also need public support. It has to be noted that in the district of Dibrugarh, there is only one municipality board and three town committee. Duliajan, Bhadoi Panchali, Lahowal, Tingkhong, Rajgarh, Tipling have no municipality and town committee. So, development of these urban areas must be dependent on state administration, central administration and also dependent on effective co-operation of city dwellers. Voluntary organization and the media can play a vital role in this regards.

f. Air Pollution: The city of Dibrugarh is not free from air pollution. Overpopulation, increase of small and mid-size industries, vehicular traffic are the main cause of air pollution in Dibrugarh town. There are unprecedented growth of motor vehicles like two-wheelers, auto-rickshaws, taxis, city buses, omni buses, cars, jeeps, JCBs ,trucks etc in the roads of Dibrugarh . Air pollution is caused by emission of sulphur, carbon monoxide, zinc dust, smoke and intolerable smokes by automobiles. Vehicles are run by both diesel and petrol. Diesel pollution is more visible than petrol pollution. In diesel vehicles, a high degree of sulphur and carbon is released. Petrol vehicles emit benzene. Benzene is a major source of air pollution besides a health hazards. It causes lung disease, lung cancer, skin cancer and leukaemia. Air pollution can also result a number of problem to the people like heart disease, high blood pressure and psychological disturbances.

g. Noise pollution:-Noise is a slow poison of death. The main sources of noise pollution at Dibrugarh are different vehicles horns, sound from railway station, generator sets used during electricity failure by hotels, nursing home and big businessmen and loudspeakers used in festivals.

Similarly, traffic noise of Dibrugarh town is caused by two-wheelers, three-wheelers, cars and trucks etc. The other sources of noise pollution are tape recorders, home-theaters, television sets, hand pumps, domestic generators etc. Noise damages the cells of the ears or ruptures the eardrum. The harmful effects of noise pollution are dizziness and disorientation, ringing ears insomnia, constriction of blood vessels, high blood pressure, heart disease and psychological disturbances.

h. Problem crested by Plastic :- Using of polythene carry bags is another problem to the people of Dibrugarh town. Polythene bags contain cadmium and lead which mixed up with food items of mass consumption cause health disorders. In this context, it has noticeable that the government of Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh have banned the use of polythene carry bags. It is the duty of government as well as public to ban the use of plastic carry bags in the town of Dibrugarh.

i. Growth of anti-social activities:- Urbanization also increases the growth of anti-social activities. There is phenomenal growth of this institution in the locality. Increasing street children are gaining momentum in the area. The abnormal growth of beggary population in the township is a matter of great concern to the population of the town.

There is rapidly occurrence of thefts, dacoity and other forms of crime. Drunkard problem is also creating social disorder in the town of Dibrugarh.

These are the problems of dibrugarh town which are discussed above.

Suggestions: – From the above discussion, there are so many major findings which can be solve through proper plans and programs in the city of Dibrugarh town. There are many possibilities of improvements which help the city people of this town.

The following are suggestions to develop Dibrugarh township.

1. Provision of safe drinking water to the entire inhabitants of the town.
2. Provision of better health services.
3. Improvement in the drainage facilities of the area
4. Establishment of more children parks and garden.
5. Establishment of electrified cremation facilities.
6. Provision of better car parking facilities.
7. Introduction of bye-lane system.

8. Establishment of growth centre.
9. Proper registration of birth and death.
10. Introduction urban poverty alleviation programme.
11. Slum improvement programme.
12. Establishment of community latrines and bathrooms.
13. Regulation in the construction of building on scientific basis.
14. To safeguarded the interest of local people of the city.
15. Setting up a garbage disposal plant.
16. Setting up proper street lighting facilities.
17. Participation of NGOs, Oil India Ltd, and private sectors in town planning.
18. Allocation of sufficient resources to Dibrugarh town development for proper planning.
19. Conscious for protection of Dibrugarh environment.
20. Planting more eco-friendly trees.

Conclusion:- Urbanization transforms the economy into a higher social and economic order. It demands better facilities on water supply, sanitation, garbage disposal, electrification, telecommunication, health services, street lights, proper housing, access to better education, transportation, playground, recreation space and so on. Therefore, a careful town planning with the provision of better amenities will provide better quality of life to the people of the township.

There are only 15% to 16% people live in urban area in North –East India. Other hand , the process of urbanization in North –East very slow rather than other parts of the country. Urbanization is often perceived as a by-product of Economic Development, rather than as an agent of socio-economic change. As a result, urbanization is at best perceived as a peripheral issue by economists and planners. All these facts explain the general lack of interest in formulating a national urbanization policy for the country.

Achievement from the project:

- a. Urbanization greatly impact on social system.
- b. It has developed economic condition of the people.

c. Due to urbanization, people migrated to cities because of availability of jobs and business.

d. Urban people more rational and liberal rather than rural people in context of customs, traditions, etc.

In India today an anti-urban bias still persists. Because India lives in her villages, political parties and a vast majority of rural legislators in the states and at the centre have been very quick to capitalize on the institutions of panchayati raj, realizing clearly the advantages likely to accrue to them by the grant of power and money to the village level bodies.

Urban governance today is characterized by fragmentation of responsibility, inadequate devolution of functions to the elected bodies, lack of a clear line of financial resources to them, adherence to outmoded methods in property taxation, and hesitance in the matter of levy of user charges. While municipal bodies are to be given all support and legislative and administrative measures to make them into institutions of local self-governance, capacity building for resource raising and provision of services is equally important.

In most states the second round of State Finance Commissions are now in position and it is to be hoped that as the system of allocation of resources between the State Governments and the local bodies. Both rural and urban take root, there will be greater simplicity and transparency in the system of devolutions of resources, and that the flows will be both smooth without undue transaction costs, and Urban Local Bodies finance to be healthy when the state governments themselves face fiscal constraints and inadequacies of resources.

Centre's assistance is an important addition to urban sector's resources, though it has been visibly less effective in bringing about sector reforms. A large degree of central assistance, including external assistance routed through government of India as well as institutional finance from HUDCO and other agencies would be necessary during the 10th plan, if we are to take up a vigorous programme of up gradation of infrastructure and services. It is also necessary that these forms of assistance strengthen the elected urban local bodies as the legitimate institutions of governance at the decentralized level, and that the motif of sector reforms, in particular improvement of service standards and levy and recovery of user charges, are made an integral part of the assistance package.

It is perhaps necessary to assert that urbanization is not a trivial aspect of the processes of socio-economic development in the North-Eastern Region at the present time. First and foremost, it should be emphasized that a phenomenal concentration of economic activity has occurred around the class one cities and the Capital towns of state since 1950s, while rural areas have shown very little dynamism.

One major distinction has to be kept in mind in any articulation of comprehensive urban policy. First, we have to take a policy with regard to the role of urban places, small and large, in relation to the entire settlement system, which includes both rural and urban settlements. Secondly, we also need a set of clear policies with regard to the internal problems of cities and towns, such as policies concerning land and land – uses in cities, policies on slums, on urban transportation and so on.

Among the many conflicting ideas generated by the tradition and modernization, three basic issues stand out prominently.

- a. There is the fundamental issue of desirability or otherwise of urbanization on a large scale.

b. Issue of choice between an idealized and highly decentralized settlement system with the self-sufficient village as the base and the opposite scenario of a highly centralized urban system.

c. Issue to do with our federal system, in which urbanization is a state subject. This raises the question whether an urbanization policy should be evolved at the state or national level.

There is an old Indian belief that cities are bad and the city way of life is the embodiment of evil. The opposite view, that the city way of life is an attribute of a civilized people, has an equally long history. Kautilya in the 'Arthashastra' and Vatsyayana in the 'Kamasutra' have defended the urban way of life. The anti-urban and pro-urban view-points are linked with the rivalry for power and influence between the three principal 'Varnas' of the Aryan society prior to 6th century BC. In the post-independence period a definite pro-urban bias has been introduced through the national commitment to socio-economic development.

The third issue in urbanization policy concerns the legitimacy of the very concept of a national urbanization policy within the constitutional and federal framework. The constitution has laid that local government, including urban government and land, are state subjects, in which only

the state governments are empowered to enact legislation. All the existing laws in this area, such as, the town planning acts, the land acquisition acts, the rent control acts and the municipal acts, are framed by the state governments and differ from state to state. The constitution assigns no power or responsibility to the national government with regard to urbanization and related problems. Consequently it may be argued that there is no necessary to frame a national urbanization policy, since there is very little that the central government can do with such a policy statement. It may thus be asserted that it is up to the state governments to evolve their own urbanization policies.

The state governments can draw up policy statements on urbanization for implementation at the state level, but hardly any state government has yet contemplated such a step. All the initiatives for the policy making and 'even' the programmes for their implementation in the area of urbanization since independence have come from the central government. Often state governments have to be persuaded to take action through substantive financial grants from the centre. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Challenges for local bodies:-

1. Clear division of functional responsibilities and linkage among different levels of government to ensure upward and downward accountability and to enable the State Finance Commissions in their constitutional task of devolution of funds to Urban Local Bodies.
2. Division of municipal functions into essential functions, agency functions, and joint functions with state and central governments.
3. Avoiding the traditional distinction between 'obligatory' and 'discretionary' functions since such classification results in uncertainties and non-transparent system of municipal accountability.
4. Essential functions of municipalities to include urban planning, including town planning regulation of land use and construction of buildings and planning for economics and social development and amendments to the Municipal acts.

A meaningful and pragmatic urbanization policy should recognize the significance of the spontaneous and voluntary urbanization processes at work in the country. Unfortunately, there has been a consistent tendency on the part of the policy makers to be negative in their approach. The

opposition to urbanization in general, and the opposition to the growth of big industries in particular, the over concern about rising urban land values in the context of general inflation, the persistent harping on the need for strengthening municipal administration when it is actually crumbling, the continuing emphasis on slum clearance and the reluctance to provide land for the poor people within the urban areas, are all indicative of the negative attitude towards the solution of urban problems.

An urbanization policy statement at the state level should cover three major aspects;

1. City size and spacing policies,
2. Rural-urban migration policy, and
3. Rural-urban fringe policy.

In each area, there is a need to prescribe policy perspectives that, while contributing to rapid urbanization, will attempt to minimize the undesirable consequences of the urbanization processes.

The best conceivable way of detaching urban policy from the apron of bureaucrats and political personnel safeguarding dominant class interest is to educate the poor people, ignorant and apathetic with information

about the role of the state decision-making on urban issues. Decentralization of power thrives best under the condition of a high capability level acquired by the masses. The administrative, technical, managerial and financial capacity of the urban local bodies is also needed to be strengthened. The urban local bodies and the town planning departments should work under the same state department for better coordination. The cost recovery procedures and revenue collection methods of urban local bodies are also needed to be strengthened.

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULED

Project Title - "A study on Urbanization and Social Change in Assam. A Case study in Dibrugarh Town"

Principal Investigator:

Mr.Dhruba Hazarika

Asst.Prof. Dept of Sociology

Duliajan College ,Assam

A. Respondent's Background:

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Sex : Male _____ Female _____
4. Religion : Hindu _____ Islam _____ Christian _____ Buddhist _____
Jain _____ Any Other _____
5. Caste / Tribe : _____
6. Marital Status : Married _____ Unmarried _____
7. Occupation : Agriculture _____ Business _____
Govt. Service _____ Semi-Govt _____ Others _____
8. Income: Rs _____ Yearly

9. Land holding in areas _____

10. Nature of family : Joint _____ Nuclear _____

11. No. Members in the family : A. Male _____ B. Female _____

B. Urbanization and economic condition:

1. Are you original dweller of this town? Yes _____ No _____

2. If not where did you come from?

From village _____

From remote area _____

From any others _____

3. From what purpose did you come?

For service _____

For business _____

For other activities _____

4. Do you agree that there is close relation between urbanization and economic condition? Yes _____ No _____

5. If yes mention the reason.

6. Do you agree that urban people are economically sound rather than rural people? Yes _____ No _____

C. Urbanization and Education:

1. What is your educational qualification?

HSLC ___ HSSLC ___ Degree ___ Master degree ___

Engineering ___ Medical degree ___ Others ___

2. What type of education do you prefer?

General ___ Technical ___ Others ___

3. Do you think that urbanization helps in getting education?

Yes ___ No ___

4. Do you think that better communication helps in urbanization and social change? Yes ___ No ___

5. Do you think that urban people much progress in education rather than rural People? Yes ___ No ___

D. Urbanization and social life:

1. Do you think that urbanization has impact on our life ?

i. Family : Yes ___ No ___

ii. Religion: Yes ___ No ___

iii. Caste: Yes ___ No ___

iv. Our behaviour: Yes ___ No ___

v. Customs: Yes ___ No ___

vi. Tradition: Yes ___ No ___

2. Do you think that the urban people face more social problems rather than rural people? Yes _____ No _____

3. What types of problems?

Beggary _____ Crime _____ Exploitation _____

Prostitution _____ Over Population _____ Others _____

E. Urbanization and Politics :

1. As an urban people, do you support politics ? Yes _____ No _____

2. Are you a member of any political party ? Yes _____ No _____

4. If yes , mention the party. _____

5. Who did influence you to take membership of political party ?

Relative _____ Friend _____ Can't say _____

5. Do you think that political environment in urban area is much better than rural area? Yes _____ No _____

6. What type of political situation do you see ?

Municipality _____ Town planning _____

Assembly Election _____ Others _____

F. Indicators of social change:

1. What is the type of dwelling ? Pucca _____ kacha _____

2. Do you have the following ?

i. Radio :Yes _____ No _____

ii. T.V : Yes _____ No _____

iii. Computer : Yes _____ Yes _____

iv. Vehicle : Yes _____ No _____

v. Washing Machine : Yes _____ No _____

vi. Sewing Machine : Yes _____ No _____

vii. Caps(kutchina) : yes _____ No _____

vii. Geyser : Yes _____ No _____

viii. L .C.D : Yes _____ No _____

ix. Modern Furniture : Yes _____ No _____

3. Do you consult modern medical practitioner? Yes _____ No _____

4. Do you think that urban life is more hygienic and comfortable?

Yes _____ No _____

5. What type of education do you prefer for your children?

6. Do you subscribe to the news paper?

i. Daily news paper : Yes _____ No _____

ii. Weekly : Yes _____ No _____

iii. Magazine : Yes _____ No _____

iv. If yes, please mention these _____

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