

71.37% of the Karen house-holds possess the unique traditional plough (teh). Similarly, 74.79% of the families have yet another agricultural implements the puddler (thotu). 97.96% of the house-holds possess the bamboo basket (thew) used for measuring the paddy or to carry the paddy. 81.30% of the Karen families have the distinct grain bins (phow seh). At present only 8.94% of the houses have their traditional wooden grinding mill (ser'ge). This indicates that like other communities Karens these days depend on the mechanised hullers for dehushing their paddy. 78.86% houses have mortar and pestle (ser'su) and 84.14% of the families possess pound and pestle (sur khaw).

97.56% of the Karens still possess the unique mud jar (tari) used for keeping the "nappi" or water.

Every house (100%) has one or many machets (ado) an essential implement for the people living in the forest. 43.90% of the houses have their traditional hunting spear while 15.04% of the houses have their distinct bow and pillet (naw blu pha thew).

86.58% of the house-holds of the Karens possess medicine grinder (ler pa'pya) using which the Karens prepare their herbal medicine.

The belief system of the Karens with regard to their traditional medicine and treatment of disease is distinct to their ethnographic group. 95.29% of the head of the families prefer to try first their traditional medicine and then they would go for modern medicine if the traditional medicine fails them. 97.79% of the household heads believe that the traditional medicine is effective for some diseases. Only 1.76% of them believe that traditional medicine is not at all effective.

The Karen women prefer to deliver their babies in the house. But the survey indicates that out of the 30 births during 1990, 23 births (76.66%) took place in the hospital while 7 births (23.33%) in their houses. This is an indicator of their openness for the modern amenities made available by the Administration.