

Chapter-2

2. Demographic Aspects

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Chapter-2

Demographic Aspects

2.1 Introduction

Demography can simply be defined as the analysis of population variables including both methods and substantive results. According to Donald Bogue (1971), demography is the empirical, statistical and mathematical study of human population. Demographers are most often concerned with the technical aspects of population research. They are primarily concerned with the collection of population statistics, the summarization of those statistics and the presentation of those data. Understanding demographic aspects is essential to know about the social and biological aspects of any population. It is therefore, very important to understand first the demographic aspects of the people under study.

Anthropological demography is an area of expertise within demography which uses anthropological theory and methods to provide an enhanced understanding of the demographic phenomena of population. Demography is statistically oriented and is mainly concerned with population size, structure and their variation across time and space. Its origin and ongoing growth lie at the connection between demography and social-cultural anthropology and with their efforts to understand population processes like fertility, mortality and migration (Bernardi, 2007).

In this chapter I have presented some demographic aspects of the population under study in the form of tables and charts. The village populations are discussed

through various demographic variables such as age-sex composition, occupational status, educational status, dependency ratio, marital status, etc.

2.2 The Ethnic composition

The area under study comprises four villages under four police stations in Jhargram and Paschim Medinipur districts of West Bengal. Chhotopelia and Kashitoria villages under my study area are now under Jhargram district. The other two villages, viz., Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi are in Paschim Medinipur district. Chhotopelia, Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi villages are uniethnic villages inhabited exclusively by the Santal tribal group and the village Kashitoria is a multiethnic village dominated by the *Hari* community- a Scheduled Caste group. Chhotopelia has the highest population among the four villages. Kashitoria and Shimuldanga are small-sized villages in terms population number and rest of the village Aushabandhi is very medium-sized (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Distribution of village population by ethnic groups

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Ethnic group(s) Living	Dominant Ethnic group	Population
01.	Chhotopelia	Santal	Santal	399
02.	Kashitoria	Santal, Hari, Teli	Hari	126
03.	Shimuldanga	Santal	Santal	102
04.	Aushabandhi	Santal	Santal	344

Table 2.2: Population distribution by family

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number of family	Population		
			Male No (%)	Female No (%)	Total No (%)
1	Chhotopelia	82	208 (52.13)	191 (47.87)	399 (100.00)
2	Kashitoria	33	61 (48.41)	65 (51.59)	126 (100.00)
3	Shimuldanga	25	49 (48.04)	53 (51.96)	102(100.00)
4	Aushabandhi	73	173 (50.29)	171 (49.71)	344(100.00)

2.3 Family types

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of family types in the study area. There are four types of family found in the villages under study; these are nuclear family, joint family, extended family and broken family. At Chhotopelia village 58 families (70.73%), out of 82 families, are of nuclear type and the rest of the families are of joint, extended and broken types. In other three villages, most of the families are of nuclear type; this is 60.61%, 68% and 84.93% at Kashitoria, Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi respectively. Only in a few cases, husbands and wives are separated or one of the partners has left the family. Such cases have been categorized as broken family (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Family types in the villages under study

Sl. No.	Family type	Chhotopelia	Kashitoria	Shimuldanga	Aushabandhi
		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
1.	Nuclear family	58 (70.73)	20 (60.61)	17 (68.00)	62 (84.93)
2.	Joint Family	15 (18.29)	09 (27.27)	06 (24.00)	09 (12.33)
3.	Extended family	07 (08.54)	03 (09.09)	01 (04.00)	02 (02.74)
4.	Broken family	02 (02.44)	01 (03.03)	01 (04.00)	-
5.	All types	82 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	25 (100.00)	73 (100.00)

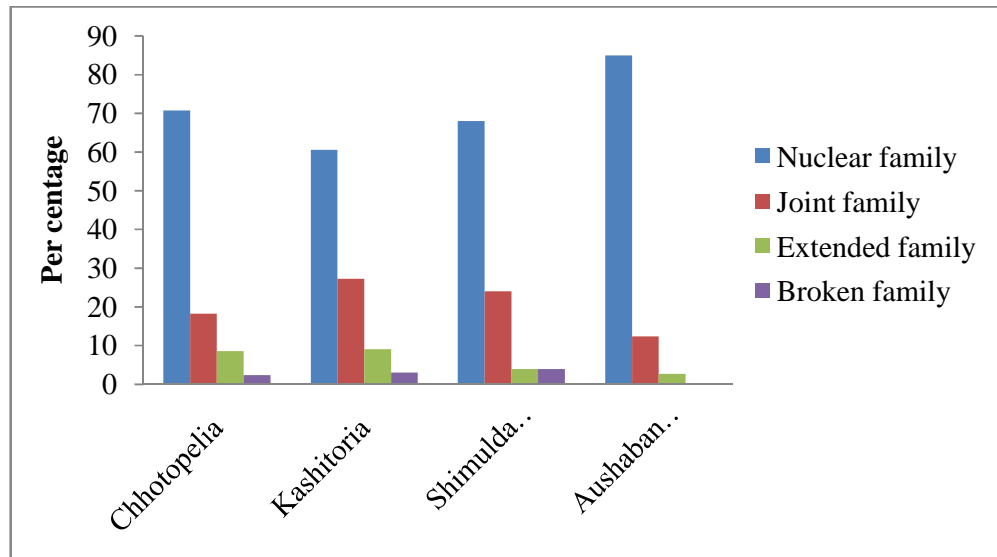


Fig. 2.1: Bar chart showing the family type distribution of the villages

2.4 Family size

The size of the family is an issue of importance not only for a community but for the country as a whole. This is also a significant indicator for welfare and health care of the individuals, family and the community as a whole. Family life within a large-sized family displays implication of poor health, inability to afford adequately for education of the siblings, usually a low standard of living, and inability to fulfil members' dream. But in a small-sized family the members hopefully enjoy certain degree of freedom to have the necessities of life and to determine the best way to incur expenditure in accordance with their own will and aspiration. Becker (1991) argues that family size is an important determinant of whether an individual or a family is in poverty level because the official poverty measure incorporates family in terms of its size. Family size depends upon family income, cost for upbringing of children, wages and preferences. In the present study, most of communities appear to prefer medium-sized family (a family consisting of 4 to 6 persons) (Table 2.4). About 65 to 78 per cent families come under this type in the villages. Small-sized family

ranges from 14.81 per cent (as at Shimuldanga) to 23.33 per cent (as found at Kashitoria). Number of large family is relatively less. This is only 7.41 per cent at Shimuldanga and the highest per centage of this type (14.63%) is found at Chhotopelia (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Distribution of family according to size in the villages under study

Sl. No.	Family type	Chhotopelia	Kashitoria	Shimuldanga	Aushabandhi
		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
1	Small family (1-3 membered)	17(20.73)	07(23.33)	04(14.81)	11(15.07)
2	Medium family (4-6 membered)	53(64.63)	20(66.67)	21(77.78)	53(72.60)
3	Large family (7 or more membered)	12(14.63)	03(10.00)	02(07.41)	09(12.33)
4	All types	82(100.00)	30(100.00)	27(100.00)	73(100.00)

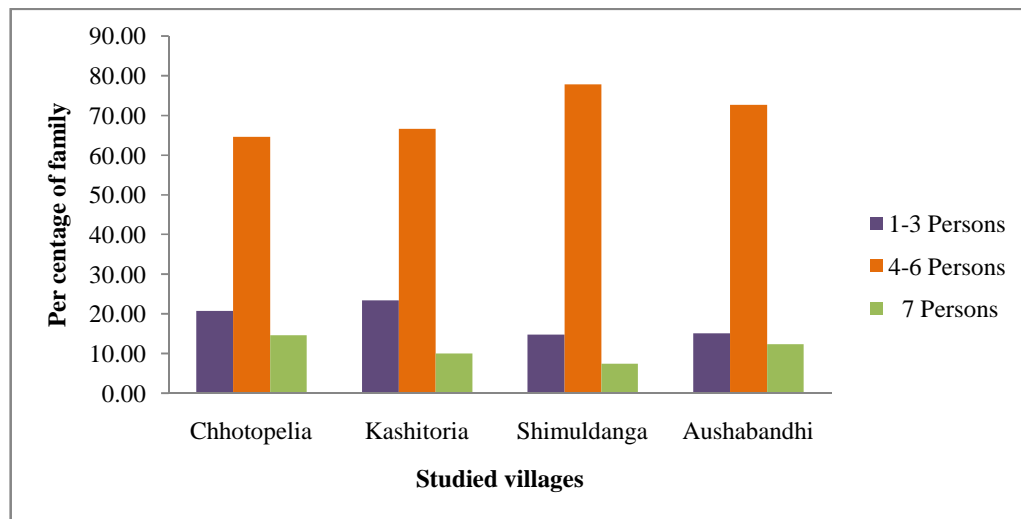


Fig.2.2: Bar-chart showing the per centage distribution of family according to its size

2.5 Age-Sex composition

The age and sex composition of a population is one of the fundamental characteristics of population structure. Age and sex are also very important variables because these are the visible, indubitable and suitable indicators of social status of individual members.

Age-sex composition can be plotted graphically in the form of a population pyramid. The base of these pyramid shows people of the youngest age and the top shows people of the oldest age. Population pyramids make the age-sex composition visual and easy to observe. Population pyramids display the per centage or actual number of a population broken down by gender and age. The five years age increments on the Y-axis reflect long term trends in birth and death rates. In the words of Thompson and Lewis (1965), a population is always changing, whereas a population pyramid is more or less a static in nature. The proportion of people in the various age and sex categories changes over time because of continuous action of mortality, fertility and migration. The population pyramids of Chhotopelia and Aushabandhi villages (Figs. 2.3 and 2.6) show triangle shapes and thereby reflect high growth rates. But the pyramids of the Shimuldanga and Kashitoria villages (Figs. 2.4 and 2.5) show a rectangular shape, reflecting a considerably medium growth rate.

Population figure of the villages (Table 2.5) shows that females are slightly outnumbered by the males in Chhotopelia and Aushabandhi. But in Kashitoria and Shimuldanga villages, males are outnumbered by the females. The sex ratio is higher at Kashitoria and Shimuldanga. Distribution of the population by age and sex at Chhotopelia, Kashitoria, Shimuldanga, and Aushabandhi shows great inconsistencies

in the age-specific sex ratio. Birth rate is higher among the females than of the males at Shimuldanga and Asuhabandhi (Figs. 2.9 and 2.10). In the age group of 15-19 years, the population figures in the villages Chhotopelia and Aushabandhi have a great difference. Females are considerably outnumbered by the males. This is particularly because of the early marriage of females in view of the extremist movement. However, a considerable number of persons at the age over 64 years suggest that the lifespan of the communities is longer (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Per centage distribution of the population under study by age and sex

Age group (in Yrs.)	Chhotopelia (n=399)			Kashitoria (n= 126)			Shimuldanga (n=102)			Aushabandhi (n=344)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<5	4.76	2.51	7.27	3.97	5.56	9.52	2.94	5.88	8.82	4.65	5.81	10.47
5-9	6.26	3.76	10.03	7.94	4.76	12.70	4.90	5.88	10.78	5.81	5.81	11.63
10-14	4.51	4.26	8.77	4.76	4.76	9.52	4.90	1.96	6.86	5.23	4.94	10.17
15-19	6.01	3.76	9.77	3.17	4.76	7.94	4.90	6.86	11.76	5.81	3.49	9.30
20-24	4.01	4.51	8.52	5.56	4.76	10.32	2.94	5.88	8.82	4.65	5.52	10.17
25-29	3.50	5.01	8.52	2.38	2.38	4.76	5.88	6.86	12.75	5.52	5.52	11.05
30-34	3.01	4.51	7.52	3.17	4.76	7.94	4.90	1.96	6.86	4.65	2.62	7.27
35-39	4.26	2.26	6.52	3.97	3.97	7.94	4.90	1.96	6.86	2.91	3.78	6.69
40-44	2.50	4.51	7.02	4.76	3.97	8.73	0.98	4.90	5.88	2.91	2.62	5.52
45-49	5.01	3.26	8.27	2.38	2.38	4.76	2.94	0.98	3.92	2.62	2.03	4.65
50-54	1.75	2.76	4.51	2.38	3.17	5.56	0.00	1.96	1.96	2.62	0.87	3.49
55-59	1.75	1.25	3.01	2.38	0.79	3.17	3.92	2.94	6.86	0.58	1.74	2.33
60-64	2.50	2.51	5.01	0.00	3.17	3.17	0.98	0.98	1.96	1.45	1.74	3.20
65-69	1.00	1.00	2.01	0.79	0.79	1.59	0.98	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.74	1.74
70-74	0.50	1.25	1.75	0.00	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.87	0.58	1.45
75	0.75	0.75	1.50	0.79	0.00	0.79	1.96	1.96	3.92	0.00	0.87	0.87
All age groups	52.13	47.87	100.00	48.41	51.59	100.00	48.04	51.96	100.00	50.29	49.71	100.00

M=Male, F=Female, T=Total & n= Number of total population

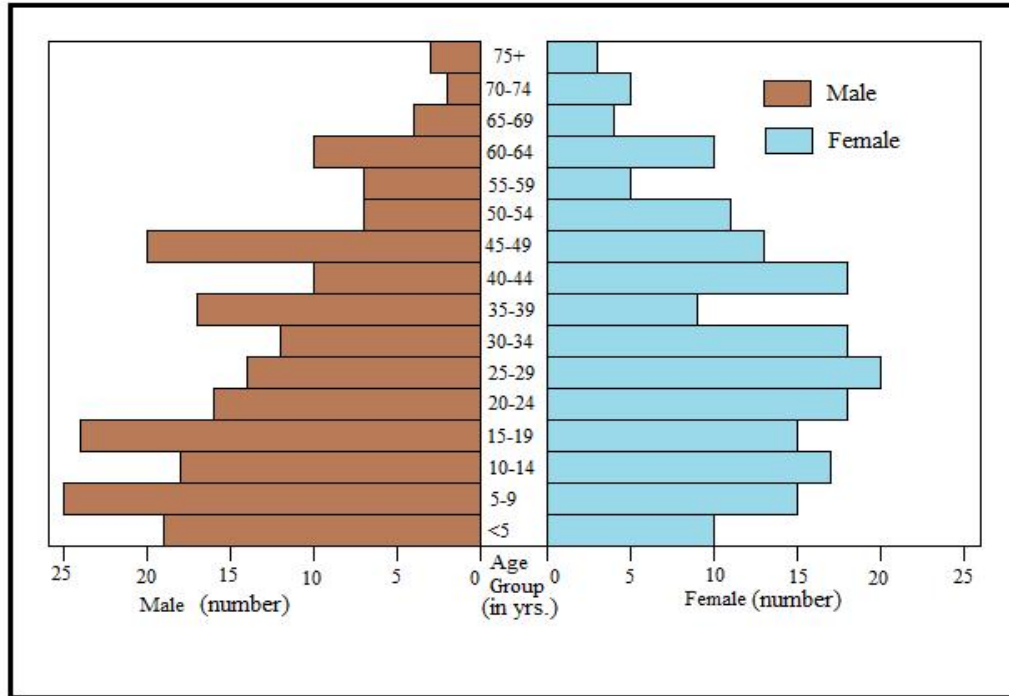


Fig. 2.3: Population pyramid of the village community at Chhotopelia

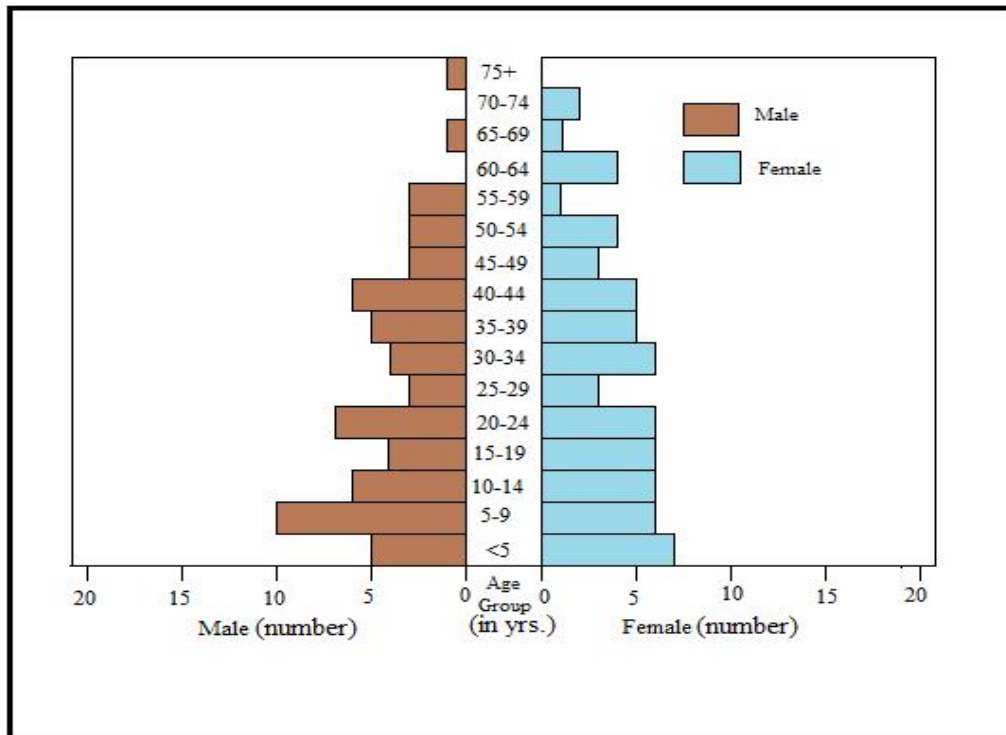


Fig. 2.4: Population pyramid of the village community at Kashitoria

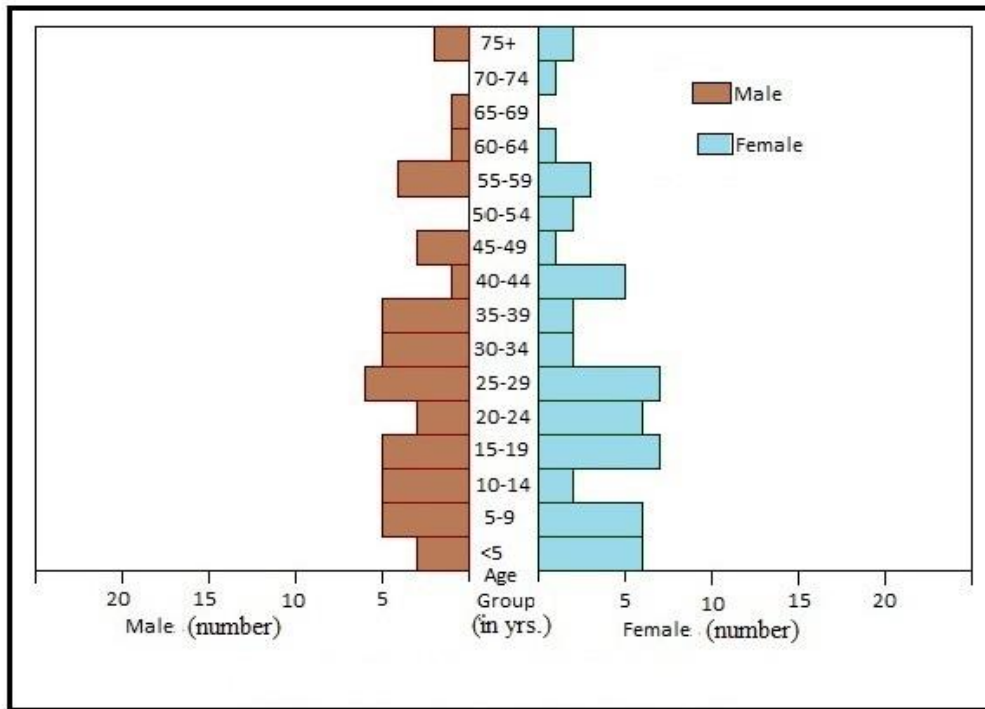


Fig. 2.5: Population pyramid of the village community at Shimuldanga

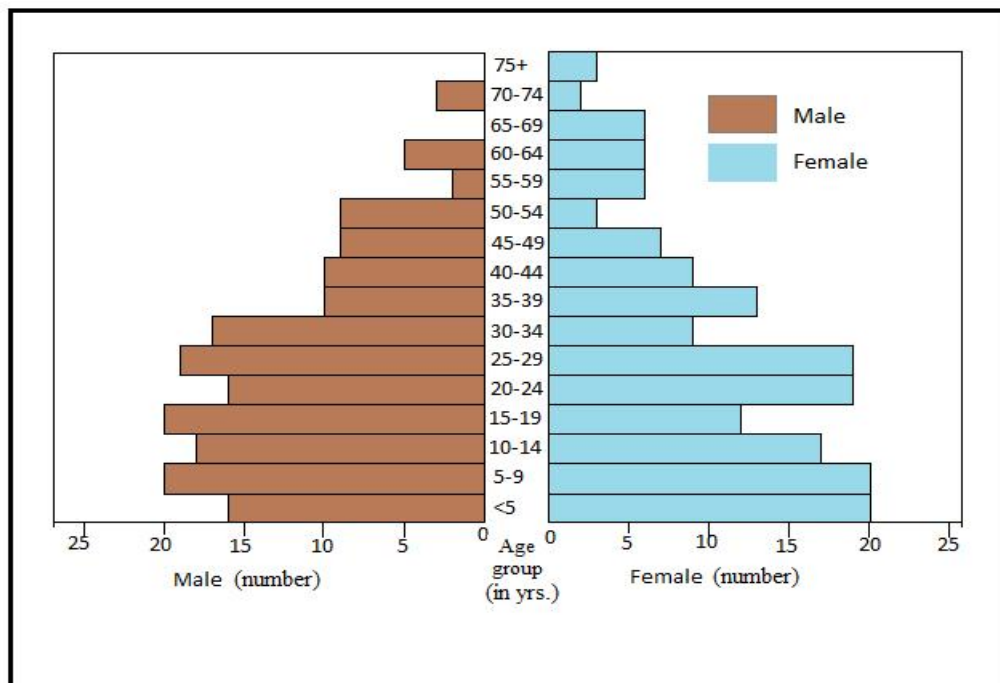


Fig. 2.6: Population pyramid of the village community at Aushabandhi

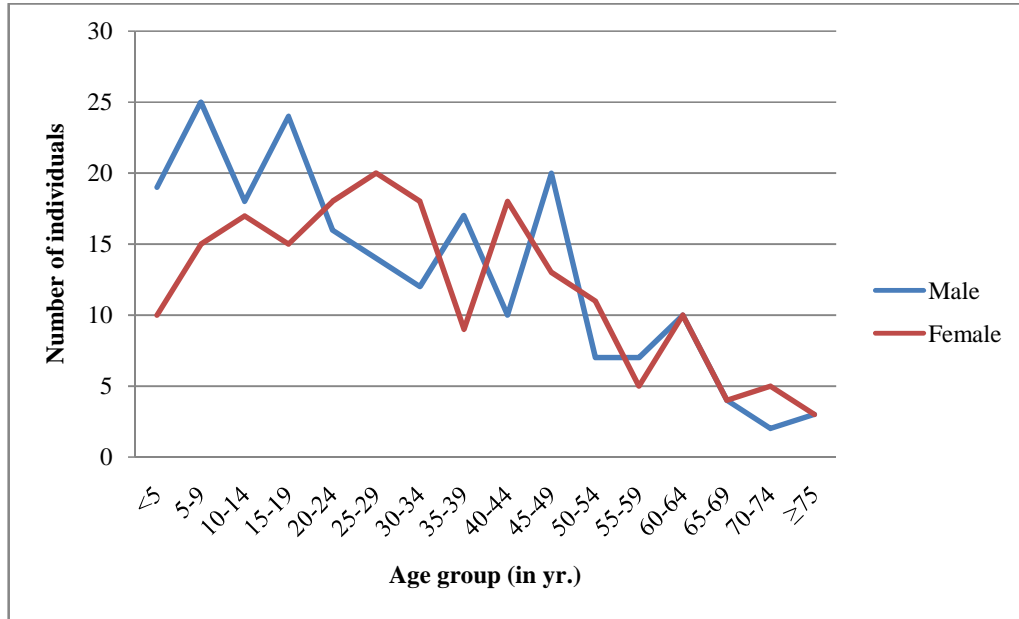


Fig. 2.7: Line graph showing the age and sex composition at Chhotopelia

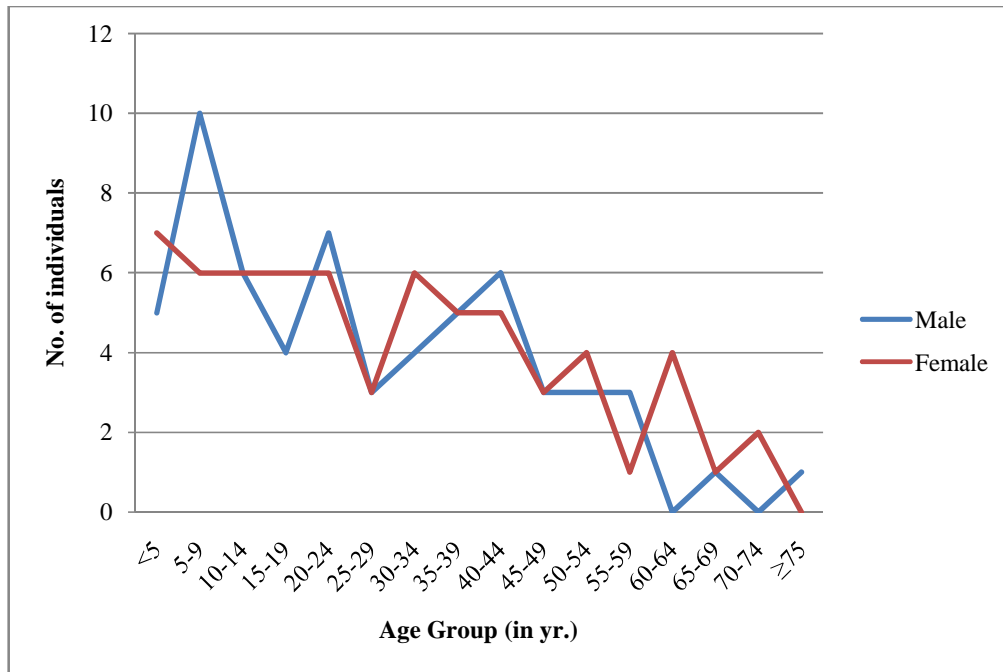


Fig. 2.8: Line graph showing the age and sex composition at Kashitoria

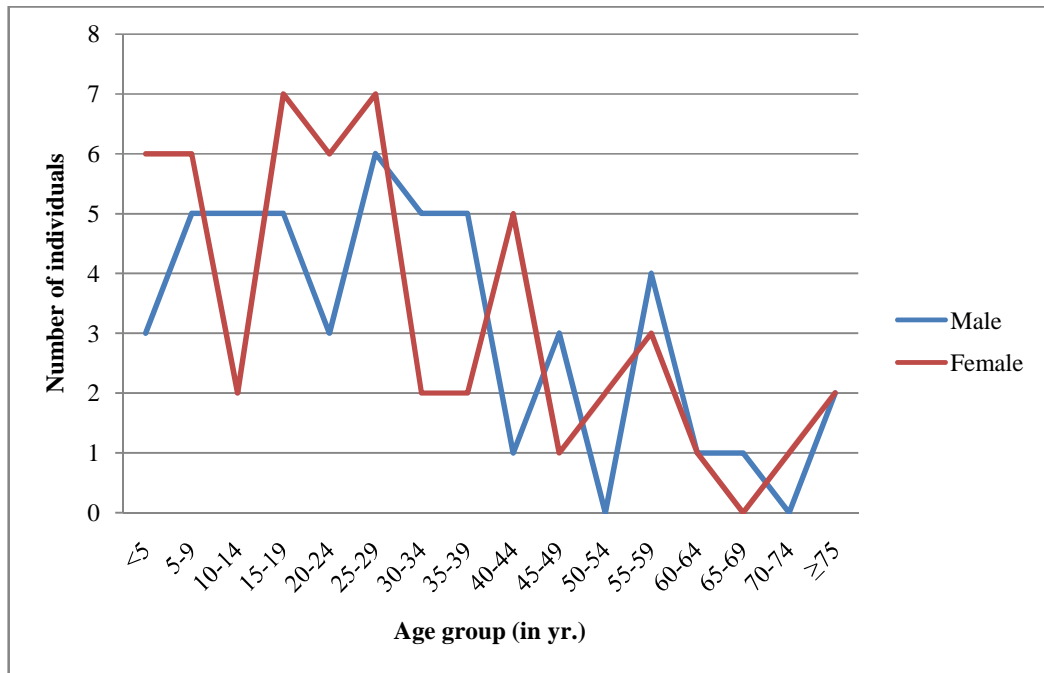


Fig. 2.9: Line graph showing the Age and sex composition at Shimuldanga

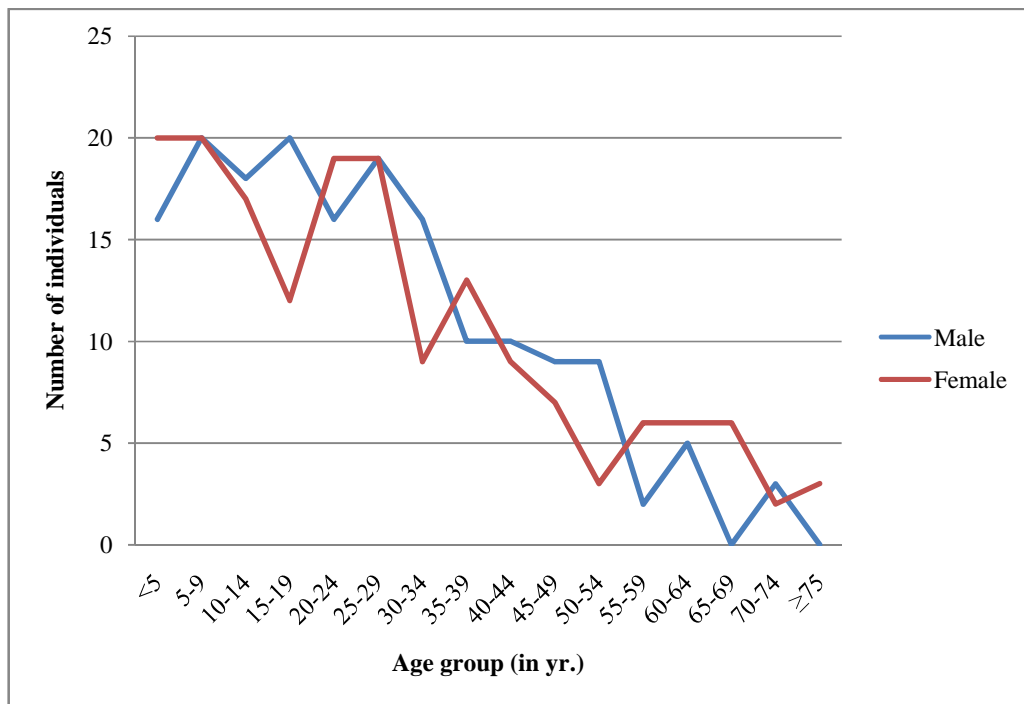


Fig. 2.10: Line graph showing the age and sex composition at Aushabandhi

2.6 Population distribution by Clan (*paris*)

The largest *paris* (i.e., clan) in Chhotopelia is the Murmu. It encompasses 67 per cent of the village population (Table 2.6, Fig.2.11).

Table 2.6: Clan-wise per centage distribution of the population at Chhotopelia (n=399)

Age Group (in yrs.)	Murmu	Hembram	Tudu	Mandi	Saren	Hansda	Baske	All clans
<5	6.02	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	7.27
5-9	5.76	1.00	0.25	0.25	2.01	0.25	0.50	10.03
10-14	4.76	0.75	0.25	0.25	2.76	0.00	0.00	8.77
15-19	7.27	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	9.77
20-24	6.27	1.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	8.52
25-29	5.01	0.75	0.50	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.50	8.52
30-34	5.26	0.50	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.25	7.52
35-39	3.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.51	0.00	0.00	6.52
40-44	6.27	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	7.02
45-49	5.76	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.25	0.00	8.27
50-54	3.76	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	4.51
55-59	2.01	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	3.01
60-64	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.25	5.01
65-69	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	2.01
70-74	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.75
75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.50
All age groups	67.17	7.27	1.75	1.50	19.05	1.75	1.50	100.00

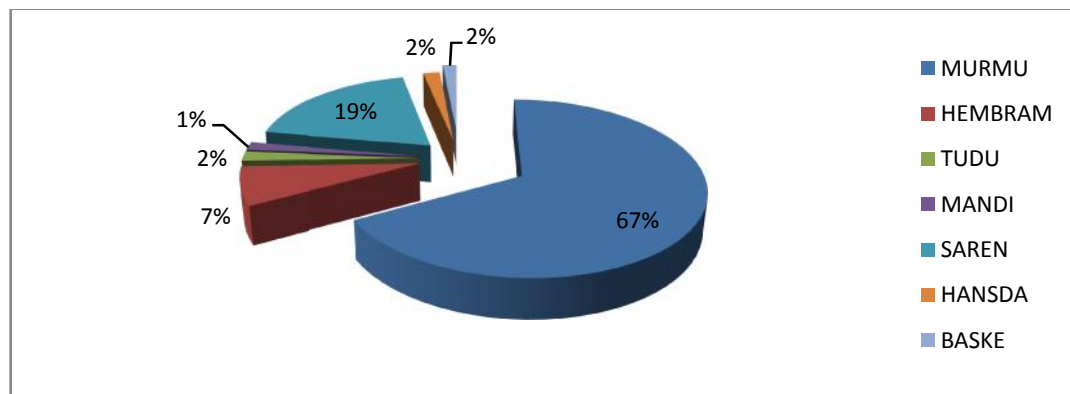


Fig 2.11: Pie-Chart showing the clan-wise population distribution at Chhotopelia

There are three Santal *paris* (i.e., clan) at Kashitoria. They are the Murmu, Hembram and Saren. Each of the Hari and Teli community has a single clan. These are Sal and Sandilya respectively. The Sal clan is the largest one in the village (Table 2.7, Fig. 2.12). It comprises about 83 per cent of the village population.

Table 2.7: Clan-wise per centage distribution of the population at Kashitoria (n=126)

Age group (in Yr.)	Hembram		Murmu		Saren		Sal		Sandilya		All clans
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	5.56	0.00	0.00	9.52
5-9	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	6.35	3.97	0.00	0.00	12.70
10-14	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79	3.97	3.17	0.00	0.00	9.52
15-19	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	3.17	2.38	0.00	0.00	7.94
20-24	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	4.76	0.00	0.00	10.32
25-29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00	4.76
30-34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	3.17	3.17	0.00	0.00	7.94
35-39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	3.97	0.00	0.00	7.14
40-44	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	3.97	2.38	0.00	0.79	8.73
45-49	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	4.76
50-54	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	3.17	0.79	0.00	5.56
55-59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.79	0.00	0.00	3.17
60-64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.79	3.17
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	1.59
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79	0.00	1.59
All age groups	0.79	3.97	1.59	2.38	3.17	2.38	41.27	41.27	1.59	1.59	100.00

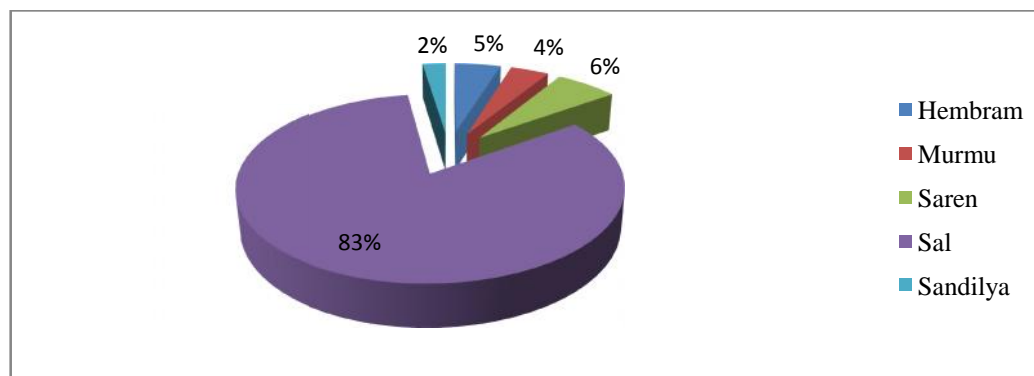


Fig. 2.12: Pie-chart showing the clan wise population distribution at Kashitoria

In Shimuldanga, there are only two Santal *paris*. They are the Murmu and Hembram (Table 2.8, Fig. 2.13). Hembram is the largest clan. It comprises 80.39 per cent of the village population.

Table 2.8: Clan-wise per centage distribution of the population at Shimuldanga (n=102)

Age group (in yrs)	Murmu	Hembram	Total
<5	0.98	7.84	8.82
5-9	2.94	7.84	10.78
10-14	0.98	5.88	6.86
15-19	0.98	10.78	11.76
20-24	1.96	6.86	8.82
25-29	4.90	7.84	12.75
30-34	2.94	3.92	6.86
35-39	0.98	5.88	6.86
40-44	0.00	5.88	5.88
45-49	0.00	3.92	3.92
50-54	0.00	1.96	1.96
55-59	1.96	4.90	6.86
60-64	0.00	1.96	1.96
65-69	0.98	0.00	0.98
70-74	0.00	0.98	0.98
75	0.00	3.92	3.92
All age groups	19.61	80.39	100.00

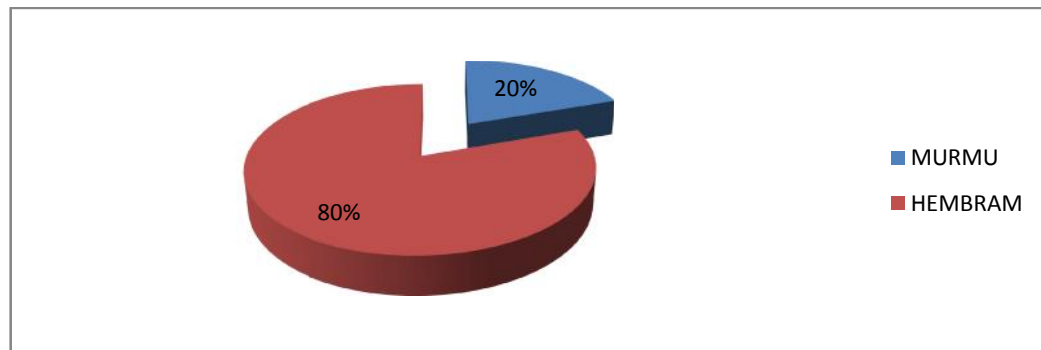


Fig 2.13: Pie - chart showing the clan wise Population distribution at Shimuldanga

At Aushabandhi, there are altogether eight Santal *paris*. They are the Murmu, Hembram, Tudu, Mandi, Saren, Hansda, Kisku and Baske. The largest clan in the village is Mandi (Table 2.9, Fig. 2.14). It comprises 40.12 per cent of the village population.

Table 2.9: Clan-wise per centage distribution of the population at Aushabandhi (n=344)

Age Group (in Yrs.)	Murmu	Hembram	Tudu	Mandi	Saren	Hansda	Kisku	Baske	All clans
<5	3.49	1.45	0.29	3.20	0.58	0.58	0.87	0.00	10.47
5-9	1.45	2.62	0.00	6.10	0.29	0.29	0.58	0.29	11.63
10-14	2.62	2.91	0.00	2.33	1.74	0.00	0.29	0.29	10.17
15-19	0.58	1.16	0.00	3.78	2.03	0.00	1.74	0.00	9.30
20-24	2.62	1.45	0.00	4.07	0.58	0.58	0.87	0.00	10.17
25-29	2.62	1.74	0.00	4.94	1.16	0.29	0.29	0.00	11.05
30-34	1.16	1.45	0.58	2.03	1.16	0.58	0.29	0.00	7.27
35-39	0.87	1.74	0.00	2.91	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.58	6.69
40-44	0.58	1.45	0.00	2.33	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.00	5.52
45-49	0.58	0.58	0.00	2.33	0.87	0.00	0.29	0.00	4.65
50-54	0.58	0.58	0.00	1.16	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.00	3.49
55-59	0.29	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	2.33
60-64	0.58	0.29	0.00	1.45	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	3.20
65-69	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.87	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.74
70-74	0.58	0.29	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.87
All age groups	18.60	18.31	0.87	40.12	10.76	2.91	7.27	1.16	100.00

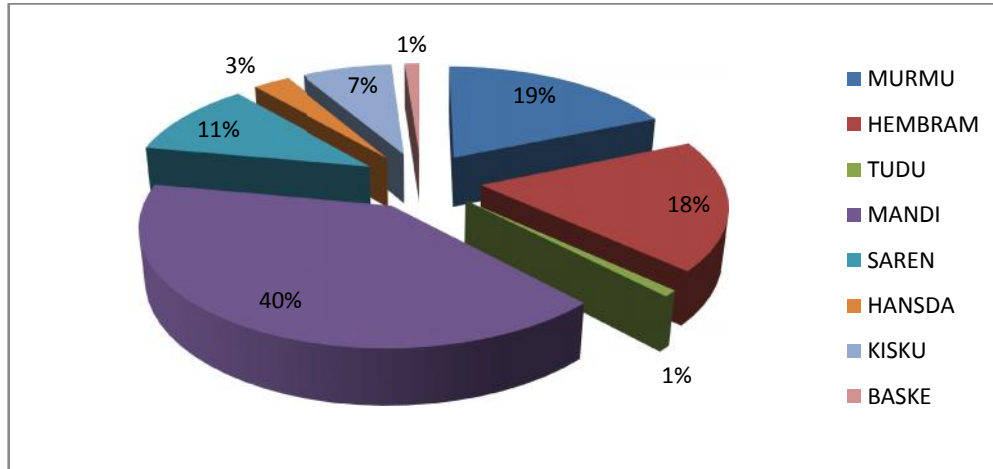


Fig. 2.14: Pie-chart showing the clan-wise population distribution at Aushabandhi

2.7 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males. Sex ratios below 900 and above 1100 are recognized as evidences of unbalanced population.

Sex ratio in West Bengal as per the 2011 census report is 950, which is above the national average. In Paschim Medinipur district the sex ratio is 966, which is also above both the national (940) and state (950) level figures. Separate data for the newly created district Jhargram is not available now.

There is a marked variation of sex ratios in the studied villages (Table 2.10). Sex ratio at Chhotopelia village is the lowest (918). However, the highest sex ratio (1081) is found at Shimuldanga village. In my study area all the villages, except Chhotopelia, show higher sex ratio than that in the state as well as in the country. This appears due to more casualties among the males in the extreme violence in the villages and their surrounding areas. Chhotopelia witnesses a low sex ratio (918) because of higher rate of early marriage among the girls (who have left their villages after marriage) reportedly for the purpose of giving them a safe shelter during the extremist movement.

Table 2.10: Sex ratio in the villages under study

Variable	India ¹	West Bengal ¹	Paschim Medinipur ¹	Chhotopelia ²	Kashitoria ²	Shimuldanga ²	Aushabandhi ²
Sex Ratio	940	950	966	918	1065	1081	988

Source: ¹2011 Census report and ²Fieldwork data, 2015

2.8 Marital status of the population

Marital status is an acquired character, not like age and sex which are the biological characteristics. All the ethnic groups living in the studied villages are patrilineal. I have categorized the marital status of the studied population into four groups, viz., unmarried, married, widow and widower. Since there is no case of formal divorced or separation reported in these villages, this category has not been incorporated in the table. In all villages under study, it is observed that the per centage of unmarried females is lower than that of the males. This is because of the early marriage of the girls in these villages.

At Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi, the per centage of married females is slightly higher than that of the married males (Tables 2.13 and 2.14; Figs. 2.17 and 2.18). This is because of a few cases of polygynous marriage. At Kashitoria, Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi villages, the rates of widow are higher compared to that of the widower (Tables 2.12 to 2.14 and Figs. 2.16 to 2.18). In all villages, except Chhotopelia, the proportion of widows in various age groups is higher compared to

that of the widowers. This is because of higher fatality among the males owing to the violent activities and retaliation. In the higher age groups of males at Chhotopelia, particularly from the age group of 50-54 years upwards, the proportion of widower is substantially high and it increases with age (Table 2.11 and Fig. 2.15).

Table 2.11: Per centage distribution of population by marital status at Chhotopelia (n=399)

Age Group (in yr.)	Unmarried			Married			Widower	Widow	Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
<5	4.76	2.51	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27
5-9	6.27	3.76	10.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.03
10-14	4.26	4.26	8.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.52
15-19	5.76	2.51	8.27	0.50	1.25	1.75	0.00	0.00	10.02
20-24	2.51	1.50	4.01	1.50	3.01	4.51	0.00	0.00	8.52
25-29	0.75	0.75	1.50	2.76	4.26	7.02	0.00	0.00	8.52
30-34	0.00	0.50	0.50	3.01	4.01	7.02	0.00	0.00	7.52
35-39	0.00	0.25	0.25	4.26	1.75	6.01	0.25	0.00	6.52
40-44	0.25	0.25	0.50	2.26	4.51	6.52	0.00	0.00	7.02
45-49	0.00	0.50	0.50	4.76	2.26	7.02	0.50	0.25	8.27
50-54	0.25	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	2.75	0.25	0.25	4.51
55-59	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.50	0.75	2.00	0.50	0.00	3.01
60-64	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.50	0.75	2.25	1.75	0.25	5.01
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.00	2.01
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.00	1.75
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	1.50
All age groups	25.81	18.05	43.85	25.01	25.01	50.01	5.25	0.75	100.00

This is reportedly due to ill health of the aged women. They were the worst sufferers during the movement. It is understood that they hardly got food in time.

Their physical and mental health was the least taken care of matter. But at Kashitoria, Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi villages, in the higher ages of women from the age group of 45-49 years upwards the proportion of widow is substantially high and it increases with age (Tables 2.12 to 2.14; Fig. 2.16 to 2.18). The proportion of females in the married category, particularly in the lower age groups, is higher compared to the corresponding proportion of males in almost all villages. This is because of early marriage of girls.

Table 2.12: Percentage distribution of population by marital status at Kashitoria (n=126)

Age Group (in yrs.)	Unmarried			Married			Widower	Widow	Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
<5	3.97	5.56	9.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52
5-9	7.94	4.76	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.70
10-14	4.76	4.76	9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.52
15-19	3.17	3.97	7.14	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	7.94
20-24	3.17	0.00	3.17	2.38	4.76	7.14	0.00	0.00	10.32
25-29	0.79	0.00	0.79	1.59	2.38	3.97	0.00	0.00	4.76
30-34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	3.97	7.14	0.00	0.79	7.94
35-39	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	3.97	7.94	0.00	0.00	7.94
40-44	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	3.97	8.73	0.00	0.00	8.73
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	1.59	3.97	0.00	0.79	4.76
50-54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	2.38	4.76	0.00	0.79	5.56
55-59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.79	3.17
60-64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	3.17
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79	1.59
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.59
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79
All age groups	23.81	19.05	42.86	23.81	23.81	47.62	0.79	8.73	100.00

Table 2.13: Per centage distribution of population by marital status at Shimuldanga
(n=102)

Age group (in yrs.)	Unmarried			Married			Widower	Widow	Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
<5	2.94	5.88	8.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.82
5-9	4.90	5.88	10.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.78
10-14	4.90	1.96	6.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.86
15-19	4.90	2.94	7.84	0.00	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.98	11.76
20-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	5.88	8.82	0.00	0.00	8.82
25-29	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	6.86	12.74	0.00	0.00	12.75
30-34	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	1.96	6.86	0.00	0.00	6.86
35-39	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	1.96	6.86	0.00	0.00	6.86
40-44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	3.92	4.90	0.00	0.98	5.88
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.98	3.92	0.00	0.00	3.92
55-59	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92	1.96	5.88	0.00	0.00	5.88
60-64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	1.96	2.94	0.00	0.98	3.92
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	1.96
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.98	2.94	0.00	0.98	3.92
All age groups	17.6 5	16.6 7	34.32	29.41	30.39	59.80	0.98	4.90	100.00

Table 2.14: Per centage distribution of population by marital status at Aushabandhi (n=344)

Age Group (in Yrs.)	Unmarried			Married			Widower	Widow	Total %
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
<5	4.65	5.81	10.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.47
5-9	5.81	5.81	11.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.63
10-14	5.23	4.94	10.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.17
15-19	5.81	2.03	7.84	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	0.00	9.30
20-24	2.33	0.87	3.20	2.33	4.65	6.98	0.00	0.00	10.17
25-29	1.16	0.00	1.16	4.36	5.23	9.59	0.00	0.29	11.05
30-34	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	2.62	7.27	0.00	0.00	7.27
35-39	0.58	0.29	0.87	2.33	3.49	5.82	0.00	0.00	6.69
40-44	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	2.33	5.24	0.00	0.29	5.52
45-49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	1.74	4.07	0.29	0.29	4.65
50-54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.29	2.62	0.29	0.58	3.49
55-59	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.58	0.87	0.29	0.87	2.33
60-64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.29	0.87	0.87	1.45	3.20
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	1.16	1.74
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.58	1.45
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.87
All age group	25.58	20.06	45.64	22.97	23.26	46.23	1.74	6.40	100.00

M=Male; F=Female; T=Total

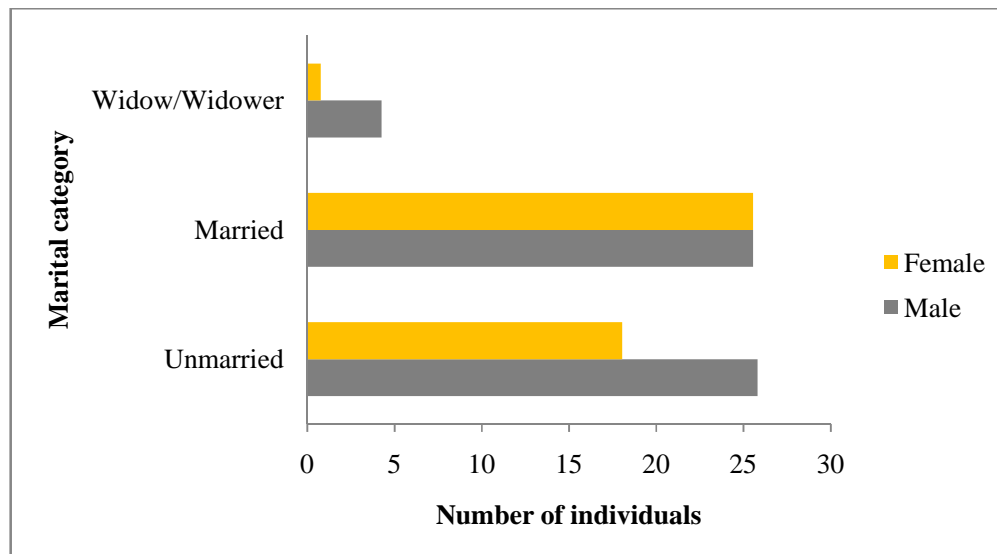


Fig. 2.15: Bar chart showing the distribution of population by marital status at Chhotopelia

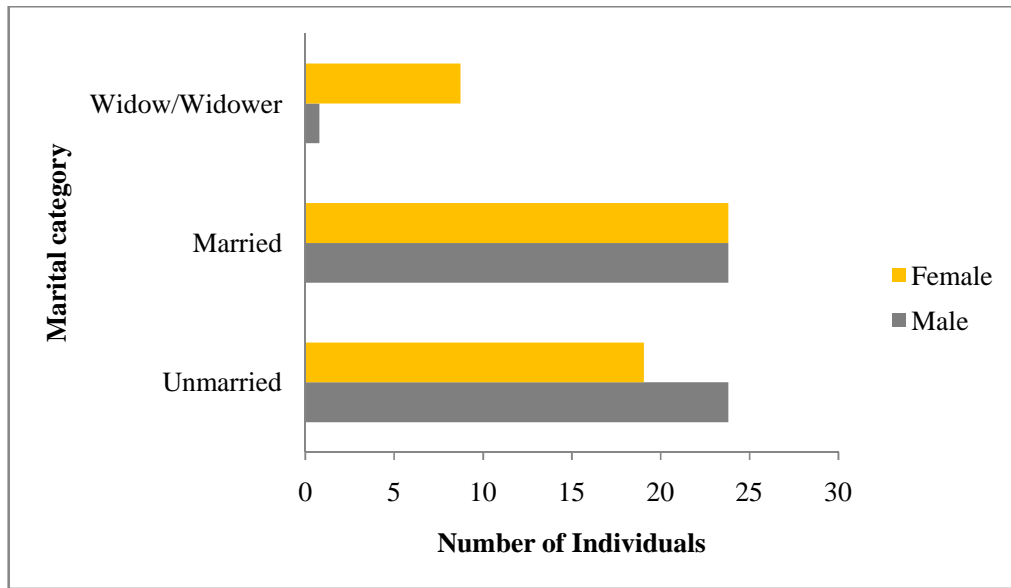


Fig. 2.16: Bar chart showing the distribution of population by marital status at Kashitoria



Fig. 2.17: Bar Chart showing the population distribution by marital status at Shimuldanga

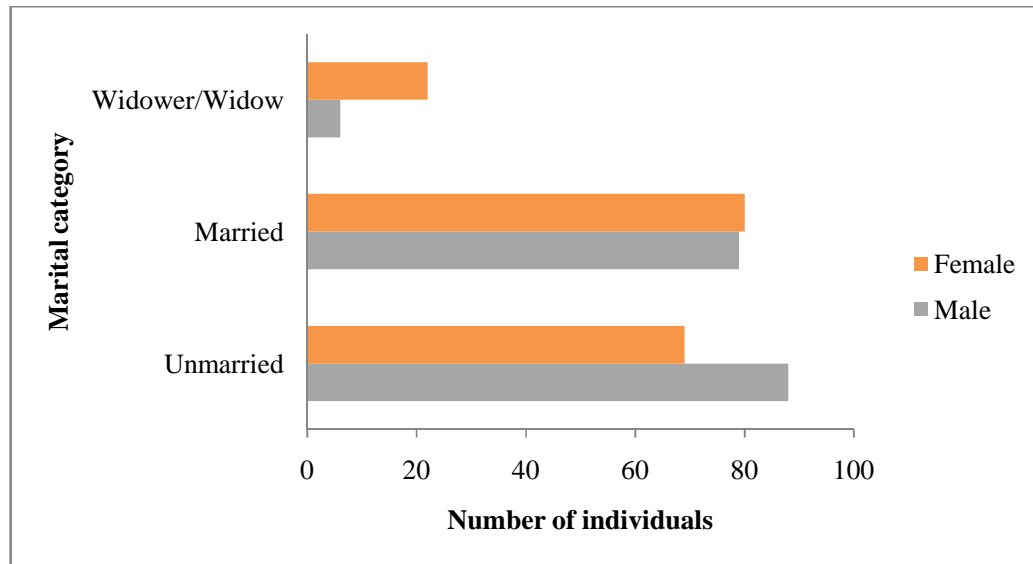


Fig.2.18: Bar Chart showing the population distribution by marital status at Aushabandhi

2.9 Educational status

Education is an important component of the overall development of individuals, enabling them to get awareness about better knowledge on social, political and cultural environment and also enabling them in betterment of their socio-economic condition. The tables 2.16 to 2.19 show the educational status of the peoples under study. As per the census of India (2011), the term 'literate' stands for a person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding. For the present study, I have followed this definition of literate. Literacy rate is defined, as per the Census of India 2011 definition, as the per centage of literates among the population aged seven years and above. In all the villages, the illiteracy rate of females is higher than that of the male members. A composite picture of all the four villages may represent some peculiarities in educational scenario of the

Junglemahal area (Table 2.15). At Shimuldanga village at the level of secondary, higher secondary and technical education, the female literacy rates are higher than those of their male counterpart (Table 2.18 and Fig. 2.21). At Chhotopelia, females are lagging behind their male counterpart in all levels of educational degree (Table 2.16 and Fig. 2.19). At Kashitoria also the females are lagging behind the males in all levels of education, excepting the primary level (Table 2.17 and Fig. 2.20). At Aushabandhi village educational status of the females is lower than their male counterpart, except in primary level (Table 2.19 and Fig. 2.22).

Table 2.15: Educational features

Sl. No.	Features (in %)	Villages			
		Chhotopelia	Kashitoria	Shimuldanga	Aushabandhi
01	Illiteracy among all persons	43.09	39.67	39.20	56.45
02	Illiteracy among females	23.30	27.76	26.46	31.97
03	Graduate	00.50	00.00	00.00	00.29
04	Post-graduate	00.25	00.00	00.00	00.00
05	Persons with technical education	00.00	00.00	00.98	00.00

Table 2.16: Per centage distribution of population by educational status at Chhotopelia (n= 399)

Age Group (in yrs.)	Illiterate			Literate														M	F	T
				Primary		Junior High		Secondary		H.S.		Graduation		P.G & others						
	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
<5	4.76	2.51	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5-9	1.75	0.75	2.50	4.51	2.76	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	3.01	7.52		
10-14	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	3.01	3.26	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.26	4.26	8.52		
15-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.75	0.25	2.51	2.26	0.75	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	3.76	9.78		
20-24	0.50	0.25	0.75	0.75	0.50	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.75	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.51	4.26	7.77		
25-29	0.50	1.75	2.25	0.25	0.25	1.25	1.25	0.50	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	3.26	6.27		
30-34	0.25	2.26	2.51	0.75	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.76	2.25	5.01		
35-39	2.01	1.50	3.51	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	2.25	0.75	3.01		
40-44	0.75	4.01	4.76	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.50	2.26		
45-49	4.01	2.26	6.27	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00		
50-54	0.75	1.75	2.51	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00		
55-59	0.75	1.25	2.01	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00		
60-64	1.75	2.26	4.01	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	1.00		
65-69	1.00	0.75	1.7	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25		
70-74	0.25	1.25	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25		
75	0.50	0.75	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25		
All age groups	19.6	23.3	43.09	11.28	7.52	10.53	8.27	7.27	6.27	2.26	2.01	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.00	31.34	25.57	56.91		

Table 2.17: Per centage distribution of population by educational status at Kashitoria (n=126)

Age Group (in yrs.)	Illiterate			Literate													
				Primary		Junior High		M.P.		H.S.		Graduation & above		M	F	T	
	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
<5	3.97	5.56	9.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-9	1.59	0.00	1.59	6.35	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	4.76	11.11
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	4.76	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	4.76	9.52
15-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	1.59	1.59	0.79	0.79	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	4.76	7.93
20-24	0.00	1.59	1.59	2.38	2.38	2.38	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.55	3.17	8.72
25-29	0.00	0.79	0.79	1.59	1.59	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	1.59	3.97
30-34	0.00	2.38	2.38	2.38	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	3.18	7.15
35-39	0.00	3.17	3.17	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.18	0.79	3.97
40-44	0.00	3.17	3.17	1.59	0.79	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.79	4.76
45-49	2.38	2.38	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50- 54	1.59	2.38	3.97	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79	1.59
55-59	1.59	0.79	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79
60-64	0.00	3.17	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65-69	0.00	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79
70-74	0.00	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.79	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All age groups	11.91	27.76	39.67	20.63	17.46	10.32	3.17	1.59	3.17	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.73	24.60	60.33	

Table 2.18: Per centage distribution of the population by educational status at Shimuldanga (n=102)

Age Group (in yrs)	Illiterate			Literate													
				Primary		Junior High		M.P.		H.S.		Technical		M	F	T	
	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
<5	2.94	5.88	8.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-9	0.98	1.96	2.94	3.92	3.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92	3.92	7.84	
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	3.92	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	1.96	6.86	
15-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	3.92	0.98	0.98	2.94	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	4.90	6.86	11.76	
20-24	0.00	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	2.94	3.92	6.86	
25-29	0.98	2.94	3.92	2.94	1.96	0.98	1.96	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	3.92	8.82	
30-34	1.96	0.98	2.94	1.96	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.98	3.92	
35-39	0.98	1.96	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92	0.00	3.92	
40-44	0.00	3.92	3.92	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	1.96	
45-49	0.98	0.00	0.98	1.96	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.98	2.94	
50-54	0.00	1.96	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
55-59	1.96	1.96	3.92	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.98	2.94	
60-64	0.98	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.98	
70-74	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
75	0.98	1.96	2.94	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.98	
All age groups	12.74	26.46	39.20	19.61	13.73	12.75	4.90	2.94	3.92	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.98	35.29	25.51	60.80	

Table 2.19: Per centage distribution of population by educational status at Aushabandhi (n= 344)

Age Group (in yrs.)	Illiterate			Literate												
				Primary		Junior High		M.P.		H.S.		Graduation & above		M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
<5	4.36	5.81	10.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29
5-9	1.74	0.29	2.03	3.78	5.52	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.07	5.52	9.59
10-14	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.58	1.74	4.07	2.91	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.23	4.65	9.88
15-19	1.16	0.87	2.03	0.87	0.00	1.45	0.58	1.45	1.45	0.87	0.58	0.00	0.00	4.64	2.61	7.25
20-24	2.03	3.20	5.23	0.29	0.29	0.87	0.87	1.16	1.16	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	2.32	4.93
25-29	2.03	4.65	6.68	1.16	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.29	0.00	3.48	0.87	4.35
30-34	4.07	2.33	6.40	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.29	0.87
35-39	1.45	2.62	4.07	1.16	0.87	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	1.16	2.61
40-44	2.33	2.62	4.95	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58
45-49	1.16	1.74	2.90	0.58	0.00	0.87	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.29	1.74
50-54	2.03	0.87	2.90	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58
55-59	0.29	1.74	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29
60-64	1.16	1.74	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29
65-69	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70-74	0.58	0.58	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29
75	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All age groups	24.41	31.97	56.45	9.30	9.59	9.88	4.65	4.65	2.91	1.74	0.58	0.29	0.00	25.84	17.71	43.55

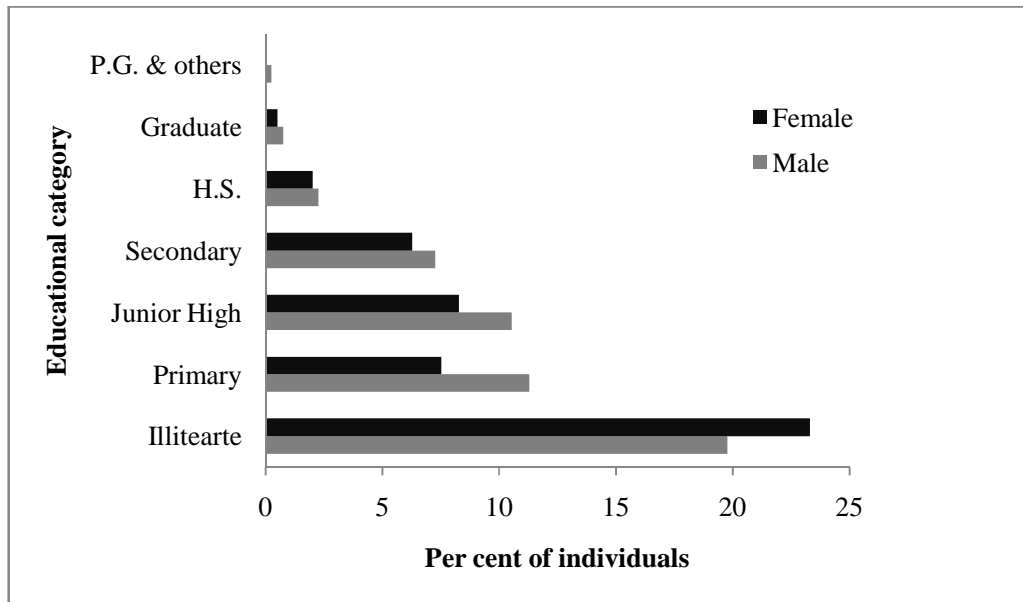


Fig. 2.19: Bar chart showing the per cent distribution of population by educational status at Chhotopelia

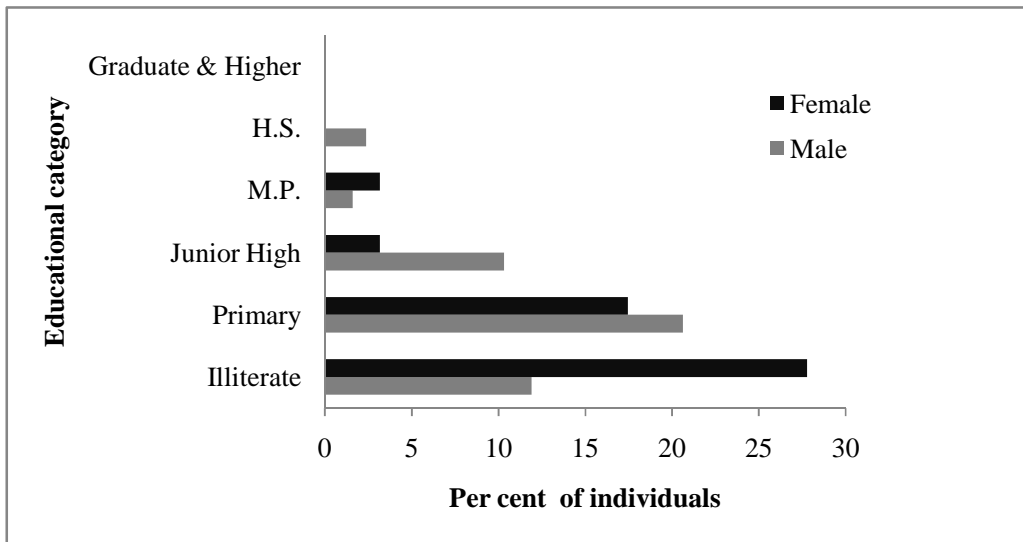


Fig. 2.20: Bar chart showing the per cent distribution of population by educational status at Kashitoria

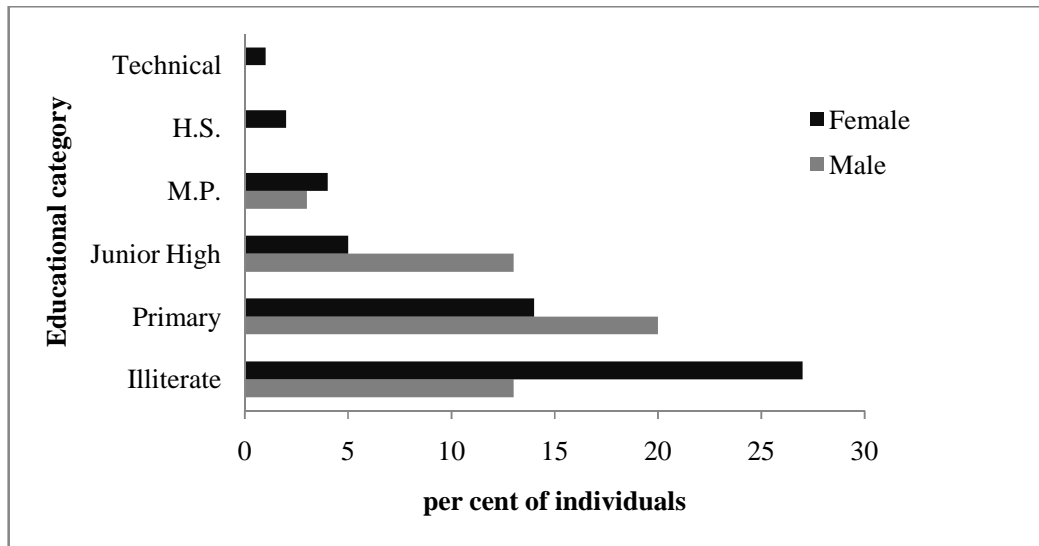


Fig. 2.21: Bar chart showing the per cent distribution of population by educational status at Shimuldanga

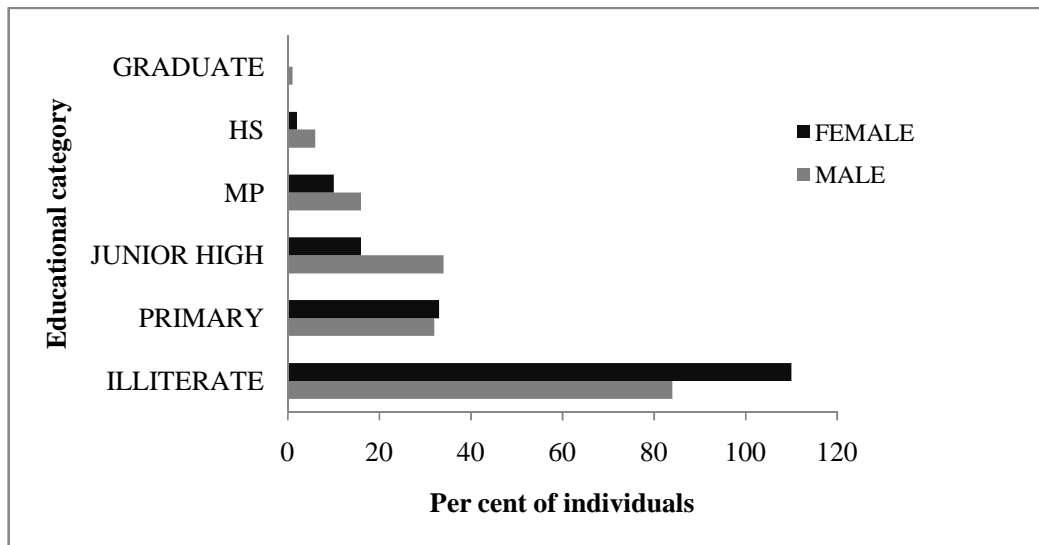


Fig. 2.22: Bar chart showing the per cent distribution of population by educational status at Aushabandhi

As per the 2011 census report, the literacy rate in the district of Paschim Medinipur (78.00%) is higher than that of both in the State of West Bengal and in India. But in the study areas the literacy rate is too much lower than that of the district, state and the country. The literacy rate at Aushabandhi is much lower (43.55%) than that in the rest of the villages (Table 2.20).

Table 2.20: Literacy rate of the villages under study compared to District, State and National level data

India ¹		West Bengal ¹		Paschim Medinipur ¹		Chhotopelia ²	Kashitoria ²	Shimuldanga ²	Aushabandhi ²
Combined	ST	Combined	ST	Combined	ST				
74.04	58.96	76.26	57.90	78.00	62.15	56.91	58.70	60.80	43.55

Source: ¹2011 Census and ²Fieldwork data, 2015

2.10 Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents, who are younger than fifteen and older than sixty four to the working age population aged 15-64 years. Like other States of India, in West Bengal there is a large proportion of child population who are experiencing a high dependency burden. This age group (<15 years) is economically unproductive and most expensive, because they are to be provided with food, clothing, education, health care, etc. High dependency burden is a serious setback in the socio-economic dimension of any region. As per the 2011 census report, the dependency ratio of West Bengal is 54.56, which is higher than the country's average

(52.20). The proportion of dependency ratio at Chhotopelia is 45.62, which is much lower than that in the state of West Bengal as well as of the country. This is because the working age population in this village is higher than the dependents. In Kashitoria the dependency ratio is 63.38, which is higher than that of both the state and national averages. This is because this village has the highest proportion of younger population (<15 years) (Table 2.21). Such a condition reduces the per capita income of the people and affects their living standard. The dependency ratio is related to the economic development of an area. So the overall high dependency ratio in the study area reflects an underdeveloped state of economy.

Table 2.21: Dependency ratio

Sl. No.	Name of village	No. of persons aged (in yr)			Dependency ratio
		<15	15-64	>64	
01.	INDIA ¹				52.20
02.	West Bengal ¹				54.56
03.	Chhotopelia ²	104	274	21	45.62
04.	Kashitoria ²	40	71	05	63.38
05	Shimuldanga ²	27	69	06	47.82
06	Aushabandhi ²	111	219	14	57.07

Source: ¹2011 census and ²Fieldwork data, 2015

2.11 Occupational Status

For the present study, the principal economic pursuit of a family is considered to be its primary occupation. Generally the poverty stricken tribal people are found to be engaged simultaneously in several economic activities since no one activity is

sufficient to provide them at least two square meals a day. Many families are, therefore, found to be involved with different activities at the same time. Still they are found sometimes particularly during lean season to do some secondary or subsidiary works. These activities are meant for getting at least some support just to make a livelihood in unfavourable time. Such activities have been categorized here as secondary occupation. A primary occupation of one family may be the secondary occupation of another family or *vice versa*.

Cultivation is the main occupation of the people of the study area. Majority of the rites, rituals or ceremonies in the area are directly related to agriculture. Dependency over agriculture in the area is enormous. Rice is the principal food of the people. So, cultivation of rice is the main economic pursuit of the people. About 32.33% people of Chhotopelia are engaged in agriculture (Table 2.22 and Fig. 2.23). This is 25.68%, 17.65% and 23.83% in Kashitoria, Shimuldanga and Aushabandhi respectively (Tables 2.23 to 2.25 and Fig. 2.24 to 2.26). The other important food crops include pulses, mustard, sugarcane, etc. The yield of the crops is usually not good, since there is no irrigation facility available in the study area. There is practically no industry in the vicinity of the study area. There are some informal workers who are engaged in seasonal works like basket making, *Sal (Shorea robusta)* leave plate making, *bidi* (indigenous *cigri*) making, etc. Unfortunately these people are by no means economically self-sufficient. So, most of the people have always turned towards daily wage labourer in agriculture or road construction across the neighbouring areas as a secondary source of livelihood.

Forest wood collection is another earning source for the village communities concerned. Tribal people and the forest have an immortal relationship. They mostly

depend on forest for their livelihood. They collect both major and minor forest products for household purpose. Adult males and females, and also children use to go to the forest to collect fuel wood, fodder and other minor products like honey, various types of mushroom, etc.

Only a few persons are found to be engaged in other occupations like petty business, government service, tuition, etc. A very few persons are engaged in the handicraft works. Most of the products of handicrafts are sold at local market which is located within 10 km from the villages. A considerable proportion of population, the females in particular, is found to be engaged in domestic chores. They certainly contribute to their families, but their contribution is immeasurable in Indian context.

Table 2.22: Per centage distribution of population by primary occupation at Chhotopelia (n=399)

Age group (in yrs)	Cultivation		Daily labour		Petty Business		Govt. Service		Household Activity		Leaf plate making		Student		Other		ND		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.76	2.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	7.27
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.27	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.03
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.77
15-19	0.75	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.50	0.00	0.00	3.01	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	9.52
20-24	2.76	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.01	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.52
25-29	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	8.77
30-34	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	7.52
35-39	3.76	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.52
40-44	2.51	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.02
45-49	5.01	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	2.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.52
50-54	1.75	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.51
55-59	1.75	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01
60-64	2.51	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.01
65-69	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.01
70-74	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
75	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.50
All age groups	28.8 2	3.51	2.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.75	29.8 3	0.00	0.25	17.7 9	12.5 3	0.50	0.25	1.75	0.75	100.0 0

ND= not disclosed.

Table 2.23: Per centage distribution of population by primary occupation at Kashitoria (n=126)

Age Group (in yr.)	Household activity		Cultivation		Daily labour		Service (Govt.)		Student		Forest product Collection		ND		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79	9.52
5 – 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	3.97	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.79	12.70
6 – 9	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.97	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	9.52
15 – 19	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.94
20 – 24	0.00	3.97	2.38	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.32
25 – 29	0.00	0.79	1.59	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76
30 – 34	0.00	3.17	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.94
35 – 39	0.00	2.38	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.15
40 – 44	0.00	0.79	2.38	2.38	0.79	0.79	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.73
45 – 49	0.00	1.59	2.38	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76
50 – 54	0.00	2.38	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	5.56
55 – 59	0.00	0.79	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
60 – 64	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	3.17
65 – 69	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59
70 – 74	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59
75	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79
All age groups	1.59	23.79	18.26	7.13	5.55	3.96	2.38	0.00	13.49	14.29	3.97	0.79	3.17	2.37	100.00

M=Male, F=Female, ND= not disclosed.

Table 2.24: Per centage distribution of population by primary occupation at Shimuldanga (n= 102)

Age group (in yrs)	Cultivation		Day labour		Govt. Service		Household activity		Fuel wood business		Student		ND		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	2.94	2.94	11.76
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	5.88	0.00	0.00	10.78
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	4.90	0.98	0.00	0.00	6.86
15-19	0.98	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92	1.96	0.00	0.98	2.94	0.00	0.00	11.76
20-24	0.98	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.82
25-29	3.92	0.00	1.96	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.74
30-34	2.94	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.86
35-39	1.96	0.00	1.96	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.86
40-44	0.98	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88
45-49	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92
55-59	2.94	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88
60-64	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92
All age groups	17.65	0.00	9.80	3.92	0.98	0.00	2.94	31.37	2.94	0.98	10.78	12.75	2.94	2.94	100.00

ND= not disclosed.

Table 2.25: Per centage distribution of population by primary occupation at Aushabandhi (n=344)

Age group (in yrs.)	Cultivation		Day labour		Household activity		Fuel wood business		Student		Leaf plate making		Others		ND		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	2.91	10.47
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.81	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.62
10-14	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.23	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.17
15-19	2.33	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.58	2.33	0.00	0.00	2.03	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	9.33
20-24	2.91	0.00	1.45	0.29	0.29	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.88
25-29	3.78	0.29	1.74	0.00	0.00	5.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.04
30-34	3.49	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.00	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27
35-39	2.33	0.29	0.58	0.29	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.69
40-44	2.03	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	2.03	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.51
45-49	1.74	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.64
50-54	2.62	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49
55-59	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32
60-64	0.87	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.19
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	1.74
70-74	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.45
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.87
All age groups	22.38	1.45	7.85	2.33	1.45	25.87	0.29	0.00	13.95	14.53	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.58	3.78	3.20	100

M= Male; F= Female; ND= not disclosed.

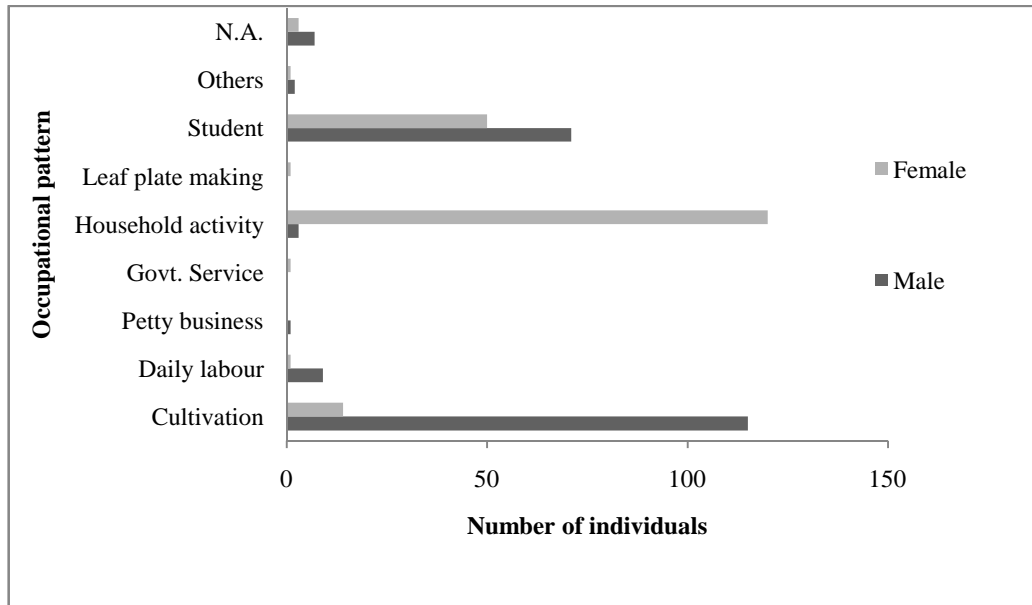


Fig. 2.23: Bar chart showing the primary occupational pattern at Chhotopelia

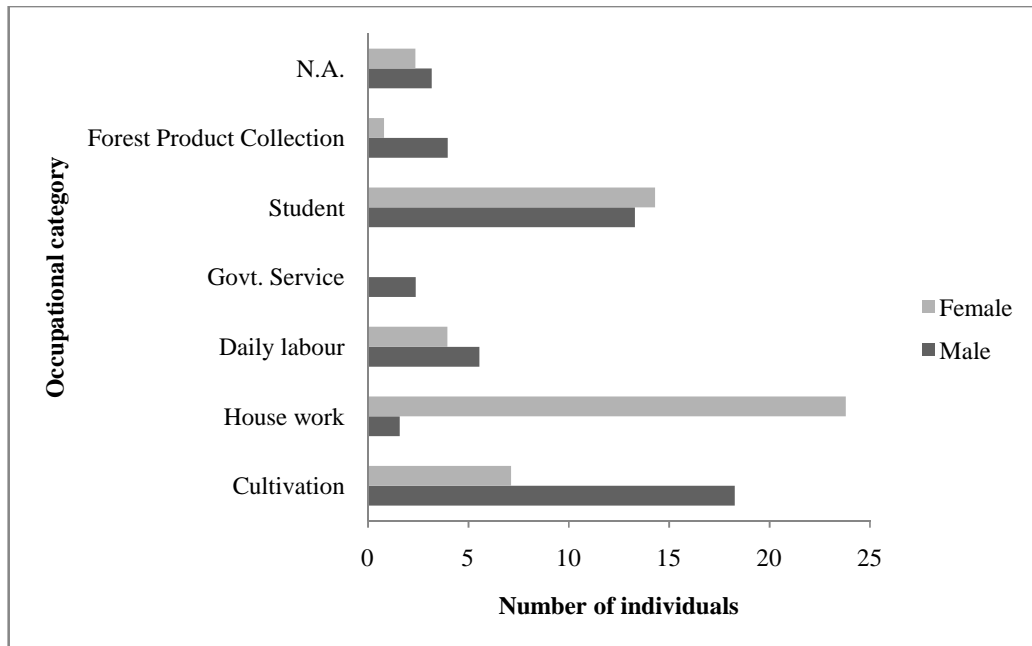


Fig. 2.24: Bar chart showing the primary occupational pattern at Kashitoria

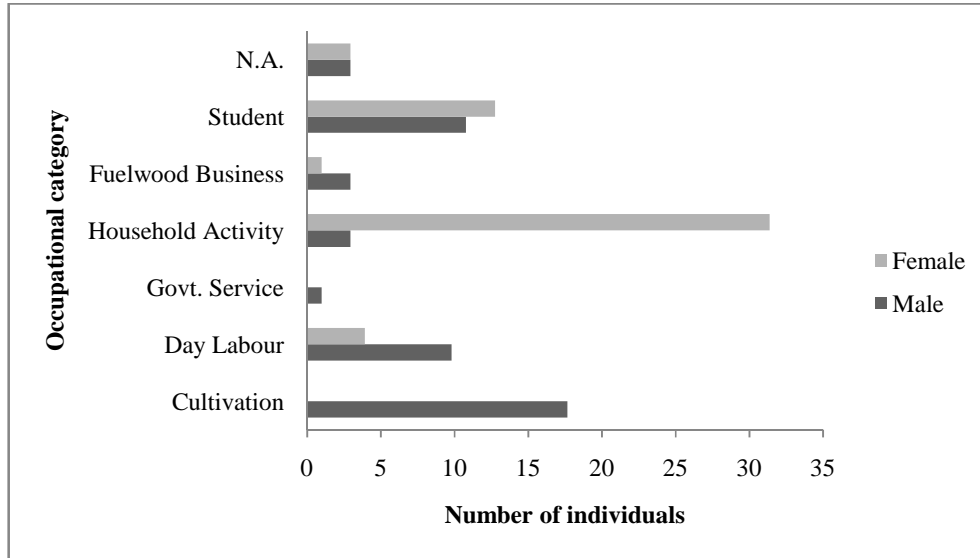


Fig. 2.25: Bar chart showing the primary occupational pattern at Shimuldanga

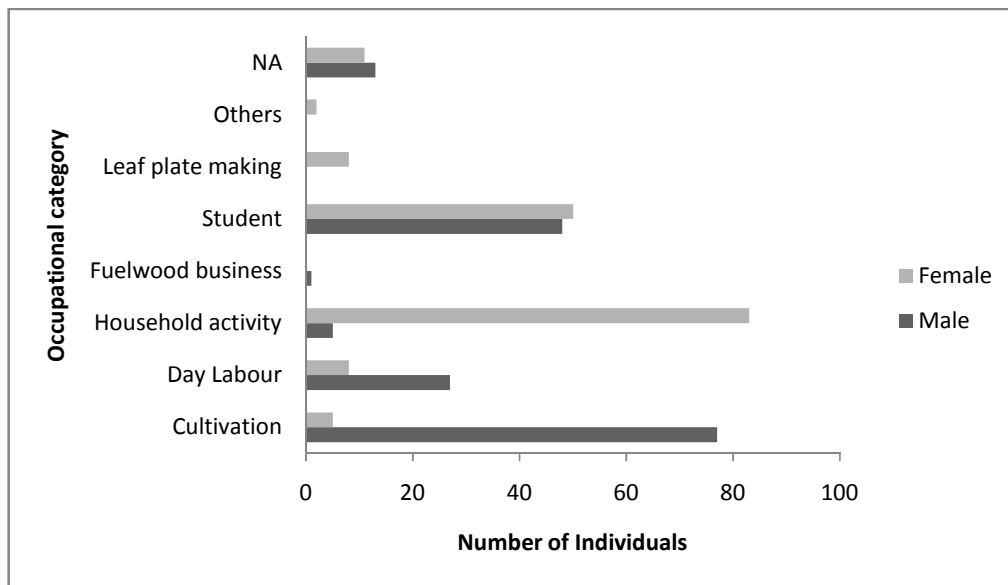


Fig. 2.26: Bar chart showing the primary occupational pattern at Aushabandhi

Table 2.26: Per centage distribution of population by secondary occupation at Chhotopelia (n=209)

Age group (in years)	Day labour		Fuel business		Leaf plate making		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-19	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.96	3.36
20-24	3.35	2.87	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.44	9.10
25-29	4.78	5.26	0.48	0.48	0.00	2.39	13.38
30-34	4.31	2.87	0.96	2.39	0.00	2.39	12.91
35-39	4.78	2.39	2.87	0.00	0.00	1.44	11.48
40-44	3.83	4.31	0.48	0.00	0.00	3.83	12.45
45-49	7.66	2.40	0.96	0.48	0.00	2.87	14.35
50-54	1.91	2.87	1.44	0.48	0.00	1.44	8.14
55-59	2.87	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.96	5.27
60-64	1.91	1.91	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.96	5.74
65-69	1.91	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	3.35
75	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48
All age groups	38.75	27.28	8.13	4.78	1.91	19.14	100.00

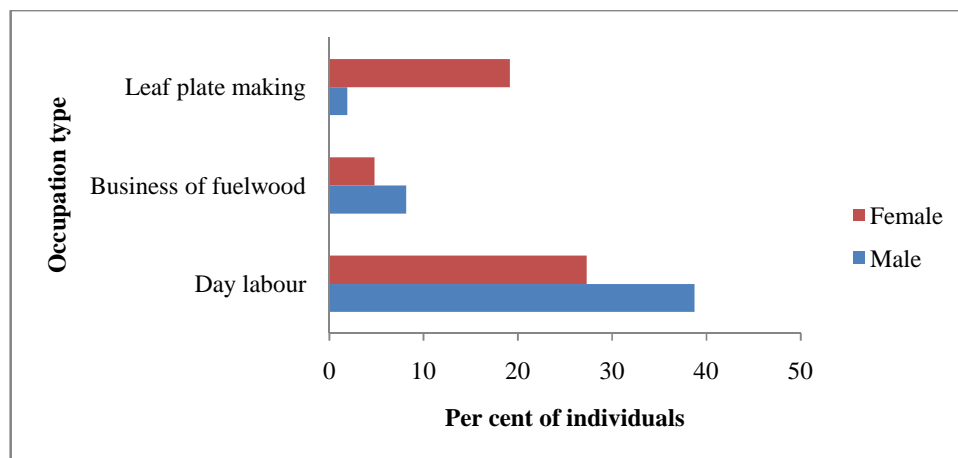


Fig. 2.27: Bar-chart showing the secondary occupational pattern at Chhotopelia

Table 2.27: Per centage distribution of population by secondary occupation at Kashitoria (n=74)

Age Group (in yrs)	Day labour		Leaf plate business		House work		Own Business		House wife	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-14	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41
15-19	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.76
20-24	6.75	4.05	0.00	1.35	2.70	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.22
25-29	2.70	2.70	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.11
30-34	5.41	2.70	0.00	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.51
35-39	5.41	2.70	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	12.16
40-44	5.41	4.05	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	13.51
45-49	4.05	2.70	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.76
50-54	4.05	1.35	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.11
55-59	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05
60-64	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05
65-69	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All age groups	43.23	25.65	1.35	13.51	4.05	9.46	1.35	1.35	0.00	100.00

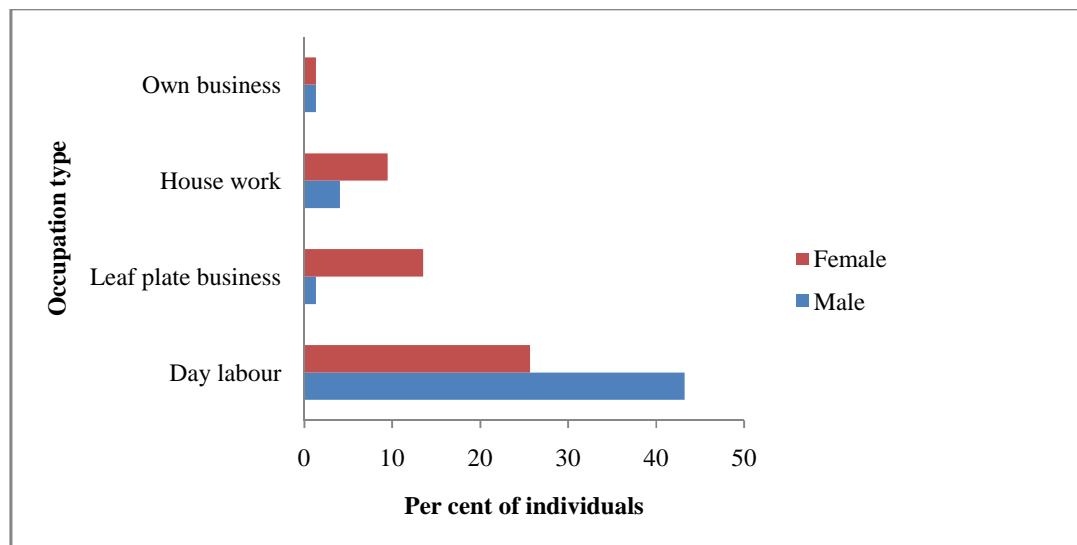


Fig. 2.28: Bar-chart showing the secondary occupational pattern at Kashitoria

Table 2.28: Per centage distribution of population by Secondary occupation at Shimuldanga (n=49)

Age group (in yrs.)	Day labour		Household activity		Fuel wood business		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-19	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.04	6.12
20-24	4.08	6.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20
25-29	4.08	8.16	0.00	0.00	6.12	6.12	24.48
30-34	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	4.08	2.04	14.28
35-39	6.12	2.04	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	12.24
40-44	4.08	4.08	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	8.16
45-49	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	8.16
50-54	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	4.08
55-59	4.08	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	8.16
60-64	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
All age groups	36.72	26.52	0.00	6.12	16.33	14.29	100

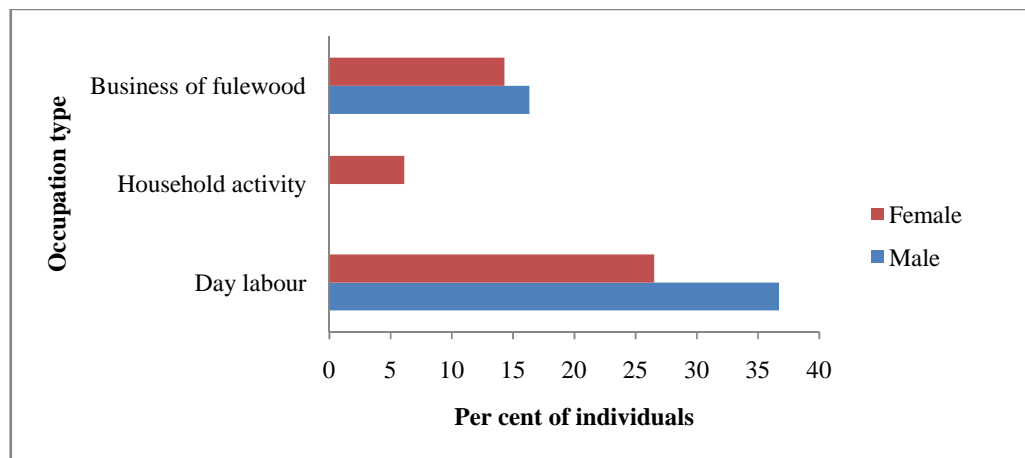


Fig. 2.29: Bar-chart showing the secondary occupational pattern at Shimuldanga

Table 2.29: Per centage distribution of population by Secondary Occupation at Aushabandhi (n=146)

Age group (in yrs.)	Day Labour		Household activity		Fuel wood business		Leaf plate making		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-19	1.37	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	4.11
20-24	4.11	4.79	0.00	0.68	1.37	0.00	0.00	3.42	14.38
25-29	6.85	10.27	0.00	0.00	3.42	0.00	0.00	1.37	21.92
30-34	6.16	2.73	0.00	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	2.74	15.75
35-39	4.11	4.10	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	2.74	12.33
40-44	4.79	2.74	0.00	0.00	1.37	1.37	0.00	1.37	11.64
45-49	4.11	1.37	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	1.37	8.22
50-54	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.68	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48
55-59	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.68	2.74
60-64	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	2.05
65-69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.68
70-74	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All age groups	34.94	28.75	0.68	2.05	15.75	1.37	0.00	16.44	100.00

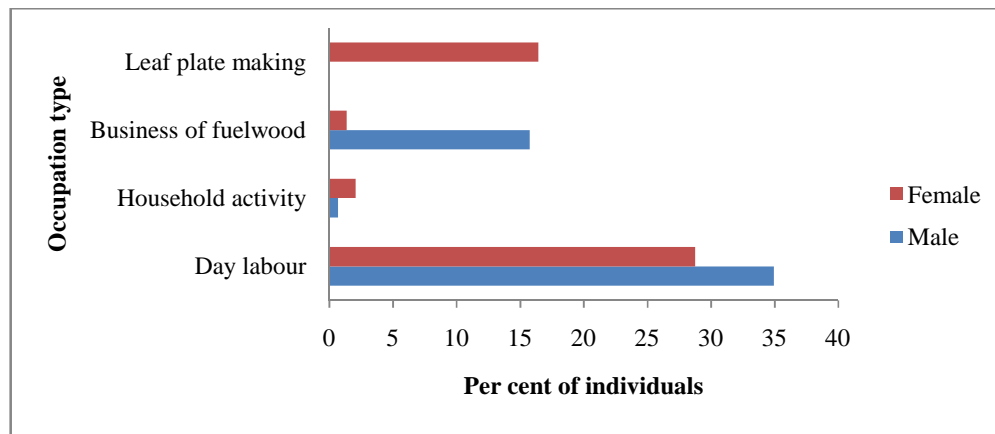


Fig. 2.30: Bar-chart showing the secondary occupational pattern at Aushabandhi

2.12 Child-Women Ratio

The child-women ratio may be used as the rough measure of fertility where birth registration system is not available. In the villages under study, most of the people do not have a birth certificate. Only a few children have this. Therefore, I have tried to record the child-women ratio in the villages (Table 2.30). Child-women ratio is highest at Aushabandhi (44.44) followed by Kashitoria (38.71), Shimuldanga (31.03) and Chhotopelia (29.59).

Table 2.30: Child–women ratio of the population under study

Sl. No.	Name of village	No. of child up to <6 years			No. of women with the age group 15-44	Child-Women Ratio
		M	F	T		
01.	Chhotopelia	19	10	29	98	29.59
02.	Kashitoria	05	07	12	31	38.71
03.	Shimuldanga	03	06	09	29	31.03
04.	Aushabandhi	16	20	36	81	44.44