

CHAPTER - III

DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Introduction

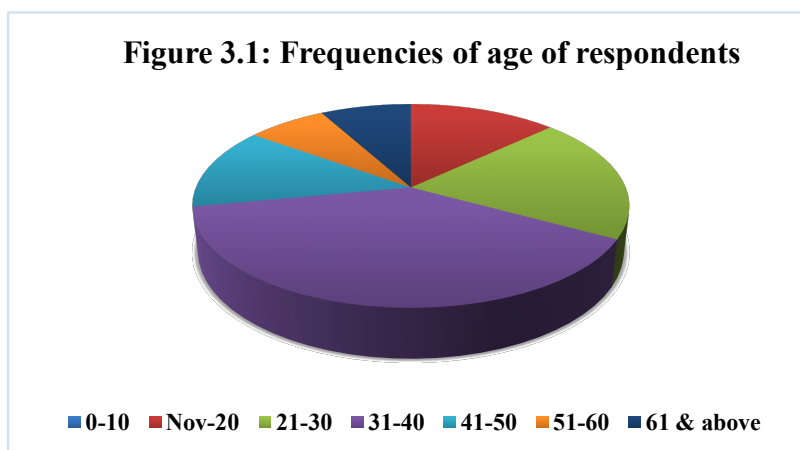
Taking into cognizance, objectives of the present work, a questionnaire was prepared which consisted of 25 Questions. Presently the village has 87 households. For the present study 100 respondents of these 87 households are randomly selected. With the help of the questionnaire, in a face-to-face interaction relative data are collected.

3.2 Demographic and Educational Profile

Enlisted herewith are the data to ascertain the demographic profile of study area:

Frequencies of Age

Table 3.1			
Age Group	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
0-10	0	0.0 %	0.0%
11-20	13	13.0 %	13.0%
21-30	20	20.0 %	33.0%
31-40	39	39.0%	72.0%
41-50	13	13.0%	85.0%
51-60	7	7.0%	92.0%
61 & above	8	8.0 %	100.0%
Total	100	100.0%	



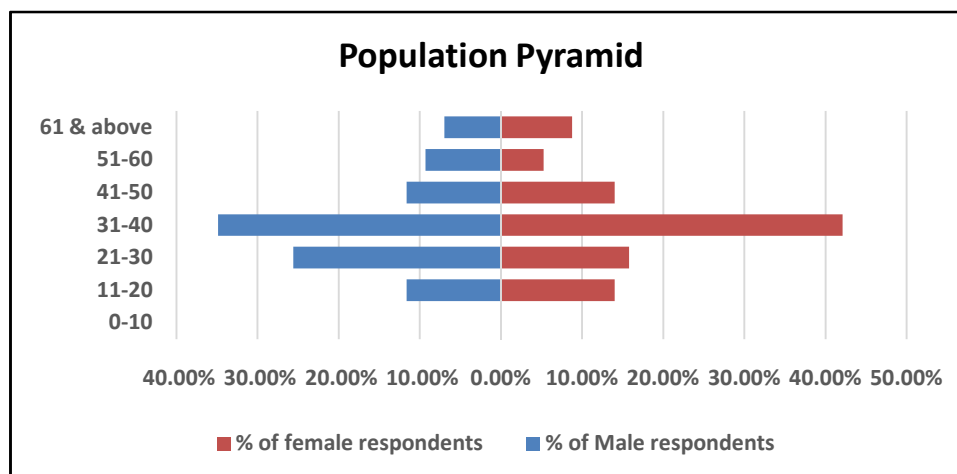
Interpretation

From the above table and figure 3.1, it is found that majority of the respondents among the villagers fall in the age group between 21-40 which count around 59% of the respondents, followed by the age group 11-20& 41-50 which count around 13% each of the respondents respectively. Around 7% falls in the age group of 50-60, 8% of the respondents' falls in the age group of 61& above who are mostly the elderly people of the village.

Frequencies of Gender according to age group

Table 3.2				
Age Group	No. of Male respondents	% of male Respondents (out of 43)	No. of female respondents	% of female Respondents (out of 100)
0-10	0	0	0	0.00
11-20	5	11.63	8	14.04
21-30	11	25.58	9	15.79
31-40	15	34.88	24	42.11
41-50	5	11.63	8	14.04
51-60	4	9.30	3	5.26
61 & above	3	6.98	5	8.77
Total	43		57	

Figure 3.2: Frequencies of Gender

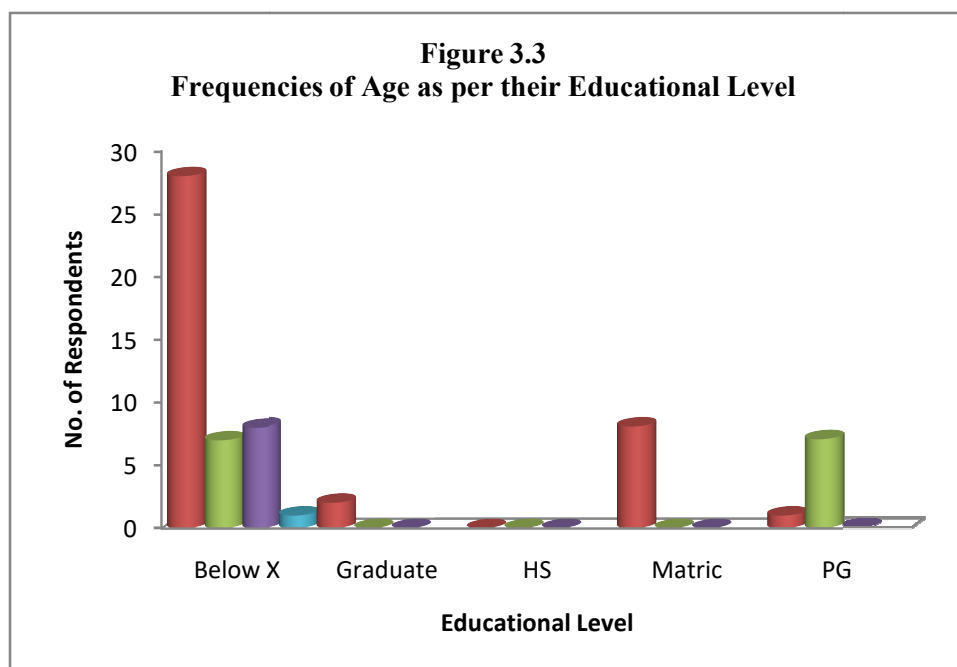


Interpretation

From the survey it was also observed and found that out of the total respondents the female population is more in the village which count to 57% of the respondents compared to 43% of male respondents. In this context, it can be noted that in most of the indigenous business like selling of betel nuts, selling of local vegetable items, weaving etc. more number of female population are involved as compared to male.

Frequencies of Age as per their educational level

Table 3.3						
Age	Educational Level					
	Below X	Graduate	HS	HSLC	PG	Total
0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-20	0	0	8	5	0	13
21-30	7	7	1	5	0	20
31-40	29	1	0	9	0	39
41-50	12	1	0	0	0	13
51-60	6	0	0	0	1	7
60 & above	8	0	0	0	0	8
Total	62	9	9	19	1	

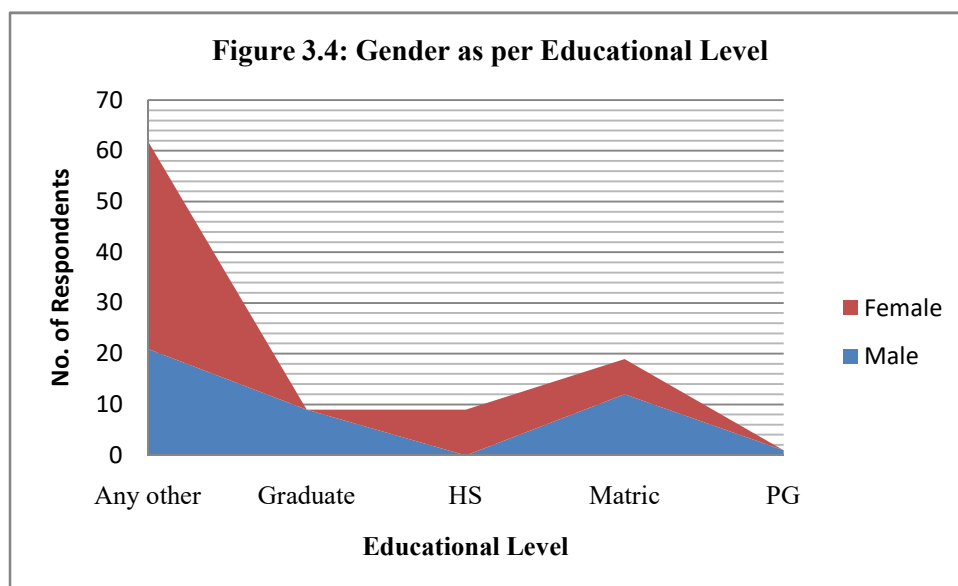


Interpretation

From the above table and figure 3.3 it can be identified that the age group of 31-40 and 41-50 counts the highest among the respondents who have appeared matriculation, however the same group shows a steep fall among the respondents in pursuing further studies. Although, the same age group does have two respondents who have opted for the undergraduate degree and successfully completed their degree. However, among the rest of the age groups the age group between 21- 30 also constitute a small chunk of respondents who have completed their matriculation and Class XII examination but they have the highest undergraduate degree holders. The rest of the age group did not show any interest in acquiring higher education. In various skill development programmes initiated by the state government from time to time, the graduates and post graduate youths can be engaged as master trainer or resource persons.

Frequencies of Gender as per Educational Level

Table 3.4					
	Educational Level				
Gender	Below class X	Graduate	HS	HSLC	PG
Male	21	9	0	12	1
Female	41	0	9	7	0
Total	62	9	9	19	1



Interpretation

From the above table and figure 3.4, it is observed that among all the respondents who have completed their under graduate level are females. No male graduates are present among the respondents. It can be observed from these statistics that most of the males engage themselves in agricultural activities at a very young age and thus they are not able to complete their graduation. On the other hand it is very significant that females are more interested towards studies compared to male. The female graduates can also be used in different economic upliftment and empowerment schemes related to women implemented by state as well as central government.

Frequencies of Caste/Tribe

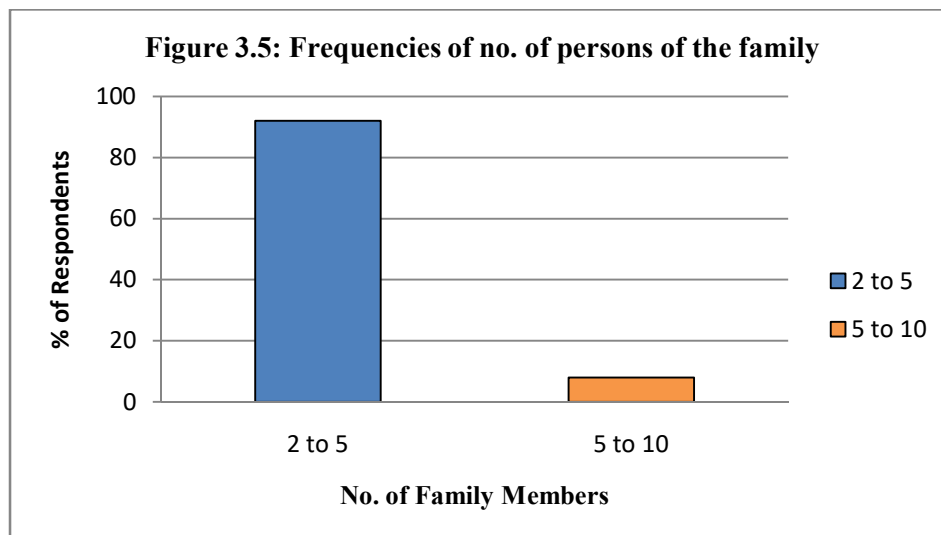
Table 3.5			
Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
ST	100	100.0 %	100.0 %
Hindu	100	100.0 %	100.0 %
Rabha language spoken	100	100.0 %	100.0 %

Interpretation

From the above table, it is clearly observed that all the respondents belong to ST Categories. Basically they are from Rabha Ethnic Group. The above table and figure shows that all the respondents are from Rabha Community and their primary spoken language is Rabha (a Tibeto-Burman language). Although along with Rabha Language they also frequently speak Assamese. Survey shows that all the respondents belong to Hindu religion and most of respondents are married.

Frequencies of No. of persons of the family

Table 3.6			
Range of Family Members	No. of Respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
2 to 5	92	92.0 %	92.0 %
5 to 10	8	8.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	



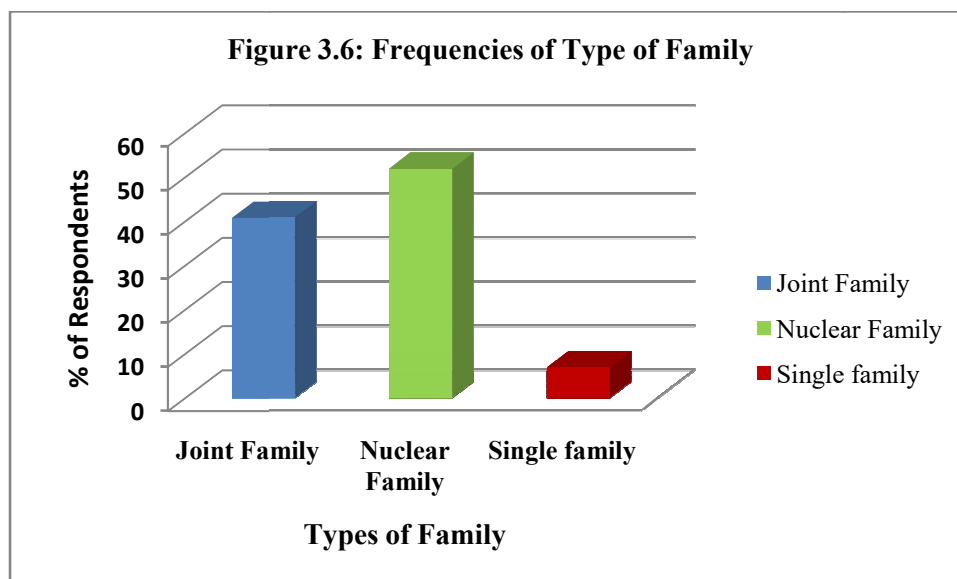
Interpretation

From the above table, we can observe that 92% of the respondents' households consist of 2 to 5 persons. Only a few households have large numbers of family members i.e. more than 5. From the above facts, it becomes obvious that the population growth in majority of the household is minimal as compared to other leading communities of the state.

It should be noted that, according to 2011 population census, while decadal percentage of all major language groups registered increase, the Rabhas recorded a sharp decline of 15.04% over the decade from 1,64,770 persons in 2001 to 1,39,085 in the country and from 1,30,875 to 1,01,752 in the state. The slow population growth may be one of the causes of this sharp decline in Rabha speakers in Assam.

Frequencies of Type of Family

Table 3.7:			
Type of Family	No. of Respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
Joint Family	41	41.0 %	41.0 %
Nuclear	52	52.0 %	93.0 %
Single family	7	7.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	



Interpretation

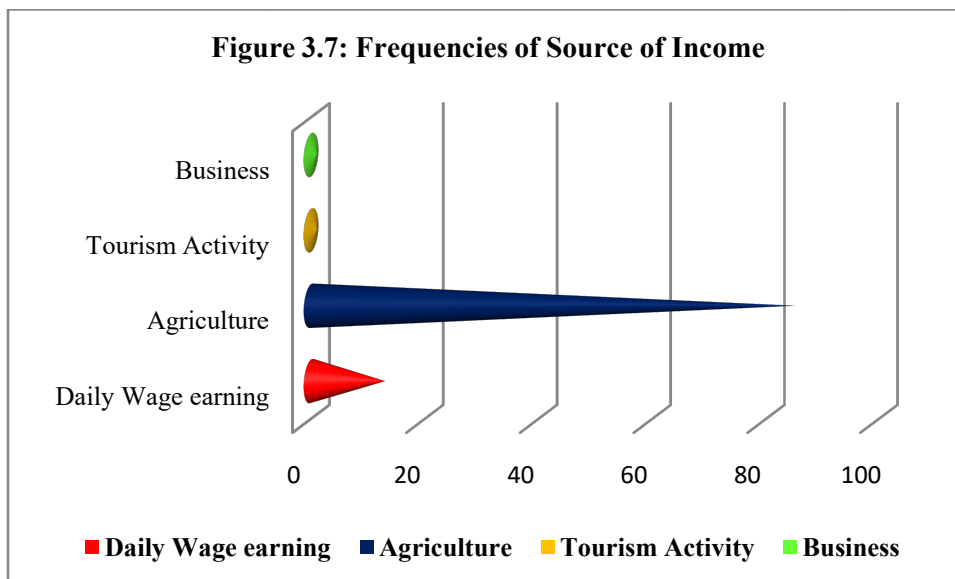
From the above table and figure, it is observed that 52% of the respondents belong to the nuclear family structure, while 41% of the respondents reside in joint family structure (out of 87 households presently studied). Only a few of the respondent are found to be living in a single family structure.

3.3 Economic Profile

Enlisted herewith are the data to ascertain the economic profile of study area:

Frequencies of Source of Income

Table 3.8			
Source of Income	No. of Respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
Daily wage earning	13	13.0 %	13.0 %
Agriculture related	85	85.0 %	98.0 %
Tourism activity related	1	1.0 %	99.0 %
Business	1	1.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	



Interpretation

From the above table and figure it is observed that 85% of the respondents' primary source of income is agriculture. Only 13% of the respondents earn their living from daily labour. Only 1% of the respondents is involved in business and tourism related activities which are active during the winter season when tourists arrive at this village for picnic and outing. It can be observed that sources of income of the respondents predominantly related to agriculture. However, considering the rich ecological set of the area in terms of geo-diversity and bio-diversity, engagement of majority of people only in agriculture related activities is not encouraging. This reflects that the population is not aware of the available resources of the locality.

Frequencies of Ration Card/ BPL Card

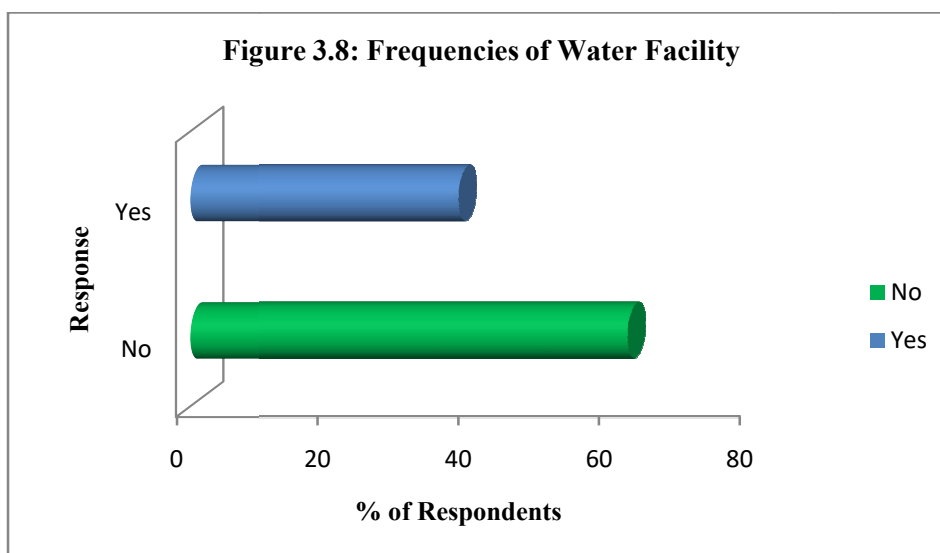
Table 3.9			
Response	No. of Respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
No	8	8.0 %	8.0 %
Yes	92	92.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	

Interpretation

Above table shows that most of the respondents have either Ration card or BPL card. Most of the Ration card/BPL card holders are benefited under govt. schemes. Although, these schemes are basically related to providing of essential food & livelihood supports, these schemes have less impact on building career at individual level. However, presently state government provides various financial schemes to these BPL card holders, which may help financially to establish themselves in local environment.

Frequencies of Water Facility

Table 3.10			
Response	No. of Respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
No	62	62.0 %	62.0 %
Yes	38	38.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	



Interpretation

Above table shows that most of the families do not have water facilities. Only 38% of the respondents have water facility. Almost all of them have water facility from natural source like Hilly Nijara (Natural Stream and Spring Water). They use an ingenious system of

tapping of stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes to irrigate plantations. Though, some sort of support like tube well, common well, tap water for water facility has been provided by the state government under different schemes, still lots of government intervention are required to cover up all population of the area for providing safe drinking water under *Jal Jeevan Mission* main goal of which is to provide every rural household with a functional tap water connection by 2024.

Frequencies of having Electricity facility

Table 3.11			
Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
No	16	16.0 %	16.0 %
Yes	84	84.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	

Interpretation

Above table shows that most of the families have electricity facilities. Only 16% respondents are yet to access to electricity facility.

Frequencies of having Toilet facility

Table 3.12			
Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
No	58	58.0 %	58.0 %
Yes	42	42.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	

Interpretation

From the above table it is observed and found that 58% of the respondents do not have adequate toilet facilities however the rest of the respondents are of the view that they have adequate toilet facilities, which mostly they have prepared by themselves. However, we can

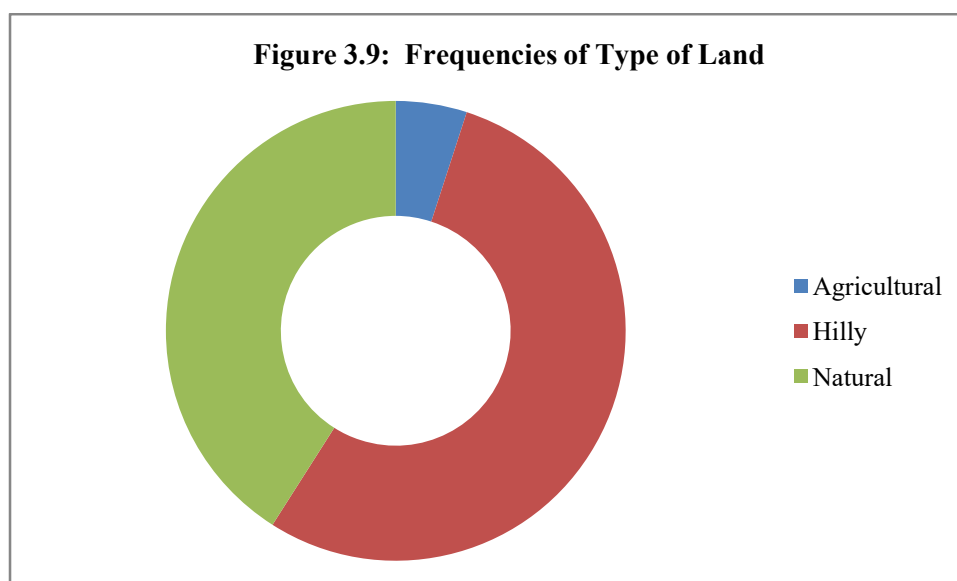
expect that under the scheme of Swacha Bharat Mission rural low cost sanitation scheme will cover the rest of the households in near future.

3.4 Occupational Structure

Enlisted herewith are the data to ascertain the occupational structure of study area:

Frequencies of Type of Land

Table 3.13			
Types of Land	No. of respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
Agricultural	5	5.0 %	5.0 %
Hilly	54	54.0 %	59.0 %
Non-agricultural land	41	41.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	



Interpretation

From the above table and figures it is found that more than 50% of the respondents have hilly land, however 41% of respondents have non-agricultural land. Only 5% of the respondents have proper agricultural land. Although from the above analysis most People are involved in farming. Farming includes banana cultivation, betelnut cultivation, coconut, colocasia, purple

yam (Mati alu),yam (Gas Alu), cassava (khet alu), ginger, bamboo shoot, dhekiaxaak (fiddle head), lemon, raw banana, milk, curd, poultry farming etc. However, people are still not aware of terrace farming

Frequencies of Condition of Housing

Table 3.14			
Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Kacha	40	40.0 %	40.0 %
Pakka	60	60.0 %	100.0 %

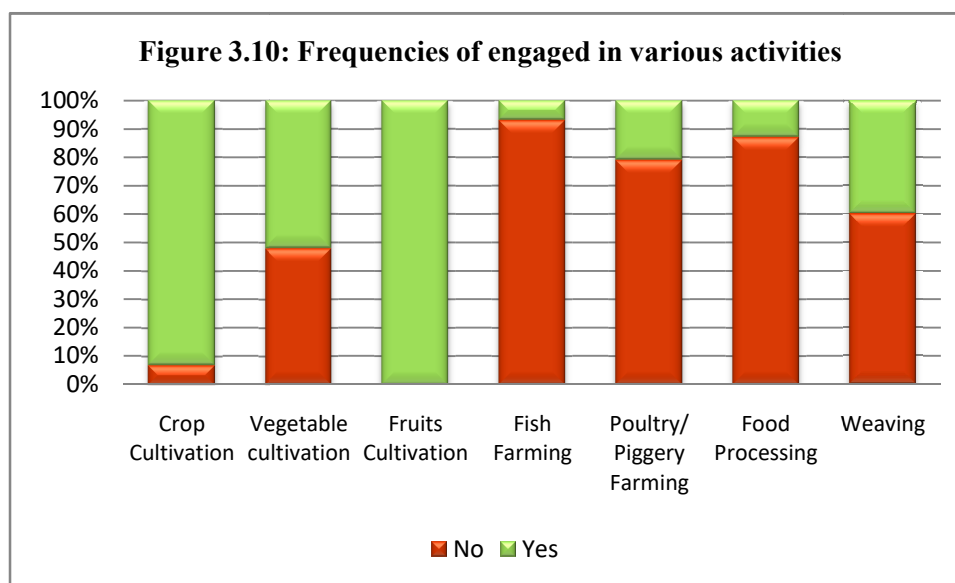
Interpretation

As per the statistics collected and tabulated, we can say that 60% of the respondents have Pakka houses as against 40% who are still living in Kuccha houses. However, having Pakka house does not mean that their economic status is better than the others, as some of those houses are provided by the government under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana.

Villagers engaged in various activities

Table 3.15			
Particulars	Responses	No. of Respondents	% of Total
Crop Cultivation	No	7	7.0 %
	Yes	93	93.0 %
Vegetable & cultivation	No	48	48.0 %
	Yes	52	52.0 %
Fruits Cultivation	No	81	81.0 %
	Yes	19	19.0 %
Fish Farming	No	93	93.0 %
	Yes	7	7.0 %
Poultry/ Piggery Farming	No	79	79.0 %
	Yes	21	21.0 %

Food Processing	No	87	87.0 %
	Yes	13	13.0 %
Weaving	No	60	60.0 %
	Yes	40	40.0 %



Interpretation

From the above table and figure it can be observed that among the respondents surveyed around 93% and 52% of the respondents are engaged in agricultural activities mostly growing different crops, vegetables, etc. However, it was also observed that only 19%, 7%, 21% and 13% of the respondents are engaged in fruits, fish, poultry and food processing activities. It was also observed from the field survey that only 40% of the respondents practise weaving at their households. It can be observed that most of the respondents are engaged in multiple farming because of seasonal advantages as well as to enhance self-sustainability as there are no other scope for maintaining livelihood with this present condition.

Frequencies of Types of Occupation & Sources of Investment

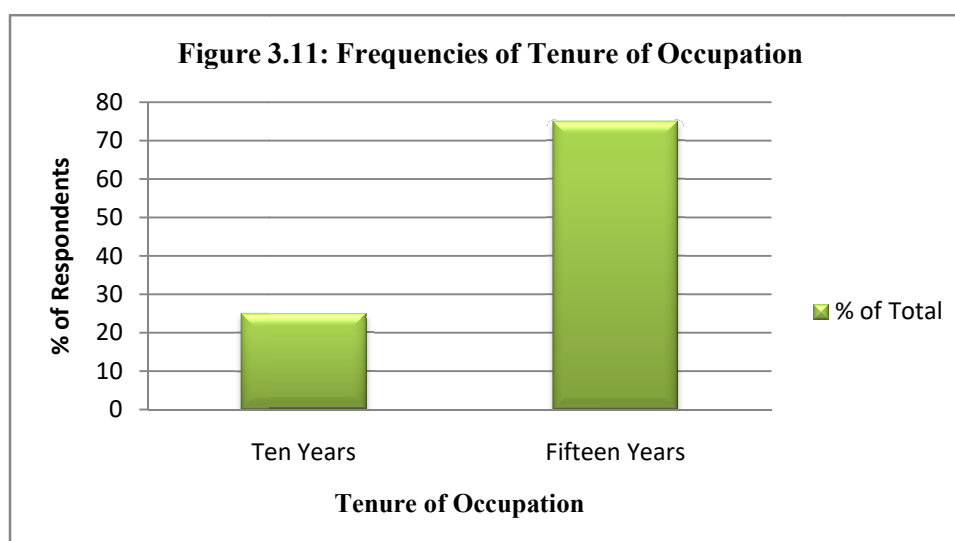
Table 3.16:			
Types of occupation	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Traditional	100	100.0 %	100.0 %
Self	100	100.0 %	100.0 %

Interpretation

From the above table it is observed that all the respondents are self employed. Even the respondents who are in service, they also engage themselves in some farming activity with the help of hired labourer. It can be easily observed that those service personnel create employment for some other poor people. It also can be derived that no respondents have acquired any financial assistance from the government or from any formal institutions. They invest their own money in their farming activities. In this respect, we can link them with different rural upliftment scheme run under government sponsorship like NABARD, KVIC, Handloom and Textile and sericulture, Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission and Assam Handicraft Artisan Welfare Fund Scheme,2000 etc. for marketing as well as to enhance skill to increase productivity.

Frequencies of Tenure of Occupation

Table 3.17			
Tenure of Occupation	No. of Respondents	% of Total	Cumulative %
10	25	25.0 %	25.0 %
15	75	75.0 %	100.0 %



Interpretation

From the above table and figure it is observed that almost 75% of the respondents are engaged in their respective farming activities for a long term i.e., for 15 years. Even the other 25% also are engaged in such activities for nearly 10 years. But still they are not able to earn an increased level of profit as they are neither connected with different government schemes nor they used any innovative technology in their farming.

Frequencies of Area of Market

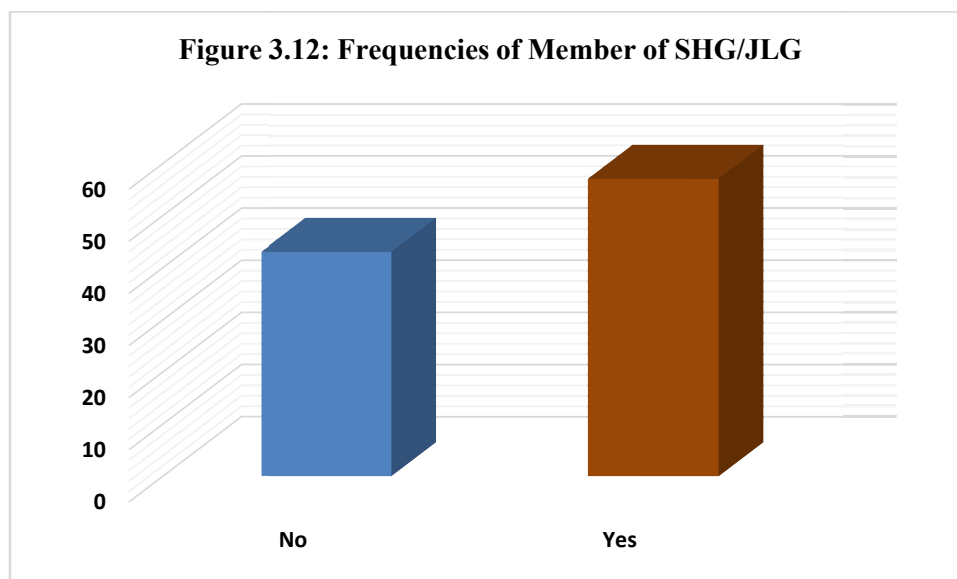
Table 3.18			
Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Near by	96	96.0 %	96.0 %
Town	4	4.0 %	100.0 %
Total	100	100.0%	

Interpretation

From the above table it is observed that 96% of the respondents sell their product in nearby markets which are mostly daily or weekly markets and whereas only 4% of respondents visit town to sell their produce. They may be connected with some schemes of food processing units for producing some demand based products like mixed fruit pickle, Jam, Jelly etc. by using locally available resources.

Frequencies of Member of SHG/JLG

Table 3.19			
Levels	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
No	43	43.0 %	43.0 %
Yes	57	57.0 %	100.0 %



Interpretation

From the above table and figure it is found that more than half of the respondents are registered as a members of local SHG. However, 43% of the respondents have not yet registered with any SHG or JLG. It seems that the most of the respondents are not aware of the significance of the SHGs/JLGs. If they are connected with SHGs at least for a period of six months they may be supported with different schemes for their economic upliftment like the shemes of Micro Enterprise Development Programme and Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme of NABARD, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) of KVIC along with different schemes supported by Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission with Technical Financial and Marketing Support.

Frequencies of Employment

Table 3.20				
Employment	Yes	% of Respondents	No	% of Respondents
Hotel/Restaurant Business	11	11.0%	89	89.0%
Transport Business	0	0%	100	100%
Retail Trade	0	0%	100	100%
Labour Employment	14	14.0%	86	86.0%
Income during Picnic time	21	21.0%	79	79.0%

Interpretation

From the above table 3.20 which highlights the employment opportunities available in the Rani Khamar village. From the above table it is identified that out of the various alternatives of employment available, 21% of the respondents are of the view that during Picnic Season the villagers earn extra income and get engaged in different occupations especially Boating, Sight Seeing, Trekking Guide, etc. Around 14% of the respondents are engaged as labourers in different agricultural activities, mostly cultivating, sowing, reaping of crops, etc. for land owners.

Around 11% of the respondents are of the view that the Hotel/Restaurant/ Resort business does provide employment opportunities mostly for cooking staff, cleaner, helper, etc which directly creates employment opportunities for the locals. However, around 100% of the respondents are of the view that locals are not engaged in either transportation and retail business.