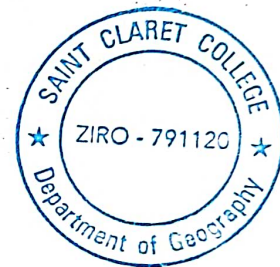
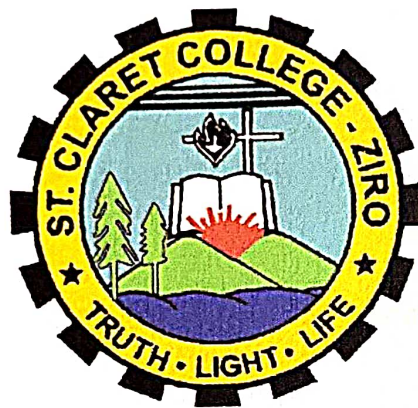


**A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF
THE PEOPLE IN DEED, LOWER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT,
ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

**A dissertation submitted to Rajiv Gandhi University as partial fulfilment of
the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Geography Major).**



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. PORMI KARE, RGU Roll. No.19A26087 a student of BA VI Semester (Major), Department of Geography, Saint Claret College, Ziro has completed the Field Study Report entitled, "A Study of the Social and Economic Life of the People in Deed, Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh" under my supervision. The field study report is submitted as partial fulfillment of the major paper: GEOGCP 353: Digital Image Processing; Spatial Data Analysis & Field Study Report, for the award of degree of Bachelor of Arts/Science in Geography of Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh.

This may be placed before the Examiner for evaluation.


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Arunachal Pradesh is the largest state in northeast India. The geographical area covered is 83,743 sq. Km. with a population of 13,82,611 (2011 census). It is surrounded by Bhutan in the west, Assam, and Nagaland in the South, and Myanmar in the East. The entire state is covered with hilly terrain of Himalayan ranges along the northern border crossing with ranges running from north to south. The state is drained by five rivers- Lohit, Tirap, Kameng, Subansiri, and Siang which are the tributaries of the river Brahmaputra.

Deed Circle is located in the Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh. The Lower Subansiri district is situated in the central part of Arunachal Pradesh bordered by the Upper Subansiri district in the North, Kurung kumey and Kra Daadi in the northwest, Papumpare in the west, Assam in the south, and West Siang in the east.

The total population of Deed village is 363, out of which the male population is 189 while the female population is 174 (Census 2011). They belong to the Nyishi tribe of Tibeto-Mongoloid stock. Ziro is the nearest town to Deed for all major economic activities, which is approximately 50 km away.

Statement of the problem: The Nyishi community is the largest ethnic group in Arunachal Pradesh in northeastern India. In Nyishi, their traditional language nyi refers to “ a human” and the word shi denotes “a being”, which combined together refers to “ human being”.

- The Nyishi language belongs to the sino- Tibetan family, however, the origin is disputed.
- Polygamy is prevalent among the Nyishi, it signifies one’s social status and economical stability and also proves handy during hard times like clan wars or social hunting and various other social activities.
- This practice is however diminishing especially with the modernization and also with the spread of Christianity.
- They trace their descent with patrilineal and are divided into several clans.

Their population of around 300000 makes them the most populous tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, according to the 2001 census. Thus, women have been given status in the nyishi community. They considered women a vital source of peace and prosperity. Men always

consult their women counterparts before making important decisions. Women are involved in every kind of work from clearing the field to harvesting. Lineage is traced along paternal lines to the first ancestor (father- abotani) and 30- 70 people of a single ancestor live in a longhouse without partitions with a separate fireplace for each connubial family, i.e. the complete family stays under one roof, but the wife gets her own hearth. Members of the clan are considered brothers and sisters and are known by their surnames.

The Nyishi economy depends upon livestock breeding, animal husbandry, and agriculture. Nyishi loves hunting and fishing. Slash and burn agriculture and fishing are their major professions. The major crops include paddy, maize (tapio), ginger (takie), yams (aange), and millets (temi). Basketry and weaving are some popular handicraft professions adopted by the tribe.

Their tribal longhouses called Namlo are ecologically sustainable as they are made from locally ground material like cane, bamboo and mud. The houses are raised from the ground on bamboo and wooden pilings to protect the floor of the house from the dampness of the soil below. The floors and wall are made using split bamboo.

They are spread across eight districts of Arunachal Pradesh: Kara Dadi, Kurung Kumey, East Kameng, West Kameng, Papum Pare, parts of Lower subansiri, Kamle and Pakke kasang districts.

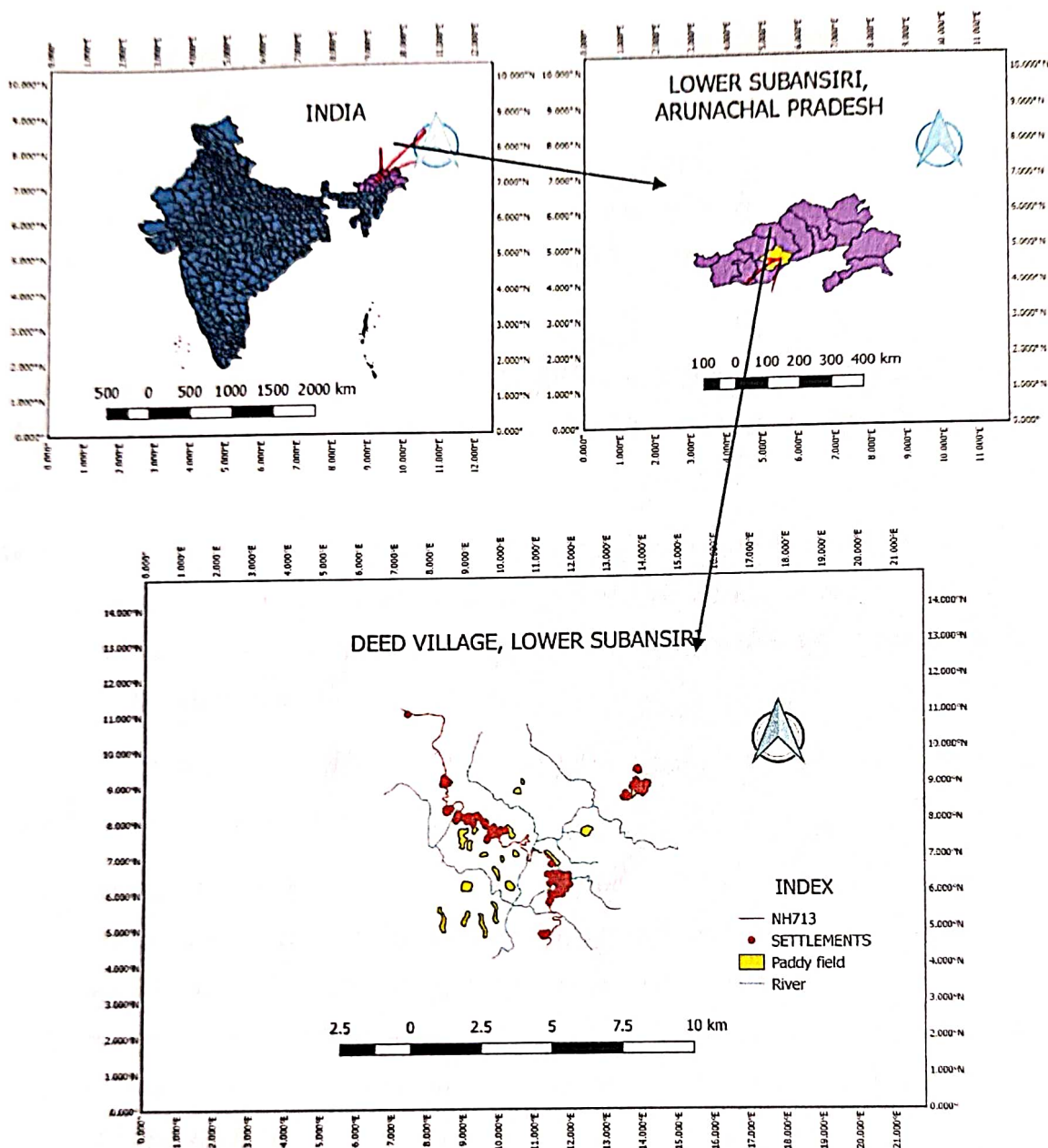
Most Nyishi have been converted into Christianity by Christian missionaries in the 1970s, particularly in Papum pare region, and Christianity is the major religion among the Nyishi. Though some still follows the ancient indigenous Donyi Poloism.

Nyishi follow the clan based system of family relations. They are divided into Dopum, Dodum and Dollu. The following system is patriarchal and patrilocal. As in all Patriaechal joint families, authority remains with the eldest member of the family. Nyishi are open minded and progressive people.

Objectives of the study:

- To study about the socio- economic life of Deed village
- To study about the prospect of Tourism sector in the Deed village.
- To study about the indigenous beliefs and cultural practices of Deed village.

LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA



Study area: Deed is a village located in Deed circle of Lower Subansiri district in Arunachal Pradesh, India. It is located 17km towards west from district headquarter Ziro and 4km away from sub-district headquarter Yachuli.

Village has a population of about 363 as per census 2011 out of which male population is 189 and female population is 174.

Total geographical area of Deed village is 40 hectare. Population density of the Deed is 9 persons per hectare. Total number of household in village is 56. Out of total population about 217 people in Deed village are literate, among them 122 are male and 95 are female. Total literacy rate of Deed is 71.38%.

Deed Village administrated by Sarpanch who is elected representative of village. In Deed village most of the population is from schedule Tribe. There is no population of schedule cast is Deed village.

Total working population of Deed is 65. 26.15% are main workers while 73.85% are engaged in marginal activity. Out of 65 workers are engaged in main work, 2 were cultivators. Out of 65 total workers 53 are male and 12 are female. Total main workers are 17 out of which 12 are Female and 5 are male.

Data base: The data and information in this project have been gathered from various secondary as well as primary sources they are:

- 1) Through the interaction between the five groups of surveyors and the members of household they have surveyed. The data was collected through structure schedule interview with the head of family or family members.
- 2) In case of insufficient information provided by the members of households due to various reasons, some rough estimation was made by the surveyors. Example, tourist attraction area, what crop is cultivated in Deed village, etc
- 3) Map (Toposheet) and location information were collected from the internet (eg. Google map), books, geography lab of saint claret college, ziro, etc.
- 4) Geographical information of the area of the survey was gathered from regional books, agriculture office, and internet etc. Example, the climate data of deed village was taken from agriculture office, ziro, Lower subansiri district.

Methodology: The study was conducted in Deed village, Lower Subansiri district on 13th March 2022. The study of the topic information, socio-economic life of Deed village was based on primary and secondary data collection.

- Primary data: In primary data the information was collected through door to door survey using structure scheduled interview through interaction with elderly person or the head of the family.
- Secondary data: the secondary data was collected from sources like government office (climate data is been collected from agriculture office, Ziro, Lower Subansiri district) and websites, book etc. Due to time constrain only 40 household were covered.

Sampling and survey:

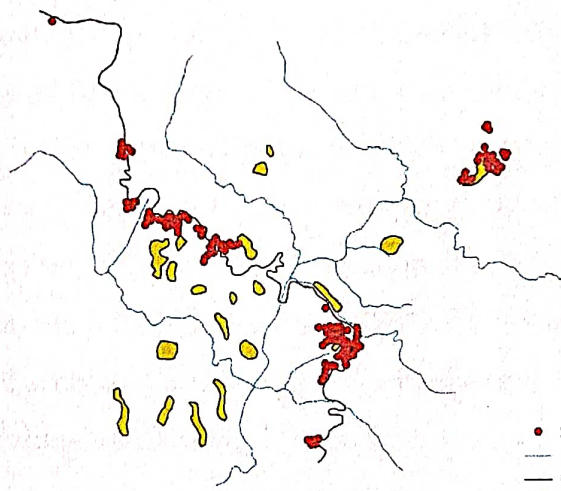
1. There are so many sampling techniques which have been used for collecting data.
2. The entire major six semester batch department of Geography was divided into 5 groups with 5 to 6 members each.
3. The area of survey that is Deed village which was divided into five units. Each unit was surveyed by each group.
4. 7 to 9 household were surveyed by each group, thus summing up to 30 plus households.
5. A household schedule was prepared in advance by supervisors which were filed in during the survey. It contained questions like no. of household members, their religion, no. of working member etc.

Data processing: thorough the survey, raw form of data has been collected or gather which needed further processing to bring about meaning interpretations.

1. The raw data were compiling and then various tables were made.
2. After that it was subjected to the analysis of the data by the various statistical methods.
3. Several graphs and pyramid were prepared.
4. After going through these quantitative procedures, the data had been converted into meaning information.

5. Influencer, interpretations and conclusions were drowning out from this information obtained.
6. Different groups were assigned different part of the dissertation for final compilation.

DEEED VILLAGE, LOWER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT, ARUNACHAL PRADESH



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- SETTLEMENTS
 - River
 - NH713
 - Paddy field
- G46D10_83E10_DEED TOPOSHEET

CHAPTER II

GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Location: Deed is located at 27° 49'N and 93°31'E, about 1400m above mean sea level. The Deed village is located at Deed Circle of the Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh. The nearest township is Ziro which is about 50 kilometres away from the deed. According to Census 2011, the total geographical area of the village Deed is 40 hectares. The Deed village has a population of 363 of which 189 are males and 174 are females as to the population (Census 2011). The Deed is surrounded by Mengio tehsil towards the north, Yazali tehsil towards the east, Yachuli tehsil towards the east, and Yangte tehsil towards the north.

2.2 Physiography: The Lower Subansiri district is mostly mountainous terrain, where the hill range varies approximately from 1000 to 1600m above sea level which comprises approximately an area of almost 10,135 sq. km. A large part of this district falls within the higher mountain zone including twisted peaks and numerous valleys. Moreover, it also consists of numerous forests, which are rich with precious species of trees and diverse varieties of herbs and shrubs here cane and bamboo grow plenty. Further, some superb floral resources of wilder species are often found in the shadowy reserver of the forest found in this district of Arunachal Pradesh which has huge economic value. The Lower subansiri district is also enriched with varieties of wild fauna such as the Royal Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Cats, Bear, Panthers, Boars, etc. River Kamla is one of the main rivers of this district of Arunachal Pradesh. The Subansiri River was once famous for its gold dust. Finally, this river joins the Brahmaputra river in the plain of Assam. The physiography territory of the Lower Subansiri district also includes several rivers such as khru, Panior, Kime, Panya, Selee, Pugo, Persen, Pange, Kiile, etc.

2.3 Geology: The geological setting of the Lower Subansiri district is mostly controlled by the fold belt, a steep-sided anticlinorium in the quartzite- phyllite unit of the bomdila group that possibly overlies an older massif and a concealed deep-

seated fault. Amongst the economic minerals and ore deposits, limestone, dolomite, coal, graphite, and various base metals are of great interest. Besides these, sulphide mineralization is quite common and mainly consists of four types of mineralization:

1. deposits are strata-bound within the phyllite - quartzite unit of the bomdilla group and the quartzite unit of the Miri Group.
2. Ore occurs mostly near the thrust contacted zone.
3. The deposits in rocks of both the unit are located near the gneissic contact of the bomdilla group as well as that of the crystallines of the Sela group.

Lower Subansiri district is mainly constituted of NE-SW trending structural hills. The district is characterized by two fairly large intermontane valleys. Ziro and Tale valleys are of glacial origin and have a unique feature of the district is highly dissected land underlain by the Ziro gneiss. The soil has developed mostly on shale sandstone quartzite and phyllite in the hills. Soils of the piedmont valleys, uplifted terraces, and river terraces have been developed on alluvial and colluvial materials washed down the hills near the confluence of small and medium rivers. High and well-distributed rainfall with thick vegetative cover has resulted in deep weathering of rock and given rise to very deep soils even on the slope of the hill. Soils are acidic in nature with high carbon content. The organic carbon content ranges from 0.11 % to 6.10% depth of soils varies from 12cm to 185cm.

2.4 Drainage: The Subansiri River is a trans-himalayan river and a tributary of the Brahmaputra river that flows through Tibet and the Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. The Subansiri is 442 kilometres (275 mi) long, with a drainage basin of 32,640 square kilometres (12,600 sq mi). It is the largest tributary of the Brahmaputra contributing 7.92% of the Brahmaputra's total flow. The Subansiri river originates in the himalayas near Mount Porom in Tibet. It enters India near the town of Taksing and flows east and southeast through Miri Hills, then south to the Assam Valley at Dulangmukh in Dhemaji district, where it joins the Brahmaputra river at Jamurighat in Lakhimpur district. Small tributaries of the Subansiri include Rangandi, Dikrong and Kamala. The Subansiri lends its name to two districts in Arunachal Pradesh: Upper Subansiri and Lower Subansiri. The observed discharge of Subansiri is a maximum of 18,799 cubic metres per second

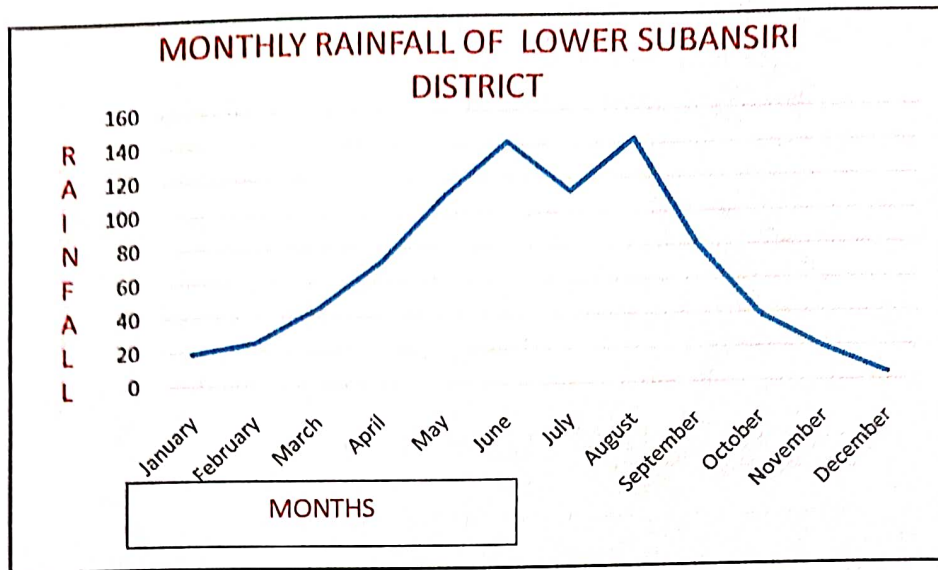
(663,900 cu ft/s), and a minimum of 131 m³/s (4,600 cu ft/s). It contributes 7.92% of the Brahmaputra's total flow.

2.5 Climate: The average annual rainfall in Ziro is about 1910mm. In the mountainous district of Lower Subansiri, the climate is largely influenced by terrain conditions and attitude. One year may be divided into four-season- a) cold weather season-December to February; b). March to May: Pre-monsoon season of thunderstorms; c). June to middle October: the southwest monsoon and d). The second half of October to November: Post-Monsoon period. In the foothill or low high belt area of the district, the climate is moderate in comparison to the high belt area, where during winter is very cold and chilled while in summer it is pleasant. December and January are generally they are the coldest month and July and August are the warmest months. The Maximum and minimum temperature is 24.4° to 9.7°C at Ziro is Subtropical.

Monthly rainfall of Lower Subansiri district

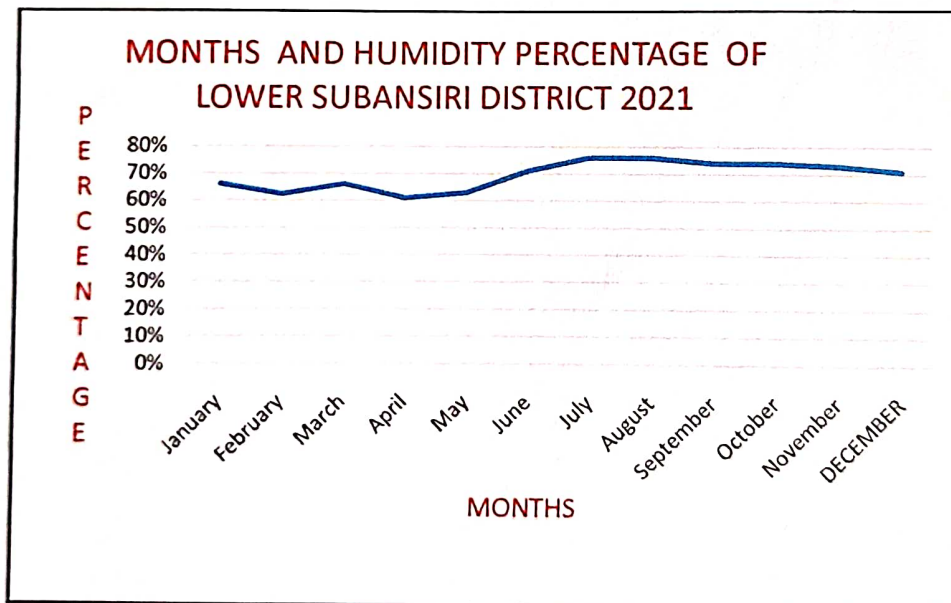
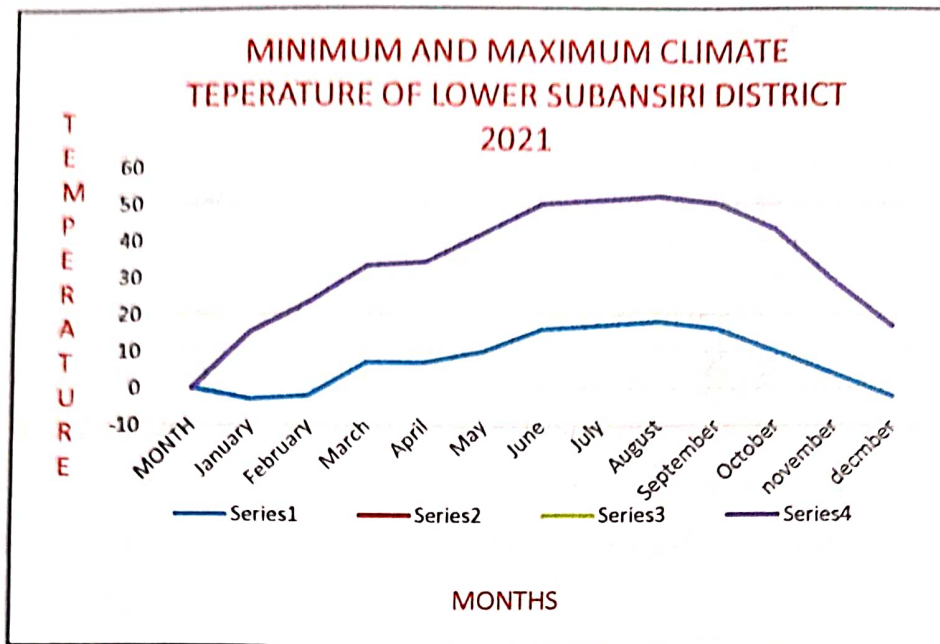
Month	Rainfall(mm)
January	18.6
February	25.0
March	44.8
April	72.0
May	110.0
June	142.0
July	112.6
August	143.0
September	80.6
October	38.8
November	19.0
December	4.2

Source: Department of Agriculture, Lower Subansiri district Ziro



Temperature and Humidity of Lower Subansiri district

MONTH	Minimum	Maximum	Humidity (%)
	Temperature in (°C)	Temperature in (°C)	
January	-3°C	18°C	66%
February	-2°C	25°C	62.25%
March	7°C	26°C	66%
April	7°C	27°C	61%
May	10°C	32°C	63%
June	16°C	34°C	71%
July	17°C	34°C	76%
August	18°C	34°C	76%
September	16°C	34°C	74%
October	10°C	33°C	74%
November	4°C	25°C	73%
December	-2°C	19°C	71%



2.6 Natural vegetation: Natural vegetation refers to the plant community that has been left undisturbed over a long time, to allow its species to adjust themselves to

climate and soil conditions as fully as possible. The Deed is botanically very rich and has too many genera and species of natural vegetation. The mixed subtropical broad-leaved and pine forest. The vegetation of Arunachal Pradesh falls under four broad climatic categories and can be classified into five broad forest types with a sixth type of secondary forest. These are tropical forests, subtropical forests, pine forests, temperate forests, and alpine forests. The Eastern Himalayan forests are very rich in terms of species diversity which decreases with increasing elevation. Species richness and distribution patterns of plants are largely regulated by altitude and other environmental factors. Intensive monitoring and management are needed to protect this fragile ecosystem from the ever-increasing anthropogenic pressure and changing climatic conditions.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE

3.1 Family Structure and Religion

The people who live in the deed village are of the Nyishí tribe, and follow a clan-based system of family relations. The family system is patriarchal and patrilocal. As in all patriarchal joint families, authorities remain with the eldest members of the family. Members of the clans are considered brothers and sisters and are known by their surnames. People of single ancestry line in a longhouse without partitions with a separate fireplace for each connubial family i.e the complete family, stay under one roof, but each wife gets her health. Their tribal longhouse is called Namlo and is ecologically sustainable as they are made from locally grown materials like cane, bamboo, and toko plant leaves. Lineage is tracked along the paternal line to the first ancestor. (father-abotani) people who live in deed village are open-minded progressive people. Thus women have been given equal status in the Nyishi community. They consider women a vital source of peace and prosperity. Men always consult their women counterparts before making an important decision. Women are involved in every kind of work from clearing the field to harvesting.

The people of deed village used to follow the animistic, shamanic religion called Donyi-Polo which is centered around the worship of Donyi (the sun) polo (the moon) as Ane Donyi (mother sun), and Abo polo (father moon). Their religion believes in spirits associated with nature. According to them, nature includes humans as well as spirits, and it's vital to maintain a balance in nature. Donyi-Polo temples Nyeder Namlo. "The home of pure" has come into existence to revitalize and protect the ancient religion. Nyedar Namlo follows the tradition of Sunday worship just like a church. but now most of the people in Deed village have been converted to Christianity by Christian mission arising from the year the 1970s and today Christianity is the major religion among the Nyishi. Some people still follow the ancient indigenous Donyi-Poloism in the village.

3.2 Marital Status

The baseline indicates that the region under study does not have any evidence of the incident of child marriage. Similarities, 0.1 percent of the Christian and 0.9 percent of other religious groups are married in the age group 15 to 18 years in the age group of 19 to 25, 3.8 percent of the Hindus. 3.6 percent of the Christian and 0.5 percent of other religious groups are married. In the age group of 26 to 30, 14.5 percent of other religious groups are married. Moreover, in the age group of 31 to 45, 26.9 percent of the Hindus, 31.5 percent of the Christian, and 26.1 percent of the other religious groups are married. Late marriage is also found in the age group 45 to 60 years, 14.1 percent of the population.

Lower Subansiri district, Pistana circle, Deed village is located on edge of the district headquarter. Most of the people living in this circle are "Nyishi" with a total population of 363 and some Apatani and other tribal communities. The marriage status of this village according to the survey is 24.8% in total.

3.3 Age and Sex Structure

Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups. This is an important indicator of population composition and the age structure of a population refers to the numbers of females and males in different age groups. In Deed, most of the village population is from the scheduled tribe (ST). schedule tribe in constitutes 93.94% of the total population in Deed village. In Deed village out of the total population, 65 were engaged in various occupations. The 26.15 % of workers describe their work as main work employment or earning more than 6 months, while 73.85% were involved in marginal activity providing a livelihood for less than 6 months. The 65% of workers engaged in main work, 2 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 0 were agricultural labours. The total surveyed population are classified into six groups:

1. Baby (0 to 2)
2. Children (3 to 12)
3. Adolescent (13 to 12)
4. Adults (20 to 39)

5. Middle age (40 to 59)

6. Old age (60 to 70+)

Age Groups:

Age Group	Male	Female
0 to 2	3	4
3 to 12	27	27
13 to 19	23	11
20 to 29	25	39
30 to 39	24	30
40 to 49	15	9
50 to 59	9	9
60 to 69	3	5
70+	5	1
Total	134	135

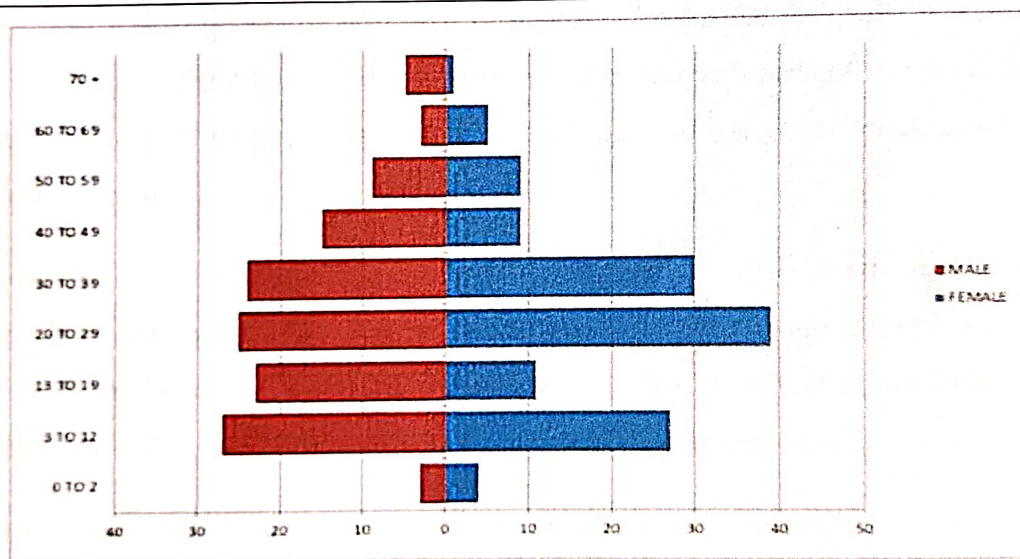


Fig: Showing the distribution of population at various age groups

A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population refers to the numbers of males and females in different age groups. A pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. According to the population pyramid, Deed has a narrow base and a tapered top showing low birth and death rates, which

look like a declining population with age and gender. The left side of the pyramid is showing the percentages of males and the other side is showing the percentages of females in each group.

3.4 Sex Composition

The Deed is a medium size village located in the Deed circle of the Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh with a total of 56 families residing. The deed has a population of 363 of which 189 are males while 174 are females as per the population census 2011.

In Deed village population of children with age 0-6 is 59 which makes up 16.25 percent of the total population of the village. The average sex ratio of deed village is 921 which is lower than the Arunachal Pradesh state average of 938. The child sex ratio for the deed as per the census is 1034, higher than Arunachal Pradesh's average of 972.

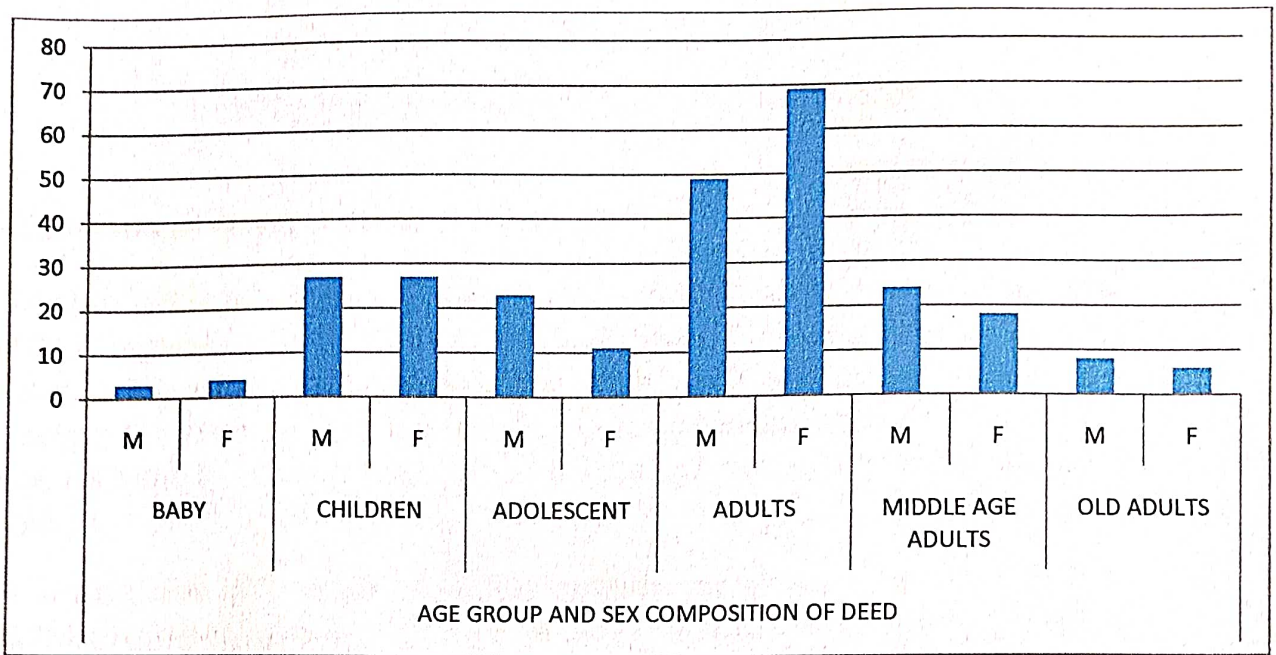
The Deed has a higher literacy rate compared to Arunachal Pradesh. In 2011, the literacy rate of Deed was 71.38 percent compared to 65.38 percent in Arunachal Pradesh. In Deed male literacy stands at 76.25 percent while the female literacy rate was 65.97 percent.

As per the census of India 2011, Deed has a population of 144 of which 63 are male and 81 are females. The population of children between the age of 0 to 6 is 17 which is 11.81% of the total population. The sex ratio of deed village is around 1286 compared to 938 which is the average of Arunachal Pradesh state.

The sex ratio is the ratio of deed males to females in the population of 363 (normalized to 100). In most sexually reproducing species, the ratio tends to be 1:1 as it is explained by the fisher's principle. The deed sex ratio of deed village is 100.

Age Group and Sex Composition of Deed

Baby		Children		Adolescent		Adults		Middle Age Adults		Old Adults	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3	4	27	27	23	11	49	69	24	18	8	6



CHAPTER IV
EDUCATION, OCCUPATION AND TOURISM

4.2 Educational Status of Lower Subansiri District

The district of Lower Subansiri, which is lying approximately between 92°40'E and 94°21'E longitude and 26°55'N and 28°21'N latitude, covers an area of 3460(approx.) sq.km., is bounded on the north by Kurung Kumey and Kra Daadi districts of Arunachal Pradesh; on the south by Papumpare district and Kamle district on the east. The altitude of Lower Subansiri district headquarters is 1600 metres above sea level.

According to the 2011 census, the Lower Subansiri district has a population of 82,839, roughly equal to the Nation of Andorra (Europe). This gives it a ranking of 623rd in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 24 inhabitants per square kilometres. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 48.65%. Lower Subansiri has a sex ratio of 973 females per 1000 males and a literacy rate of 76.33%.

Educational Status

The sex-wise number of literate person (male/female) of Lower Subansiri district according to census 2011 is shown in the following table:

Table 4.1 Sex-wise literates and literacy

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Literates</i>	<i>Literacy Rate (%)</i>
1	Male	29,470	80.53
2	Female	24,587	68.08
	TOTAL	54,057	74.35

In the above-mentioned table it is shown that education-wise, according to the 2011 census, the district has a literacy rate of 74.35% including 80.53% males and 68.08% females. The total population of literate people is 54,057 comprising 29,470 males and 24,587 females. Additionally, the total number of illiterate in the district is 28,973 comprising 12,373 males and 16,600 females.

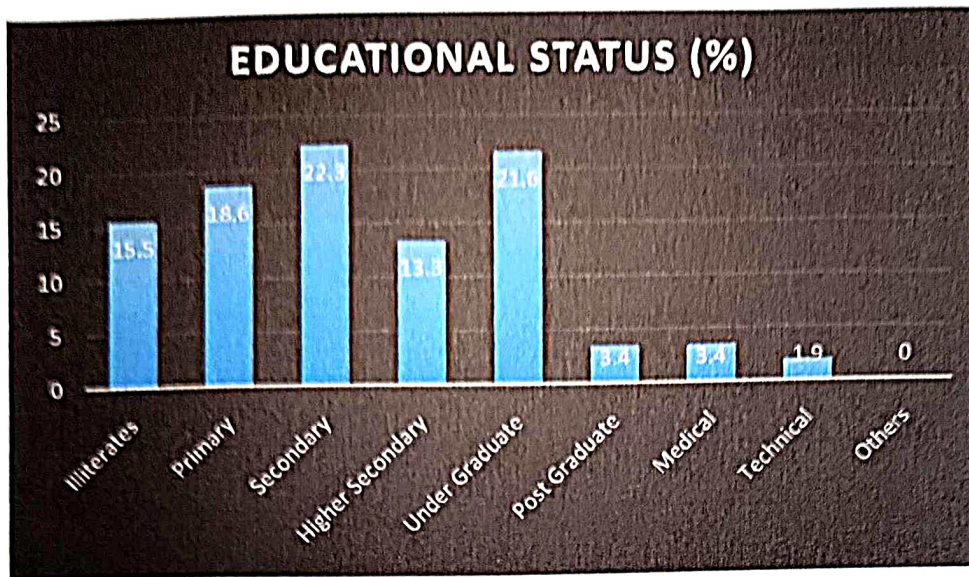
The District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET), Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Science University, Mudo Tamo Memorial B.ED College

(MTMC), Saint Claret College, and Government Colleges are some of the main educational institutions in the district.

4.2 Educational Status of Deed

The survey conducted on the educational status of the Deed is shown in the following table.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Educational Qualification</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
1	Illiterates	41	15.5
2	Primary	49	18.6
3	Secondary	59	22.3
4	Higher Secondary	35	13.3
5	Under Graduate	57	21.6
6	Post Graduate	9	3.4
7	Medical	9	3.4
8	Technical	5	1.9
9	Others	0	0
Total		264	100



From the above table, it is clear that the Deed has an estimated population of 264, according to our Survey.

The number of people in the Primary and Secondary is 49 and 59 which accounts for 18.6% and 22.3% respectively of the population. The person with up to Higher Secondary level education is 35 which accounts for 13.3% of the people living in the Deed village. So the Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary level educated village.

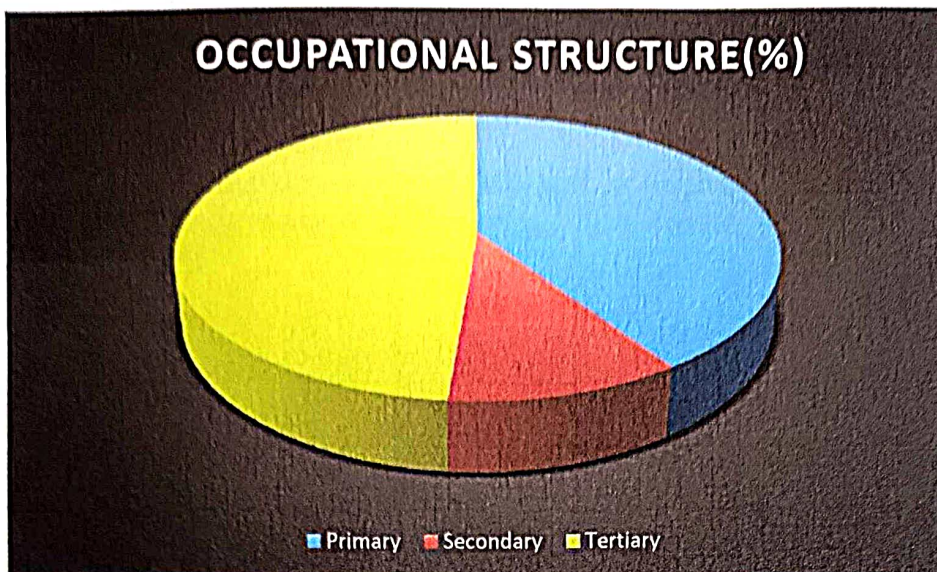
The person with Higher Education like Under-Graduation, Post-Graduation, Medical, and Technical stands at 60.9% and 4 respectively. Under Graduate person account for 21.6% of the population with 57 individuals, Post Graduate person account for 3.4% person with 9 individuals. Medical person accounts for 3.4% with 9 individuals and Technical for 1.9% with 5 individuals.

The survey conducted has estimated that the number of people who resides in the Deed is 264 out of which 41 are illiterate and 223 are literate. This translates to 15.5% of people being illiterate and 84.5% being the literate population of the village.

4.4 Occupational Structure of Deed

As per the field survey conducted, the occupational structure of Deed is as follows

Sl.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage(%)
1	Primary	46	40.7
2	Secondary	12	10.6
3	Tertiary	55	48.7
Total		113	100



According to the table of occupational structure of the Deed is divided into three categories:-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

The primary sector accounts for 40.7%. The secondary sector accounts for about 10.6% and the tertiary sector is 48.7% as per the survey.

As per the data, we can see that the number of people is more in the primary sector than the secondary sector. During our survey we found that the older generations were most active in the primary sector; Agriculture was the primary activity of the people for their livelihood. They cultivate food crops such as rice, millet, and vegetables: which they not only consume but also sell in the market through which they generate income. In the survey, it was also found that the secondary sector holds a relatively less population. Only 10.6% of the population is indulged in the secondary sector. As we continue, we can see that the tertiary sector holds 48.7% of the population and is the highest of all. Individuals with a professional degree in education earned a better livelihood. Most of them have secured government jobs.

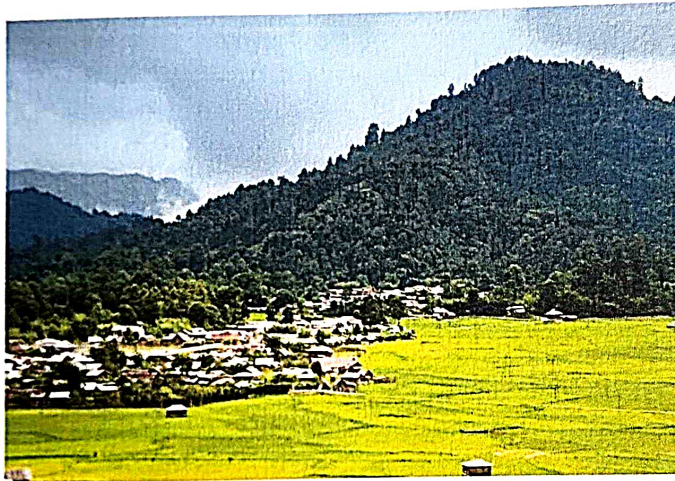
4.4 Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh is one of the 29 states in India, situated in the northeast region of the country. The state covers an area of 83,743 sq km and 1,711,895 inhabitants. The state is bordered by Assam and Nagaland in the south and shares international boundaries with Bhutan in the west, China to the north and northeast, and Myanmar to the east.

The geographical factors of Arunachal Pradesh reflects that it is primarily a hilly tract nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas in northeast India. It is a land of tribal cultures, buddhist monasteries, pristine lakes, high-altitude mountains, and quaint hillside villages. Popularly known as the 'land of dawn-lit mountains, Arunachal Pradesh is India's remotest state and the first Indian soil to greet the rising sun. The land is endowed with a dazzling array of flora and fauna that is sure to allure any tourist. More than 500 rare species of Orchids are found in the dense jungles of Arunachal Pradesh.

Some popular tourist destinations are listed below:

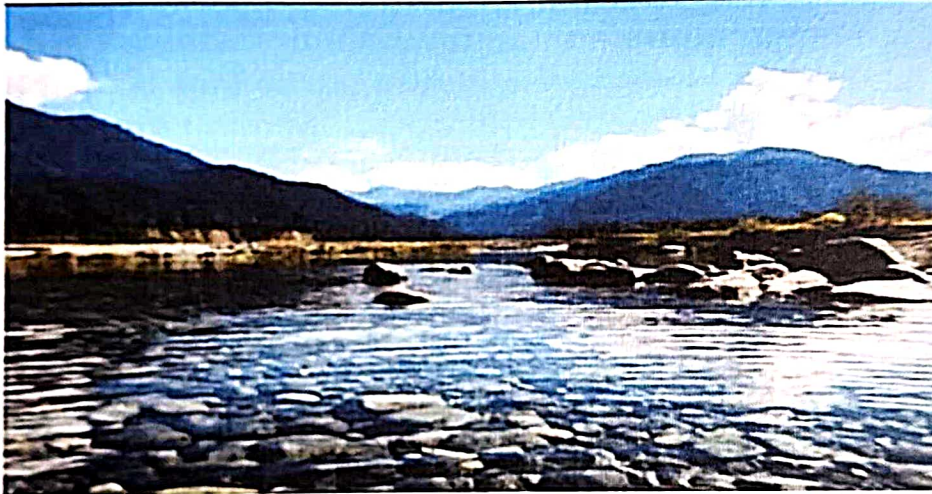
1. Ziro valley: It is the home of Apatanis- one of the best tourist attractions in the state. It is famous for paddy-cum-pisciculture cultivation. The area is renowned for the terrace paddy fields where the unique system of poly-culture and water management is practiced by the local people.



2. Sela Pass: It is a high-altitude mountain pass located on the border between the Tawang and West Kameng districts. It has an elevation of 4170m and connects the Indian Buddhist town of Tawang to Dirang and Guwahati. Sela pass is famous for the beautiful Sela Lake which is located adjacent to the mountain pass. The lake takes the colour of the sky.



3. Roing: the place mostly attracted for the visitors by a range of tourist attractions from lakes to wildlife sanctuaries. Some of the main attractions of Roing are Sally and Mehao Lakes and Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary. It is also famous for ancient archeological sites- Bhishmakar and Rukmini Nati.



4. Changlang: the district of Changlang is a nature's gift to mankind. Miao is a small town on the banks of the Noa-Dihing River is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Changlang. Namdapha National Park in Changlang was declared tiger reserve in the year of 1983 by the government of India. The 'Lake of No Return' and the 'Jairampur Cemetery' record the glorious past of World War II. Tibetan Refugee Camp, Stilwell Road, Nampong, Ranglum, Kengkho village and Jongpho-Hate, etc are also some major tourist attractions.



5. Bomdila: it offers the tourist a panoramic view of the awesome Himalayan terrain with its snow-covered mountains. It is famous for its apple orchids and is known for its scenic environs along with its Buddhist monasteries.



4.5 Tourism in Lower Subansiri District

Lower Subansiri district is one of the 25 administrative districts of the state of Arunachal Pradesh in Northern India.

The District was formed when Subansiri district was bifurcated into Upper and Lower Subansiri districts in 1987. Lower Subansiri district has a long ancient history related to the Chutiya kingdom. It was probably under Chutiya chieftain rule for a long time and came under Birpal's rule in the 12th century. In 1994 Papumpare district was split into form new districts and this was repeated on 1 April 2001, with the creation of the Kurung Kumey district.

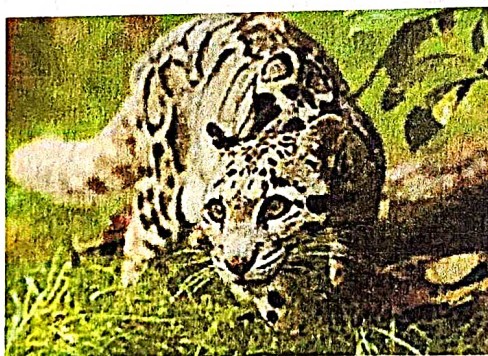
The district headquarters are located at Ziro. It is bounded on the south by the upper Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, on the east by West Siang and some part of upper Subansiri, and the west by East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Tourist places in Lower Subansiri District:

Talley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary

Talley valley is a wildlife sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh, India. Arunachal Pradesh as a whole contains 40% of the flora and fauna species in India. The Ziro valley has a good share of this biodiversity. At the altitude of 2400 metres, Talley is a valley of beautiful grandeur and a vast wasteland. The area has some of the most important endangered species including the Clouded leopard.

Talley camp is 30km from Ziro the headquarters of the Lower Subansiri district. The gateway to the sanctuary is the Pange camp which is 7 km from Manpolyang. In a significant development, the state wildlife Advisory Board, in its meeting on 4 December 2010, approved the creation of a new Talley wildlife sanctuary Division to be headquarters at Manpolyang.



Clouded Leopard at Talley Valley
Wildlife Sanctuary

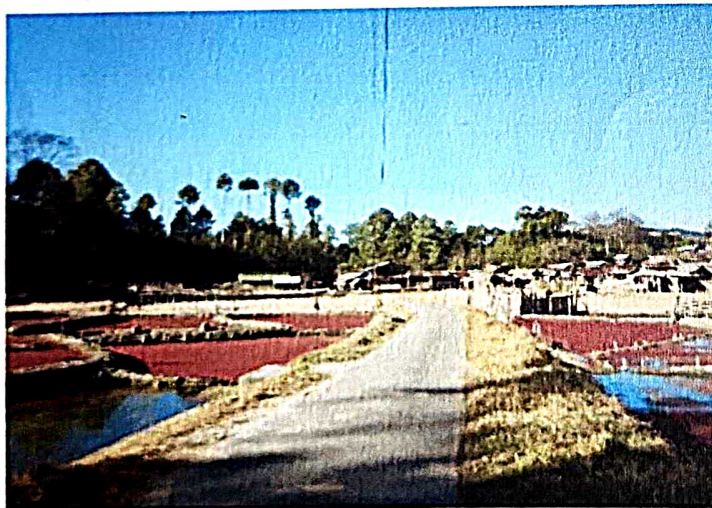
Shivalinga Kardo

At kardo forest a miraculous shiva linga of Sidheswar Nath temple can be seen also the image of Goddess parvati and lord ganesh with trunk turning leftward. It is also said the goddess of water, the Ganga lives with lord shiva. Therefore, the constant flow of water from the base of the lingam can be seen clearly. The shivalinga is 25 feet tall which makes it the tallest natural shiva linga in the world. It is about 4km away from Hapoli town via sibey village.



Tarin Fish Farm

About 3.5km from hapoli town, one can see beautiful high altitude fish farm where breeding of high altitude fishers is done. The fingerling fish are sold during paddy cultivation season. The farm is take care by district fishery development officer, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.



Orchids and Flowers

Ziro is famous for rare orchids and other flowers like rhododendron arboretum (sanji apu), hedychiumellipticum (pappi apu) , hedychiumdensiflorum etc. the

climate of the area is congenial for cultivation of orchids and varieties of flowers. At present one local entrepreneur has developed an orchids are cultivated for sale and research purpose.



Sikhe Lake

Sikhe Lake the first artificial lake of Arunachal Pradesh, situated in ziro valley 2.5km from hapoli town. It is a water conservation project scheme of the government of Arunachal Pradesh converted to man-made lake.



4.6 Tourism in Deed

As we know, Deed is a small village in Pistana Tehsil in lower subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is covered with luscious green forest, it is a remote area. Tourism in Deed hasn't been properly introduced yet. Still it lacks the components of tourism such as accommodation facilities, tourism infrastructure, destination services, tourist attractions etc. and transportation is there but we can only reach there by road.

Though tourism is not there yet but it we can see its potential in deed. Physical features such as:

1. Keyi pabu- the river that flows beside the village and is the main source of water for drinking and irrigation purposes.
2. Seh todum- it is a beautiful waterfall located in the midst of the jungle in deed.
3. Kuli putu- it is a place where different types of Orchids are found in the forest.
4. Filia lepi- it a stone cave, used by the natives in the 20th century during the battles or war between different clans.

Deed is a Nyshi dominant area of the Arunachal Pradesh we can clearly see its influence in the cultural attractions. Nyokum; the main harvesting festival of the tribe celebrated on 26th of February. The word 'Nyo' means earth and 'kum' means togetherness. It holds a great significance in the lives of the Nyshis. Rikam pada and Buya is the folk song and dance sang and danced together in the festival. Some of the handmade cultural items are Eging; a bamboo basket used for carrying fire woods, vegetables etc. they are mostly used by the females. Nara; it is also a kind of flat basket made of bamboo that males of the tribe carries behind their back to store things and mostly when they go for hunting. Pudung, Ophye, Poro-pwtr are some more handcrafts. There are many more craft items which can be used by the tourists as souvenir.



CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The department of geography conducted a field survey at Deed entitled, "*A Study of the Social and Economic Life of the People in Deed, Lower Subansiri District, Arunachal Pradesh*", which is habituated by the Nyishi tribe. The survey was conducted by dividing the students into five groups. In this data collection, personal observation has been made and information has been collected from whatever written source was available. In the light of the analysis, the conclusion has been derived as follows:

Let us take a brief study of Deed village.

People residing in Deed village are mostly from the Nyishi community other 5% to 10% are people comprising from different communities from Arunachal Pradesh and from other parts of India where they had moved for business or have been posted as Govt. employees.

The families of Deed village follow patriarchal and patrilocal family system though the eldest male is to be the head of the family and consults his family members before any major decision. Women also play a vital role in forming the social and economical structure of the family so they are considered and given equal status.

Single ancestry life can be traced from time immemorial, Abotani being the first ancestor. They live in a tribal house in which the walls are made of cane and bamboo and roof from *toko pata* (fan tree) which is durable and ecologically sustainable.

Nyokum Yullo festival is celebrated by the Nyishi tribe. This festival marks the welcome of all the deities on mother earth and they seek their blessings. Goddess Nyokum is worshipped by this community during the festival. They traditionally celebrate the festival with cheer and merriment. Before the rituals and worship start, they celebrate the festival with various dance and cultural programs like 'Nyem Khabnaam' (traditional dance-drama), War dance or *ropiy*, bamboo dance, bamboo pole wrestling, pole climbing, tug of war, etc. they are dressed in beautiful traditional costumes. Nyokum Yullo festival is the colorful festival of the Nyishi community of Arunachal Pradesh. Nyokum shows the unity and harmony of the Nyishi tribe and portrays their distinct cultural heritage.

The Educational status of the Deed village, during the survey we observed most of the people were literate, the number of person in the Primary and Secondary are 49 and 59 which accounts from 18.6% and 22.3% respectively of the population. The people with up to Higher Secondary level education are 35 which account for 13.3% of the people living in the Deed village. The survey conducted has estimated that the 15.5% of people are illiterates and 84.5% are literates.

According to the previous chapter, the occupational structure of the Deed village is divided into three categories- Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The number of people is more in Primary sector and Tertiary sector than the Secondary sector. During the survey we found that the older generations were most active in the Primary sector; agriculture was the prime activity of living. They cultivate food crops such as rice, millet, and vegetables: which they not only consume but also sell in the market through which they generate income. In the survey, we also found that the secondary sector holds a relatively less population. Only 10.6% of the population is indulged in the secondary sector. As we continue, we see that the tertiary sector holds 48.7% of the population and is the highest of all. Individuals with a professional degree in education earned a better livelihood. Most of them have secured government jobs.

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PLATES



Plate 1.1 BA VI Semester (Geography Major) 2021-22



PLATES



Plate 1.3 Field Survey at Deed, Lower Subansiri (Dt.), A.P.



Plate 1.4 Field Survey at Deed, Lower Subansiri (Dt.), A.P.