Chapter III

Social Structure of the Jarultala Village

The present chapter deals with the social structure of the village Jarultala analysed on the basis of socio-economic profile of the respondents (one sample from the each household) as well as data collected for all the households of the village through a structured interview schedule. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in table no. 3.1

Table No. 3.1

Total No. of Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Jarultala	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that out of the 103 respondents of 103 households of the village, there were 53 male respondents and 50 female respondents.

Household pattern of Jarultola Village

To understand the pattern of households of the first study area i.e. Jarultala villages, the responses of the subjects have been classified into two categories, such as (1) Nuclear family and (2) Joint family. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in table no. 3.2.

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Table No. 3.2

Household pattern of Jarultala village

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Sl. No.	Household pattern	Frequency			Total Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Nuclear family	27	23	50	48.54
2	Joint family	26	27	53	51.45
	Total	53	50	103	100

From the above data, it is clear that in the village, more than half (51.45%) of the families were joint family whereas little less than half (48.54%) of the families were nuclear family.

Size of Family

To analyse the family size of the respondent in the village, the responses of the subjects have been categorized into four categories: (1) Small family (1-3 members). (2) Medium family (4-5 members). (3) Large Family (6-10 members) and (4) Very large family (above 10 members). The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no.3.3

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Table No. 3.3

Size of Family

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Sl. No.	Family size	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Small (1-3 members)	07	07	14	13.59
2	Medium (4-5 members)	22	15	37	35.92
3	Large(6-10 members)	22	28	50	48.54
4	Very Large (above 10)	02	00	02	1.94
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that little less than half (48.54%) of the respondents belong to large sized family whereas more than one-third (35.92%) of the respondents belong to medium sized

family. While more than one-tenth (13.59%) of the respondents belong to small family, a few (1.94%) of the respondents belong to very large sized family.

Age group of the Respondents

On the basis of the age group, the respondents are categorised into seven categories: (1) 11-20 (2) 21-30 (3) 31-40 (4) 41-50 (5) 51-60 (6) 61-70 and (7) Above70. The distribution of the respondentsinto these categories is shown below in table no. 3.4

Table No. 3.4

Age group of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Age group of the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	11-20	03	07	10	9.70
2.	21-30	08	20	28	27.18
3.	31-40	16	11	27	26.21
4.	41-50	17	04	21	20.38
5	51-60	07	03	10	9.70
6	61-70	02	04	06	5.82
7	Avbove 70	00	01	01	0.97
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that more than one-fourth (27.18%) of the respondents belong to the age group of between 21-30 while 26.21% of the respondents belong to the age group of between 31-40. Again, more than one-fifth (20.38%) of the respondents belong to the age group of 41-50. Whereas less than one-tenth (9.70%) of the respondents each belong to the age group of between 11-20 and 51-60. There were few (5.82% and 0.97%) respondents, who belong to the age group of between 61-70 and above 70 respectively..

Age group of the people in Jarultala village :

To analyse the age group of the people of Jarultala village, the data have been classified into fifteen categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.5.

Table No. 3.5

Age group of the people of Jarultala village

Sl. No.	Age Group	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Less than One year	01	00	01	0.16
1	1-5	31	13	44	7.29
2	6-10	33	27	60	9.95
3	11-15	32	34	66	10.94
4	16-20	23	38	61	10.11
5	21-25	23	33	56	9.28
6	26-30	23	26	49	8.12
7	31-35	15	34	49	8.12
8	36-40	37	36	73	12.10
9	41-45	11	18	29	4.80
10	46-50	20	21	41	6.79
11	51-55	06	07	13	2.15
12	56-60	12	11	23	3.81
13	61-65	05	07	12	1.99
14	66-70	08	10	18	2.98
15	Above 70	06	02	08	1.32
	Total	286	317	603	100

From the data, it is found that out of the 603 population, 12.10% of people belong to the age group of 36-40 while 10.94% belong to the age group of 11-15, 10.11% belong to the age group of 16-20, 9.95% belong to the age group of 6-10, 9.28% belong to the age group of 21-25 .Again there were equally 8.12% of people who belong to the age group of 31-35 and 26-30 whereas, 7.29% of people belong to the age group of 1-5, 6.79% belong to the age group of 46-50, 4.80% belong to the age group of 41-45, 3.81% belong to the age group of 56-60, 2.98% belong to the age group of 66-70, 2.15% belong to the age group of 51-55, 1.99%belong to the age group of 61-65, 1.32% belong to the age group of above 70 and 0.16% of people belong to the age group of less than one year.

Sexwise distribution of people

To understand the sexwise distribution of the people of Jarultala village, it has been classified into two categories as (1) Male and (2) Female. The distribution is shown below in table no. 3.6

Table No. 3.6

Status of Sex of the people of Jarultala village

Sl. No.	Status of Sex	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Male	286	00	286	47.42
2	Female	00	317	317	52.57
	Total	286	317	603	100

From the data, it is shown that out of 603 population, 317 (52.57%) were female whereas 286 (47.42%) were male in the village. Thus the females have outnumbered the males in this village.

Religion

The religion of the respondents has been categorised into three categories, such as (1) Hindu (2) Christian and (3) Apokpa (a traditional Manipuri religion, followed by Manipuris before their conversion to Hinduism). The distribution of these categories is shown below in table no. 3.7.

Table No. 3.7

Religion of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Religion of the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Hindu	50	50	100	97.08
2	Christian	03	00	03	2.92
3	Apokpa	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (97.08%) were Hindu whereas a few (2.91%) of the respondents were Christian. In this study, it is also found that though the traditional religion Apokpa is not adopted totally, in each and every household of this village, the puja perfomance of Apokpa religion is still practicing, as it is practiced till today in every household of Manipuri /Mitei community.

Number of Yek in the village :

Before analysing the number of yek in the village, let me explain shortly what is yek. "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 distrubution of these seven yeks (clans) is shown below in table no. 3.8.

Table No. 3.8

Number of Yek (Clan) in the village

Sl. No.	Number of Yek (Clan)	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Mangang	00	00	00	00
2.	Luwang	05	02	07	6.79
3.	Khuman	13	11	24	23.30
4.	Khanganba	17	13	30	29.12
5	Ningthaucha	13	12	25	24.27
6	Moirang	03	05	08	7.76
7	Angom	02	07	09	8.73
	Total	53	50	103	100

From the data, it is found that 29.12% of the families belong to Khanganba yek while 24.27% of the families belong to Ningthaucha yek. On the other hand, 23.30% of the families belong to Khuman while 8.73% of the families belong to Angom, 7.76% of the families belong to Moirang and 6.79% of the families belong to Luwang yek.

Number of Sagei in the village

"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). To know how many sageis are there in the village, they were asked what is your sagei and the responses of them are shown below in table no. 3.9

Table No. 3.9

Number of Sagei in the village

Sl. No.	Number of Sagei	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Akhom	01	01	02	1.94
2	Angom	01	01	02	1.94
3	Feirenjam	00	01	01	0.97
4	Gurumayum (Brahmin)	01	00	01	0.97
5	Hodam	04	00	04	3.88
6	Huidrom	00	02	02	1.94
7	Irom	07	04	11	10.67
8	Kangabam	01	00	01	0.97
9	kayenbam	00	01	01	0.97
10	keisam	01	01	02	1.94
11	Khoirom	00	01	01	0.97
12	Khumumayum	00	02	02	1.94
13	Khundrakpam	01	00	01	0.97
14	Khundonbam	01	00	01	0.97
15	Kongbam	00	01	01	0.97
16	Konjengbam	00	01	01	0.97
17	Laishram	05	04	09	8.73
18	Loitongbam	03	01	04	3.88
19	Loitam	02	00	02	1.94
20	Naurem	00	01	01	0.97
21	Nameirakpam	01	00	01	0.97
22	Ningomam	01	01	02	1.94
23	Nunglekpam	01	00	01	0.97
24	Oinam	03	01	04	3.88
25	Pebam	00	02	02	1.94
26	Poshamam	01	00	01	0.97
27	Pukhramam	03	03	06	5.82
28	Saikhom	00	02	02	1.94
29	Salam	01	01	02	1.94
30	Soibam	01	01	02	1.94
31	Taurem	00	03	03	2.91
32	Thangjam	01	02	03	2.91
33	Thokchom	02	01	03	2.91
34	Thongam	04	02	06	5.82
35	Tongbram	05	07	12	11.65
36	Wahengbam	01	00	01	0.97
37	Yengkhom	00	02	02	1.94
	Total	53	50	103	100

From the data, it is found that majority of the respondents (11.65%) belong to Tongbram Sagei while 10.67% of the respondents belong to Irom Sagei who are in the second position and 8.73% of the respondents belong to Laisram sagei who are in the third position. Again, equally 5.82% of respondents belong to Pukhramam and Thongam sagei while equally 3.88% of the respondents belong to Hodam, Loitongbam, and Oinam. A equal number of respondents with 2.91% belong to the sagei of Taurem, Thangjam & Thokchom, while equally 1.94% of the respondents belong to Akhom, Angom, Huidrom, keisam, Khumumayum, Loitam, Ningomam, Pebam, Saikhom, Salam, Soibam and Yengkhom sagei and equally 0.97% of the respondents belong to Feirenjam, Gurumayum, kangabam, kayenbam, Khoirom, Khundrakpam, Khundonbam, Kongbam, Konjengbam, Naurem, Nameirakpam, Nunglekpam, Poshamam and Wahengbam.

It is also informed by some respondents that sageis (sub-clans/sub groups) like Tongbram, Irom, Laishram, etc. who are the majority sagei in the village, came into the village first and inhabited there.

Educational Qualification of the Respondents

The educational qualification of the respondents has been classified into ten categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.10

Table No. 3.10

Education Qualification of Respondents

Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Illeterate	01	06	07	6.79
1	Primary	04	04	08	7.76
2.	Middle Primary	09	15	24	23.30
3.	High School	26	20	46	44.66
4.	Higher Secondary	10	03	13	12.62
5	Graduate	02	02	04	3.88
6	P.G	01	00	01	0.97
7	Ph.D	00	00	00	00
8	Technical	00	00	00	00
9	Professional	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that out of the 103 respondents more than two-fifth (44.66%) of the respondents have high school level education whereas more than one-fifth (23.30%) of the respondents have middle-primary level of education. More than one-tenth (12.62%) of the respondents have higher secondary level education, followed by primary level and illeterates 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.

Educational Qualification of the villagers

To analyse the educational qualification of the villagers, it has been categorised into twelve categories such as (1) Not applicable (below 3 yrs.) (2) Illiterate (3) Primary (4) Middle primary (5) High school (6) HSLC (7) Higher Secondary (8) Graduate (9) P.G. (10) PhD (11) Technical and (12) Professional. The distribution of the respondents in these categories is shown below in table no. 3.11.

Table No. 3.11

Educational Qualification of the villagers

Sl. No.	Educational qualification	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Not applicable (below 3 yrs.)	06	06	12	1.99
1	Illeterate	13	43	56	9.28
2	Primary	37	38	75	12.43
3	Middle Primary	96	90	186	30.84
4	High School	76	93	169	28.02
5	HSLC	31	28	59	9.78
6	Higher Secondary	18	18	36	5.97
7	Graduate	08	00	08	1.32
8	P.G	01	02	03	0.49
9	Ph.D	00	00	00	00
10	Technical	00	00	00	00
11	Professional	00	00	00	00
	Total	286	317	603	100

The data reveal that out of 603 populations, 30.84% have middle- primary education level while 28.02% have high school level, 12.43% have primary level and 9.78% have HSLC level. Again 9.28% were illiterate while 5.97% were higher secondary, 1.32% were graduate, 0.49% were Post graduate and to 1.99% it was not applicable as they were children of below three years.

Occupation of the Respondents

On the basis of the occupation the respondents have been categorised into ten categories: (1) House wife /Student/Unemployed persons (2) Government officers/Executives/Managers (3) Professionals (4) Defence personals (5) White collars (5) Petty Businessman (7) Agriculturalists (8) Skilled workers (9) Non - skilled workers (10). Retired persons. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in table no. 3.12.

Table No. 3.12

Occupation of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Occupation of Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	House wife/Student/unemployed persons	05	46	51	49.51
1	Govt. officers/Executive /Managers	00	00	00	00
2.	Professionals	00	00	00	00
3.	Defence Personals	10	00	10	9.70
4.	White collars	04	01	05	4.85
5	Petty Businessmen	06	02	08	7.76
6	Agriculturalists	22	00	22	21.35
7	Skilled workers	06	01	07	6.79
8	Non-Skilled workers	00	00	00	00
9.	Retired persons	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (49.51%) were Housewives / Students / Unemployed persons while more than one-fifth (21.35%) of the respondents were Agriculturalists, followed by defense personals with 9.70%, Petty businessman with 7.76% skilled workers with 6.79% and white collars with 4.85%.

Occupation of the villagers :

To analyse the occupation of the villagers the data have been classified into ten categories - (1) House wife/Student/ Unemployed persons (2) Government officers, executives managers (3) Professionals (4) Defence personals (5) White collars (6) Petty businessman (7) Agriculturalists (8) Skilled workers (9) Non- skilled workers and (10) Retired persons. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 3.13.

Table No. 3.13

Occupation of the villagers

Sl. No.	Occupation	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	House wife/students/Unemployed persons	118	300	418	69.32
1	Government officers, Executives, Managers	00	00	00	00
2.	Professionals	02	00	02	0.33
3.	Defence personals	33	00	33	5.47
4.	White collars	07	05	12	1.99
5	Petty Businessmen	25	07	32	5.30
6	Agriculturalists	53	00	53	8.78
7	Skilled workers	39	05	44	7.29
8	Non-Skilled workers	07	00	07	1.16
9	Retired person	02	00	02	0.33
	Total	286	317	603	100

The data show that out of 603 population more than three-fifth (69.32%) of the villagers were housewives/students/unemployed persons while less than one-tenth (8.78%) of the villagers were Agriculturalists and 7.29% of the villagers were skilled workers. Again, 5.47% of the villagers were defense personnel. While 5.30% were petty businessman, 1.99% white collars, 1.16% non-skilled workers and 0.33% each of the villagers were professionals and retired persons,

Languages known by the Respondents :

Language is the main means of bringing effective communication. Through language, it can bring closeness among the people of different communities. Here,to understand the languages known by the respondents, it has been categorised into eleven categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.14.

Table No. 3.14

Languages known by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Languages known by the Respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male		Total	
1	Manipuri + Bangla	21	31	52	50.48
2	Manipuri + Hindi	00	00	00	00
3	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi	17	13	30	29.12
4	Manipuri + Bangla + Assamese	00	00	00	00
5	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese	00	00	00	00
6	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese + English	00	00	00	00
7	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + English	13	06	19	18.44
8	Manipuri + Hindi + English + Assamese	00	00	00	00
9	Man + Eng. + Hindi + Assamese + Bangla + Mizo	02	00	02	1.94
10	Man + Bang + Hindi + Eng. + Assames + Nagamese	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that more than half (50.48%) of the respondents know Manipuri and Bangla whereas more than one-fourth (29.12%) of the respondents know Manipuri, Bangla and Hindi and little less than one-fifth (18.44%) of the respondents know Manipuri, Bangla, Hindi and English. There were a few respondents (1.94%) who know Manipuri, English, Hindi, Assamese, Bangla and Mizo languages. Thus most of the respondents are bi-lingual in the village

Languages known by the villagers

 To analyse the languages known by the villagers the data have been classified into fourteen categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.15

Table No. 3.15

Languages known by the village People

Sl. No.	Language known	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	Manipuri	11	12	23	3.81
1	Manipuri + Bangla	125	196	321	53.23
2.	Manipuri + Hindi	01	02	03	0.49
3.	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi	86	70	156	25.87
4.	Manipuri + Bangla + Assamese	10	00	10	1.65
5	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese	03	01	04	0.66
6	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + Assamese + English	01	00	01	0.16
7	Manipuri + Bangla + Hindi + English	36	33	69	11.44
8	Manipuri + Hindi + English + Assamese	00	00	00	00
9	Man + Eng. + Hindi + Ass. + Bang. + Mizo	01	00	01	0.16
10	Mani + Hindi + Eng. + Ass. + Bang. + Nagames	01	00	01	0.16
11	Manipuri + Bangla + Mizo	06	02	08	1.32
12	Manipuri + English	03	01	04	0.66
13	Nagamese + Manipuri	02	00	02	0.33
14	**Total**	286	377	603	100

The data indicate that 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. Thus most of the villagers are bi-lingual in the village.

Marital status of the Respondents

To know the marital status of the respondents, it has been categorised into two categories (1) Married and (2) Unmarried . The distribnution of the respondents is shown below in table no. 3.16.

Table No. 3.16

Marital Status of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Marital status	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Married	42	33	75	72.81
2	Unmarried	11	17	28	27.18
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that more than two-third (72.81%) of the respondents were married persons where as less than one-third (27.18%) of the respondents were unmarried persons.

Marital Status of the village people

So far as the marital status of the villagers is concerned, the data have been categorised into two categories as (1) Married and (2) Unmarried. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.17

Table No. 3.17

Marital Status of the village people

Sl. No.	Marital Status	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Married	131	176	307	50.91
2	Unmarried	155	141	296	49.08
	Total	286	317	603	100

The data reveal that out of 603 population of the village, 50.91% were married people while 49.08% were unmarried people.

Marriage of Daughters of the Village

To understand the location where the female (daughter) of the village got married to, the data have been categorised into four categories: (1) Within the village (2) Within the district (3) Outside the district and (4) Outside the state. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.18

Table No. 3.18

Marriage of Daughters of the village

Sl. No.	Married to	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Within the village	00	48	48	27.27
2	Within the district	00	124	124	70.45
3	Outside the district	00	02	02	1.13
4	Outside the state	00	02	02	1.13
	Total	00	176	176	100

The data reveal that 70.45% of women of the village got married to within the district, while 27.27% of women married to within the village and 1.13% each of women of the village married to outside the district and outside the state.

Daughter in Law brought from

To understand the location from where daughter in law is brought through marriage, the data have been categorised into four categories: (1) Within the village (2) Within the district (3) Outside the district and (4) Outside the state. The distribution of the data into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.19.

Daughter in Law brought from

Sl. No.	Married from	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Within the village	48	00	48	36.64
2	Within the district	66	00	66	50.38
3	Outside the district	05	00	05	3.81
4	Outside the state	12	00	12	9.16
	Total	131	00	131	100

The data reveal that out of 131 married male people of the village, 50.38% of brought their wives from within the district while 36.64% of them from within the village, 9.16% of them married from outside the state and 3.81% of them married from outside the district.

Number of Government employees

To analyse the number of government employees in a household in the village, the data have been categorized into three categories: (1) 1-2 employees. (2) 3-5 employees and (3) More than five employees. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no.

Table No. 3.20

No. of Government Employees

Sl. No.	No. of Government employees	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	1-2 employees	07	05	12	11.65
2	3-5 employees	00	00	00	00
3	More than 5 employees	01	00	01	0.97
	Total	08	05	13	12.62

The data indicate that out of 103 households of the village more than one-tenth (11.65%) of the respondents have 1-2 government employees in their families while a few (0.97%) of the respondents have more than five government employees in their families in the village.

Number of Private Employees

To analyse the number of private employees in a household, the data have been categorised into three categories such as (1) 1-2 employees. (2) 3-5 employees and (3) More than 5 employees. The distribution of the data into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.21.

Table No. 3.21

No. of Private Employees

Sl. No.	No. of private employees	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	1-2 employees	23	20	43	41.74
2	3-5 employees	02	05	07	6.79
3	More than 5 employees	01	02	03	2.91
	Total	26	27	53	51.45

The data reveal that out of 103 households in the village, 41.74% of the respondents have 1-2 private employees in their household 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 household.

Monthly Family Income of the Respondents

To analyse the monthly family income of the respondents, it has been classified into four categories: (1) up to Rs. 1,000 (2) Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 (3) Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and (4) above Rs. 10,000. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.22.

Table No. 3.22

Monthly family income of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Monthly family income	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Upto Rs. 1000	19	20	39	37.86
2	Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000	25	19	44	42.71
3	Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000	07	10	17	16.50
4	Above Rs. 10,000	02	01	03	2.91
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data show that 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, However, only a few of the respondents (2.91%) have their monthly family income above Rs. 10,000.

Types of houses of the Respondents

As regards to types of house of the respondents is concerned, it has been categorised into seven categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.23

Table No. 3.23

Type of houses of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Type of house	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	RCC	00	01	01	0.97
2.	Assam type with brick walls	01	00	01	0.97
3.	Assam type half brick walls with bamboo cement-plusters	05	02	07	6.79
4.	Assam type with wood bamboo & mud plastered walls and tin roofed	22	21	43	41.74
5	Assam type bamboo- mud plustered walls with tin roofed	19	15	34	33.00
6	Assam type, bamboo mud plustered walls with thetch roofed	06	11	17	16.50
7	Bamboo & Polythene roofed	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that 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.

Number of living rooms

As far as number of living rooms of the respondents without Kitchen is concerned, it has been categorised into six categories, such as (1) one room (2). 2-3 rooms (3) 4-5 rooms (4) 6-8 rooms (5) 9-10 rooms and (6) more than 10 rooms. The distribution of the respondents into these categories categories is shown below in table no. 3.24.

Table No. 3.24

No. of living rooms of the Respondents

Sl. No.	No. of living rooms	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	One room	08	13	21	20.38
2.	2-3 rooms	31	27	58	56.31
3.	4-5 rooms	11	09	20	19.41
4.	6-8 rooms	01	01	02	1.94
5	9-10 rooms	01	00	01	0.97
6	More than 10 rooms	01	00	01	0.97
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that more than half (56.31%) of the respondents have 2-3 living rooms whereas more than one-fifth (20.38%) of the respondents have one living room. Again less than one-fifth (19.41%) of the respondents have 4-5 living rooms whereas few of the

respondents (1.94%) have 6-8 living rooms and 0.97% each of the respondents have 9-10 no. of living rooms and more than 10 no. of living rooms in their house.

Native place of the respondents

The background of the respondents is shown by their native place that is to which place they actually belong to. To understand the native place of the respondents, the data have been categorised into four categories: (1) within Cachar (2) Outside Cachar (3) Outside North-East and (4). Other. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.25.

Table No. 3.25

Native place of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Native place of the respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Cachar	52	50	102	99.02
2	Within North East	01	00	01	0.97
3	Outside North East	00	00	00	00
4	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that the native place of almost all the respondents (99.02 %) was within Cachar district only. There was only one respondent who have migrated from within the North-East.

Length of Residence in the village

The length of residence indicates the duration that how long they are living in that particular area. To analyse the length of residence in the village, the data have been categorised into nine categories: (1) Since birth (2) 1-10 years (3) 11-20 years (4) 21-30 years (5) 31-40 years (6) 41-50 years (7) 51-60 years (8) 61 to 70 years and (9) More than 70 years. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.26

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Table No. 3.26

Length of residence in the village

Sl. No.	Length of residence in the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Since birth	49	47	96	93.20
2.	1-10 Years	03	00	03	2.91
3.	11-20Years	00	00	00	00
4.	21-30 Years	00	00	00	00
5	31-40 Years	00	02	02	1.94
6	41-50 Years	01	01	02	1.94
7	51-60 Years	00	00	00	00
8	61-70 Years	00	00	00	00
9	More than 70 Years	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that 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 a very few (1.94% each) of the respondents have been living in the village since 31-40 years and 41-50 years.

Sources of drinking water

As regards to sources of drinking water of the people of the village is concerned, the sources have been classified into six categories: (1) Pond (2) Well (3) Tube well (4) Supply water (5) Pond + well and (6) Other. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.27.

Table No. 3.27

Sources of drinking water

Sl. No.	Sources of drinking water	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Pond	02	05	07	6.79
2.	Well	49	45	94	91.26
3.	Tube well	00	00	00	00
4.	Supply water	00	00	00	00
5	Pond + well	02	00	02	1.94
6	Others	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that 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. From the data, it is found that majority of the people of the village used drinking water from well as the water supply facility is not available in that village.

Implements used in cooking food

The implements used in cooking food has been categorised into five categories and the distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 3.28

Table No. 3.28

Implements used in cooking food

Sl. No.	Implement used in cooking food	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	LPG	01	05	06	5.82
2.	Hearth	45	41	86	83.99
3.	Kerosene stove	00	00	00	00
4.	Both LPG & Hearth	07	04	11	10.67
5	Any Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that 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.

Duration of using LPG

To analyse the duration of using LPG, the data have been categorised into five categories: (1) Less than one year (2) 1-2 years (3) 3-5 years (4) 6-10 years and (5) above 10 years. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.29.

Table No. 3.29

Duration of using LPG

Sl. No.	Duration of using LPG	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Less than one year	02	00	02	11.76
2.	1-2 Years	00	01	01	05.88
3.	3-5 Years	05	06	11	64.70
4.	6-10 Years	01	00	01	05.88
5	above 10 Years	00	02	02	11.76
	Total	08	09	17	100

The data indicate that 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 11.76% each of the respondents have been using it since above 10 years and less than one year and 5.88% each of the respondents have been using LPG since 6-10 years and1-2 years in this study.

Type of Latrine

To understand the status of using latrine, the data have been classified into two categories as (1) Sanitary latrine and (2) kaccha latrine. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.30.

Table No. 3.30

Type of Latrine Used

Sl. No.	Status of using latrine	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Sanitary latrine	14	12	26	25.24
2	Kaccha latrine	39	38	77	74.75
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data show that more than two-third (74.75%) of the respondents used *kachcha* latrine whereas more than one-fourth (25.24%) of the respondents used sanitary latrine in the village.

Duration of using Sanitary Latrine

As far as the duration of using sanitary latrine is concerned, the data have been classified into five categories, such as (1) less than one year (2) 1-2 years (3) 3-5 years (4) 6-10 years and (5) Above 10 years. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.31.

Table No. 3.31

Duration of using Sanitary Latrine

Sl. No.	Duration of using sanitary latrine	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Less than one Year	00	00	00	00
2.	1-2 Years	02	00	02	7.69
3.	3-5 Years	02	05	07	26.92
4.	6-10 Years	07	06	13	50.00
5	10 Years above	03	01	04	15.38
	Total	14	12	26	100

The data reveal that out of the 26 respondents who used sanitary latrine, 50% of the respondents have been using sanitary latrine since 6-10 years whereas 26.92% of the respondents have been using since 3-5 years, 15.38% of the respondents have been using since above 10 years and 7.69% of the respondents have been using sanitary latrine since 1-2 years.

Visit to Town

To analyse the frequency of visiting to town by the respondents, the data have been categorised into thirteen categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.32.

Table No. 3.32

Visit to town

Sl. No.	Visit to town	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Daily	01	02	03	2.91
2.	Alternate days	04	06	10	9.70
3.	Once in a week	05	04	09	8.73
4.	More than once in a week	01	00	01	0.97
5	Once in a month	13	15	28	27.18
6	More than once in a month	08	04	12	11.65
7	Once in two Months	03	01	04	3.88
8	Once in three months	02	02	04	3.88
9	Once in four months	04	04	08	7.76
10	Once in five months	00	01	01	0.97
11	Once in six months	02	01	03	2.91
12	Once in a year	05	02	07	6.79
13	Very rarely	05	08	13	12.62
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that 27.18% of the respondents visit to town once in a month, wheareas 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.

Purpose of visiting to town

To understand the purpose of visiting to town by the respondents, the data have been classified into nine categories such as (1)Service (2) Shopping (3) Visiting relatives (4) Medical treatment (5) Business (6) Education (7) Shopping +visiting relatives+Medical (8) Shopping +Business and (9) Official + Shopping. The distribution of respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.33.

Table No. 3.33

Purpose of visiting to town

Sl. No.	Purpose of visiting to town	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Service	00	02	02	1.94
2.	Shopping	31	23	54	52.42
3.	Visit Relatives	08	07	15	14.56
4.	Medical Treatment	00	00	00	00
5	Business	05	15	20	19.41
6	Education	01	00	01	0.97
7	Shopping + Visit relatives + Medical	01	01	02	1.94
8	Shopping + Business	07	01	08	7.76
9	Official + Shopping	00	01	01	0.97
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that 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. 1.94% 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.

Mode of Travelling by the Respondents

To understand the mode of travelling by the respondents, it has been classified into five categories, such as (1) Bus (2) Sumo (3) Hired vehicle (4) Personal vehicle and (5) Other. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.34.

Table No. 3.34

Mode of Travelling by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Travel by	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Bus	00	01	01	0.97
2.	Sumo	52	48	100	97.08
3.	Hired vehicle	00	01	01	0.97
4.	Personal vehicle	01	00	01	0.97
5	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (97.08%) travel by sumo whereas 0.97% each of the respondents travels by bus, hired vehicle and personal vehicle.

Living of family members of the respondents outside the village

To understand the number of family members of the respondents who live outside the village, the respondents were asked whether any other member of your family live outside the village or not. The distribution of the responses of the subject is shown below in table no. 3.35

Table No. 3.35

Family members of respondents living outside the village

Sl. No.	Family members living outside the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	No	22	19	41	39.80
2	Yes	31	31	62	60.19
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data show that 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.

Number of family members living outside the village

To understand the number of family members living outside the village in a household, the data have been categorised into six categories such as (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four (5) Five and (6) More than 5. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no. 3.36.

Table No. 3.36

No. of family members living out side the village

Sl. No.	No. of family members living outside the Village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	One	22	19	41	66.12
2.	Two	03	09	12	19.35
3.	Three	03	02	05	8.06
4.	Four	01	00	01	1.61
5	Five	02	01	03	4.83
6	More than 5	00	00	00	00
	Total	31	31	62	100

The data indicate that out of the 62 respondents whose some family members live outside the village, there were 66.12% of the respondents whose one no. of family member lives outside the village whereas 19.35% of the respondents, whose two no. of family members live outside the village, Again there were 8.06% of the respondents, whose three no. of family members live outside the village while 4.83% of the respondents, whose five no. of family members live outside the village and 1.61% of the respondents whose four no. of family members live outside the village.

Purpose of living outside the village :

To analyse the purpose of living outside the village, the data have been categorised into four categories (1) For service (2) For study (3) Both study & service and (4) Other. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 3.37.

Table No. 3.37

Purpose of living outside the village

Sl. No.	Purpose of living outside	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	For service	27	29	56	90.32
2	For Study	02	01	03	4.83
3	Both Study & Service	02	01	03	4.83
4	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	31	31	62	100

The data reveal that out of the 62 respondents whose some family members live outside the village, 90.32% of the respondents's family members live outside the village for the purpose of service whereas equally 4.83% of the respondents' family members live outside the village for study only and both for study and service.

Places of going first for medical treatment

To know the places of first going for medical treatment, the places has been classified into five categories (1) Civil Hospital (2) Private Hospital (3) PHC (4) kabiraj and (5) Other. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 3.38.

Table No. 3.38

Places of first going for medical treatment

Sl. No.	Place for first going for medical treatment	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Civil Hospital	25	22	47	45.63
2.	Private Hospital	00	00	00	00
3.	PHC	28	28	56	54.36
4.	Kabiraj	00	00	00	00
5	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that 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.

Preferences for treatment

To understand the preference for treatment of the respondents, It has been classified into five categories such as (1) Allopathy (2) Homeopathy (3) Ayurvedic (4) Local Herbal Treatment and (5) Any other. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 3.39.

Table No. 3.39

Preferences for Treatment

Sl. No.	Preferences for treatment	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Allopathy	49	50	99	96.11
2.	Homeopathy	01	00	01	0.97
3.	Ayurvedic	01	00	01	0.97
4.	Local Herbal Treatment	02	00	02	1.94
5	Any other	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

From the data, it is found that majority of the respondents (96.11%) prefer allopathic while a few (1.94%) of the respondents prefer local herbal treatment and equally 0.97% of the respondents prefer Homeopathy and Ayurvedic.

Ownership of land in the village

In rural areas, most of the people have their own land at least, they have their own household land in case they do not have agricultural land. Anyway to confirm the possess of own land in the village, the respondents were asked whether they have their own land in the village. The distribtion of the responses is shown below in table no. 3.40

Table No. 3.40

Ownership of land in the village

Sl. No.	Ownership of land in the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Yes	53	50	103	100
2	No	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data highlight that all the respondents (100%) have their own land. It is also informed by the respondents that since the village is within the forest reserved area, after getting their own shared land from the forest department to settle in the village, they were migrated to the village.

Total land of the Respondents :

Since the village is a forest reserved area, there were some rules of forest department for the village people that each household can utilize land not more than ten bighas for agricultural purpose excluding household land. As per the rule when they first migrate to the village, each of the household got ten bighas of agricultural land, but now as the land has been divided amongst their generation and brothers, a differentiation in the amount of land utilization has come out. Therefore, to understand the total land holding of the respondents, it has been categorised into five categories as shown below in table no. 3.41

Table No. 3.41

Total Size of land of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Total land of the respondents	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Marginal(1/2 Bigha - 5 Bigha)	16	16	32	31.06
2.	Minimum(6-10 Bigha)	27	22	49	47.57
3.	Medium(11-15 Bigha)	10	12	22	21.35
4.	Large(16-20 Bigha)	00	00	00	00
5	Very large(Above 20 Bigha)	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data reveal that less than half (47.57%) of the respondents utilize minimum land (6-10 bighas) while more than one fourth (31.06%) of the respondents utilize marginal land(1/2 bigha to 5 bighas) and more than one fifth (21.35%) of the respondents utilize medium land (11-15 bighas) of land, in the village.

Use of land in the village

To analyse the use of land in particular purposes in the village, it has been classified into four categories such as (1) Agricultural land (2) Household land (3)Cultivated land/vegetable land and (4) Uncultivated land. The distribution of the categories is shown below in table no. 3.42.

Table No. 3.42

Use of land in the village

Sl. No.	Use of land in the village	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Agricultural Land	466 Bighas	411 Bighas	877 Bighas	85.88
2	Household Land	42.40 Bighas	45.30 Bighas	87.70 Bighas	8.58
3	Cultivated Land/vegetable Land	29 Bighas	28.30 Bighas	57.30 Bighas	5.61
4	Uncultivated Land	00	00	00	00
	Total	537.40 Bighas	477.60 Bighas	1021.10 Bighas	100

The data indicate that out of 1021Bighas 10 Kathas of land ie total land of the village, 85.88% land is used in agriculture ie. for paddy cultlivation while 5.61% of the total land is used for vegetable cultivation. There was 8.58% of the total land which is used as house hold land. But it is found that there was no uncultivated land in the village, in this study.

Status of share cropping

To understand the status of share cropping of the respondents, the data have been categorised into two categories (1) share cropping and (2) self cultivation. The distribution of the respondents is shown below in table no. 3.43.

Table No. 3.43

Status of share Cropping

Sl. No.	Status of share Cropping	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Share Cropping	22	29	51	63.75
2	Self Cultivation	18	11	29	36.25
	Total	40	40	80	100

The data reveal that out of the 80 respondents who have agricultural land in the village more than three fifth (63.75%) of the respondents give land for share cropping while less than two fifth (36.25%) of the respondents cultivate themselves. It is also found that they give land for share cropping only for the purpose of paddy cultivation.

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

To analyse the subjects to whom or from whom the respondents give or take land for share cropping it has been classified into three groups such as (1) Manipuri Hindu (2) Other Hindu Community and (3) Muslim. The distribution of responses of the subjects is shown below in table no. 3.44.

62

Table No. 3.44

To whom they give land for Share Cropping

Sl. No.	To whom they give land for Share Cropping	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Manipuri Hindu	13	15	28	27.18
2	Other Community Hindu	09	14	23	22.33
3	Muslim	00	00	00	00
	Total	22	29	51	49.51

The data show that 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. From the data, it seems that the Manipuri of this village keep mutual co-operation and social relationship with other communities of that area though they can not co-operate with Muslims as the Muslim people are not inhabited in that locality.

As regards to the analysis of the data of taking land for share cropping, it is found that only one respondent (0.97%) take land for share cropping who belongs to Manipuri community.

Crops grown in a year :

So far as the crops grown in a year by the respondents is concerned, the data have been classified into six items as it is shown below in table no. 3.45.

63

Table No. 3.45

Crops grown in a year

Sl. No.	Crops grown in a year	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Paddy	00	00	00	00
2.	Wheat	00	00	00	00
3.	Maize	00	00	00	00
4.	Vegetables	35	39	74	71.84
5	Paddy + Veg.	18	11	29	28.15
6	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

From the data, it is found that 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. It is also found from the data that in that area, only paddy and vegetable are grown for their basic needs and no one is grown other crops such as wheat, maize etc.

Implements used for cultivation

To understand the implements used by the respondents for their cultivation, it has been classified into three items, such as- (1) Plaugh (2) Tractor (3) Both plaugh and tractor. The distribution of items is shown below in table no. 3.46.

Table No. 3.46

Implements used for Cultivation

Sl. No.	Implement used for Cultivation	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Plaugh	16	10	26	89.65
2	Tractor	01	00	01	3.44
3	Plaugh + Tractor	01	01	02	6.89
	Total	18	11	29	100

The data reveal that out of the 29 respondents who cultivate themselves, there were 89.65% of the respondents who used only plaugh for cultivation whereas 6.89%of the respondents used both plaugh and tractor and 3.44% of the respondents used Tractor for cultivation purpose.

Status of using fertilizer

To know the status of using fertilizer by the respondents they were asked whether they use any fertilizer in cultivation and also asked about the types of fertilizers, the responses of the subjects has been classified into four categories- (1) Do not use (2) Bio-composed/cowdung (3) Chemical and (4) Both bio-composed and chemical. The distribution is shown below in table no. 3.47.

Table No. 3.47

Status of using fertilizer

Sl. No.	Status of Using Fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Do not use	10	08	18	62.06
2	Bio composed / Cowdung	07	01	08	27.58
3	Chemical	01	02	03	10.34
4	Bio-Composed + Chemical	00	00	00	00
	Total	18	11	29	100

From the data it is found that 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 used only bio-composed fertilizer i.e. cowdung and 10.34%of the respondents used chemical fertilizer. It also came to know from the respondents that naturally as the plots of that area are very fertiled one which is surrounded by hills, they do not need to use fertilizer for cultivation but a few people who are very interested in using fertilizer, used fertilizer in their some particular plots.

Seeds used by farmers

To analyse the seeds used by farmers the data have been categorised into three categories as (1) Hybrid (2) Local (3) Both hybrid and local. The distribution is shown below in table no. 3.48.

Table No. 3.48

Seeds used by farmers

Sl. No.	Seeds used by the farmers	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Hybrid	00	00	00	00
2	Local	00	00	00	00
3	Local + Hybrid	53	50	103	100
	Total	53	50	103	100

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

Place of purchasing fertilizer :

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

Table No. 3.49

Place of purchasing fertilizer

Sl. No.	Place of purchasing fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Jurultola Bazar (Local Market)	00	00	00	00
2	Dholai	01	02	03	100
3	Kabuganj	00	00	00	00
4	Silchar	00	00	00	00
	Total	01	02	03	100

The data show that all the respondents(100%) who use fertilizer in cultivation, purchase fertilizer from Dholai market.

Information about fertilizer :

The respondents were asked to tell: how did they respondents get information about fertilizer? Their responses have been categorised into three categories such as- (1) Media (2) Inter-personal communication and (3) Other sources. The distribution is shown below in table no. 3.50

Table No. 3.50

Information about fertilizer

Sl. No.	Information about fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Media	00	00	00	00
2	Interpersonal communication	01	02	03	100
3	Other sources	00	00	00	00
	Total	01	02	03	100

From the data it is found that all the respondents(100%)who used fertilizer in cultivation, got information about fertilizer from inter-personal communication.

Duration of using fertilizer :

To analyse the duration of using fertilizer by the respondents, the respondents have been categorised into five categories such as- (1) Since 1-5 years. (2) 6-10 years. (3) 11-15 years. (4) 16-20 years. and (5) more than 20 years. The distribution of the responses is shown below is table no. 3.51.

Table No 3.51

Duration of using Fertilizer

Sl. No.	Duration of using fertilizer	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Since 1-5 Years	01	01	02	66.66
2.	Since 6-10 Years	00	01	01	33.33
3.	Since 11-15 Years	00	00	00	00
4.	Since 16-20 Years	00	00	00	00
5	More than 20 Years	00	00	00	00
	Total	01	02	03	100

The data reveal that out of the 3 respondents who used fertilizer, 66.66% of the respondents have been using fertilizer since 1-5 years, while 33.33% of the respondents have been using fertilizer since 6-10 years.

Status of using Insecticides and Pesticides

To understand the status of using insecticides or pesticides, the respondents were asked whether they used any insecticide or pesticide. The data reveal that there was no one who use insecticides or pesticide in cultivation.

Cow as a pet animal in their houses:

To analyse the number of cows which the respondents rear, they were asked how many cows are there in their houses. The responses are distributed in the following way as it is shown in table no. 3.52.

Table No. 3.52

Cow as a pet animal in their houses

Sl. No.	Cow as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	15	19	34	33
1	One	08	11	19	18.44
2	Two	24	12	36	34.95
3	Three	04	05	09	8.73
4	More than three	02	03	05	4.85
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that little less than one third (34.95%) of the respondents rear two cows whereas 33% of respondents rear no cow in their houses. Again little less than one fifth (18.44%) of the respondents rear one cow while 8.73% of the respondents rear three cows and 4.85% of the respondents rear more than three cows in their houses.

Bull as a pet animal in their houses

Bull is a very useful pet animal. It is useful not only for cultivation purposes but also for carrying goods from one place to another place. But in this village, people use bull only for cultivation purposes. To analyse the number of bull reared in a household , the data have been classified into five categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.53.

Table No. 3.53

Bull as a pet animal in their houses

Sl. No.	Bull as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	40	38	78	75.72
1	One	01	04	05	4.85
2	Two	08	05	13	12.62
3	Three	01	03	04	3.88
4	More than three	03	00	03	2.91
	Total	53	50	103	100

The above data reveal that more than two third (75.72%) of the respondents do not have bull while more than one tenth (12.62%) of the respondents have two bulls in their houses. On the other hand, 4.85% of the respondents have one bull while 3.88% of the respondents have three bulls and 2.91% of the respondents have more than three bulls in their houses.

Buffalo as a pet animal in their houses :

To understand the number of buffalo they have in their houses, the respondents were asked how many buffalo are there in their household. The responses have been classified into five categories as- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three and (5) more than three. The distribution of the responses is shown below in table no. 3.54.

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Table No. 3.54

Buffalo as a pet animal in their houses

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Sl. No.	Buffalo as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	46	46	92	89.32
1	One	03	03	06	5.82
2	Two	04	01	05	4.85
3	Three	00	00	00	00
4	More than three	00	00	00	00
	Total	53	50	103	100

The above data indicate that majority of the respondents (89.32%) do not rear buffalo while 5.82% of the respondents reported about rearing one buffalo and 4.85% of the respondents rare two buffallos in their houses for cultivation purpose.

Hen as a pet animal

Most of the Manipuris/Miteis do not want to rear birds like hen, duck etc. as pet animal for not to disturb in their household hygineic maintenance though it is a source of income to the owners. Therefore, only needy family rear such birds. Here, as far as, hen as a pet animal is concerned , the responses have been categorised into five categories and their distribution is shown below in table no. 3.55

Table No. 3.55

Hen as a pet animal

Sl. No.	Hen as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	50	48	98	95.14
1	One	01	00	01	0.97
2	Two	00	01	01	0.97
3	Three	00	00	00	00
4	More than three	02	01	03	2.91
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (95.14%) do not rear hen while 2.91% of the respondents have more than three hens and equally 0.97% of the respondents have one and two hens as pet animal, in their houses.

Duck as a pet animal :

To analyse the number of duck reared by the respondents in their houses, they were asked how many duck are there in their houses. Their responses have been classified into five categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.56

Table No. 3.56

Duck as a pet animal

Sl. No.	Duck as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	45	48	93	90.29
1.	One	00	01	01	0.97
2.	Two	01	00	01	0.97
3.	Three	00	00	00	00
4.	More than three	07	01	08	7.76
5.	**Total**	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (90.29%) do not rear duck while less than one tenth (7.76%) of the respondents have more than three in their houses and equally 0.97% of the respondents have one and two ducks in their houses.

Pigeon as a pet animal :

To understand the number of pigeon they have, in their households, the responses have been classified into five categories as it is shown below in table no. 3.57.

Table No. 3.57

Pigeon as a pet animal

Sl.	Pigeon as a pet animal	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	None	51	48	99	96.11
1.	One	00	00	00	00
2.	Two	00	02	02	1.94
3.	Three	00	00	00	00
4.	More than three	02	00	02	1.94
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that majority of the respondents (96.11%) did not rear any pigeon while equally a few (1.94%) of the respondents reared two and more than three pigeons in their households.

No. of Bank Accounts Holders among the Respondents

Basically, opening an account in a bank is influenced by the income of the person. Here, to analyse the number of respondents who have bank account, they were asked whether they have any bank account. The distribution of the responses of the subjects is shown below in table no. 3.58.

Table No. 3.58

No. of Bank Account Holders among the Respondents

Sl. No.	Whether have Bank Account	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	No	32	34	66	64.07
1.	Yes	21	16	37	35.92
	Total	53	50	103	100

The above data focus that 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, in this study.

Name and location of banks where the respondents have account

To understand the name and location of Banks where the respondents have account ,the responses of the subject have been classified into seven items as it is shown below in table no. 3.59.

Table No. 3.59

Name and location of banks where the respondents have account

Sl. No.	Name of location of Banks	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	SBI (Dholai)	19	16	35	94.59
2	SBI (Silchar)	02	00	02	5.40
3	UCO (Silchar)	00	00	00	00
4	SBI (Dholai) + SBI (Silchar)	00	00	00	00
5	SBI (Dholai)+SBI (Silchar) + Other	00	00	00	00
6	SBI + Other	00	00	00	00
7	HDFC + UCO	00	00	00	00
	Total	21	16	37	100

From the above data, it is found that 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.

No. of Post Office Saving Account of the Respondents

To analyse the number of post office saving account of the respondents, they were asked whether they have post office saving account and the distribution of the responses is shown below in table no. 3.60.

Table No. 3.60

No. of Post office Saving Account of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Whether have Post Office Saving Account	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	No	51	47	98	95.14
1.	Yes	02	03	05	4.85
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data highlight that 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 study.

Bank loan

To know the status of loan taking among the respondents, they were asked whether they have taken any loan. The distribution of their responses is shown below in table no. 3.61

Table No. 3.61

Bank Loan

Sl. No.	Whether have taken loan	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
0	No	52	50	102	99.02
1.	Yes	01	00	01	0.97
	Total	53	50	103	100

The data indicate that only one respondent (0.97%) has taken 1oan from Central Bank for the purpose of business against showing land property and the amount of the loan is less than fifty thousand. The rest 99.02% of the respondents do not take any loan.

Household consumption Pattern :

So far as the household consumption Pattern is concerned, the data have been classified into fifty one items. The distribution of the items is shown below in table no.3. 62

Table No. 3.62

Household Consumption Pattern

Sl. No.	Item	Frequency			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Car	00	00	00	0
2	Scooter/Bike	04	00	04	3.88
3	Bi-Cycle	18	11	29	28.15
4	Television (B/W)	22	20	42	40.77
5	Television (Colour)	14	07	21	20.38
6	VCD/DVD	14	13	27	26.21
7	VCR/VCP	00	00	00	00
8	Computer (Desktop) (15)	01	00	01	0.97
9	Computer (Laptop) (10)	01	00	01	0.97
10	Water filter (17)	22	15	37	35.92
11	Aquaguard	00	00	00	00
12	Refrigerator	00	00	00	00
13	electric oven	01	00	01	0.97
14	Mixer/Juicer/Grinder	05	04	09	8.73
15	Cooking Heater	01	00	01	0.97
16	Immersion Heater	00	00	00	00
17	Still Camera	00	00	00	00
18	Digital Camera	00	00	00	00
19	Electric Pressure Cooker	02	00	02	1.94
20	Tap Recorder	00	01	07	6.79
21	Radio	16	16	32	31.06
22	Pressure Cooker	17	15	32	31.06
23	Dinner set	05	05	10	9.70
24	Dinning table	01	01	02	1.94
25	Washing Basin	00	00	00	00
26	Mobile Phone	39	34	73	70.87
27	Telephone	02	00	02	1.94
28	Air cooler	00	00	00	00
29	Air conditioner	00	00	00	00
30	Inverter	01	01	02	1.94
31	Washing Machine	00	00	00	00
32	Sofa Set	10	04	14	13.59
33	Carpet	02	03	05	4.85
34	Cable Connection	04	02	06	5.82
35	LPG stop	08	09	17	16.50
36	Kerosene stop	00	01	01	0.97
37	Electric fan	21	22	43	41.74
38	Electric Iron	21	13	34	33.00
39	Emergency light	08	05	13	12.62
40	Sewing Machine	03	02	05	4.85
41	Steel Almery	04	02	06	5.82
42	Show case	06	05	11	10.67
43	Binocular	00	00	00	00
44	Shower	00	01	01	0.97
45	Wall clock	40	42	82	89.32
46	Torch	48	43	91	88.34
47	Bel ball	01	00	01	0.97
48	Calculator	16	10	26	25.24
49	Good Night /Allout	24	22	46	44.66
50	Table	01	04	05	4.85
51	Harmonium	02	01	03	2.91

The data reveal that 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 stop, 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. The social structure of the village may now be summarized as follows:

1. The Jarultala village consists of 103 households.

2. In this village, there are 103 respondents one each from 103 households.

3. Among the respondents, there are 53 male respondents and 50 female respondents.

4. In this village, number of joint family is more than the nuclear family as 51.45% of the families are joint family while 48.54% of the families are nuclear family and majority of the families consist of 6-10 members.

5. As regards to age group of the respondents, majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 21-30 years while majority people of the village belong to the age group of 36-40 years.

6. Female population is more than the male population as while female population is 52.57%, male population is only 47.42%.

7. Majority of the respondents are Hindu. But though they are Hindu, they still follow some practices of Apokpa religion (the traditional Manipuri religion) and still performing puja of God and Goddess of Apokpa religion within their households.

8. Among the seven yek (clan), majority of the families belong to Khanganba yek in the village.

9. Majority of the respondents belong to Tongbram Sagei (sub clan).

10. As regards to educational qualification of the respondents, majority of the respondents are having high school level while majority people of the village have middle primary level.

11. So far as occupation is concerned, in case of both the respondents and village people, housewife/student/unemployed persons are majority.

12. Majorities of both the village people and the respondents know at least two languages i.e., Bangla and Manipuri.

13. Most of the respondents (72.81%) are married respondents and more than half (50.91%) population of the village is married people.

14. Most of the village women married to within the district.

15. More than half of the married male people of the village married their wives from within the district.

16. Most of the respondents have 1-2 government employees and 1-2 private employees in their households.

17. In this village, private employees are four times more than the government employees.

18. Most of the respondents have their monthly family income within Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.

19. Most of the houses of the village are Assam type houses made up of wood, bamboo and mud plastered walls with tin roofed.

20. Most of the houses of the village have 2-3 rooms.

21. Almost all (99.02%) of the respondents native place is Cachar district only and majority of the respondents (93.20%) have been living in the village since birth.

22. As regards to the sources of drinking water, since the water supply facility is not available in the village, water of the well is the main source for drinking purpose.

23. A few (5.82%) of the respondents used only LPG for cooking purpose and majority (83.99%) of the respondents cooked food in hearth. But there are some respondents who used both LPG and hearth in cooking food.

24. Among the LPG user respondents, majority of the respondents have been using LPG since 3-5 years.

25. Due to financial weakness most of the respondents could not have sanitary latrine. Therefore, majority of the respondents used kaccha latrine and only one fourth of the respondents have sanitary latrine.

26. Among the sanitary latrine users, 50% of them have been using it since 6-10 years.

27. Majority of the respondents visit to town once in a month mainly for shopping purpose.

28. As regards to mode of travelling by the respondents, since sumo is available as the basic means for public carrier in that area, almost all the respondents travel by sumo and only a few respondents travel by personal vehicle or hired vehicle.

29. 60.19% of the respondents' family members are living outside the village and out of them majority of the respondents' one family member lives outside the village.

30. They live outside the village mostly for service.

31. So far as the health treatment is concerned, since private hospitals are in very far distance from the village, they first go for medical treatment to civil hospital and public health centre located nearby.

32. Majority of the respondents preferred allopathic treatment.

33. All the respondents have their own land in the village.

34. Majority of the respondents have 6-10 bighas of land in the village.

35. Most of the respondents have agricultural land in the village.

36. The village area is mostly covered by agricultural land but only paddy is cultivated on the agricultural land and there is no uncultivated land in the village.

37. Majority of the respondents give land for share cropping.

38. They give land for share cropping to persons belonging to any community inhabited nearby village.

39. The people of the village keep mutual cooperation with other community.

40. Paddy is the major crops cultivated in that area.

41. Majority of the respondents cultivate vegetables for self consumption.

42. Among the self cultivated respondents, majority of the respondents used plough in cultivation.

43. As the land of that area is a very fertile one, majority of the respondents do not use fertilizer in cultivation and only a few respondents use fertilizer in some particular plot.

44. Among those respondents who use fertilizer, all of them purchased fertilizer from Dholai market.

45. Most of the respondents among them have been using fertilizer since 1-5 years and they got information about fertilizer through interpersonal communication.

46. All the respondents used both local and hybrid seeds in cultivation.

47. All the respondents do not use any insecticide or pesticide in cultivation.

48. Most of the respondents rear cow as a pet animal but bull and buffalo is reared by self cultivated respondents only.

49. Most of the respondents do not rear birds like, duck, hen, pigeon etc. for not to disturb in their household hygienic maintenance and only a few needy respondents rear these birds for their income.

50. More than one third of the respondents have bank account and majority of the respondents have bank account in SBI Dholai branch.

51. Majority of the respondents do not have saving account in Post Office.

52. Almost all the respondents do not take any loan.

53. Majority of the respondents' living standard is medium.