

REPORT ON

DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO AMONG

MAN TAI SPEAKING GROUP, LIVING IN PLAINS

DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

CONDUCTED BY

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

The 'Tai' group came under a common name 'Tai Speaking', a great branch of the Mongoloid population in Assam (Report, AIRTSC). The Man (Tai Speaking) group consists of five communities-namely Tai Aitonias, Tai Khamyangs, Tai Phakes, Turungs and Tai Khamtis, (in Gohain, 2009). According to census 2011, the population of Man (Tai speaking) group living in the hills district of Assam is 1,269 (Male- 644 Female-625) as they are enlisted as hills tribe. They are mostly found in the Karbi Anglong district of Assam. In the plains districts of Assam, their concentration has been found mainly in Golaghat, Jorhat, Dibrugarh Tinsukia and newly created Charaideu districts of Assam. However, the Tai Khamtis are also enlisted as scheduled tribe (P) in the state of Assam (Report of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2007-08:138). As per 2011 census, their total population in the state is 1106 (Male -566, Female-540). But, no systematic study has yet been made about Man (Tai Speaking) group living in the plains districts of Assam. The present study is an attempt to understand the socio-economic status of the Man (Tai speaking) group living in plain districts of Assam so that their overall development scenario could be highlighted.

1.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

1.2.1 The Concept of 'Development':

The concept of 'development' indicates several meanings and connotations. Dash (1999) pointed out that the concept of 'development' embraces all aspects of life and activity, with a goal to enrich the quality of life and ensure its availability at minimum levels to all sections of the population. According to Chi (1978) "development is a process of societal transformation from traditional society to modern society, and such a transformation is also known as modernization. Development or modernization also involves institutional changes". Palmer (1978) pointed out that development has to be

related more closely to the goals, aspirations, and potentialities of various societies. It must also be related more closely to the objective of social justice and the removal of glaring inequality within societies as well as to an increase in the GNP, whether on a national or an individual basis.

The concept of 'human development' is a more powerful and more comprehensive concept than conventional measure in understanding human well being. The objective of 'development' is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives (HDR, 1990). In this approach 'development' is measured through using Human Development Index (HDI). HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development. Health, education and living standard are the major dimension of human development.

In the present study 'development' of Man (Tai speaking) group has been captured through using certain demographic and socio-economic indicators, which are expected to give a better understanding of the development process of the group as a whole. Under the demographic indicators, parameters like sex ratio, dependency ratio etc., were taken into account. Under social indicators, both living conditions (house type, toilet facility, use of clean fuel, electric connection etc.) and educational status (parameters- literacy rate, standard of education etc.) of sample population across four communities were assessed using few parameters. In order to assess economic status -parameters like workforce participation rate, occupational structure and asset base of sample households across all communities were taken into account.

1.3 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES:

1.3.1 Scope:

In the plains, the concentration of the Man (Tai speaking) group is found in the Golaghat, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and newly created Charaideo districts of Assam. The study was confined to the four districts namely-Jorhat, Golaghat, Dibrugarh and Charaideo district of Assam. The communities selected for the present study are Tai Aitons, Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes. The Tai Khamtis were not covered in this study. The choice of the tribes for the present study is to provide a thorough understanding of development scenario of the population group.

1.3.2 Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are-

- i. To study the background condition and the socio-economic profile of the study villages;
- ii. To study the socio-economic status of the study groups;
- iii. To find out the availability different schemes implemented by the Government; and
- iv. To suggest some measures to accelerate the development process of the group;

1.4 METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on secondary and primary sources of data. Secondary data were collected from Census of India, Statistical Hand book of Assam, Economic Survey of Assam and Reports of government and non- Government agencies, Books, Journals etc. In order to fulfil all the objectives of the study, it was necessary to gather inputs from the grass-root level by carrying out a field survey. The field investigation was carried out during the month of May to August, 2018.

1.4.1 Sampling Procedure:

The locations for the field investigation were consisted of the districts with sizable concentration of Tai Aiton, Tai Turung, Tai Khamyang and Tai Phake population. The sample has been selected following a multi-stage selection procedure.

All the districts were purposively selected. Golaghat district has been purposively selected for investigating Aiton community, as their concentration is limited only in the Golaghat district among the all plain districts of Assam. For Tai Turung community, Golaghat and Jorhat district were selected. In case of Tai Khamyangs, Golaghat, Jorhat and newly created Charaideu districts were selected. While, the Dibrugarh district was selected for Tai Phake community.

The development blocks selected for the study are- Sarupathar development block of Golaghat district, Titabar development block of Jorhat district, Mahmora development block of Charaideu district and Naharkatiya development block of Dibrugarh district.

For carrying out village level field investigation, a total of 10 villages were selected purposively from the four locations. Number of villages selected for village level survey for Aiton community is 2, for Tai Turung 3, for Tai Khamyang 3, and 2 villages for Tai Phake.

Lastly, from each selected village 30 per cent to 50 per cent of households belonging to respective communities were selected randomly for household survey. Thus, a total 238 households were selected at random from 10 villages for household level survey. Procedure of sample drawn for household level survey has been shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Community-wise Sample Villages and Sample drawn for Household (HH) Level Investigation

Communities	Name of Villages	Districts	Total HH	Sample HH	Total Sample HH
Tai Aiton	1. Duboroni Aiton Gaon	Golaghat	56	22	43
	2. Borhola Aiton Gaon	Golaghat	67	21	
Tai Turung	3. No.1 Rajapukhuri Turung	Golaghat	93	23	73
	4. Bosapathar Village	Golaghat	38	17	
	5. Pathar Shyam Gaon	Jorhat	65	23	
Tai Khamyang	6. No.1Rajapukhuri Shyam Gaon	Golaghat	79	35	77
	7. Betbari Shyam Gaon	Jorhat	30	14	
	8. Disangpani Shyam Gaon	Charaideu	74	28	
Tai Phake	9. Nam Phake Village	Dibrugarh	69	26	45
	10. Tipam Phake Village	Dibrugarh	35	19	
Total					238

Source: Field Survey

1.4.2 Tools for Data Collection:

In order to collect field data, two structured schedules were administered. The data were collected at two levels-(a) village level and (b) household level. The village schedule was used to gather general and background information of the sample villages. The household schedule was carefully designed to gather information relating to demographic and socio-economic status of the sample households. This is expected to facilitate the comparative development attainment and well being of the sample

households of the population group across the all sample villages in the surveyed areas. On the other hand, information relating to delivery and impact of special schemes was also collected by using household schedule.

1.4.3 Technique of Analysis:

The sample data have enabled to capture the demographic and socio-economic progress of the communities in terms of broader set of parameters. Further, achievement differences of households across all communities, namely Tai Aiton, Tai Turung, Tai Khamyang and Tai Phake areas could also be observed. Tools for this part of analysis are ratios, percentages, averages and graphical presentations. Effectiveness of institutional arrangements for delivery of development programmes has been captured from the experiences of the surveyed households in accessing benefits of these programmes.

1.5 CHAPTER PLAN:

The report is divided into six chapters. First chapter is dealt with the research agenda of the study and conceptual framework thereof. Brief account of sample communities is presented in Chapter-2. Short profiles of sample villages of four communities were presented in Chapter-3. In Chapter-4, the development attainments across all communities were discussed using demographic and socio-economic indicators. Chapter-5 is dealing with the availability and implementations of various schemes in the study areas. The last chapter is meant for summarising major findings of the study and to derive broad conclusion as well as extracting the policy implications.

CHAPTER-2

BRIEF ACCOUNTS OF THE MAN (TAI SPEAKING) GROUP OF ASSAM

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to give a short profile of the four communities (Tai Aiton, Tai Turung, Tai Khamyang, Tai Phake) -concerning with their origin, present settlement, religion, language, house structure, clan, marriage system, property inheritance, death and disposal etc.

The 'Tai' group came under a common name 'Tai Speaking', a great branch of the Mongoloid population in Assam (Report, AIRTSC). The Man (Tai Speaking) group consists of five communities-namely Aitonias, Khamtis, Khamyangs, Tai Phakes and Turungs (Gohain, 2009). Among them, Tai Khamtis are specified as one of the scheduled tribes (p) of the state. In the hills, Man (Tai Speaking) group as a whole has been recognized as scheduled tribes (h) of Assam. The Tai Aitons and Tai Turung are found in Karbi Anglong district. The traditional view is that the Aiton, Khamti, Khamyang, Phake and Turung all entered Assam between the middle of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, having migrated from Burma and bringing with them Theravada Buddhist religion and scripts which are closely related to the Shan of Burma (Stephen Morey, 2005).

2.2 TAI AITONS OR AITONIAS:

2.2.1 Introduction:

The Aitonias or Aitons are a small section of the great Tai or Thai race. They are enlisted as scheduled tribes (hills) for the Autonomous (i.e. hills) districts within the Man (Tai Speaking) group. In the hills, they are concentrated in Karbi Anglong district and in the plains they are mostly found in the Golaghat district of Assam.

Their original habitat was the part on upper region of the Sindwin River in Burma. Their entry into Assam may be dated towards the latter part of 18th century (Sharma

Thakur, 1972). The time of their advent into Assam is not exactly stated, but they have been resident as long, if not for a longer period, in the province than the Phake (Hannay, S.F 1847-48).” Their emigration to Assam was owing to the tribe having been consigned to punishment by the royal master, and they were thus probably obliged to seek shelter within the frontier (Hannay, S.F 1847-48).” The traditional view is that the Aiton, Khamti, Khamyang, Phake and Turung all entered Assam between the middle of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, having migrated from Burma and bringing with them Theravada Buddhist religion and scripts which are closely related to the Shan of Burma (Stephen Morey).

2.2.2 Distribution:

The Aitonias are mainly found in the Golaghat and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam. Regarding their earlier settlement, Gait (1891) stated that “there are two settlements of this tribe, one in the Naga Hills and other in the Sibsagar district. Most of those in the Naga hills have been returned simply as shan and have Buddhist priests, or phungyis, who come from the Khampti villages in Lakhimpur. The Dhonsiri river forms the boundary between Golaghat district and Karbi Anglong autonomous district and Aiton villages are found on both sides of the river (Stephen Morey, 2005). In Golaghat district, they are found in the Duborani village, Borhola village and Tengani village under Sarupathar Development block. In Karbi Anglong district, their concentrations have been found in Ahomani village, Chowkihola village, Kaliyoni village, Banlung village, Bansai village. One Aiton village is found in Arunachal Pradesh. Aiton is spoken in about 10 villages in the Dhonsiri river valley on the south side of the Brahmaputra River.

Table 2.1 : List of Aiton Villages

Name of Village	Name of District
Duburoni	Golaghat
Borhola	Golaghat
Tengani	Golaghat
Ahomani	Karbi Anglong
Bargaon/Ballung	Karbi Anglong
Chakihola	Karbi Anglong
Kaliyoni	Karbi Anglong
Balipathar	Karbi Anglong
Bansai Village	Karbi Anglong
Jonapathar	Lohit (Arunachal Pradesh)

Source: Field Survey & Stephen Morey

2.2.3 House Type:

Aitonia houses are constructed on raised platforms, about one meter above the ground. The traditional pattern of houses is still prevalent among Tai Aitons. The Tai Aitons houses have compartments.

2.2.4 Religion:

The Aitonias are the follower of Buddhism. Every village has a monastery constructed in the central place of the village. There are no clan differences in worshipping and all the villagers irrespective of clan affiliation worship Lord Buddha in the village monastery.

2.2.5 Language:

Tai Aitons have their own language. Stephen Morey (2005) pointed out that “Tai Aiton language is a part of the South-western branch of the Tai family of languages. There are three other actively spoken languages in this branch: Khamti, Phake and Khamyang”. But, Tai Aiton speaking population has been noticeably decreasing among Tai Aitons.

2.2.6 Family, Property and Inheritance:

The Aitonias are a patrilocal and patrilineal people. Descent is traced through the male line. The father is the head of the family and on his death the mother. Property goes through the male, the eldest son being the heir (Gait, 1891). The sons get equal share of the fathers' property. The Aitonias are divided into number of clans, both big and small namely-Thumung Taofai, Thumung Thaosong, Charing Kon, Charing Mu, Fa Lung, Clou hu hu. There are some inferior clans such as the Falung Chaojap Kheptin (Cobblers) and Fa-lung Chaojap Chew (Tailors) (Sharma Thakur, 1972:110-111).

2.2.7 Marriage:

Both, formal (Aolungmi) and informal (Aopomi) types of marriages are prevalent in Aitonia society. Marriage in the same clan is prohibited among Aitonias. Now a days polygamy is not preferred by any Aitonia society. Levitate is in vogue but divorce is not common in their society. Cross cousin marriages are prescribed in the society. Widow marriage is prevalent among Aitonias.

2.2.8 Death and Disposal of Death:

Both cremation and burial are practiced by Aitonias. Dead bodies of children, persons who commit suicide, women who lose their lives during delivery of an issue, ill-fated persons who are the victims of diseases like typhoid, cholera, smallpox etc. are buried without any ceremony. Cremation is the prevailing practice for the natural death.

2.3 TAI TURUNGS

2.3.1 Introduction:

The Tai Turungs are also a small section of the great Thai or Tai race. They are found in Jorhat, Golaghat and Karbi Anglong district of Assam. According to Hannay (1847) “they are but a sub-division of Shans of Mungkong (Hannay (1847-48). Their entry into Assam may be dated sometime in the middle part of 19th Century. Gait stated that “the Turungs in fact did not reach the plains of Assam until the beginning of the nineteenth century (Gait, 1891). Regarding the origin of Tai Turungs, Gait (1891) mentioned that- “Their own tradition is that they originally came from Mungmang Khaosang on the north-east of Upper Burma and settled on the Turungpani, whence the name by which they are known. While there, they received an invitation from the Noras, who had preceded them and settled themselves near Jorhat and in consequence they started across the Patkoi en route for the Brahmaputra valley. They were, however, taken prisoners by the Singphos and made to work as slaves, in which condition they remained for five years; they were released by captain Neufville, along with nearly 6000 Assamese slaves in 1825 and continued their journey to the Jorhat subdivision, where they still settled” (Gait, 1891:284).

Thus, their original home was said to be the bank of river Turungpani in Burma. After arriving in the plains the Turungs at first pitched their tents near Tokolai. Later on they established their villages at Kachukhat near Titabor and Rajapukhuri near Sarupathar (Sharma Thakur, 1972).

2.3.2 Distribution:

At present, they are found in Jorhat, Golaghat and Karbi Anglong district of Assam. In Jorhat district, they are found in Pathar Shyam village, Pohukatiya Shyam Gaon and Bagardiya Shyam Gaon. In Golaghat district, they are distributed in No.1 Rajapukhuri Turung Gaon, Basapathar Shyam Gaon. Considerable Turungs also found in Balipathar village of Karbi Anglong district.

2.3.3 Religion:

Religion profess by the Turung community is Buddhism. Every village has a monastery constructed in the central place of the village.

2.3.4 Language:

They speak a dialect which is a mixture of the Singpho and the Tai. The Turungs had to live under the Singphos for a considerable period of time and as a result they had to accept the dialect of the rulers. Thus, within the last hundred years the Shan tribe of Turungs while held in captivity amongst the Singphos, abandoned their native tongue and adopted their captors (Gait, 1891). Stephen Morey (2005) stated that *Turung* is a Tibeto-Burman language, spoken in just 6 villages in Assam. Morey (2005) also further pointed out that As Tai language, both Nora (If it is different from Khamyang) and Turungs are extinct.

2.3.5 House Type:

They have a tradition to construct their houses on raised platforms. A typical Turung house is divided into compartments. They also construct granaries, which are usually cowshed cum granaries. Cooperation is the salient feature of Turung community. They extend their cooperation in building of house, solemnising marriage ceremony, observing death rites, harvesting of paddies.

2.3.6 Clan:

There are two broad divisions among the Turungs namely- *Tailung* and *Taioi or Durung* and *Drarai*. But today, the reference to such divisions is hardly made. The tribe is

divided into a number of clans e.g *Lungking, Chewman, Namchom, Chaopu* etc. Except in a marriage, reference to the clans is not made.

2.3.7 Property Inheritance:

The Turungs are a patrilocal and patriolineal people. Both primary and extended families are prevalent in the society. The sons get equal share of the fathers' property. Father keeps some property to meet the exigencies of the old age. After death his share is owned by that son who takes care of him in old days. Descent is reckoned through the male line and daughters and widows are not eligible to inherit property.

2.3.8 Marriage:

Both formal (Nom Chew) and informal (Frongwa) marriages are prevalent in the Turung society. Widows and divorcees are allowed to marry again. Divorce is permitted, but is said to be rare (Gait, 1891).

2.3.9 Death and Disposal of Death:

Both cremation and burial are practiced by Tai Turungs. Cremation is practiced in normal death. Dead bodies of children below ten years of age are buried without any ceremony. Similarly, deadbodies person who commit suicide, women who lose their lives during delivery of an issue, ill-facted persons who are victims of diseases like typhoid, chlera and smallpox and person killed by tiger are buried without and ceremony (Sharma Thakur, 1972).

2.4 TAI KHAMYANGS:

2.4.1 Introduction:

The Khamyangs are a section of the great Thai or Tai race. They are numerically a very small group, chiefly found in Golaghat, Jorhat, Charaideu and Tinsukia districts of Assam. The Khamyangs are also popularly known as Noras. They had their independent principality in Mung Kong up to the end of the 18th century. **Mung** means a country and **Kong** means a special kind of drum called Dhakdhol. Thus Mung Kong means the country of drums. They had descendant from Hukong valley of Burma (Sharma Thakur, 1972). The Khamjangs are said have had the charge of the pass over the Patkai and to

have been divided into two sections of Mon Nam (Pani or lowland Nora) and Mon Noe (bam or highland Nora). They are called Khamjangs, as they settled at the place of that name after they had left Mungkong.

Gait (1891) in his time stated that “Nora is the name by which the Mongkong Shans were known to the Ahoms and frequent references are made to them under that name in Ahom chronicles. The person known to us Khamjangs or Kamyangs are a section of that race, who formerly resided on the Patkoi, but were driven to take refuge in Assam at the beginning of the present century, owing to oppression of the Singphos. In the Assam Buronji we read that the Ahoms were attacked by the Nagas on their way over the Patkoi at a place called Khamjang, and it may be that this place was also the early settlement of the section of the Noras, who were subsequently known by that name. At the only 35 persons were returned as Khamjangs, but as Hannay says that they are commonly known by the more general term Nora or Pani Nora, it is possible that some of the persons so returned are really Khamjang” (Gait, 1891:284). Earlier they were known as Khamjang. But they used to call them as “Khamyang”.

2.4.2 Distribution:

There are about 10 Tai Khamyang villages distributed in Golaghat, Jorhat, Charaideu and Tinsukia districts of Assam. In Golaghat district, they are found in No.1 Rajapukhuri Shyam Gaon. In Jorhat district, they are found in Balipathar Shyam Gaon, Na-Shyam Gaon, Betbari Shyam Gaon, Chola Bon Gaon, Moniting Shyam Gaon etc. The villages inhabited by Khamyangs in Charaideu district are-Desangpani Shyam Gaon, Cholapather Shyam Gaon and Rohon Shyam Gaon. In Tinsukia district, their concentrations have been found in Pawoimukh Shyam Gaon.

2.4.3 House Type:

They construct their houses on raised platforms about 4 feet-5 feet above the ground. They are much accustomed with the platform type of houses. The house is partitioned into rooms which are approachable through a corridor on one side of the house.

2.4.4 Religion:

The Tai Khamyangs are also follower of Buddhism. Bauddha Vihar is constructed in the middle place of the village. Cooperative outlook is the salient feature of Khamyangs.

2.4.5 Language:

Tai Khamyangs have their own language, closely related to the other Tai languages in the Assam region: Aiton, Khamti, Phake and Turung. *Khamyang* is a critically endangered Tai language of India, spoken by the Khamyang people (Stephen Morey, 2005). Stephen Morey further pointed out that Khamyang language is spoken as a mother tongue in Pawoimukh village of Tinsukia district.

2.4.6 Clan:

There are nine clans among Tai Khamyang society namely-Thumung, Bailong, Pangoik, Chowlu, Chowlek, Chowlik, Tungkhang, Chowhai and Chowchong.

2.4.7 Marriage:

Both formal and informal marriages are prevalent in Tai Khamyang society. Marriage in the same clan is strictly prohibited. As a rule the Tai Khamyangs are monogamous but marrying two or more wives is not looked upon with contempt, provided one is economically sound. Laviate is in vogue but divorce is not common in Tai Khamyang society. Cross cousin marriages are socially prescribed but there is no legal binding on the parties concerned (Sharma Thakur, 1972)

2.4.8 Death and Disposal:

Tai Khamyangs practice both cremation and burial. Dead bodies of children, persons who commit suicide, women who lose their lives during delivery of an issue, ill-fated persons who are victims of diseases are buried without any ceremony.

2.5 TAI PHAKES:

2.5.1 Introduction:

The Tai Phakes or Phakials are one of the important segments of Thai or Tai race in Assam. They are mainly found in the Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts of Assam. The Phakials, or Phakes are said to have left Mungkong for Assam about 1760 A.D., immediately after the subjugation of that province by Alomphra. Colonel Hannay tells us that prior to their immigration in to this province, they were resident on the banks of the Turungpani and were thus apparently near neighbours of the Turungs. On the reaching Assam, they at first settled on the banks of the Burhi Dihing, whence they were brought by the Ahoms and settled near Jorhat. When the Burmese invaded Assam, they and other Shan tribes were ordered by the Burmese authorities to return Mungkong and they had got as far as their old settlement on the Burhi Dihing when the province was taken by the British (Gait, 1891). The appellation of Phakials is believed to have originated from the term *Fa* (hill or stone), '*ke*' (big). For some times these people stayed at a hilly place in the Hukong valley and thus came to be known as Phakials (Gazetteer of India, Assam State, Lakhimpur district 1976).

2.5.2 Distribution:

The Tai Phakes are one of the important segments of Thai or Tai race in Assam. They are also found in Lohit and Changlong districts of Arunachal Pradesh. In Assam, they are mainly found in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts. In Dibrugarh district, they are mainly concentrated in two villages-namely Namphake village and Tipam Phake village. In Tinsukia district, they are concentrated in Borphake, Nigam Phake, Moug Lang, Man Mau, Man Long, Nongali and Faneng villages. The list of Tai Phake villages is shown in Table 2.2:

Table 2.2: List of Tai Phake Villages in Assam

Name of Village	Name of District
Nam Phake village	Dibrugarh
Tipam Phake	Dibrugarh
Bor Phake	Tinsukia
Nigam Phake	Tinsukia
Moung Lang	Tinsukia
Man Mau	Tinsukia
Man Long	Tinsukia
Nongali	Tinsukia
Faneng	Tinsukia

Source: Field Survey

2.5.3 Type of House:

Tai Phake houses are built on raised platform, about 4-5 feet above the ground. A house is divided into compartments and the front room is used by unmarried youths for their night rest. Outsider can easily enter this place. They are still maintaining the traditional pattern of house. Every house contains a small room at the extreme end of the house (Touthaun) where household God is worshipped. Fire place is constructed in the middle of the room. Materials used for construction of house are takau (toko paat) leaves, timber and bamboos.

2.5.4 Religion:

Tai Phakes are the follower of Buddhism. Every Tai Phake village has a Bauddha Vihar, constructed in the centre place of the village.

2.5.5 Language:

The Tai Phakes have their own language. They speak *Phake* language. Their language closely resembles that of the other northern Shans. Stephen Morey mentioned that the Tai Phake language is spoken in the Burhi Dihing valley of Assam. The Tai Phakes have their own script.

2.5.6 Occupation:

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for Tai Phake people. They generally grow Sali paddy in large quantities. Potatoes and other winter crops are also produced both for local consumption and for selling in the market.

2.5.7 Clan:

The Tai Phakes are divided into number of clans, such as *Thumung, Wingken, Manhai Chowhaiung, Kangmung, Chekhen, Mungnoi, Mahao, Homa, Homen, Chekhap, Choton, Tumten, Lokho, Misa, Tonkha, Pomung, Kolo* etc. the clan consists of a few lineages or groups of men and women who trace descent from that ancestor in the patrilineal line.

2.5.8 Property Inheritance:

Father is the head of the family and after death of the father the land is divided equally among the sons. Cooperative outlook is the salient feature of the Tai Phake society.

2.5.9 Marriage:

Both formal and informal marriages are prevalent in the Tai Phake society. They prefer to marry within the community. The Tai Phakes are monogamous. The marriage by man of two sisters concurrently is not forbidden provided he has the requisite means to support such a family. When a man dies without having any issue, his wife may live with younger brother of the deceased as wife. Divorce is not a common affair among Tai Phakes and can be made effective by the verdict of the village elders (Sharma Thakur, 1972). Cross cousin and parallel cousin marriage are prevalent among Tai Phakes.

2.5.10 Death and Disposal:

Both cremation and burial are practiced by Tai Phakes. Cremation is practiced in normal death. Dead bodies of children below ten years of age are buried without any ceremony. Similarly, dead bodies person who commit suicide, women who lose their lives during delivery of an issue, ill-faceted persons who are victims of diseases like typhoid, cholera and smallpox and person killed by tiger are buried without and ceremony (Sharma Thakur, 1972).

CHATER-3

PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to highlight the profile of the sample villages of the four communities. The locations for field survey were -Golaghat, Jorhat, Charaideu and Dibrugarh districts of Assam. Altogether 10 villages were selected for village level survey from four communities.

3.2 TAI AITONIA SAMPLE VILLAGES:

The Aitonia villages selected for the present study are-Duborani village and Borhola Village of Golaghat district. The brief profile of the villages has been detailed as follows.

Table- 3.1: Locations of Tai Aiton Villages, Total Households and Population

Village	Development Block/Circle	District	Tai Aiton Household	Total Population
Duborani Village	Sarupathar	Golaghat	56	253
Borhola Village	Sarupathar	Golaghat	67	392

Source: Field Survey

3.2.1 Duborani Village:

Duborani village is located at Sarupathar revenue circle of Golaghat district in Assam. It is situated at a distance of 4 km away from the sub-divisional headquarter, Dhansiri and 40km away from district headquarter Golaghat. The village is under the jurisdiction of paschim Borpathar gaon panchayat and situated on the river bank of Dhansiri. As per data collected from the village headman, the total household in the village is about 56, with a 253 population as shown in Table 3.1.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

Nearest motorable roads are available within 2-3km distances. The bus and railway service are accessible within 5 km from the village.

- ***Education Facilities:***

There is a Lower Primary school in the village. M.E. school and High school are situated at a distance of 3 km from the village. College is also situated at a distance of 3 km from the village. The village has also an Anganwadi centre.

- ***Health Facilities:***

There is no health sub-centre in the village. The health centre is situated at a distance of 3 km from the village.

- ***Religious Institution:***

The Tai Aitons are follower of Buddhism. The village has a Buddha Bihar located in the middle place of the village.

3.2.1.2 Borhola Village:

Borhola village is located in Sarupathar revenue circle of Golaghat district of Assam. The village is situated at a distance of 19 km away from the sub-divisional head quarter-Dhansiri of Golaghat district. As per the data collected from the village headman, the total household of Aiton community is about 67. The total population of Aitons in the village is about 392.

- ***Transports and communication:***

Bus and Railway services are available within 10-11 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

Both, Lower primary and ME schools are found in the village. High School, Higher secondary school and college are situated at a distance of 10-11 kms away from the village. Anganwadi centre is situated in the middle of the village.

- ***Health Facilities:***

Medical sub-center is located within the village. Govt. dispensary is located at a distance of 11 km from the village. Similarly, private clinics are located at a considerable distance.

- ***Religious Institution:***

The Aitonias are the follower of Buddhism. Buddhist monastery is situated in the village.

3.3 TAI TURUNG SAMPLE VILLAGES:

The detailed sample villages of Tai Turung community have been shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Locations of Tai Turung Villages, Total Households and Population

Village	Development Block/Circle	District	Total Household	Total Population
Rajapukhuri No. 1	Sarupathar	Golaghat	93	469
Bosapathar Gaon	Sarupathar	Golaghat	67	392
Pothar Shyam Gaon	Tiabor	Jorhat	65	304

Source: Field Survey

3.3.1 Rajapukhuri No .1:

Rajapukhuri No. 1 village is located in Sarupathar revenue circle of Golaghat district of Assam. It is situated at a distance of 30 km away from the sub-divisional headquarter, Dhansiri and 65 km away from the district headquarter Golaghat. The total household found in the village is 93 and total population is 469.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

Village has a good motorable road. The nearest transport station is situated at the distance of 3 km. Nearest Railway station is situated at a distance of 6 km from the village. The development block office is situated at a distance of 9 km and sub-divisional head quarter is situated at a distance of 8 km from the village.

- ***Education Facilities:***

The village has a primary school and two Anganwadi centres. The ME and High school are situated at 3 km away from the village. Higher secondary and college are situated at 6 km away from the village.

- ***Health Facilities:***

Health facilities are not available within the village. Medical sub-centre is situated at a distance of 3km from the village. Primary health centre and govt. dispensary are situated at a distance of 9 km from the village.

- ***Civic, Banking and Other Facilities:***

There is no post office in the village. Similarly, banking institution is also not available in the village. Weekly market is situated within 3 km from the village. Fair price shop is situated within in the village.

- ***Religious Institution:***

Almost all the villagers profess Buddhism. Buddha Bihar is situated in the middle of the village.

3.3.2 Bosapathar Village:

Bosapathar village is located in Sarupathar revenue circle of Golaghat district of Assam. It is situated at 19 km away from sub-divisional headquarter, Dhansiri and 77 km away from district headquarter, Golaghat. There are 38 households in the village, with a 153 population.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

The nearest transport station and Railway station are accessible within 7 km from the village. Development block is situated at a distance of 12 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

There are two primary schools and one ME school situated in the village. Both high school and higher secondary school are situated within the distance of 3 km from the village. College is situated at a distance of 7 km from the village. Village has also an Anganwadi centre.

- ***Heath Facilities:***

Both, medical sub-centre and primary health centre are situated in the village. Govt. dispensary and private clinic are situated at a distance of 7 km from the village. Pharmacy / medical shop are also available within the distance of 7 km from the village.

- ***Civic, Banking, and other facilities:***

Post office and banking institution are found in the village. Fair price shop is also situated in the village. Weekly market is situated at a distance of 7 km away from the village.

- ***Religious Institutions:***

There is a Buddhist temple in the middle position of the village.

3.3.3 Pothar Shyam Gaon:

The Pothar shyam gaon is located in the Titabor revenue circle of Jorhat district. The village is situated at a distance of 8 km away from the sub-divisional headquarter, Titabor and 4 km away from the development block office. This village is situated under No-81 Turung gaon panchayat of Titabor development block. The total number of household in the village is 65 and total number of population is 304. The total land area of the village is around 1781 bighas.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

This village has fairly good road connectivity. The motorable road is available within the village. The nearest transport station and railway station are situated at a distance of 4 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

Primary School, ME school and High School are situated in the village. Higher Secondary school is situated at a distance of 4 km away from the village. Distance of the College is about 5 km from the village. An Anganwadi centre is also situated in the village.

- ***Health facilities:***

There is no any health centre situated in the village. Health sub-centre, primary health centre, govt. dispensary, private clinic and private hospital are situated at a distance of about 4 km from the village.

- ***Civic, Banking and Others Facilities:***

There is a post office in the village. Banking institution is situated within the 4 km from the village. Pharmacy / medical shop and weekly market are also situated at the same distance. There is a fair price shop in the village.

- ***Religious Institution:***

There is a Buddha Bihar, situated in the middle place of the village.

3.4 TAI KHAMYANG SAMPLE VILLAGES:

The Tai Khamyang villages, selected for the study are shown in following Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Locations of Tai Khamyang Villages, Total Households and Population

Village	Development Block/Circle	District	Total Household	Total Population
Rajapukhuri No. 1	Sarupathar	Golaghat	79	389
Betbari Shyam Gaon	Titabor	Jorhat	30	150
Desangpani Village	Mahmara	Charaideu	74	310

Source: Field Survey

3.4.1 No. 1 Raja Pukhuri Village:

Rajapukhuri village is situated in the southern part of the Golaghat District. The village is situated at a distance of about 12 km from development block and 10 km from sub-divisional head quarter, Dhansiri of Golaghat district. The total number of household in the village 79 and total population is about 389.

- ***Transport and Communication facilities:***

The nearest transport station is situated at a distance of 5 km from the village. The nearest railway station is situated at a distance of 9 km from the village. The distance to development block is around 12 km from the village and sub-divisional office is around 10 km.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

The village has a lower primary school, one ME school and one high school. The distance of college is about 11 km from the village. There is also an Anganwadi centre in the village.

- ***Health Facilities:***

Medical sub-centre is located within the village. Govt. dispensary is situated at a distance of 8 km from the village. The pharmacy/medical shop is located at a distance of 5 km. from the village.

- ***Civic, Banking and others facilities:***

The village has a post office. Banking service is available within the 4-5 km from the village. The village people depend mostly on the weekly hats for their business transactions situated at 12 km from the village. Fair price shop is located within the village.

- ***Religious Institution:***

The monastery is found in the village:

3.4.2 Betbari Shyam Gaon:

This village is situated in the southern part of Jorhat district. It is located in Titabor revenue circle, under the sub-division of Titabor of Jorhat district. The village is under jurisdiction of No-80 Kosukhat gaon panchayat. There are 30 household in the village. Total population in the village is approximately 150. The total area of land in the village is around 207 bighas.

- ***Transport and Communication facilities:***

The transport station and railway station are situated at a distance of 11 km from the village. The distance of Block development office is about 12 km from the village. The sub-divisional head quarter is situated at a distance of 14 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

The primary school, ME school and high school are located in the village. College is located at a distance of 5 km from the village. However, Anganwadi centre is located within the village.

- ***Health Facilities:***

Regarding health facilities it is seen that medical sub-centre is situated at a distance of 2 km from the village. Primary health centre and govt. dispensary are also situated within the range of 2-3 km distance. Pharmacy / medical shop are located beyond 11km.

- ***Civic, Banking and Other Facilities:***

The civic facilities like post office and telegraph office are located beyond 5 km from the village. Bank is located beyond 11km. Except fair price shop, weekly market is found within 3-5 km.

- ***Religious Institution:***

All the villagers are the follower of Buddhism. A monastery is situated in the village.

3.4.3 Desangpani Gaon:

Desangpani village is located in Mahmora revenue circle of newly created Charaideu district of Assam. Earlier, the village was included under Sivasagar district. Beautiful River, the Desang is flowing near the village. There are 74 household in the village. Total population in the village is around 310. The total area of the village is approximately 1862 bighas.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

Motorable road is available within the village. The nearest railway station is situated at a distance of 16 km from the village. The development block, Mahmora is located at a distance of 5 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

Primary school, ME school, High school and Higher Secondary school are situated in the village. College is situated at a distance of 16 km from the village. An Anganwadi centre is situated in the village.

- ***Health Facilities:***

Medical sub- centre is situated in the village. Private hospital is situated at a distance of 16 km from the village.

- ***Civic, Banking and other Facilities:***

There is a post office in the village. Assam Gamin Vikash Bank is situated within the 5 km from the village. Weekly market, fair price shop, and pharmacy /medical shop are situated in the village

- ***Religious Institution:***

A famous monastery is situated in the village.

3.5 TAI PHAKE SAMPLE VILLAGES:

Two Tai Phake villages were selected for the study. Detail has been shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Locations of Tai Khamyang Villages, Total Households and Population

Village	Development Block/Circle	District	Total Household	Total Population
Nam Phake Village	Naharkatiya	Dibrugarh	107	635
Tipam Phake Village	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	35	160

Source: Field Survey

3.5.1 Nam Phake Village:

Nam Phake village is located in Naharkatiya revenue circle of Dibrugarh district of Assam. It is situated at a distance of 5 km away from the sub-divisional headquarter Naharkatiya and 37 km away from district headquarter, Dibrugarh. The village is situated near the Burhidihing River. There are 107 household in the village and population is around 635. The total area of the village is around 1256 Bighas. Naharkatia is the nearest town of Namphake village.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

Motorable road is available within the village. The nearest transport station is situated at a distance of 4 km from the village. Nearest Railway station is situated at a distance of 6 km from the village. The distance of development block is around 15 km from the village. The sub-divisional head quarter is situated at a distance of 10 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

L.P. school, ME school and high school are found in the village. Higher secondary and college are situated at a distance of 12 km and 8 km from the village respectively. The village has also an Anganwadi centre.

- ***Health Facilities:***

Medical sub-centre is located within the village. Govt. dispensary is located at 12 km away from the village. Similarly, private clinics are also located at a considerable distance from the village i.e, 10 km.

- ***Civic, Banking and Other Facilities:***

The village has a post office. The banking facilities are available at a distance of 10 km from the village. The weekly market is situated at a distance of 3 km from the village. Fair price shop is situated at a distance of 6 km from the village.

- ***Religious Institution:***

The Tai Phakes are the follower of Buddhism and their beliefs and traditions are very strong in this regard. There is a beautiful Buddhist monastery located in the village. The Buddhist monastery at Namphake village was established in 1850. This monastery is considered as a meditation centre and has also developed into a very popular tourist spot to be visited in this village.

3.5.2 Tipam Phake Village:

Tipam Phake village is located in Naharkatiya revenue circle of Dibrugarh district in Assam. It is situated at 18 km away from sub-divisional headquarter Naharkatiya and 58 km away from the district headquarter Dibrugarh. The Tipam Phake village is situated on the river bank of Burhidihing. There are 35 household in the village. Total population in the village is around 160. Nearest town to the village is Naharkatiya, which is 18 km away from the village. Total area of the village is approximately 905 bighas.

- ***Transport and Communication Facilities:***

Nearest bus service is available within 5-12 distances. The nearest railway station is situated at a distance of 10 km from the village.

- ***Educational Facilities:***

There is a primary school within the village. The middle school and high school are situated at a distance of 3 km from the village. The Higher Secondary school and collage are located at a distance of 4 km and 7 km from the village respectively.

- ***Health Facilities:***

A medical sub-centre is situated within the village. Govt. dispensary is located at a considerable distance (2 km) from the village. Pharmacy is not available within the village.

- ***Civic, Banking and other Facilities:***

Post office is located within the village. Bank facilities are available beyond 4 km. distance from the village. The weekly market is situated near the village. Fair price shop also situated within the village.

- ***Religious Institution:***

The Tai Phakes, living in the village are the follower of Buddhism. A very old monastery is situated in the village.

CHAPTER-4

TRACING DEVELOPMENT ATTAINMENTS OF MAN (TAI SPEAKING) GROUP (EXTRACTED FROM FIELD SURVEY)

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is meant for highlighting development attainments of Man (Tai Speaking) group living in plains districts of Assam. The attempt to highlight the development scenario of the Tai Aitons, Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes is limited to observing few development indicators. These are mostly demographic and socio-economic indicators, which are bearings of wellbeing of communities. An attempt has also been made to understand the inter-group differentials for the above mentioned indicators.

4.2 THE SAMPLE VILLAGES:

Community-wise sample villages are shown in Table 4.1. Total villages selected for village level survey are 10. The total sample household selected from Tai Aiton villages is 43, Tai Turung villages are 73, Tai Khamyang villages are 77 and Tai Phake villages are 45. Altogether 238 households were selected for household level survey.

Table 4.1: Community-wise Sample Villages, Sample Households

Communities	Name of Villages	Districts	Total HH	Sample HH per village	Total Sample HH
Tai Aiton	1. Duboroni	Golaghat	56	22	43
	2. Borhola	Golaghat	67	21	
Tai Turung	3. Rajapukhuri Turung	Golaghat		23	73
	4. Bosapathar Village	Golaghat	38	17	
	5. Pathar Shyam Gaon	Jorhat	65	23	
Tai Khamyang	6. No.1Rajapukhuri Shyam Gaon	Golaghat	79	35	77
	7. Betbari Shyam Gaon	Jorhat	30	14	
	8. Disangpani Shyam	Charaideu	74	28	
Tai Phake	9. Namphake	Dibrugarh	107	26	45
	10. Tipam Phake	Dibrugarh	35	19	
Total					238

Source: Field Survey

4.2.1 Tai Aiton Villages:

The Tai Aitons are mainly found in the Golaghat and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam. The Duborani village and Borhola village of Golaghat district were purposively selected for the study. The sample households selected for households level survey in Duborani village is 22 and 21 in Borhola village. Altogether 43 sample households from Tai Aiton community of two villages were selected for the study. The total sample population of Tai Aiton villages is 219, male 101 and female 118. Details have been shown in Table 4.1.

4.2.2 Tai Turung Villages:

The Tai Turungs are mainly found in the districts of Golaghat, Jorhat and Karbi Anglong of Assam. Three villages, namely-No.1 Raja Pukhuri Turung Gaon and Basapathar Turung Gaon of Golaghat district and Pathar Shyam Gaon of Jorhat district were purposively selected for field survey. Altogether 73 sample households were randomly selected from three villages for household level survey. The total population of Tai Turung villages of both districts is 347, out of which 171 are male and 176 are female.

4.2.3 Tai Khamyang Villages:

People of Tai Khamyang community are found in the Golaghat, Jorhat, Tinsukia and newly created Charaideu districts of Assam. Three villages-namely No.1 Rajapukhuri Shyam Gaon of Golaghat district, Betbari Shyam Gaon of Jorhat District and Desangpani Shyam Gaon of Charaideu district were purposively selected. The total sample households selected for household level survey of No.1 Rajapukhuri Shyam Gaon is 35, Betbari Shyam Gaon is 14 and 28 for Desangpani village. Overall 77 households were covered for households level survey. The total population of three villages is 364, out of which 180 is male and 184 is female

4.2.4 Tai Phake Villages:

The main concentration of Tai Phake people are found in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia District of Assam. The two villages selected for households level survey are-Namphake village and Tipam Phake village of Dibrugar district. The sample households selected

for household level survey of Namphake Village is 26 and for Tipamphake village are 19.

4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

The detailed demographic characteristics of sample population as a whole have been shown in Table 4.2.

4.3.1 Household Size:

The average size of household in the sample villages is around 4.92. The average size of sample households is comparatively more in Tai Phake villages (5.35), followed by Tai Aiton (5.1), Tai Khamyang (4.99) and Tai Turung villages (4.51).

Table 4.2: Demographic Characteristics of Sample Population

	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Average Family Size	5.1	4.51	4.99	5.36	4.92
Sex Ratio	1168	1029	1022	913	1026
Child Dependent Percentage	21.46	19.02	15.93	12.86	17.25
Age Dependent Percentage	4.57	12.10	11.81	14.94	11.19
Working age Percentage	73.97	68.88	72.25	72.2	71.56

Source: Field Survey

4.3.2 Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is the most important demographic indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. The Table reveals a very impressive sex ratio among the sample population. The overall sex ratio in the surveyed villages is 1026. The number of females per thousand males is more among Tai Aitons (1168), Tai Turungs (1029) and Tai Khamyangs (1022). The sex ratio is some extend adverse among the Tai Phakes (913).

4.3.3 Age-wise Distribution of Sample Population:

Classification of population by age group gives an idea of the composition of the family by size and availability of labour force as well as dependency ratio (Gogoi, M & Borah D, 2013). Table 4.2 shows the distribution of sample population by age groups among four communities. Overall data presented in Table shows that child population (0-6 age

group) constitute about 5.81 per cent of the total sample population. Out of the total sample population, 11.41 per cent were in the age group 7-14, 40.65 per cent were in the 15-37 age groups, 30.91 per cent were in the 38-60 years age group and 11.19 per cent sample population were belonged to the age group 61 years above.

Table 4.3: Age-wise Distribution of Sample Population

Age Group	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
0-6	17	22	17	12	68
7-14	30	44	41	19	134
15-37	106	121	154	95	476
38-60	56	118	109	79	362
61 above	10	42	43	36	131
Total	219	347	364	241	1171

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.4: Age-wise Percentage Distribution of Sample Population among Four Communities

Age Group	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
0-6	7.76	6.34	4.67	4.98	5.81
7-14	13.7	12.68	11.26	7.88	11.44
15-37	48.4	34.87	42.31	39.42	40.65
38-60	25.57	34.00	29.94	32.78	30.91
61 above	4.57	12.1	11.81	14.94	11.19

Source: Field Survey

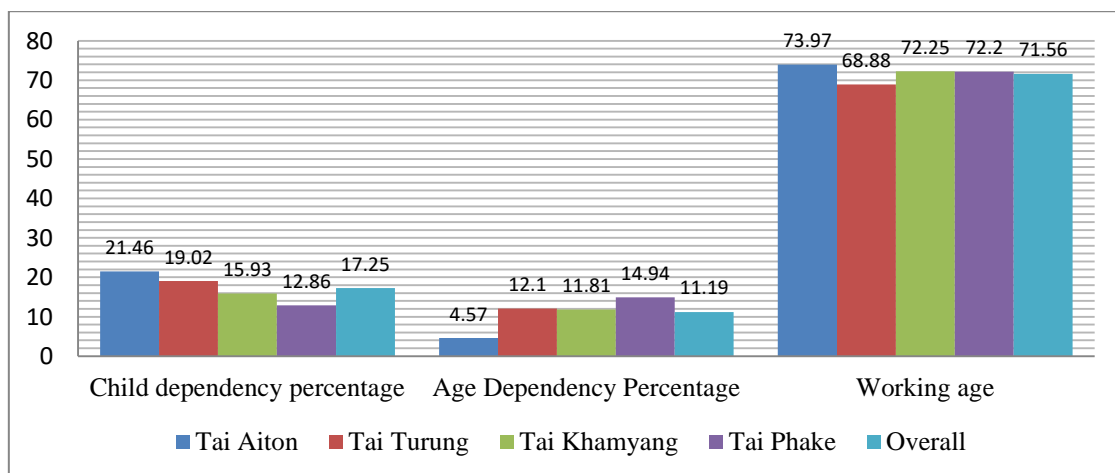
In the Tai Aiton villages, child population percentage is 7.76. About 13.7 per cent of the population were in the age group 7-14 years, 48.4 per cent were in the 15-37 years age group, 25.57 per cent were in the 38-60 years age group and remaining 4.57 per cent were in the age group above 61 years. In case of Tai Turungs, child population constitute about 6.34 per cent of the total sample population. Out of the total sample population 12.68 per cent were in the 7-14 years age group, 34.87 per cent were in the age group 15-37 years, 34 per cent were in the age group 38.60 years and 12.1 per cent were in the age group 61 years above. In case of Tai Khamyangs, 4.67 per cent were in the age group 0-6 years, 11.26 per cent were in the age group 7-14 years, 42.31 per cent were in the age group 15-37 years, 29.94 per cent were in the 38-60 years age group and 11.81 per cent were in the age 61 years above. In the Tai Phake villages, out of the total sample population 4.98 per cent were in the age group 0-6 years, 7.88 per cent were in

the 7-14 years age group, 39.42 were per cent were in the age 15-37 years age group, 32.78 per cent were in the age group 38-60 years and remaining 14.94 per cent were in the age group of 61 years above.

4.3.4 Dependency Ratio:

The dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the [labour force](#) (the *dependent* part ages 0 to 14 and 65+) and those typically in the labour force (the *productive* part ages 15 to 64). The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio. The dependency ratio measures the % of dependent people (not of working age) / number of people of working age (economically active). In this study, age 0-14 and 61years above were considered as child dependent and age dependent population. Figure 4.1 show that the overall child dependent population percentage in the study areas is 17.25. Tai Aitons have the highest percentage of dependent child, followed by Tai Turungs (19.02 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (15.93 per cent) and Tai Phakes (12.86 per cent). Age dependent population is more among Tai Phakes (14.94 per cent) as compared to Tai Turungs (12.1 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (11.81 per cent) and Tai Aitons (4.56 per cent). On the other hand, working age population percentage is relatively more among Tai Aitons (73.97 per cent) and lowest among Tai Turungs (68.88 per cent). Almost equal percentages of population were in the working age among Tai Khamyangs (72.25 per cent) and Tai Phakes (72.2 per cent).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Child Dependent and Age Dependent Population



The combined data of dependent population reveals that households in the Tai Turung villages appear to have a higher dependent population (0-14 years age and 61 above years age) percentage (31.13 per cent) than Tai Khamyangs (27.8 per cent), Tai Turungs (27.75 per cent) and Tai Aiton villages (26.03 per cent).

4.4 SOCIAL STATUS:

4.4.1 Living Conditions:

In order to understand the living conditions of sample households, their house type, availability of improved toilet facilities, access to electricity and type fuel used for cooking were taken into account.

4.4.1.1 House Type:

Shelter and quality of housing are important inputs for human development. Investments in shelter and housing not only expand and improve the stock of housing units, but also the working and living environments. Housing is a basic physical need to sustain life (HDR, 2011). House in this study is classified as *RCC*, *Assam type pucca*, '*Assam type kutcha*' and '*thatched roof bamboo-made (chang-ghar)*' and '*pucca chang-ghar*'. The traditional pattern of dwelling units of all the four communities is raised platform type house. Figure 4.2 shows that 6 per cent of the sample households live in RCC house, 27 per cent live in Assam type pucca house, 24 per cent reside in pucca chang-ghar. About 38 per cent of the sample households still reside in kutcha Assam type houses and 5 per cent of the sample households reside in 'thatched roof bamboo made chang-ghar. It is observed that about 29 per cent of the dwelling houses in the surveyed areas are either constructed with bamboo and wooden pillars (with thatched roof) or RCC pillars etc and raised platform type pucca-house.

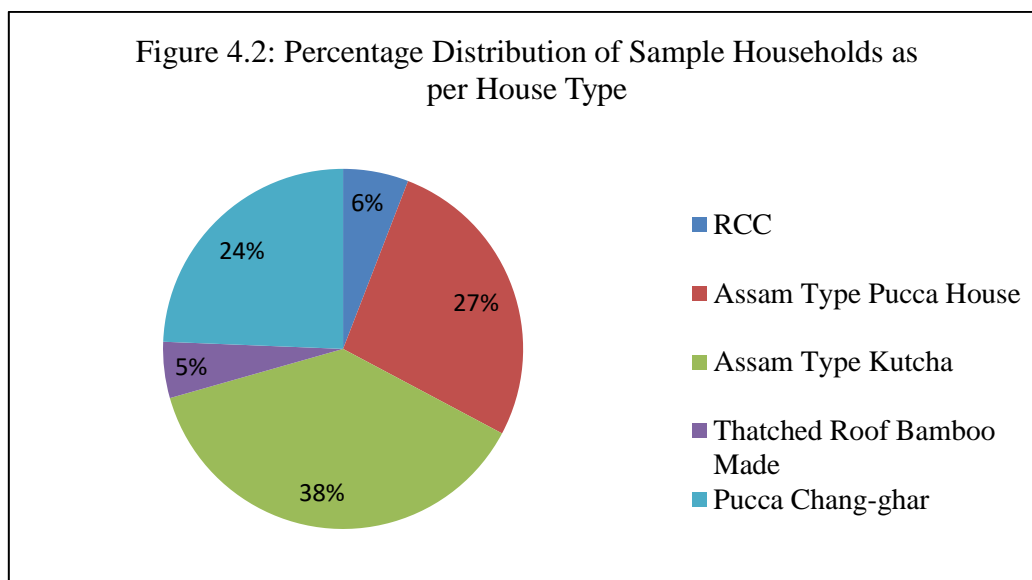


Table 4.5: Community-wise Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per House Type

House Type	Communities				Overall
	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	
RCC	4.65	4.11	6.49	8.89	5.88
Assam Type Pucca House	32.56	31.51	28.57	11.11	26.89
Assam Type Kutcha	39.53	46.57	48.05	4.44	37.81
Thatched Roof Stilt house	13.95	1.37	1.29	8.89	5.04
Pucca Chang-ghar	9.3	16.43	15.58	66.67	24.36

Source: Field Survey

Community-wise percentage distribution of sample households as per house type is presented in Table 4.5. The Table indicates that among Tai Aiton sample households, 4.65 per cent live in *RCC* houses, 32.56 per cent live in *Assam type pucca houses*, 39.53 per cent in *kutcha* Assam type houses, 13.93 per cent live in ‘*thatched roof bamboo made house*’ and 9.30 per cent reside in ‘*pucca chang-ghar*’. Among Tai Turung sample households, 4.11 per cent live in *RCC* houses and 31.51 per cent in *Assam type pucca houses*. About 46.57 per cent of the sample households still reside in Assam type Kutcha houses. Near about 18 per cent of the sample households live in their traditional raised platform type houses (16.43% pucca & 1.37% thatched roof). In case of Tai Khamyangs, 6.49 per cent of the sample households reside in *RCC* houses, 28.57 per cent in *Assam type pucca houses*, 48.05 per cent in *kutcha houses*, 1.29 per cent in *thatched roof bamboo made houses* and 15.58 per cent of the sample households live in

pucca chang ghar. Among Tai Phakes, majority of the sample households (66.67 per cent) reside in '*pucca chang-ghar*, 37.81 per cent in *kutch*a Assam type houses, 26.89 per cent in 'Assam type pucca houses' and 5.05 per cent live in traditional '*thatched roof bamboo made houses*'.

4.4.1.2 Toilet Facilities:

Sanitation is one of the basic necessities for a hygienic and healthy life. Access to toilet facilities within the home provides privacy, dignity, and a sense of security to family members especially the female members (HDR, 2011). The overall percentage distribution of sample households as per toilet facilities revealed that about 5.46 per cent of the sample households still lack access to sanitation facilities and defecate in open. The percentage of sample households use kutch

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Toilet Facilities

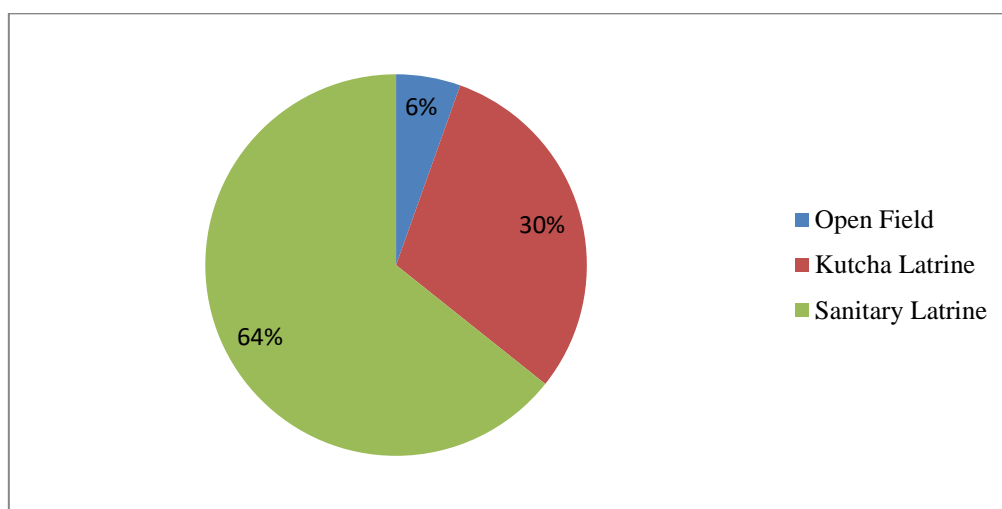


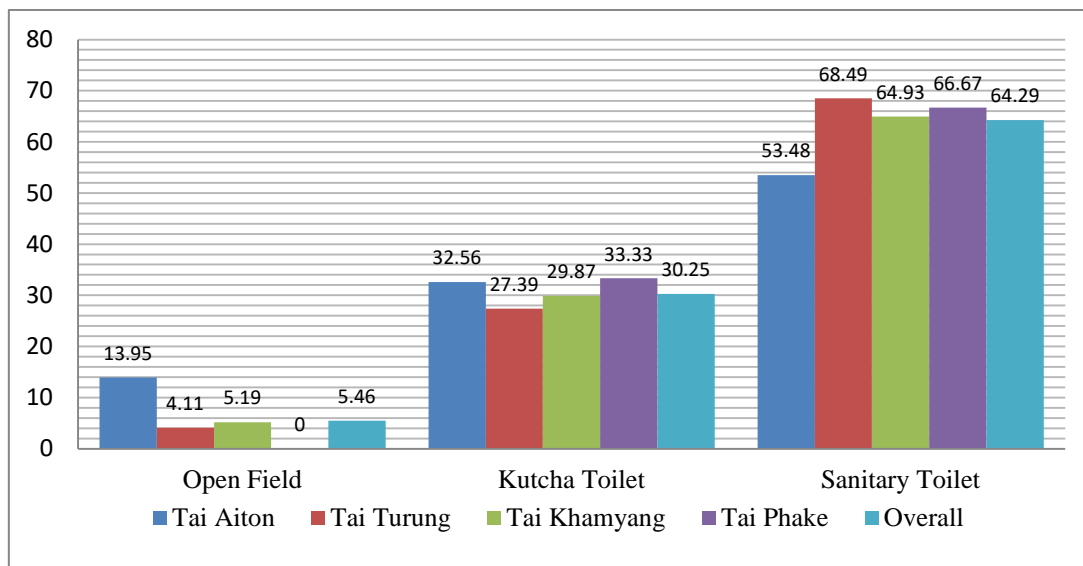
Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Toilet Facilities

Type of Toilet	Communities				Overall
	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	
Open Field	13.95	4.11	5.19	0.0	5.46
Kutch	32.56	27.39	29.87	33.33	30.25
Sanitary Latrine	53.48	68.49	64.93	66.67	64.29

Source: Field Survey

Community-wise distribution in Table 4.6 shows that 13.95 per cent of the Tai Aiton sample households don't have toilet facilities, followed by Tai Khamyang (5.19 per cent) and Tai Turung (4.11 per cent) sample households. Sample households of Tai Phake community have been achieving open defecation free status. Percentage of the sample households depending upon kutcha toilet is higher among Tai Phake community (33.33 per cent), followed by Tai Aiton (32.56 per cent), Tai Khamyang community (29.87 per cent) and Tai Turung community (27.39 per cent). Among communities, Tai Turung community has the highest percentage households accessed to sanitary latrine, followed by Tai Phake (66.67 per cent), Tai Khamyang (64.93 per cent) and Tai Aiton Community (53.48 per cent). A comparison of access to toilet facilities is shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Comparison of Access to Toilet Facilities



4.4.1.3 Access to Electricity:

The percentage distribution of sample households according to electrification is presented in Table. The overall percentage of electrified sample households among all communities is 92.86. Among four communities, Tai Khamyangs have the highest percentage of sample households having electric connection, followed by Tai Phake (92.86 per cent), Tai Aiton (90.69 per cent), and Tai Turungs (89.04 per cent).

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households as per Electrification

Community	Percentage (%)
Tai Aiton	90.69
Tai Turung	89.04
Tai Khamyang	96.10
Tai Phake	93.33
Overall	92.86

Source: Field Survey

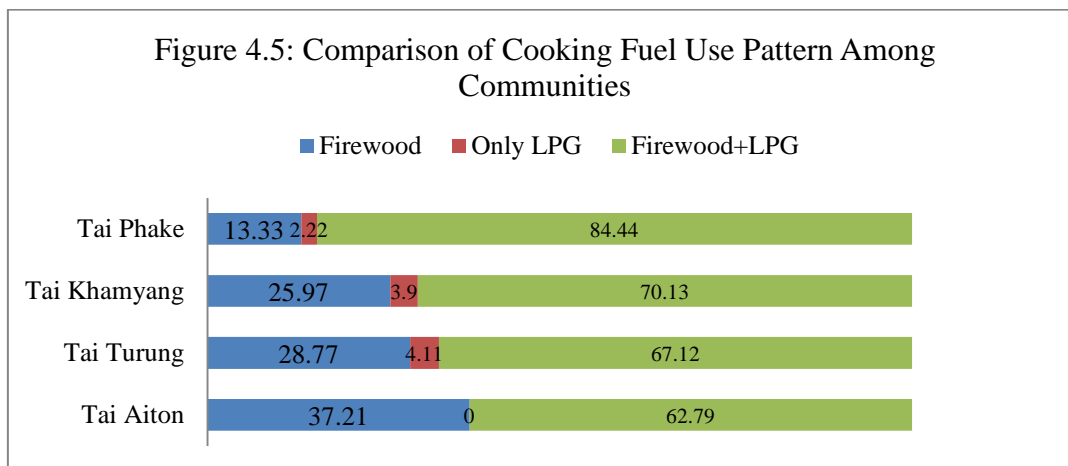
4.4.1.4 Sources of Cooking Fuel:

The percentage distribution of sample households as per use of cooking fuel is presented in Table. Data shows that majority of the sample households (70.59 per cent) used both ‘firewood+LPG’ as a source of cooking fuel. About 26.47 per cent of the sample households are still depending upon firewood for source cooking fuel. The percentage of the sample households using only LPG is 2.94 as a whole in the surveyed area.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Source of Cooking Fuel

Community	Firewood	Only LPG	Firewood+LPG
Tai Aiton	37.21	0	62.79
Tai Turung	28.77	4.11	67.12
Tai Khamyang	25.97	3.9	70.13
Tai Phake	13.33	2.22	84.44
Overall	26.47	2.94	70.59

Source: Field Survey



Community-wise distribution further shows that the percentage of sample households using firewood as a source of cooking energy is the highest among Tai Aitons (37.21 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (28.77 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (25.97 per cent) and Tai Phakes (13.33 per cent). On the other hand, Tai Phakes have the highest percentage sample households (84.44 per cent) using both 'Firewood+LPG' as a source of cooking energy, followed by Tai Khamyangs (70.13 per cent), Tai Turungs (67.12 per cent) and Tai Aitons (62.79 per cent). Only LPG using sample households percentage is the highest among Tai Turungs, followed by Tai Khamyangs (3.9 per cent) and Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent). None of the sample households found using only LPG in Tai Phake villages.

4.4.2 Educational Status:

Literacy rate and educational level of sample population were taken into account for assessing educational status. Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Literacy forms an important input in overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. Higher levels of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness and also contributes in improvement of economic and social conditions. It acts as a catalyst for social upliftment enhancing the returns on investment made in almost every aspect of development effort, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental degradation control, employment of weaker sections of the society (Census of India, 2001).

4.4.2.1 Literacy Rate:

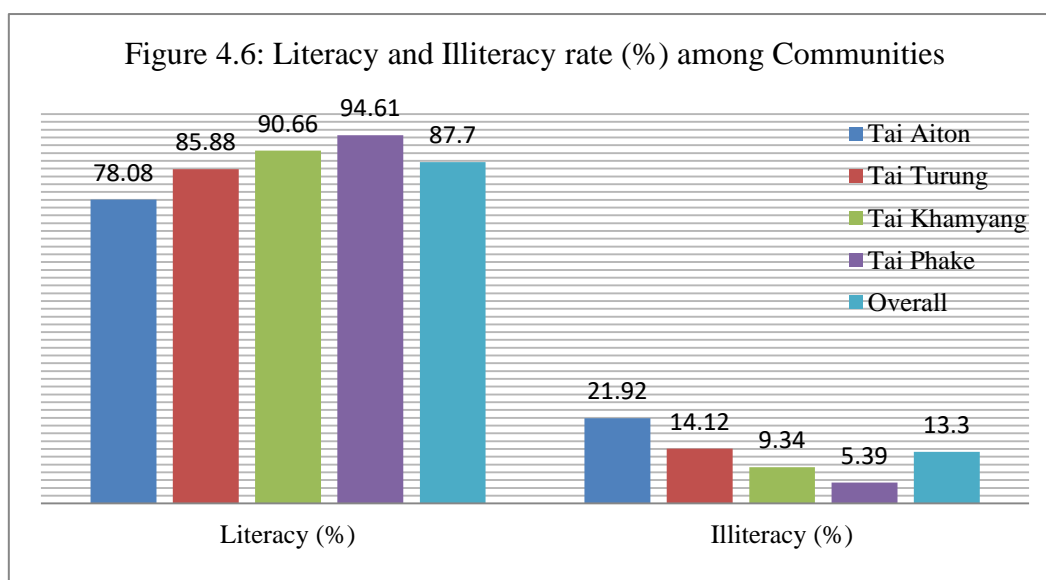
A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate (Census, 2001). A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above. The literacy rate and illiteracy rate are presented in the Table 4.9. Out of the total sample population 87.70 per cent were literate and 13.30 per cent were illiterate. Comparison of literacy and illiteracy rate is presented in the Figure 4.6. A comparison made in the Figure 4.6 shows that Tai Phake community has the highest percentage of literacy rate (94.61 per cent), followed

by Tai Khamyang (90.66 per cent), Tai Turung (85.88 per cent), and Tai Aiton (78.08 per cent). On the other hand, illiteracy percentage is more among Tai Aiton community (21.92), followed by Tai Turungs (14.12 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (9.34 per cent) and Tai Phakes (5.39 per cent).

Table 4.9: Literacy and Illiteracy rate

Communities	Literacy (%)	Illiteracy (%)
Tai Aiton	78.08	21.92
Tai Turung	85.88	14.12
Tai Khamyang	90.66	9.34
Tai Phake	94.61	5.39
Overall	87.70	13.3

Source: Field Survey



4.4.2.2 Level of Education:

The standard of education plays an important role on quality of human resources engaged in productive activities. Level of education indicates the level of knowledge and capabilities of a person. This is reflected in the educational attainment, which determines the access to skilled jobs that are more remunerative.

The percentage distribution of sample population according to level of education is presented in Table 10. On the whole, 38.46 per cent of sample literate population were educated between ‘primary to high school level’, 38.66 per cent were under undergraduate level, 9.93 per cent were graduate level and only 2.63 per cent have education up to post- graduate level. About 10.32 per cent of the sample population were educated below primary level.

Figure 4.7: Overall Percentage Distribution of Literate Population According to Level of Education

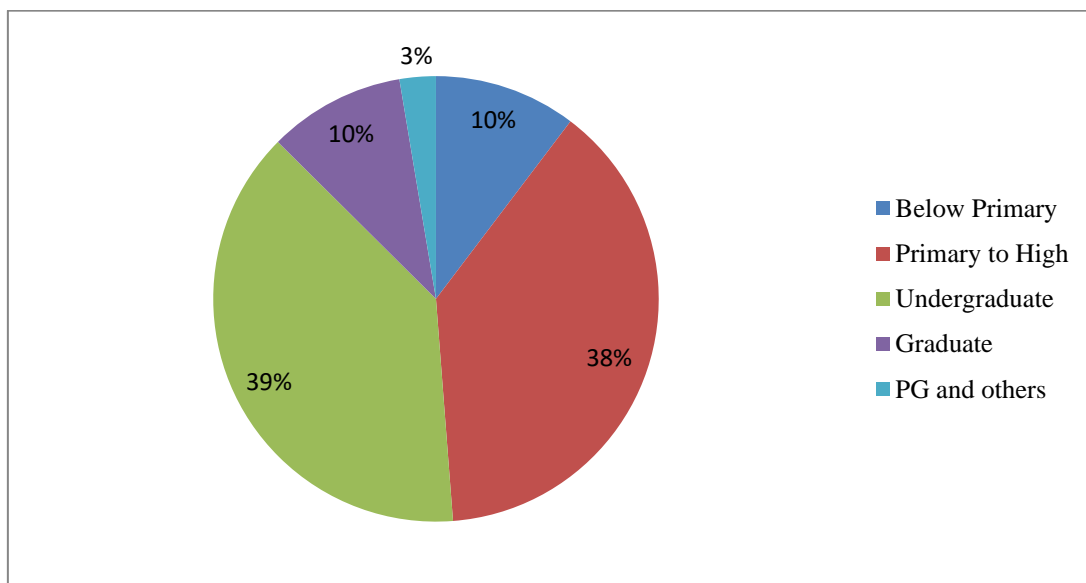


Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Sample Population as per Educational Level

Level of Education	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Below Primary	16.37	7.72	9.7	9.65	10.32
Primary to High	43.27	40.27	35.76	36.84	38.46
Undergraduate	30.41	42.62	43.33	32.89	38.66
Graduate	6.43	8.72	9.39	14.91	9.93
PG above	3.51	0.67	1.82	5.7	2.63

Source: Field Survey

Among Tai Aitons, about 43.27 per cent of the literate sample population were educated between primary to high school level, followed by undergraduate level (30.41 per cent), below primary level (16.37 per cent) and PG level (3.5 per cent). In case of Tai Turungs, highest percentage (42.62 per cent) of sample populations have undergraduate

level education, followed by primary to high school level (40.27 per cent), graduate level (8.72 per cent), below primary level (7.72 per cent) and PG level (0.67 per cent). Among the literate sample population of Tai Khamyangs, 43.33 per cent were undergraduate, 35.76 per cent were primary to high level, 9.7 percent were below primary level, 9.39 per cent were graduate level and only 1.82 per cent was educated up to PG level. In case of Tai Phakes, the highest percentage (36.86 per cent) of sample populations have ‘primary to high school level’ education, followed by undergraduate level (32.87 per cent), graduate level (14.91 per cent), below primary level (9.65 per cent) and PG level education (5.7 per cent).

4.5 ECONOMIC STATUS:

4.5.1 Work Participation Rate:

Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population. Distribution of population as per workers and non workers is presented in Table 4.11. Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and /or mental in nature. A non-worker who does not worked at all. The work participation rate indicates the access of the people to the means of livelihood. Table reveals that out of the total sample population 63.02 per cent were workers and 36.98 per cent were non-workers.

Work participation rate is the highest among Tai Khamyangs (67.86 per cent), followed by Tai Phake (64.73 per cent), Tai Turung (60.52 per cent), and Tai Aiton (57.08) communities.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Sample Population by Workers and Non-workers

Communities	Workers (%)	Non-Workers (%)
Tai Aiton	57.08	42.92
Tai Turung	60.52	39.48
Tai Khamyang	67.86	32.14
Tai Phake	64.73	35.27
Overall	63.02	36.98

Source: Field Survey

4.5.1.1 Main Workers and Marginal Workers:

Total workers are further classified as main workers and marginal workers. The main workers are those workers, who had worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more. Marginal workers are those workers who had not worked for major part of the reference period i.e less than 6 months. The main workers constitute about 78.67 per cent of the total workers and marginal workers constitute about 21.33 per cent of the total workers. In case of Tai Aitons, out of the total workers, 79.20 percent were main workers and 20.80 percent were marginal workers. Among Tai Turungs, out of the total workers, 79.05 per cent were main-workers and 20.95 percent were marginal workers. The percentages of main workers and marginal workers among Tai Khamyangs were 80.97 and 19.03. In case of Tai Phakes total workers, 77.56 per cent were main workers and 22.44 per cent were marginal workers.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Total Workers into Main Workers and Marginal Workers

Communities	Main Workers (%)	Marginal Workers (%)
Tai Aiton	79.20	20.80
Tai Turung	79.05	20.95
Tai Khamyang	80.97	19.03
Tai Phake	77.56	22.44
Overall	78.67	21.33

Source: Field Survey

4.5.2 Occupational Structure:

The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is called occupational structure. Occupational structure also influences the socio-economic development of an area. The proportion of workers engaged in various occupations highlights economic and cultural surfaces of the society. Figure 4.8: shows the overall percentage distribution of workers engaged in various activities in the study area. Out of the total workers, 49 per cent were engaged in cultivation, only 1 per cent was engaged in plantations, 4 per cent were in wage-earning activities, 22 per cent were in govt. jobs, 8 per cent were in private jobs, 7 per cent each in own business and tailoring, and 2 per

cent were engaged as drivers. The details of distribution of workers according to various activities have been shown in following Tables 4.13 and 4.14.

Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Workers Engaged in Various Activities

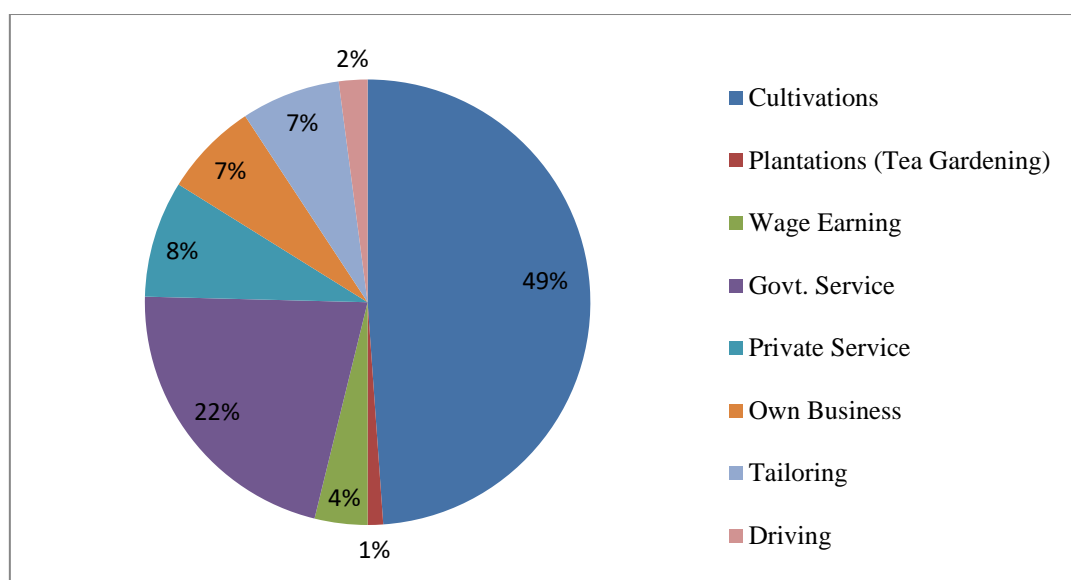


Table 4.13: Distribution of Workers as per Occupational Activities Four Communities

Activities	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Cultivation	59	108	89	50	306
Wage Earning	8	12	4	0	24
Govt. service	16	35	43	41	135
Private Service	6	13	20	14	53
Own Business	4	16	18	5	43
Tea Gardening	2	4	1	0	7
Tailoring	9	7	15	14	45
Driving	7	1	5	0	13
Total	111	196	195	124	626

Source: Field Survey

Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Workers as per Occupational Activities among Four Communities

Activities	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Cultivation	53.15	55.10	45.64	40.32	48.88
Wage Earning	7.21	6.12	2.05	0.00	3.83
Govt. Service	14.41	17.86	22.05	33.06	21.57
Private Service	5.41	6.63	10.26	11.29	8.47
Own Business	3.60	8.16	9.23	4.03	6.87
Plantations	1.80	2.04	0.51	0.00	1.12
Tailoring	8.11	3.57	7.69	14.00	7.19
Driving	6.31	0.51	2.56	0.00	2.08

Source: Field Survey

The proportion of workers engaged as cultivators is the highest among Tai Turungs (55.10 per cent), followed by Tai Aitons (53.15 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (45.64 per cent) and Tai Phakes (40.32 per cent). The percentage of workers engaged in wage-earning activities is more among Tai Aitons (7.21 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (6.12 per cent), and Tai Khamyangs (2.05 per cent). None of the workers found to be engaged in wage earning activities in Tai Phake villages. The percentage of workers engaged in govt. service is more among Tai Phakes (33.06 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (22.05 per cent), Tai Turungs (17.86 per cent) and Tai Aitons (14.41 per cent). The percentage of workers engaged in private jobs is also more among Tai Phakes (11.29 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (10.26 per cent), Tai Turungs (6.63 per cent) and Tai Aitons (5.41 per cent). The percentage of workers involved in own trade/business is reported to be more among Tai Khamyangs (9.23 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (8.16 per cent), Tai Phakes (4.03 per cent) and Tai Aitons (3.60 per cent). The percentage of workers engaged in plantation works among Tai Turungs is 2.04 per cent, among Tai Aitons is 1.80 per cent, among Tai Khamyangs is 0.51 per cent and none of the workers were found to be engaged in plantation works among Tai Phakes. The percentage of workers engaged in tailoring is more among Tai Phakes (14.00 per cent), followed by Tai Aitons (8.11 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (7.69 per cent) and Tai Turungs (3.57 per cent). The percentage of workers engaged as driver is more among Tai Aitons (6.11 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (2.56 per cent), Tai Turungs (0.51 per cent) and none of the workers found to be engaged as driver among Tai Phakes.

4.5.3 Land Possession:

4.5.3.1 Size of Holding:

Overall data as presented in Table 4.15 shows that out of the 238 sample households 39.5 per cent were recorded to be a having marginal land, 36.97 per cent small, 13.45 per cent semi-medium, 7.56 per cent medium and 2.52 per cent large size land.

Figure 4.9: Overall Percentage Distribution of Sample Households according to Size of Land

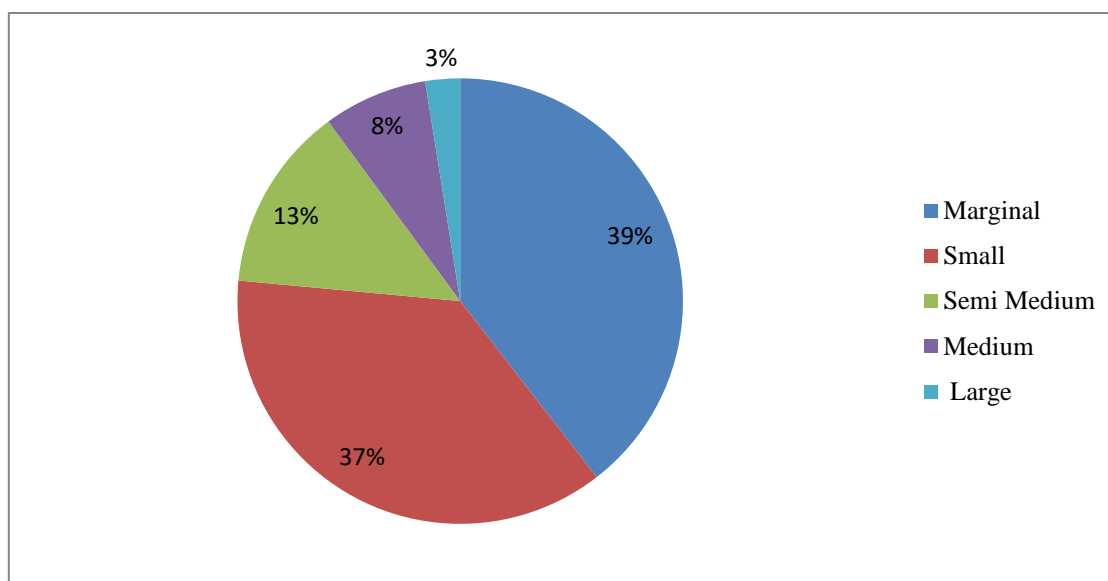


Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households by Size of Land

Size of Holding (in Hectares)	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
0-1 (Marginal)	39.53	38.36	45.45	31.11	39.5
1-2 (Small)	37.21	34.25	38.96	37.78	36.97
2-3 (Semi Medium)	18.6	10.96	7.79	22.22	13.45
3-5 (Medium)	4.65	10.96	5.2	8.89	7.56
5 Above (Large)	0	5.48	2.6	0	2.52
Average Size	1.31	1.71	1.43	1.6	1.54

Source: Field Study

Community-wise distribution further reveals that sample households of Tai Khamyang community have the highest percentage of households (45.45 per cent) possessing marginal land, followed by Tai Aitons (39.36 per cent), Tai Turungs (38.36 per cent) and Tai Phakes (31.11 per cent). The percentage of sample households possessing small land is the highest among Tai Khamyang community (38.96 per cent), followed by Tai Phake (37.78 per cent), Tai Aiton (37.21 per cent) and Tai Turung (34.25 per cent). Sample households of Tai Phake community (22.22 per cent) possessed highest percentage of semi-medium land, followed by Tai Aiton (18.6 per cent), Tai Turung (10.96 per cent) and Tai Khamyang (7.79 per cent). The percentage of households possessing medium size land is the highest among Tai Turung community (10.96 per

cent) as compared to Tai Phakes (8.89 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (5.2 per cent), and Tai Aitons (4.65 per cent). About 5.48 per cent and 2.6 per cent of the sample households of Tai Turungs and Tai Khamyang community possessed large size land. None of the sample households of Tai Aiton and Tai Phake community were possessing large size land.

Figure 4.10: Average size of Land among Sample Communities

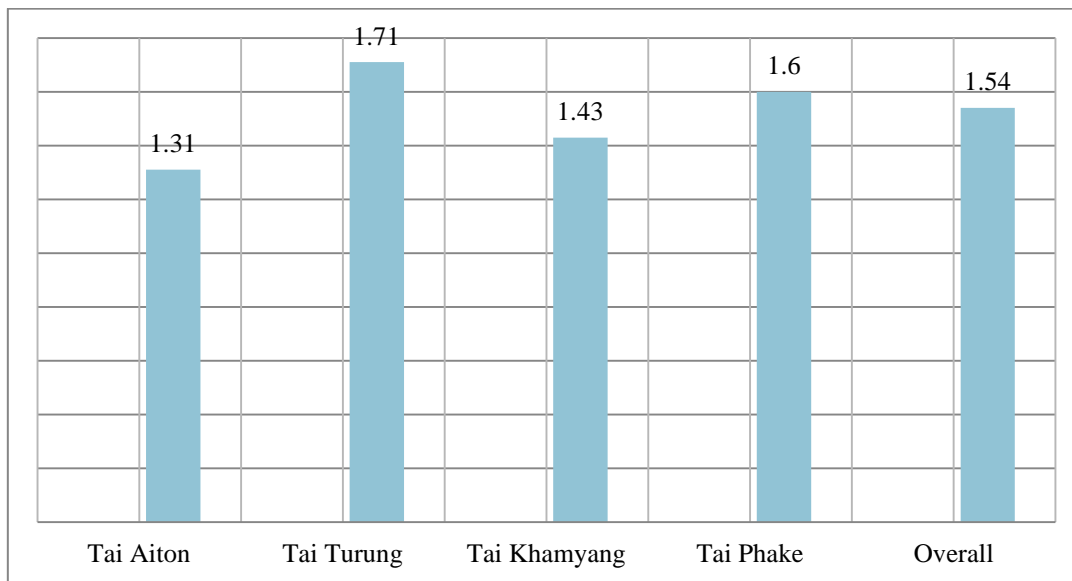


Figure 4.10 shows a comparison of the average size of land holding of sample households among four communities. The average size of land possessed by the sample households was estimated to be 1.54 hectares, such a percentage being higher among Tai Turung community (1.71 hectares), followed by Tai Phake (1.6 hectare), Tai Khamyang (1.43 hectare) and Tai Aiton (1.31 hectare) communities.

4.5.3.2 Land Use Pattern:

Land is a scarce resource, whose supply is fixed for all practical purposes. The demand for land is increasing with the increase in human population and economic growth. The available land in the study areas is classified into homestead land, cultivable land and land under orchard, tea plantation, lease in and lease out land. The total estimated area was 367.31 hectares. Out of the total land, 16 per cent were homestead land (58.46 hectares). Cultivable own land of four communities is recorded to be 259.31 hectares,

which constitute about 71 per cent of the total land. Significant percentage (5 per cent) of land is used for tea plantation. The incidence of tenancy is not significant. The lease in and lease out of land constitute about 5 per cent and 1 per cent of the total land. Only 2 per cent land is under orchard. The land use pattern is shown in Figure 4.11.

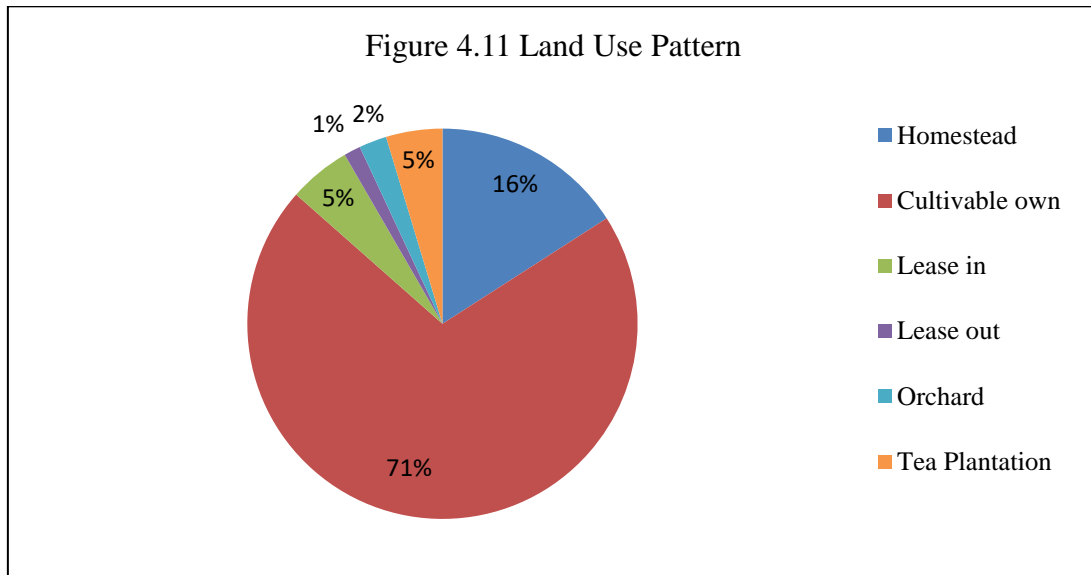


Table 4.16: Distribution of Land Use Pattern

Community	Homestead	Cultivable own	Lease in	Lease out	Orchard	Tea Plantation	Total
Tai Aiton	13.67	29.72	6.29	1.61	0.13	4.95	56.37
Tai Turung	17.81	80.46	9.24	3.21	5.09	9.24	125.05
Tai Khamyang	16.55	86.08	2.41	0.27	2.54	2.95	110.8
Tai Phake	10.43	63.05	0.94	0	0.67	0	75.09
Total	58.46	259.31	18.88	5.09	8.43	17.14	367.31

Source: Field Study

4.5.4 Financial Inclusion:

4.5.4.1 Bank Account:

Provision of a bank account in general enables to save and use the money saved in the account to make productivity-enhancing investments in human capital and health. The percentage distribution of sample households as per having bank account is shown in Table 4.17. The overall percentage of sample households having bank account is 83.61. Sample households of Tai Phake community have reported to had highest percentage of

bank account (95.56 per cent) as compared to Tai Khamyangs (87.01 per cent), Tai Turungs (84.93 per cent) and Tai Aitons (62.80 per cent).

Table 4.17: Community-wise Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Bank Account

Community	Percentage (%)
Tai Aiton	62.80
Tai Turung	84.93
Tai Khamyang	87.01
Tai Phake	95.56
Overall	83.61

Source: Field Survey

4.5.4.2 Access to Credit:

Access to credit implies the ability of the household to gain access to loans from institutional and non-institutional sources. Credit access can be important tools for wealth accumulation and for establishing the resources to withstand short-term economic hardships. The community-wise Percentage Distribution of sample households as per access to credit is presented in Table 4.18. On the whole, more than half (57.98 per cent) of the sample households have accessed credit from formal financial institutions. The percentage of households accessed bank credit is the highest among Tai Turung community (84.93 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (62.34 per cent), Tai Phake (60.00 per cent) and Tai Aitons (27.91 per cent).

Table 4.18: Community-wise Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Access to Bank Loan

Communities	Percentage (%)	
	Yes	No
Tai Aiton	27.91	72.09
Tai Turung	84.93	15.07
Tai Khamyang	62.34	37.67
Tai Phake	60.00	40.00
Overall	57.98	42.02

Source: Field Survey

4.5.4.2.1 Purpose of Loan:

Purpose-wise distribution of loan holders sample households is presented in Table 4.19. Out of the total loan holders, majority of the sample households (66.22 per cent) accessed loan for agricultural purpose. Significant percentage of households accessed loan for house construction, 8.11 per cent accessed for trade/business purpose, 1.35 per cent households accessed for educational purpose and 1.35 per cent sample households taken loan for social ceremonial purpose.

Table 4.19: Purpose-wise Distribution of Loan Holders Sample Households

Purpose	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Agricultural	100.00	66.67	62.96	46.15	66.22
House Construction	0.0	25.00	22.22	38.46	22.97
Trade/Business	0.0	8.33	11.11	7.69	8.11
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.69	1.35
Social Ceremonies etc.	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.35

Source: Field Survey

Community-wise distribution of loan holders further shows that all the sample households in Aiton sample villages taken loan for agricultural purpose. In Tai Turung sample villages, 66.67 per cent sample households borrowed loan for agricultural purpose, 25.00 per cent for investment in house construction, 8.33 per cent for trade/business and non of the sample households taken loan for educational and social ceremonial purpose. In Tai Khamyang villages, 62.96 per cent sample households borrowed loan for agricultural purpose, 22.22 per cent for house construction, 3.37 per cent for social ceremonial purpose. In case of Tai Phake villages, about 46.14 percent of sample households have taken loan for agricultural purpose, 38.46 per cent for house construction, 7.69 per cent each for trade/business and educational purpose and non of the sample households taken loan for social ceremonial purpose.

4.5.5 Asset Holding:

4.5.5.1 Consumer Durables:

The details about the possession of transport related consumer durables are shown in Table 4.20. Bicycle is still popular among the sample households in the surveyed villages as about 88.66 per cent of the sample households owned bicycle. Such

percentage is higher among Tai Khamyangs (92.21 per cent), followed by Tai Phake (91.11 per cent), Tai Turungs (87.67 per cent) and Tai Aitons (81.40 per cent). The overall percentage of sample households possessing motorcycle is 27.31. The sample households of Tai Turung community were possessing highest percentage (36.99 per cent) of motorcycle, followed by Tai Khamyang (24.68 per cent), Tai Phake (24.44 per cent) and Tai aiton community. About 44.96 per cent of the sample households possess scooter in the surveyed villages. Such percentage is higher among Tai Khamyangs (54.55 per cent), followed by Tai Turung (43.84 per cent), Tai Phake (42.22 per cent) and Tai Aiton (32.56 per cent). In case of car, it is seen that 25.21 per cent of the sample households possess car in the surveyed villages. The percentage of sample households possessing car is the highest among Tai Khamyangs (32.47 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (28.77 per cent), Tai Phakes (20.00 per cent) and Tai Aitons (11.63 per cent).

Table 4.20: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Possession of Transport Related Consumer Durables

	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Bicycle	81.40	87.67	92.21	91.11	88.66
Motorcycle	18.60	36.99	24.68	24.44	27.31
Scooter	32.56	43.84	54.55	42.22	44.96
Car	11.63	28.77	32.47	20.00	25.21

Source: Field Survey

4.5.5.2 Livestock Asset:

Livestock plays an important role in the rural economy. The livestock species play very important economic and socio-cultural roles for the wellbeing of rural households. Livestock in the present study consists of cattle, buffalo, goat, pig as available in the study areas. The total livestock population is estimated to be 1416, out of which 50.00 per cent were cattle, 10 per cent were goat, 36 per cent were poultry and negligible percentages were pig (3 per cent) and buffalo (1 per cent). The details community-wise distribution of numbers of livestock is presented in Table 4.21. The livestock products which are also known as availability of livestock items are presented as follows.

Figure 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Livestock

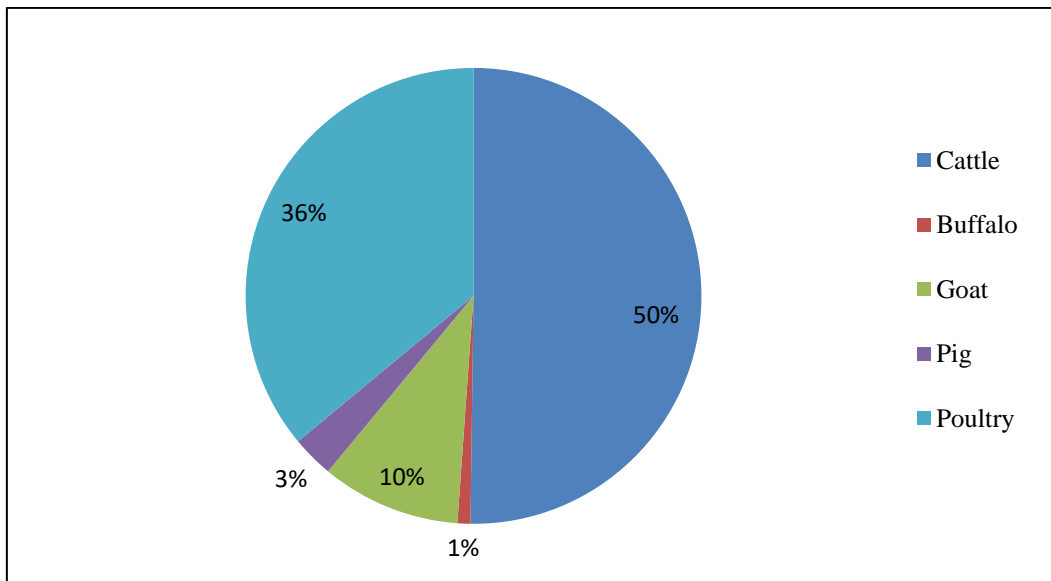


Table 4.21: Community-wise Distribution of Numbers of Livestock

Livestock	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Total
Cattle	204	239	154	114	711
Buffalo	0	8	5	0	13
Goat	13	109	18	0	140
Pig	0	17	21	4	42
Poultry	21	237	202	50	510
Total	238	610	400	168	1416

Source: Field Survey

4.5.5.2.1 Average Size of Livestock:

The average size of livestock holding by the sample households is presented in the Table. In all, the size of cattle holding is 2.14. The average size of cattle holding is comparatively more among Tai Aitons (4.7) than Tai Turungs (3.1), Tai Phakes (2.53) and Tai Khamyangs (2.11). The average size of buffalo holding among the four communities is very low, only 0.05. Very lesser average size of buffalo holding is found among Tai Turungs (0.1) and Tai Khamyangs (0.07). There were no buffalo found among sample households of Tai Aitons and Tai Phakes. The average number of goat holding is also very poor, estimated at only 0.59. The average size of goat is more among Khamyangs (1.42), followed by Tai Aitons (0.3) and Tai Khamyangs (0.25).

Goat rearing is not found among the sample households of Tai Phakes. Rearing of pig is rare among the sample households in the study areas. The average size of pig holding is only 0.18. The average size of poultry population among four communities is 2.41. Highest size of poultry population was found among Tai Turungs, followed by Tai Khamyangs, Tai Phakes and Tai Aitons.

Table 4.22: Average Size of Livestock

Livestock	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Cattle	4.7	3.1	2.11	2.53	2.98
Buffalo	0.0	0.1	0.07	0.0	0.05
Goat	0.3	1.42	0.25	0.0	0.59
Pig	0.0	0.22	0.29	0.09	0.18
Poultry	0.49	3.08	2.77	1.11	2.14

Source: Field Survey

3.6 Others:

3.6.1 Access to Media/Modern Means of Communication:

Modern means of communication are regarded not only as a springboard to an improved standard of living, but also to information and knowledge (HDR, 2011). The percentage distribution of sample households as per access to media/modern means of communication is presented in Table 4.23. The access to radio is very low, as only 3.78 per cent of the sample households reported to access Radio. The percentage of sample households possessing radio is the highest among Tai Aitons (9.30 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (4.11 per cent), Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (1.30 per cent). Majority of the sample households (64.29 per cent) possess TV in the surveyed villages. Tai Phake (80.00 per cent) community has the highest percentage of sample households possessing TV, followed by Tai Khamyangs (66.23 per cent), Tai Aitons (65.12 per cent) and Tai Turungs (55.05 per cent). Only 15.13 per cent sample households possess Laptop. Such percentage is the highest among Tai Khamyangs (20.78 per cent), followed by Tai Phakes (20.00 per cent), Tai Turungs (13.70 per cent) and Tai Aitons (2.33 per cent). About 94.54 per cent of the sample households accessed mobile phone. Tai Khamyangs have the highest percentage of households possessing mobile phone, followed by Tai Phakes (95.56 per cent), Tai aitons (95.35 per cent) and Tai Turungs (91.78 per cent). In case of news paper, it is found that only 29.83 per cent

of the sample households subscribe daily news paper. Such percentage is the highest among Tai Turungs (49.32 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (37.21 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (35.56 per cent) and Tai Phakes (6.67 per cent).

Table 4.23: Percentage distribution of Households as per access to Media/Modern Means of Communication:

Item	Tai Aiton	Tai Turung	Tai Khamyang	Tai Phake	Overall
Radio	9.30	4.11	1.30	2.22	3.78
TV	65.12	52.05	66.23	80.00	64.29
Laptop	2.33	13.70	20.78	20.00	15.13
Mobile	95.35	91.78	96.10	95.56	94.54
News Paper	37.21	49.32	35.56	6.67	29.83

Source: Field Survey

3.7 SUMMING UP:

The main findings as emerged in the analysis of data are summarised as below.

Demographic Status:

- The average size of household in the sample villages is around 4.92. The average size of sample households is comparatively more in Tai Phake villages followed by Tai Aiton, Tai Khamyang and Tai Turung villages.
- The analysis reveals a very impressive sex ratio among the sample population. In all, the numbers of female per thousand male is the more in the surveyed villages. The numbers of female per thousand is more among Tai Aiton, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Turungs. However, among the communities, the sex ratio is noticeably lower for the Tai Phakes (913), which can be a cause of concern.
- The overall child dependent population percentage in the study areas is 17.25. Tai Aitons have the highest percentage of dependent child population, followed by Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes. The overall age dependent population percentage in the sample villages is 11.19. Age dependent population is more among Tai Phakes as compared to Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Aitons. A high dependency ratio is supposedly indicative of the dependency burden on the working population.

- The overall percentage of working age population is 71.56. The working age population percentage is relatively more among Tai Aitons and lowest among Tai Turungs. Almost equal percentages of population were in the working age group among Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes.

Social Status:

Living conditions:

- Significant percentages of households still reside in kutcha houses and thatched roof bamboo made houses.
- Majority of the sample households have sanitary latrine. About 5.46 per cent of the sample households still lack access to sanitation facilities and defecate in open. The percentage of sample households use kutcha latrine is 30.23. Among communities, Tai Turung community has the highest percentage households accessed to sanitary latrine, followed by Tai Phake, Tai Khamyang and Tai Aiton Community. Percentage of household defecate in open is the highest among Tai Aiton sample households, followed by Tai Khamyang and Tai Turung sample households.
- Most of the sample households were electrified. Among four communities, Tai Khamyangs have the highest percentage of sample households having electric connection, followed by Tai Phake, Tai Aiton, and Tai Turungs.
- Majority of the sample households used clean fuel (firewood+LPG) as a source of cooking fuel. Significant percentages of the sample households are still depending upon firewood for source cooking fuel. Tai Phakes have the highest percentage sample households using 'clean fuel' as a source of cooking energy, followed by Tai Khamyangs, Tai Turungs and Tai Aitons. the percentage of sample households using firewood as a source of cooking energy is the highest among Tai Aitons, followed by Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes.

Educational Status:

Literacy rate:

- Out of the total sample population 87.70 per cent were literate and 13.30 per cent were illiterate.
- Tai Phake community has the highest percentage of literacy rate (94.61 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (90.66 per cent), Tai Turungs (85.88 per cent), and Tai Aitons (78.08 per cent).
- Illiteracy percentage is more among Tai Aiton community (21.92), followed by Tai Turung (14.12 per cent), Tai Khamyang (9.34 per cent), and Tai Phakes (5.39 per cent).

Educational Level:

- The educational standards of majority of population were within the 'primary to high-school level' (38 per cent) and 'undergraduate level' (39 per cent). About 10 per cent per cent of literate population have graduate level education and only 3 per cent have education up to post- graduate level.
- Among Tai Aitons, about 43.27 per cent of the literate sample population had education between primary to high school level, followed by undergraduate level (30.41 per cent), below primary level (16.37 per cent) and PG level (3.5 per cent).
- In case of Tai Turungs, highest percentage (42.62 per cent) of sample populations have undergraduate level education, followed by primary to high school level (40.27 per cent), graduate level (8.72 per cent), below primary level (7.72 per cent) and PG level (0.67 per cent).
- Among the literate sample population of Tai Khamyangs, 43.33 per cent were under-graduate, 35.76 per cent were primary to high level, 9.7 percent were below primary level, 9.39 per cent were graduate level and only 1.82 per cent was educated up to PG level.

- In case of Tai Phakes, the highest percentage (36.86 per cent) of sample populations have ‘primary to high school level’ education, followed by undergraduate level (32.87 per cent), graduate level (14.91 per cent), below primary level (9.65 per cent) and PG level education (5.7 per cent).
- The analysis of educational standard shows that Tai Phakes have the highest percentage population completed graduate level (14.91 per cent) and post-graduate level education (5.7 per cent).

Economic Status:

Work Participation Rate:

- The overall work participation is very impressive in the sample villages. Work participation rate is the highest among Tai Khamyangs (67.86 per cent), followed by Tai Phake (64.73 per cent), Tai Turung (60.52 per cent), and Tai Aiton (57.08) communities.
- The main workers constitute about 78.67 per cent of the total workers and marginal workers constitute about 21.33 per cent of the total workers.

Occupational Structure:

- Almost half of the sample population were engaged in cultivation, only 1 per cent was engaged in plantations, 4 per cent were in wage-earning activities, 22 per cent were in govt. jobs, 8 per cent were in private jobs, 7 per cent each in own business and tailoring, and 2 per cent were engaged as drivers.
- The proportion of workers engaged as cultivators is the highest among Tai Turungs (55.10 per cent), followed by Tai Aitons (53.15 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (45.64 per cent) and Tai Phakes (40.32 per cent).
- The percentage of workers engaged in wage-earning activities is more among Tai Aitons (7.21 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (6.12 per cent), and Tai

Khamyangs (2.05 per cent). None of the workers found to be engaged in wage earning activities in Tai Phake villages.

- The percentage of workers engaged in govt. service is more among Tai Phakes followed by Tai Khamyangs Tai Turungs (and Tai Aitons . The percentage of workers engaged in private jobs is also more among Tai Phakes (11.29 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (10.26 per cent), Tai Turungs (6.63 per cent) and Tai Aitons (5.41 per cent).
- The percentage of workers involved in own trade/business is reported to be more among Tai Khamyangs (9.23 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (8.16 per cent), Tai Phakes (4.03 per cent) and Tai Aitons (3.60 per cent).
- The percentage of workers engaged in plantation works among Tai Turungs is 2.04 per cent, among Tai Aitons is 1.80 per cent, among Tai Khamyangs is 0.51 per cent and none of the workers were found to be engaged in plantation works among Tai Phakes.
- The percentage of workers engaged in tailoring is more among Tai Phakes (14.00 per cent), followed by Tai Aitons (8.11 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (7.69 per cent) and Tai Turungs (3.57 per cent).
- The percentage of workers engaged as driver is more among Tai Aitons (6.11 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (2.56 per cent), Tai Turungs (0.51 per cent) a and none of the workers found to be engaged as driver among Tai Phakes.

Land Possession:

- In all, 39.5 per cent of household were recorded to be a having marginal land, 36.97 per cent small, 13.45 per cent semi-medium, 7.56 per cent medium and 2.52 per cent large size land.

- Community-wise distribution further reveals that sample households of Tai Khamyang community have the highest percentage of households (45.45 per cent) possessing marginal land, followed by Tai Aitons (39.36 per cent), Tai Turungs (38.36 per cent) and Tai Phakes (31.11 per cent).
- The percentage of sample households possessing small land is the highest among Tai Khamyang community (38.96 per cent), followed by Tai Phake (37.78 per cent), Tai Aiton (37.21 per cent) and Tai Turung (34.25 per cent).
- Sample households of Tai Phake community (22.22 per cent) possessed highest percentage of semi-medium land, followed by Tai Aiton (18.6 per cent), Tai Turung (10.96 per cent) and Tai Khamyang (7.79 per cent).
- The percentage of households possessing medium size land is the highest among Tai Turung community (10.96 per cent) as compared to Tai Phakes (8.89 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (5.2 per cent), and Tai Aitons (4.65 per cent).
- About 5.48 per cent and 2.6 per cent of the sample households of Tai Turungs and Tai Khamyang community possessed large size land. None of the sample households of Tai Aiton and Tai Phake community were possessing large size land.
- The average size of land possessed by the sample households was estimated to be 1.54 hectares, such a percentage being higher among Tai Turung community (1.71 hectares), followed by Tai Phake (1.6 hectare), Tai Khamyang (1.43 hectare) and Tai Aiton (1.31 hectare) communities.
- Out of the total land, 16 per cent were homestead land (58.46 hectares). Cultivable own land of four communities is recorded to be 259.31 hectares, which constitute about 71 per cent of the total land. Significant percentage (5 per cent) of land is used for tea plantation. The incidence of tenancy is not significant. The lease in and lease out of land constitute about 5 per cent and 1 per cent of the total land. Only 2 per cent land is under orchard.

Financial Inclusion:

Bank Account:

- The overall percentage of sample households having bank account is 83.61. Sample households of Tai Phake community have reported to had highest percentage of bank account (95.56 per cent) as compared to Tai Khamyangs (87.01 per cent), Tai Turungs (84.93 per cent) and Tai Aitons (62.80 per cent).

Access to Credit:

- On the whole, more than half (57.98 per cent) of the sample households have accessed credit from formal financial institutions. The percentage of households accessed bank credit is the highest among Tai Turung community (84.93 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (62.34 per cent), Tai Phake (60.00 per cent) and Tai Aitons (27.91 per cent).
- Majority of the sample households (66.22 per cent) accessed loan for agricultural purpose. Significant percentage of households accessed loan for house construction, 8.11 per cent accessed for trade/business purpose, 1.35 per cent households accessed for educational purpose and 1.35 per cent sample households taken loan for social ceremonial purpose.

Assets Holdings:

- About 44.96 per cent of the sample households possess scooter in the surveyed villages. Such percentage is higher among Tai Khamyangs (54.55 per cent), followed by Tai Turung (43.84 per cent), Tai Phake (42.22 per cent and Tai Aiton (32.56 per cent).
- The sample households of Tai Turung community were possessing highest percentage (36.99 per cent) of motorcycle, followed by Tai Khamyang (24.68 per cent), Tai Phake (24.44 per cent) and Tai aiton community.
- In case of car, it is seen that 25.21 per cent of the sample households possess car in the surveyed villages. The percentage of sample households possessing car is

the highest among Tai Khamyangs (32.47 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (28.77 per cent), Tai Phakes (20.00 per cent) and Tai Aitons (11.63 per cent).

- The total livestock population is estimated to be 1416, out of which 50.00 per cent were cattle, 10 per cent were goat, 36 per cent were poultry and negligible percentages were pig (3 per cent) and buffalo (1 per cent).
- In all, the size of cattle holding is 2.14. The average size of cattle holding is comparatively more among Tai Aitons (4.7) than Tai Turungs (3.1), Tai Phakes (2.53) and Tai Khamyangs (2.11).
- The average size of buffalo, goat and pig holding among the four communities is very low.
- The access to radio is very low, as only 3.78 per cent of the sample households reported to access Radio. The percentage of sample households possessing radio is the highest among Tai Aitons (9.30 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (4.11 per cent), Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (1.30 per cent).
- Majority of the sample households possess TV in the surveyed villages. Tai Phake community has the highest percentage of sample households possessing TV, followed by Tai Khamyangs, Tai Aitons and Tai Turungs.
- Only 15.13 per cent sample households possess Laptop. Such percentage is the highest among Tai Khamyangs (20.78 per cent), followed by Tai Phakes (20.00 per cent), Tai Turungs (13.70 per cent) and Tai Aitons (2.33 per cent).
- About 94.54 per cent of the sample households accessed mobile phone. Tai Khamyangs have the highest percentage of households possessing mobile phone, followed by Tai Phakes (95.56 per cent), Tai aitons (95.35 per cent) and Tai Turungs (91.78 per cent).
- In case of news paper, it is found that only 29.83 per cent of the sample households subscribe daily news paper. Such percentage is the highest among Tai Turungs (49.32 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (37.21 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (35.56 per cent) and Tai Phakes (6.67 per cent).

CHAPTER-5

DELIVERY OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES & SCHEMES:

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

Since Independence, government of India has been introducing various schemes and programmes to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the rural people. During recent decades the focus of development has shifted from economic growth to human development. The basic objectives of rural development programme have been alleviation of poverty and unemployment through creating basic social and economic infrastructure. The present study also aimed to investigate the delivery of programmes and schemes in the study areas. Few rural development schemes and special schemes were taken into account for assessing. The department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of Assam is implementing –PMAY, MGNREGA, Social Assistance Programme in the State. The schemes like-Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme (FOIGS) and Educational Development scheme are implemented by the department of Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes, Government of Assam (WPT & BC).

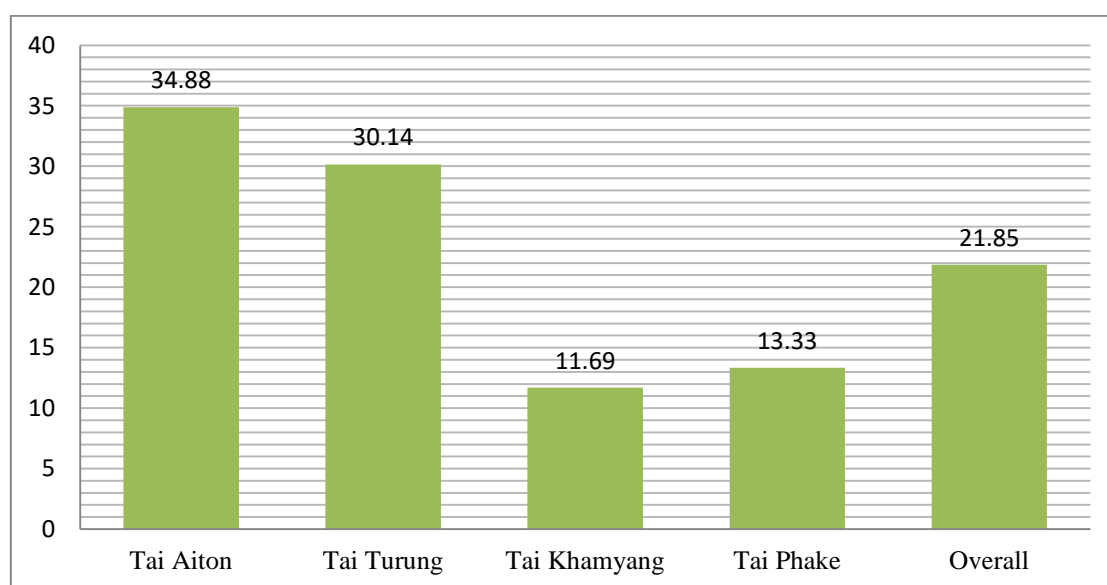
5.2 'PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMGAY):

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) on 20th November, 2016 from Agra. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY) is a communal welfare program initiated by the government of India with the intention to provide low cost housing to the people residing in the rural areas of the nation. This program is in harmony with the government's initiative of providing 'Housing for all' by the year 2022. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) programme has now been restructured as Pradhan Matri Awaas Yojana- Gramin. PMAY-G houses with facilities like toilet, LPG

connection, electricity connection, drinking water etc., are changing the countryside at a faster pace.

The details of availing of the scheme PMAY (G) is shown in following Figure 5.1. In all, about 21.85 per cent of the sample households were availing low cost houses under the PMAY (G) scheme. The highest percentage of sample households availing the scheme is belonging to Tai Aiton community, followed by Tai Turungs (30.14 per cent), Tai Phakes (13.33 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (11.69 per cent).

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Availing of PMAY (G)



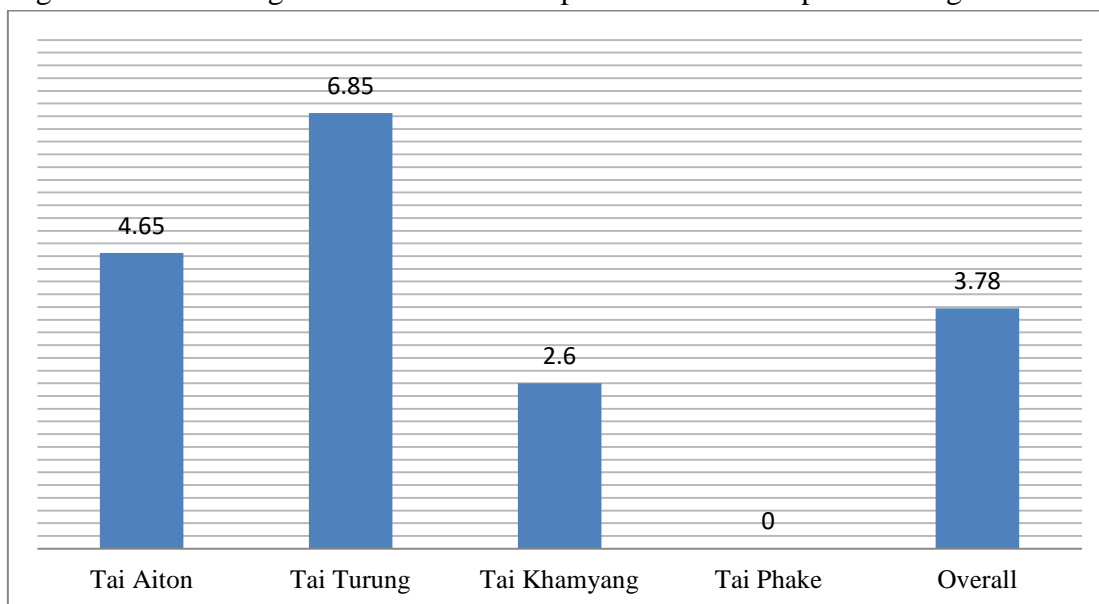
5.3 DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAM JYOTI YOJANA (DDUGJY):

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is a government of India scheme designed to provide continuous power supply to rural India. The scheme replaces the existing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) on 25th July 2015 in Patna. This scheme will enable to initiate much awaited reforms in the rural areas.

The overall percentage of sample households electrified under the scheme is only 3.78. Tai Turungs have the highest percentage households electrified (6.5) through this

scheme, followed by Tai Aitons (4.65 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (2.6 percent). There were no sample households belonging to Tai Phake community found to be connected through this scheme.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Availing of DDGJY

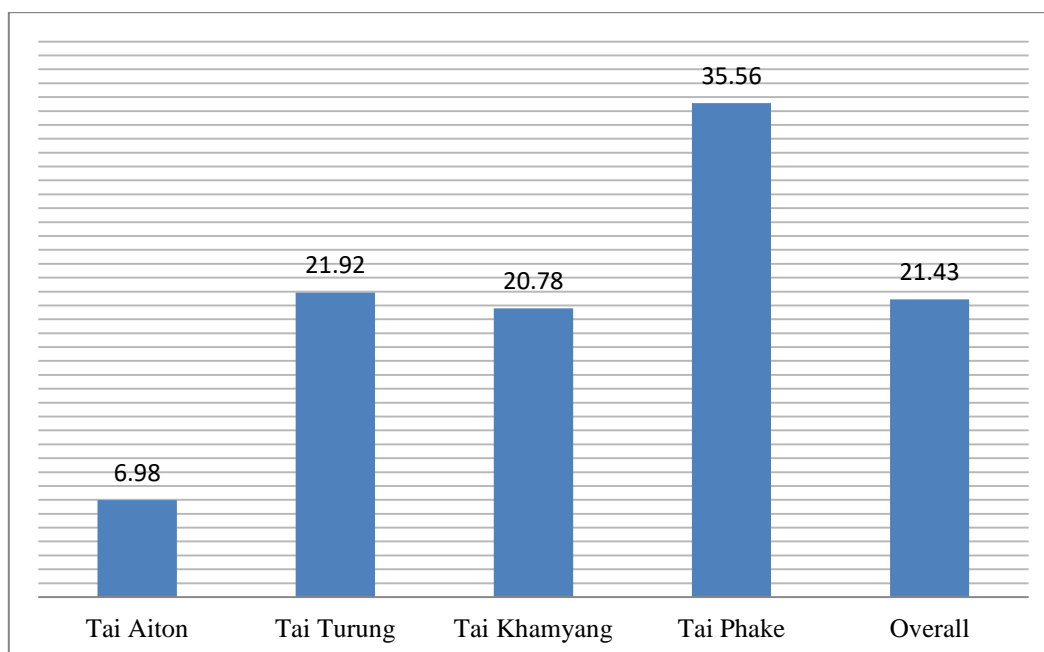


5.4 PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY):

On 25th June 2015, the Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched an ambitious scheme named ‘Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) with an aim of providing LPG gas connections to all the BPL women of the nation. Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Assam, the central government provides free LPG connections to the women of BPL and SC/ST families of the state. The connection will be provided at the name of the head women of the family.

Under the scheme PMUY, 21.43 per cent of the sample households were get benefitted. About 35.56 per cent of the sample households of Tai Phake community were found to be provided LPG connection, 21.92 per cent for Tai Turungs, 20.78 per cent for Tai Khamyngs and only 6.98 per cent for the sample households of Tai Aiton community.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per availing of PMUY

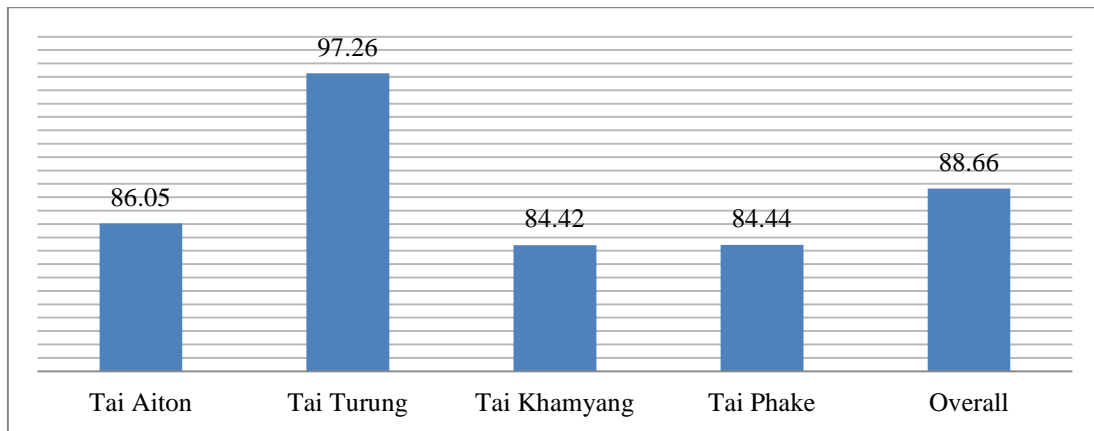


5.5 MGNREGA:

MGNREGA was enacted on 25th August, 2005 and it come into force on 2nd February, 2006. The basic objective of the programme is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It also provides social protection to the vulnerable people through supplementary source of income.

Figure 5.4 represents the percentage distribution of sample households as per availing of MGNREGA. The overall percentage of sample households get benefitted from the MGNREGA is 88.66. The highest percentage of sample households (97.26 per cent) belonging to Tai Turungs were getting wage employment under MGNREGA, followed by Tai Aitons (86.05 per cent), Tai Phakes (84.44 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (84.42 per cent).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per availing of MGNREGA

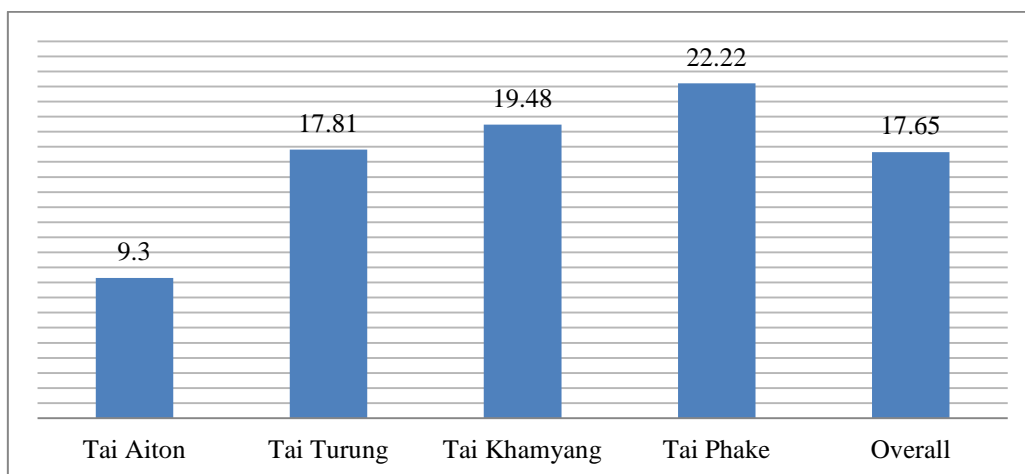


5.6 OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME:

The objective of the scheme is to provide economic assistance to the rural people living below the poverty line who have attained the age of 60 to 79 years and 80 & 80 years above.

Figure 5.5 show that 17.65 per cent of sample households were having the recipients of old age pension. The percentage of recipients of old age pension for Tai Phakes (22.22 per cent) is the highest, followed by Tai Khamyangs (19.48 per cent), Tai Turungs (17.81 per cent) and Tai Aitons (9.3 per cent).

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per availing of Old-Age Pension

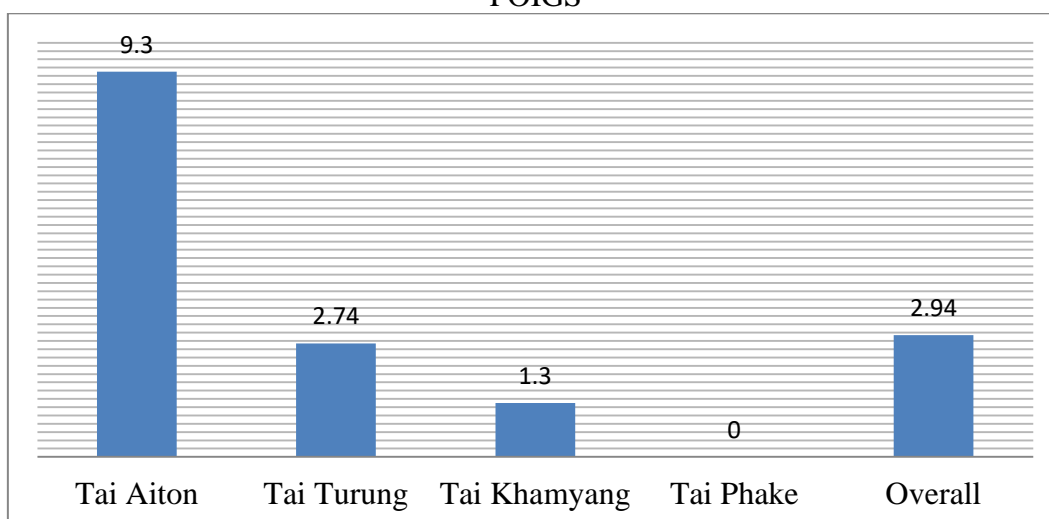


5.7 FAMILY ORIENTED INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (FOIGS):

Under the scheme inputs like tractor, power tiller, and financial grants to individual beneficiary are provided for their income generation as well for self employment. This scheme is implemented not only to generate income but also to create self employment amongst the tribal people with an aim to remove poverty. The scheme is implemented through the ITDPs & SDWOs.

On the whole, only 2.94 per cent of the sample households were availing the scheme FOIGs, 9.3 per cent for Tai Aiton, 2.74 per cent for Tai Turungs and 1.2 per cent for Tai Khamyangs. None of the sample households of Tai Phakes were availing the scheme FOIGS. The detail of availing of scheme FOIGs is shown in Figure 5.6.

Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Availing of Scheme FOIGS



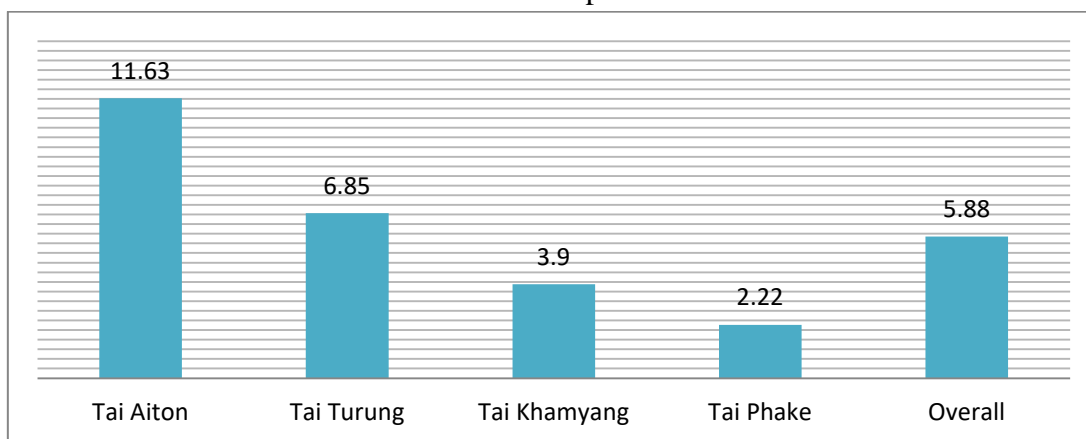
5.8 EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

Under the educational development scheme- Pre-Matric Scholarship, Post-Matric Scholarship schemes-meant for scheduled tribe students were taken into account. The scheme is implemented by the Directorate of WPT & BC, govt. of Assam, through ITDPs.

Only 5.88 percent of the sample households were reported to have recipient of scholarship in the study area. Tai Aitons have the highest percentage of scholarship

recipients, followed by Tai Turungs (6.85 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (3.9 per cent) and Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent).

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households as per Availing of Educational Development Scheme



5.9 SUMMING UP:

- In all, about 21.85 per cent of the sample households were availing low cost houses under the PMAY (G) scheme. The highest percentage of sample households availing the scheme is belonging to Tai Aiton community, followed by Tai Turungs (30.14 per cent), Tai Phakes (13.33 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (11.69 per cent).
- The coverage of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDGJY) very poor in the study areas. Only 3.78 per cent of the sample households were electrified under this scheme. Tai Turungs have the highest percentage of households electrified through this scheme, followed by Tai Aitons (4.65 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (2.6 percent). There were no sample households belonging to Tai Phake community found to be connected through this scheme. None of sample households belonging to Tai Phake community found to be connected through this scheme.
- Under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), 21.43 per cent of the sample households were get benefitted. About 35.56 per cent of the

sample households of Tai Phake community were found to be provided LPG connection under this scheme, 21.92 per cent for Tai Turungs, 20.78 per cent for Tai Khamyngs and only 6.98 per cent for the sample households of Tai Aiton community.

- The overall percentage of sample households get benefitted from the MGNREGA is 88.66. The highest percentage of sample households (97.26 per cent) belonging to Tai Turungs were getting wage employment under MGNREGA, followed by Tai Aitons (86.05 per cent), Tai Phakes (84.44 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (84.42 per cent).
- About 17.65 per cent of sample households were having the recipients of old age pension. The percentage of recipients of old age pension for Tai Phakes (22.22 per cent) is the highest, followed by Tai Khamyangs (19.48 per cent), Tai Turungs (17.81 per cent) and Tai Aitons (9.3 per cent).
- Only 2.94 per cent of the sample households were availing the scheme FOIGs, 9.3 per cent for Tai Aiton, 2.74 per cent for Tai Turungs and 1.2 per cent for Tai Khamyangs. None of the sample households of Tai Phakes were availing the scheme FOIGs.
- Only 5.88 percent of the sample households were reported to have recipient of scholarship in the study areas. Tai Aitons have the highest percentage of scholarship recipients, followed by Tai Turungs (6.85 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (3.9 per cent) and Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent).

CHAPTER-6

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION:

6.1 This concluding chapter is meant for summarising major findings of the study and to derive broad conclusion as well as extracting the policy implications. At first, the principal findings of analysis are first listed without technicalities and details of numbers.

6.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

6.2.1 Demographic Status:

- The average size of household in the sample villages is around 4.92. The average size of sample households is comparatively more in Tai Phake villages followed by Tai Aiton, Tai Khamyang and Tai Turung villages.
- The analysis reveals a very impressive sex ratio among the sample population. In all, the numbers of female per thousand male is the more in the surveyed villages. The numbers of female per thousand is more among Tai Aiton, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Turungs. However, among the communities, the sex ratio is noticeably lower for the Tai Phakes (913), which can be a cause of concern.
- The overall child dependent population percentage in the study areas is 17.25. Tai Aitons have the highest percentage of dependent child population, followed by Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes. The overall age dependent population percentage in the sample villages is 11.19. Old-age dependent population is more among Tai Phakes as compared to Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Aitons. A high dependency ratio is supposedly indicative of the dependency burden on the working population.
- The overall percentage of working age population is 71.56. The working age population percentage is relatively more among Tai Aitons (73.97 per cent) and

lowest among Tai Turungs (68.88 per cent). Almost equal percentages of population were in the working age among Tai Khamyangs (72.25 per cent) and Tai Phakes (72.2 per cent).

6.2.2 Social Status:

Living Conditions:

- Significant percentages of households still reside in kutcha houses and thatched roof bamboo made houses.
- Majority of the sample households have sanitary latrine. About 5.46 per cent of the sample households still lack access to sanitation facilities and defecate in open. The percentage of sample households use kutcha latrine is 30.23. Among communities, Tai Turung community has the highest percentage households accessed to sanitary latrine, followed by Tai Phake, Tai Khamyang and Tai Aiton Community. Significant percentages of the Tai Aiton sample households don't have toilet facilities.
- Most of the sample households were electrified. Among four communities, Tai Khamyangs have the highest percentage of sample households having electric connection, followed by Tai Phake, Tai Aiton, and Tai Turungs.
- Majority of the sample households used both 'firewood+LPG' as a source of cooking fuel. Significant percentages of the sample households are still depending upon firewood for source cooking fuel. Tai Phakes have the highest percentage sample households using both 'Firewood+LPG' as a source of cooking energy, followed by Tai Khamyangs, Tai Turungs and Tai Aitons. The percentage of sample households using firewood as a source of cooking energy is the highest among Tai Aitons, followed by Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs and Tai Phakes.

Educational Status:

Literacy rate:

- Out of the total sample population 87.70 per cent were literate and 13.30 per cent were illiterate.
- Tai Phake community has the highest percentage of literacy rate (94.61 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (90.66 per cent), Tai Turungs (85.88 per cent), and Tai Aitons (78.08 per cent).
- Illiteracy percentage is more among Tai Aiton community (21.92), followed by Tai Turung (14.12 per cent), Tai Khamyang (9.34 per cent), and Tai Phakes (5.39 per cent).

Educational Level:

- The educational standards of majority of population were within the ‘primary to high-school level’ (38 per cent) and ‘undergraduate level’ (39 per cent). About 10 per cent per cent of literate population have graduate level education and only 3 per cent have education up to post- graduate level.
- Among Tai Aitons, about 43.27 per cent of the literate sample population had education between primary to high school level, followed by undergraduate level (30.41 per cent), below primary level (16.37 per cent) and PG level (3.5 per cent).
- In case of Tai Turungs, highest percentage (42.62 per cent) of sample populations have undergraduate level education, followed by primary to high school level (40.27 per cent), graduate level (8.72 per cent), below primary level (7.72 per cent) and PG level (0.67 per cent).
- Among the literate sample population of Tai Khamyangs, 43.33 per cent were under-graduate, 35.76 per cent were primary to high level, 9.7 percent were below primary level, 9.39 per cent were graduate level and only 1.82 per cent was educated up to PG level.

- In case of Tai Phakes, the highest percentage (36.86 per cent) of sample populations have 'primary to high school level' education, followed by undergraduate level (32.87 per cent), graduate level (14.91 per cent), below primary level (9.65 per cent) and PG level education (5.7 per cent).
- Thus, analysis of educational standard shows that Tai Phakes have the highest percentage population completed graduate level (14.91 per cent) and post-graduate level education (5.7 per cent).

6.2.3 Economic Status:

Work Participation Rate:

- The overall work participation is very impressive in the sample villages. Work participation rate is the highest among Tai Khamyangs, followed by Tai Phake, Tai Turung and Tai Aiton communities.
- The main workers constitute about 78.67 per cent of the total workers and marginal workers constitute about 21.33 per cent of the total workers.

Occupational Structure:

- Almost half of the sample working population were engaged in cultivation, only 1 per cent was engaged in plantations, 4 per cent were in wage-earning activities, 22 per cent were in govt. jobs, 8 per cent were in private jobs, 7 per cent each in own business and tailoring, and 2 per cent were engaged as drivers.
- The proportion of workers engaged as cultivators is the highest among Tai Turungs (55.10 per cent), followed by Tai Aitons (53.15 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (45.64 per cent) and Tai Phakes (40.32 per cent).
- The percentage of workers engaged in wage-earning activities is more among Tai Aitons (7.21 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (6.12 per cent), and Tai

Khamyangs (2.05 per cent). None of the workers found to be engaged in wage earning activities in Tai Phake villages.

- The percentage of workers engaged in govt. service is more among Tai Phakes (33.06 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (22.05 per cent), Tai Turungs (17.86 per cent) and Tai Aitons (14.41 per cent). The percentage of workers engaged in private jobs is also more among Tai Phakes (11.29 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (10.26 per cent), Tai Turungs (6.63 per cent) and Tai Aitons (5.41 per cent).
- The percentage of workers involved in own trade/business is reported to be more among Tai Khamyangs (9.23 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (8.16 per cent), Tai Phakes (4.03 per cent) and Tai Aitons (3.60 per cent).
- The percentage of workers engaged in plantation works among Tai Turungs is 2.04 per cent, among Tai Aitons is 1.80 per cent, among Tai Khamyangs is 0.51 per cent and none of the workers were found to be engaged in plantation works among Tai Phakes.
- The percentage of workers engaged in tailoring is more among Tai Phakes (14.00 per cent), followed by Tai Aitons (8.11 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (7.69 per cent) and Tai Turungs (3.57 per cent).
- The percentage of workers engaged as driver is more among Tai Aitons (6.11 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (2.56 per cent), Tai Turungs (0.51 per cent) and none of the workers found to be engaged as driver among Tai Phakes.

Land Possession:

- In all, 39.5 per cent were recorded to be having marginal land, 36.97 per cent small, 13.45 per cent semi-medium, 7.56 per cent medium and 2.52 per cent large size land.

- Community-wise distribution further reveals that sample households of Tai Khamyang community have the highest percentage of households (45.45 per cent) possessing marginal land, followed by Tai Aitons (39.36 per cent), Tai Turungs (38.36 per cent) and Tai Phakes (31.11 per cent).
- The percentage of sample households possessing small land is the highest among Tai Khamyang community (38.96 per cent), followed by Tai Phake (37.78 per cent), Tai Aiton (37.21 per cent) and Tai Turung (34.25 per cent).
- Sample households of Tai Phake community (22.22 per cent) possessed highest percentage of semi-medium land, followed by Tai Aiton (18.6 per cent), Tai Turung (10.96 per cent) and Tai Khamyang (7.79 per cent).
- The percentage of households possessing medium size land is the highest among Tai Turung community (10.96 per cent) as compared to Tai Phakes (8.89 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (5.2 per cent), and Tai Aitons (4.65 per cent).
- About 5.48 per cent and 2.6 per cent of the sample households of Tai Turungs and Tai Khamyang community possessed large size land. None of the sample households of Tai Aiton and Tai Phake community were possessing large size land.
- The average size of land possessed by the sample households was estimated to be 1.54 hectares, such a percentage being higher among Tai Turung community (1.71 hectares), followed by Tai Phake (1.6 hectare), Tai Khamyang (1.43 hectare) and Tai Aiton (1.31 hectare) communities.
- Out of the total land, 16 per cent were homestead land (58.46 hectares). Cultivable own land of four communities is recorded to be 259.31 hectares, which constitute about 71 per cent of the total land. Significant percentage (5 per cent) of land is used for tea plantation. The incidence of tenancy is not significant. The lease in and lease out of land constitute about 5 per cent and 1 per cent of the total land. Only 2 per cent land is under orchard.

Financial Inclusion:

Bank Account:

- The overall percentage of sample households having bank account is 83.61. Sample households of Tai Phake community have reported to had highest percentage of bank account (95.56 per cent) as compared to Tai Khamyangs (87.01 per cent), Tai Turungs (84.93 per cent) and Tai Aitons (62.80 per cent).

Access to Credit:

- On the whole, more than half (57.98 per cent) of the sample households have accessed credit from formal financial institutions. The percentage of households accessed bank credit is the highest among Tai Turung community (84.93 per cent), followed by Tai Khamyangs (62.34 per cent), Tai Phake (60.00 per cent) and Tai Aitons (27.91 per cent).
- Majority of the sample households (66.22 per cent) accessed loan for agricultural purpose. Significant percentage of households accessed loan for house construction, 8.11 per cent accessed for trade/business purpose, 1.35 per cent households accessed for educational purpose and 1.35 per cent sample households taken loan for social ceremonial purpose.

Asset Holdings:

- About 44.96 per cent of the sample households possess scooter in the surveyed villages. Such percentage is higher among Tai Khamyangs (54.55 per cent), followed by Tai Turung (43.84 per cent), Tai Phake (42.22 per cent and Tai Aiton (32.56 per cent).
- The sample households of Tai Turung community were possessing highest percentage (36.99 per cent) of motorcycle, followed by Tai Khamyang (24.68 per cent), Tai Phake (24.44 per cent) and Tai Aiton community.
- In case of car, it is seen that 25.21 per cent of the sample households possess car in the surveyed villages. The percentage of sample households possessing car is

the highest among Tai Khamyangs (32.47 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (28.77 per cent), Tai Phakes (20.00 per cent) and Tai Aitons (11.63 per cent).

- The total livestock population is estimated to be 1416, out of which 50.00 per cent were cattle, 10 per cent were goat, 36 per cent were poultry and negligible percentages were pig (3 per cent) and buffalo (1 per cent).
- In all, the size of cattle holding is 2.14. The average size of cattle holding is comparatively more among Tai Aitons (4.7) than Tai Turungs (3.1), Tai Phakes (2.53) and Tai Khamyangs (2.11).
- The average size of buffalo, goat and pig holding among the four communities is very low.
- The access to radio is very low, as only 3.78 per cent of the sample households reported to access Radio. The percentage of sample households possessing radio is the highest among Tai Aitons (9.30 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (4.11 per cent), Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (1.30 per cent).
- Majority of the sample households possess TV in the surveyed villages. Tai Phake community has the highest percentage of sample households possessing TV, followed by Tai Khamyangs, Tai Aitons and Tai Turungs.
- Only 15.13 per cent sample households possess Laptop. Such percentage is the highest among Tai Khamyangs (20.78 per cent), followed by Tai Phakes (20.00 per cent), Tai Turungs (13.70 per cent) and Tai Aitons (2.33 per cent).
- Majority of sample households accessed mobile phone. Tai Khamyangs have the highest percentage of households possessing mobile phone, followed by Tai Phakes, Tai Aitons and Tai Turungs.
- In case of news paper, it is found that only 29.83 per cent of the sample households subscribe daily news paper. Such percentage is the highest among Tai Turungs (49.32 per cent), followed by Tai Turungs (37.21 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (35.56 per cent) and Tai Phakes (6.67 per cent).

6.2.4 Implementation of Schemes and Programmes:

- In all, about 21.85 per cent of the sample households were availing low cost houses under the PMAY (G) scheme. The highest percentage of sample households availing the scheme is belonging to Tai Aiton community, followed by Tai Turungs, Tai Phakes and Tai Khamyangs.
- The coverage of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDGJY) very poor in the study areas. Only 3.78 per cent of the sample households were electrified under this scheme. Tai Turungs have the highest percentage of households electrified through this scheme, followed by Tai Aitons (4.65 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (2.6 percent). There were no sample households belonging to Tai Phake community found to be connected through this scheme. None of sample households belonging to Tai Phake community found to be connected through this scheme.
- Under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), 21.43 per cent of the sample households were get benefitted. About 35.56 per cent of the sample households of Tai Phake community were found to be provided LPG connection under this scheme, 21.92 per cent for Tai Turungs, 20.78 per cent for Tai Khamyngs and only 6.98 per cent for the sample households of Tai Aiton community.
- The overall percentage of sample households get benefitted from the MGNREGA is 88.66. The highest percentage of sample households (97.26 per cent) belonging to Tai Turungs were getting wage employment under MGNREGA, followed by Tai Aitons (86.05 per cent), Tai Phakes (84.44 per cent) and Tai Khamyangs (84.42 per cent).
- About 17.65 per cent of sample households were having the recipients of old age pension. The percentage of recipients of old age pension for Tai Phakes (22.22 per cent) is the highest, followed by Tai Khamyangs (19.48 per cent), Tai Turungs (17.81 per cent) and Tai Aitons (9.3 per cent).

- Only 2.94 per cent of the sample households were availing the scheme FOIGs, 9.3 per cent for Tai Aitons, 2.74 per cent for Tai Turungs and 1.2 per cent for Tai Khamyangs. None of the sample households of Tai Phakes were availing the scheme FOIGs.
- Only 5.88 percent of the sample households were reported to have recipient of scholarship in the study areas. Tai Aitons have the highest percentage of scholarship recipients, followed by Tai Turungs (6.85 per cent), Tai Khamyangs (3.9 per cent) and Tai Phakes (2.22 per cent).

6.3 CONCLUSION:

There are some areas in which the study communities' attainments in respect of certain parameters are very positive. These may be considered as the representation of positive changes toward development.

- Demographically, the study communities as a whole have a very impressive sex ratio. Female per thousand male is higher among three communities like- Tai Aitons, Tai Turungs and Tai Khamyangs. This may be an indication of lesser gender disparity. Workforce participation rate is very impressive, which is the indicative of involvement in more economic activities of working population. Significant improvement of four communities in terms of literacy rate has been noticed. In this case, Tai Phakes achievement is remarkable. In case of educational standard Tai Phakes are also well ahead of all communities. The occupational structure as a whole is looking diversified. Tai Phake community is well ahead of all communities. Majority of households live in *pucca* dwellings and most of the households have sanitary toilet facility. Most of the households were electrified. A very positive sign is that majority of the households were using clean fuel (liquefied petroleum gas) as a source of cooking energy. Uses of consumer durables like-cars, scooter/motorcycles, laptops are positive changes with time. Modern means of communications like-mobile phone, TV have also been expanding significantly. Most of the households were accessed credit from formal financial institutions. Majority of the sample households have been able

to bring themselves under the ambit of formal financial institutions by holding bank account.

There are problems areas as well as inter-tribe differentials in terms of achievement legs in some parameters have been noticed.

- Adverse sex ratio has been noticed among Tai Phakes, which may be a cause of concern. Achievement in terms of educational standard is not encouraging as a whole. Educational standard of majority of population is both ‘below high school level’ and ‘undergraduate level’. There is a predominance of both marginal and small holdings across all communities. Inadequate land base has been noticed across all communities. Open defecation is still prevalent among significant percentages of households of Tai Aitons and Tai Khamyangs. Access to credit is quite low among Tai Aitons and Tai Khamyangs. The average size of livestock population as a whole is very poor across all communities.

Policy Implications:

It has been observed that Tai Phakes are well ahead of all communities. But, other communities have been lagging behind in some developmental parameters like –access to sanitary toilet, level of education, size of land holding, size of livestock, and access to credit from institutional sources.

- There is a need of holistic approach to development of infrastructural facilities in the study areas.
- Emphasis should be given to provide basic amenities like- improved sanitation, housing etc., with an aimed to development of human resources.
- A small proportion of population are engaged in tea-plantations, so special attention need to be paid to encourage tea planters by providing financial assistance.

- The level of education plays an important role on quality of human resources engaged in productive activities. Level of education is one of the basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Level of education indicates the level of knowledge and capabilities of a person. This is reflected in the educational attainment, which determines the access to skilled jobs that are more remunerative. It is observed that the level of education of majority of populations were within “primary to high” and below undergraduate level. Therefore, efforts need to be paid to both quantitative and qualitative expansion of education.
- There is a scope for ethnic tourism and religious tourism in study villages. All the sample villages have glorious monasteries, which are the centre place of tourist attraction. All the communities have their own culture and traditions. All the monasteries serve as a very famous tourist attraction in Assam. Therefore, tourism needs to be promoted in the study areas.

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A. VILLAGE SCHEDULE:

GOVT. OF ASSAM
DIRECTORATE OF ASSAM INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH FOR
TRIBALS AND SCHEDULED CASTES::: KHANAPARA, GUWAHATI 22
Research study on
“DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO AMONG MAN (TAI SPEAKING) GROUPS LIVING
IN PLAIN DISTRICTS OF ASSAM”

1. INFORMANT DETAILS:

Name of the informant	Age	Sex	Community	Education	Occupation

2. IDENTIFICATION

i	Name of Village	
ii	Gaon Panchayat	
iii	Police Station	
iv	Development Block	
v	Circle Office	
vi	Sub-Division	
vii	District	

3. Name of the Study Community:.....
(Tai Aitons, Tai Turungs, Tai Khamyangs, Tai Phakes)

Total Household	
Total population	
Male population	
Female population	

4. Name of other Communities Living in the Village:

i	
ii	
iii	
iv	

5. Total Nos. of Households in the Village:.....

6. Population in the village:

Total Population	
Male	
Female	

**7. Total Area of the Village : (In Hectare/
Bigha)**

8. Transport and Communication facilities:

Sl. No.	Distance from the Village:	In Kilometer
i	Nearest motorable road	

ii	Nearest Transport Station	
iii	Nearest Railway Station	
iv	Block office	
v	Sub-Divisional Head quarter	

9. CONDITIONS OF ROAD TO THE VILLAGE:

Sl. No.	Conditions of Road to the village	Use Tick(√)
(i)	Foot Track	
(ii)	Katcha fair weather motorable road	
(iii)	Katcha all weather motorable road	
(iv)	Graveled road	
(v)	Other (Specify)	

10. MAIN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER :

Sl. No.	Sources	Use Tick(√)
(i)	Tube-well	
(ii)	Water Supply Scheme	
(iii)	Tank/ Pond/River	
(iv)	Well	
(v)	Other (specify)	

11. VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION:

Sl. No.	Village Electrification	Use tick(√)
(i)	Not Electrified	
(ii)	Electrified and Regular supply	
(iii)	Electrified but Irregular supply	

12. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

Sl. No.	Educational Institution	Total Nos.	Distance (in km.)from the Village (if not in the village)
(i)	Primary School		
(ii)	Middle School		
(iii)	High School		
(iv)	HS School		
(v)	College		
(vi)	Anganwadi		

13. HEATH FACILITIES:

Sl. No.	Health Institutions	Yes/No	Distance (in km.)from the Village (if not in the village)
[i]	Sub-Centre		
[ii]	Primary Health Centre		
[iii]	Govt. Dispensary		
[iv]	Private Clinic		
[v]	Private Hospital		

14. CIVIC, BANKING AND OTHER FACILITIES:

Sl. No.	Facilities	Within Village/Distance from the Village (in K.m)
(i)	Post Office	
(ii)	Bank	
(iii)	Pharmacy/Medical Shop	
(iv)	Weekly Market	
(v)	Fair Price Shop	
(vi)	Agro-service centre	
(vii)	Book stall	

15. Is there any common land/beel in the village?

Yes No

If yes, who is responsible for control over and management of land/beel?

.....

16. RELIGION:

a)

Sl.No.	Religion	Use Tick (√)
i)	Hinduism	
ii)	Christianity	
iii)	Buddhism	
iv)	Any other (Specify)	

b) RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION:

Sl. No.	Name of Religious Institution	Total Nos.
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		
v.		

17. Whether the village is having any tourist place:

Yes/No

If yes, mention the name of places.

i)

ii).....

18. Nearest River in the Village:

Sl. No.	Name of River	Distance from the Village
i		
ii		

19. SOCIO-CULTURAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE VILLAGE:

A) Gaon Panchayat:

i) Do you have Gaon Panchayat in your village? Yes No

iii) Have the President of GP/ GP Member visited in your village during last sixth month?

Yes No

If yes, a) How many times during last sixth month?

State.....

b) Have you discussed any socio-economic problem of the village?

Yes No

vi) Does the Panchayat take active part in promoting welfare of the families in the village?

Yes No

B) Gaon Sabha:

i) Is there any Gaon Sabha in the village?

Yes No

If yes,

Whether meeting held regularly?

Yes No

If yes, how many times last six months?

.....

C) TRADITIONAL INSTITUTION:

Sl. No.	Institution	Yes/No
1		
2		
3		

16. GRASS ROOT LEVEL ORGANIZATION:

(i) Are there any following organizations, working in the village?

Sl. No.	Name	Nos.	How many are functional?
i.	NGO		
ii.	SHG		
iii.	Youth Organisation		
iv	Mahila Somittee		
v	Farm Management Committee		
vi	Matri Gut		

17. IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVT. SCHEMES IN THE VILLAGE:

a) Whether the following schemes are implemented in the village?

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Yes/No
i.	MGNREGA	
ii.	PM Awaaj Yojana (IAY)	
iii.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	
iv.	DDUGJY	

Any other information:

Collected by:.....

Supervised by:.....

Date:.....

Date:.....

B. HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:

GOVT. OF ASSAM
DIRECTORATE OF ASSAM INSTITUTE OF
RESEARCH FOR TRIBALS AND SCHEDULED
CASTES, KHANAPARA, GUWAHATI-22

Research Study on-
DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO AMONG MAN
(TAI SPEAKING) GROUPS LIVING IN PLAIN
DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

1. IDENTIFICATION

(i)	Name of Respondent:	
(ii)	Age	
(iii)	Community	

(iii)	Village:	
(iv)	Gaon Panchayat:	
(v)	Police Station:	
(vi)	Dev. Block:	

(vi)	Circle	
(vii)	Sub- Division:	
(viii)	District:	

2. HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS: i) Household Size:..... Male:.....
Female:.....

ii) **Details of Household Members:**

Sl. No	Relationship to Head of the Household	Sex 1=Male 2=Female	Age	Marital Status [1]=Married [2]=Never Married [3]=Widowed [4]=Separated [5]=Divorce	Level of Education	Occupation/ Activity (Actual Work)	Work any time during last year 1.<6months 2.>6months	Vaccination Status of child Below age6 (Yes/No)	Chronic disease (Yes/No)	other disease (yes/No)	No. of Sick Days in last 6 months	Type of Sickness	Source of Health Adviser	Birth Place- 1.Normal delivery 2.Traditional Dhari	SHG Member Yes/No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1															
2															
3															
4															

5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															

(6) Educational Level (Code)	(7) Occupation (Code)		(10) Chronic Diseases:	(14) Source of Health Adviser
[0]=Drop-out	[0]=Non-Worker (including infant, student, pensioners, old and disabled)	[7]= Household industry worker	[1]=Diabetics	[1]= Govt. Doctor
[1]=Illiterate (also 0-6 age)	[1]=Cultivation	[8]= Other daily wage labourer	[2]=Malaria	[2]= Private Doctor
[2]=Literate but below primary	[2]= Agricultural labourer	[9]=Carpentry	[3]=Leprosy	[3]= Alternative Practitioner
[3]=Primary to High	[3]= Poultry/Piggery rearing/Cattle Rearing (Animal Husbandry)	[10]= Driver	[4]=TB	[4]=Pharmacist/Nurse etc.
[4]=Matriculates and under graduate	[4]= Service (Govt./Semi Govt.)	[11]=Fishing/Fish business	[5]=Cancer	[5]=Village quack
[5]=Graduate	[5]= Private Service	[12]=Weaving	[6]=HIV/AIDS	[6]=Govt Doctor+village quack
[6]=Post-Graduate [7] Other (specify) Engi, MBBs etc.	[6]=Trading &Business(Self Employed)	[13]=Tailoring	[7]=Jaundice	

3. LANDHOLDING PATTERN:

Sl. No.	Type of ownership	Area (in bighas)
i.	Homestead	
ii.	Cultivable Own	
iii.	Leased-in	
iv.	Leased-out	
v.	Fishery /Orchard	
vi.	Other (specify)	

4. BASIC AMENITIES:

Sl. No.	Category	Type	Use tick (√)	Whether PMAY Provided?
A.	House Structure:	i. R. C. C		Whether PMAY Provided?
		ii. Assam Type Pucca House		
		iii. Kathca Assam Type		
		iv. Pucca Chang-Ghar		
		v. Thatched Roof Chang-gihar (traditional)		
		vi. Any other (specify)		
		i Sanitary Latrine		Whether Govt.

B.	Toilet facility:	ii	Katcha Latrine		provided?
		iii	Open		
		iv	Any other (Specify)		
C.	Electrification:	i.	Electrified		Whether Govt. provided?
		ii.	Not Electrified		
D.	Sources of Drinking Water:	i.	Piped water		
		ii.	Tube- well		
		iii.	Well		
		iv.	Pond		
		v.	Rivers/Streams		
		vi.	Any other (Specify)		
	Availability of Drinking water source	i.	1=Within the premises		
		ii.	2=Near Premises		
E.	Fuel Use for Cooking	iii.	3 =Away		
		viii	Do you use any water purifier? Yes/ No		
		i.	LPG		Whether Govt. provided?
		ii.	Electricity		
		iii.	Kerosene		
		iv.	Firewood		
v.	Bio-mass				
vi.	Others (Specify)				

5. POSSESSION OF CONSUMER AND CAPITAL GOODS:

Sl. No.	Consumer Goods	Nos.
1	TV	
2	Cell-Phone	
3	Bi-cycle	
4	Motor cycle/ Scooter	
5	Car	
6	Computer / Laptop	
7	Washing Machine	
8	Refrigerator	
9	Others (specify)	

Sl. No.	Capital Goods	Nos.
1	Sewing Machine	
2	Pump-Set	
3	Power tiller	
4	Tractor	
5	Sprayer	
6	Harvester	
7		
8		
9	Others (specify)	

6. PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY:

Sl. No.	Livestock	Nos.	Whether rear for Commercial purpose? Yes/No	(Sold last year)
(i)	Cattle			
(ii)	Buffalo			
(iii)	Goat			
(iv)	Pig			
(v)	Poultry			
(vi)	Others (Specify)			

7.1 EXPENDITURE ON FOOD ITEMS:

Sl. No.	Item	Consumption Pattern (Last week)			Approximate Expenditure (in Rs.)
		Total consumed (in K.G/Nos./ Litre)	Sources (√)		
			Own	Purchased	PDS
1.	Egg				
2.	Milk/Salt				

3.	Rice					
4.	Sugar /tea leave					
5.	Fish/ Meat					
6.	Pulses					
7.	Edible Oil					
8.	Potato					
9.	Fruit					
10.	Any other (specify)					

7.2 EXPENDITURE ON NON-FOOD ITEMS:

Sl. No.	Head	Category	Approximate Expenditure (in Rs.)
1.	Fuel item (last months)	Fees of Electricity Lighting	
		Kerosene/Gas Cylinder	
2.	Education (last six months)	School fee etc.	
		Other reading materials etc.	
		Any Other (specify)	
3.	Communication (last six months)	Phone bill (last month)	
		Travelling	
		Any Other (specify)	
4.	Health (last six months)	Health Consultation	
		Any other (specify)	
5.	Intoxicants (last six months)	Tobacco	
		Liquor / Wine	
		Rice beer	
		Any other(specify)	
6.	Dress/ Ornaments (last six months)		
7.	Socio-Religious Functions (last six months)		
8.	Entertainment		
9.	Construction of Houses (last six months)		
10.	Any other (specify)		

8. CROPS DETAILS:

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (in bigha)	Irrigated Area (in bigha)	Fertilizer Used Yes/No	Pesticide Used (Yes/No)	Marketable Surplus (Yes/No)
(i)	<u>Autumn Rice (Ahu)</u> Traditional					
	Autumn Rice (HYV)					
(ii)	<u>Winter Rice Sali</u>					
	<u>Bao paddy</u>					
	Winter Rice (HYV)					
	<u>Summer Rice</u>					

(iii)	(Boro paddy etc.) Traditional					
	Summer Rice (HYV)					
(iv)	Wheat					
(v)	Pulses (pea, black gram)					
(vi)	Oil seed (mustard)					
(vii)	Jute					
(viii)	Vegetables					
(ix)	Sugarcane					
(x)	Any other (specify)					

(B) If irrigated,

What type of Irrigation facilities mainly use for cultivation?

Sl. No	Item	Owned/ not owned	Total No.
(i)	Pump set		
(ii)	Shallow Tube well		
(iii)	Man power		
(iv)	Govt. Schemes		
(v)	Others		

(C) Did you receive any assistance from Govt. /NGOs etc.? Yes/No

(D) Sources of Extension Service:

Sl. No.	Items	Source*
(i)	Advice regarding crop/variety to be grown	
(ii)	Dose of fertilizer application	
(iii)	Pest & pest control	
(iv)	Other farming matters	

* 1: Self advice 2: Fellow farmers 3: Extension worker/officer 4: trader 5: FMC or any other farmers' organization 6: Marketing agencies including contract farming

(E) Sources of Agricultural Finance:

Sl. No.	Sources	Yes/No
(i)	Self finance	
(ii)	Borrowing from money lenders	
(iii)	Borrowing from traders	
(iv)	Borrowing from Bank	
(v)	From SHG	

9. Is there any Cottage Industry in the Household?

Sl. No.	Type	Yes/No
(i)	Weaving	
(ii)	Bamboo and Cane	
(iii)	Silk industry	
(iv)	Carpentry	

(v)	Rice mill	
(vi)	Others.(specify)	

Did you receive any assistance from Govt./NGOs etc.? Yes/No

10. FINANCIAL INCLUSION STATUS:

10.1 Particulars of Savings:

(i) Do you have any Savings Accounts in Post Office/Bank etc.? Yes
 No
 If Yes, Do you save money regularly? Yes No

(ii) Since when the household is having bank account?.....

(iii) Whether Account is opened under “Dhana Jana Yojana”? Yes No

10.2 Whether household is having ATM Card? Yes No

10.3 How many members of your family possess Bank Account?

10.3 Particulars of Access to Credit:

(i) Did you receive any loan in cash or kind from any sources during the last five year? Yes
 No

If yes, Give Details of the Following-

Sources	Institutions	Use Tick(√)	Purpose of loan	Outstanding (Yes/No)
Institutional	(i) State Bank of India			
	(ii) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank			
	(iii) United Bank of India			
	(iv) Punjab National Bank			
	(v) Self-Help Groups			
	(vi) Samabay Samittee			
Non-Institutional	i) Village Moneylender			
	ii) others (specify)			

12. PARTICIPATION IN PRIs:

(i) Do you have any member of following institutions? Yes/No
 (GP, AP, ZPC)

(ii) If no, Do you know the -
 a) President of Panchayat? Yes/No
 b) AP member? Yes/No
 c) ZPC member? Yes/No

(iii) Do you know your Panchayat member? Yes/No

(iv) Has he/she visited in your house last sixth months? Yes/No

If yes,

How many times during last sixth month? (One time /2 times/3 times/ 4 times)

State.....

13. Whether household is associated with the following organizations-

Sl. No.	Organizations	Yes/No	If yes mention nos. of member
(i)	SHG		
(ii)	Cooperative Societies		
(iii)	NGO		
(iv)	Member of Govt. Committee (SMC/FMC)		
(v)			

14. Whether household member has received any formal training on skill development?

Yes

No

15. Subscription of Newspaper (Use Tick):

(0) None (i) Assamese Daily (ii) English Daily (iii) Weekly (v) Magazine

16. COMMUNITY SUPPORT PRACTICES:

Sl. No.	Cooperation in-	Participated Yes/No	Received practices (Yes/No)
i.	Ploughing		
ii.	Harvesting of paddy /cleaning of paddy field etc.		
iii.	Construction of House / providing materials		
iv.	Socio-religious function		
v.	Any other (specify)		

17. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES:

Under which of the following schemes/ programmes of Government, you and your family members covered?

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Yes/No
i.	MGNREGA	
ii.	PMAwaaj Yojana (PMIAY)	
iii.		
iv.	Deen Doyal Upadhyay Electrification Scheme	
v.	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	
vi.	NRLM	
vii.	Old-age Pension Scheme	
viii.		
ix.	Maternity benefit Scheme	
x.	Any other scheme (specify)	

Collected by.....
by.....

Supervised

Date.....

Date:.....