

Chapters 6

Patterns of Mass Media Exposure in Silchar Town

CHAPTER-6

The Social Profile of the Respondent gives the general information about the respondent. Social Profile of the Respondents in Silchar Town, may be analyzed in terms of Locality, native place of the respondent, length of residence, age group, clans of the respondent, religion, marital status, household consumption pattern, generation, mode of cooking, mode of drinking water, type of houses, electricity, bank account, types of family, language known, membership of any NGO, position in any NGO, membership of any political party and hold any position, membership of any school committee, form of worship, religious practices, preferences for medical treatment, level of education of respondents, level of education of respondents father, level of education of respondents mother, dropout case of respondents, study outside town, occupation of respondents, occupation of respondent's father and occupation of respondent's mother.

Locality:

On the basis of locality, they are divided into nine different localities. They are: i. Rongpur, ii. Tarapur, iii. National Highway, iv. Rangirkhari, v. Jhalupara vi. Malugram, vii. Meherpur, viii. Ithkhola, and ix. Banipara. The distribution of the respondents in these categories is shown in Table No: 6.1

Table No: 6.1 Locality of the Respondent

Sl. No	Name of the Locality	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Rongpur	{45.1%} 14 (25.9%)	{54.8%} 17 (27.8%)	31	26.9
2	Tarapur	{53.8%} 14 (25.9%)	{46.1%} 12 (19.7%)	26	22.6
3	National Highway	{33.3%} 04 (7.4%)	{66.6%} 08 (13.1)	12	10.4
4	Rangirkhari	{50%} 02 (3.7%)	{50%} 02 (3.3%)	04	3.4
5	Jhalupara	{50%} 04 (7.4%)	{50%} 04 (6.5%)	08	6.9
6	Malugram	{60%} 09 (16.6%)	{40%} 06 (9.8%)	15	13
7	Mcherpur	{50%} 03 (5.5%)	{50%} 03 (4.9%)	06	5.2
8	Ithokhloa	{33.3%} 03 (5.5%)	{66.6%} 06 (9.85)	09	7.8
9	Banipara	{25%} 01 (1.8%)	{75%} 03 (4.9%)	04	3.4
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents in silchar town (26.9%) are from Rongpur, Tarapur (22.6%) and Malugram (13%) locality and National Highway (10.4%). Less than one tenth of the respondents are from Ithkhola (7.8%), Jhalupara (6.9%), Meherpur (5.2%) locality. And a few are from Rangirkhari (3.4%) and Banipara (3.4%) locality.

Native Place:

Native Place refers to the place of birth of the respondents. Respondents were asked to mention about the place of their birth. On the basis of Native Place of respondents, they are categorized into 34 categories: 1. Silchar 2. Hawarma 3. Thaligram 4 Ganganagar 5. Seuratol 6. Dormikhal 7. Borkhola 8. Khaspur 9. Dolu 10. Ujan Nagar 11. Borbon 12. Dholai Nanadisa, 13. Haflong 14. Chandrapur 15. Chandrapur 16. Joipur 17. Laduma 18.

Bagherkona 19. Bijoypur 20. Bilaipur 21. Dimapur 22. Kanakpur 23 Harangajao
 24.Kharbond 25. Nathurband 26. Bagewala 27. Dharma Nagar 28. Jarultola 29.
 Langlachora 30. Lakhinagar 31.Kumachera 32. Jarlung 33. Golaghat and 34. Maibang
 The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 6.2

Table No: 6.2 Native Place of the Respondent

Sl.No	Native Place	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Silchar	03 {50%} (5.5%)	03 {50%} (4.9%)	06	5.2
2	Hawarma	04 {80%} (7.4%)	01 {20%} (1.6%)	05	4.3
3	Thaligram	04 {50%} (7.4%)	04 {50%} (6.5%)	08	6.9
4	Ganganagar	03 {37.5%} (5.5%)	05 {62.5%} (8.2%)	08	6.9
5	Seuratol	03 {50%} (5.5%)	03 {50%} (4.9%)	06	5.2
6	Dormikhal	03 {42.8%} (5.5%)	04 {57.1%} (6.5%)	07	6.1
7	Borkhola	01 {25%} (1.8%)	03 {75%} (4.9%)	04	3.4
8	Khaspur	02 {100%} (3.7%)	00	02	1.7
9	Dolu	00	07 {100%} (11.5%)	07	6.1
10	Ujan Nagar	01 {100%} (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
11	Borbon	05 {100%} (9.2%)	00	05	4.3
12	Dholai	03 {33.3%} (5.5%)	06 {66.6%} (9.8%)	09	7.8
13	Nanadisa	01 {100%} (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
14	Haflong	01 {100%} (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
15	Chandrapur	01 {50%} (1.8%)	01 {50%} (1.6%)	02	1.7
16	Joipur	{58.3%}	{41.6%}	12	10.4

		07 (12.9%)	05 (8.2%)		
17	Laduma	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
18	Bagherkona	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
19	Bijoypur	{66.6%} 02 (3.7%)	{33.3} 01 (1.6%)	03	2.6
20	Bilaiपुर	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
21	Dimapur	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
22	Kanakpur	{80%} 04 (7.4%)	{20%} 01 (1.6%)	05	4.3
23	Harangajao	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
24	Kharbond	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
25	Nathurband	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
26	Bagewala	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
27	Dharma Nagar	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
28	Jarultola	00	{100%} 02 (3.3%)	02	1.7
29	Langlachora	{40%} 02 (3.7%)	{60%} 03 (4.9%)	05	4.3
30	Lakhinagar	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
31	Kumachera	00	{100%} 02 (3.3%)	02	1.7
32	Jarlung	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
33	Golaghat	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
34	Maibang	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents' (10.4%) native place is Joipur village. While less than one-tenth of the respondents' (7.8%) native place is Dholai, Thaligram(6.9%) Ganganagar (6.9%), Dormikhal (6.1%), Dolu (6.1%) and Seuratol. And a few respondents are from Hawarma (4.3%), Borbon (4.3%), Kanakpur (4.3%), Borkhola, Bijoypur, Jarultola, Chandrapur, Kumacherra Khaspur, Ujan-Nagar, Haflong, Nanadisa Laduma Bagherkona, Bilaipu, Dimapur, Kharbond, Nathurbond, Bagewala, Dharma Nagar, Lakhinagar, Jarlung, Golaghat and Maibang

Length of Residence:

On the basis of the length of residence at Silchar town, they are categorized into eight categories: i) Since Birth ii) For last 1-5 years iii) For last 6-10 years iv) For last 11-15 years v) For last 16-20 years vi) For last 21-25 years vii) 26-30 years viii) More than 30 years. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table 6.3

Table No: 6.3 Length of Residence at Silchar Town

Sl. No	Length of Residence	Sex		Row Total	Total Percentage %
		Male (Percentage)	Female (Percentage)		
1	Since Birth	{75%} 06 (11.1%)	{25%} 02 (3.2%)	08	6.9
2	For last 1-5 years	{33.3%} 06 (11.1%)	{66.7%} 12 (19.7%)	18	15.6
3	For last 6-10 years	{37.5%} 09 (16.7%)	{62.5%} 15 (24.6%)	24	20.8
4	For last 11-15 years	{57.1%} 08 (14.8%)	{42.8%} 06 (9.8%)	14	12.2
5	For last 16-20 years	{33.3%} 07 (12.9%)	{66.7%} 14 (22.9%)	21	18.3
6	For last 21-25 years	{50%} 02 (3.7%)	{50%} 02 (3.2%)	04	3.4
7	For last 26-30 years	{33.3%} 01 (0.1%)	{66.7%} 02 (3.2%)	03	2.6
8	More than 30 years	{65.2%} 15 (27.8%)	{34.8%} 08 (13.1%)	23	20
Column Total		54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (20.8%) are residing in Silchar town for the last 6-10 years. Additionally, one fifth of the respondents (20%) residing in Silchar for More than 30 years, little less than one fifth of the respondents are residing in Silchar for the last 16-20 year and little more than one tenth (12.2%) of the respondents are residing in Silchar for last 11-15 years.

However, less percentage of respondents i.e. less than one tenth of the respondents (6.9%) are residing in Silchar, since birth. And a few of the respondents are residing in Silchar for last 21-25 years (3.4%), and for last 26-30 years (2.6%). Most of the Barman families are migrated from neighboring villages and shifted their base from rural to urban for the job purpose and for improvement in their quality of life ás well.

Age-Group:

On the basis of Age-group, it is being divided into three categories: i) Youth (18-35) years ii) Middle Aged (36-50) years, iii) Old Aged (above 50 years). The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table 6.4:

Table No: 6.4 Age Group

Sl. No	Age Group	Sex		Row Total	Total Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Youth (18-35)	{21.8%} 07 (12.9%)	{78.1%} 25 (41%)	32	27.8
2	Middle Aged (36-50)	{55.3%} 31 (57.4%)	{44.6%} 25 (41%)	56	48.7
3	Old Aged (Above 50 years)	{59.2%} 16 (29.6%)	{41%} 11 (18%)	27	23.4
	Column Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondent (48.7%) are middle aged (36-50), while less than one third (27.8%) of the respondent are youth (18-35) and a little more than one fifth (23.4%) of the respondents are old aged (above 50 years).

Clan:

“Clans is an exogamous of a tribe, the members of which are related to one another by some common ties, it may be belief in descent from a common ancestor, possession of a common totem or habitation of a common territory. Like Dimasa, Barman has unique characteristics in this regard as they follow bi-lineal. They maintain both male and female clan. Among the Barmans, there are forty male clans (*Sengphong*) and forty four female clans (*Julus or Jadis*). Both the clans male and female are exogamous and no marriage can take place between boys and girls of the same clan. No one can marry in his father’s clan or mother’s clan. The son belongs to the father’s clan and the daughter to the mother’s clan. The distribution of the respondents is shown in the table no 6.5

Table No: 6.5 Patriclan of the Respondent

Sl. No	Patriclan of the Respondent	Total	Percentage %
2	Diphusa	03	5.5
3	Hagjer	01	1.8
4	Thaosen	04	7.4
5	Phonglosa	01	1.8
6	Sengyung	01	1.8
7	Rajiyung	02	3.7
9	Daulagajao	02	3.7
11	Hojai	04	7.4
12	Khemprai	03	5.5
13	Jidung	01	1.8
15	Haphila	01	1.8
16	Naiding	04	7.4
17	Daudung Langthasa	02	3.7
18	Kharigapsa	01	1.8
19	Johraisa	01	1.8
20	Haa-Chhain	01	1.8
21	Nabensa	01	1.8
23	Langtadaoga	06	11.1
24	Maibangsa	05	9.2
25	Johori	01	1.8
26	Gorlosa	01	1.8
28	Zarambusa	01	1.8
30	Laubangdisa	02	3.7
31	Khersa	01	1.8
32	Nunisa	01	1.8
	Total	54	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents belong to the Langtadaoga Patriclan, while less than one-tenth of the respondents Maibangsa, Hojai, Naiding, Thaosen, Khemprai, Diphusa, Rajiyung, Daulagajao, Daudunglangthasa, Zarambusa, Hagjer, Phonglosa, Sengyung, Jidung, Haphila, Kharigapsa, Johraisa, HaaChhain, Nabensa, Johori, Gorlosa, Khersa and Nunisa

Matriclan of Respondent:

On the basis of the Matriclan of female respondents, they are categorized into twenty eight (28) categories. Their responses is shown in the table no 6.6

Table No: 6.6 Matriclan of Female Respondent

Sl. No	Matriclan of Female Respondent	Total	Percentage %
1	Mairengdijilik	02	3.3
2	Mairongkhaseba	04	6.5
3	Saidima	06	9.8
4	Miyungmadaoga	03	4.9
5	Gasaomani	03	4.9
6	Mairongma Thangjadi	01	1.6
7	Bororani	02	3.3
8	Gajaodi	01	1.6
9	Phasaidi	02	3.3
10	Miyungmakhaseba	02	3.3
11	Miyungma	04	6.5
12	Gorni	03	4.9
13	Saidima Gedeba	01	1.6
14	Saidima Khaseba	05	8.2
15	Baireng	04	6.5
16	Khimbarshi	02	3.3
17	Bangaimakhaseba	01	1.6
18	Rajaimani (Saikhudujilik)	02	3.3
19	Saidimadaoga	01	1.6
20	Banglaima	03	4.9
21	Mairengma	01	1.6
22	Miyungmagedeba	02	3.3
23	Ronaidi	01	1.6
24	Mairengmagedeba	01	1.6
25	Mairengndiro	01	1.6
26	Miyungsajilik	01	1.6
27	Maireng gedeba	01	1.6
28	Mairengmadaoga	01	1.6
	Total	61 (100)	100

The data show that majority of the female respondents (9.8%) in Silchar town is belong to Saidima Matriclan. Then, 8.2 % of the respondents belong to Saidimakhaseba clan. 6.5% of the respondents belong to Mairongkhaseba, Miyungma, and Bairengma clan. Then, other female respondents belong to Gasaomani, Banglaima, Miyungmadaoga, Gorni, Mairengdijilik, Bororani, Rajamani (Saikhudijilik), Khimbarshi, Ronaidi, Mairengmag edeba, Mairendiro, Miyungsajilik, Mairenggedeba, Mairongmadaoga, Saidimadaoga, Bangai makhaseba, Saidimagedeba, and Mairongmathangjadi,

Religion:

The Barmans have adopted Hinduism when they came in contacts of Bengali Hindus of East Bengal during the British Period. Barman tribe is mainly having adopted Hindu Bengali culture. Therefore, all the Barmans in Silchar town are Hindus.

Marital Status:

On the basis of marital status of the respondents, they are categorized into three categories: i) Married ii) Unmarried iii) Widow. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no.6.7

Table No: 6.7 Marital Status of the Respondent

Sl. No	Marital Status	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Married	{49.5%} 52 (96.3%)	{50.5%} 53 (86.8%)	105	91.3
2	Unmarried	{28.5%} 02 (3.7%)	{71.4%} 05 (81.9%)	07	6
3	Widow	00	{100%} 03 (4.9%)	03	2.6
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (91.3%) are married, while less than one tenth of the respondents (6%) are unmarried. And a few of the respondents are widow.

Household Composition Pattern:

House hold consumption pattern reveal the standard of living of the people in the town, which is one of the important aspects of our study. It also helps us to understand the economic aspect of the respondent.

On the basis of household composition pattern, it is being categorized into four categories: i) very low (1-30) ii) low (31-60) iii) average (61-90) iv) high (91-120). The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in Table no 6.8

Table No: 6.8 Household Composition Pattern

Sl. No	Household Composition Pattern	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Very Low (1-30)	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
2	Low (31-60)	{45.7%} 16 (29.6%)	{54.3%} 19 (31.1%)	35	30.4
3	Average (61-90)	{50.8%} 31 (57.4%)	{49.2%} 30 (49.2%)	61	53.4
4	High (91-120)	{33.3%} 06 (11.1%)	{66.7%} 12 (19.7%)	18	15.6
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (53.4%) have average level of household composition pattern, while a little less than one third (30.4%) of the respondents have very low level of household consumption pattern and a little less than one seventh (15.6%) of the respondents have high level of consumption pattern. And a very few (0.8%) of the respondents have very low level of household consumption pattern. It shows that in most of the cases, respondents are found to be economically more or less stable.

Generation:

On the basis of the generation, they are categorized into two categories: i) first and ii) second. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no: 6.9

Table No: 6.9 Generation of the Respondents

Sl. No	Generation	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	First	{45.5%} 46 (85.1%)	{54.4%} 55 (90.1%)	101	87.8
2	Second	{57.1%} 08 (14.8%)	{42.8%} 06 (9.8%)	14	12.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (87.8%) are from first generation and one eight (12.1%) are from second generation.

Mode of Cooking:

On the basis of the mode of cooking, they are categorized into two categories: i) L.P.G and ii) Kerosene Stove. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no. 6.10

Table No: 6.10 Mode of Cooking

Sl. No	Mode of Cooking	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	L.P.G	{47.3%} 54 (100%)	{52.6%} 60 (98.3%)	114	99
2	Kerosene Stove	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (99%) have L.P.G mode for cooking purpose and only a few (0.8%) have Kerosene Stove mode for cooking purpose.

Mode of Drinking Water:

On the basis of mode of drinking water, they are categorized into two categories. They are: i. P.H.E and ii. Others. The distribution of the respondents into these categories shown in table no: 6.11

Table No: 6.11 Mode of Drinking Water

Sl. No	Mode of Drinking Water	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	P.H.E	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
2	Others	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data indicate that all the respondents have P.H.E water supply facilities drinking water.

Type of Houses:

On the basis of the type of houses, the respondents are categorized into four categories:

i) RCC ii) Assam type with brick wall iii) Rented house and iv) Government Quarter. The distribution of the respondents into these categories shown in table no 6.12

Table No: 6.12 Type of Houses

Sl. No	Type of House	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	RCC	{40.9%} 18 (33.3%)	{59.1%} 26 (42.6%)	44	38.2
2	Assam Type with Brick Wall	{39.1%} 09 (16.7%)	{60.9%} 14 (22.9%)	23	20
3	Rented House	{52.1%} 12 (22.2%)	{47.8%} 11 (18%)	23	20
4	Government Quarter	{60%} 15 (27.8%)	{40%} 10 (16.4%)	25	21.7

	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0
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The data show that most of the Barman families in Silchar town are economically well sound, because majority of the respondents (38.2%) have RCC building. While one fifth (20%) of the respondents have Assam type with brick wall and other one fifth (20%) of the respondents are stay in rented house. And a little less than one fifth of the respondents stay in government quarter.

Electricity:

On the basis of accessible of electricity, the distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.13

Table No: 6.13 Electricity Facilities

Sl. No	Electricity	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Electricity	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
2	Others	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that all the respondents in town have access to electricity.

Bank Account:

On the basis of the ownership of bank account, the distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 6.14

Table No: 6.14 Bank Account

Sl.No	Bank Account	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	{100%} 05 (8.2%)	05	4.3
2	Yes	{49.1%} 54 (100%)	{50.1%} 56 (91.8%)	110	95.6
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (95.6%) have bank account, while only a few of the respondents doesn't have bank account.

Types of Family:

On the basis of the types of family, the respondents were categorized into two types: i) Nuclear Family ii) Joint Family. The distribution of the respondents into these categories shown in table no: 6.15

Table No: 6.15 Types of Family

Sl. No	Types of Family	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Nuclear	{47.7%} 52 (96.3%)	{52.3%} 57 (93.4%)	109	94.7
2	Joint Family	{33.3%} 02 (3.7%)	{66.7%} 04 (6.5%)	06	5.2
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that most (94.7%) of the Barman families in town are Nuclear family. While only a few of the Barman families are Joint Family.

Language Known:

On the basis of the other languages known to respondents, they are categorized into four categories: i. Hindi+Bengali ii) English+Hindi+Bengali iii) English+Hindi+Bengali+Assamese and iv) Hindi+Bengali+Assamese. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.16

Table No: 6.16 Languages Known

Sl. No	Language Known	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Hindi + Bengali	{20%} 11 (20.4%)	{25.4%} 14 (22.9%)	55	45.8
2	English + Hindi + Bengali	{58.3%} 07 (12.9)	{41.7%} 05 (8.2%)	12	10.4
3	English + Hindi + Bengali + Assamese	{100%} 09 (16.7%)	00	09	7.8
4	Hindi + Bengali + Assamese	{69.2%} 27 (50%)	{30.7%} 12 (19.7%)	39	33.9
	Total	54	61	115	100.0

		(46.9%)	(53.04%)		
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The data reveal that majority (45.8%) of the respondents can speak both Hindi and Bengali. While one third (33.9%) of the respondents can speak Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. Again one tenth of the respondents can speak English, Hindi and Bengali. And less than one tenth (7.8%) of the respondents can speak English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. It suggests that all the respondents are multilingual. Bengali is the most spoken and known language compare to other languages. English and Assamese is the least spoken language among the Barmans in Silchar town.

Member of any N.G.Os:

On the basis of the membership of any N.G.O, the distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.17

Table No: 6.17 Memberships of N.G.O

Sl. No	Membership in N.G.O	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{43%} 40 (74%)	{57%} 53 (86.8%)	93	80.8
2	Yes	{63.6%} 14 (26%)	{36.4%} 08 (13.1%)	22	19.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that most of the respondents (80.8%) are not member of any N.G.O. However, little less than one-fifth (19.1%) of the respondents are members of N.G.O

Hold any Position :

On the basis of the position holding in any N.G.O, the distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.18

Table No: 6.18 Positions

Sl. No	Post	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{42.1%} 43 (79.6%)	{57.8%} 59 (96.7%)	102	88.6
2	Yes	{84.6%}	{15.4%}	13	11.3

		11 (20.4%)	02 (3.3%)		
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (88.6%) do not hold any post in N.G.O. however, a little more than one tenth (11.3%) of the respondents holds a post in N.G.O.

Member of any Political Party:

On the basis of the membership of any political party, the distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.19

Table No: 6.19 Memberships in Political Party

Sl. No	Membership in Political Party	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.5%} 53 (98.1%)	{53.5%} 61 (100%)	114	99.1
2	Yes	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (99.1%) are not member of any political party. Only a few of the respondent is member of any political party.

Hold any Post:

On the basis of the position holding in political party, the distribution of the respondents into this category is shown in table no 6.20

Table No: 6.20 Positions

Sl. No	Position	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.5%} 53 (98.1%)	{53.5%} 61 (100%)	114	99.1
2	Yes	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that most of the respondents (99.1%) do not have any post in any political party.

Is Family Member of any Political Party?

On the basis of the family membership in any political party, the distribution of the respondents into this category is shown in table no 6.21

Table No: 6.21 Family Memberships in any Political Party

Sl. No	Family Membership in any Political Party	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.5%} 53 (98.1%)	{53.5%} 61 (100%)	114	99.1
2	Yes	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (99.1%) family are not member of any political party, or engage in any political activities. Only a little of the respondent's family have the membership in any political party.

Is Family Member of any N.G.O s or Club:

On the basis of the family membership in any N.G.O or Club, the distribution of the respondents into this category is shown in table no 6.22

Table No 6.22 Family Memberships in any N.G.O

Sl. No	Family Membership in N.G.O	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{48.1%} 53 (98.1%)	{51.8%} 57 (93.4%)	110	95.6
2	Yes	{20%} 01 (1.8%)	{80%} 04 (6.5%)	05	4.3

	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0
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The data reveal that majority of the respondents (95.6%) family are not member of any N.G.O or club. While a few (4%) of the respondent's family are member of any N.G.O

Member of any School Committee:

On the basis of the respondent's membership in any School Committee, the distribution of the respondents into this category is shown in table no 6.23

Table No: 6.23 Memberships in any School Committee

Sl. No	Membership in School Committee	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.4%} 54 (100%)	{52.6%} 60 (98.4%)	114	99.1
2	Yes	00	{100%} 01 (16.4%)	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (99.1%) are not member of any school committee. Only little of the respondent is member in a School Committee.

Worship:

On the basis of the God worship, the distribution of the respondents into this category is shown in table no 6.24

Table No: 6.24 Worship

Sl. No	Worship	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 54 (100%)	115	100
2	Yes	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data indicate that all the respondent's worship god.

Form of god and goddesses:

On the basis of the form of god and goddesses and worshipping, they are categorized into three categories: i) Hindu god and goddesses ii) Clan god and iii) Both. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no: 6.25

Table No: 6.25 Form of god and goddesses

Sl. No	God and goddesses	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Hindu god	{40.3%} 25 (46.3%)	{59.7%} 37 (60.6%)	62	53.9
2	Clan god	00	00	00	00
3	Both	{54.7%} 29 (53.7%)	{45.3%} 24 (39.3%)	53	46
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (53.9%) worship Hindu God and Goddesses. While little less than half (46%) of the percent worship both Hindu and Clan God.

Religious Practices:

On the basis of the respondent's religious practices, the distribution of the respondents into this category is shown in table no 6.26

Table No: 6.26 Religious Practices

Sl. No	Religious Practices	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Brahmin Priest	{40.6%} 28 (51.8%)	{59.4%} 41 (67.2%)	69	60
2	Hojai	{56.5%} 26 (48.1%)	{43.5%} 20 (32.8%)	46	40
3	Total	54	61	115	100

		(46.9%)	(53.04%)		
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The data show that majority of the respondents (60%) said that during their religious practices Brahmin or priest conducted it, while less than half of the respondents said that *Hojai* or *Jonthai* conducted rituals.

For Medical Treatment:

The respondents were asked to mention about their preferences for medical treatment. For this purpose, they are categorized into three categories: i) SMC ii) Private Clinic and iii) outside region. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no.6.27

Table No: 6.27 Place for Medical Treatment

Sl. No	Place for Medical Treatment	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	SMC	{43.6%} 24 (44.4%)	{56.4%} 31 (50.8%)	55	47.8
2	Private Clinic	{50%} 30 (55.5%)	{50%} 30 (49.2%)	60	52.2
3	Outside the region	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (52.2%) go to Private Clinic for medical treatment, while little less than half of the respondents (47.8%) go to Silchar Medical College for medical treatment.

Level of Education of Respondent:

The Level of Education among the respondents is analyzed in terms of the years of schooling attended by the respondents. They are categorized into eight strata: Illiterate, Primary (1-4 years), Secondary (5-10), and Higher Secondary (10-12), Graduate and above (10+12+3 and more). The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the Table No 6.28

Table No: 6.28 Education Qualification of Respondent

Sl. No	Education Qualification	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		

	Illiterate	00	00	00	00
1	Primary	{31.8%} 07 (12.9%)	{68.1%} 15 (24.6%)	22	19.1
2	Secondary	{37.9%} 11 (20.4%)	{62.1%} 18 (29.5%)	29	25.2
3	Higher secondary	{50%} 15 (27.7%)	{50%} 15 (24.3%)	30	26.1
4	Graduate and above	{55.2%} 16 (29.6%)	{44.8%} 13 (21.3%)	29	25.2
5	Technical	{100%} 04 (7.4%)	00 00	04	3.4
	Professional	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (26.1%) have higher secondary level of education and one fourth of the respondents (25.2%) have graduate and above level of education and secondary level of education. While little less than one tenth (19.2%) of the respondents have primary level of education.

Respondents Father's Level of Education:

On the basis of the education qualification of the respondent's father, they are being categorized into six categories: i) Illiterate, ii) Primary school, iii) Secondary, iv) Higher secondary, and v) Graduate and above. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no: 6.29

Table No: 6.29 Education Qualification of Father

Sl. No	Education Qualification	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Illiterate	{100%} 01 (18.5%)	00	01	0.8
2	Primary	{49.4%} 45 (83.3%)	{50.5%} 46 (75.4%)	91	79.1
3	Secondary	{41.2%} 07 (13%)	{58.8%} 10 (16.4%)	17	14.8

4	Higher secondary	{25%} 01 (18.5%)	{75%} 03 (4.9%)	04	3.4
5	Graduate and above	00	{100%} 02 (3.3%)	02	1.7
6	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents father (79.1%) are not highly educated, they have reach to the level of primary level of education only. One seventh (14.8%) of the respondents' father has secondary level of education. A few of the respondent's father have higher secondary level of education. While a very few of respondents (1.7%) father have graduate and above level of education. And one respondent's father is illiterate.

Respondents Mother's Level of Education:

On the basis of the education qualification of mother, they are categorized into six categories: i) Illiterate, ii) Primary school, iii) Secondary, iv) Higher secondary, and v) Graduate and above. The distribution of the respondents into these categories shown in table no 6.30

Table No: 6.30 Education Qualification of Mother

Sl. No	Education Qualification	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Illiterate	{57.1%} 04 (7.4%)	{42.8%} 03 (4.9%)	07	6
2	Primary	{47.4%} 47 (87%)	{52.5%} 52 (85.2%)	99	86.1
3	Secondary	{33.3%} 02 (3.7%)	{66.6%} 04 (6.5%)	06	5.2
4	Higher secondary	{50%} 01 (1.8%)	{50%} 01 (1.6%)	02	1.7
5	Graduate and above	00	(100%) 01 {16.3%}	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (86.1%) mother have primary level of education, less than one tenth (5%) of the respondent's mother have secondary level of education .A few of the respondent's mother have higher secondary level of education (1.7%) and only one respondent's mother have graduate level of education.

School Dropout Case

The respondents were asked to mention were asked whether there has been any case of drop-out in their family. The responses of the respondents are shown below in Table 6.34

Table No: 6.34 School Drop Out

Sl. No	Drop Out	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{50%} 12 (22.2%)	{50%} 12 (19.7%)	24	20.8
2	Yes	{46.1%} 42 (77.7%)	{53.8%} 49 (80.3%)	91	79.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that there is a good percentage of drop out case from schooling among the Barman families in Silchar town, it has 79.1%, which itself is a very significant one. However, one fifth of the respondents have no drop out case from school.

Study Outside town:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they have studied outside the village or not. The distribution of the respondents into this category is shown below in Table No. 6.35

Table No: 6.35 Studying Outside Town

Sl. No	Studying Outside Town	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.9%} 46 (85.1%)	{52.1%} 50 (82%)	96	79.1
2	Yes	{42.1%} 08 (14.8%)	{58%} 11 (18%)	19	16.5
	Total	54	61	115	100.0

		(46.9%)	(53.04%)		
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The data reveal that majority of the respondents (79.1%) have not gone outside the town for studies. While one sixth (16.5%) of the respondents have gone outside the town for study.

School Preferences for Respondent’s Children:

The respondents were asked to mention about their School preference for their Children. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i) Private School ii) Government School. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No. 6.37

Table no: 6.37 School Preferences for Respondent’s Children

Sl. No	School Preferences	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Private School	{46.4%} 46 (85.2%)	{53.5%} 53 (86.8%)	99	86
2	Government School	{50%} 08 (14.8%)	{50%} 08 (13.1%)	16	13.9
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (86%) prefer private school for their children. While a little less than one seventh (13.9%) of the respondents prefer government school for their children.

Level of Education:

The score of the respondents on five point scale leads to their categorization into different level of education. The distribution of respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 6.38

Table No: 6.38 Level of Education

Sl. No	Level of Education	Frequency	Total	Percentage
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		Male	Female		%
1	Very Low (1-3)	00	00	00	00
2	Low (4-6)	(41.1) 28 {51.8}	(58.8%) 40 {65.5}	68	59.1
3	Average (7-9)	(45.1%) 14 {25.9%}	(54.8%) 17 {27.8%}	31	26.9
4	High (10-12)	(25%) 02 {3.7%}	(25%) 06 {9.8%}	08	6.9
5	Very High (13-15)	00	00	00	00
	Total	(46.9%) 54 100.0	(53.04%) 61 100.0	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents is town have low level of education, while little more than one-fourth of the respondents have average level of education. And less than one-tenth of the respondents have high level of education.

Occupation of Respondents:

On the basis of the occupation of the respondents, they are categorized into twelve categories: i) Government officers/executive managers ii) Professionals iii) Semi professionals iv) White collars v) Petty Businessman vi) Agriculturists vii) Skilled workers viii) Unskilled workers ix) Housewife, x) Student, xi) Unemployed, xii) Retired Person. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.39

Table No: 6.39 Occupations of Respondents

Sl. No	Occupation	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Executives, Managers and Govt. Officials	{100%} 02 (3.7%)	00	02	1.7
2	Professionals	{100%} 03 (5.5%)	00	03	2.6
3	Semi-Professionals	{100%} 06 (11.1%)	00	06	5.2
4	White Collars	{82.3%} 28 (51.8%)	{17.6%} 06 (9.8%)	34	29.5

5	Business Occupations	(100%) 02 {3.7%}	00	02	1.7
6	Agriculturists	00	00	00	00
7	Skilled Worker	{100%} 02 (3.7%)	00	02	1.7
8	Unskilled Worker	00	00	00	00
9	Housewife	00	{100%} 44 (72.1%)	44	38.2
10	Student	{40%} 02 (3.7%)	{60%} 03 (4.9%)	05	4.3
11	Unemployed	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	1.7
12	Retired Person	{87.5%} 07 (12.9%)	{12.5%} 01 (1.6%)	08	6.9
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (38.2%) are housewife. While little less than one third (29.2%) of the respondents are white collars, less than one tenth (6.9%) of the respondents are retired. 5.2% of the respondents are Semi-Professionals

Occupation of Father:

On the basis of the occupation of father, it is being categorized into nine categories: i) Government officers/executive managers ii) Professionals iii) Semi professionals iv) White collars v) Petty Businessman vi) Agriculturists vii) Skilled workers viii) Unskilled workers ix) Retired Person. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.40

Table No: 6.40 Occupation of Father

Sl. No	Occupation	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Executives, Managers and Govt.Officials	00	{100%} 01 (16.4%)	01	0.8
2	Professionals	00	00	00	00
3	Semi-Professionals	{26.3%} 05 (9.2%)	{52.6%} 10 (16.4%)	19	16.5
4	White Collars	{42.8%} 06	{57.1%} 08	14	12.1

		(11.1%)	(13.1%)		
5	Business Occupations	00	{100%} 03 (4.9%)	03	2.6
6	Agriculturists	{53.2%} 41 (75.9%)	{46.7%} 36 (59%)	77	66.9
7	Skilled Worker	{100%} 02 (3.7%)	00	02	1.7
8	Unskilled Worker	00	00	00	00
9	Retired Person	00	{100%} 03 (4.9%)	03	2.6
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) father are agriculturist.

Occupation of Mother:

On the basis of the occupation of mother, it is being categorized into twelve categories: i) Government officers/executive managers ii) Professionals iii) Semi professionals iv) White collars v) Petty Businessman vi) Agriculturists vii) Skilled workers viii) Unskilled workers ix) Housewife, x) Student, xi) Unemployed, xii) Retired Person. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 6.41

Table No: 6.41 Occupation of Mother

Sl. No	Occupation	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Executives, Managers and Govt. Officials	00	00	00	00
2	Professionals	00	00	00	00
3	Semi-Professionals	{50%} 03 (92.6%)	{50%} 03 (4.9%)	06	5.2
4	White Collars	00	00	00	00
5	Business Occupations	00	00	00	00
6	Agriculturists	00	00	00	00
7	Skilled Worker	00	00	00	00
8	Unskilled Worker	00	00	00	00
9	Housewife	{47.2%} 51 (94.4%)	{52.7%} 57 (93.4%)	108	93.9
10	Student	00	00	00	00

11	Unemployed	00	00	00	00
12	Retired Person	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (93.9%) mother are housewives. While less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) are belong to Semi-Professionals.

Summary of the Chapter:

1. The data reveal that majority of the respondents in silchar town (26.9%) are from Rongpur and Tarapur (22.6%) and Malugram (13%) locality. While one tenth of the respondents are from National Highway, Less than one tenth of the respondents are from Ithkhola (7.8%), Jhalupara (6.9%), Meherpur (5.2%) locality. And a few of the respondents are from Rangirkhari (3.4%) and Banipara (3.4%) locality
2. The data show that majority of the respondents' (10.4%) native place is Joipur village. While less than one tenth of the respondents' (7.8%) native place is Dholai, Thaligram(6.9%) Ganganagar (6.9%), Dormikhal (6.1%), Dolu (6.1%). One twentieth of the respondent's native place Seuratol. And a few of the respondents are from Hawarna (4.3%), Borbon (4.3%), Kanakpur (4.3%), Borkhola (3.4%), Bijoypur (2.6%),Jarultola (1.7%), Chandrapur (1.7%), Kumacherra (1.7%), Khaspur (1.7%), Ujan Nagar (0.8%),Haflong (0.8%),Nanadisa (0.8%), Laduma (0.8%), Bagherkona (0.8%), Bilaipur (0.8%),

Dimapur (0.8%), Kharbond (0.8%), Nathurbond (0.8%), Bagewala (0.8%), Dharma Nagar (0.8%), Lakhinagar (0.8%), Jarlung (0.8%), Golaghat (0.8%) and Maibang (0.8%)

3. The data indicate that majority of the respondents (20.8%) are residing in Silchar town for the last 6-10 years. Additionally, one fifth of the respondents (20%) residing in Silchar for More than 30 years, little less than one fifth of the respondents are residing in Silchar for the last 16-20 year and little more than one tenth (12.2%) of the respondents are residing in Silchar for last 11-15 years.
4. However, less percentage of respondents i.e. less than one tenth of the respondents (6.9%) are residing in Silchar, since birth. And a few of the respondents are residing in Silchar for last 21-25 years (3.4%), and for last 26-30 years (2.6%). Most of the Barman families are migrated from neighboring villages and shifted their base from rural to urban for the job purpose and for improvement in their quality of life as well.
5. The data show that majority of the respondent (48.7%) are middle aged (36-50), while less than one third (27.8%) of the respondent are youth (18-35) and a little more than one fifth (23.4%) of the respondents are old aged (above 50 years).
6. The data reveal that majority of the respondents belong to the Langtadaoga Patriclan, while less than one-tenth of the respondents Maibangsa, Hojai, Naiding, Thaosen, Khemprai, Diphusa, Rajiyung, Daulagajao, Daudunglangthasa, Zarambusa, Hagjer, Phonglosa, Sengyung, Jidung, Haphila, Kharigapsa, Johraisa, HaaChhain, Nabensa, Johori, Gorlosa, Khersa and Nunisa
7. The data show that majority of the female respondents (9.8%) in Silchar town is belong to Saidima Matriclan. Then, 8.2 % of the respondents belong to Saidimakhaseba clan. 6.5% of the respondents belong to Mairongkhaseba, Miyungma, and Bairengma clan. Then, other female respondents belong to

Gasaomani, Banglaima, Miyungmadaoga, Gorni, Mairengdijilik, Bororani, Rajamani (Saikhudijilik), Khimbarshi, Ronaidi, Mairenggedeba, Mairendiro, Miyungsajilik, Mairenggedeba, Mairongmadaoga, Saidimadaoga, Bangaimakhaseba, Saidimagedeba, and Mairongmathangjadi,

8. The data reveal that majority of the respondents are from Saikhudi Matriclan, while one tenth of the respondent are from Gorni Matriclan. And less than one tenth of the respondents are From Mairengma Pachaidi, Saidima Sgaochhong, Mairong Kachheba, Pachaindi Gedeba, Banglaima Gedeba, Miyungma Gedeba, Saidima Gedeba, Banglaima Kachheba, Maireng Gedeba, Miyungma Gedeba, Saidima Daoga, Mairon Daoga, Mairongma Gedeba, Mairong Gedeba, Saidima, Banglaima, Meeyung Kaccheba, Meiron Kaccheba, Mairondi, Maireng Kachheba, Saidima Kachheba, Gasaomani,
9. The Barmans have adopted Hinduism when they came in contacts of Bengali Hindus of East Bengal during the British Period. Barman tribe is mainly having adopted Hindu Bengali culture. Therefore, all the Barmans in Silchar town are Hindus.
10. The data show that majority of the respondents (91.3%) are married, while less than one tenth of the respondents (6%) are unmarried. And a few of the respondents are widow.
11. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (53.4%) have average level of household composition pattern, while a little less than one third (30.4%) of the respondents have very low level of household consumption pattern and a little less than one seventh (15.6%) of the respondents have high level of consumption pattern. And a very few (0.8%) of the respondents have very low level of

household consumption pattern. It shows that in most of the cases, respondents are found to be economically more or less stable.

12. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (87.8%) are from first generation and one eight (12.1%) are from second generation.
13. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (99%) have L.P.G mode for cooking purpose and only a few (0.8%) have Kerosene Stove mode for cooking purpose.
14. The data indicate that all the respondents have P.H.E water supply facilities drinking water.
15. The data show that most of the Barman families in Silchar town are economically well sound, because majority of the respondents (38.2%) have RCC building. While one fifth (20%) of the respondents have Assam type with brick wall and other one fifth (20%) of the respondents are stay in rented house. And a little less than one fifth of the respondents stay in government quarter.
16. The data reveal that all the respondents in town have access to electricity.
17. The data indicate that majority of the respondents (95.6%) have bank account, while only a few of the respondents doesn't have bank account.
18. The data show that most (94.7%) of the Barman families in town are Nuclear family. While only a few of the Barman families are Joint Family.
19. The data reveal that majority (45.8%) of the respondents can speak both Hindi and Bengali. While one third (33.9%) of the respondents can speak Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. Again one tenth of the respondents can speak English, Hindi and Bengali. And less than one tenth (7.8%) of the respondents can speak English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. It suggests that all the respondents are multilingual. Bengali is the most spoken and known language compare to other languages.

English and Assamese is the least spoken language among the Barmans in Silchar town.

20. The data reveal that most of the respondents (80.8%) are not member of any N.G.O. However, little less than one fifth (19.1%) of the respondents are members of N.G.O
21. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (88.6%) do not hold any post in N.G.O. however, a little more than one tenth (11.3%) of the respondents holds a post in N.G.O.
22. The data show that majority of the respondents (99.1%) are not member of any political party. Only a few of the respondent is member of any political party.
23. The data show that most of the respondents (99.1%) do not have any post in any political party.
24. The data indicate that majority of the respondents (99.1%) family are not member of any political party, or engage in any political activities. Only a little of the respondent's family have the membership in any political party.
25. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (95.6%) family are not member of any N.G.O or club. While a few (4%) of the respondent's family are member of any N.G.O
26. The data show that majority of the respondents (99.1%) are not member of any school committee. Only little of the respondent is member in a School Committee.
27. The data indicate that all the respondent's worship god.
28. The data show that majority of the respondents (53.9%) worship Hindu God and Goddesses. While little less than half (46%) of the percent worship both Hindu and Clan God.

29. The data show that majority of the respondents (60%) said that during their religious practices Brahmin or priest conducted it, while less than half of the respondents said that *Hojai* or *Jonthai* conducted rituals.
30. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (52.2%) go to Private Clinic for medical treatment, while little less than half of the respondents (47.8%) go to Silchar Medical College for medical treatment.
31. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (26.1%) have higher secondary level of education and one fourth of the respondents (25.2%) have graduate and above level of education and secondary level of education. While little less than one tenth (19.2%) of the respondents have primary level of education.
32. The data show that majority of the respondents father (79.1%) are not highly educated, they have reach to the level of primary level of education only. One seventh (14.8%) of the respondents' father has secondary level of education. A few of the respondent's father have higher secondary level of education. While a very few of respondents (1.7%) father have graduate and above level of education. And one respondent's father is illiterate.
33. The data show that majority of the respondents (86.1%) mother have primary level of education, less than one tenth (5%) of the respondent's mother have secondary level of education .A few of the respondent's mother have higher secondary level of education (1.7%) and only one respondent's mother have graduate level of education.
34. The data reveal that there is a good percentage of drop out case from schooling among the Barman families in Silchar town, it has 79.1%, which itself is a very significant one. However, one fifth of the respondents have no drop out case from school.

35. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (79.1%) have not gone outside the town for studies. While one sixth (16.5%) of the respondents have gone outside the town for study.
36. The data show that majority of the respondents (86%) prefer private school for their children. While a little less than one seventh (13.9%) of the respondents prefer government school for their children.
37. The data show that majority of the respondents (38.2%) are housewife. While little less than one third (29.2%) of the respondents are white collars, less than one tenth (6.9%) of the respondents are retired. 5.2% of the respondents are Semi-Professionals
38. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) father are agriculturist
39. The data show that majority of the respondents (93.9%) mother are housewives. While less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) are belong to Semi-Professionals.