

Chapter-VI

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF CHANDPUR VILLAGE

The present chapter deals with the social structure of the village Chandpur analysed on the basis of socio-economic profile of the respondents (one sample from the each household) as well as data collected for all the households of the village through a structured interview schedule.

Locality

The name of the second study area is Chandpur village. The village consists of 168 households and the data have been collected by interviewing one respondent from each 168 households. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in table no. 6.1

Table No. 6.1

Locality of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Chandpur	84	84	168	100

The data indicate that out of the 168 respondents of 168 households of the village, there were 84 male respondents and 84 female respondents.

Household pattern of Chandpur village

To understand the pattern of households of the village, the data have been classified into two categories, such as (1) Nuclear family and (2) Joint family. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no 6.2

Table No. 6.2

Household pattern of Chandpur village

Sl. No.	Household pattern	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Nuclear family	39	25	64	38.09
2	Joint family	45	59	104	61.90
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the above data, it is found that in the village, less than one third (61.90%) of the families were joint family while more than one third (38.09%) of the families were nuclear family in this study.

Family size of the Respondents

To analyse the number of family size of the respondent in the village, the responses of the subjects have been classified into four categories (1) Small family (1-3 members). (2) Medium family (4-5 members). (3) Large Family (6-10 members) and (4) Very large family (above 10 members). The distribution of the responses is shown below in table no 6.3

Table No. 6.3

Family size of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Family size	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Small Family (1-3members)	17	14	31	18.45
2	Medium Family(4-5 members)	29	28	57	33.92
3	Large Family (6-10 members)	23	36	59	35.11
4	VeryLargeFamily(above10mems)	15	06	21	12.50
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that little more than one third (35.11%) of the respondents belong to large family whereas less than one third (33.92%)of the respondents belong to medium family. On

the other hand less than one fifth (18.45%) of the respondents belong to small family, while more than one tenth (12.50%) of the respondents belong to very large size family.

Age group of the Respondents

To analyse the age group of the respondents, it has been categorised into seven categories, such as (1) 11-20 (2) 21-30 (3) 31-40 (4) 41-50 (5) 51-60 (6) 61-70 and (7) Above70. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no 6.4

Table No. 6. 4

Age Group of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Age group of the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	11-20	03	01	04	2.38
2.	21-30	13	16	29	17.26
3.	31-40	17	22	39	23.21
4.	41-50	16	22	38	22.61
5	51-60	08	06	14	8.33
6	61-70	06	05	11	6.54
7	Avbove 70	21	12	33	19.64
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that 23.21 of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 while 22.61% of the respondents belong to the age group of 41-50 and 19.64% of the respondents belong to the age group of above 70. Again, 17.26% of the respondents belong to the age group of 21-30 whereas 8.33% of the respondents belong to the age group of 51-60,6.54% of the respondents belong to the age group of 61-70 and 2.38 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 11-20.

Age group of the people of Chandpur village

To understand the age group of the people of Chandpur village, the data have been classified into fifteen categories as it is shown below in table no 6.5

Table No. 6.5

Age group of the people of Chandpur village

Sl. No.	Age Group	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Less than One year	00	05	05	0.43
1	1-5	51	38	89	7.82
2	6-10	26	49	75	6.59
3	11-15	39	30	69	6.06
4	16-20	49	31	80	7.02
5	21-25	41	53	94	8.26
6	26-30	41	84	125	10.98
7	31-35	48	75	123	10.80
8	36-40	63	75	138	12.12
9	41-45	32	47	79	6.94
10	46-50	28	34	62	5.44
11	51-55	16	25	41	3.60
12	56-60	12	27	39	3.42
13	61-65	14	23	37	3.25
14	66-70	14	19	33	2.89
15	Above 70	30	19	49	4.30
	Total	504	634	1138	100

From the data, it is found that out of the 1138 population, 12.12% of the population belong to the age group of 36-40 while 10.98% of the population belong to the age group of 26-30, 10.80% belong to the age group of 31-35, 8.26% belong to the age group of 21-25, 7.82% belong to the age group of 1-5. On the other hand, while 7.02% of the population belong to the age group of 16-20, 6.94% of the population belong to the age group of 41-45. Whereas 6.59% of the population belong to the age group of 6-10, 6.06% belong to the age group of 11-15, 5.44% belong to the age group of 46-50, 4.30% belong to the age group of above 70, 3.60% belong to the age group of 51-55, 3.42% of the population belong to the age group of 56-60, 3.25% of the population belong to the age group of 61-65, 2.89% of the population belong to the age group of 66-70 and 0.43% of the population belong to less than one year.

Status of Sex of the respondents

The sex status of the respondents has been categorised into two categories, such as (1) Male (2) Female. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in table no 6.6

Table No. 6.6

Status of Sex of the respondents:

Sl. No.	Status of Sex	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Male	84	00	84	50.00
2	Female	00	84	84	50.00
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that out of the 168 respondents, each half (50%) of the respondents were male and female, in this study.

Status of Sex of the people of Chandpur village

To analyse the status of sex of the people of Chandpur village, it has been classified into two categories as (1) Male and (2) Female. The distribution is shown below in table no 6.7

Table No. 6.7

Status of Sex of the people of Chandpur village

Sl. No.	Status of Sex	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Male	504	00	504	44.28
2	Female	00	634	634	55.71
	Total	504	634	1138	100

The data indicate that out of 1138 population, 634 (55.71%) of the population were female

While 504 (44.28%) of the population were male in the village. From the data it is found that in this village, female population is more with 130 (11.43%) than the male population.

Religion

To understand the religion of the respondents, the data have been classified into three categories, such as (1) Hindu (2) Christian and (3) Apokpa (a traditional Manipuri religion, followed by Manipuris before the conversion of Hinduism). The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no 6.8

Table No 6.8

Religion of the Respondent

Sl. No.	Religion of the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Hindu	81	84	165	98.21
2	Christian	03	00	03	1.78
3	Apokpa	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is found that majority of the respondents (98.21%) were Hindu whereas a few (1.78%) of the respondents were Christian. As same as the finding of the first study area i.e Jarultala village, here also found that though majority of the respondents were Hindu, they reported that they are still practicing the tradition and puja performance of traditional Manipuri religion Apokpa. From this study, it can be noted that all manipuri Hindu people are still preserving their traditional religion Apokpa.

Number of Yek in the village

Among the seven yek (clan) of Manipuri community, to identify how many families belong to which yek (clan), the responses of the subject have been categorised in the following way as shown in table no 6.9.

Table No. 6.9
Number of Yek (Clan) in the village

Sl. No.	Number of Yek (Clan)	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Mangang	00	00	00	00
2.	Luwang	10	12	22	14.66
3.	Khuman	38	37	75	50.00
4.	Khanganba	09	03	12	8.00
5	Ningthaucha	15	26	41	27.33
6	Moirang	00	00	00	00
7	Angom	00	00	00	00
	Total	72	78	150	100

From the data, it is found that out of the 150 families who belong to yek, 50% of the families belong to Khuman yek while 27.33% of the families belong to Ningthaucha yek. On the other hand, 14.66% of the families belong to Luwang yek while 8% of the families belong to Khanganba yek. And there was no family who belong to Mangang, Moirang and Angom yek in the village, in this study.

Number of Sagei in the village

“To analyse how many sageis (Sub-clan) are there in the village, the respondents were asked what is your sagei and the responses of them is shown in table no 6.10.

Table No. 6. 10

Number of Sagei in the village

Sl. No.	Number of Sagei	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Ahongbam	00	01	01	0.59
2	Awongsamam	01	00	01	0.59
3	Brahmin	07	02	09	5.37
4	Chandam	03	01	04	2.38
5	Chingakham	04	01	05	2.97
6	Chirom	01	01	02	1.19
7	Falangmam	00	01	01	0.59
8	Haubam	01	00	01	0.59
9	Irom	00	01	01	0.59
10	Kangabam	04	02	06	3.57
11	Khumujam	04	01	05	2.97
12	Khumukcham	02	01	03	1.78
13	Khumumayum	01	00	01	0.59
14	Khumanthem	00	02	02	1.19
15	Kshetrimayum	05	03	08	4.76
16	Lairenjam	02	09	11	6.54
17	Laishram	04	10	14	8.33
18	Loitongbam	00	01	01	0.59
19	Louremam	01	01	02	1.18
20	Mutum	04	08	12	7.14
21	Nambram	08	07	15	8.92
22	Ningthemmayum	07	12	19	11.30
23	Nongthomam	01	00	01	0.59
24	Oinam	06	05	11	6.54
25	Puthem	01	00	01	0.59
26	Salam	02	02	04	2.38
27	Sanaujam	02	01	03	1.78
28	Sawaijam	01	00	01	0.59
29	Sinam	04	03	07	4.16
30	Takhensangbam	01	00	01	0.59
31	Taurem	06	07	13	7.73
32	Thokchom	00	01	01	0.59
33	Yanglem	01	00	01	0.59
34	Total	84	84	168	100

The data highlight that in the village, majority of the respondents (11.30%) belong to Ningthemmayum Sagei while 8.92% of the respondents belong to Nambram Sagei who are in the second position. On the other hand, Laishram Sagei is in the third position with 8.33%, while Taurem Sagei is in the fourth position with 7.73% and Mutum Sagei is in the fifth position with 7.14%. Again equally, 6.54% of the respondents belong to Oinam and Lairenjam Sagei, 5.37% of the respondents belong to Brahmin, followed by Kshetrimayum with 4.76%, Sinam with 4.16%, and Kangabam with 3.57%. Equally, 2.97% of the respondents belong to Chingakham and Khumujam Sagei while equally 2.38% of the respondents belong to Chandam and Salam Sagei. While equally 1.78% of the respondents belong to Khumukcham and Sanaujam Sagei, equally 1.19% of the respondents belong to Chirom, Lauremam and Khumanthem Sagei and equally 0.59% of the respondents belong to Ahongbam, Awongsamam, Irom, Khumumayum, Falangmam, Loitongbam, Nongthomam, Puthem, Sawaijam, Takhensangbam, Thokchom and Yanglem Sagei, in this study.

Educational Qualification of the Respondents

So far as the educational qualification of the respondents is concerned, the data have been categorised into ten categories as (1) Illiterate (2) Primary (3) Middle primary (4) High School (5) Higher Secondary (6) Graduate (7) P.G (8) Ph.D (9) Technical and (10) Professional. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no.6.11

Table No. 6.11
Education Qualification of Respondents

Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Illeterate	01	01	02	1.19
1	Primary	09	17	26	15.47
2.	Middle Primary	09	04	13	7.73
3.	High School	33	35	68	40.47
4.	Higher Secondary	16	22	38	22.61
5	Graduate	10	02	12	7.14
6	P.G	03	01	04	2.38
7	Ph.D	01	01	02	1.19
8	Technical	01	01	02	1.19
9	Professional	01	00	01	0.59
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data indicate that out of the 168 respondents little more than two fifth (40.47%) of the respondents have high school level whereas more than one fifth (22.60%) of the respondents have higher secondary level. On the other hand 15.47% of the respondents have primary level, while 7.73% of the respondents have middle primary level followed by graduate and post graduate level with 7.14% and 2.38% respectively. There were equally 1.19% of the respondents who were Ph.d holders, technical persons and illeterate. A few (0.59%) of the respondents is found having professional qualification in this study.

Educational qualification of the villagers

To analyse the educational qualification of the villagers, it has been categorised into twelve categories such as (1) Not applicable (below 3 yrs.) (2) Illeterate (3) Primary (4) Middle primary (5) High school (6) HSLC (7) Higher Secondary (8) Graduate (9) P.G. (10) Ph.D (11) Technical and (12) Professional. The distribution of the categories is below in table no 6. 12

Table No. 6. 12

Educational qualification of the villagers

Sl. No.	Educational qualification	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Not applicable (below 3 yrs.)	15	19	34	2.98
1	Illeterate	03	07	10	0.87
2	Primary	82	149	231	20.29
3	Middle Primary	48	42	90	7.90
4	High School	72	94	166	14.58
5	HSLC	134	141	275	24.16
6	Higher Secondary	69	87	156	13.70
7	Graduate	60	79	139	12.21
8	P.G	11	13	24	2.10
9	Ph.D	04	03	07	0.61
10	Technical	04	00	04	0.35
11	Professional	02	00	02	0.17
	Total	504	634	1138	100

The data reveal that out of 1138 population, 24.16% of the population had HSLC passed while 20.29% of the population had primary level ,14.58% had High school level and 13.70% had Higher Secondary level. On the other hand 12.21% of the population had Graduate level while 7.90% of the population had middle primary level. Subsequently 2.98% of the population were at the not applicable level as they were children of below three years whereas 2.10% of the population were post graduate, 0.87% of the population were illeterate, 0.61% were Ph.D holders. There was 0.35% of the population who had technical qualification while 0.17% of the populations were professionals like Doctors, Lawers etc. in the village.

Occupation of the Respondents

The occupation of the respondents have been categorised into ten categories, such as (1) House wife /Student/Unemployed persons (2) Government officers/Executives/Managers (3) Professionals (4) Defence personals (5) White collars (5) Petty Businessman (7)

Agriculturalists (8) Skilled workers (9) Non - skilled workers (10). Retired persons. The distribution of the respondents is shown in table no. 6. 13

Table No. 6.13
Occupation of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Occupation of the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	House wife/Student/unemployed persons	28	58	86	51.19
1	Govt. officers/Executive /Managers	01	00	01	0.59
2.	Professionals	01	00	01	0.59
3.	Defence Personals	06	00	06	3.57
4.	White collars	09	09	18	10.71
5	Petty Businessmen	09	09	18	10.71
6	Agriculturalists	19	00	19	11.30
7	Skilled workers	09	05	14	8.33
8	Non-Skilled workers	00	00	00	00
9	Retired persons	02	03	05	2.97
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that out of the 168 respondents more than half (51.19%) of the respondents were House wives / Students / Unemployed persons whereas more than one tenth (11.30%) of the respondents were Agriculturalists. Again, equally 10.71% of the respondents were white collars and petty businessmen while 8.33% of the respondents were skilled workers, 3.57% were defence personals, 2.97% of the respondents were retired persons and equally 0.59% of the respondents were govt. officers/executive/managers and professionals. There was no one who belong to non-skilled workers among the respondents.

Occupation of the villagers

To analyse the occupation of the people of Chandpur village, the data have been categorised into ten categories - (1) House wife/Student/ Unemployed persons (2) Government officers, executives managers (3) Professionals (4) Defence personals (5) White collars (6) Petty

businessman (7) Agriculturalists (8) Skilled workers (9) Non- skilled workers and (10) Retired persons. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no 6. 14.

Table No. 6. 14
Occupation of the villagers

Sl. No.	Occupation of the villagers	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	House wife/Students/Unemployed persons	58	549	707	62.12
1	Government officers, Executives, Managers	16	15	31	2.72
2.	Professionals	15	01	16	1.40
3.	Defence personals	71	03	74	6.50
4.	White collars	45	37	82	7.20
5	Petty Businessmen	43	04	47	4.13
6	Agriculturalists	53	00	53	4.65
7	Skilled workers	53	19	82	7.20
8	Non-Skilled workers	17	06	23	2.02
9	Retired person	23	00	23	2.02
	Total	504	634	1138	100

The data show that out of 1138 population more than three fifth (62.12%) of the villagers were housewives/students/unemployed persons while equally less than one tenth (7.20%) of the villagers were white collars and skilled workers and 6.50% of the villagers were defence personals. Again, 4.65% of the villagers were agriculturalists while 4.13% were petty businessman, 2.72% of the villagers were Government officers, Executives, Managers, equally 2.02% were non-skilled workers and retired person. In this study, it is found that there were 16 peoples (1.40% of the population) who were class one professionals like Doctors, Engineers etc.

Languages known by the Respondents

To analyse the languages known by the respondents, it has been categorised into eleven categories as it is shown in table no.6.15

Table No. 6.15

Languages known by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Languages known by the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Manipuri + Bangla	24	32	56	33.33
2	Manipuri + Hindi	00	03	03	1.78
3	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi	24	24	48	28.57
4	Manipuri + Bangla + Assamese	01	01	02	1.19
5	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese	00	03	03	1.78
6	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese + English	06	02	08	4.76
7	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + English	28	19	47	27.97
8	Manipuri + Hindi + English + Assamese	00	00	00	00
9	Man + Eng. + Hindi + Assamese + Bangla + Mizo	00	00	00	00
10	Man + Bang + Hindi + Eng. + Assamese + Nagamese	01	00	01	0.59
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that less than one third (33.33%) of the respondents knew Manipuri and Bangla whereas more than one fourth (28.57%) of the respondents knew Manipuri, Bangla and Hindi. On the other hand 27.97% of the respondents knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, English while 4.76% of the respondents knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, Assamese, English. Equally 1.78% of the respondents knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, Assamese while 1.19% of the respondents knew Manipuri, Bangla, Assamese and 0.59% of the respondents knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, English, Assamese, Nagamese.

Languages known by the villagers

So far as, the languages known by the villagers is concerned, the data have been classified into fourteen categories as it is shown in table no. 6.16

Table No. 6.16

Languages known by the village People

Sl. No.	Language known	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Manipuri	50	76	126	11.07
1	Manipuri + Bangla	117	253	370	32.51
2.	Manipuri + Hindi	11	20	31	2.72
3.	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi	118	135	253	22.23
4.	Manipuri + Bangla + Assamese	04	00	04	0.35
5	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese	06	03	09	0.79
6	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese + English	27	07	34	2.98
7	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + English	156	126	282	24.78
8	Manipuri + Hindi + English + Assamese	08	07	15	1.31
9	Man + Eng. + Hindi + Ass. + Bang. + Mizo	05	02	07	0.61
10	Manipur + Hindi + Eng. + Ass. + Bangla + Nagames	00	01	01	0.08
11	Manipuri + Bangla + Mizo	02	04	06	0.52
12	Manipuri + English	00	00	00	00
13	Nagamese + Manipuri	00	00	00	00
14	Total	504	634	1138	100

The data reveal that out of 1138 population, 32.51% of the population knew Manipuri and Bangla while 24.78% of the population knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi and English. 22.23% of the population knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi while 11.07% of the population knew only Manipuri language. Again 2.98% of the population knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, Assamese, English whereas 2.72% of the population knew Manipuri and Hindi, 1.31% of the population knew Manipuri, Hindi, English, Assamese, 0.79% knew Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, Assamese, 0.61% knew Manipuri, English, Hindi, Assamese, Bangla and Mizo. On the other hand, 0.52% of the population knew Manipuri, Bangla, Mizo while 0.35% knew Manipuri, Bangla, Assamese and 0.08% of the population knew Manipuri, Hindi, English, Assamese, Bangla & Nagamese.

From the above data, it is found that since the majority of the villagers know 3-4 languages in average, it can be noted that the communication level of the people of the village is high even though it is located at far away from Silchar town.

Marital status of the Respondents

To analyse the marital status of the respondents, it has been categorised into two categories (1) Married and (2) Unmarried. The distribution of the respondents is shown in table no.6.17

Table No. 6.17

Marital Status of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Marital status	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Married	70	70	140	83.33
2	Unmarried	14	14	28	16.66
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that majority (83.33%) of the respondents were married persons where as less than one fifth (16.66%) of the respondents were unmarried persons.

Marital Status of the village people

As regards to the marital status of the villagers, the data have been categorised into two categories as (1) Married and (2) Unmarried. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.18

Table No. 6.18
Marital Status of the village people

Sl. No.	Marital Status	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Married	281	419	700	61.51
2	Unmarried	223	215	438	38.48
	Total	504	634	1138	100

The data show that out of 1138 population of the village less than two third (61.51%) of the population were married whereas more than one third (38.48%) of the population were unmarried.

Married to

To analyse the location where women of the village got married to, the data have been categorised into four categories (1) Within the village (2) Within the district (3) Outside the district and (4) Outside the state. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no.6.19

Table No. 6.19

Married to

Sl. No.	Married to	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Within the village	00	68	68	16.22
2	Within the district	00	335	335	79.95
3	Outside the district	00	04	04	0.95
4	Outside the state	00	12	12	2.86
	Total	00	419	419	100

The data show that 79.95% of women of the village got married within the district, while 16.22% of women married within the village. On the other hand 2.85% of women married to outside the state whereas 0.95% of women got married to outside the district.

Married from

To understand the location from where the village male people married their wives, the data have been categorised into four categories as (1) Within the village (2) Within the district (3) Outside the district and (4) Outside the state. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6. 20

Tabel No. 6.20

Married from

Sl. No.	Married from	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Within the village	68	00	68	24.19
2	Within the district	198	00	198	70.46
3	Outside the district	03	00	03	1.06
4	Outside the state	12	00	12	4.27
	Total	281	00	281	100

The data reveal that out of 281 married male people of the village, 70.46% of them married from within the district while 24.19% of them married from within the village only. Subsequently 4.27% of male married their wives from outside the state and 1.06% of them married from outside the district.

Number of Government Employees

To analyse the number of government employees in a household in the village, the respondents were asked how many government employees are there in your household, the responses of the subject have been categorised into three categories such as (1) 1-2 employees. (2) 3-5 employees and (3) More than five employees. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.21

Table No. 6.21

No. of Government Employees

Sl. No.	No. of Government employees	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	1-2 employees	31	27	58	34.52
2	3-5 employees	07	13	20	11.90
3	More than 5 employees	03	01	04	2.38
	Total	41	41	82	48.80

From the above data, it is found that out of the 168 households of the village, 34.52% of the respondents reported about having 1-2 government employees in their household where as 11.90% of the respondents reported about having 3-5 employees and 2.38% of the respondents reported about having more than 5 government employees in their household in this study.

Numbers of Private Employees

To understand the numbers of private employees in a household in the village, the respondents were asked how many private employees are there in your household, the responses of the subject have been classified into three categories such as (1) 1-2 employees. (2) 3-5 employees and (3) More than 5 employees. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no.6.22

Table No. 6.22

No. of Private Employees

Sl. No.	No. of private employees	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	1-2 employees	20	19	39	23.21
2	3-5 employees	08	11	19	11.30
3	More than 5 employees	00	01	01	0.59
	Total	28	31	59	35.11

The data indicate that out of 168 households in the village, 23.21% of the respondents reported about having 1-2 private employees in their household where as 11.30% of the respondents reported about having 3-5 private employees and 0.59% of the respondents reported about having more than five private employees in their household in this study.

Monthly Family Income of the Respondents

As per as the monthly family income of the respondents is concerned, the data have been classified into four categories, such as (1) upto Rs.1000 (2) Rs 1,000 to Rs.5,000 (3) Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 and (4) above Rs.10,000. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.23

Table No. 6.23

Monthly family income of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Monthly family income	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Upto Rs. 1000	01	04	05	2.97
2	Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000	31	32	63	37.50
3	Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000	17	24	41	24.40
4	Above Rs. 10,000	35	24	59	35.11
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that less than two fifth (37.50%) of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 whereas more than one third (35.11%) of the respondents have their monthly family income above Rs. 10,000. Subsequently less than one fourth (24.40%) of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 while few (2.97%) of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 1,000.

Types of houses of the Respondents

So far as the types of houses of the respondents is concerned, the data have been categorised into seven categories as it is shown in table no.6.24

Table No. 6.24
Type of houses of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Type of house	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	RCC	05	06	11	6.54
2.	Assam type with brick walls	18	16	34	20.23
3.	Assam type half brick walls with bamboo cement-plastered	35	36	71	42.26
4.	Assam type with wood bamboo & mud plastered walls and tin roofed	24	19	43	25.59
5.	Assam type bamboo- mud plastered walls with tin roofed	02	07	09	5.35
6.	Assam type, bamboo mud plastered walls with thetch roofed	00	00	00	00
7.	Bamboo & Polythene roofed	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data it is found that more than two fifth (42.26%) of the respondents had Assam type half brick walls with bamboo-cement plastered houses while more than one fourth (25.59%) of the respondents had Assam type with wood, bamboo and mud plastered walls with tin roofed houses and little more than one fifth (20.23%) of the respondents had Assam type with brick walls houses. There were 6.54% of the respondents who had RCC buildings while 5.35% of the respondents had Assam type Bamboo-mud plastered walls with tin roofed houses. But there was found no house of Assam type, Bamboo- mud plastered walls with thetch roofed and bamboo and polythene roof in this study.

Number of living rooms

To understand the number of living rooms of the respondents without Kitchen, the data have been categorised into six categories, such as (1) one room (2) 2-3 rooms (3) 4-5 rooms (4) 6-8 rooms (5) 9-10 rooms and (6) More than 10 rooms. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.25

Table No. 6.25

No. of living rooms of the Respondents

Sl. No.	No. of living rooms	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	One room	13	10	23	13.69
2.	2-3 rooms	30	37	67	39.88
3.	4-5rooms	27	26	53	31.54
4.	6-8rooms	10	10	20	11.90
5	9-10 rooms	03	01	04	2.38
6	More than 10 rooms	01	00	01	0.59
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data highlight that little less than two fifth (39.88%) of the respondents had 2-3 rooms whereas more than one fourth (31.54%) of the respondents had 4-5 rooms and more than one tenth (13.69%) of the respondents had one room. Subsequently 11.90% of the respondents had 6-8 rooms while 2.38% of the respondents had 9-10 rooms and 0.59% of the respondents had more than 10 rooms in their houses in this study.

Native place of the Respondents

To analyse the native place of the respondents, the data have been categorised into four categories, such as (1) Cachar (2) Outside Cachar (3) Outside North-East and (4) Other. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 6.26

Table No. 6.26

Native place of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Native place of the respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Cachar	84	84	168	100
2	Within North East	00	00	00	00
3	Outside North East	00	00	00	00
4	Others (Specify)	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is found that the native place of all the 168 respondents (100 %) is Cachar district only.

Length of Residence in the village

To understand the length of residence in the village, the data have been categorised into nine categories such as (1) Since birth (2) 1-10 years (3) 11-20 years (4) 21-30 years (5) 31-40 years (6) 41-50 years (7) 51-60 years (8) 61 - 70 years and (9) More than 70 years. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.27

Table No. 6.27

Length of residence in the village

Sl. No.	Length of residence in the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Since birth	78	78	156	92.85
2.	1-10 Years	01	00	01	0.59
3.	11-20Years	01	01	02	1.19
4.	21-30 Years	02	00	02	1.19
5	31-40 Years	00	00	00	00
6	41-50 Years	00	00	00	00
7	51-60 Years	02	04	06	3.57
8	61-70 Years	00	01	01	0.59
9	More than 70 Years	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (92.85%) had been living in the village since birth whereas few (3.57%) of the respondents had been living since 51-60 years. On the other hand equally a few (1.19%) of the respondents had been living in the village since 11-20 years and 21-30 years while equally 0.59% of the respondents had been living since 1-10 years and 61-70 years in this study.

Sources of drinking water

So far as the sources of drinking water of the people of the village is concerned, it has been classified into six categories, such as (1) Pond (2) Well (3) Tube well (4) Supply water (5) Pond + well and (6) Other. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.28

Table No. 6.28

Sources of drinking water

Sl. No.	Sources of drinking water	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Pond	00	00	00	00
2.	Well	00	00	00	00
3.	Tube well	00	00	00	00
4.	Supply water	84	84	168	100
5.	Pond + well	00	00	00	00
6.	Others	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that all the respondents' i.e 100% of the village used supply water for drinking purpose.

Implements used in cooking food

The implements used in cooking food has been categorised into five categories and the distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.29

Table No. 6.29

Implements used in cooking food

Sl. No.	Implement used in cooking food	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	LPG	16	09	25	14.88
2.	Hearth	21	22	43	25.59
3.	Kerosene stove	01	00	01	0.59
4.	Both LPG & Hearth	46	53	99	58.92
5.	Any Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is noticed that more than half (58.92%) of the respondents used both LPG and hearth for cooking purposes while more than one fourth (25.59%) of the respondents used hearth and more than one tenth (14.88%) of the respondents used LPG only for cooking

purpose. A few (0.59%) of the respondent was used kerosene stove for cooking purpose in the village.

Duration of using LPG

To analyse the duration of using LPG, the data have been categorised into five categories, such as (1) Less than one year (2) 1-2 years (3) 3-5 years (4) 6-10 years and (5) above 10 years. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.30

Table No. 6.30

Duration of using LPG

Sl. No.	Duration of using LPG	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Less than one year	02	01	03	2.41
2.	1-2 Years	05	10	15	12.09
3.	3-5 Years	24	18	42	33.87
4.	6-10 Years	22	24	46	37.09
5	above 10 Years	09	09	18	14.51
	Total	62	62	124	100

The data show that out of 124 respondents who used LPG for cooking purpose, more than one third (37.09%) of the respondents have been using LPG since 6-10 years while less than one third (33.87%) of the respondents have been using since 3-5 years. Again less than one fourth (14.51%) of the respondents have been using LPG since above 10 years whereas more than one tenth (12.09%) of the respondents have been using LPG since 1-2 years. There were few (2.41%) of the respondents who have been using LPG since less than one year in the village.

Status of using Latrine:

Using sanitary latrine has a great impact in maintaining good health and hygiene of a family and in sustaining environment of a particular area. Here to understand the status of using latrine, the data have been classified into two categories as (1) Sanitary latrine and (2) kaccha latrine. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.31

Table No.6.31

Status of using Latrine

Sl. No.	Status of using latrine	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Sanitary latrine	52	46	98	58.33
2	Kaccha latrine	32	38	70	41.66
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is found that more than half (58.33%) of the respondents used sanitary latrine while more than two fifth (41.66%) of the respondents used kaccha latrine in the village. But those family who used kaccha latrine reported that due to financial problem though they used kaccha latrine, it is designed just like a sanitary latrine which creates no harmful in the environment. From the data, it can be noted that the people of the village have awareness of hygienic maintenance.

Duration of using Sanitary Latrine

As regards to the duration of using sanitary latrine, the data have been classified into five categories, such as (1) less than one year (2) 1-2 years (3) 3-5 years (4) 6-10 years and (5) Above 10 years. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no.6.32.

Table No.6.32

Duration of using Sanitary Latrine

Sl. No.	Duration of using sanitary latrine	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Less than one Year	03	03	06	6.12
2.	1-2 Years	10	16	26	26.53
3.	3-5 Years	14	10	24	24.48
4.	6-10 Years	11	09	20	20.40
5.	10 Years above	14	08	22	22.44
	Total	52	46	98	100

From the data it is revealed that more than one fourth (26.53%) of the respondents had been using sanitary latrine since 1-2 years whereas less than one fourth (24.48%) of the respondents had been using it since 3-5 years. Subsequently more than one fifth (22.44%) of the respondents had been using since above 10 years while little more than one fifth (20.40%) of the respondents had been using sanitary latrine since 6-10 years and less than one tenth (6.12%) of the respondents had been using sanitary latrine since less than one year.

Visit to Town

To understand the frequency of visiting to town by the respondents, the data have been categorised into thirteen categories as it is shown in table no. 6.33

Table No. 6.33

Visit to town

Sl. No.	Visit to town	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Daily	14	10	24	14.28
2.	Alternate days	21	11	32	19.04
3.	Once in a week	21	16	37	22.02
4.	More than once in a week	02	01	03	1.78
5	Once in a month	07	13	20	11.90
6	More than once in a month	02	05	07	4.16
7	Once in two Months	00	00	00	00
8	Once in three months	05	01	06	3.57
9	Once in four months	00	04	04	2.38
10	Once in five months	00	02	02	1.19
11	Once in six months	00	02	02	1.19
12	Once in a year	00	01	01	0.59
13	Very rarely	12	18	30	17.85
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data highlight that 22.02% of the respondents visit to town once in a week, whereas 19.04% of the respondents visit in alternate days, 17.85% of the respondents visit very rarely. Again while 14.28% of the respondents visit to town daily, 11.90% of the respondents visit once in a month, 4.16% of the respondents visit more than once in a month, 3.57% of the respondents visit once in three month, 2.38% of the respondents visit once in four months, 1.78% of the respondents visit more than once in a month and equally 1.19% of the respondents visit once in five months and once in six month. There were 0.59% of the respondents who visit to town once in a year in this study.

Purpose of visiting to town

To analyse the purpose of visiting to town by the respondents, the data have been classified into nine categories such as (1)Service (2) Shopping (3) Visiting relatives (4) Medical treatment (5) Business (6) Education (7) Shopping +Visiting relatives+Medical (8) Shopping

+Business and (9) Official + Shopping. The distribution of the respondents is shown in table no. 6.34

Table No. 6.34

Purpose of visiting to town

Sl. No.	Purpose of visiting to town	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Service	06	08	14	8.33
2.	Shopping	38	38	76	45.23
3.	Visit Relatives	02	03	05	2.97
4.	Medical Treatment	02	02	04	2.38
5	Business	08	01	09	5.35
6	Education	04	06	10	5.95
7	Shopping + Visit relatives + Medical Treatment	09	15	24	14.28
8	Shopping + Business	05	07	12	7.14
9	Official + Shopping	10	04	14	8.33
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is proved that less than half (45.23%) of the respondents visit to town for shopping purpose whereas more than one tenth (14.28%) of the respondents visit to town for shopping, visit relatives and medical purposes. On the other hand, while equally (8.33%) of the respondents visit to town for official, shopping and for service, 7.14% of the respondents visit for shopping and business, 5.95% of the respondents visit for education, 5.35% of the respondents visit for business, 2.97% visit for the purpose of visiting relatives and 2.38% of the respondents visit to town for medical treatment, in this study.

Mode of Travelling by the Respondents

To know the mode of travelling by the respondents, it has been classified into five categories, such as (1) Bus (2) Sumo (3) Hired vehicle (4) Personal vehicle and (5) Other. The distribution of the respondents is shown in table no. 6.35

Table No. 6.35

Mode of Travelling by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Travel by	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Bus	00	00	00	00
2.	Sumo	78	81	159	94.64
3.	Hired vehicle	00	00	00	00
4.	Personal vehicle	06	03	09	5.35
5	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (94.64%) travel by sumo whereas 5.35% of the respondents travel by personal vehicle.

Living of family members of the respondents outside the village

So far as the number of family members of the respondents who live outside the village is concerned, the respondents were asked whether any member of your family live outside the village or not. The distribution of the responses of the subjects is shown in table no. 6.36

Table No. 6.36

Family members of the Respondents live out side the village

Sl. No.	Family members live outside the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	No	39	28	67	39.88
2	Yes	45	56	101	60.11
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data indicate that out of 168 respondents, more than three fifth (60.11%) of the

respondents' family members were living outside the village whereas no one of less than two fifth (39.88%) of the respondents' family was living outside the village in this study.

Number of family members live outside the village

To analyse the number of family members livep outside the village in a household, the data have been categorised into six categories such as (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four (5) Five and (6) More than 5. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no 6.37

Table No. 6.37

No. of family member live out side the village

Sl. No.	No. of family members live outside the Village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	One	15	20	35	34.65
2.	Two	07	08	15	14.85
3.	Three	10	10	20	19.80
4.	Four	06	09	15	14.85
5	Five	04	05	09	8.91
6	More than 5	03	04	07	6.93
	Total	45	56	101	100

The above table shows that out of 101respondents whose family members live outside the village, there were 34.65% of the respondents whose one no.of family member lives outside the village while19.80% of the respondents whose three no. of family members live outside the village. Again there were equally 14.85% of the respondents whose two and four no. of family members live outside the village while 8.91% of the respondents whose five no. of family members live outside the village and 6.93% of the respondents whose more than five no. of family members live outside the village in this study.

Purpose of living outside

To understand the purpose of living outside the village, the data have been categorised into four categories (1) For service (2) For study (3) Both study & service and (4) Other. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.38

Table No. 6.38

Purpose of living outside

Sl. No.	Purpose of living outside	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	For service	24	38	62	61.38
2	For Study	04	05	09	8.91
3	Both Study & Service	17	13	30	29.70
4	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	45	56	101	100

From the data, it is found that more than three fifth (61.38%) of the respondents' family members live outside the village for the purpose of service whereas more than one fourth (29.70%) of the respondents' family members live outside the village both for study and service and less than one tenth (8.91%) of the respondents' family members live outside the village for the purpose of study .

Places of going first for medical treatment

To understand the places of first going for medical treatment, the places have been classified into five categories (1) Civil Hospital (2) Private Hospital (3) PHC (4) kabiraj and (5) Other. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.39

Table No. 6.39

Places of first going for medical treatment

Sl. No.	Place of first going for medical treatment	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Civil Hospital	44	44	88	52.38
2.	Private Hospital	37	35	72	42.85
3.	PHC	03	04	07	4.16
4.	Kabiraj	00	01	01	0.59
5	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that more than half (52.38%) of the respondents go first to civil hospital whereas more than two fifth (42.85%) of the respondents go first to private hospital for medical treatment. On the other hand, 4.16% of the respondents first go to PHC while 0.59% of the respondents go first to Kabiraj for medical treatment.

Preferences for treatment

To analyse the preference for treatment of the respondents, It has been categorised into five categories such as (1) Allopathy (2) Homeopathy (3) Ayurvedic (4) Local Herbal Treatment and (5) Any other. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.40

Table No. 6.40

Preferences for Treatment

Sl. No.	Preferences for treatment	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Allopathy	55	52	107	63.69
2.	Homeopathy	12	14	26	15.47
3.	Ayurvedic	15	15	30	17.85
4.	Local Herbal Treatment	02	03	05	2.97
5	Any other	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the above table, it can be mentioned that more than three fifth (63.69%) of the respondents prefer Allopathy while less than one fifth (17.85%) of the respondents prefer Ayurvedic treatment. Subsequently more than one tenth (15.47%) of the respondents prefer Homeopathy treatment whereas a few (2.97%) of the respondents prefer local herbal treatment.

Ownership of land in the village

To analyse the status of ownership of land in the village, the respondents were asked whether they have their own land in the village. The distribution of the responses is shown in table no. 6.41

Table No. 6.41

Ownership of land in the village

Sl. No.	Ownership of land in the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Yes	84	84	168	100
2	No	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is proved that all the respondents (100%) had their own land in the village.

Total land of the Respondents

The total size of land own by the respondents; have been analysed by classifying into five categories as shown in table no. 6.42

Table No. 6.42

Total Size of land of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Total land of the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	1/2 Bigha - 5 Bigha/Marginal	42	50	92	54.76
2.	6-10 Bigha/Minimum	22	23	45	26.78
3.	11-15 Bigha/Medium	10	06	16	9.52
4.	16-20 Bigha/Large	06	03	09	5.35
5	Above 20 Bigha/Very large	04	02	06	3.57
	Total	84	84	168	100

Majority of the respondents (54.76%) had marginal size of land whereas more than one fourth (26.78%) of the respondents had minimum size of land in the village. On the other hand, 9.52% of the respondents had medium size of land while 5.35% of the respondents had large size of land and 3.57% of the respondents had very large size land in the village.

Use of land in the village

To analyse the use of land in particular purposes in the village, it has been classified into four categories such as (1) Agricultural land (2) Household land (3) Cultivated land/vegetable land and (4) Uncultivated land. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no.6.43

Table No. 6.43

Use of land in the village

Sl. No.	Use of land in the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Agricultural Land	545.5 Bighas	353.5 Bighas	899 Bighas	82.36
2	Household Land	84.5 Bighas	73.5 Bighas	158 Bighas	14.47
3	Cultivated Land/vegetable Land	17.5 Bighas	17.0 Bighas	34.5 Bighas	3.16
4	Uncultivated Land	00	00	00	00
	Total	647.5 Bighas	444 Bighas	1091.5 Bighas	100

The data reveal that out of 1091.5 Bighas of total land of the village, 82.36% of land was used in agriculture ie. for paddy cultivation whereas 14.47% of the total land was used as household land and 3.16% of the total land was used for vegetable cultivation. There was no uncultivated land in the village.

Status of share cropping

To know the status of share cropping in the village, the respondents were asked whether they have given or taken land to or from others for share cropping. The respondents of the subject have been categorised into two categories (1) share cropping and (2) self cultivation. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.44

Table No. 6.44
Status of share Cropping

Sl. No.	Status of share Cropping	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Share Cropping	45	46	91	65.94
2	Self Cultivation	29	18	47	34.05
	Total	74	64	138	100

From the finding, it can be explained that out of the 138 respondents who have agricultural land in the village more than three fifth (65.94%) of the respondents gave land for share cropping while little more than one third (34.05%) of the respondents cultivated themselves. The respondents also reported that they gave land for share cropping for the purpose of paddy cultivation only.

To whom/from whom they give/take land for share cropping

To analyse the subjects to whom or from whom the respondents give or take land for share cropping, it has been classified into three groups such as (1) Manipuri Hindu (2) Other Hindu community and (3) Muslim. The distribution of responses of the subjects is shown in the table no. 6.45

Table No. 6.45

To whom they give land for Share Cropping

Sl. No.	To whom they give land for Share Cropping	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Manipuri Hindu	27	22	49	29.16
2	Other community Hindu	00	00	00	00
3	Muslim	12	12	24	14.28
	Total	39	34	73	43.45

The data reveal that out of the 168 respondents of the village, more than one fourth (43.45%) of the respondents reported that they gave land for share cropping of which 29.16% of the respondents gave their land to Manipuri Hindu who lived in the same village whereas 14.28% of the respondents gave their land for share cropping to their Muslim neighbours. From the data, it seems that the people of the village though they are rigid in preserving their customs and traditions, keep co-operation and social relation with other caste and other community people in other matter.

From whom they take land for Share Cropping

To understand the status of taking land for share cropping, the data have been classified into three groups such as -(1) Manipuri Hindu (2) Other Hindu Communities and (3) Muslim. The distribution of the responses of the subject is shown in table no.6.46

Table No. 6.46

From whom they take land for Share Cropping

Sl. No.	From whom they take land for Share Cropping	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Manipuri Hindu	06	12	18	10.71
2	Other Hindu Communities	00	00	00	00
3	Muslim	00	00	00	00
	Total	06	12	18	10.71

The data reported that out of 168 respondents, 10.71% of the respondents took land for share cropping and they took land from Manipuri Hindu of the same village only.

Crops grown in a year

As regards to the crops grown in a year by the respondents, it has been classified into six items as it is shown in table no. 6.47

Table No. 6.47

Crops grown in a year

Sl. No.	Crops grown in a year	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Paddy	00	00	00	00
2.	Wheat	00	00	00	00
3.	Maize	00	00	00	00
4.	Vegetables	56	62	118	70.23
5	Paddy + Veg.	28	22	50	29.76
6	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

In this village, those people who donot have land for cultivation also cultivate vegetable in their household plot as a kitchen garden. The data indicate that 70.23% of the respondents cultivated vegetables only while 29.76% of the respondents cultivated both paddy and vegetables.

Implements used for cultivation

To understand the implements used by the respondents for their cultivation, it has been classified into three items, such as- (1) Plough (2) Tractor (3) Both plough and tractor. The distribution of items is shown in table no. 6.48

Table No. 6.48

Implements used for Cultivation

Sl. No.	Implement used for Cultivation	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Plough	15	08	23	41.81
2	Tractor	07	05	12	21.81
3	Plough + Tractor	08	12	20	36.36
	Total	30	25	55	100

From the data, it is indicate that out of the 55 respondents who cultivate themselves, more than two fifth (41.81%) of the respondents used plough only for cultivation whereas more than one third (36.36%) of the respondents used both plough and tractor and more than one fifth (21.81%) of the respondents used Tractor only in cultivation.

Status of using fertilizer

To know the status of using fertilizer by the respondents they were asked whether they use any fertilizer in cultivation and also asked about the types of fertilizers, the responses of the subjects have been classified into four categorieies- (1) Donot use (2) Bio-composed/cowdung (3) Chemical and (4) Both Bio-composed and chemical. The distribution is shown in table no. 6.49

Table No. 6.49

Status of using fertilizer

Sl. No.	Status of using Fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Do not use	00	00	00	00
2	Bio composed / Cowdung	00	00	00	00
3	Chemical	23	12	35	63.63
4	Bio-Composed + Chemical	07	13	20	36.36
	Total	30	25	55	100

The data indicate that more than three fifth (63.63%) of the respondents used only chemical fertilizer while more than one third (36.36%) of the respondents used both bio-composed and chemical fertilizer in cultivation.

Seeds used by farmers

To understand the seeds used by the farmers, the data have been categorised into three categories as (1) Hybrid (2) Local (3) Both hybrid and local. The distribution is shown in table no. 6.50

Table No. 6.50

Seeds used by farmers

Sl. No.	Seeds used by the farmers	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Hybrid	00	00	00	00
2	Local	00	00	00	00
3	Local + Hybrid	30	25	55	100
	Total	30	25	55	100

The data indicate that all the respondents 100% used both the local seeds i.e. home made and hybrid seeds in their cultivation.

Place of purchasing fertilizer

As regards to the place of purchasing fertilizer by the respondents, their responses have been categorised into four categories such as- (1) Chandpur Bazar (a local market) (2) Sonai (3) Kabuganj and (4) Silchar. The distribution of the categories is shown in table no. 6.51

Table No. 6.51

Place of purchasing fertilizer

Sl. No.	Place of purchasing fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Chandpur Bazar (Local Market)	06	12	18	32.72
2	Sonai	10	03	13	23.63
3	Kabuganj	14	10	24	43.63
4	Silchar	00	00	00	00
	Total	30	25	55	100

In this study, it is found that more than two fifth (43.63%) of the respondents purchased fertilizer from Kabuganj market while little less than one third (32.72%) of the respondents purchased from Chandpur bazar (Local market) and less than one fourth (23.63%) of the respondents purchased from Sonai market. There was no one of the respondent who purchased fertilizer from Silchar town.

Information about fertilizers

As regards to know how the information about fertilizer did get by the respondents, their responses has been categorised into three categories such as- (1) Media (2) Inter-personal communication and (3) Other sources. The distribution is shown below in table no.6.52

Table No. 6.52

Information about fertilizers

Sl. No.	Information about fertilizers	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Media	03	07	10	18.18
2	Interpersonal communication	27	18	45	81.81
3	Other sources	00	00	00	00
	Total	30	25	55	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (81.81%) got information about fertilizer from inter-personal communication while less than one fifth (18.18%) of the respondents got information through media in this study.

Duration of using fertilizer

To analyse the duration of using fertilizer by the respondents, the respondents have been categorised into five categories such as- (1) Since 1-5 years. (2) 6-10 years. (3) 11-15 years. (4) 16-20 years. and (5) more than 20 years. The distribution of the responses is shown in table no 6.53

Table No.6.53

Duration of using fertilizer

Sl. No.	Duration of using fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Since 1-5 Years	01	02	03	5.45
2.	Since 6-10 Years	03	04	07	12.72
3.	Since 11-15 Years	01	01	02	3.63
4.	Since 16-20 Years	02	02	04	7.27
5	More than 20 Years	22	17	39	70.90
	Total	29	26	55	100

The data state that majority (70.90%) of the respondents had been using fertilizer since more than 20 years while more than one tenth (12.72%) of the respondents had been using since 6-10 years. Again while 7.27% of the respondents had been using since 16-20 years, 5.45% of the respondents had been using since 1-5 years and 3.63% of the respondents had been using since 11-15 years in this study.

Status of using Insecticide and Pesticide

To understand the status of using insecticide or pesticide, the respondents were asked whether they used any insecticide or pesticide and the responses of the subjects have been shown in table no. 6.54

Table No. 6.54

Status of using Insecticide and Pesticide

Sl. No.	Whether use Insecticide and Pesticide	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	No	22	20	42	76.36
2	Yes	08	05	13	23.63
	Total	30	25	55	100

The data indicate that there was more than three fourth (76.36%) of the respondents who didnot use insecticide or pesticide whereas less than one fourth (23.63%) of the respondents used insecticide and pesticide in cultivation.

Cow as a pet animal in their houses

To analyse the number of cow which the respondents rear, they were asked how many cows are there in their houses. The responses are distributed in the following way as it is shown in table no. 6.55

Table No. 6.55

Cow as a pet animal in their houses

Sl. No.	Cow as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	12	50	62	36.90
1	One	43	16	59	35.11
2	Two	27	18	45	26.78
3	Three	01	00	01	0.59
4	More than three	01	00	01	0.59
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data highlight that less than two fifth (36.90%) of the respondents did not have cow, whereas more than one third (35.11%) of respondents had one cow in their household. On the other hand more than one fourth (26.78%) of the respondents had two cows whereas equally a few (0.59%) of the respondents had more than three cows in their household.

Bull as a pet animal in their houses

To know the number of bull reared by respondents in their houses, they were asked how many bulls are their in their houses and the responses of the subjects have been classified into five categories as it is shown in table no. 6.56

Table No. 6.56

Bull as a pet animal in their houses

Sl. No.	Bull as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	62	67	129	76.78
1	One	03	04	07	4.16
2	Two	18	13	31	18.45
3	Three	00	00	00	00
4	More than three	01	00	01	0.59
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data indicate that majority (76.78%) of the respondents did not have bull whereas less than one fifth (18.45%) of the respondents reared two bulls in their houses. On the other hand 4.16% of the respondents reared one bull while 0.59% of the respondents reared more than three bulls in their houses.

Buffalo as a pet animal in their houses

To understand the number of buffalo they have in their houses, the respondents were asked how many buffalos are there in their houses. The responses have been classified into five categories as- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three and (5) more than three. The distribution of the responses is shown in table no.6.57

Table No. 6.57

Buffalo as a pet animal in their houses

Sl. No.	Buffalo as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	75	75	150	89.28
1	One	06	08	14	8.33
2	Two	02	01	03	1.78
3	Three	01	00	01	0.59
4	More than three	00	00	00	00
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data notice that majority of the respondents (89.28%) did not rear buffalo while 8.33% of the respondents reared buffalo, 1.78% of the respondents reared two buffaloes and 0.59% of the respondents reared three buffaloes in their houses for cultivation. There was no one who reared more than three buffaloes in their houses.

Hen as a pet animal

Usually, bird rearing is not feel convenient to the Manipuri people for household hygienic maintenance. Here, in this village also, it is found that hen is reared as a pet bird by a few needy family. Anyhow, to analyse the number of hen reared as a pet bird, the distribution of the respondents has been made in the following way as shown in table no.6.58

Table No. 6.58

Hen as a pet animal

Sl. No.	Hen as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	81	81	162	96.42
1.	One	00	00	00	00
2.	Two	00	01	01	0.59
3.	Three	00	00	00	00
4	More than three	03	02	05	2.97
	Total	84	84	168	100

From the data, it is found that majority of the respondents (96.42%) did not rear hen while 2.97% of the respondents reared more than three hens and 0.59% of the respondents reared two hens in their houses, in this study.

Duck as a pet animal

To analyse the number of duct reared by the respondents in their houses, they were asked how many duck are there in their houses. Their responses have been classified into five categories as it is shown in table no.6.59

Table No. 6.59

Duck as a pet animal

Sl. No.	Duck as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	82	77	159	94.64
1.	One	00	00	00	00
2.	Two	00	03	03	1.78
3.	Three	00	00	00	00
4	More than three	02	04	06	3.57
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (94.64%) did not rear duck while 3.57% of the respondents reared more than three in thier houses and 1.78% of the respondents reared two ducks in their houses.

Pigeon as a pet animal

To understand the number of pigeon they have, in their houses, the responses have been classified into five categories as it is shown in table no.6.60

Table No. 6.60

Pigeon as a pet animal

Sl. No.	Hen as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	81	79	160	95.23
1.	One	00	00	00	00
2.	Two	00	03	03	1.78
3.	Three	00	00	00	00
4	More than three	03	02	05	2.97
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (95.23%) did not rear pigeon while a few (2.97%) of the respondents reared more than three pigeons and 1.78% of the respondents reared two pigeon in their houses.

On the other hand, there were 61 (36.30%) of the respondents who reported that they did not have any pet animal in their households, in this study.

No. of Bank Accounts Holders among the Respondents

So far as, the number of bank account holder is concerned, the respondents were asked whether they have any bank account. The distribution of the responses of the subjects is shown in table no. 6.61

Table No. 6.61

No. of Bank Account Holders among the Respondents

Sl. No.	Whether have Bank Account	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	No	19	20	39	23.21
1.	Yes	65	64	129	76.78
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data highlight that majority (76.78%) of the respondents had bank account whereas more than one fifth (23.21%) of the respondents did not have bank account in the village in this study.

Name and location of Banks where the Rrespondents have account

To understand the name and location of Banks where the respondents have account, the responses of the subject have been classified into six items as it is shown in table no. 6.62

Table No.6.62

Name and location of Banks where the Respondents have account

Sl. No.	Name and location of Bank	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	SBI (Kabuganj/Narshingpur)	56	57	113	87.59
2	SBI (Silchar)	03	03	06	4.65
3	UCO (Silchar)	02	02	04	3.10
4	SBI (Kabuganj/Narshingpur) + SBI (Silchar)	02	01	03	2.32
5	SBI(Kabuganj/Narshingpur)+SBI(Silchar) + Other	01	00	01	0.77
6	HDFC+UCO	01	01	02	1.55
	Total	65	64	129	100

From the above data, it is proved that majority of the respondents (87.59%) had their bank account at SBI,Kabuganj/Narshingpur,whereas 4.65% of the respondents had their account at SBI, Silchar Branch and 3.10% of the respondents had their bank account at UCO,Silchar Branch.Subsequently 2.32% of the respondents had bank account at both SBI, Kabuganj/

Narshingpur branch and SBI, Silchar branch whereas 1.55% of the respondents had bank accounts at both HDFC and UCO, Silchar branch and 0.77% of the respondents had their account at SBI, Kabuganj and Narshingpur Branch and Silchar branch and in other bank also. Shortly. in this study, it is found that most of the respondents were SBI account holders in this village.

No. of Post office Saving Account of the Respondents

To analyse the number of post office account of the respondents, they were asked whether they have post office saving account and the distribution of the responses is shown in table no.6.63

Table No. 6.63

No. of Post office saving Account of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Whether have Post Office Saving Account	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	No	72	75	147	87.50
1.	Yes	12	09	21	12.50
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data show that more than four fifth (87.50%) of the respondents did not have any post office saving account while more than one tenth (12.50%) of the respondents had post office saving account, in this study.

Status of loan taking

To know the status of loan taking among the respondents, they were asked whether they have taken any loan. The distribution of their responses is shown in table no.6.64

Table No. 6.64

Status of loan taking among the Respondents

Sl. No.	Whether have taken Loan	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	No	80	82	162	96.42
1.	Yes	04	02	06	3.57
	Total	84	84	168	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (96.42%) did not take any loan whereas few i.e.3.57% of the respondents had taken loan in this study.

Name of the Bank/Institute from where taken loan

To analyse the name of bank/institution from where the respondents have taken loan, a distribution has been made in the following way as it is shown in table no. 6.65

Table No. 6.65

Name of the Bank / Institute from where taken loan

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank / Institution	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	SBI	03	02	05	2.97
2.	UCO	01	00	01	0.59
3.	UBI	00	00	00	00
4.	CBI (Central Bank)	00	00	00	00
5	Any Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	04	02	06	3.57

The data reveal that out of the 168 respondents, 3.57% of the respondents had taken loan of which 2.97% of the respondents had taken loan from SBI whereas 0.59% of the respondents had taken loan from UCO bank.

Amount of Loan

The amount of loan has been analysed in the following distribution as it is shown in table no.6.66

Table No. 6.66

Amount of Loan

Sl. No.	Amount of Loan	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Less than Rs 10,000/-	00	00	00	00
2.	Less than Rs 20,000/-	01	00	01	0.59
3.	Less than Rs 30,000/-	01	01	02	1.19
4.	Less than Rs 40,000/-	01	00	01	0.59
5.	Less than Rs 50,000/-	00	00	00	00
6.	More than Rs 50,000/-	00	01	01	0.59
7.	More than 1,00,000/-	01	00	01	0.59
	Total	04	02	06	3.57

The data show that 1.19% of the respondents had taken loan amount less than Rs 30,000/- while equally 0.59% of the respondents had taken loan amount less than Rs 20,000/-, less than Rs 40,000/-, more than Rs 50,000/- and more than Rs 1,00,000/-.

Purpose of taking Loan

To understand the purpose of taking loan, the data have been classified into five categories such as-(10 Education (20 Medical (3) Housing (4) Business (5) any other. The distribution of these categories is shown in table no.6.67

Table No. 6.67

Purpose of taking Loan

Sl. No.	Purpose of taking Loan	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Education	01	00	01	0.59
2.	Medical	00	01	01	0.59
3.	Housing	02	01	03	1.78
4.	Business	01	00	01	0.59
5.	Any other	00	00	00	00
	Total	04	02	06	3.57

The data reveal that 1.78% of the respondents took loan for housing purpose while equally 0.59% of the respondents took loan for the purpose of education, medical and business.

Security for Loan

The data for security for loan has been analysed in the following way as shown in table no. 6.68

Table No. 6.68

Security for Loan

Sl. No.	Security for Loan	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Land	00	02	02	1.19
2.	Fix-deposit	00	00	00	00
3.	Service	04	00	04	2.38
4.	Any other	00	00	00	00
	Total	04	02	06	3.57

From the data, it is found that 2.38% of the respondent gave service as the security for loan, while 1.19% of the respondents gave land as the security, in this study.

Household consumption pattern

Change in the pattern of household consumption brings changes of living standard of a family which leads to changes in the society. To know the pattern of household consumption in the village, it has been classified into fifty items. The distribution of the items is shown in table no. 6.69

Table No. 6.69

Household Consumption Pattern

Sl. No.	Item	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Car	04	02	06	3.57
2	Scooter/Bike	30	28	58	34.52
3	Bi-Cycle	75	62	137	81.54
4	Television (B/W)	27	37	64	38.09
5	Television (Colour)	48	45	93	55.35
6	VCD/DVD	49	48	97	57.73
7	VCR/VCP	00	00	00	00
8	Computer (Desktop)	02	02	04	2.38
9	Computer (Laptop)	04	01	05	2.97
10	Water filter	70	61	131	77.97
11	Aquaguard	05	04	09	5.35
12	Refrigerator	22	18	40	23.80
13	Electric oven	02	01	03	1.78
14	Mixer/Juicer/Grinder	29	31	60	35.71
15	Cooking Heater	02	02	04	2.38
16	Immersion Heater	08	11	19	11.30
17	Still Camera	12	12	24	14.38
18	Digital Camera	03	01	04	2.38
19	Electric Pressure Cooker	09	05	14	8.33
20	Tap Recorder	44	38	82	48.80
21	Radio	61	53	114	67.85
22	Pressure Cooker	61	59	120	71.42
23	Dinner set	42	38	80	47.61
24	Dinning table	31	31	62	36.90
25	Washing Basin	05	00	05	2.97
26	Mobile Phone	66	60	126	75.00
27	Telephone	16	17	33	19.64
28	Air cooler	00	00	00	00
29	Air conditioner	00	00	00	00
30	Inverter	09	05	14	8.33
31	Washing Machine	02	00	02	1.19
32	Sofa Set	49	39	88	52.38
33	Carpet	06	02	08	4.76
34	Cable Connection	07	06	13	7.73
35	LPG stove	66	61	127	75.59
36	Kerosene stove	19	25	44	26.19
37	Electric fan	67	59	126	75.00
38	Electric Iron	61	58	119	70.83
39	Emergency light	56	50	106	63.09
40	Sewing Machine	29	31	60	35.71
41	Steel Almery	33	24	57	33.92
42	Show case	52	49	101	60.11
43	Shower	06	02	08	4.76
44	Wall clock	82	81	163	97.02
45	Torch	82	80	162	96.42
46	Hol dall	00	00	00	00
47	Calculator	50	44	94	55.95
48	Good Night /Allout	62	56	118	70.23
49	Tabla	02	04	06	3.57
50	Harmonium	02	02	04	2.38

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (97.02%) had wall clock in their houses, torch was the second highest using item used by 96.42% of the respondents and bi-cycle was in third position with 81.54% followed by water filter with 77.97%, LPG stove with 75.59%, equally mobile phone and electric fan with 75.00%, pressure cooker with 71.42%, electric iron with 70.83%, good-night/all-out with 70.23%, radio with 67.85%, emergency light with 63.09%, showcase with 60.11%. There were 57.73% of the respondents who had VCD/DVD followed by tap recorder with 48.80%. Again, 47.01% of the respondents had dinner set, 38.09% of them had television (B/W), 36.90% of the respondents had dining table, equally 35.71% of the respondents had swing machine and mixer/juicer/grinder, 34.52% of the respondents had scooter/bike, 33.92% of the respondents had steel almirah, 26.19% of the respondents had kerosene stove, 23.80% of them had refrigerator, 19.64% of them had telephone connection. On the other hand, 14.38% of the respondents had steel camera while 11.30% of them had immersion heater, equally 8.33% of the respondents had electric pressure cooker and inverter, 7.73% of the respondents had cable connection. Again, 5.35% of the respondents had aquaguard, followed by carpet and shower with equally 4.76%, equally 3.57% of the respondents had car and tabla. Consequently while 2.97% of the respondents had computer (Laptop), washing basin, equally, 2.38% of them had computer (Desktop), cooking heater, digital camera and harmonium, 1.78% of the respondents had electric oven and 1.19% of the respondents had washing machine, in this study.

The social structure of the village Chandpur may now be summarized as follows:

1. The second study area i.e. Chandpur village consists of 168 households.
2. In this study area, there are 168 respondents one each from 168 households.
3. Each half of the respondents are male and female.
4. In this village, majorities (61.90%) of the family are joint family and most of the families consist of 6-10 members.

5. Most of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 years while majority people of the village belong to the age group of 36-40 years.
6. In this village also female population is more than the male population as while female population is 55.71%, male population is only 44.28%.
7. Majority of the respondents (98.21%) are Hindu and here also found that these Manipuri Hindus still preserving some practices and puja performance of Apokpa religion within their households.
8. Majority of the respondents belong to Khuman yek (clan).
9. Majority of the respondents belong to Ningthemmayum Sagei (sub clan).
10. Most of the respondents are having high school level while majority people of the village are HSLC pass.
11. So far as occupation is concerned, both in case of respondents and people of the village, housewife/student/unemployed persons are majority.
12. Among not only the respondents but also the village people, majority of them know at least two languages i.e. Bangla and Manipuri.
13. Most of the respondents (83.34%) are married respondents and more than three fifth (61.51%) of the population of the village are married people.
14. Majority women (79.95%) of the village married to within the district.
15. Majority of the married male people of the village married their wives from within the district.
16. More than one third (34.52%) of the households of the village have 1-2 government employees and 23.21% of the households of the village have 1-2 private employees in their households.
17. In this village government employees are more than the private employees.
18. Most of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.
19. Most of the houses of the village are Assam type half brick walls with bamboo cement-plastered one.

20. Most of the houses of the village have 2-3 rooms.
21. All the respondents' native place is Cachar district only and majority of the respondents (92.85%) have been living in the village since birth.
22. All the respondents use supply water for drinking purpose.
23. Majority (58.92%) of the respondents used both LPG and hearth for cooking purpose.
24. Among the LPG used respondents, majority of the respondents have been using LPG since 6-10 years.
25. Majority of the respondents have sanitary latrine and most of them have been using sanitary latrine since 1-5 years.
26. Majority of the respondents visit to town once in a week mainly for shopping purpose.
27. Most of the respondents travel by sumo.
28. 60.11% of the respondents' family members live outside the village and out of them majority of the respondents' one family member lives outside the village.
29. They live outside the village mostly for service.
30. Since civil hospital is located nearby village, most of the respondents go first to civil hospital for medical treatment.
31. Majority of the respondents preferred allopathic treatment.
32. All the respondents have their own land in the village.
33. Majority of the respondents have half bigha-five bighas of land in the village.
34. Most of the respondents have agricultural land in the village.
35. The village area is mostly covered by agricultural land but only paddy is cultivated on the agricultural land and there is no uncultivated land in the village.
36. Majority of the respondents give land for share cropping.
37. They give land for share cropping to Manipuri Hindu and Bengali Muslim as they are inhabited nearby the village.
38. The people of the village keep mutual cooperation with other community.
39. Paddy is the major crops cultivated in that area.

40. Majority of the respondents cultivate vegetables for self consumption.
41. Among the self cultivated respondents, majority of the respondents used plough in cultivation but 36.36% of the respondents use both tractor and plough.
42. All the respondents use chemical fertilizer.
43. Most of the respondents purchase fertilizer from Kabuganj market.
44. Most of the respondents have been using fertilizer since more than 20 years.
45. Majority of the respondents got information from interpersonal communication.
46. All the respondents used both local and hybrid seeds in cultivation.
47. More than one fifth (23.63%) of the respondents use insecticides or pesticides in cultivation.
48. Majority of the respondent rear cow as a pet animal but bull and buffalo is reared by self cultivated respondents only.
49. Majority of the respondents do not rear birds like, duck, hen, pigeon etc. and only a few needy respondents rear these birds for their income.
50. Majorities (76.78%) of the respondent have bank account and mostly they have bank account in SBI Kabuganj or Narshingpur branch.
51. More than one tenth (12.50%) of the respondents have saving account in Post Office.
52. Majority of the respondents do not take any loan and only a few (3.57%) have taken loan.
53. Most of the respondents take loan from State Bank of India and majority of them have taken loan less than Rs 30,000 for the purpose of housing.
54. Majority of the respondents keep service as security for loan.
55. Majority of the respondents' living standard is high.