

## CHAPTER VI

### GENERAL CONCLUSION

The present study recounts the ethnic roots and cultural heritage of the Hrangkhols, their route of migration and settlement, and the coming of Christianity to them in Assam. They are now inhabiting in the North East India with a high concentration of population in Tripura and Assam State. They have rich cultural heritage with distinctive peculiarity in comparison to other hill tribes in India. From early period, they believed in many kinds of gods and deities, having numerous cultural practices. The Hrangkhols had noble priests and prophets in their society. Omens, divination, and dreams were consulted on all important occasions. Therefore, people mostly depended on priests and prophets. Perhaps their stern religious beliefs and cultural practices led to a hardening of their hearts to embrace Christianity.

Christianity was introduced to the hill tribes at a time when the imposition of British imperialism had created a cultural crisis for the tribal in the North East India. In the middle of 19th century, Christian mission work was launched by the Welsh missionaries at Karimganj and Silchar. This Mission work was extended to Haflong, North Cachar Hills during the first decade of the 20th century. However, the local people began to respond and to proclaim the gospel only after the generation of missionary work. Christianity rapidly spread among the hill tribes after the revival movement of 1905-6 that took place in Meghalaya. The gospel first flourished in Meghalaya, then in Mizoram and eventually reached North Cachar and South Cachar areas in Assam.

In North Cachar, as stated earlier, the gospel was first preached by the pioneer evangelist Haia or Haite of Meghalaya during the first decade of the