

Chapters 3

Profile of Respondent of Bijoypur Village

CHAPTER 3

The Present Chapter deals with the Profile of the Respondents. Social Profile may be analysed in terms of Locality, Age, Sex, Clan Of The Respondent, Traditional Occupation, Marital Status, Length Of Residence At Silchar Town, Household Composition Pattern, Types Of Houses, Generation Lives In The Town, Mode Of Cooking, Source Of Drinking Water, Annual Income of The Family, Whether The Respondent Member Of Any N.G.O Or Any Club, Political Party, And Form Of Worshipping.

Locality:

The Village under study is a small village. Therefore, there is no division of the geographical setting of the village into different localities. The distribution of the respondents is shown in the Table below:

Table No: 3.1 Locality of the Respondent

Sl. No	Name of Locality	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Bijoypur	{47.2%} 59 (100%)	{52.8%} 66 (100%)	125	100
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The village has only 40 families having 125 adult members. The data reveal that there are no localities, as it is a small Barman village. Of these 47.2% are male and remaining 52.8% are female respondents.

Age Group:

On the basis of the age group of the respondents, it is categorized into three categories: 1) Youth (18-35) 2) Middle Aged (36-50) 3) Old Aged (above 50 years). The distribution of the respondents is shown in the Table No: 3.2

Table No: 3.2 Age Group of the Respondent

Sl. No	Name of Locality	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Youth (18-35)	(45.4%) 35 {59.3%}	(54.5%) 42 {63.6%}	77	61.6
2	Middle Aged (36-50)	(53.3%) 16 {27.1%}	(46.6%) 14 {21.2%}	30	24
3	Old Aged (Above 50 years)	(44.4%) 08 {13.5%}	(55.5%) 10 {15.1%}	18	14.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents belong to the age group of Youth, (18-35), while less than one-third of the respondents are Middle aged and less than one-fifth of the respondents are old aged.

Marital Status:

On the basis of Marital Status, the respondents are categorized into three categories 1) Married 2) Unmarried 3) Widow. The distribution of the respondent into these categories is shown in Table No: 3.3

Table No: 3.3 Marital Status of the Respondent

Sl. No	Marital Status	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Married	{43.2%} 35 (59.3%)	{56.8%} 46 (69.7%)	81	64.8
2	Unmarried	{70.6%} 24 (40.7%)	{29.4%} 10 (15.1%)	34	27.2
3	Widow	00	{100%} 10 (15.1%)	10	8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents are married, while near about two-fifth of the respondents are unmarried and one-tenth of the respondents are widow.

Clan:

The most outstanding characteristic of tribal social life is the existence of the clans. “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.” Several lineages together constitute a clan. A clan is based on strong “We feeling”. Clan is an exogamous social group. Members are bounded by the discipline by the discipline of the clan. On the ground of serious indiscipline a member may be excommunicated. This is considered as the most severe punishment that could be imposed.

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 male and female clans 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. Hence, it is a bi-lineal type of society, a unique feature that is not found in any tribes of North-East India, except Dimasas from where they have originated. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 3.4

Table No: 3.4 Patriclan of the Respondent

Sl. No	Patriclan	Sex	Total	Percentage %
		Male		
1	Phonglosa	15	15	25.4
2	Sengyungsa	07	07	11.8
4	Hojaisa	03	03	5.1
5	Khempraisa	02	02	3.4
6	Jidungsa	08	08	13.5
7	Haa-Chhain	01	02	3.4
8	Johorisa	01	02	3.4
9	Gorlosa	02	02	3.4
10	Zarambusa	12	12	20.3
12	Nunisa	02	02	3.4
14	Thaosensa	06	06	10.2
	Total	59	59	100

The data reveal that most of the respondents belong to the Phonglo Patriclan, near one-fifth of the respondents (20%) belong to Zarambusa patriclan and near about one-seventh of the respondents(13.5%) belong to Jidungsa patriclan clan, near about one-tenth of the respondents (11.6%) belong to Sengyung Patriclan and one-tenth of the respondents belong to Thaosen clan. And less than one-tenth of the respondents belong to Hojai Patriclan, Gorlosa, Haa-Chhain, Khempraisa, Johorisa and Nunisa patriclan

Matriclan of Respondents:

On the basis of the matriclan of the respondents, they are categorized into eighteen categories. Their responses is shown in the table no 3.5

Table No: 3.5 Matriclan of Respondents

Sl. No	Matriclan of Respondent	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Bororani	11	16.6
2	Miyungmadaoga	04	6.1
3	Gasaomani	01	1.5
4	Mairongdijilik	06	9.1
5	Maireng	04	6.1
6	Bairengsa	05	7.6
7	Gorni	03	4.5
8	Mairong Phaisong	02	3.03
9	Saidima	06	9.1
10	Khimbarshi	02	3.03
11	Banglaima Khaseba	03	4.5
12	Saidima Khaseba	06	9.1
13	Madaimani	02	3.03
14	Maireng gedeba	04	6.1
15	Banglaima gedeba	04	6.1
16	Mairongdijilik	03	4.5
	Total	66	100

The data show that majority of the female respondents in Bijoypur village belong to Bororani matriclan. While less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.1%) belong to Mairongdijilik matriclan and Saidimakhaseba matriclan. Then, Bairengsa, Miyungmadaoga, Maireng, Maireng gedeba, Banglaima gedeba, Mairongdijilik, Gorni, Banglaima Khaseba, Madaimani, Khimbarshi, Mairong Phaisong, and Gasaomani

Religion:

The Barmans have adopted Hinduism when they came in contacts of Bengali Hindus of East Bengal during the British Period. All the respondents are Hinduism by religion.

Length of Residence:

On the basis of the length of the resident, the respondents are divided into eight categories: i)since birth,ii)for last 1-5 years,iii)for last 6-10 years iv)for last 11-15 years)for last 16-20 years, vi)for last 21-25 years, vii)for last 26-30 years, viii)more than thirty years. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 3.6

Table No: 3.6 Length of the Residence of the Village

Sl. No	Length of Residence	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Since Birth	{68.5%} 48 (81.3%)	{31.4%} 22 (33.3%)	70	56
2	For last 1-5 years	{25%} 02 (3.3%)	{75%} 06 (9.1%)	08	6.4
3	For last 6-10 years	{9.1%} 01 (1.7%)	{91%} 10 (15.1%)	11	8.8
4	For last 11-15 years	{18.2%} 02 (3.4%)	{82.1%} 09 (13.6%)	11	8.8
5	For last 16-20 years	00	{100%} 02 (3.03%)	02	1.7
6	For last 21-25 years	{25%} 01 (1.7%)	{75%} 03 (4.5%)	04	3.2
7	For last 26-30 years	{36.3%} 04 (6.7%)	{63.6%} 07 (10.6%)	11	8.8
8	More than 30 years	{12.5%} 01 (1.7%)	{87.5%} 07 (10.6%)	08	6.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents are in the village, since their birth. Remaining respondents settled down in the village as a result of immigrants at different points of time.

Generation:

The respondents are categorized into five categories i) first generation ii) second generation iii) third generation iv) Fourth generation v) five generation. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table 3.7

Table No: 3.7 Generation of the Respondents

Sl. No	Generation	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	First	{29.8%} 14 (23.7%)	{70.2%} 33 (50%)	47	37.6
2	Second	{45.4%} 15 (25.4%)	{54.5%} 18 (27.2%)	33	26.4
3	Third	{63.6%} 14 (23.7%)	{36.3%} 08 (12.1%)	22	17.6
4	Fourth	{70%} 14 (23.7%)	{30%} 06 (9.1%)	20	16
5	Fifth	{66.6%} 02 (3.4%)	{33.3%} 01 (1.5%)	03	2.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (37.6%) belong to the first generation, near about one-tenth (26.7%) respondents belong to the second generation, about one-fifth (17.6%) of the respondents belong to the third generation, more than one sixth (16%) of the respondents belong to the fourth generation, while a few (24%) of the respondents belong to the fifth generation.

Household Composition Pattern:

On the basis of Household Consumption Pattern of the respondents are categorized into five categories: (i) Very High (ii) High (iii) Average (iv) Low and (v) Very Low. The distributions of the respondents into these categories are shown in the Table 3.8:

Table No: 3.8 Household Consumption Patterns of the Respondents

Sl. No	Household Consumption Pattern	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Very Low (1-30)	{53.1%} 26 (44.1%)	{47.3%} 23 (35.4%)	49	39.2
2	Low (31-60)	{43.4%} 33 (56.3%)	{56.6%} 43 (65.1%)	76	60.8
3	Average (61-90)	00	00	00	00
4	High (91-120)	00	00	00	00
5	Very High	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents are having low consumption pattern, while near about half of the respondents are having very low consumption pattern.

Land:

To understand the Land Ownership of the respondents in the village, the respondents categorized into six categories: i) less than One Bigha ii) 1 to 5 Bigha iii) 6 to 10 Bigha iv) 11-15 Bigha v) 16-20 Bigha vi) More than 20 Bigha vii) Landless. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table below 3.9

Table No: 3.9 Land Ownership of the Respondent

Sl. No	Land Ownership	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Landless	{46.4%} 13 (22.03%)	{53.6%} 15 (23.2%)	28	22.4
2	Less than one Bigha	{50%} 05 (8.5%)	{50%} 05 (7.6%)	10	8
3	1 to 5 Bigha	{50%} 23 (39.8%)	{50%} 23 (35.4%)	46	36.8
4	6 to 10 Bigha	{50%} 13 (22.03%)	{50%} 13 (19.7%)	26	20.8
5	11 to 15 Bigha	{20%} 01 (1.7%)	{80%} 04 (6.1%)	05	4
6	16-20 Bigha	{50%} 02 (3.4%)	{50%} 02 (3.03%)	04	3.2
7	More than 20 Bigha	{33.3%} 02 (3.4%)	{66.6%} 04 (6.1%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (36.8%) are having 1-5 Bigha, more than one-fifth (20.8%) of the respondents 6 to 10 Bigha, about one-tenth (8%) of the respondents are having less than one Bigha each. And more than one-fifth (22.4%) of the respondents do not have their own land. However, only a few respondents have more than 10 Bighas of land.

Share Cropping:

The respondents were asked whether they practice share cropping or not. The distribution of the respondents on this basis is shown in Table No 3.10

Table No: 3.10 Share Cropping

Sl. No	Share Cropping	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.6%} 21 (35.6%)	{53.3%} 24 (36.4%)	45	36
2	Yes	{48.1%} 38 (64.4%)	{53.2%} 42 (63.6%)	79	63.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (63.2%) do share cropping, while more than one third (36%) of the respondents do not have share cropping.

The major patterns of share cropping observed among the respondents are that they have given their agricultural land either to their relatives or to local non-tribal people. On this basis the respondents are categorized into three categories: i. Land cultivated by the respondents him/herself ii. Land given to relatives. iii. Land given to local people. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the Table No: 3.11:

Table 3.11 Share Cropper

Sl. No	To Whom	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Cultivate by the Respondents himself	{46.6%} 21 (35.6%)	{53.3%} 24 (36.4%)	45	36
2	Relatives	{62.5%} 05 (8.5%)	{37.5%} 03 (4.5%)	08	6.4
3	By Local (non-tribal) People	{46.3%} 33 (56.3%)	{54.2%} 39 (59.1%)	72	100
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents have given their land to local people on share cropping basis, while less than one-tenth of the respondents have given land to their relatives on share cropping basis.

Crops Grown:

The respondents were asked that what kind of crops are they grown by them in their fields. For this, they are categorized into four categories: i) Only Rice ii) Both rice and wheat iii) Vegetables only iv) Do Not grow. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in the Table 3.12

Table No: 3.12 Crops Grown

Sl. No	Crops Grown	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{58.8%} 10 (17.4%)	{41.2%} 07 (29.2%)	17	13.6
2	Rice	{44.8%} 13 (22.03%)	{55.2%} 16 (24.2%)	29	23.2
3	Both rice and wheat	{42.4%} 14 (23.7%)	{57.6%} 19 (28.8%)	33	26.4
4	Vegetables only	{47.8%} 22 (37.3%)	{52.2%} 24 (36.4%)	46	36.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (36.8%) grows vegetables only in their field, while more than one-fifth (23.2%) of the respondents grow rice in their field; more than one-fourth (26.4%) of the respondents grows both rice and wheat.

Tools/Implements:

The respondents were asked to mention what kinds of tools are used by them in the paddy field. Their responses are categorized into three categories: i) Haal ii) Tractor iii) Both. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in the Table 3.13.

Table No: 3.13 Tools/Implements

Sl. No	Tools	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.7%} 21 (35.6%)	{52.3%} 23 (35.4%)	44	35.2
2	Haal	{48.3%} 28 (47.4%)	{52.2%} 30 (45.4%)	58	46.4
3	Tractor	00	{100%} 02 (3.03%)	02	1.6
4	Both	{47.6%} 10 (17.4%)	{52.4%} 11 (16.6%)	21	16.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (46.4%) use Haal in cultivation, while little more than one-sixth (16.8%) of the respondents use both Haal and Tractor in cultivation and only few of the respondents use Tractor for cultivation.

Pet Animals:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they keep pet animals or not. Their responses is shown in Table No: 3.14

Table No: 3.14 Pet Animals

Sl. No	Pet Animals	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.6%} 21 (35.6%)	{53.3%} 24 (36.4%)	45	36
2	Yes	{47.5%} 38 (64.4%)	{52.5%} 42 (63.6%)	80	64
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (64%) keep pet animals in their house, while more than one third (36%) of the respondents do not have or keep pet animals.

Name of Pet Animals:

The respondents were asked to mention the name of to their pet animals. The distribution of the respondents on this basis is shown below in Table No 3.15

Table No: 3.15 Name of the Pet Animals

Sl. No	Name of Pet Animals	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Do not have	{47.7%} 21 (35.6%)	{52.3%} 23 (35.4%)	44	35.2
2	Cow	{54.5%} 12 (20.3%)	{45.4%} 10 (15.1%)	22	17.6
3	Duck	{33.3%} 01 (1.7%)	{66.6%} 02 (3.03%)	03	2.4
4	Hen	{45.4%} 20 (33.9%)	{54.5%} 24 (36.3%)	44	35.2
5	Cow+Goat+Hen+Duck	{41.6%} 05 (8.5%)	{58.3%} 07 (10.6%)	12	9.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (35.2%) keep Hen as their pet animal, while more than one-sixth (17.6%) of the respondents keep cow as pet animal, about one tenth (9.6%) of the respondents keep cow, goat, hen and duck, and a few of the respondents (2.4%) have duck as pet animals. And more than one third (35.2%) of the respondents do not have pet animals.

Mode of Cooking:

The respondents were asked to mention about their mode of cooking at their home. On this basis they are categorized into three categories: i) L.P.G. ii) Kerosene Stove iii) Earthers Chulha. The distribution of the respondents on this basis is shown in Table 3.16 below:

Table No: 3.16 Mode of Cooking

Sl. No	Mode of Cooking	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	L.P.G	{44.8%} 39 (66.1%)	{55.2%} 48 (72.7%)	87	36
2	Kerosene Stove	{60%} 03 (5.1%)	{40%} 02 (3.03%)	05	4
3	Chula	{51.5%} 17 (28.8%)	{48.5%} 16 (24.2%)	33	26.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (36%) have L.P.G stove for cooking purposes, while, more than one-fourth (26.4%) of the respondents (26.4%) still use Earthers Chulha for Cooking purpose, and a few use kerosene stove for Cooking purpose.

Drinking Water:

The respondents were asked to mention about the source of drinking water is. On this basis, they are categorized into three categories: i) P.H.E. water supply ii) Pond Water iii) Both. The distribution of the respondents on this basis is shown in Table 3.17

Table No: 3.17 Drinking Water

Sl. No	Drinking	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	P.H.E Water Supply	{49.05%} 26 (49.07%)	{51.4%} 27 (41.1%)	53	42.4
2	Pond	{33.3%} 04 (6.7%)	{66.6%} 08 (12.1%)	12	9.6
3	Both	{48.3%} 29 (49.1%)	{51.6%} 31 (47.6%)	60	48
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that about half of the respondents (48%) have access to both P.H.E water supply as well as to pond water for drinking purpose while, less than one-tenth (9.6%) have a pond in their house as a source of drinking water. About more than two fifth (42.4%) of the respondents use Water supplied by PHE Department through Community hydrant points as a source of drinking water.

Electricity:

In this category, the respondents were asked to mention whether they have electricity. The distribution of the respondents on this basis is shown below in Table 3.18

Table No: 3.18 Electricity

Sl. No	Electricity	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	{100%} 01 (1.5%)	01	0.8
2	Yes	{47.6%} 59 (100%)	{52.4%} 65 (98.5%)	124	99.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (99.2%) have to electricity connection in their house.

Frequency of Visiting Town:

The respondents were asked to mention about the frequency of visiting town. On this basis they are categorized into three categories: i) No ii) Yes iii) Sometime. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in Table 3.19

Table No: 3.19 Visiting Town

Sl. No	Visiting Town	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{33.8%} 24 (41.7%)	{66.2%} 47 (71.2%)	71	56.8
2	Yes	{66.6%} 34 (57.6%)	{33.3%} 17 (25.7%)	51	40.8
3	Sometime	{33.3%} 01 (1.7%)	{66.6%} 02 (3.03%)	03	2.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that only about two-fifth (40.8%) of the respondents go frequently to town while majority of the respondents (56.8%) don't visit town.

Mode of Transportation for Visiting Town:

The respondents were asked to mention about the mode of transportation they use to visit the town. On this basis, they are categorized into four categories: i) by Bus ii) by Train iii) by Tata Sumo iv) by Personal Vehicle. The distribution of the respondents on this is basis is shown below in Table 3.20

Table No: 3.20 Mode of Visiting Town

Sl. No	Mode of Visiting Town	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Bus	{48.5%} 50 (84.7%)	{51.4%} 53 (80.3%)	103	82.4
2	Train	{25%} 01 (1.7%)	{75%} 03 (4.5%)	04	3.2
3	Sumo	{40%} 04 (6.7%)	{60%} 06 (9.1%)	10	8
4	Personal Vehicle	{50%} 04 (6.7%)	{50%} 04 (6.06%)	08	6.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (82.4%) use bus, while less than one-tenth (8%) of the respondents use Tata Sumo and another less than one tenth (6.4%) of the respondents use train and only a few respondents (3.2%) use personal vehicle for visiting town.

Purpose of Visiting Town:

The respondents were asked to mention about the purpose for visiting town. On this basis, they are categorized into five categories: i. For Medical Treatment ii. For Work iii. For Shopping iv. For Entertainment v. For visiting Relatives. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table 3.21

Table No: 3.21 Purpose of Visiting Town

Sl. No	Purpose of Visiting Town	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	For Medical Treatment	{25%} 05 (8.5%)	{75%} 15 (22.7%)	20	16
2	For Work	{68.4%} 39 (66.1%)	{31.6%} 18 (27.3%)	57	45.6
3	For Shopping	{33.3%} 15 (25.4%)	{66.6%} 30 (45.4%)	45	36
4	For Entertainment	00	{100%} 02 (3.03%)	02	1.6
5	For visiting relatives	00	{100%} 01 (1.5%)	01	0.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents visit town for the purpose of work only, while less than half of the respondents visit town for shopping purpose, little more than one tenth of the respondents visit town for medical treatment. And less than one tenth of the respondents visit town for entertainment purpose and visiting relative's house.

Place for Medical Treatment:

The respondents were asked to mention about their preferences for medical treatment. On this basis, they are categorized into three categories: i) SMC ii) Private Clinic iii) PHC.

The distribution of the respondents on this basis is shown below in table 3.22

Table No: 3.22 Place for Medical Treatment

Sl. No	Place for Medical Treatment	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	SMC	{33.3%} 01 (1.7%)	{66.6%} 02 (3.03%)	03	2.4
2	Private Clinic	{43.5%} 10 (17.4%)	{56.5%} 13 (19.5%)	23	18.4
3	P.H.C	{48.5%} 48 (81.3%)	{51.5%} 51 (77.2%)	99	79.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (79.2%) prefer Primary Health Centre (PHC) for medical treatment, while about one fifth of the respondents (18.4%) prefer private clinic and a few of the respondents (2.4%) prefer Silchar Medical College (SMC) for medical treatment.

Types of Family:

The respondents on the basis of the type of family, the respondents are categorized into two categories: i) Joint Family ii) Nuclear Family. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in Table 3.23

Table No: 3.23 Types of Family

Sl. No	Types of Family	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Nuclear Family	{47.5%} 39 (66.1%)	{52.4%} 43 (65.1%)	82	65.6
2	Joint Family	{46.5%} 20 (33.9%)	{53.5%} 23 (35.4%)	43	34.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (65.6%) are belong to Nuclear family, while, a little more than one third (34.4%) of the respondents belong to Joint family.

Languages Known:

The respondents were asked to mention what kinds of languages are known to other than their mother tongue. For this purpose they are categorized into four categories: i. (Hindi+Bengali) ii. (English+Hindi+Bengali) iii. (English+Hindi+Bengali+Assamese) iv. (Hindi+Bengali+Assamese). The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in the table 3.24

Table No: 3.24 Languages Known to the Respondent

Sl. No	Language Known	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Hindi+Bengali	{36.5%} 30 (51.4%)	{63.4%} 52 (78.7%)	82	65.6
2	English+Hindi+Bengali	{70%} 07 (11.8%)	{30%} 03 (4.5%)	10	8
3	English+Hindi+Bengali+Assamese	{50%} 02 (3.4%)	{50%} 02 (3.03%)	04	3.2
4	Hindi+Bengali+Assamese	{67.8%} 19 (32.2%)	{32.1%} 09 (13.6%)	28	22.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (65.6%) can speak Hindi and Bengali, more than one-fifth (22.4%) of the respondent can speak English, Hindi and Assamese, a little less than one-tenth (8%) of the respondent can speak English, Hindi and Bengali other than mother tongue and a few (3.2%) of the respondents can speak English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. It suggests that all the respondents are multilingual. Hindi and Bengali are known to all the respondents. However, English (11.2%) and Assamese (25.4%) is not much known among the respondents.

Membership of any N.G.O:

The respondents were asked whether they are member of any N.G.O or not. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: 1. No. 2. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table 3.25

Table No: 3.25 Memberships of NGO

Sl. No	N.G.O Membership	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.01%} 55 (93.2%)	{53.9%} 62 (94.3%)	117	93.6
2	Yes	{43.5%} 03 (5.1%)	{57.1%} 04 (6.1%)	07	5.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data indicate that majority (93.6%) of the respondents are not member of any N.G.O, while only few (5.6%) of the respondents are member of any N.G.O. among them no one is holding any position in NGO.

Member of any Political Party:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they are member of any Political Party or not. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: 1. No. 2. Yes. The distribution of the respondents in these categories is shown in Table below 3.26

Table No: 3.26 Member of any Political Party

Sl. No	Member of Political Party	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.05%} 56 (95.1%)	{53.4%} 63 (95.4%)	119	95.2
2	Yes	{50%} 03 (5.1%)	{50%} 03 (4.5%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (95.2%) are not member of any political party, while only few (4.8%) of the respondents belong to any political party. Among them no one is holding a position in political party.

Worship of God:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they do worship god or not. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in Table 3.27

Table No: 3.27 Worship of God

Sl. No	Worship	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	{48.2%} 53 (90.3%)	57 (86.4%)	110	0.8
3	Sometime	{3%} 06 (10.2%)	{100%} 02 (3.03%)	02	1.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents do worship god, while a few (1.6%) of the respondents worship god sometime only.

Form of Worship:

The respondents were asked to mention about the form of worship and for that they are categorized into three categories: i) Hindu god and goddess ii) clan god iii) Both. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in Table 3.28

Table No: 3.28 Form of Worshipping

Sl. No	Form of Worshipping	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Hindu god and goddesses	{43.5%} 34 (57.6%)	{56.4%} 44 (66.6%)	78	62.4
2	Clan god	{100%} 05 (8.5%)	{100%} 05 (7.5%)	10	8
3	Both	{54.05%} 20 (33.9%)	{46.4%} 17 (26.5%)	37	29.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority (62.4%) of the respondents worship Hindu god and goddesses only, while less than one tenth (18%) of the respondents worship clan god only. And every three out of ten respondents worship both Hindu god and goddess and clan god. It suggests that elements of traditional Dimasa culture are still prevalent in about two-fifth of the Barmans under study.

Level of Education:

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 3.29

Table No: 3.29 Level of Education of the Respondent

Sl. No	Education Qualification	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Primary	{45.2%} 33 (56.3%)	{56.4%} 40 (60.6%)	73	58.4
2	Secondary	{55.5%} 15 (25.4%)	{44.4%} 12 (18.2%)	27	21.6
3	Higher Secondary	{55%} 11 (18.6%)	{45%} 09 (13.6%)	20	16
4	Graduate and Above	00	{100%} 05 (7.6%)	05	4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (58.4%) have Primary level of education. It is followed by those having secondary level of education (21.6%) and higher secondary level of education (16%). However, only a few (4%) of the respondents have achieved High Level of Education. It is important to note that no one in the village is found Illiterate.

Respondents Father's Level of Education:

The educational level of father is an important factor to understand the social background of the respondent. The levels of education for the father of the respondents are categorized into five strata: i) Illiterate, ii) Primary, iii) Secondary, iv) Higher Secondary, v) Graduate and Above. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table 3.30

Table No: 3.30 Father's Level of Education

Sl. No	Education Qualification of Father	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Illiterate	{37.5%} 03 (5.1%)	{62.5%} 05 (7.6%)	08	6.4
2	Primary	{45.3%} 48 (81.3%)	{55.7%} 58 (87.8%)	106	84.8
3	Secondary	{60%} 03 (5.1%)	{40%} 02 (3.03%)	05	4
4	Higher Secondary	{66.7%} 02 (3.4%)	{33.3%} 01 (1.5%)	03	2.4
5	Graduate and Above	{100%} 02 (3.4%)	00	02	1.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (84.8%) father have Primary Level of Education and a few (6.4%) are Illiterate as well. Among the remaining one-tenth of the respondent's fathers only 4 percent reached up to Secondary Level of Education, 2.4% up to Higher Secondary Level of Education, and 1.6% up to Graduate and Post-Graduate level of Education.

Respondents Mother's Level of Education:

The educational level of mother is another important factor to study the social background of the respondents. On this basis the respondents are categorized into five strata: i) Illiterate Mother , ii) Educated up to Primary Level , iii) Educated up to Secondary Level , iv) Up to Higher Secondary level , and v) Up to Graduate and Above. The distribution of the respondents into these strata is shown below in Table 3.31

Table No: 3.31 Respondents Mother's Level of Education

Sl. No	Education Qualification of Mother	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Illiterate	{40.7%} 11 (18.6%)	{59.2%} 16 (24.2%)	27	21.6
2	Primary	{47.8%} 45 (76.3%)	{52.1%} 49 (74.2%)	94	75.2
3	Matriculate	{50%} 01 (1.7%)	{50%} 01 (1.5%)	02	1.6
4	Higher Secondary	{100%} 02 (3.4%)	00	02	1.6
5	Graduate and Above	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (75.2%) mother have Primary Level of Education, while more than one fifth (21.6%) of the respondents mother are Illiterate. The educational mobility of respondent's mother beyond Primary Level has been a rare phenomenon with 1.6 percent at secondary level and 1.4 percent at Higher Secondary level of education.

Studying Outside the Village:

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 3.32

Table No: 3.32 Studying Outside the Village

Sl. No	Studying Outside Village	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.7%} 42 (71.2%)	{52.2%} 46 (69.7%)	88	70.4
2	Yes	{46.4%} 17 (28.8%)	{54.05%} 20 (30.3%)	37	29.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (70.4%) have not gone outside the village for studies, while more than one fifth of the respondents (29.6%) have gone outside for study purpose.

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 3.33

Table No: 3.33 School Preferences

Sl. No	School Preferences	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Private School	{48.4%} 45 (76.3%)	{51.6%} 48 (72.7%)	93	74.4
2	Government School	{43.7%} 14 (24.2%)	{56.2%} 18 (27.3%)	32	25.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (74.4%) prefer private school over government school for the study of their children, while, about one fourth (25.6%) of the respondents prefer Government School for their Children

Drop Out Cases:

The respondents were asked to mention whether there has been any case of drop-out in their family. The responses of the respondents are shown below in Table 3.34

Table No: 3.34 Drop-Out Case

Sl. No	Drop Out	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	{51.4%} 18 (30.5%)	{48.6%} 17 (25.7%)	35	28
2	Yes	{45.5%} 41 (69.5%)	{54.4%} 49 (74.2%)	90	72
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents have drop out in school while less than two fifth of the respondents do not have drop out case.

In order to analyze the relationship between Education, Communication and Patterns of Health Care, a ranking scale based on score for level of education was developed and used for analytical purpose. The score values are given to respondents on the basis of number of years spent in school/college as follows:

Level of Education	No. of Years in Schooling	Score Value
Very Low	1-3	1
Low	4-6	2
Average	7-9	3
High	10-12	4
Very High	13-15	5

The level of education of the respondents was measured on the basis of his score attained on this scale.

The 40 Families and their adult members were assigned scores as discussed above. The average score of each family under study is shown in Table 3.36 below:

Table 3.35 Average Score of the Families in Village Bijoypur

Sl. No	Family	Average Score	
1	F1	3.5	4
2	F2	3.0	3
3	F3	1.8	2
4	F4	3.0	3
5	F5	1.25	1
6	F6	2.0	2
7	F7	1.6	2
8	F8	2.0	2
9	F9	1.6	2
10	F10	2.0	2
11	F11	2.25	2
12	F12	1.0	1
13	F13	2.25	2
14	F14	2.0	2
15	F15	2.2	2
16	F16	1.7	2
17	F17	1.5	2
18	F18	2.3	2

19	F19	3.0	3
20	F20	1.0	1
21	F21	2.3	2
22	F22	2.0	2
23	F23	1.0	1
24	F24	2.0	2
25	F25	1.5	2
26	F26	1.0	1
27	F27	2.5	3
28	F28	2.7	3
29	F29	2.2	2
30	F30	1.0	1
31	F31	3.0	3
32	F32	2.0	2
33	F33	3.0	3
34	F34	3.0	3
35	F35	2.5	3
36	F36	2.0	2
37	F37	2.5	3
38	F38	2.0	2
39	F39	2.5	3
40	F40	2.5	3

These Forty families are classified into three No. of families' categories to analyze their level of Education Low (having a score value between 1-5); Medium (having a score value between 6-10); High (having a score value between 11-15). The distribution of the families of village is shown in Table 3.36 below:

Table 3.36

Level of Education	Score Value	No of Families
Very Low	1	06
Low	2	21
Average	3	12
High	4	01
Very High	5	00
	Total	40

The data reveal that most of the Families have lower level of Education (75%), while remaining 25% families have Medium level of Education. No families in the village could have attained High 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 below:

Table No: 3.37 Level of Education of the Respondents

Sl. No	Level of Education	Frequency			Percentage %
		Male	Female	Total	
01	Very Low (1-3)	{30.3%} 10 (16.9%)	{69.7%} 23 (34.8%)	33	26.4
02	Low (4-6)	{53.2%} 42 (71.2%)	{46.8%} 37 (56.1%)	79	63.2
03	Average (7-9)	{53.8%} 07 (11.8%)	{46.1%} 06 (9.1%)	13	10.4
04	High (10-12)	00	00	00	00
05	Very High (13-15)	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents have low level of Education, while little more than one third of the respondents have very low level of Education. While less than one fifth of the respondents have average level of the Education

Occupation of the Respondents:

Occupation is a set of activities entered into an economic role and usually associated with earning a living for e.g. trade or profession. It is determined by the general division of labor within a society. Education acts as an important factor in the occupation of individuals in a society. Each occupation constitutes a milieu sui generis, which requires particular aptitudes and specialized knowledge in which certain modes of viewing things prevail.

The distributions of the occupation of respondents are categorized into nine categories. They are: i) Housewife/student/unemployed person. ii) Government officers/executive managers iii) Professionals iv) Semi professionals v) White collars vi) Petty Businessman vii) Agriculturists viii) Skilled workers ix) Unskilled workers x) Retired person. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 3.38

Table No: 3.38 Occupation of the Respondent

Sl. No	Occupation	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Executives, Managers and Govt. Officials	{100%} 02 (3.4%)	00	02	1.6
2	Professionals	00	00	00	00
3	Semi-Professionals	01 {33.3%} (1.7%)	02 {66.6%} (3.03%)	03	2.4
4	White Collars	{79.1%} 19 (32.2%)	{21.3%} 05 (7.5%)	24	19.2
5	Business Occupations	{100%} 08 (13.5%)	00	08	6.4
6	Agriculturists	{100%} 13 (22.03%)	00	13	10.4
7	Skilled Worker	{100%} 02 (3.4%)	00	02	1.6
8	Unskilled Worker	00	00	00	00
9	Housewife	{7.3%} 03 (5.1%)	{93.8%} 38 (57.6%)	41	32.8
10	Student	{45.4%} 05 (8.5%)	{54.5%} 06 (9.1%)	11	8.8
11	Unemployed	{20%} 01 (1.7%)	{80%} 04 (6.1%)	05	4
12	Retired Person	{100%} 05 (8.5%)	00	05	4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the respondents are housewife, less than one-tenth of the respondents are student, one tenth of the respondent are from clerical department, and less than one tenth of the respondents are unemployed, grade iv job, clerical post, school teacher, businessman, agriculturists, junior assistant, retired officer, police service holder, entrepreneurship, petty businessman, agent holder and driver

Occupation of Mother:

In this category, to understand the occupation of Respondents mother, it has been categorized into nine categories. They are: i) Housewife/student/unemployed person. ii) Government officers/executive managers iii) Professionals iv) Semi professionals v) White collars vi) Petty Businessman vii) Agriculturists viii) Skilled workers ix) Unskilled workers x) Retired person. The distributions of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 3.39

Table No: 3.39 Occupation of Mother

Sl. No	Occupation of Mother	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Executives, Managers and Govt. Officials	00	00	02	00
2	Professionals	00	00	00	00
3	Semi-Professionals	{40%} 02 (3.4%)	{60%} 03 (4.5%)	05	4
4	White Collars	00	00	00	00
5	Business Occupations	{20%} 01 (1.7%)	{80%} 04 (6.1%)	05	4
6	Agriculturists	00	00	00	00
7	Skilled Worker	00	00	00	00
8	Unskilled Worker	00	00	00	00
9	Housewife	{51.2%} 55 (93.2%)	{54.6%} 59 (89.4%)	108	86.4
10	Student	00	00	00	00
11	Unemployed	00	00	00	00
12	Retired Person	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveals that majority of the respondents mother are housewife, while less than one tenth of the respondents mother are semi-professionals, agriculturist, school teacher and entrepreneurship.

Occupation of Father:

On the basis of the occupation of the respondent’s mother, they are categorized into nine categories. They are: i) Housewife/student/unemployed person. ii) Government officers/executive managers iii) Professionals iv) Semi professionals v) White collars vi) Petty Businessman vii) Agriculturists viii) Skilled workers ix) Unskilled workers x) Retired person. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no: 3.40

Table No: 3.40 Occupation of Father

Sl. No	Occupation of Father	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Executives, Managers and Govt. Officials	00	00	00	00
2	Professionals	00	00	00	00
3	Semi-Professionals	{30%} 03 (5.1%)	{70%} 07 (11.1%)	10	8
4	White Collars	{38.8%} 07 (11.8%)	{61.1%} 11 (16.6%)	18	10.4
5	Business Occupations	{100%} 08 (13.5%)	00	08	6.4
6	Agriculturists	{44.7%} 34 (57.6%)	{55.2%} 42 (63.6%)	76	6.4
7	Skilled Worker	{50%} 02 (3.4%)	{50%} 02 (3.03%)	04	0.8
8	Unskilled Worker	00	{100%} 01 (1.5%)	01	00
9	Retired Person	{62.5%} 05 (8.5%)	{37.5%} 03 (4.5%)	08	6.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents father are agriculturists, while less than one tenth of the respondents father are doctor, school teacher, retired peon, businessman, and clerical post.

Summary of the Chapter:

1. The village has only 40 families having 125 adult members. The data reveal that there are no localities, as it is a small Barman village. Of these 47.2% are male and remaining 52.8% are female respondents.
2. The data reveal that majority of the respondents belong to the age group of Youth, (18-35), while less than one-third of the respondents are Middle aged and less than one-fifth of the respondents are old aged.
3. The data reveal that majority of the respondents are married, while near about two-fifth of the respondents are unmarried and one-tenth of the respondents are widow.
4. The data reveal that most of the respondents belong to the Phonglo Patriclan, near one-fifth of the respondents (20%) belong to Zarambusa patriclan and near about one-seventh of the respondents(13.5%) belong to Jidungsa patriclan clan, near about one-tenth of the respondents (11.6%) belong to Sengyung Patriclan and one-tenth of the respondents belong to Thaosen clan. And less than one-tenth of the respondents belong to Hojai Patriclan, Gorlosa, Haa-Chhain, Khempraisa, Johorisa and Nunisa patriclan
5. The data show that majority of the female respondents in Bijoypur village belong to Bororani matriclan. While less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.1%) belong to Mairongdijilik matriclan and Saidimakhaseba matriclan. Then, Bairengsa, Miyungmadaoga, Maireng, Maireng gedeba, Banglaima gedeba, Mairongdijilik, Gorni, Banglaima Khaseba, Madaimani, Khimbarshi, Mairong Phaisong, and Gasaomani
6. The Barmans have adopted Hinduism when they came in contacts of Bengali Hindus of East Bengal during the British Period. All the respondents are Hinduism by religion.

7. The data reveal that majority of the respondents are in the village, since their birth. Remaining respondents settled down in the village as a result of immigrants at different points of time.
8. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (37.6%) belong to the first generation, near about one-tenth (26.7%) respondents belong to the second generation, about one-fifth (17.6%) of the respondents belong to the third generation, more than one-sixth (16%) of the respondents belong to the fourth generation, while a few (24%) of the respondents belong to the fifth generation.
9. The data reveal that majority of the respondents are having low consumption pattern, while near about half of the respondents are having very low consumption pattern.
10. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (36.8%) are having 1-5 Bigha, more than one-fifth (20.8%) of the respondents 6 to 10 Bigha, about one-tenth (8%) of the respondents are having less than one Bigha each. And more than one-fifth (22.4%) of the respondents do not have their own land. However, only a few respondents have more than 10 Bighas of land.
11. The data indicate that majority of the respondents (63.2%) do share cropping, while more than one-third (36%) of the respondents do not have share cropping.
12. The data show that majority of the respondents have given their land to local people on share cropping basis, while less than one-tenth of the respondents have given land to their relatives on share cropping basis.
13. The data show that majority of the respondents (36.8%) grows vegetables only in their field, while more than one-fifth (23.2%) of the respondents grow rice in their field; more than one-fourth (26.4%) of the respondents grows both rice and wheat.

14. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (46.4%) use Haal in cultivation, while little more than one-sixth (16.8%) of the respondents use both Haal and Tractor in cultivation and only few of the respondents use Tractor for cultivation.
15. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (64%) keep pet animals in their house, while more than one third (36%) of the respondents do not have or keep pet animals.
16. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (35.2%) keep Hen as their pet animal, while more than one-sixth (17.6%) of the respondents keep cow as pet animal, about one tenth (9.6%) of the respondents keep cow, goat, hen and duck, and a few of the respondents (2.4%) have duck as pet animals. And more than one third (35.2%) of the respondents do not have pet animals.
17. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (36%) have L.P.G stove for cooking purposes, while, more than one-fourth (26.4%) of the respondents (26.4%) still use Earthers Chulha for Cooking purpose, and a few of the respondents (4%) use kerosene stove for Cooking purpose.
18. The data reveal that about half of the respondents (48%) have access to both P.H.E water supply as well as to pond water for drinking purpose while, less than one-tenth (9.6%) have a pond in their house as a source of drinking water. About more than two fifth (42.4%) of the respondents use Water supplied by PHE Department through Community hydrant points as a source of drinking water.
19. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (99.2%) have to electricity connection in their house.
20. The data show that only about two-fifth (40.8%) of the respondents go frequently to town while majority of the respondents (56.8%) don't visit town.
21. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (82.4%) use bus, while less than one-tenth (8%) of the respondents use Tata Sumo and another less than one tenth

- (6.4%) of the respondents use train and only a few respondents (3.2%) use personal vehicle for visiting town.
22. The data show that majority of the respondents visit town for the purpose of work only, while less than half of the respondents visit town for shopping purpose, little more than one tenth of the respondents visit town for medical treatment. And less than one tenth of the respondents visit town for entertainment purpose and visiting relative's house.
 23. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (79.2%) prefer Primary Health Centre (PHC) for medical treatment, while about one fifth of the respondents (18.4%) prefer private clinic and a few of the respondents (2.4%) prefer Silchar Medical College (SMC) for medical treatment.
 24. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (65.6%) are belong to Nuclear family, while, a little more than one third (34.4%) of the respondents belong to Joint family.
 25. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (65.6%) can speak Hindi and Bengali, more than one-fifth (22.4%) of the respondent can speak English, Hindi and Assamese, a little less than one-tenth (8%) of the respondent can speak English, Hindi and Bengali other than mother tongue and a few (3.2%) of the respondents can speak English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. It suggests that all the respondents are multilingual. Hindi and Bengali are known to all the respondents. However, English (11.2%) and Assamese (25.4%) is not much known among the respondents.
 26. The data indicate that majority (93.6%) of the respondents are not member of any N.G.O, while only few (5.6%) of the respondents are member of any N.G.O. among them no one is holding any position in NGO.

27. The data show that majority of the respondents (95.2%) are not member of any political party, while only few (4.8%) of the respondents belong to any political party. Among them no one is holding a position in political party.
28. The data reveal that majority of the respondents do worship god, while a few (1.6%) of the respondents worship god sometime only.
29. The data reveal that majority (62.4%) of the respondents worship Hindu god and goddesses only, while less than one tenth (18%) of the respondents worship clan god only. And every three out of ten respondents worship both Hindu god and goddess and clan god. It suggests that elements of traditional Dimasa culture are still prevalent in about two-fifth of the Barmans under study.
30. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (58.4%) have Primary level of education. It is followed by those having secondary level of education (21.6%) and higher secondary level of education (16%). However, only a few (4%) of the respondents have achieved High Level of Education. It is important to note that no one in the village is found Illiterate.
31. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (84.8%) father have Primary Level of Education and a few (6.4%) are Illiterate as well. Among the remaining one-tenth of the respondent's fathers only 4 percent reached up to Secondary Level of Education, 2.4% up to Higher Secondary Level of Education, and 1.6% up to Graduate and Post-Graduate level of Education.
32. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (75.2%) mother have Primary Level of Education, while more than one fifth (21.6%) of the respondents mother are Illiterate. The educational mobility of respondent's mother beyond Primary Level has been a rare phenomenon with 1.6 percent at secondary level and 1.4 percent at Higher Secondary level of education.

33. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (70.4%) have not gone outside the village for studies, while more than one fifth of the respondents (29.6%) have gone outside for study purpose.
34. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (74.4%) prefer private school over government school for the study of their children, while, about one fourth (25.6%) of the respondents prefer Government School for their Children
35. The data reveal that majority of the respondents have drop out in school while less than two fifth of the respondents do not have drop out case.