

## **Chapter IX**

### **Social Structure, Village Communication System and Patterns of Changes in the Village**

In this chapter an attempt is made to analyse the differences between two study villages in terms of their social structure and village communication system and process of change observed by making comparative analysis. The basic assumption is that the Jarultala village represents to a typical Manipuri (Meity) village of South Assam. Most of these villages were settled down during the regime of Cachari King Gobind Chandra in the early part of 19<sup>th</sup> century when the brothers of his Manipuri queen took shelter in Cachar because of a family dispute regarding throne of Manipur kingdom with their loyal soldiers. Over a period of time they have adopted some of the cultural traits of dominating Bengali society who also started to settle down in Cachar kingdom after the king has adopted Hindu religion and granted lands to Bangali people from the neighbouring district of erstwhile Sylhet district of East Bengal. One part of the Sylhet district was later merged in Indian territory after partition of the country in 1947 and this part is now a district called Karimganj. The partition changed the demographic scenario of the Cachar district as well as most of the Bengali Hindu population migrated from different parts of then declared East Pakistan to Cachar district of Assam and settled down both in rural and urban areas of Cachar district. Thus, the the Bengali population acquired a dominant position in all walks of social life and the process of cultural assimilation took place between Barmans (a plain tribe), Manipuris and Bengalis. It is presumed that because of its location disadvantage Jarultala village still attains some of the social and cultural characteristics of Manipuri society which may not be found in the Chandpur village which is surrounded by Bengali rural settlements and exposed more to forces modernization particularly modern education and mass media communication during the British rule.

#### **Localion**

Jarutola village, it is located in the South of Silchar town, the district Head Quarter of Cachar, at a distance of about 35 kms.. This village is surrounded by reserved forest in the

East, North and South and the neighboring villages of this village are Mathurapur Khashiapunji, a Khasi Village and Jibangram Barman Basti which are located in the western side of the village. The village is under Dholai Police station and the post office of the village is at Jibangram which is about 1.5 km far away from the village. Thus, the village has no Bengali village in its immediate neighbourhood.

On the other hand, the Chandpur village is located at a distance of about 22 kms away from Silchar town and situated on the Sonai-Kabuganj Bazaar Road. The neighboring villages of Chandpur are Manipuri, Bengali, and Bengali Muslim inhabited villages. The village is under Sonai Police Station and the post office of the village is located within the village.

Both the villages have the facility of marketing, as in Jarultola village, a local market named “Jarultola Bazaar” is situated nearby the village at a distance of about half kilometer from the village. *This market facilitates the people not only for shopping purposes but also to exchange information or gossiping with the neighboring villagers. This market is the centre for all forms of communication and transportation of the area.*

In case of Chandpur village also, a local market named “Chandpur Keithel” (meaning Chandpur Bazaar) is located within the village. Like the situation of Jarultola village, the *Chandpur Keithel is the centre for exchanging information of the villagers.* In most of the time, the people of the village assemble in this market for gossiping and for other communication and transportation purposes. The people of the village and of neighboring villages visit to town via this market. But one more opportunity of the people of Chandpur village is that since the village is located on the way of Sonai to Kabuganj bazaar, they have *the facility of shopping* in these three markets.

### **Household Pattern**

The Jarultola village is consisted of 103 households of which 53 households (51.45%) have joint family and 50 households (48.54%) have nuclear family while the Chandpur village is consisted of 168 households of which 104 households (61.90%) are joint family and 64 households (38.09%) are nuclear family.

The joint family is found more in Chandpur village than the Jarultola village. It can be said that the reason for it, is related to the income as most of the families of Jarultola village are having less income families and it is difficult for some families to bear the burden of a big family.

### **Size of the Family**

In Jarultala village, little less than half (48.54%) of the respondents belong to large family, more than one-third (35.92%) to medium family and more than one-tenth (13.59%) to small family, a few (1.94%) to very large size family. On the other hand, in case of Chandpur village, 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 and 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.

It indicates that the pattern of family size is same as in both the villages as majority of the respondents belong to large family while respondents belong to medium family are in second position and of small family are in third position in both the villages. But the difference is there in large family as large family is more with 12.50% in Chandpur village while in Jarultola village it is only two (1.94%) households only.

### **Age Group**

In Jarultola village, majority of the respondents are in the age group of 21-30 but in case of Chandpur village, majority of the respondents are in the age group of 31-40. In both the villages, majority of the people belong to the age group of 36-40 years.

### **Male/Female Ratio**

In both the villages female population is more than male the population; as in Jarultola village, out of 603 population, 317 (52.57%) of the population were female while 286 (47.42%) of the population were male that means female population is more with 31 (30.09%) than the male population in this village. Whereas, in Chandpur village, out of 1138 population,

634 (55.71%) of the population were female while 504 (44.28%) of the population were male that means female population is more with 130 (11.43%) than the male population in this village.

The reason is that in these villages, in most of the family, *the number of daughter is more than the number of sons.*

### **Religion**

The status of adopting religion is same in both the villages; as in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (97.08%) were Hindu while a few (2.91%) of the respondents were Christian. Likewise, in Chandpur village also, it is found that majority of the respondents (98.21%) were Hindu whereas a few (1.78%) of the respondents were Christian. Moreover, it is also found that in both the villages, all the Manipuri Hindu respondents reported that *though they are Hindu, they are still practicing the tradition and puja performance of traditional Manipuri religion Apokpa.*

From this study, it can be noted that in these villages also, all Manipuri Hindu people are still preserving their traditional religion Apokpa as it is practiced till today in every household of Manipuri /Mitei community even after the adoption of Hinduism.

### **Yek (Clan) and Sagei (Sub clan)**

“Yek” is a Manipuri term which means “clan” in English. There are seven clans in Manipuri community, These are (1) Mangang (2) Luwang (3) Khuman (4) Khanganba (5) Ningthaucha (6) Moirang and (7) Angom. The data indicate that in Jarultola Village, majority (29.12%) of the respondents belong to Khanganba yek while in Chandpur village, majority (50%) of the respondents belong to Khuman yek.

“Sagei” is a Manipuri term meaning “Sub clan”. This is the sub clan of yek (clan). There are various sageis (sub-clans) in a yek (clan). In this study it is found that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (11.65%) belong to Tongbram Sagei while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (11.30%) belong to Ningthemmayum Sagei.

### **Level of Education**

In case of Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents more than two-fifth (44.66%) of the respondents have high school level whereas more than one-fifth (23.30%) of the respondents have middle primary level of education. Again, more than one-tenth (12.62%) of the respondents have higher secondary level, followed by primary level and illiterate with 7.76% and 6.79% respectively, while 3.88% of the respondents have graduate level and 0.97% of the respondents have post graduate level of education.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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. Again, 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 1.19% each of the respondents who were Ph.d holders, technical persons and illiterate. A few (0.59%) of the respondents is found having professional qualification.

Here, the findings highlights that though majority of the respondents in both villages are having high school level, the respondents having higher secondary level were more (22.60%) in Chandpur village than the Jarulala village (12.62%). In case of graduate and post graduate level also, the graduate respondents were 3.88% and post graduate respondents were 0.97% only in Jarultola village whereas in Chandpur village, the graduate respondents were 7.14% and post graduate respondents were 2.38% and 1.19% of the respondents were also PhDs.

As far as level of education of total village population is concerned, in case of Jarultola village, out of 603 populations, 30.84% persons have middle-primary education level while 28.02% have high school level, 12.43% have primary level and 9.78% have H.SLC, level. Again 9.28% were illiterate while 5.97% were higher secondary, 1.32% were graduate, 0.49% were Post graduate and 1.99% were at the not applicable level as they were children of below three years.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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 illiterate, 0.61% were PhD holders. There was 0.35% of the population who had technical qualification while 0.17% of the populations were professionals like Doctors, Lawyers etc. in the village.

It suggests that in Jarultala village level of education more perpetuated at the primary level as 43.27% persons have 1-7 years of schooling in comparison to 28.19% of Chandpur village. Almost same proportion (43.77%) of the people in Jarultala have 8-12 years of schooling in comparison to 52.55% of Chandpur village. In case of Jarultola village, only a few persons (1.8%) have attained higher education in comparison to 15.46% of Chandpur village. Here level of higher education has not only increased but also diversified into technical, professional and research levels. Moreover the proportion of illiteracy is also relatively high (9.28%) in Jarultala in comparison to only 0.87% persons in Chandpur village.

The reason of this differentiation can be said that in Jarultola village, only LP schools are located within the village and other educational institutions for higher studies are located at very far away from the village. For college level studies, they have to go to either Janata College, Kabuganj which is at a distance of about 17 kms away from the village or at Silchar which is about 35 kms far away from the village and due to bad road communication of that area, it is difficult for them to commute from home for study. Therefore, only some people who are financially sound can afford to pursue higher study living in a rented house.

On the other hand, in case of Chandpur village, the village has all the educational facilities. The LP schools, ME school and High School are located within the village and two colleges up to graduate level are also located at a distance of about 3-4 kms away from the

village. Moreover, as a result of good road communication of this area the people of the village have good connectivity with Silchar town and most of the students of this village study in the colleges of Silchar town.

### **Occupation**

In case of Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (49.51%) were house wives / students / unemployed persons while more than one-fifth (21.35%) of the villagers were agriculturalists, followed by defense personnel with 9.70%, Petty businessman with 7.76% skilled workers with 6.79% and white collars with 4.85%.

On the other hand in Chandpur village, 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 defense 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.

From these findings it can be noted that in both the villages, majority of the people belong to the occupation of housewives/ students/unemployed persons but in Jarultola village the second majority in occupation is of agriculturalists while in Chandpur village the second majority in occupation is of skill workers and white collars. The reason can be noted that it might be due to the influence of education that in Chandpur village majority of the people's education level is relatively high. Therefore, most of the people do not want to become agriculturalists and they always try for a service or a business for their livelihood. Thus, *occupational diversification is relatively more in Chandpur village in comparison to Jaraltala village.*

### **Languages known**

The data show that in Jarultola village, out of 603 population, 53.23% of the villagers know Manipuri and Bangla whereas 25.87% of the villagers know a combination of Manipuri, Bangla and Hindi. On the other hand, 11.44% of the villagers know Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi and English while 3.81% of the villagers know only Manipuri, 1.65% know Manipuri, Bangla and Assamese, 1.32% know Manipuri, Bangla & Mizo. While 0.66% of the villagers know Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi, Assamese and another 0.66% know Manipuri and English, 0.49% know Manipuri & Hindi, 0.33% know Nagamese, Manipuri and 0.16% of the villagers know Manipuri, English, Hindi, Assamese, Bangla, Mizo, Nagamese.

Whereas in Chandpur village, 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 these findings, it can be noted that in both the villages majority of the villagers are bilingual i.e. they know at least two languages i.e. Manipuri and Bangla.

### **Marital status**

In Jarultola village, out of 603 population of the village, 50.91% were married people while 49.08% were unmarried people. While in Chandpur village, 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.



The findings can be noted that in both the villages, majority of the villagers are married persons.

### **Patterns of Marriage**

In Jarultola village, 70.45% of women of the village got married to within the district, while 27.27% of women married to within the village and equally 1.13% of women of the village married to outside the district and outside the state. In case of Chandpur village, 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.

Thus, it can be concluded that *majority of the women in both of the villages married to within the district.*

In Jarultola village, out of 131 married male people of the village, 50.38% of them married their wives from within the district while 36.64% of them married from within the village, 9.16% of them married from outside the state and 3.81% of them married from outside the district. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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.

Thus, the *majority of the men in both of the villages married women from within the district.*

### **Number of Government Employees**

In both the villages majority of the respondents's family have 1-2 government employees. But the number of government employees is more in Chandpur village than Jarultola village as in Chandpur village there were 82 (48.80%) government employees but in Jarultola village there were only 13 (12.62%) government employees. It is due to the effect of education.

### **Number of Private Employees**

In Jarultola village, out of 103 households, 41.74% of the respondents have 1-2 private employees in their families while 6.79% of the respondents have 3-5 private employees and 2.91% of the respondents have more than five private employees in their households, in this study. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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.

Thus, in both the villages, majority of the respondents's family have 1-2 government employees. As regards to the total number of private employees is concerned, it is almost similar to compare the two villages as in Jarultola village, the total number of private employees are fifty three while it is fifty nine in Chandpur village.

In short, it can be said that as regards to government employees there is a vast difference in the total number of employees between the two villages. But in case of private employees the total number of employees is almost similar between the two villages. The reason may be said that it is due to the effect of education as now a days, it is very competitive to get a government job and majority of the people of Jarultola village have low educational level. Therefore, most of the people of Jarultola village engaged in jobs of private companies for their livelihood.

### **Monthly Family Income**

In Jarultola village, more than two fifth (42.71%) of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 whereas more than one third (37.86%) of the respondents have their monthly family income up to Rs. 1,000. On the other hand, while less than one fifth (16.50%) of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 5,000

to Rs. 10,000, only a few of the respondents (2.91%) have their monthly family income above Rs. 10,000.

In case of Chandpur village, 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.

It can be noted from the data that here the similarity is, in both the villages majority of the respondents' family income is within Rs.1000- Rs. 5000. But there are differences in some points, as in Jarultola village, there were only 3 (2.91%) respondents who have their family income more than Rs.10,000 while in case of Chandpur village it was 59 (35.11%) respondents. Moreover, in Chandpur village, the respondents who have their family income up to Rs.1000 was only 5 (2.97%) but it was 39 (37.86%) in Jarultola village. In short, it can be said that majority of the families in Jarultola village are financially weak but majority of the families' financial condition in Chandpur village is relatively better.

### **Type of house**

The data indicate that in Jarultola village, more than two fifth (41.74%) of the respondents have Assam type with wood, bamboo and mud plastered walls and tin roofed houses while little less than one third (33%) of the respondents have Assam type, Bamboo-mud plastered walls with tin roofed houses, 16.50% of the respondents have Assam type Bamboo-mud plastered walls with thatch roofed houses whereas 6.79% of the respondents have Assam type half brick walls with bamboo-cement plastered houses and 0.97% of the respondents have Assam type with brick walls houses, There were also another 0.97% of the respondents who have RCC buildings, in the village.

Whereas, in Chandpur village, 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 thatch roofed and bamboo and polythene roof in this study.

From the above findings it can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the houses are Assam type with wood bamboo and mud plastered walls and tin roofed but in Chandpur village, majority of the houses are Assam type half brick walls with bamboo cement-plastered houses.

#### **Number of living rooms**

In Jarultola village, more than half (56.31%) of the respondents have 2-3 no. of living rooms whereas more than one fifth (20.38%) of the respondents have one no. of living room. Again less than one-fifth (19.41%) of the respondents have 4-5 no. of living rooms whereas few of the respondents (1.94%) have 6-8 no. of living rooms and each 0.97% of the respondents have 9-10 no. of living rooms and more than 10 no. of living rooms in their houses.

In case of Chandpur village, 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.

Here, it can be mentioned that in both the villages, majority of the houses have 2-3 rooms.

#### **Native Place**

The data indicate that the native place of almost all the respondents (99.02%) of Jarultola village is Cachar district only and there was only one respondent who have migrated

from within the North-East whereas, in Chandpur village, the native place of all the 168 respondents (100 %) is Cachar district only.

### **Length of Residence in the village**

The data show that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (93.20%) have been living in the village since birth whereas a few (2.91%) of the respondents have been living since 1-10 years. Again equally a very few (1.94%) of the respondents have been living in the village since 31-40 years and 41-50 years in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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.

Here, it can be concluded that in both the villages, majority of the respondents had been living since birth and only a few of the respondents had migrated into these villages.

### **Sources of drinking water**

In Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (91.26%) fetched water from well for drinking purpose whereas 6.79% of the respondents fetched water from pond and 1.94% of the respondents fetched from both pond and well, for drinking purpose. But in Chandpur village, all the respondents i.e. 100% of the village used supply water for drinking purpose.

Thus,, it can be said that there is a difference in status of drinking water in these villages. In Jarultola village majority of the people used drinking water from well, as the water supply facility has not reached the village due to remote area but in Chandpur village, the supply water is the main source of drinking water since a long time.

### **Type of Stove used for Cooking Purpose**

The data reveal that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (83.99%) used hearth for cooking purposes while more than one-tenth (10.67%) of the respondents used both LPG and hearth and 5.82% of the respondents used only LPG for cooking purposes.

Whereas, in Chandpur village, 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. Only few (0.59%) of the respondents use kerosene stove for cooking purpose in the village.

Thus, there is a difference in the type of stove used in cooking food in these two villages. In Jarultola village, majority of the respondents use hearth for cooking purpose, but in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents used both LPG and hearth. That means that the traditional system of cooking is still using in Jarultola village but it has changed in Chandpur village though it has not fully changed.

#### **Since When Using LPG**

The data indicate that in Jarultola village, out of the 17 respondents who used LPG for cooking purpose, 64.70% of the respondents have been using LPG since 3-5 years whereas equally 11.76% of the respondents have been using since above 10 years and less than one year and equally 5.88% of the respondents have been using LPG since 6-10 years and 1-2 years in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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.

Here, it can be noted that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents have been using LPG since 3-5 years, but in Chandpur village, it has been using since 6-10 years; that means change has occurred in both the villages but Chandpur village has become five years advanced than Jarultola village in this regard.

### **Status of Using Sanitary Latrine:**

In Jarultola village, more than two-third (74.75%) of the respondents use *kachcha* latrine whereas more than one-fourth (25.24%) of the respondents used sanitary latrine in the village. On the other hand, in Chandpur, more than half (58.33%) of the respondents use sanitary latrine. While more than two-fifth (41.66%) of the respondents used kaccha latrine in the village.

It can be noted that in Jarultola village, Kachcha latrine users are in majority but in Chandpur village, sanitary latrine users are majority. But those kachcha latrine users reported that it is designed just like a sanitary latrine which creates no harm to the environment. In short, it can be said that the awareness of hygienic maintenance is there in the people of both the villages.

### **Visit to Town**

In Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents 27.18% of the respondents visit to town once in a month, whereas 12.62% of the respondents visit very rarely, 11.65% of the respondents visit more than once in a month, 9.70% of the respondents visit in alternate days, 8.73% of the respondents visit once in a week, 7.76% of the respondents visit once in four months, 6.79% of the respondents visit once in a year, equally 3.88% of the respondents visit once in two months and once in three months, equally 2.91% of the respondents visit daily and once in six months and equally 0.97% of the respondents visit once in five months and more than once in a week.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 168 respondents, 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.

Thus, in Jarultola village, majority (27.18%) of the respondents visit to town once in a month and the second majority (12.62%) of the respondents visit very rarely but in Chandpur village, majority (22.02%) of the respondents visit to town once in a week and the second majority (19.04%) of the respondents visit on alternate days. The reason can be noted that as Jarultola village is located in remote area, it is difficult for the village people to visit town frequently but as the road communication of Chandpur village is good, people of this village can visit to town frequently.

#### **Purpose of visiting to town**

The data reveal that in Jarultola village, more than half (52.42%) of the respondents visit to town for shopping purpose while less than one-fifth (19.4%) of the respondents visit for business purpose, 14.56% of the respondents visit town to visit to their relatives, 7.76% of the respondents visit for shopping and business. Only 1.94% each of the respondents visit for service and for shopping + visit relatives + medical purposes, while 0.97% each of the respondents visit for education and for official + shopping purposes.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, less than half (45.23%) of the respondents visit the 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.

Thus, in both the villages, majority of the respondents visit town for shopping purpose.



**Mode of Travelling:**

In Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (97.08%) travel by sumo whereas 0.97% each of the respondents travel by bus, hired vehicle and personal vehicle.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (94.64%) travel by sumo whereas 5.35% of the respondents travel by personal vehicle.

In short, the mode of travelling is same in both the villages, as in both the villages, majority of the respondents travel by sumo.

**No. of family members living outside the village**

The data show that in Jarultola village, out of 103 respondents, more than three fifth (60.19%) of the respondents' family members were living outside the village whereas there were little less than two fifth (39.80%) of the respondents whose no family member was living outside the village, in this study

On the other hand in Chandpur village, 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.

Here, it can be noted that in both the villages, majority of the respondents' family have member live outside the village. Majority of the respondents' family members live outside the village for the purpose of service or for study.

**Places to go for medical treatment**

In Jarultola village, more than half (54.36%) of the respondents go to PHC first while more than two fourth (45.63%) of the respondents go to civil hospital for medical treatment. Whereas, in Chandpur village, more than half (52.38%) of the respondents go first to civil hospital while 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.

Thus, in Jarultola village, all the respondents go first for medical treatment in governmental medical centers but in Chandpur village 42.85% of the respondents go first to private hospitals for medical treatment. The reason can be said that private hospitals are located only in Silchar town and as Jarultola village is located in a remote area, it is difficult for the people of this village to go first for medical treatment.

### **Preferences for treatment**

In Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (96.11%) prefer allopathic treatment while a few (1.94%) of the respondents prefer local herbal treatment and 0.97% each of the respondents prefer Homeopathy and Ayurvedic. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than three-fifth (63.69%) of the respondents prefer Allopathic while less than one-fifth (17.85%) of the respondents prefer Ayurvedic treatment. Subsequently more than one-tenth (15.47%) of the respondents prefer Homeopathic treatment whereas a few (2.97%) of the respondents prefer local herbal treatment.

Thus, it can be said that in both villages majority of the respondents prefer Allopathic treatment.

### **Ownership of land**

In both villages, all the respondents (100%) have their own land in the village. In Jarultola village, less than half (47.57%) of the respondents have small piece of land (6-10 bighas) while more than one-fourth (31.06%) of the respondents have only 1/2 bigha to 5 bighas of land and more than one fifth (21.35%) of the respondents 11-15 bighas of land, in the village.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (54.76%) have beow 5 bighas of land whereas more than one-fourth (26.78%) of the respondents have 6-10 bighas 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 of land in the village.

Thus, in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents have 6-10 bighas of land while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents have 1/2 bigha-5 bighas of land in the village. The reason for owning more land by majorities in Jarultola village than Chandpur village is that this village is a forest reserved village and at the time of first inhabitation in the village, the forest department gave 10 bighas of agricultural land to every household.

### **Use of land**

In both the villages agricultural land covers a huge area as in Jarultola village, 85.88% of land is used in agriculture while in Chandpur village, 82.36% of land is used in agriculture and in both the villages only paddy is cultivated in agricultural land.

### **Share Cropping**

In Jarultola village, out of the 80 respondents who have agricultural land in the village more than three-fifth (63.75%) of the respondents give their land for share cropping while less than two-fifth (36.25%) of the respondents cultivate it themselves.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 138 respondents who have agricultural land in the village more than three-fifth (65.94%) of the respondents gave their land for share cropping while a little more than one-third (34.05%) of the respondents cultivated it themselves. It is also found that they give land for share cropping only for the purpose of paddy cultivation.

Thus, it can be concluded that in both the villages majority of the respondents gave their land for share cropping.

### **To whom give land for share cropping**

In Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents of the village, more than one-fourth (27.18%) of the respondents give their land for share cropping to Manipuri Hindu people whereas less than one-fourth (22.33%) of the respondents give land to other Hindu community people.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 168 respondents of the village, more than two-fifth (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 Bengali Muslim neighbours.

Here, it can be said that in both the villages, the villagers gave land for share cropping to both Manipuri Hindus of the same village and to other caste people of the neighboring villages. It seems that the people of these two villages 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.

### **Crops grown**

It is found that in Jarultola village, more than two-third (71.84%) of the respondents grow only vegetables while less than one-third (28.15%) of the respondents grow both paddy and vegetables.

In Chandpur village, 70.23% of the respondents cultivate vegetables only while 29.76% of the respondents cultivate both paddy and vegetables.

Thus, in both the villages, those who cultivate themselves in agricultural field cultivate both paddy and vegetables but every respondent cultivate vegetables either in vegetable plots or in household plot as kitchen garden.

### **Implements used in cultivation**

In Jarultola village, out of the 29 respondents who cultivate themselves, there were 89.65% of the respondents who used only plough for cultivation whereas 6.89% of the respondents used both plough and tractor and 3.44% of the respondents used Tractor for cultivation purpose.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 55 respondents who cultivate themselves, more than two-fifth (41.81%) of the respondents use plough only for cultivation

whereas more than one-third (36.36%) of the respondents use both plough and tractor and more than one-fifth (21.81%) of the respondents use Tractor only for cultivation.

Thus, in both the villages, majority of the respondents use plough for cultivation but there is also differences that the number of respondents who use tractor is more in Chandpur village than the Jarultola village as there were 36.36% of the respondents who use both plough and tractor and 21.81% of the respondents who use only tractor while in Jarultola village there were only 6.89% of the respondents who used both plough and tractor and 3.44% of the respondents who used only tractor.

### **Status of using fertilizer**

It is found that in Jarultola village, out of the 29 respondents who cultivate themselves, majority of the respondents (62.06%) do not use any fertilizer while 27.58% of the respondent use only bio-composed fertilizer i.e. cow dung and 10.34%of the respondents use chemical fertilizer.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than three-fifth (63.63%) of the respondents use only chemical fertilizer while more than one-third (36.36%) of the respondents use both bio-composed and chemical fertilizer in cultivation.

Thus, it can be said that majority of the respondents do not use any fertilizer in Jarultola village but in Chandpur village majority of the respondents use chemical fertilizers. The reason can be explained that usually the plot of Jarultola village is a fertile one and therefore, it does not require fertilizer. Moreover, the village is located in a remote area and the people of the village have to go at far distance to buy fertilizer. But in case of Chandpur village, fertilizer is available easily as it is available even in the village shop also.

### **Seeds used by farmers**

In both the villages, all the respondents (100%) used both the local seeds i.e. home made and hybrid seeds in their cultivation.

### **Place of purchasing fertilizer**

In Jarultola village, all the respondents (100%) who use fertilizer in cultivation, purchase fertilizer from Dholai market which is about ten kilometers away from the village.

But in Chandpur village, 43.63% of the respondents purchased fertilizer from Kabuganj market which is about four kilometers away from the village while 32.72% of the respondents purchased from Chandpur bazaar (Local market) and 23.63% of the respondents purchased from Sonai market which is about seven kilometers away from the village.

### **Information about fertilizers**

It is found that in Jarultola village, all the respondents (100%) who use fertilizer in cultivation, got information about fertilizer through inter-personal communication.

While in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (81.81%) got information about fertilizer through inter-personal communication while less than one-fifth (18.18%) of the respondents got information through media as well.

### **Duration of using fertilizer**

In Jarultola village, out of the 3 respondents who use fertilizer, majority of the respondents have been using fertilizer since 1-5 years. While in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents have been using fertilizer since more than 20 years.

Thus, it can be noted that the village Chandpur has become advanced more than 15 years than Jarultola village in using fertilizers.

### **Status of using Insecticides and Pesticides**

There is difference between two villages in using insecticide or pesticide as in Jarultola village, there was no one who use insecticide or pesticide in cultivation but in case of Chandpur village, also majority of the respondents do not use insecticide or pesticide but 23.63% of the respondents use insecticides and pesticides in cultivation.

### **Animal Rearing**

In both the villages, most of the respondents rear cow as a pet animal but bull and buffalo are reared only by those respondents who cultivate their land by themselves and in case

of bird rearing, most of the respondents do not prefer to rear birds like, duck, hen, pigeon etc. as it disturbs maintenance of hygienic environment in their household and only a few needy respondents rear these birds for their income.

### **Banking**

In Jarultola village, more than three-fifth (64.07%) of the respondents do not have any bank account while more than one-third (35.92%) of them have bank account at the time of study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (76.78%) of the respondents have bank account whereas more than one-fifth (23.21%) of the respondents do not have a bank account.

Thus, there is a difference in holding bank account in these two villages as in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents does not have bank account but in Chandpur village, most of the respondents have bank account.

### **Name and Location of Bank**

in Jarultola village, out of the 37 respondents who have bank account, majority of the respondents (94.59%) have their account at SBI, Dholai Branch while few (5.40%) of the respondents have their account at SBI, Silchar Branch.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (87.59%) have their bank account at SBI, Kabuganj/ Narshingpur, whereas 4.65% of the respondents have their account at SBI, Silchar Branch and 3.10% of the respondents have their bank account at UCO, Silchar Branch. Subsequently 2.32% of the respondents have bank account at both SBI, Kabuganj/ Narshingpur branch and SBI, Silchar branch whereas 1.55% of the respondents have bank accounts at both HDFC and UCO, Silchar branch and 0.77% of the respondents have their account at SBI, Kabuganj and Narshingpur Branch and Silchar branch and in other bank also.

### **Post office Saving Account**

In Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (95.14%) do not have any post office saving account while few (4.85%) of the respondents have post office saving account, in this village. .

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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 have post office saving account. In short, it can be said that in both villages few of the respondents have post office saving account.

### **Bank loan**

In Jarultola village, only one respondent (0.97%) has taken loan and the rest 99.02% of the respondents do not take any loan while, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (96.42%) did not take any loan whereas few i.e.3.57% of the respondents had taken loan. Thus, in both the villages, almost all the respondents do not take any loan.

### **Household consumption pattern**

The data reveal that in Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents, majority of the respondents (89.32%) have wall clock while 88.34% of the respondents have torch, in their houses. Mobile is in third position, as 70.87% of the respondents have mobile phone, followed by good night/all out with 44.66%, electric fan with 41.74%, black and white television with 40.77%, water filter with 35.92%. There were 33% of the respondents who have electric iron followed by radio and pressure cooker with equally 31.06%, bi-cycle with 28.15%, VCD/DVD with 26.21%, calculator with 25.24%. 20.38% of the respondents have colour television ,16.50% of them have LPG stove, 13.59% of the respondents have sofa set, 12.62% of the respondents have emergency light,10.67% of the respondents have show case, 9.70% of the respondents have dinner set, 8.73% of the respondents have mixer grinder, 6.79% of them have tap recorder, equally 5.82% of them have cable connection and steel almerah and equally 4.85% of the respondents have carpet, sewing machine and tabla, while 3.88% of them have



scooter/bike, 2.91% have harmonium, equally 1.94% of the respondents have electric pressure cooker, dinning table, telephone and inverter and equally 0.97% of the respondents have computer laptop, desktop, electric oven, cooking heater, kerosene stop, shower and holdall, in the village.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 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 dinning 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, and 7.73% of the respondents had cable connection. Again, 5.35% of the respondents had aqua guard, 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.

In short, the data indicate that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents' living standard is medium while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents' living standard is high.

## Village Communication System

The concept of communication systems was first developed by Lucian W. Pye (1963) in his seminal work *Communication and Political Development*. He discussed the essential characteristics of communication systems typical to traditional, modern and transitional societies. Thus, we can say that there are three types of communication systems: traditional, transitional and modern. According to him, “to a large degree there are constant elements in the nature of all communication processes; the universal qualities of both individual man and human society allows for only limited variations. Thus, these three types of societies share much in common, and their differences are only relative, not absolute” (Pye 1963: 24). The most striking characteristic of communication process in traditional societies was that “it was not organized as a distinct system sharply differentiated from other social processes. **Traditional communication systems** lacked professional communicators, and those who participated in the process did so on the basis of their social or political position in the community or merely according to their personal ties of association. Information usually flowed along the personal lines of the social hierarchy or according to the particularistic patterns of social relations in each community. Thus, *the process in traditional societies was not independent of either the ordering of social relationships or the content of the communication*. Since the communication process was generally so intimately related to the basic structure of the traditional society, the acts of evaluating, interpreting and responding to all communications were usually strongly colored by consideration directly related to the status relationships between communicator and recipient.

**Modern communication system** involves two stages or levels; the highly organized, explicitly structured mass media and the opinion leaders who communicate on a face-to-face basis, much as communicators did in traditional systems. The mass media part of the communications process is both industrialized and professionalized, and it is comparatively independent of both the governing and the basic social processes of the country. Both as an industry and as a profession the modern field of communications is self-consciously guided by a distinctive and

universalistic set of standards. A modern communications system involves, however, far more than just the mass media; the complex interrelationships between general and specialized informal opinion leaders, and between attentive and more passive publics, are integral parts of the whole communication system. The critical feature of the modern communications system is that orderly relationship exist between the two levels so that the total process of communications has been aptly characterized as involving a “two-step flow” (Pye 1963: 25). Above all, the interactions between the two levels take the form of establishing “feedback” mechanisms which produce adjustments in the content and the flow of different forms of messages. In short, a modern communications system consists of a fusion of high technology and special professionalized processes of communications with informal, society-based, and non-specialized processes of person-to-person communications.

In a **Transitional communications system**, the key consideration is its bifurcated and fragmented nature, for it usually involves in varying degrees one system which is based upon modern technology, is urban-centred, and reaches the more Westernized segments of the population, and also a separate complex system which conforms in varying degrees to traditional systems in that it depends upon face-to-face relations and tends to follow the patterns of social and communal life. The essential characteristic is that the two levels and separate parts are not closely integrated but each represents a more or less autonomous Communications system. In the transitional society only in an erratic form does the urban-based communication process penetrate into the separate village-based systems. In most transitional societies villages in different parts of the country tend to have less communication with each other than they separately have with the urban centres. The problems of political development can be thought of in terms of the laws in which such fragmented communications systems can become more effectively integrated into a national system while still preserving the integrity of the informal patterns of human association.

There are certain fundamental differences in the volume, speed, and accuracy with which information is transmitted in the three systems. A modern communications system is

capable of transmitting a massive flow of uniform messages to a wide audience. In contrast a traditional system handles only a very limited volume of messages at a very uneven rate of speed and with great variety in repetition. A transitional system, in combining features of both the modern and the traditional, usually does not have the necessary mechanism for controlling and keeping in proportion the volume, speed, and consistency of the flow of communications. Thus, a village communication system in India is essentially a transitional communication system having both the traditional forms of communication as well as of modern mass media communication with various degrees of integration. In the present study, an attempt is made to understand the dynamics of traditional and modern forms of communication in two villages of the same community, namely, Manipuri, to analyse the differences due to the process of development. Thus, the rest of the chapter makes a comparative analysis of traditional form of communication in Jaratola and Chandpur villages and then a comparative analysis of modern mass media communication in the study villages.

## **TRADITIONAL FORM OF COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE VILLAGES**

So far as the traditional media is concerned, in this study, both rigidity and change have been observed in the traditional customs and festivals of Manipuris in these two villages. Therefore, to understand in which festival/ ritual this rigidity and change have occurred, it has been analyzed separately in the following way.

### **CALENDAR FESTIVALS/RITUALS**

#### **DURGA PUJA**

##### **Status of organizing Durga Puja**

In Jaratola village, 100% of the respondents reported about organizing Durga Puja annually in this village since 1-5 years by local club. While in Chandpur village also, 100% of the respondents reported about organizing Durga Puja annually in this village since 31-50 years by local club.

Here, it can be seen that in both villages, Durga Puja is organized annually by local club. But the duration of organizing the Durga puja is different as in the first village, it has started to organize in recent years but in the second village it has been organized since more than 50 years. The reason can be explained that as the people of Chandpur village have close attachment with Silchar town, the influence of Bengali culture has adopted very early than Jarultola village. But it seems that the pattern of Puja performance is almost different from the pattern of the Bengalis.

#### **Status of launching programme in Durga Puja:**

In both villages, all the respondents (100%) reported about launching programme in Durga puja.

#### **Programme launched in Durga Puja:**

The data show that in Jarultola village, majority (41.74%) of the respondents mentioned about khubaishei programme, launched in Durga puja while 29.12% of the respondents mentioned about the programme wari liba, 24.27% of the respondents mentioned the programme folk dance and 4.85% of the respondents mentioned about launching shumang lila programmes in Durga puja.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (19.64%) of the respondents mentioned about Khubaishei programme launched in Durga puja while 15.47% of the respondents mentioned the programme wari liba, 10.71% of the respondents mentioned the programme folk dance and equally 10.12% of the respondents mentioned about launching pena khongba and shumang lila programmes in Durga puja. Again, 9.52% of the respondents mentioned the dance competition programme while equally 8.33% of the respondents mentioned musical nite and comedy programme and 7.73% of the respondents mentioned the Thang ta programme launched in Durga Puja.

Here, it can be noted that in Jarultola village, only traditional programmes like shumang lila, khubaishei, wari liba, folk dance etc. are launched in Durga puja but in Chandpur village, Both traditional programmes like shumang lila, khubaishei, wari liba, pena

khongba, thang ta, folk dance etc. and modern programmes like musical nite, modern dance competition, comedy programme etc. are launched in Durga puja. It can be analyzed from the data that the rigidity of Manipuri customs in puja performance is still exist in Jarultola village.

#### **Mode of participating Durga Puja:**

in Jarultola village, it can be mentioned that majority of the respondents (35.92%) participated puja on Navami to offer fruits and attend Navami arati while 24.27% of the respondents participated puja daily voluntarily in the locality puja. Again, 19.41% of the respondents participated in day time at locality puja and visit in the evening to see at town while 17.47% of the respondents participated puja daily as a member of the organizing committee of the locality puja but there were 2.91% of the respondents who did not give any response in this regard in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (33.33%) participated in locality puja in day time and visit in the evening time at town to see town puja while 27.38% of the respondents participated in puja on Navami to offer fruits and to attend the Navami Arati. Again, 21.43% of the respondents participated puja daily voluntarily in the locality puja while 16.07% of the respondents participated puja daily as a member of the organizing committee of the locality puja but there were 1.78% of the respondents who did not give any response in this regard, in this study.

Thus, it can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (35.92%) participated puja on Navami to offer fruits and attend Navami arati but in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents participated locality puja in day time and visit in the evening time at town to see town puja. The reason can be explained as since Jarultola village is located in remote area, majority of the villagers have difficulties to see town puja. Therefore they enjoy the puja in local area only, but the people of Chandpur village have the facility to enjoy the town puja due to good road communication system.

## **SARASWATI PUJA**

### **Status of organizing Saraswati Puja**

In both the villages, Saraswati puja is organized by club, family and common people. Moreover, in Chandpur village, it is organized not only in village schools but also in every colony of the village.

### **Mode of participating Saraswati Puja:**

In Jarultola village, majority (47.57%) of the respondents performed puja at home while 32.03% of the respondents participated puja both at home and at schools/ colleges/ locality pujas and 17.47% of the respondents performed puja at home and helped children in preparing to participate the institute's /locality puja. But 2.91% of the respondents did not give any response regarding the matter as they were Christian.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (42.85%) of the respondents performed puja at home while 36.90% of the respondents participated puja both at home and at schools/ colleges/ locality pujas. On the other hand, 18.45% of the respondents performed puja at home and helped children in preparing to participate the institute's /locality puja while 1.78% of the respondents did not give any response regarding the matter.

It can be concluded that in both the villages majority of the respondents performed puja at home.

## **LAXMI PUJA:**

### **Status of organizing Laxmi Puja**

The data show that in both the villages, Laxmi puja is organized by both family and club/ organization.

### **Mode of participating in Laxmi Puja**

In Jarultala village, majority (56.31%) of the respondents performed Laxmi puja at home while 40.77% of the respondents participated the committee puja after performing puja at their home but there were 2.91% of the respondents who did not give any response in this regard.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (52.38%) of the respondents performed Laxmi puja at home while 45.83% of the respondents participated the committee puja after performing puja at their home but there were 1.78% of the respondents who did not give any response in this regard.

It can be noted that the pattern of participating Laxmi puja is same in both the villages as the majority of the people of both villages participate Laxmi puja at home.

### **VISWAKARMA PUJA**

In both the villages, Viswakarma puja is organized by family only. In Jarultola village, majority (38.83%) of the respondents performed Viswakarma puja at home while 25.24% of the respondents performed the puja at shop and 24.27% of the respondents attended puja invitation during Viswakarma puja. But there were 11.65% of the respondents who did not give any response in this matter.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (51.19%) of the respondents performed Viswakarma puja at home while 41.66% of the respondents performed the puja at shop and 5.36% of the respondents attended puja invitation during Viswakarma puja. But there were 1.78% of the respondents who did not give any response in this matter.

In short, it can be said that the pattern performing Viswakarma Puja is same in both villages as in both villages majority of the respondents performed Viswakarma puja at home.

### **KALI PUJA**

In Jarultola village, majority (59.22%) of the respondents decorated their house with lamp during Kali puja while 27.18% of the respondents used to go to see puja at Kalibari at night after decorating their houses with lamp and 10.67% of the respondents used to go to see the puja at Kalibari at night during Kali puja. But there were 2.91% of the respondents who did not give any response regarding the matter.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, it is found that majority (52.98%) of the respondents decorated their house with lamp during Kali puja while 41.07% of the respondents



used to go to see puja at Kalibari at night after decorating their houses with lamp and 4.17% of the respondents used to go to see the puja at Kalibari at night during Kali puja. But there were 1.78% of the respondents who did not give any response regarding the matter.

It can be said that in both villages, majority of the respondents decorated their houses with lamp during Kali puja but a difference can be mentioned here that in Jarultola village, only 27.18% of the respondents used to go to see puja at Kalibari at night after decorating their houses with lamp while in Chandpur village 41.07% of the respondents used to go to see puja at Kalibari at night after decorating their houses with lamp.

#### **APOKPA KHURAMBA:**

In Jarultola village, majority (59.22%) of the respondents performed Apokpa Khuramba while 40.77 % of the respondents could not perform it due to financial problem.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the majority (89.88%) of the respondents performed Apokpa Khuramba while 10.12 % of the respondents could not perform it due to financial problem.

It can be noted that the tradition Apokpa Khuramba of Apokpa religion is still preserved in both villages but the number of respondents who performed Apokpa Khuramba is more with 30.66% in Chandpur village than Jarultola village. The reason can be mentioned here that though the customs and puja performance of traditional Manipuri religion “Apokpa” is still continuing in every Manipuri Hindu family, due to financial problem some of the family can not performed Apokpa Khuramba.

#### **Changes observed in Puja Performance**

In Jarultola village majority (40.77%) of the respondents gave comment of using modern gadgets like amplifier, mike, tape etc. in puja while 29.12% of the respondents gave comment about the procedure of performing puja remained the same and 22.33% of the respondents gave comment of no specific change in the puja performance. On the other hand, equally 3.88% of the respondents gave comment about extensive use of decoration and lights in puja and deteriorating the overall traditional & cultural activity of puja.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (46.42%) of the respondents gave comment of using modern gadgets like amplifier, mike, tape etc. in puja while 26.19% of the respondents gave comment about the procedure of performing puja remained the same and 20.23% of the respondents gave comment of no specific change in the puja performance. On the other hand, 4.16% of the respondents gave comment about extensive use of decoration and lights in puja while 2.97% of the respondents gave comment about deteriorating the overall traditional & cultural activity of puja.

It can be said that there is no change in the traditional process of puja performance but only the change is the use of modern machineries and techniques for more convenient in performing puja.

### **CHEIRAUBA**

In Jarultola village, all the respondents (100%) reported that only Kang Shanaba game is performed in Cheirauba in the village.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, it is found that all the respondents (100%) reported about launching all the three games i.e, Kang Shanaba, Thabal Chongba and Foot Ball in Cheirauba, in the village.

It can be said that the traditional process of Cheirauba has remained the same in Jarultola village but in Chandpur village, some modern games like football is added in launching the programme of Cheirauba. In both villages, the programme of Cheirauba is launched by common people.

### **Changes take place in the performance of Cheirauba:**

In Jarultola village all the respondents stated that there was no change in the procedure of Cheirauba. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data highlight that majority (47.02%) of the respondents gave the comment of changing the traditionally lunched programme/game and used amplifier/mike/music system in the programme of Cheirauba while 39.28% of the respondents gave comment about changing the entertainment programmes and

games traditionally lunched during Cheirauba and 13.69% of the respondents gave the comment of no change. But there was none who give the comment of changing the procedure of Cheirauba. It means that the procedure of Cheirauba has remained the same as usual but the programme launched during Cheirauba and the system of arranging the programme has changed.

Here, it can be noted that the traditional process of performing Cheirauba is still continuing and there was no change in the procedure of Cheirauba in Jarultola village but in Chandpur village, the traditional puja performance of Cheirauba has remained the same but the traditional process of launching programme in Cheirauba has changed like decreasing the interest of launching the traditional game “Kang”, added the game football in the programme of Cheirauba etc.

#### **YAUSHANG (HOLI) :**

In Jarultola village, all the respondents (100%) reported that the traditional programme Biksha Niba is lunched during Yaushang in the village. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, all the respondents (100%) reported about launching both Thabal Chongba and Biksha Niba programmes during Yaushang, in the village.

Here, it can be said that only Biksha Niba is performed in Yaushang in Jarultola village, but in Chandpur village, all the traditional programme of Yaushang is launched Chandpur village. In both villages, the programmes of Yaushang is organized by common people.

#### **Changes in the performance of Yaushang:**

In Jarultola village, 10.67% of the respondents stated about changes take place in the performance of Yaushang while majority (89.32%) of the respondents expressed about no change in the performance of Yaushang, while in Chandpur village, all the respondents stated about the changes in the performance of Yaushang.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, few of the respondents expressed about changing the performance of Yaushang but in case of Chandpur village, all the respondents expressed about changing the performance of Yaushang.

### **Changes observed in the performance of Yaushang**

In Jarultola village, 10.67% of the respondents gave comment about playing color more than earlier in Yaushang while 89.32% of the respondents gave comment about no change in the performance of Yaushang. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (55.36%) of the respondents gave comment about playing color more than earlier in Yaushang while 44.64 % of the respondents gave comment about using play bomb on the first day of Yaushang as it has been started to use in recent years.

In short, it can be concluded as in both the villages, change is take place in the performance of Yaushang but the system of change is little bit different as the changing system of Chandpur village is the upgrading towards modernization.

### **KANG CHINGBA ( RATH JATRA)**

In Jarultola village majority (97.08%) of the respondents reported about participating their family members in Kang Chingba while 2.91% of the respondents reported that no one of their family member participate in Kang Chingba as they are Christian. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (98.21%) of the respondents reported about participating their family members in Kang Chingba while 1.79% of the respondents reported that no one of their family member participated in Kang Chingba as they were Christian.

Here, it can be noted that in both villages some member from each of the households of the village except Christian participates in Kang Chingba.

### **Persons participated in Kang Chingba**

In Jarultola village, majority (36.89%) of the respondents reported that they themselves participated in Kang Chingba while 25.24% of the respondents reported about participating both self and their brothers/sisters and 20.38% of the respondents reported about participating their parents in Kang Chingba. Again, 9.70% of the respondents reported about participating their sons and daughters while 4.85% of the respondents reported about participating their

brother and sister in Kang Chingba. But there were 2.91% of the respondents whose no one of their family member participated in Kang Chingba.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that majority (52.98%) of the respondents reported that their sons and daughters are participated in Kang Chingba while 32.74% of the respondents reported about participating self and their brothers/sisters and 11.31% of the respondents participated themselves in Kang Chingba. Again, there were 1.79% of the respondents whose no one of their family member participated Kang Chingba while, equally 0.59% of the respondents reported that their parents, brothers and sisters participated in Kang Chingba.

Here, it can be said that in both villages, basically youths are participated in Kang Chingba. It seems that the youths are very interested in Kang Chingba Festivals than the aged people in these villages.

#### **Changes observed in the performance of Kang Chingba:**

In Jarultola village, all the respondents gave comment that there was no change in the performance of Kang Chingba. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, all the respondents (100%) gave comment about using modern gadgets like mike, amplifier etc. in Kang Chingba.

Here, it can be said that in Jarultola village, no change is occurred in the performance of Kang Chingba but in Chandpur village, some changes has occurred in the performance of Kang Chingba which is towards modernization.

#### **NINGOL CHAKAUBA**

In both the villages, Ningol Chakauba is performed in every household.

#### **Changes in the performance of Ningol Chakauba:**

In Jarultola village, 64.07% of the respondents stated that there were some changes in the performance of Ningol Chakauba but 35.92% of the respondents stated about no change in the performance of Ningol Chakauba.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents stated about changes in the performance of Ningol Chakauba but in Chandpur village, all the respondents stated about changes in the performance of Ningol Chakauba.

#### **Changes in the performance of Ningol Chakauba:**

The data show that in Jarultola village, majority (34.95%) of the respondents gave comment about increasing the interest of Ningol Chakauba than earlier while 23.30% of the respondents gave comment that earlier served only homemade food but now served special food bought from market for the day and 5.82% of the respondents gave comment as, now a days people present gift not only for their daughters/sisters for Ningol Chakauba but also for her family/accompanied persons. But 35.92% of the respondents stated that there was no change in the performance of Ningol Chakauba.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data show that majority (42.26%) of the respondents gave comment about increasing the interest of Ningol Chakauba than earlier while 25.59% of the respondents gave comment about presenting not only for their daughters/sisters but also for their family/accompanied persons, 22.62% of the respondents gave comment as earlier served only homemade food but now served special food bought from market for the day and 9.52% of the respondents gave comment as now a days, people presented costly things like jewelers, house wear things etc. except cloth.

Here, it can be analyzed that changes has observed in both villages in the performance of Ningol Chakauba but in Chandpur village the arrangement of Ningol Chakauba has become more standard than earlier e.g. it has started to add the system of presenting costly things like jewelers, house wear things etc. except cloth to their sisters/daughters in Ningol Chakauba.

#### **DIWALI**

In Jarultola village, majority (71.84%) of the respondents expressed about changing performance of Diwali while 28.15% of the respondents expressed about no change in the performance of Diwali.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents expressed about changing performance of Diwali while in Chandpur village, all the respondents expressed about changes in the performance of Diwali.

**Changes observed in the performance of Diwali:**

In Jarultola village equally 32.03% of the respondents expressed that people used more bomb and patakha in Diwali and the interest of Diwali among the youths has increased while 7.76% of the respondents expressed that it is more decorated than earlier during Diwali. But 28.15% of the respondents did not give any response regarding the matter.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (32.74%) of the respondents expressed the use of more bomb and patakha than earlier while 21.43% of the respondents expressed that it is more decorated than earlier during Diwali and 20.83% of the respondents expressed that the interest of Diwali among the youths has increased. On the other hand, 18.45% of the respondents expressed that now a days people has stopped to play juwa during Diwali while 6.55% of the respondents expressed that earlier people only used to decorate the house with lamp and stayed at home during Diwali but nowadays after their household decoration, the youths wander through out the village to see others Diwali decoration.

In short, it can be said that in both villages, the interest of observing Diwali has increased and the use bomb and patakha has become more than earlier.

**KRISHNA JANMASTAMI:**

In both villages, Janmastami is organized by common people. In Jarultola village, majority (89.32%) of the respondents reported about participating their family members in Janmastami but 10.67% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Janmastami. On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (98.21%) of the respondents reported about participating their family members in Janmastami but 1.79% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Janmastami.

In short, it can be said that in both the villages, Janmastami is observed by all the Manipuri Hindu families except Christian.

**Persons participated in Janmastami:**

In Jarultola village, 37.86% of the respondents participated in Janmastami while 33% of the respondents stated about participation of all their family members, 12.62% of the respondents stated about the participation of their brothers and sisters and 5.82% of the respondents stated about the participation of their parents. But, 10.67% of the respondents stated about no one of their family participate in Janmastami.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, it is noted that 44.64% of the respondents participated in Janmastami while 22.62% of the respondents stated about participation of all their family members and 16.66% of the respondents stated about the participation of their parents. Again, 14.29% of the respondents stated about the participation of their brother and sister while 1.79% of the respondents stated about no one of their family participated in Janmastami as they were Christian.

In short, it can be said that majority of the respondents participate Janmastami with all their family members.

**RADHASTAMI**

In both villages, Radhastami is organized by common people. In Jarultola village, majority (89.32%) of the respondents reported about participating their family members in Radhastami but 10.67% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Radhastami.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that majority (98.21%) of the respondents reported about participating their family members in Radhastami but 1.79% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Radhastami.

In short, it can be analyzed that in both villages, Radhastami is observed by all the Manipuri Hindu families except Christian.



**Persons participated in Radhastami:**

In Jarultola village, 35.92% of the respondents participated in Radhastami while 32.03% of the respondents stated about participation of all their family members, 14.56% of the respondents stated about the participation of their parents and 6.79% of the respondents stated about the participation of their brother and sister. But 10.67% of the respondents stated about no one of their family participate in Radhastami.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data revealed that 44.64% of the respondents participated in Radhastami while 22.62% of the respondents stated about participation of all their family members and 16.66% of the respondents stated about the participation of their parents. Again, 14.29% of the respondents stated about the participation of their brother and sister while 1.79% of the respondents stated about no one of their family participated in Radhastami as they were Christian.

In short, it can be said that majority of the respondents participate Radhastami with all their family members.

**Changes in performance in Janmastami and Radhastami:**

In Jarultola village, 45.63% of the respondents stated about having changes in the performance of Janmastami and Radhastami while 54.36% of the respondents stated that there was no change in the performance of Janmastami and Radhastami.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, all the respondents stated about the changes in the performance of Janmastami and Radhastami

In short, it can be said that, in Jarultola village, 45.63% of the respondents and in Chandpur village, all the respondents expressed about the changes in the performance of Janmastami and Radhastami.

### **Changes observed in performing Janmastami and Radhastami**

In Jarultola village, majority (45.63%) of the respondents expressed that earlier offering lotus flower was must but now this system has loosen, while 54.36% of the respondents did not give any response in this regard.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, customs like offering lotus flower, Likol Shanaba etc. has loosen but the custom of serving feast, arranging entertainment programme etc. during Janmastami/Radhastami to observe the day by youths are still continuing in the village.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that mostly the interest of arranging entertaining programme on Janmastami /Radhastami has decreased and nowadays mostly people arranged for puja performance and offering prashad only. The reason may be noted that mostly in Chandpur village, these entertaining programmes are lunched by youths and observation of Janmastami/ Radhastami last for a whole day as per Manipuri custom. Since the influence of education pressurized day by day to the youths of the village, they do not want to waste a whole day in observing the same. Therefore, they observed it by performing puja and offer Prashad only.

Thus, in Jarultola village, most of the traditional procedure of performing Janmastami/Radhastami is still continuing but in Chandpur village, in recent years, these customs and procedures have become loosen.

### **NON-CALENDER FESTIVALS/RITUALS**

#### **LAI HARAUBA**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents reported about organizing Lai Harauba by club, in the village. While in chandpur village, all the respondents reported about organizing Lai Harauba by both common people and family in the village.

In Jarultala village, majority (29.12%) of the respondents reported that they participate themselves in Lai Harauba while 22.33% of the respondents reported about participation of

their parents, 7.77% of the respondents reported about participation of their sons, equally 6.79% of the respondents reported about participation of their daughters and sisters and 4.85% of the respondents reported about participation of their brothers. But there were 22.33% of the respondents from whose family no one participate in Lai Harauba.

On the othe rhand, in chandpur village,the data reveal that majority (50.59%) of the respondents reported that they participate themselves in Lai Harauba while 15.47% of the respondents reported about participation of their parents, 9.52% of the respondents reported about participation of their daughters, 8.92% of the respondents reported about participation of their brothers, 7.73% of the respondents reported about participation of their sons, and 5.35% of the respondents reported about participation of their sisters in Lai Harauba. But there were 2.38% of the respondents whose no one of their family participated in Lai Harauba.

#### **Changes in the performance of Lai Harauba:**

In Jarultala village, majority (80.58%) of the respondents stated about changing the performance of Lai Harauba while 19.42% of the respondents stated that there were no change in the performance of Lai Harauba. In Jarultala village, majority (39.80%) of the respondents expressed about using modern musical instrument in Lai Harauba while 24.27% of the respondents expressed about using amplifier/ mike in Lai Harauba and 16.50% of the respondents expressed about including modern song/modern dance programme in the original programme of Lai Harauba. But 19.41% of the respondents stated that there was no change in the process of Lai Harauba.

In Chandpur village, majority (56.54%) of the respondents expressed about including modern song/modern dance programme in the original programme of Lai Harauba while 30.95% of the respondents expressed about using amplifier/ mike in Lai Harauba and 12.50% of the respondents expressed about using modern musical instrument in Lai Harauba.

## **SUMANG LILA**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents stated that in this village Sumang Lila is performed both by local youths only. In Chandpur village also, the respondents' report it can be said that in this village Sumang Lila is performed by both local youths and hired professionals.

### **Status of organizing Sumang Lila:**

In Jarultala village, it can be said that in this village, Sumang Lila is organized by common people.

In Chandpur village also, here, from the data it can be said that in this village, Sumang Lila is organized by both committee and common people.

### **Participation of Sumang Lila:**

In Jarultala village, the data reveal that 57.28% of the respondents reported about participation in Sumang Lila while 42.71% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Sumang Lila.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data reveal that 39.28% of the respondents reported about participation in Sumang Lila while 60.71% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participated in Sumang Lila.

### **Persons participated in Sumang Lila:**

In Jarultala village, the data indicate that 18.44% of the respondents reported about their sons participated in Sumang Lila while 15.53% of the respondents reported about participation of their brothers, equally 9.70% of the respondents reported about participation of themselves and their daughters, and 5.82% of the respondents reported about participation of their sisters in Sumang Lila. But 40.77% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Sumang Lila.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that 14.28% of the respondents reported about their sons participated in Sumang Lila while 12.5% of the respondents reported

about participation of themselves, 5.35% of the respondents reported about participation of their daughters, 4.76% of the respondents reported about participation of their brothers and 2.38% of the respondents reported about participation of their sisters in Sumang Lila. But 60.71% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Sumang Lila.

#### **Changes in performance of Sumang Lila**

In Jarultala village, majority (86.40%) of the respondents stated about changing the performance of Sumang Lila while 13.59% of the respondents stated that there were no change in the performance of Lai Harauba.

#### **Changes observed in Sumang Lila:**

In Jarultala village, 34.95% of the respondents expressed about changing traditional starting process of Sumang Lila while 22.33% of the respondents expressed about using modern musical instrument in Sumang Lila and equally 14.56% of the respondents expressed about changing the story type of Sumang Lila and including songs in Sumang Lila. But 13.59% of the respondents stated that there was no change in the performance of Sumang Lila.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data stated that 19.04% of the respondents expressed about performing the play mostly over the stage while 17.85% of the respondents expressed about including songs in Sumang Lila and equally 16.07% of the respondents expressed about using modern musical instrument and changing traditional starting process in Sumang Lila. Again, 11.30% of the respondents expressed that the performer's make up has become more than earlier in Sumang Lila while 10.71% of the respondents expressed about using modern weapon like duplicate gun, pistol etc. in Sumang Lila and 8.92% of the respondents expressed that story type of the play has changed in Sumang Lila.

#### **KHUBAISHEI**

In Jarultala village, 60.19% of the respondents reported about participation in Khubaishei while 39.80% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participate in Khubaishei.

In Chandpur village also, the data reveal that 58.92% of the respondents reported about participation in Khubaishei while 41.07% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participated in Khubaishei.

In Jarultala village, 32.03% of the respondents reported about participation of their mothers in Khubaishei while 24.27% of the respondents reported about participation of their wives and 3.88% of the respondents reported about participation of themselves in Khubaishei. But 39.80% of the respondents reported that no one of their family member participate in Khubaishei.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data reveal that 30.35% of the respondents reported about participation of their wives in Khubaishei while 28.57% of the respondents reported about participation of their mothers. But 41.07% of the respondents reported that no one of their family member participate in Khubaishei.

#### **Change in the performance of Khubaishei**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents (100%) stated that there was no change in the performance of Khubaishei.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data highlight that majority (88.09%) of the respondents observed changes in the performance of Khubaishei while 11.90% of the respondents observed no change in the performance of Khubaishei.

#### **Changes observed in the performance of Khubaishei**

In Chandpur village, majority (75%) of the respondents stated about changing the language of the song of Khubaishei while 13.09% of the respondents stated about using musical instrument like, pung, mandila in Khubaishei and 11.90% of the respondents stated about no change occurred in Khubaishei.

### **THABAL CHONGBA**

#### **Status of organizing Thabal Chongba**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents stated that Thabal Chongba is organized by club in this village. It is also found that Thabal Chongba is organized annually in the village since 10-15

years and some family members of 84.46% of the respondents of the village, participated in Thabal Chongba.

In Chandpur village, all the respondents stated that Thabal Chongba is organized by common people, in this village.

It is also found that Thabal Chongba is organized annually in the village since more than 20 years and some family members from each household of the village participated in Thabal Chongba.

**Persons participated in Thabal Chongba:**

In Jarultala village, 50.48% of the respondents reported about participation of their sons and daughters while 16.50% of the respondents reported about participation of both self and their brothers/sisters, and equally 8.73% of the respondents reported about participation of self and participation of their brothers and sisters in Thabal Chongba. But 15.53% of the respondents reported that no one of their family participated in Thabal Chongba.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that 44.04% of the respondents reported about participation of their sons and daughters while 33.33% of the respondents reported about participation of themselves, 16.07% of the respondents reported about participation of both self and their brothers/sisters and 6.54% of the respondents reported about participation of their brothers and sisters in Thabal Chongba.

**Changes observed in Thabal Chongba:**

In Jarultala village, 72.81% of the respondents stated about changing the performance of Thabal Chongba and 27.18% of the respondents stated about no change in the performance of Thabal Chongba.

**Changes observed in Thabal Chongba:**

In Jarultala village, 38.83% of the respondents stated about increasing the interest of youths while 28.15% of the respondents stated about using modern musical instruments like drum, kornet etc. and 5.82% of the respondents stated about changing the dress style in Thabal

Chongba. But 27.18% of the respondents stated that no one of their family participated in Thabal Chongba.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data highlight that 20.23% of the respondents stated about increasing the interest of youths while 19.04% of the respondents stated about changing the dress style, 17.85% of the respondents stated about using modern musical instruments like drum, cornet etc., 14.88% of the respondents stated about decorating the place more than earlier, 14.28% of the respondents stated about including more items in dance and 13.69% of the respondents stated about arranging tube light fitting by using generator in Thabal Chongba.

### **RAAS-LILA**

#### **Parsons participated in Raas-Lila:**

In Jarultala village, 38.83% of the respondents expressed about participation of their daughters in Raas-Lila while 12.62% of the respondents expressed about participation of their sisters, 8.73% of the respondents expressed about participation of themselves, 4.85% of the respondents expressed about participation of their sons and 2.91% of the respondents expressed about participation of their brothers in Raas-Lila. But 32.03% of the respondents expressed that no one of their family participated in Raas- Lila.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data reveal that 39.28% of the respondents expressed about participation of their daughters in Raas-Lila while 26.29% of the respondents expressed about participation of their sons, 14.88% of the respondents expressed about participation of themselves, 10.11% of the respondents expressed about participation of their brothers and 9.52% of the respondents expressed about participation of their sisters in Raas-Lila.

#### **Changes Observed in Raas-Lila**

In Jarultala village, 78.64% of the respondents stated about changing the performance of Raas Lila and 31.06% of the respondents stated about no change in the performance of Raas Lila.



**Changes observed in Raas-Lila:**

In Jarultala village, 39.80% of the respondents stated about using amplifier/ mike in Raas-Lila while 15.53% of the respondents stated about decreasing the interest of Raas Lila. But 44.66% of the respondents stated about no change in the performance of Raas-Lila, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that 38.69% of the respondents stated about performing Raas -Lila by local people while 30.35% of the respondents stated about using amplifier/ mike in Raas-Lila, 16.07% of the respondents stated about decreasing the interest of Raas Lila and 14.88% of the respondents stated about performing Raas-Lila by hired professionals, in this study.

**KANG SHANABA:****Persons participated in Kang Shanaba:**

In Jarultala village, majority (56.31%) of the respondents stated about playing Kang by their sons and daughters while 24.27% of the respondents stated about playing Kang by both self and their brothers /sisters, 10.67% of the respondents stated about playing Kang by brothers and sisters and 8.73% of the respondents stated about playing Kang by themselves.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data noted that majority (51.78%) of the respondents stated about playing Kang by both self and their brothers and sisters while 25% of the respondents stated about playing Kang by their sons and daughters and 23.21% of the respondents stated about playing Kang by their brothers and sisters.

**Changes observed in Kang Shanaba:**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents stated that there was no change in the performance of Kang Shanaba, in the village.

On the other hand, in chandpur village, it is found that majority (70.23%) of the respondents expressed about decreasing the interest of the game Kang while 29.76% of the respondents expressed about no change in Kang Shanaba.

## **RITUALS OF LIFE CYCLE**

### **System of invitation in marriage ceremony:**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents stated that in Marriage ceremony both Kwa pana Tangla and invitation letter are used for invitation.

In Chandpur village also, all the respondents stated that in Marriage ceremony both Kwa pana Tangla and invitation letter are used for invitation.

### **System of invitation in Shraddha ceremony:**

In Jarultala village, in this data, all the respondents stated that in Shraddha ceremony both Kwa pana Tangla and invitation letter are used for invitation.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, all the respondents stated that in Shraddha ceremony both Kwa pana Tangla and invitation letter are used for invitation.

### **System of invitation in Swasti Puja:**

In Jarultala village, all the respondents stated that in Swasti Puja, Kwa pana Tangla is used for invitation.

In Chandpur village, all the respondents stated that in Swasti Puja, Kwa pana Tangla is used for invitation.

### **System of invitation in Chawumba/Churakaran:**

All the respondents stated that in Chawumba/ Churakaran, Kwa pana Tangla is used for invitation in the village.

In Chandpur village also, all the respondents stated that in Chawumba/ Churakaran, Kwa pana Tangla is used for invitation in the village.

## **MODERN MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE VILLAGES**

Mass media communication is an important vehicle of the process of modernization. Newspaper, magazine, radio, cinema, television and new communication technologies represented by internet and mobile phone constitute the modern forms of communication. To

what extent these forces of change have penetrated the villages under study will determine the nature of village communication system in these villages. In the following section an attempt is made to analyse the exposure of the villagers to these modern forms of communication.

## **NEWSPAPER:**

### **Subscription of Newspaper:**

As regards to subscription of newspaper is concerned, the data show that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents, that is 98.05% did not subscribe newspaper and only a few that is 1.94% of the respondents subscribed newspaper.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than half (67.26%) of the respondents did not subscribe newspaper while little less than one third (32.73%) of the respondents subscribed newspaper.

Here, it can be said that the status of subscription of newspaper has become vast difference compare to Chandpur village as in Jarultola village, there were only two (1.94%) respondents who subscribed newspaper but in Chandpur village, there were 32.73% of the respondents who subscribed newspaper. The reason can be mentioned that in Jarultola village, due to bad road communication system and remote area no hawker was ready to deliver newspaper in the village and therefore, only a few respondents subscribed newspaper who can receive it from a shop of Jarultola market after leaving the newspaper to the shop by hawkers. More over, it can also be noted that in these villages since the villagers are very busy in their works, they do not want to waste time in reading newspapers.

### **Types of Newspaper:**

In Jarultola village, only two types of newspapers were read by the respondents, in the present study. It is also found that out of the 103 respondents, 0.97% of the respondents read the Times of India and another 0.97% of the respondents read Poknapham (A Manipuri Daily).

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 168 respondents, 13.69% of the respondents read Poknapham (Manipuri Daily) while 11.90% of the respondents read Dainik Jogasankha, 10.71% of the respondents read Assam Tribune, 5.95% read Times of India,

equally 2.97% read Dainik Sonar Cachar (Bangla) and Samoyik Prasanga, 1.78% of the respondents read Employment News and 0.59% of the respondents read the Telegraph, in this study.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, between the two newspaper subscribed respondents, one subscribed Poknapham and another subscribed the Times of India, while in Chandpur village majority of the respondents subscribed Poknapham.

#### **Time spent on Newspaper Reading:**

In Jarultola village, 0.97% of the respondents spent less than one hour in a day and again another 0.97% of the respondents spend 1-2 hours in a day on newspaper reading, while 98.05% of respondents do not read newspaper.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 168 respondents, 14.88% of the respondents spent 1-2 hours on newspaper reading in a day while 10.71% of the respondents spent 3-4 hours, 4.16% of the respondents spent less than one hour and 2.97% of the respondents spent more than 5 hours on reading newspaper in a day. There were 67.26% of the respondents who did not read newspaper in this study.

Here, it can be mentioned that in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents spent 1-2 hours time in reading newspaper but in Jarultola village, among the two newspaper subscribed respondents, when one spent less than one hour time in reading newspaper, another spent 1-2 hours time in a day in reading newspaper.

#### **Parts of Newspaper read:**

In Jarultola village, the parts of newspapers, such as, advertisements, employment news, current affairs, sports and international issues are most interested by the respondents with equally 11.76% whereas the parts such as- editorial, cinema, zodiac signs, headlines, defense related matters, business & foreign news are less interested with equally 5.88%, but the respondent are not interested to read the other parts of newspapers, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, equally 11.02% of the respondents were most interested in reading the part of current affairs and employment news whereas 9.52%

of the respondents were interested in advertisement part, 9.02% of the respondents interested in sports, 8.52% interested in politics, 8.27% interested in headlines, 6.51% interested in foreign news, 5.76% interested in international issues, 5.01% interested in defense related matter, 4.76% interested in first page news, 4.01% interested in zodiac signs, equally 3.57% interested in editorial and reader's column, 3.25% interested in business, equally 2.50% interested in cinema and entertainment and 0.75% of the respondents interested in matrimonial part of newspapers in this study.

Here, it can be noted that in both villages, the respondents are more interested in reading some parts of the newspapers like, advertisement, employment news, sports, international issues, current affairs etc.

#### **MAGAZINE:**

##### **Reading of Magazine:**

In Jarultola village, less than one tenth (4.85%) of the respondents read magazine whereas more than four fifth (95.14%) of the respondents do not read magazine.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than one fourth (26.19%) of the respondents read magazine whereas less than three fourth (73.80%) of the respondents did not read magazine in the village.

Here, it can be said that generally, since the people of these villages are very busy in their works, they do not want to waste their time in reading magazine. But the data indicate that the interest of reading magazine is there in some respondents of both villages but magazine reading interested respondents are more in Chandpur village with 21.34% than the respondents of Jarultola village.

##### **Types of Magazine read:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 8 respondents who read magazine, equally 25% of the respondents read Competition Success Review and Ichemma ( a Monthly Manipuri Magazine) while equally 12.5% of the respondents read India Today, Outlook, Sports World and Women's Era.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 25.92% of the respondents read Ichemma (Manipuri magazine) while 11.11% of the respondents read wisdom, and equally 9.87% of the respondents read Women's Era, Competition Success review and Reader's Digest. On the other hand 8.64% of the respondents read Northeast Sun while 7.47% of the respondents read India Today, 6.17% of the respondents read Competition Refresher, 4.93% of the respondents read Femina, 3.70% of the respondents read Outlook and 2.46% of the respondents read Sunday.

Here, it seems that the magazine readers of both the villages have interest to know in the field of education, career and their customs and traditions. It may also be mentioned that though the magazine readers in Jarultola village is a few in number, the quality of thought of those readers are high.

## **RADIO**

### **Ownership of Radio**

It is found that in Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents, less than one third (31.06%) of the respondents have radio sets and more than three fifth (67.96%) of the respondents do not have radio set.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 168 respondents more than half (58.92%) of the respondents had radio sets in their households while more than two fifth (41.07%) of the respondents did not have radio set in their household, in this study.

From this data it can be noted that having radio set among the respondents is more with 27.86% in Chandpur village than Jarultola village.

### **Habit of Radio listening:**

It is found that in Jarultola village, out of the 32 respondents who have radio set in their households, 56.25% of the respondents listen radio regularly while 43.75% of the respondents are irregular listener.

While in Chandpur village, out of 99 respondents who had radio set in their households, more than three fifth (61.61%) of the respondents listened radio regularly and less than two fifth (38.38%) of the respondents did not listen radio regularly in the village.

The findings can be concluded that the number of radio regular listening respondents is more in Chandpur village than the Jarultola village.

### **Time spent daily on listening Radio**

In Jarultola village, out of the 18 respondents who are regular radio listener, 55.55% of the respondents spent daily 1-2 hours on radio listening whereas 22.22% of the respondents spent less than on hour daily. Again, 16.66% of the respondents spent 3-5 hours daily while 5.55% of the respondents spent more than 5 hours daily on listening radio.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 61 respondents who were regular radio listener, more than half (57.13%) of the respondents spent daily 1-2 hours on radio listening whereas more than one fifth (21.31%) of the respondents spent daily 3-5 hours, more than one tenth 14.75%) of the respondents spent less than one hour daily and less than one tenth (6.55%) of the respondents spent more than 5 hours daily on listening radio.

It can be noted here that in both the villages, majority of the respondents spent daily 1-2 hours time in listening radio.

### **Frequency of Radio listening in a week:**

In Jarultola village, less than one fifth (17.47%) of the respondents had high degree of radio listening i.e., they listen radio daily, whereas 11.65% of the respondents were having very low degree of radio listening, as they listen radio sometimes occasionally. Again, 1.94% of the respondents were low degree listener while 68.93% of the respondents did not listen radio. Beside this, there was no one who listen radio for 3-4 days in a week.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than one third (36.30%) of the respondents had high degree of radio listening i.e., they listen radio daily, whereas more than one tenth (11.90%) of the respondents had very low degree of radio listening. Again, 5.95% of the respondents were having low degree listeners, while 4.76% of the respondents were

medium degree listeners. There were 41.07% of the respondents who did not listen radio, in this study.

Here, it can be said that in both the villages, the pattern of frequency of radio listening in a week is same as the respondents having high degree of radio listening is the first majority and the respondents having very low degree of radio listening is the second majority in both the villages.

**Programme listen on radio:**

In Jarultola village, more than one fourth (32.18%) of the respondents listen news on radio whereas, more than one fifth (22.98%) of the respondents listen film songs. On the other hand, 12.64% of the respondents listen plays, 9.19% of the respondents listen classical music on radio. Again, 6.89% of the respondents do listen educational programme which is same with the percentage of sports news listener while, 5.74% of the respondents listen children's programme and 3.44% of the respondents listen Bhajans on radio, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than one fourth (26.35%) of the respondents listen news on radio whereas, more than one fifth (22.97%) of the respondents listened film songs and more than one tenth (12.83%) of the respondents listen plays on radio. On the other hand, 11.48% of the respondents listen classical music on radio while 7.77% of the respondents listen bhajans, equally 7.09% of the respondents listened children's and educational programme and 4.39% of the respondents listen sport news on radio in this study

In short, it can be said that in both villages majority of the respondents listen news and film songs on radio and it also can be noted that radio is basically used to listen the local news in rural areas.



## **TELEVISION**

### **Ownership of Television:**

In Jarultola village, out of 103 respondents, most of the respondents (54.36%) have their own television sets in their households and less than two fourth (45.63%) of the respondents do not have television in their households.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 168 respondents, majority of the respondents (77.97%) had their own television sets in their households while more than one fifth (22.02%) of the respondents did not have television set in their households.

It can be noted here that the status of ownership of television is same in both villages as in both villages television owned respondents are majority but it is more with 23.61% in Chandpur village than the Jarultola village.

### **Types of Television:**

In Chandpur village, more than three fifth (66.66%) of the respondents have black and white television sets while one third (33.33%) of the respondents have colour television sets. The data also indicate that out of 56 respondents who have television sets in their houses, 33.33% of the respondents each have two television sets of different types.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, little less than three fifth (59.23%) of the respondents had colour television sets in their houses while little more than two fifth (40.76%) of the respondents had black & white television sets in their houses. It is also found from the data that out of 131 respondents who had television sets in their households, 19.84% of the respondents had two television sets of different types in their households.

It can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents have black and white television while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents have colour television. Here it can also be noted that it is depended on financial condition of the household but it seems that Chandpur village is more advance than Jarultola village in this regard.

**Place of watching Television :**

In Jarultola village, more than half (54.36%) of the respondents watch television at their home, where as less than one fifth (19.41%) of the respondents watch at neighbour's or relatives' houses and more than one fourth (26.21%) of the respondents do not watch television.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (77.79%) watched television at their home, while less than one fifth (15.47%) of the respondents watched at their neighbour's or relatives or friend's houses and less than one tenth (6.54%) of the respondents did not watch television.

In short, it can be said that in both the villages majority of the respondents watch television at home and watching television at neighbors'/relatives' houses is the second majority in both the villages. From this data, it can be noted here that the pattern of cooperation among the villagers is same in both the villages.

**Frequency of watching Television:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 76 respondents who watch television, more than half (55.26%) of the respondents has very high degree of watching television while less than one third (31.57%) of the respondents have very low degree of watching television. Consequently, 6.57% of respondents have medium degree of watching Television while 3.94% of the respondents have high degree of watching Television and 2.63% of the respondents have low degree of watching television.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, little less than four fifth (79.61%) of the respondents had very high degree of watching television while less than one tenth (8.92%) of the respondents had very low degree of watching television. Subsequently, 4.45% of the respondents had medium degree of watching television whereas 3.82% of the respondents had low degree of watching Television and 3.19% of the respondents had high degree of watching television in this study.

Here, it can be said that in both the villages majority of the respondents have very high degree in watching television.

**Time spent on watching Television:**

In Jarultola village, less than half (48.68%) of the respondents spent 1-2 hours in a day while less than one third of the respondents (30.26%) spent 3-4 hours and more than one fifth (21.05%) of the respondents spent more than four hours in a day on watching television.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, little less than two fifth (39.49%) of the respondents spent 1-2 hours in a day while less than one third (32.48%) of the respondents spent 3-4 hours and more than one fourth (28.02%) of the respondents spent more than four hours in a day on watching television .

Here, it can be concluded that in both villages majority of the respondents spent 1-2 hours in a day in watching television. It can also be noted that in village area, due to busy in their works, people can not spent much time on watching television.

**Programme watched on Television :**

In Jarultola village, 21.20% of the respondents watched feature films, 19.93% of the respondents watched serials while 18.98% of the respondents watched news on television. Again, 9.17% of the respondents watched music, 8.22% watched dance programme, 6.96% of the respondents watched mythological programme, followed by sports with 6.32%, children's programme with 3.79%, documentary programme with 2.53% and educational programme with 0.94% . It also reveals that the respondents are not much interested to watch the programmes like, business/marketing, debates and fashion/interior designing as their percentages was 0.94%, 0.63% and 0.31% respectively.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, equally 16.60% of the respondents watched feature films and news, while 16.14% of the respondents watched serials, 9.35% of the respondents watched music and 7.83% of the respondents watched mythological programme on television. On the other hand, while 7.01% of the respondents watched dance programme,

6.66% of the respondents watched children's programmes, 6.54% of the respondents watched sports, 4.32% of the respondents watched documentary programme, 3.39% of the respondents watched educational programme, equally 1.52% of the respondents watched debates and fashion/interior designing, 1.40% of the respondents watched business/marketing and 1.05% of the respondents watched drama on television, in this study.

From the above, it can be said that the respondents of both villages are very interested in watching feature films, serials and news and they are not much interested to watch the programmes like, business/marketing, debates and fashion/interior designing etc.

#### **DTH Connection:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 56 respondents who have television in their households, more than one tenth (10.71%) of the families have DTH connection and the rest 89.28% of the families do not have DTH connection.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 131 respondents who had television in their households, less than half (44.27%) of the respondents had DTH connection while more than half (55.72%) of the respondents did not have DTH connection in their households.

Here, it can be said that the DTH connection is used in both villages, but in Jarultola village, only few (10.71%) respondents have the DTH connection while in Chandpur village less than half (44.27%) of the respondents have DTH connection.

#### **Channels watched through DTH connection:**

In Jarultola village, DD - I and DD-News are most popular among the having DTH connection respondents with equal percentage of 8.45%. Subsequently 5.63% of the respondents watched Zee cinema, Star plus, Star movies and Sony Max, followed by Sony, Zee TV, BBC world, B4U, Discovery, 9XM, DD sports and Cartoon network with 4.22%. Again 2.81% of the respondents watched Zee News, Star News, Aaj tak, CNN, Ten sports, Animal Planet and 1.40% of the respondents watched Star Sports, MTV, NeTV, HBO, AXN, Sahara TV and ESPN channels on television.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, DD - I and DD-News were the most popular channels to the having DTH connection respondents with equal percentage of 5.65% whereas Sony and zee cinema were in second position of popularity with equally 5.54% followed by Zee TV, Zee News, Discovery, Star Movies, Star Plus, Star Sports, Star News, Sony Max, 9XM, DD Sports, Animal planet, NeTV, Aaj Tak and B4U with 5.43%, 5.21%, 4.98%, 4.87%, 4.76%, 4.43%, 4.21%, 3.99%, 3.54%, 3.43%, 3.32% and 3.21% respectively. Again equally 2.99% of the respondents watched ten sports and cartoon network while 1.99% of the respondents watched Sahara TV, 1.88% watched CNN, 1.55 % watched HBO, 1.44% watched NBC, 1.21% watched AXN, 0.99% watched BBC world, 0.77% watched ESPN, 0.66% watched MTV and equally 0.22% of the respondents watched ETV and FTV channels on television.

Here, it can be said that in Jarultola village, DD-1 and DD News are very popular channels to having DTH connection respondents while in Chandpur village, DD-1, DD News, Sony, Zee TV, Zee News and Zee Cinema are very popular channels to having DTH connection respondents.

## **CINEMA**

### **Habit of Cinema going:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents, only one male respondent has the habit of going to cinema hall and in Chandpur village also, out of 168 respondents there was only one respondent (0.59%) who had the habit of going to cinema hall.

Here, it can be said that in both the villages, almost all the respondents do not go to cinema hall. The reason of decreasing the habit of going to cinema hall can be said that now days since the DTH connection facility is easily available in rural areas and VCD / DVD player has become popular in rural areas, people of these villages are not much interested to watch movie at cinema hall.

**Watching movies on VCD/DVD/Computer:**

In Jarultola village, more than three-tenth (30.09%) of the respondents watch movies on VCD/DVD/Computer, while less than two-third (69.90%) of the respondents do not watch movies on VCD/DVD/Computer.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, more than three-fifth (63.09%) of the respondents watched movies on VCD/DVD/Computer while less than two-fifth (36.09%) of the respondents did not watch movies on VCD/DVD/Computer in this study.

Here, it can be said that in both the villages, the respondents watch movie on VCD/DVD/Computer, but the difference is that in Jarultola village, there was only 30.09% of the respondents who watch movie on VCD/DVD/Computer while in Chandpur village; there was 63.09% of the respondents who watch movie on VCD/DVD/Computer.

**Place of watching movies on VCD/DVD/Computer:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 31 respondents who watched movies on VCD/DVD/Computer, 87.09% of the respondents watched movies on VCD/DVD/computer at their respective home while 12.90% of the respondents watched it at their neighbour's houses.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 106 respondents who watched movies on VCD/DVD/Computer, more than four fifth (80.18%) of the respondents watched movies on VCD/DVD/Computer at their respective home while little less than one-fifth (19.81%) of the respondents watched at their neighbour's houses.

Here, it can be concluded that in both the villages, majority of the respondents watch movie on VCD/DVD/Computer at their respective home.

**Places from where taken CDs:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 27 respondents who have VCD/DVD player/computer in their households, 66.66% of the respondents borrow CDs from Dholai/Lakhipur market while 29.62% of the respondents borrow it from their village shop and 3.70% of the respondents borrow it from Silchar town.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 85 respondents who had VCD/ DVD player/Computer in their households, little less than three fourth (74.11%) of the respondents borrowed CDs from the village shop only while one fifth (20.00%) of the respondents borrowed it from Sonai or Kabuganj market and few (5.88%) of the respondents borrowed CD's from Silchar town.

Here, it can be noted that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents borrow CDs from Dholai/Lakhipur which are at a distance of about 10Kms/80Kms from the village while few of the respondents borrow it from the village shop. But in case of Chandpur village, majority of the respondents borrow CDs from village shop only since the CDs of different types or different languages of films are easily available in the village.

But the reason for borrowing CDs from far distance by majority of the respondents in Jarultola village is that the CD of Manipuri films are not available in that area therefore they needed to bring it from Dholai/Lakhipur. Here, it can be noted that it is the indication of loving their language and customs of the people of this village.

#### **Frequency of watching movies on VCD/DVD/Computer in a week :**

In Jarultola village, 13.59% of the respondents watched movies once in a week while 6.79% of the respondents watched movies twice in a week. Again 5.82% of the respondents watched movies more than three in a week while 3.88% of the respondents watched movies thrice in a week and majority of the respondents (69.90%) do not watched movies by using VCD/DVD player/computer.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 33.33% of the respondents watched movies once in a week while 17.26% of the respondents watched twice in a week. Again 7.14% of the respondents watched movies thrice in a week while 5.35% of the respondents watched movies more than three in a week by VCD/DVD/Computer and 36.90% of the respondents did not watch movies by using VCD/DVD players/Computer.

It can be noted here that in both villages majority of the respondents watch movies once in a week on VCD/DVD/Computer.

**Preferences for movies:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 78 respondents who prefer different types of movies, majority of the respondents prefer religious films with 34.61%, followed by comedy films with 16.66% and Romantic + Comedy films with 15.38% .Again 12.82% of the respondents prefer romantic + religious films, while 6.41% of the respondents prefer only romantic films, 5.12% of the respondents prefer religious + comedy films, 3.84% of the respondents prefer romantic + action + comedy + religious films and equally 1.28% of the respondents prefer romantic + religious + comedy films, religious+ action films, romantic+ action+ comedy films, and romantic+ action + horror films.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 157 respondents who watched movie, less than one third (31.21%) of the respondents preferred religious films while less than one fifth (16.56%) of the respondents preferred comedy films and more than one tenth (15.92%) of the respondents preferred romantic films. On the other hand, while 12.73% of the respondents preferred religious + comedy films, 9.55% of the respondents preferred romantic+ religious +comedy films and 7.64% of the respondents preferred action films. Again, while equally 1.91% of the respondents preferred romantic + religious films, romantic + comedy films, equally 0.63% of the respondents preferred horror films, romantic + action films, romantic + action + comedy + religious films and romantic + action + horror films in this study.

Here, it can be concluded that in both villages, majority of the respondents prefer religious films.

**Language preferences for movie:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 78 respondents who prefer languages of movie, majority of the respondents (47.43%) prefer Hindi and Manipuri films, while 43.58% of the respondents prefer Manipuri films, 6.41% of the respondents prefer only Hindi films and 1.28% of the respondents prefer English, Manipuri, Hindi and Bangla films.



On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 157 respondents, more than two fifth (41.40%) of the respondents preferred Manipuri films, while less than one third (31.84%) of the respondents preferred Hindi and Manipuri films. On the other hand, while less than one fourth (24.20%) of the respondents preferred only Hindi films, equally a few (0.63%) of the respondents preferred English films, English + Manipuri + Hindi films, English + Manipuri + Hindi + Assamese films and Manipuri + Hindi + Bengali films.

Here, it can be concluded that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (47.43%) prefer Hindi and Manipuri films while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents prefer only Manipuri films.

#### **LETTER:**

##### **Letters sent in a month :**

The data indicate that in Jarultola village, most of the respondents (93.20%) did not send letter while 2.91% of the respondents had low degree in sending letters. Again equally 1.94% of the respondents had medium and very low degree while there was no one who had high degree in sending letters.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, most of the respondents (86.30%) did not send letter while 13.09% of the respondents had low degree in sending letters and a few (0.59%) of the respondents had very low degree in sending letters.

Thus, the finding shows that in both villages, majority of the respondents do not send letter, and among those respondents who send letters, most of the respondents have low degree in sending letter i.e. they send letter once in a month. But the difference is that the number of respondents who send letters is more in Chandpur village than the Jarultola village.

##### **Letters received in a month:**

In Jarultala, most of the respondents i.e. 92.23% did not receive any letter whereas 3.88% of the respondents received one letter in a month. Again, equally 1.94% of the respondents received letters in medium and very low degree while there was no respondent who receive letters in high degree.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, most of the respondents (85.71%) did not received any letters whereas 13.69% of the respondents received letters in low degree and 0.59% of the respondents received letters in high degree.

The findings indicate that in both the villages, majority of the respondents have the frequency of low degree in receiving letters though the number of respondents who received letters is more in Chandpur village than Jarultola village.

It can also be noted that since the mobile network is widely available in rural areas the frequency of written communication like letter sending/receiving has been decreasing day by day.

**Purpose of sending letter:**

It is found that in Jarultola village, out of the 7 respondents who send letters, majority of the respondents (57.14%) sent letters for official purpose whereas 28.57% of the respondents sent letters to their relatives and 14.28% of the respondents sent letters to their friends.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents (73.91%) sent letters for official purpose whereas equally more than one tenth (13.04%) of the respondents sent letters to their friends and relatives.

From the findings it can be noted that in both villages majority of the respondents use letters for official purpose only.

**Types of Post prefer:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 8 respondents who use letter for communication, majority of the respondents (50%) preferred registered post ,while speed post, Pvt courier, ordinary + speed post and ordinary + registered post are preferred by equally 12.5% of the respondents.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, the data indicate that majority of the respondents (30.43%) preferred registered post ,while equally more than one fifth (21.73%) of the respondents preferred speed post and ordinary + registered post and equally 4.34 % of the respondents preferred Pvt.courier and speed post + registered post in this study.

In short, it can be mentioned that in both villages majority of the respondents prefer registered post.

**FAX:**

In Jarultola village, out of 103 respondents, only one respondent send fax messages and the rest other did not need to send any fax messages. Moreover, the respondent sent 3-5 fax messages in the last three months basically for official purpose only from the office.

On the other hand in Chandpur village, out of 168 respondents, 4.16% of the respondents sent fax messages and the rest 95.83% did not need to send any fax messages. It is also found that majority of the respondents send 1-2 fax messages in last three months from their respective offices.

Here, it can be concluded that in both villages a few of the respondents used fax messages and they used it for official purpose only.

**TELEPHONE:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents, there were only two (1.94%) of the respondents who had telephone connection whereas 98.05% of the respondents did not have any telephone connection.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, less than one fifth (18.45%) of the respondents had telephone connection while majority (81.54%) of the respondents did not have telephone.

It can be mentioned that having telephone connection respondents are minority in both villages but number of telephone connected respondents are more in Chandpur village than Jarultola village. The reason of having less number in telephone connection is that in Jarultola village, generally there were only two telephone connected households and after network coverage of mobile phone in this village, the villagers took mobile connection only and did not take any new telephone connection. But in case of Chandpur village, the reason of less number

in telephone connection is that since the mobile network facility is available in that area, most of the people of the village has surrendered the telephone connection and took mobile phone.

**Having Caller I D in Telephone connection:**

In Chandpur village, out of the 31 respondents who had telephone connection, less than one fifth (19.35%) of the respondents had caller ID with the telephone receiver while majority (80.64%) of the respondents did not use caller ID in telephone connection but in Jarultola village, no one of the telephone connected respondents used caller ID.

**Calls generally made over Telephone in a month:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 2 respondents who had telephone connection, all the respondents (100%) made 201-500 calls in a month.

On the other hand in Chandpur village, out of the 31 respondents who had telephone connection in the village, less than two fifth (38.70%) of the respondents made 201-500 calls in a month while more than one fourth (29.03%) of the respondents made 101-201 calls, less than one fifth (19.35%) of the respondents made 51-100 calls and equally less than one tenth (6.45%) of the respondents made 1-50 calls and more than 500 calls in a month over telephone.

It can be mentioned here that in Jarultola village, all the two respondents have made 201-500 calls in a month while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents made 201-500 calls in a month.

**Calls generally received in a month:**

In Jarultola village, out of the two respondents who had telephone connection, one respondent (50%) received 51-100 calls in a month while the another respondent (50%) received 201-500 calls over telephone in a month.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 31 respondents , little less than two fifth (38.70%) of the respondents received 201-500 calls in a month while less than one third

(29.03%) of the respondents received 101-200 calls, more than one fifth (22.58%) of the respondents received more than 500 calls, less than one tenth (6.45%) of the respondents received 51-100 calls and a few (3.22%) of the respondents received 1-50 calls in a month.

It can be noted that majority of the respondents received 201-500 calls in a month.

**Persons to whom call frequently in a week:**

In Jarultola village, out of the two respondents who had telephone connection, all the two (100%) respondents made calls frequently to their family members. As regards to calls made to their friends is concerned, one (50%) of the respondent made calls frequently while the another (50%) respondent made calls less frequently in a week. On the other hand, in case of calls made to their relatives and neighbors is concerned, both the two respondents (100%) equally made calls less frequently to their relatives and neighbors over telephone, in a week.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 31 respondents, more than half (51.61%) of the respondents made calls very frequently to their family members while more than one fourth (25.80%) of the respondents made calls frequently and more than one-fifth (22.58%) of the respondents made calls less frequently to their family members in a week. As regards to make calls to their relatives, out of the 31 respondents, majority (70.96%) of the respondents made calls frequently, while less than one fifth(19.35%) of the respondents made calls less frequently and less than one tenth (9.67%) of the respondents made calls very frequently to their relatives in a week. On the other hand, make calls to office people is concerned, more than one fourth (25.80%) of the respondents made call less frequently while less than one fifth (19.35%) of the respondents made calls frequently and less than one tenth (6.45%) of the respondents made calls very frequently to their office people in a week. In case of calls make to their friends is concerned , out of the 31 respondents, more than half (51.61%) of the respondents made calls frequently while more than one fourth (25.80%) of the respondents made calls less frequently and less than one fifth (19.35%) of the respondents made calls very

frequently to their friends. So far as the calls made to their neighbors is concerned, out of 31 respondents, more than three fifth (64.51%) of the respondents made call less frequently whereas less than one fifth (19.35%) of the respondents made call frequently to their neighbors in a week in this study.

In short, it can be said that in both villages, most of the respondents make calls to their family members.

#### **Calls received in a week over Telephone :**

In Jarultola village, out of the two respondents, both the two respondents (100%) received calls less frequently from their family members while in case of calls made to their relatives is concerned, they received calls frequently from their relatives. On the other hand, in case of office people and neighbors, equally both the two respondents(100%) received calls less frequently from their office people, and neighbors, while equally one (50%)of the respondent received calls frequently and less frequently from their friends in a week.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 31 respondents, less than three fifth (58.06%) of the respondents received calls very frequently from their family members while more than one fifth (22.58%) of the respondents received calls frequently and less than one fifth (19.35%) of the respondents received calls less frequently from their family members in a week. As regards to calls received from their relatives, majority (70.96%) of the respondents received calls frequently, while more than one fifth (22.58%) of the respondents received calls less frequently and less than one tenth (6.45%) of the respondents received calls very frequently from their relatives in a week. On the other hand, in case of calls received from the office people is concerned, out of the 31 respondents, equally 25.80% of the respondents received calls frequently and less frequently from office people and less than one tenth (6.45%) of the respondents received calls very frequently from office people in a week. So far as the calls received from their friends is concerned, more than two fifth (45.16%) of the respondents

received calls frequently while less than one third (29.03%) of the respondents received calls very frequently and little more than one fourth (25.80%) of the respondents received calls less frequently from their friends. In case of calls received from neighbors is concerned, out of the 31 respondents, more than three fifth (67.74%) of the respondents received calls less frequently while less than one fifth (16.12%) of the respondents received calls frequently and few (3.22%) of the respondents received calls very frequently from their neighbors in a week in this study.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents received calls mostly from relatives while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents received calls mostly from their family members over telephone.

## **MOBILE:**

### **Ownership of Mobile phone**

In Jarultola village, more than two third (71.84%) of the respondents had mobile phone while less than one third (28.15%) of the respondents did not have mobile phone.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (80.35%) of the respondents had mobile phone while less than one fifth (19.64%) of the respondents did not have mobile phone.

It can be noted from the data that in both villages majority of the respondents have mobile phone but the number of mobile phone holding respondents is more with 8.51% in Chandpur village than Jarultola village and it can also be noted that those respondents, who had no mobile phone, also used it through their neighbours and relatives when need.

### **Number of Mobile Set in a family**

In Jarultola village, out of the 74 respondents who had mobile phone, more than half (51.35%) of the respondents each had one mobile set in their households, while less than two fifth (39.18%) of the respondents each had 2-3 mobile sets in their households. Again 5.40% of the respondents each had 4-5 mobile sets in their households while 4.05% of the respondents each had more than five mobile sets in their households, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 135 respondents who had mobile set, more than half (51.85%) of the respondents had 2-3 mobile set, whereas more than one fourth (27.40%) of the respondents had one mobile set, more than one tenth (13.33%) of the respondents had 4-5 mobile sets and less than one tenth (7.40%) of the respondents had more than five mobile sets in their households.

It can be noted here that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents have one mobile set in their households while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents have 2-3 mobile sets in their households.

#### **Mobile phone service provider**

In Jarultola village, most of the respondents (60.24%) used Aircel i.e. the most popular mobile service provider while Reliance is in the second position of popularity with 19.27% followed by Airtel and BSNL with 15.66% and 4.81% respectively.

On the other hand in Chandpur village, Reliance was the most popular service provider as majority (41.66%) of the respondents used Reliance while Airtel was in the second position of popularity with 30.20% followed by BSNL with 17.18% and Aircel was in the fourth position as 10.93% of the respondents used it in the village.

In short, it can be mentioned that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents used Aircel while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents used Reliance.

#### **Types of Mobile connection:**

The data reveal that in Jarultola village, most of the respondents (98.64%) had prepaid connection while a few (1.35%) of the respondents had post paid without GPRS connection and there was no one who had post paid with GPRS connection, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, majority (91.72%) of the respondents had prepaid connection whereas less than one tenth (6.20%) of the respondents had post paid connection and a few (2.06%) of the respondents had post paid with GPRS connection in this study.



Here, it can be mentioned that in both villages, majority of the respondents have pre-paid connection but the post-paid connection without GPRS is more with 4.85% in Chandpur village than Jarultola village.

**Calls receive in a week over Mobile:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 74 respondents who had mobile phone, 48.64% of the respondents had very high degree in receiving phone calls while 20.27% of the respondents had low degree. Again, 17.56% of the respondents received phone calls in high degree while 13.51% of the respondents had medium degree in receiving phone calls over mobile.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 135 respondents, majority (70.37%) of the respondents had very high degree to receive phone calls over mobile, while more than one tenth (13.33%) of the respondents had low degree. Again, while 11.85% of the respondents had high degree of receiving phone calls, 4.44% of the respondents had medium degree in receiving phone calls over mobile.

From the data it can be said that in both villages majority of the respondents have very high degree (more than 60 calls in a week) in receiving phone calls over mobile.

**Calls make in a week :**

In Jarultola village, out of 74 respondents who had mobile phone, most of the respondents (45.94%) had very high degree in making calls while more than one fifth (21.91%) of the respondents made calls in low degree. Whereas, less than one fifth (17.56%) of the respondents made calls in high degree while more than one tenth (13.51%) of the respondents made calls in medium degree over mobile phone.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, most of the respondents (62.96%) had very high degree in making calls while less than one fifth (19.25%) of the respondents made calls in low degree. Again, little more than one tenth (10.37%) of the respondents made calls in high degree while less than one tenth (7.40%) of the respondents made calls in medium degree over mobile phone.

Here, it can be said that in both villages majority of the respondents have very high degree in making phone calls over mobile.

#### **Persons to whom make calls over mobile**

In Jarultola village, out of the 74 respondents, more than one fourth (31.08%) of the respondents made call very frequently while more than one third (35.13%) of the respondents made call frequently and 22.97% of the respondents made call less frequently to their family members. On the other hand, so far as the making call to their relatives is concerned, majority of the respondents (45.94%) made calls less frequently while 41.89% of the respondents made call frequently and 4.05% of the respondents made call very frequently to their relatives. In case of calling to office people, few 1.35% of the respondents made call frequently while 2.70% of the respondents made call less frequently to their official staffs. On the other hand, in case of making call to their friends is concerned, 35.13% of the respondents made call frequently, while 22.97% of the respondents made call less frequently and 21.62% of the respondents made call very frequently to their friends. So far as phone calling to neighbours is concerned, 24.32% of the respondents made call less frequently while 1.35% of the respondents made call frequently to their neighbours.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 135 respondents who had mobile phone in their households, little less than two fifth (39.25%) of the respondents made calls very frequently while less than one third (32.59%) of the respondents made calls frequently and little more than one fourth (25.18%) of the respondents made calls less frequently to their family members. As far as making call to their relatives is concerned, majority (58.51%) of the respondents made calls frequently while more than one fifth (21.48%) of the respondents made calls less frequently and a few 3.70% of the respondents made calls very frequently to their relatives.

In case of calling to office people, 13.33% of the respondents made calls less frequently while 11.11% of the respondents made calls very frequently and 9.62% of the respondents made calls frequently to their office staffs. On the other hand, more than one third (34.81%) of

the respondents made calls less frequently, while less than one third (31.85%) of the respondents made call frequently and more than one fourth (30.37%) of the respondents made calls very frequently to their friends.

As far as calling to neighbours is concerned , majority (71.11%) of the respondents made calls less frequently while less than one tenth (8.88%) of the respondents made calls frequently to their neighbours. There was no one who made calls very frequently to their neighbours in this study.

From this data it can be said that in both villages majority of the respondents make calls to their relatives and friends over mobile.

### **Persons from whom received calls on Mobile**

In Jarultola village, as per calls received from family members is concerned , out of the 74 respondents who had mobile phone, more than one third (36.48%) of the respondents received calls frequently, while less than one third (31.08%) of the respondents received calls very frequently and 24.32% of the respondents received calls less frequently from their family members. In case of calls received from their relatives, 45.94% of the respondents received calls less frequently while 40.54% of the respondents received calls frequently and 4.05% of the respondents received calls very frequently from their relatives. On the other hand, 2.70% of the respondents received calls less frequently, while 1.35% of the respondents received calls frequently from their official staffs. As far as calls received from friends is concerned, 35.13% of the respondents received calls frequently while 22.97% of the respondents received calls less frequently and 21.62% of the respondents received calls very frequently from their friends. Whereas, calls received from neighbors is concerned, 24.32% of the respondents received calls less frequently while 1.35% of the respondents received calls frequently from their neighbors.

It can be concluded that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents (91.89%) received calls from their family members, while 90.54% of the respondents received calls from their relatives and 79.72% of the respondents received calls from their friends. Whereas

25.67% of the respondents received calls from their neighbors while 4.05% of the respondents received calls from their office people, in the village.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 135 respondents who had mobile set in their households, majority (43.70%) of the respondents received calls very frequently, while less than one third (31.85%) of the respondents received calls frequently and more than one fifth (22.22%) of the respondents received calls less frequently from their family members. In case of call received from relatives, majority (59.25%) of the respondents received calls frequently while more than one third (36.29%) of the respondents received less frequently and few (4.44%) of the respondents received calls very frequently from their relatives. On the other hand, in case of office people, 14.81% of the respondents received calls less frequently while 11.11% of the respondents received calls very frequently and 10.37% of the respondents received calls frequently from their official staffs. So far as calls received from friends is concerned, more than one third (34.81%) of the respondents received calls very frequently while less than one third (31.11%) of the respondents received calls less frequently and more than one fourth (28.14%) of the respondents received calls frequently from their friends.

Again, as regards to calls received from neighbors is concerned, majority (74.07%) of the respondents received calls less frequently while more than one tenth (10.37%) of the respondents received calls frequently from their neighbors and there was no one who received calls very frequently from their neighbors, in this study.

Here, it can be concluded that all (100%) the respondents received calls from their relatives, while 97.77% of the respondents received calls from their family members and 94.06% of the respondents received calls from their friends. Again, 84.44% of the respondents received calls from their neighbors while 36.29% of the respondents received calls from their official staffs, in this study.

In short, it can be said that in both villages, majority of the respondents receive calls from their family members, relatives and friends over mobile.

**SMS received in a week:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 16 respondents who received SMS, 81.25% of the respondents received 1-10 SMS in a week while a few 12.5% of the respondents received 11-20 SMS and 6.25% of the respondents received more than 30 SMS in a week.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 73 respondents who received SMS in mobile phone, majority (82.19%) of the respondents received 1-10 SMS in a week while 8.21% of the respondents received more than 30 SMS, 5.47% of the respondents received 11-20 SMS and 4.10% of the respondents received 21-30 SMS in a week.

Here, it can be said that in both villages, majority of the respondents received 1-10 SMS in a week on mobile.

**SMS send in a week**

In Jarultola village, out of the 16 respondents who sent SMS, 81.25% of the respondents sent 1-10 SMS while 12.5% of the respondents sent 11-20 SMS and 6.25% of the respondents sent more than 30 SMS in a week.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 73 respondents who sent SMS in mobile phone, majority (83.56%) of the respondents sent 1-10 SMS in a week while 6.84% of the respondents sent more than 30 SMS, 5.47% of the respondents sent 11-20 SMS and 4.10% of the respondents sent 21-30 SMS in a week.

In short it can be said that majority of the respondents sent 1-10 SMS in a week on mobile.

**Persons to whom send SMS in a week**

In Jarultola village, out of the 16 respondents who send SMS, 12.5% of the respondents sent SMS frequently while 6.25% of the respondents sent SMS less frequently to their family members. Whereas, SMS send to their relatives is concerned, 12.5% of the respondents send SMS less frequently while 6.25% of the respondents sent SMS frequently to their relatives. In case of sending SMS to their friends, equally 37.5% of the respondents sent SMS frequently

and less frequently while 6.25% of the respondents sent very frequently to their friends. On the other hand, in case of neighbors, it is found that 12.5% of the respondents sent SMS to their neighbors less frequently, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, 8.22% of the respondents sent SMS frequently while 4.10% of the respondents sent SMS less frequently and 2.74% of the respondents sent SMS very frequently to their family members. As regards to SMS sent to their relatives is concerned, equally 5.48% of the respondents sent SMS frequently and less frequently to their relatives but there was no one who sent SMS very frequently to their relatives. In case of sending SMS to their official people, equally 6.85% of the respondents sent SMS very frequently and frequently to their official staffs and there was no one who sent SMS less frequently to their official staffs. So far as SMS sent to their friends is concerned, 45.21% of the respondents sent frequently to their friends while 32.88% of the respondents sent SMS less frequently and 9.58% of the respondents sent very frequently to their friends in a week and there was no one who sent SMS to their neighbours, in this study.

In short, it can be said that in both villages, majority of the respondents sent SMS to their friends in this study.

#### **Persons from whom received SMS in a week :**

In Jarultola village, out of the 16 respondents who used SMS, 12.5% of the respondents received SMS frequently while 6.25% of the respondents received less frequently from their family members whereas equally 6.25% of the respondents received SMS frequently and less frequently from their relatives. In case of office people 6.25% of the respondents received SMS less frequently. Again, in case of SMS received from their friends is concerned, 43.75% of the respondents received less frequently and 31.25% of the respondents received SMS frequently while 12.5% of the respondents received very frequently from their friends. As per SMS received from neighbours is concerned, it is found that 6.25% of the respondents received SMS frequently from their neighbours.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 73 respondents who received SMS in mobile phone, 4.10% of the respondents received SMS less frequently while equally 2.74% of the respondents received SMS very frequently and frequently from their family members in a week. In case of SMS received from their relatives is concerned, 8.22% of the respondents received less frequently while 2.74% of the respondents received SMS frequently from their relatives. But there was no one who received SMS very frequently from their relatives in a week. As regards to SMS received from their official staffs, 6.85% of the respondents received SMS frequently while 1.37% of the respondents received SMS very frequently from their official staffs and there was none who received less frequently from their official staffs in a week. So far as, SMS received from their friends is concerned, 47.94% of the respondents received frequently while 30.14% of the respondents received SMS very frequently and 10.96% of the respondents received SMS very frequently from their friends in a week. But there was none who received SMS from their neighbours in this study.

In short, from the data it can be noted that in both villages majority of the respondents received SMS from their friends.

#### **Access to Computer:**

In Jarultola village, 5.82% of the respondents can access to computer whereas 94.17% of the respondents can not access to computer.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 168 respondents, more than one fourth (29.16%) of the respondents could access to computer whereas less than three fourth (70.83%) of the respondents could not access to computer, in this village.

From the data it may be analyzed that in both villages some of the respondents can access to computer but the difference is that in Jarultola village, there was only 5.82% who can access to computer while in Chandpur village, it was 29.16%, i.e. 23.34% of the respondents, is more in Chandpur village than Jarultola village.

**Place of using Computer :**

In Jarultola village, out of the 6 respondents who can access to computer, 50% of the respondents used computer in cyber cafes while 33.33% of the respondents used in home and 16.66% of the respondents used computer in Schools/Colleges/Universities.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 49 respondents who can access computers, equally more than one third (36.73%) of the respondents used computer in cyber cafes and School / College / University whereas equally more than one tenth (12.24%) of the respondents used computer at their home and office and a few 2.04% of the respondents used it in other places.

In short, it can be said that in Jarultola village, majority of the respondents used computer in cyber cafes while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents used computer at both cyber cafes and schools/colleges/universities.

**Purpose of using Computer:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 6 respondents, 66.66% of the respondents used computer for educational purpose whereas equally 16.66% of the respondents used computer for business purpose and for the purposes of Education + Entertainment + Business /Games.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 49 respondents who can access computer, majority (61.22%) of the respondents used computer for educational purpose whereas less than one fifth (16.32%) of the respondents used computer for education + business purpose and more than one tenth (12.24%) of the respondents used computer only for business purpose. Again, while equally 4.08% of the respondents used computer for education + entertainment and business + official, a few (2.04%) of the respondents used computer for the purpose of education + entertainment + others in this study.

It can be analyzed that in both villages, majority of the respondents used computer for educational purpose only.



**Access to Internet :**

In Jarultola village, 3.88% of the respondents can access to internet while 96.11% of the respondents can not access to internet.

It is found from the data that out of 168 respondents, more than one fifth (22.61%) of the respondents could access to internet while more than three fifth (77.38%) of the respondents could not access to internet in this study.

Here, it can be analyzed that access to internet respondents are more with 18.73% in Chandpur village, than Jarultola village.

**Frequency of using Internet:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 4 respondents who can access to internet, 75% of the respondents used internet daily while 25% of the respondents used 1-5 days in a month.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of 38 respondents who can access to internet, half (50%) of the respondents used internet 1-5 days in a month while more than one fourth (26.31%) of the respondents used occasionally and more than one tenth (10.52%) of the respondents used internet daily in a month. Again, while 7.89% of the respondents used more than ten days, 5.26% of the respondents used internet 6-10 days in a month.

Here, it can be analyzed that in Jarultola village, most of the respondents used internet daily as those person who can access to internet, lived in town for service, while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents used internet 1-5 days in a month.

**Purpose of using Internet :**

In Jarultola village, out of the 4 respondents who can access to internet, majority of the respondents (75%) used internet for the purpose of e-mail while 25% of the respondents used internet for the purposes of e-mail + downloading reading materials + downloading free software + downloading MP3 music.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 38 respondents, less than one third (31.57%) of the respondents used internet for the purpose of e-mail + download reading materials + download free software + download MP3 music whereas more than one fourth (28.94%) of the respondents used internet for e-mail + download reading materials and more than one fifth (21.05%) of the respondents used internet only for the purpose of e-mail. Again little more than one tenth (10.52%) of the respondents used internet for academic purpose while equally a few (2.63%) of the respondents used internet for downloading free software, download MP3 music and download reading materials purposes.

Here, it can be analyzed that in Jarultola village, most of the respondents used internet for the purpose of sending e-mail while in Chandpur village, majority of the respondents used internet for the purpose of e-mail + download reading materials + download free software + download MP3 music i.e. they use internet for various purposes. This indicates that the people of Chandpur village have more idea about the advantage of using internet than the people of Jarultola village.

#### **Access to Internet by family members of the respondents**

From the data it is found that in Jarultola village, out of the 103 respondents, more than one tenth (11.65%) of the respondents had some members in their families who can access to internet whereas majority of the respondents (88.34%) had no one in their families who can access to internet, in this study.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 168 respondents, one third (33.33%) of the respondent's families had some members who could access to internet whereas there was no one who could access to internet in two third (66.66%) of the respondents families, in the village.

Here, it can be noted that there was only 11.65% of the households of which some family members can access to internet but in Chandpur village, having family members who

can access to internet was 33.33% i.e. 21.68% of households are more in Chandpur village than Jarultola village.

**No. of family members who can access to internet:**

In Jarultola village, out of the 12 respondents whose some family members can access to internet, 83.33% of the respondents had 1-2 family members who can access to internet, whereas 16.66% of the respondents had 3-5 members who can access to internet, in their families. But there was no respondent who reported about having more than five members who can access to internet in their families, in this village.

On the other hand, in Chandpur village, out of the 56 respondents , majority (76.78%) of the respondent's families had 1-2 members who could access to internet whereas more than one fifth (23.21%) of the respondent's families had 3-5 members and there was no family where there were more than five members who could access to internet, in this study.

Here, it may be noted that in both villages, majority of the households have 1-2 family members who can access to internet.

**Discussion**

The comparison of the two villages under study in terms of their social structure, traditional forms of communication and patterns of mass media communication as well as of new information technologies reveal the nature of communication system prevail in these villages and processes of social and cultural changes through which the present Manipuri society of South Assam is passing. Some of the conceptual implications of the empirical findings presented above are as follows:

**Firstly**, Jarultala village is relatively an isolated Manipuri village in comparison to Chandpur village. It is less developed and is on lower end on the scale of the major indicators of development such as educational facilities, education mobility and occupational diversification,

economic position and communication assets and exposure of the villagers. The village Chandpur is more advanced on all these dimensions in comparison to Jarultala village.

**Secondly**, it is clear from the above comparison that many traditions, customs and folk culture are strictly maintained in both the villages but Chandpur village has adopted a number of elements of local dominant Bengali culture such as Durga Puja, Sarswati Puja, Laxmi Puja, Vishwakarma Puja. But Jarultala is a late adopter of these elements in comparison to Chandpur. The process of social change can be understood in such a situation with the help of the concepts of *cultural adaptation* and *cultural assimilation*. The Manipuri community has made a number of adjustments with local dominant culture but at the same time it has also kept basic cultural traits of its community quite intact. It is evident from the fact that most of the Manipuris in these villages are bilingual and multilingual as well. Knowing Bangala language is must in Cachar district of Assam as it is official language of three districts, namely, Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj together constitute a region popularly known as Barak valley. This is an example of cultural adaptation in a new situation emerged in this region in post-independent period as a result of heavy immigration of Bengali Hindu population at the time of partition and of Muslim Bengali population at the time of Bengaladesh war in the form of Refugees but settled down permanently in hinterlands of Barak valley.

**Thirdly**, the level of education is relatively high in Chandpur village in comparison to Jarultala village. The occupational diversification can also be seen in both the villages. In Jarultala, many families are still engaged in agricultural activities but in Chandpur, most of the villagers moved to non-agricultural occupations. The range of occupational mobility is wide in Chandpur as a number of persons moved into professional and technical jobs as well although in very limited number. Most important sector of occupational mobility was observed the

defense sector where a number of persons have moved from both the villages. Although, Chandpur village has some edge over Jarultala village in this regard. The work experience of these military personnels and their exposure to outside world during service period make them local resource person for the rest of the villagers and they emerged as local community leaders and communicators and play an important role in integration of village communication system.

**Fourthly**, local market (Bazar) is an important place in both the villages which is organized weekly near Jarultala village whereas it is organized within the village in Chandpur with some permanent shops in the form of a modern institution. The market is a place where not only economic transactions take place but also all kinds of informations are disseminated. These forms of institutionalized communication play an important role in the urbanization of the village as well as facilitate the smooth flow of information between rural to rural and urban to rural communities.

**Fifthly**, The print media particularly newspaper is more effective in case of Chandpur where number of newspaper subscribers is significant in comparison to Jarultala where there is no individual subscriber of the newspaper but it is delivered in some shops in the village where it is read by the villagers who gather in front of these shops for various purposes. These shops are local gossiping centres where all sorts of information are gathered and communicated through the shopkeeper who also act as communicator in the village having relatively high urban exposure because of frequent visits to nearby urban centres and interaction with supply agents who visit the village to village and supply various items to these shops regularly.

**Sixthly**, Radio which has been reported as diminished media in a number of recent village studies is found quite significant in both the villages as it fulfils certain specific needs of the Manipuri community. Most of the Manipuris in both the villages use radio to listen Manipuri

programmes broadcasted from Radio Imphal. This helps in maintaining the basic traits of their culture. It is confirmation of the findings of Singh (1995) who pointed out that in the era of Satellite TV, radio now fulfils those specific needs of the audience which cannot be fulfilled by other media of mass communication.

**Seventhly**, television is another important mass medium which is dominant in both the villages and watched by a number of people but Chandpur has relatively high exposure to television in comparison to Jarultala.

**Eighthly**, Cinema going is now unpopular in the village but villagers in both the villages are highly enthusiastic in watching films on TV, Computer, VCD and DVD player particularly Manipuri films in Jarultala village but both Manipuri and Hindi films in Chandpur village.

**Ninthly**, Urban exposure of the people of Chandpur village is relatively high in comparison to Jarultala.

**Tenthly**, The traditional folk media is very effective as it has intermingled with modern mass media particularly audio and video CDS play an important role in attracting the youth in participating in different types of local ritualistic performances like Durga Puja celebrated in both the villages. However, as one of the most important festival of Bengali community it has adopted by villagers of Chandpur long back but in case of Jarultala it is adopted very recently (4-5 years ago only). It indicates that how certain elements of a dominant culture, diffuse in other communities of that region over a period of time. It also exemplify the process of cultural diffusion in the region.

**Finally**, regarding new communication technologies like internet, computer and mobile phone, internet and computer are penetrating the rural youth through educational institutions as well as

through visit to cyber-café. However, in Jarultala it is relatively low in comparison to Chandpur. The penetration of mobile phones is quite significant in both the villages although it is relatively high in Chandpur, which may have certain revolutionary consequences in the years to come.

It is clear from the above discussion that Communications system in both the villages is in transitional stage but well integrated in contrast to observation of Lucian W. Pye (1963) who pointed out that most important characteristic of transitional communications system is that it is fragmented and fractured. But we observe that modern mass media of communication in both the villages are gradually integrated with local culture. Instead of popularizing elements of western culture radio and audio CDs and Video CDs/DVD spread the elements of local culture. The print media is also highly localized. TV channels are also being localized and communicate through local languages. Thus, it requires a further research study to focus on the question that to what extent localization of the contents and language of communication determine the effectiveness of a particular mass media and popularize it in a particular community.