

Books Conferences News About Us Jobs Home Journals Home > Journal > Social Sciences & Humanities > SM SM Subscription Indexing View Papers Aims & Scope Editorial Board Guideline Article Processing Charges Free Newsletter Subscription SM> Vol.1 No.4, October 2011 Most popular papers in SM Open Access **Publication Ethics Statement** Folklore and Northeast Indian History PDF (Size: 45KB) PP. 173-176 DOI: 10.4236/sm.2011.14022 About SM News Author(s) Meeta Deka Frequently Asked Questions **ABSTRACT** Recommend to Peers The article intends to highlight folklore as an alternative source for the writing of history, particularly of the northeastern region of India, which is inhabited by numerous tribal communities, and where there is a Recommend to Library dearth of written documents, archaeological and other evidences. Folklore as a source is important to explain and understand societies in the context of preserving cultural diversity and protecting minority Contact Us cultures, especially those of indigenous peoples and marginalized social groups. With the increased growth of several ethnic identity crises in the region in recent times, the roots for their respective indigenous history are often traced to folklore. Downloads: 86,248 **KEYWORDS** Cultural Heritage, Alternative Source, Traditional Knowledge Visits: 305,778 Cite this paper Sponsors, Associates, and Deka, M. (2011). Folklore and Northeast Indian History. Sociology Mind, 1, 173-176. doi: Links >> 10.4236/sm.2011.14022. References Open Access [1] Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 1984 Library [2] Taylor, Archer: Definitions of Folklore.DICTIONARY OF FOLKLORE. supra note 35. [3] Dutta, B. (2002). Folklore and Historiography. Chennai: National Folklore Support Centre. Handy tool for your research [4] Dorson, RM. (1972) . Folklore and Folklife: An Introduction. In Dutta, op.cit. Conference on Psychology and [5] *The evolutionary theoryrepresented a framework of a unilinear cultural evolutionary sequence Social Harmony (CPSH 2014), moving from savagery through barbarism to civilization. The peasantry represented the May 15-16, 2014, Suzhou, China ' barbarian' or ' uncivilized ' section within a civilization, the ' non-progressive class in a progressive people' and the 'non-literate in a literate society'. Exponents of this theory are Max Muller, the German Orientalist, EB Tylor, the British Anthropologist and Lewis Henry Morgan, the American Anthropologist. ' Devolutionism' imp [6] The New Encyclopedia Britannica

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