

dissertation. As those Hrangkhoh women in other presbyteries work together with women of other ethnic groups in the same church organisation, whereas the Presbyterian Women Fellowship in the Tangram Presbytery ministries are exclusively to the Presbyterian group among the Hrangkhoh people. The Hrangkhoh people who live in North Cachar Hills are ideally located in the same geographical area, easy to access from one village to another village. Further being under the same ecclesiastical administrative unit, it is convenient to concentrate and focus our attention to point out the positive and negative aspects of the society.

D. Methodology

The methodology adopted in this dissertation is narrative in character. In the absence of any standard writings and bibliographies on the Hrangkhoh people as such, the materials used in this thesis are collected by the author in the course of his thirteen years ministry as pastor among the Hrangkhoh people, and later on, as Bible translator into Hrangkhoh language. The primary sources of written documents are from the Minutes, resolutions and decisions of the church court-meetings like the District Meetings, the Tangram Presbytery, Cachar Hill Tribes Synod and that of the Presbyterian Women Fellowship itself. The information and materials collected for this dissertation are referred again while doing field work in the Tangram Presbytery, by interviewing and holding discussions and consultation with retired and senior pastors and ministers of the Cachar Hill Tribes Synod, especially those who did the pioneering work among the Hrangkhoh people and the senior church elders, committee members(church elders) and the office bearers of the Presbyterian Women Fellowship in the Tangram Presbytery of both past and present. The secondary sources are printed books concerning the history of Hrangkhoh people written by several authors in the past in the forms of booklets. Informations are collected as well