CHAPTER-V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In the preceding chapters, Introduction, Theoretical framework of the Study, Review of related literature, Methodology is presented. The present chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of collected data by the investigator to fulfill the objectives specified in the previous chapter.

5.1 A Brief Outline of Analysis

The analysis and interpretation of data is divided in to Two Sections viz. Section-I and Section- II.

Section-I deals with the History of the Kaibartta in Assam, Section-II deals with, the Present Status of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley, Educational and Socio-economic status of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley and Problems of the Kaibartta community in their Educational Attainment.

5.2 SECTION-I

This section deals with the theoretical analysis based on the verbal communication with the respondents by the investigator and the information collected through the two tools. So on the basis of their Oral History, facts, views, and comments, of the respondents as well as various books, journals and web sites the analysis of the history of Kaiabartta in Assam and Barak Valley is done.

5.2.1 History of the Kaibartta in Assam

In this very section the researcher has discussed about the History of the Kaibartta in Assam. A detail discussion in this regard is given in the Chapter-II (Theoretical Framework of the Study). The researcher has given the information regarding the origin and history of the people of the Kaibartta community in Assam as well as in Barak Valley. The researcher personally visited different Villages/Areas while administering the tools and interacted with the people of the Kaibartta community and noted down the views, comments and also consulted various books, journals, research studies etc. for information regarding the history of the Kaibartta community.

5.2.2 History of the Kaibartta in Assam and Barak Valley

Presently the people of Kaibartta community are scattered all over India even in Bangladesh also. They have a long history in Assam. In the period of Pre-partition of India also they were living in Assam but their number was very less, and in the Post-partition India especially in Assam, Tripura and West Bengal their number have been increased and presently they are the largest group in Assam among the sixteen notified Scheduled Castes having a population of 581,559 that is (31.8% according to 2001 census) of the total SC population in the state.

The primary occupation of the Kaibartta has been that of fishing since their earliest days but cultivation is also found among them. Therefore, by profession (traditional) the people of Kaibartta community are divided into two groups Fisherman and Farmer / Cultivator (commonly known as Halia Kaibartta and Jalia Kaibartta). Anthropologically the Kaibartta belongs to the Dravidian origin and Hindu by religion.

Among the Kaibarttas, there are different clans like Kashyap, Sandilya, Maudgalya, Bharadwaj, Alamanya etc. Like wise, there are different surnames also among them e.g.

Das, Das Chaudhury, Cahudhury, Das Mazumdar, Mazumdar, Adhikari, Pandit, Biswas, Sarkar, Nag, Paramanik, Kazi, Paul, Roy, Goswami, Khasnabish, Bhuyan, Baishnab, Das Gupta etc.

To talk about the migration of the people, Sri Udayon Misra, in his book, ("Nation Building and Development in North East India" page: 11-12) has written, "After independence, as a result of division of India, millions of refugees came to Assam, Tripura and other areas of the North East. These people were mostly peasants, middle class traders and job seekers. Assam or the North Eastern region, being backward and poor, was not prepared to absorb such a huge influx. The development of industry, trade and agriculture were not commensurate with the sudden rise of population in the decades of independence. Pressure on land and jobs, on petty trade and commerce accompanied by conflicts between the Indian big bourgeoisie and rising regional bourgeois and petty bourgeoisie interest of Assam and the North East, and above all the growing fear of being overwhelmed and losing one's identity, pushed the North Eastern region in to turmoil."

Thus, along with the people of various religions, castes and Varna and the people of Kaibartta community also came as refugee from East-Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and settled in different areas of India. Many of them took shelter in different refugee relief camps and returned when the situation improved and some of them settled here permanently.

Hence, like other group of people a large number of people of Kaibartta community also had to leave their native place only to save their lives. In all the three districts of Barak Valley, viz. Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi there are a large number of Kaibartta folk

who has migrated after partition of India in 1947. The reason behind the migration of the huge number of people, mainly the Hindus was that the there was internal disturbances and there was no law and order in the then Pakistan. So due to the fear of insecure future, the Hindus had no alternative but to search for a secure place and for their future generations and fortunately or unfortunately this safe and secure place was found within the boundary of independent India. But such people were also there who did not like to give up their fore- fathers land and other properties. So, they remained there.

But specifically during the partition of Pakistan (East and West) in 1971, the minorities of that country's population mainly, the Hindus realised that the situation has become worse, even more dangerous and consequently, gathered lots of bitter and frustrating experiences which finally bound them either to surrender or die or to leave the motherland forever. Because, there was an indirect (sometimes direct also) threat from the people other religious group, specifically the Muslims of the then Pakistan and their supporters. The majority of other religious group started to capture the land and other properties forcefully as well as to misbehave with the Hindu women and girls (even rapped). The people who were the native citizen but supporters and patronizers of the Pakistani force, also forcefully snatched the land and properties of the Hindus. The inhuman treatment compelled the Hindus to leave their motherland and thus the unfortunate people of Kaibartta community also crossed the border and entered in India. Resultantly, the landless, penny less Kaibartta took shelter in India (especially in Barak Valley and other parts of Assam, Tripura and West Bengal) and started their new struggle for their survival.

After independence (partition of India) those (Kaibartta) came from Bangladesh (in India) are scattered in a large number in the areas of West Bengal, Jadavpur, Taliganj, Dumdum, Beleghata, Baubazar, Birati etc. Beside these, in Agartala, Kamalpur, Udaypur, and DharmaNagar of Tripura and in Tinsukia, Hojai, Gauhati, Goalpara, Karimganj and Cachar of state Assam, people of Kaibartta community are found large in number.In Barak Valley mainly (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) the people of Kaibartta community have migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) after partition of India and scattered mainly in the areas of Anandapur, Kalyanpur, Santoshpur, Swastipur, Phakua, Nagendra Nagar, Kalibari Bazar, Nabingram, Rakesh Nagar, of Sonbeel area under Karimganj district. In the villages like Dudhpathil, Kathigorah, Shilkoorie, Irongmara, Ratanpur, Harintilla, Harinagar, Baghmara, Silkoorie, Boalmara, Das Para, Amtala, Salemabad, Hawaithang, Tarapur, College Road, Ashram Road, Vivekananda Road, Rongpur, Topoban Nagar, Kalibarir Char of Cachar district and in Alambag, Bakri Hawar, Panchgram, Manacherra, Hailakandi proper etc. of Hailakandi district, people of this community are found in noticeable number.

5.3 SECTION-II

5.3.1 Present Status of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley

5.3.2. Educational and Socio-economic Status of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley

5.3.3. Problems of the Kaibartta Community in their Educational Attainment.

5.3.1 Present Status of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley

Place of Birth of the Respondents

Table no.5.3.1.1 Distribution of the Respondents in Barak Valley based on Place of Birth

	Name of the District	Place of Birth			
		Barak Valley (India)	%	Bangladesh	%
Total No.of Respondent-933	Cachar	406	80.55	98	19.44
	Karimganj	229	77.36	67	22.63
	Hailakandi	133	100	00	00
	Barak Valley	768	82.31	165	17.68

The table no.5.3.1.1 shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study in Barak Valley 768 (82.31%) of respondents' were born in Barak Valley (India) of which 406(80.55%) respondents of Cachar district, 229(77.36%) respondents of Karimganj district and 133(100%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of the present study, 165 (17.68%) of the respondents' were born in Bangladesh of which 98(19.44%) respondents of Cachar district, 67(22.63%) respondents of Karimganj district and Hailakandi has no such respondent who was born in Bangladesh.

It is observed that majority of the Kaibartta people who are the respondents of the present study are the resident of India by birth because majority of them were born in Barak Valley (India).

Figure: 5.3.1.1

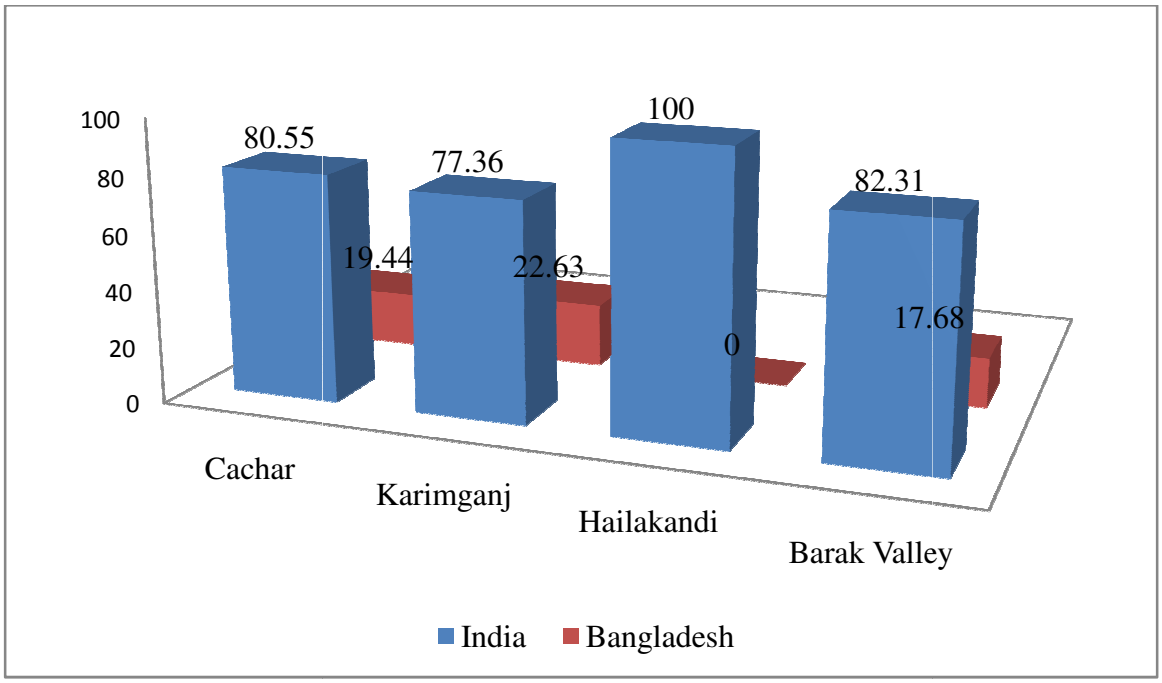

Figure: 5.3.1.1 Graphical Representation of the Data pertaining to distribution of the respondents in Barak Valley based on Place of Birth

Location-wise Distribution of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.1.2 Location-wise Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Cachar 504 (54.01%)				Karimganj 296 (31.72%)				Hailakandi 133 (14.25%)				Barak Valley 933			
Rural 349 (69.24%)		Urban 155 (30.75%)		Rural 252 (85.13%)		Urban 44 (14.86%)		Rural 121 (90.97%)		Urban 12 (9.02 %)		Rural 722 (77.38%)		Urban 211 (22.61%)	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
198 (39.28)	151 (29.96)	92 (18.25)	63 (12.5)	211 (71.28)	41 (13.85)	28 (9.45)	16 (5.40)	83 (62.40)	38 (28.57)	07 (5.26)	05 (3.75)	492 (52.73)	230 (24.65)	127 (13.61)	84 (9.00)

The table no.5.3.1.2 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cachar district, 296 (31.72%) respondents are of Karimganj district and 133 (14.25%) respondents are of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 722 (77.38%) respondents are of rural areas of which 349 (69.24%) respondents of Cachar district, 252 (85.13%) respondents of Karimganj and 121 (90.97%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of total respondents of the present study, 211 (22.61%) respondents are of urban areas of Barak Valley, of which 155 (30.75%) respondents of Cachar district, 44 (14.86%) respondents of Karimganj and 12 (9.02 %) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The above table also shows that out of the722 (77.38%) rural respondents of Barak Valley 492

(52.73) are male respondents of which198 (39.28) respondents of Cachar district, 211(71.28) respondents of Karimganj district and 83 (62.40) are of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the 230 (24.65) rural female respondents of Barak Valley, of which 151 (29.96%) respondents are of Cachar district, 41(13.85) of Karimganj district and 38(28.57%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The above table also reveals that out of the 211(22.61%) urban respondents in Barak Valley, 127 (13.61) are male respondents, of which 92 (18.25%) are of Cachar district, 28 (9.45) are of Karimganj district and 07 (5.26%) are of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the total 84 (9.00) urban female respondents in Barak Valley, 63(12.5%) respondents are of Cachar district, 16(5.40%) are of Karimganj district and 05(3.75%) respondents are of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people Kaibartta community of the present study are the residents of rural areas of Barak Valley.

Figure: 5.3.1.2

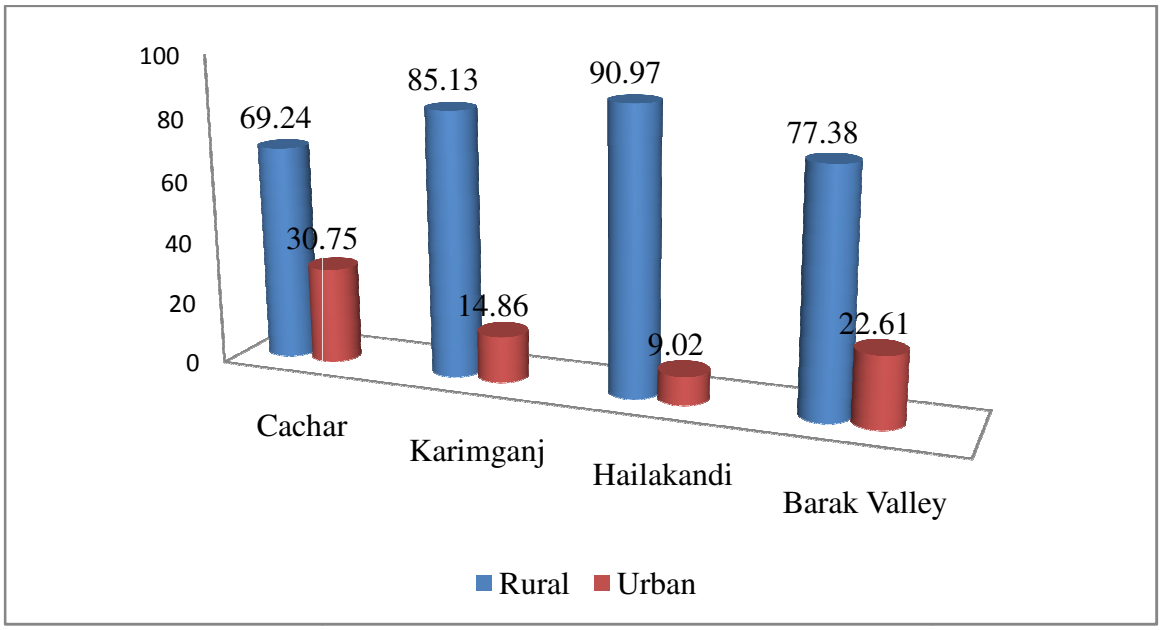

Figure: 5.3.1.2 Graphical Representation of Location-wise Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Marital Status and Type of Marriage of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.1.3 Marital Status and Type of Marriage of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Total No. of Respondent -933	District	Marital Status				Type of Marriage			
		Married	%	Unmarried	%	Arranged	%	Love	%
	Cachar	486	96.42	18	3.57	483	95.83	03	0.59
	Karimganj	294	99.32	02	0.67	292	98.64	02	0.67
	Hailakandi	131	98.49	02	1.50	129	96.99	02	1.50
	Barak Valley	911	97.64	22	2.35	926	99.24	07	0.75

The table no. 5.3.1.3 Shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 911 (97.64%) respondents of the present study are Married respondents, of which 486(96.42%) respondents of Cachar, 294 (99.32%) of Karimganj district and 131(98.49%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the 22 (2.35%) Unmarried respondents of Barak Valley, 18(3.57%) respondents of Cachar district, 02(0.67%) respondents of Karimganj district and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 926(99.24%) respondents have done arranged marriage, of which 483(95.83%) respondents of Cachar

district, 292(98.64%) respondents of Karimganj district and 129(96.99%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 07(0.75%) respondents have done love marriage, of which 03(0.59%) respondents of the district Cachar, 02(0.67%) respondents of Karimganj, and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that maximum number of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study is married respondents and majority of them have opted arranged marriage.

Figure: 5.3.1.3

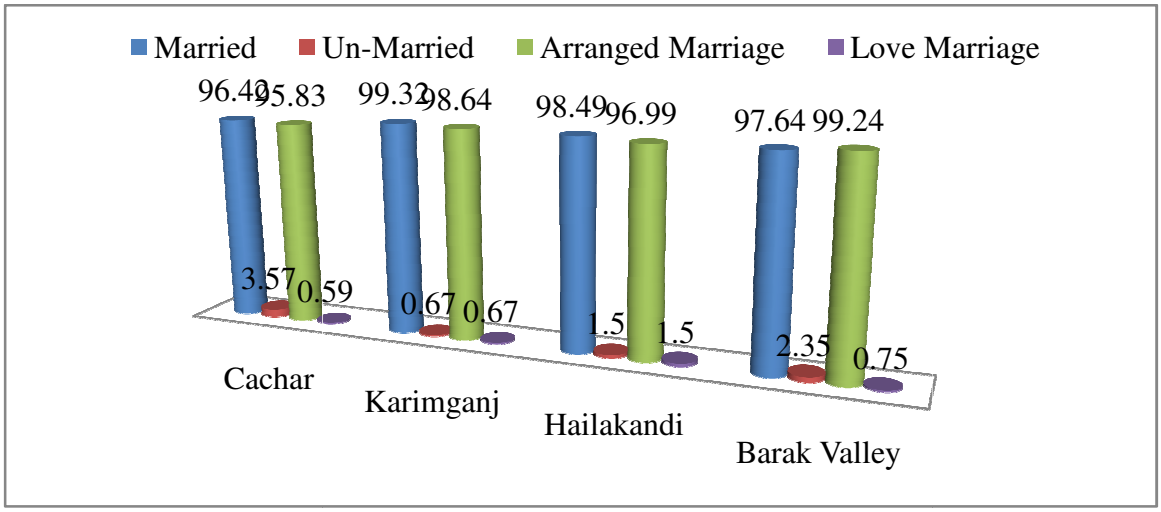

Figure: 5.3.1.3 Graphical representation of Marital Status and Type of Marriage of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

5.3.2. Educational and Socio-economic Status of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley

Possession of House of the Respondents

Table no.5.3.2.1 Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on the basis of Possession of House

	Districts	Possession of House			
		Own House	%	Rented House	%
Total No. of Respondent-933	Cachar	389	77.18	115	22.81
	Karimganj	283	95.60	13	4.39
	Hailakandi	120	90.22	13	9.77
	Barak Valley	792	84.88	141	15.11

The table no. 5.3.2.1 reveals that out of 933 respondents in Barak Valley, 792 (84.88%) respondents live in their Own Houses of which 389(77.18) of Cachar district, 283(95.60%) respondents of Karimganj district and 120 (90.22%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of total respondents of the present study, 141(15.11%) respondents live in rented houses of which 115(22.81%) respondents of Cachar district,

13(4.39%) respondents of Karimganj district and 13(9.77%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study, are occupying their own houses.

Figure: 5.3.2.1

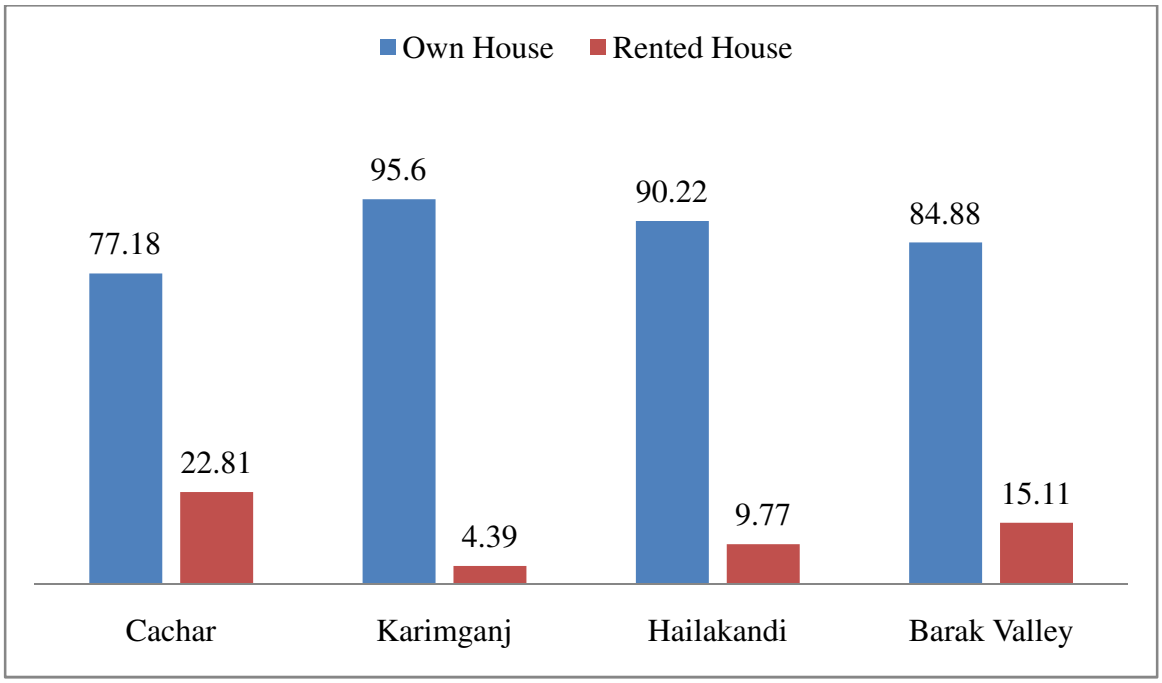

Figure: 5.3.2.1 Graphical Representation of Distribution of the Respondents of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley on the basis of Possession of House:

Type of House of the Respondents

Table no.5.3.2.2 Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley on the basis of Type of House

Total No.		Type of House

of Respondent -933	Districts	Kuchcha	%	Pucca	%	Mixed	%
	Cachar	337	66.86	77	15.27	90	17.85
	Karimganj	96	32.43	74	25.00	126	42.56
	Hailkandi	107	80.45	19	14.28	07	5.26
	Barak Valley	540	57.87	170	18.22	223	23.90

(Note: Mixed Type: The roof of the house is of tin and the wall is of bamboo made.)

The table no. 5.3.2.2 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 540 (57.87%) of the respondents dwell in Kutcha Houses, of which 337(36.12 %) respondents of Cachar district, 96(10.28 %) respondents of Karimganj district and 107(11.46 %) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 170(18.22 %) respondents live in Pucca Houses, of which 77(18.22 %) respondents of Cachar, 74(7.93 %) respondents of Karimganj district and 19(2.03%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of 933 respondents of the present study, 223 (23.90%) respondents live in Mixed Houses, of which 90(17.85 g%) respondents of Cachar district, 126(42.56%) respondents of Karimganj district and 07(0.75%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that the district Cachar has highest percentage of respondents with Kuchcha Houses and Karimganj has lowest percentage of respondents with Kuchcha Houses in Barak Valley.

It is also observed that among the three districts of Barak Valley, Cachar district has the highest percentage of respondents who are the Owner of Pucca Houses and Hailakandi has the lowest percentage of respondents who are the owner of Pucca Houses.

It is further observed that the district Karimganj has the highest number of respondents who live in the Mixed type (the roof of the house is of tin and the wall was of bamboo) of houses and Hailakandi has the lowest percentage of the respondents who live in the Mixed type of houses.

Figure: 5.3.2.2

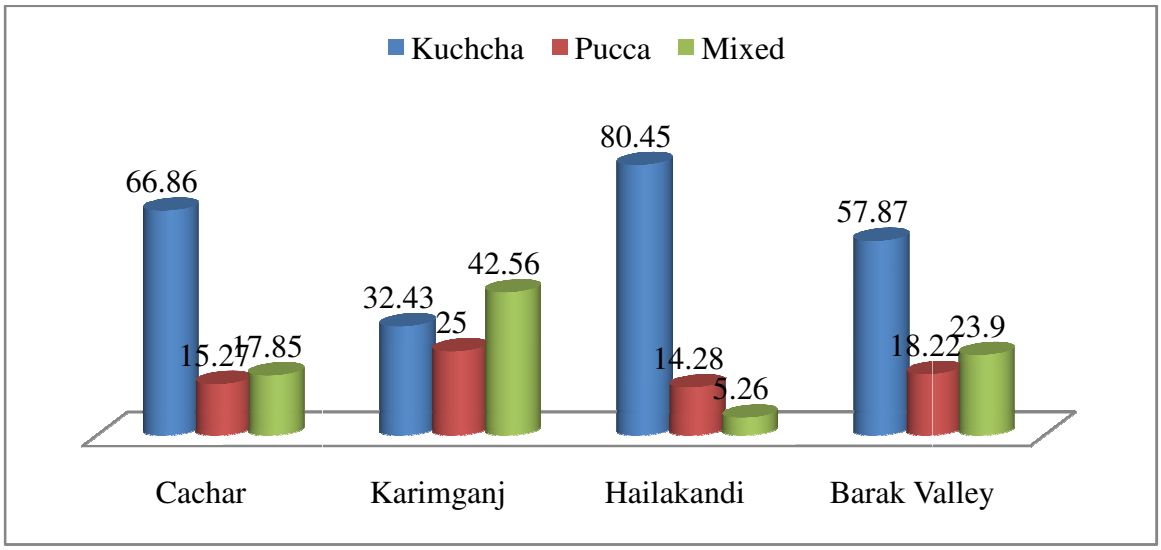

Figure: Table no. 5.3.2.2 Graphical Representation of Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on the basis of Type of House

Type of House of the Respondents

Table no. 5.2.2.3 Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on basis of Type of Family

Total No. of Respondent-933	Districts	Type of family			
		Nuclear (up to 4 members)	%	Joint (more than 4 members)	%
	Cachar	131	25.99	373	74.00
	Karimganj	242	81.75	54	18.24
	Hailakandi	34	25.56	99	74.43
	Barak Valley	408	43.72	525	56.27

The table no.5.3.2.3 Shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study in Barak Valley, 408 (43.72%) respondents hails from Nuclear families of which 131(25.99%) respondents of Cachar district, 242(81.75%) respondents of Karimganj district and 34(25.56%) from Hailakandi district.

The very table also shows that out of the toatal respondents of the present study, 525 (56.27%) respondents are from Joint families of which 373(74.00%) respondents of Cachar district, 54(18.24%) respondents of Karimganj district and 99(74.43%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people Kaibartta Community of Barak Valley is from joint families.

Figure: 5.3.2.3

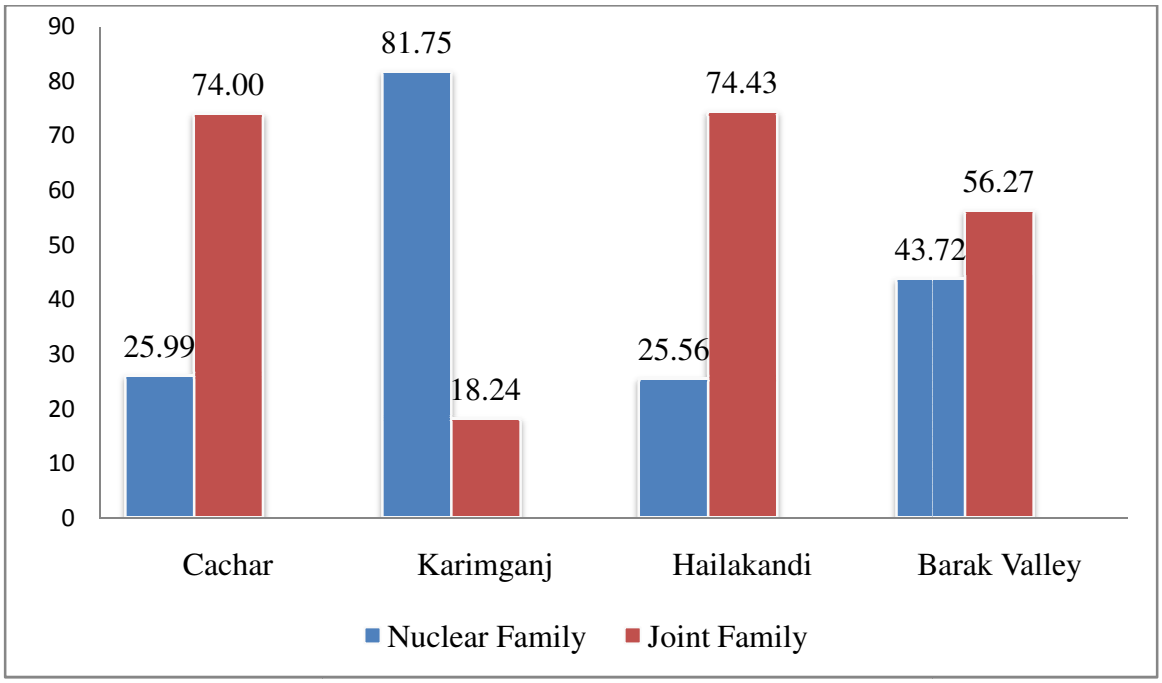

Figure: 5.3.2.3 Graphical Representation of Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on basis of Type of Family

Fuel used by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.4 Fuel used by Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Name of Fuel	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
L.P.G	27	5.35	16	5.40	09	6.76	52	5.57
Kerosene	65	12.89	34	11.48	11	8.27	110	11.78
Fire Wood	412	81.74	246	83.10	113	84.96	771	82.63

The table no. 5.3.2.4 Shows that out of the 933 respondents in Barak Valley, 52 (5.57%) respondents use L.P.G. as fuel of which 27 (5.35%) in Cachar district, 16 (5.40%) in Karimganj district and 09 (6.76%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The very table further reveals that out of the 110 (11.78%) Kerosene user respondents of Barak Valley, 65 (12.89%) respondents are from Cachar district, 34 (11.48%) from Karimganj district and 11 (8.27%) respondents from Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the 771 (82.63%) Fire-Wood user respondents of Barak Valley, 412 (81.74%) respondents are of the district Cachar, 246 (83.10%) respondents of Karimganj and 246 (84.96%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that even today majority of the respondents of the Kaibartta people in the present study are dependent on Fire-Wood as their source of fuel.

Figure: 5.3.2.4

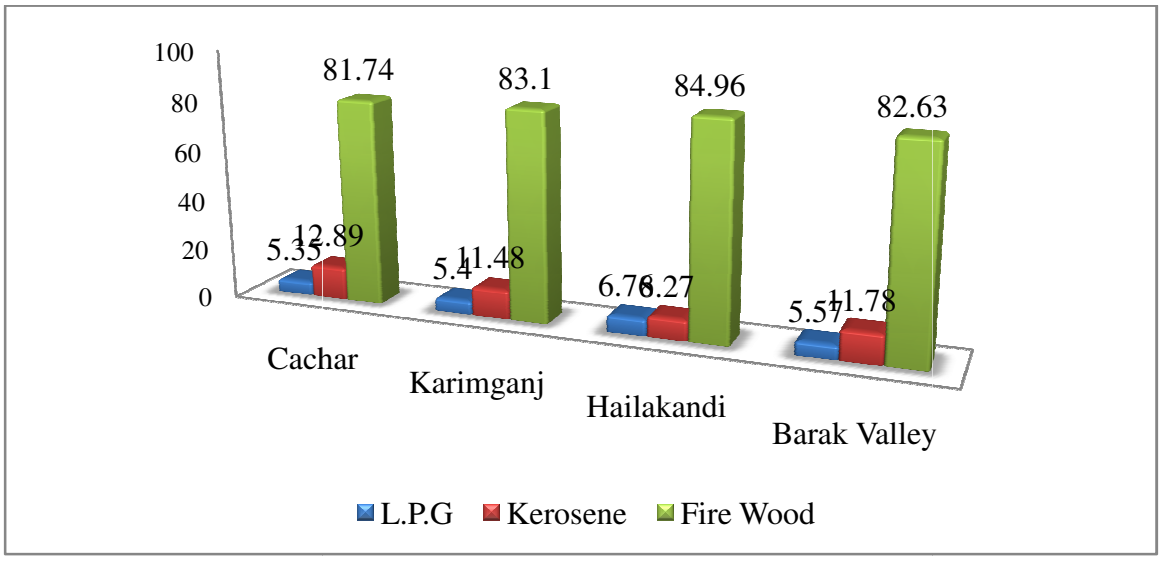

Figure: 5.3.2.4 Graphical Representation of Fuel used by Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Source of Driking Water of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.5 Source of Driking Water available in Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Name of Source Water	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
Pond/River/ Others	358	71.03	209	70.60	108	81.20	675	72.34
Ring-Well	32	6.34	37	12.5	06	4.51	75	8.03
Hand Pump	41	8.13	19	6.41	07	5.26	67	7.18
Water supplied by G.P./M.B.	73	14.48	31	10.47	12	9.02	116	12.43

The table no. 5.3.2.5 shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 675 (72.34%) of the respondents in Barak Valley use water for drinking purposes from the Ponds/ Rivers etc. of which 358 (71.03%) respondents belong to Cachar district, 209 (70.60 %) Karimganj and 108 (81.20%) belongs to Hailakandi district.

From the study it also reveals that out of the 75 (8.03%) respondents who are the users of Ring-well as the source of drinking water, 32 (6.34%) respondents belongs to Cachar district, 37 (12.5 %) belongs to Karimganj and 06 (4.51%) of the respondents belongs to Hailakandi district.

The very table further shows that, out of the 67 (7.18%) respondents who are the users of Hand Pump as the source of drinking water in Barak Valley, 41 (8.13 %) respondents from the district Cachar, 19(6.41%) respondents from Karimganj district and 07 (5.26%) respondents from Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that among the 116 (12.43 %) respondents of Barak Valley who get water supplied by the G.P. /M.B. for drinking purposes, 73 (14.48 %) respondents belong to Cachar district, 31 (10.47 %) belong to Karimganj district and 12 (9.02 %) respondents belong to Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community 675 (72.34 %) in Barak Valley are collecting water from Pond/River/Others for drinking purposes which is not safe from hygienic point of view.

Figure: 5.3.2.5

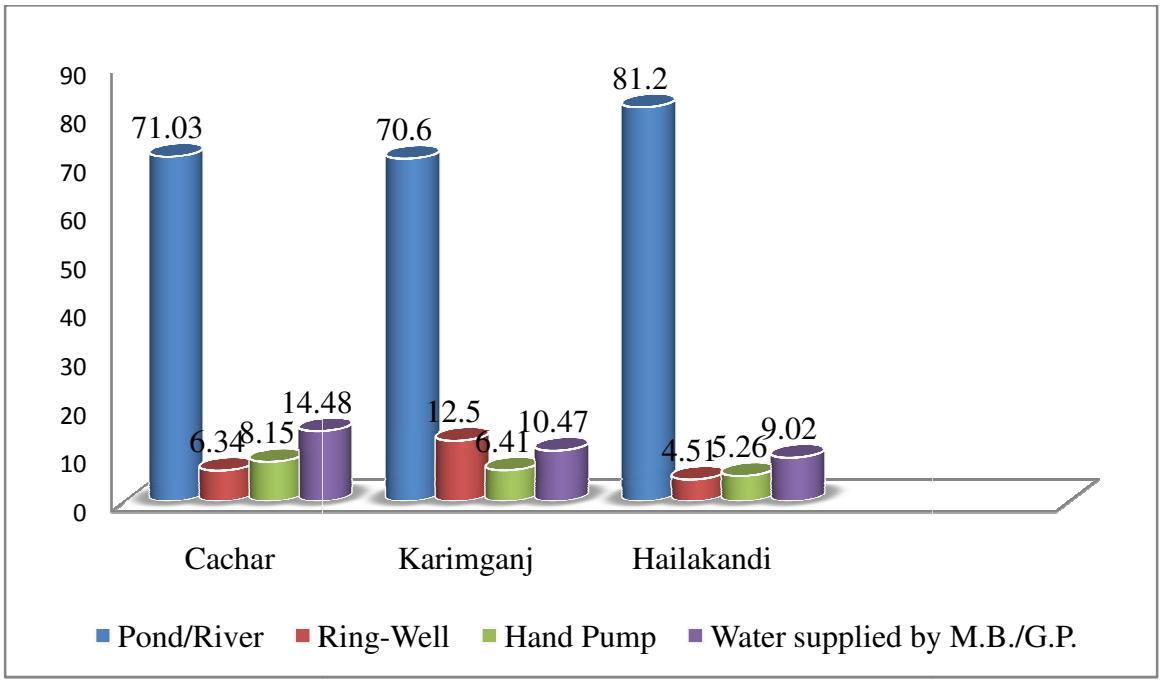

Figure: 5.3.2.5 Graphical Representation of Source of Driking Water available in Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Source of Lighting of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.6 Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) based on Source of Lighting

Name of the Source of Lighting	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
Kerosene	285	56.54	158	53.37	69	51.87	512	54.87
Electricity	219	43.45	138	46.62	64	48.12	421	45.12
Solar/Others	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

The table no. 5.3.2.6 reveals that out of the 933 people of Kaibartta community (who are the respondents of the present study) of Barak Valley 512 (54.87%) of respondents use Kerosene as a source of lighting in their houses, of which 285 (56.54%) people belong to Cachar district, 158 (53.37%) people belong to Karimganj district and 69 (51.87%) of the people belong to Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of the present study, 421(45.12%) of them are getting the electricity facility in their houses, of which 219 (43.45%) of the respondents belong to Cachar, 138(46.62%) belong to Karimganj and 64(48.12%) respondents belong to Hailakandi district.

The very table also reveals that among the total respondents of the present study, no respondent was found who use solar as source of lighting.

It is observed that majority of the Kaibartta population, who are the respondents of the present study are the users of Kerosene as source of lighting in their houses in Barak Valley and no respondent was found to use solar system in their family.

Figure: 5.3.2.6

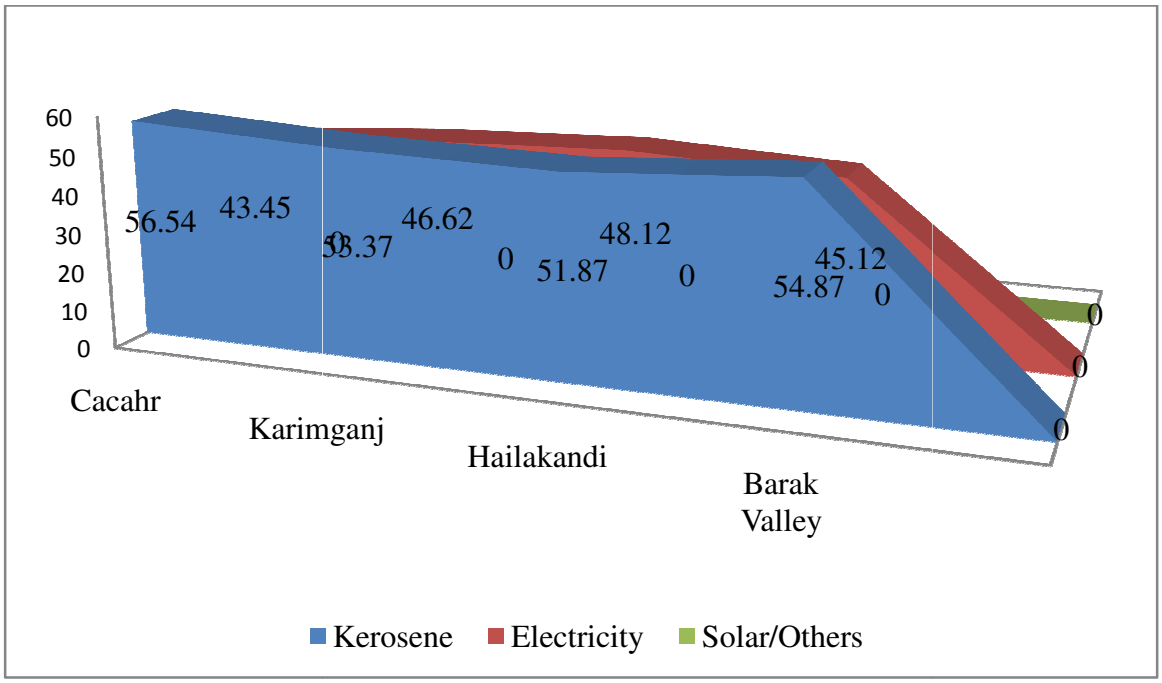

Figure: 5.3.2.6 Graphical Representation of Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) based on Source of Lighting

Type of Lavatory used by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.7 Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) basing on Type of Lavatory used by them

Type of Lavatory	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
Open Air	68	13.49	48	16.21	23	17.29	139	14.89
Kuchcha	389	77.18	219	73.98	89	66.91	697	74.70
Sanitary	45	8.92	29	9.79	21	15.78	95	10.18

The table no. 5.3.2.7 reflects that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 139(14.89%) of them has no lavatory in their houses, so they have no alternative but to use the open air of which 68(13.49%) are of Cachar district, 48(16.21%) are of Karimganj district and 23(17.29%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 697(74.70%) of the respondents use Kutcha lavatory of which 389(77.18%) of respondents belong to Cachar district, 219(73.98%) of the respondents belong to Karimganj district and 89(66.91%) of the respondents belong to Hailakandi district.

The very table further shows that among the all respondents of the present study, 95(10.18%) of the respondents use sanitary lavatory in their houses of which 47(9.32%) of the respondents are of Cachar district, 29(9.79%) of the respondents are of Karimganj district and 21(15.78%) of the respondents are of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community who are the respondents of the present study use Kuchcha lavatory and it is very astonishing that a large number of the people of Kaibartta community are not having any lavatory and at all. Hence, they have no other way but to use the open air.

Figure: 5.3.2.7

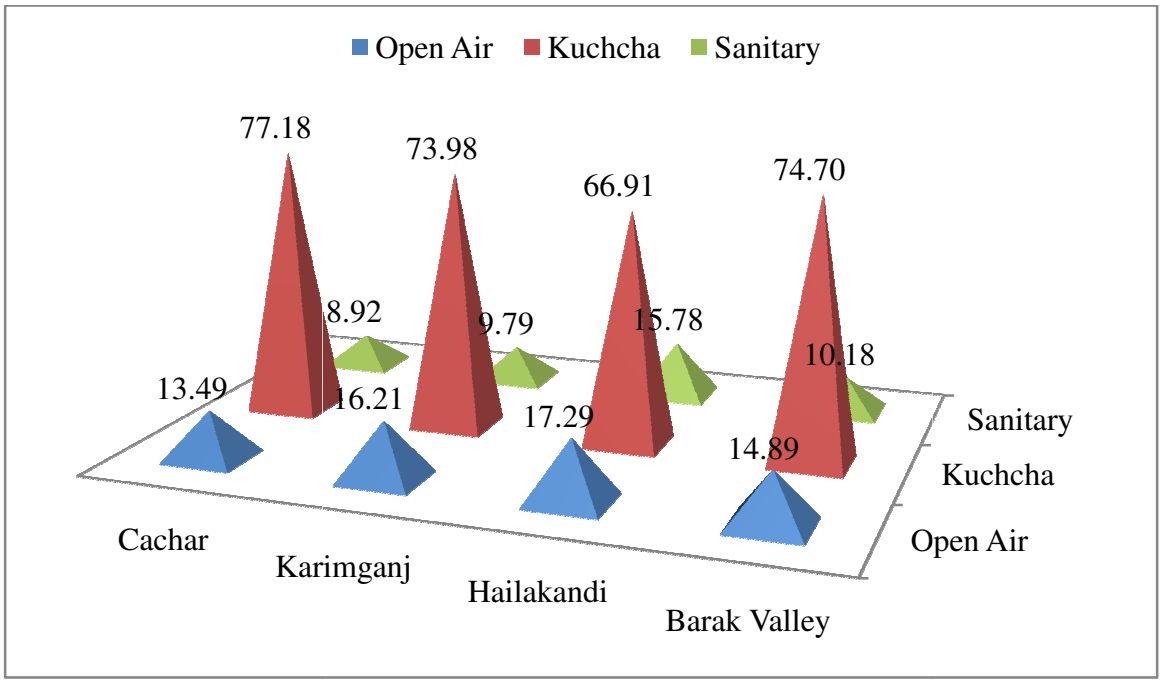

Figure: 5.3.2.7 Graphical Representation of Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) based on Type of Lavatory used by them

Modern Amenities available in the House of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.8 Modern Amenities available in the house of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley

Sl No	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Radio	124	24.60	103	34.79	59	44.36	286	30.65
2	T.V	157	31.15	143	48.31	61	45.86	361	38.69

3	Mobile Phone	431	85.51	264	89.18	103	77.44	798	85.53
4	C.D. Player	11	2.18	07	2.36	04	3.00	22	2.35
5	D.T.H/Others	08	1.58	06	2.02	03	2.25	17	1.82
5	Washing Machine	02	0.39	01	0.33	01	0.75	04	0.42
6	Refrigerator	02	0.39	01	0.33	04	3.00	07	0.75
7	A.C.	00	00	00	00	01	0.75	01	0.10
8	Inverter	01	0.19	01	0.33	02	1.50	04	0.42

The table no. 5.3.2.8 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 286(30.65%) of them are having Radio of which 124 (24.60%) respondents are of Cachar district, 103(34.79%) are of Karimganj district and 59 (44.36%) respondents are of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total Kaibartta population of the present study, 361(38.69%) of them are having T.V. in their houses of which 157(31.15%) of the respondents belong to Cachar, 143(48.31%) are of Karimganj and 61(45.86%) of the respondents are of Hailakandi district.

The above table further shows that out of the 933 Kaibartta population of the present study, 798(85.53%) of the respondents are occupying at least one Mobile Phone set of which 431(85.51%) are of Cachar, 264(89.18%) are of Karimganj and 103(77.44%) of the respondents are of Hailakandi district.

The very study also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley 22(2.35%) of them are having C.D. player in their houses for entertainment of which 11(2.18%) respondents of Cachar district, 07(2.36%) respondents of Karimganj district and 04(3.00%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the total respondents of the study in Barak Valley, 17(1.82%) of the respondents are occupying D.T.H/Other Dish T.V in their houses of which 08(1.58%) respondents of Cachar district,06(2.02%) respondents of Karimganj distict and 03(2.25%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The above table also reveals that 04(2.25%) of the respondents of the present study of Barak Valley are using Washing Machine in their houses of which 02(0.39%) respondents of Cachar district,01(0.33%) respondents of Karimganj district and 01(0.75%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table shows that out of the total Kaibartta respondents of the present study 07(0.75%) of the respondents are having Refrigerator in their houses of which 02(0.39%) respondents of Cachar, 01(0.33%) respondents of Karimganj and 04(3.00%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that among the total Kaibartta respondents of the present study in Barak Valley 01(0.10%) respondents are having A.C. in their houses of which 01(0.75%) respondents of Hailakandi district where as no such respondent is found in Cachar and Karimganj district.

From the table it also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley 04(0.42%) of the respondents is having Inverter facility in their houses of which

01(0.19%) respondents of Cachar, 01(0.19%) respondents of Karimganj district and 01(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi distrct.

It is observed that out of the 08 (eight) nos. of modern amenities enlisted in the present study only mobile is widely used by the people of the Kaibartta community and the next widely used amenities are T.V. and Radio, but other amenities like, C.D. Player, D.T.H/Others, Washing Machine, Refrigerator, A.C., Inverter etc. are used by very rare people of the said community in Barak Valley.

Political Consciousness among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.9 Political Consciousness among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Caste own Vote.	496	98.41	291	98.31	129	96.99	916	98.17
2	Caste vote basing on Party.	465	92.26	247	83.44	126	94.73	838	89.81
3	Caste vote basing on Person.	39	7.73	49	16.55	07	5.26	95	10.18

The table no. 5.3.2.9 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 916(88.53%) of the respondents of the present study caste their vote, of which 496(98.41%) respondents of Cachar district, 291(98.31%) respondents of Karimganj district and 129(96.99%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 838(89.81%) of the respondents caste their vote basing on political party of which 465(92.26 %) respondents in Cachar district, 247(83.44 %) respondents in Karimganj district and 126(94.73 %) respondents in Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of the total 933 respondents in Barak Valley, 95(10.18%) respondents caste their vote basing on person, of which 39(7.73%) respondents of Cachar, 49(16.55%) respondents of Karimganj, and 07(16.55%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondenrs of the present study apply their voting right and majority of them caste vote basing political party.

Political Consciousness of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.10 Political Consciousness of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Contested for the	01	0.19	01	0.33	00	00	02	0.21

	Panchayat election								
2	Municipal Board election	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
3	M.L.A. election	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	M.P. election.	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

From the above table it reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 02(0.21%) of the respondents contested for Panchayat election of which, 01(0.19%) respondents of Cachar, 01(0.33%) respondents of Karimganj district and no respondent in Hailakandi district.

From the table it also reveals that in Municipal Board, M.L.A. and M.P. election no respondent was contested in Barak Valley, in Cachar, in Karimganj and in Hailakandi district.

It is observed that in out of the 933 people of Kaibartta community, in Barak Valley, a very less number of Kaibartta people have contested in the Panchayat election but in Municipal Board, M.L.A. and M.P. election not even a single respondent contested in entire Barak Valley as well as in all the three districts.

Health Consciousness among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.11 Health Consciousness among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Support Family Planning	273	54.16	169	57.09	61	45.86	503	53.91
2	Provide Vaccination.	403	79.96	238	80.40	92	69.17	733	78.56
3	In case of sickness go to the doctor.	376	74.60	235	79.39	87	65.41	698	74.81
4	Go to Ojha/ Tantric etc. for treatment	128	25.39	61	20.60	46	34.58	235	25.18

The table no. 5.3.2.11 table shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 503(53.91%) of the respondents support family planning of which 273(54.16%) respondents of Cachar, 169(57.09%) respondents of Karimganj district and 61(45.86%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total number of respondents of Barak Valley, 733(78.56%) of the respondents provide vaccination to their children of which 403(79.96%) respondents of Cachar, 238(80.40%) respondents of Karimganj, and 92(69.17%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the total respondents of the study 698(74.81%) of the respondents go to the doctor if somebody falls sick in the family, of which 376(74.60%)

respondents of Cachar, 235(79.39%) respondents of Karimganj district and 87(65.41%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that among the 933 respondents of Barak Valley 235(25.18%) of the respondents go to Ojha /Tantric etc. for treatment of which 128(25.39%) respondents of Cachar, 61(20.60%) respondents of Karimganj and 46(34.58%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study, support family planning, provide vaccination, and consult doctor but till date such people are also living in the Kaibartta society (though less in number), who in lieu of consulting doctor prefer to go the Ojha, Tantric etc. But Raja (1987), indicated that the upper caste, whose socio-economic status is relatively higher, accept modern ideas like family welfare planning, more readily than Scheduled Castes.

Figure: 5.3.2.11

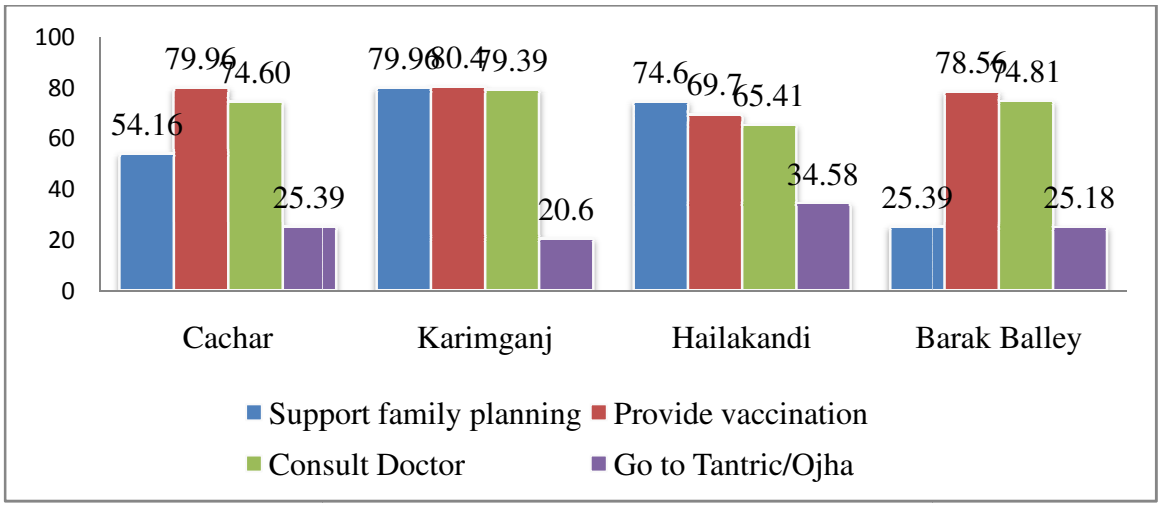

Figure: 5.3.2.11 Graphical Representation of data pertaining to Health Consciousness among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Games and Sports among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.12 Games and Sports among the Kaibartta Community of Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Organise Games and Sports.	06	1.19	04	1.35	04	3.00	14	1.50
2	Participate in Games and Sports.	08	1.58	05	1.68	02	1.50	15	1.60
3	Like Games and Sports and participate	238	47.22	122	41.21	73	54.88	433	46.40

	as Audience								

The table no. 5.3.2.12 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 14(1.50%) of the respondents take part in organising games and sports of which 06(1.19%) respondent of Cachar, 04(1.35%) respondents of Karimganj, and 04(3.00%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley 15(1.60%) respondents participate in games and sports of which 08(1.58%) respondents of Cachar, 05(1.68%) respondents of Karimganj and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 433(46.40%) respondents, like games and sports and participate as audience of which 238(47.22%) respondents of Cachar district, 122(41.21%) respondents of Karimganj district and 73(54.88%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of the Kaibartta community, who are the respondents of the present study are lover of games and sports though a very few of them participate in games and sports as a player or an organiser.

Outlook of the Respondents regarding Caste System

Table no. 5.3.2.13 Present position in support of Caste System of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Satisfied with the present position in the society.	262	51.98	181	61.14	65	48.87	508	54.44
2	Support casteism prevalent in the Indian Hindu society.	301	59.72	204	68.91	92	69.17	597	63.98
3	Support inter-caste marriage.	76	15.07	56	18.91	32	24.06	164	17.57
4	Having inter-caste marriage in the	06	1.19	03	1.01	02	1.50	11	1.17

	family.								

The table no. 5.3.2.13 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 508(54.44%) respondents are found satisfied with their present position in the society, of which 262(51.98%) respondents of Cachar district, 181(61.14%) respondents of Karimganj district and 65(48.87%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total number of respondents of the present study, 597(63.98%) respondents support casteism prevalent in the Indian Hindu society, of which 301(59.72%) of Cachar district, 204(68.91%) respondents of Karimganj district and 92(69.17%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the total respondents of Barak valley, 164(17.57%) respondents support inter-caste marriage of which 76(15.07%) respondents of Cachar district,56(18.91%) of Karimganj district and 32(24.06%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that among the total number of the respondents of the present study, 11(1.17%) respondents are having inter-caste marriages in the family, of which 06(1.19%) respondents of Cachar, 03(1.01%) respondents of Karimganj and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are satisfied with their present position in the society and support casteism. It is also observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study, are not in favour of inter-caste marriages and consequently, inter-caste marriage is very rare among them.

Method of Fishing of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.14 Method of Fishing among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Traditional	93	18.45	78	26.35	35	26.31	206	22.07
2	Modern	39	7.73	26	8.78	12	9.02	77	8.25

The table no**.** 5.3.2.14 Reveals that out of 933 respondent of the present study, 206(22.07%) respondents are in favour of traditional ways and means of fishing of which 93(18.45%) respondents of Cachar, 78(26.35%) respondents of Karimganj and 35(26.31%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley 77(8.25%) of the respondents are in favour of modern ways and means of fishing of which 39(7.73%) respondents of Cachar district, 26(8.78%) respondents of Karimganj and 12(8.78%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that in Barak Valley, majority of the people of Kaibartta community are the follower of traditional methods and techniques of fishing in the present study.

Baishya, Swarup Jyoti (2012) observed that the traditional and environmental aspects determine the occupation of the fishermen and they are unaware of scientific method of

fishing. Purkaystha, Pinki; Gupta,Susmita(2013), also shown that almost all the gears are hand made with bamboo-cane,cotton and some times nylon threads following primitive technologies.

Figure: 5.3.2.14

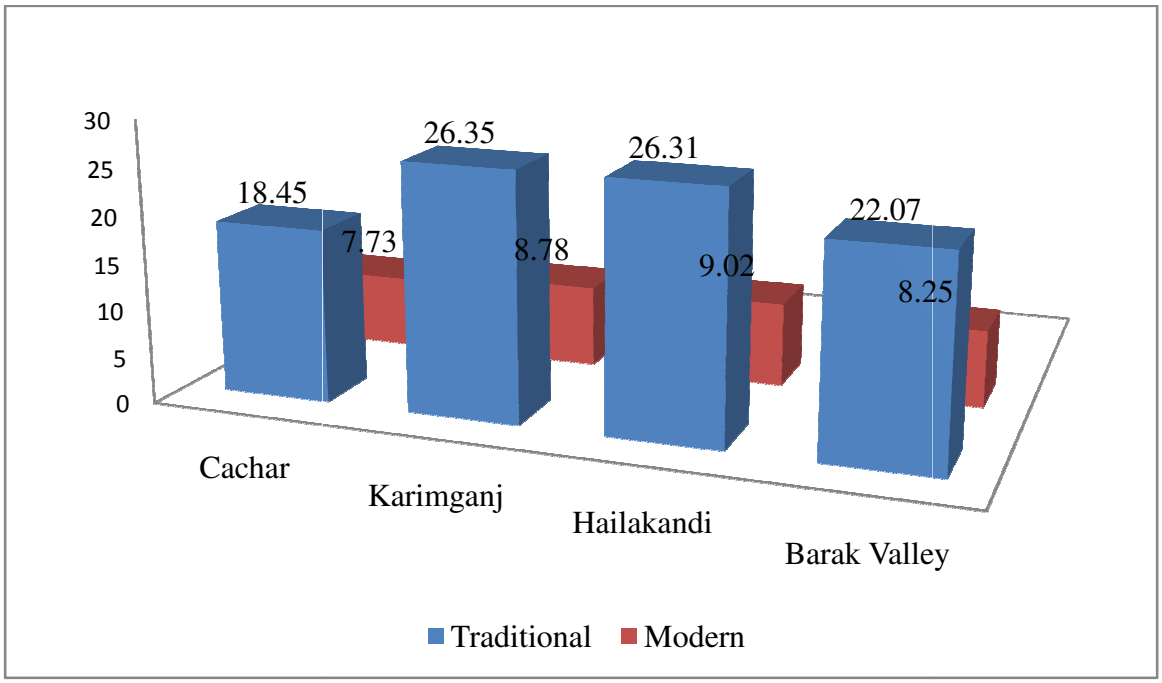

Figure: 5.3.2.14 Graphical Representation of data pertaining to Method of Fishing among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Method of Cultivation of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.15 Method of Cultivation among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Modern	43	8.53	36	12.1	18	13.5	97	10.39

					6		3		
2	Traditional	109	21.62	128	43.24	41	30.82	278	29.79

The table no. 5.3.2.15 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 97(10.39%) of the respondents follow modern scientific means of cultivation of which 43(8.53%) respondents of Cachar, 36(12.16%) respondents of Karimganj and 18(13.53%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 278(29.79%) of the respondents are in favour of traditional means of cultivation of which, 109(29.79%) respondents of Cachar district,128(43.24%) respondents of Karimganj and 41(30.82%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the Kaibartta population of the present study in Barak Valley, follow traditional methods and techniques of cultivation till date.

Figure: 5.3.2.15

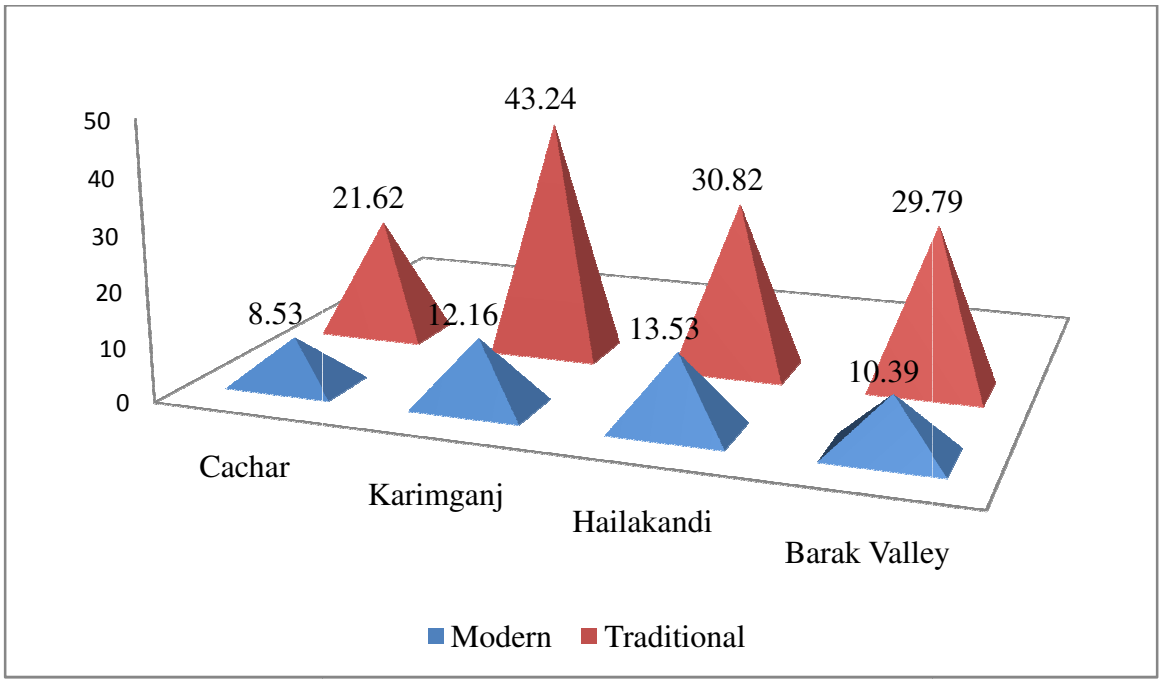

Figure: 5.3.2.15 Graphical Representation of data pertaining to Method of Cultivation among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Possession of Fishing Farm among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.16 Possession of Fishing Farm among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Own Fishing Farm	14	2.77	06	2.02	02	1.50	22	2.35
2	Fishing in Public/ Government Farm	56	11.11	58	19.59	19	14.28	133	14.25

The table no. 5.3.2.16 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 22(2.35%) respondents are occupying their own fishing farm of which 14(2.77%) respondents of Cachar, 06(2.02%) respondents of Karimganj and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that among the total number of respondents of the present study, 133(14.25%) respondents catch fishes in public /govt. farm (beel, river etc.) of which 56(11.11%) respondents of Cachar district,58(19.59%) respondents of Karimganj district and 19(14.28%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that maximum number of the Kaibartta people of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study have no fishing farm, so they catch fish either beel, howar, river or other water bodies (Public/Govt.).

Figure: 5.3.2.16

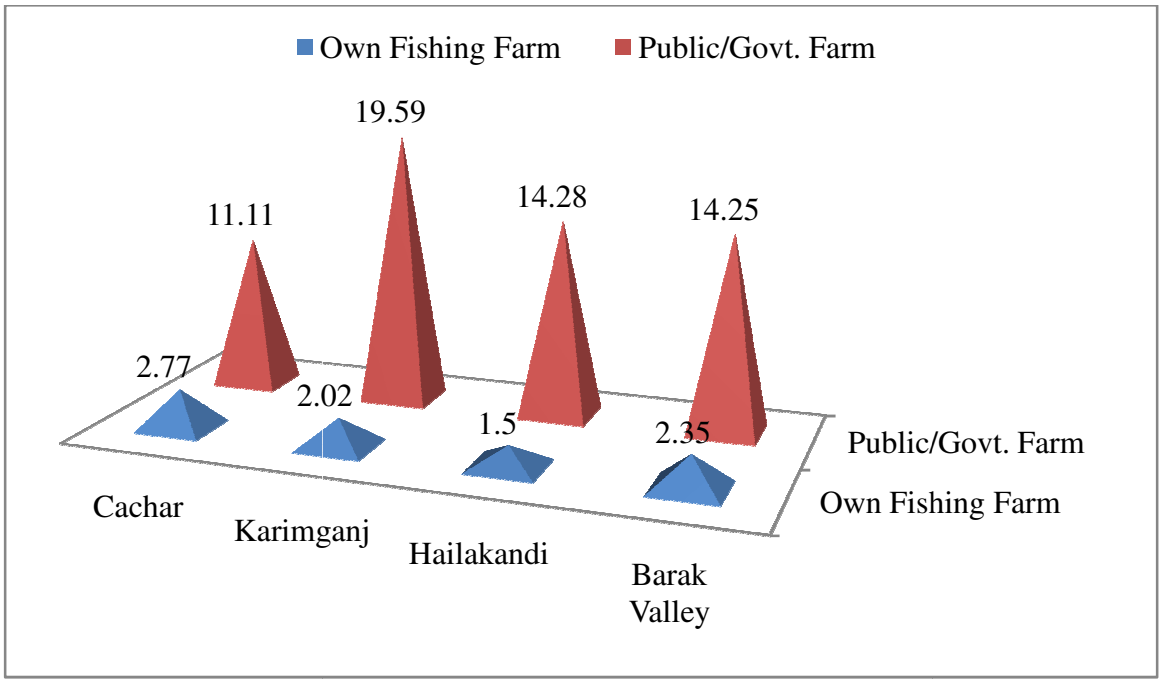

Figure: 5.3.2.16 Graphical Representation of Data pertaining to Possession of Fishing Farm among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Possession of Cultivable Land among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.17 Possession of Cultivable Land among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Own Cultivable land.	74	14.68	86	29.05	31	23.30	191	20.47
2	Cultivate in Others Land.	08	1.58	14	4.72	07	5.26	29	3.10

The table no. 5.3.2.17 shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study in Barak Valley, 191(20.47%) respondents have their cultivable land, of which 74(14.68%) respondents of Cachar district, 86(29.05%) respondents of Karimganj district and 31(23.30%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 29(3.10%) respondents cultivate the land of others of which 08(1.58%) respondents of Cachar district, 14(4.72%) respondents of Karimgannj district and 07(4.72%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community who are engaged in agriculture are occupying their own agricultural land in the present study.

Figure: 5.3.2.17

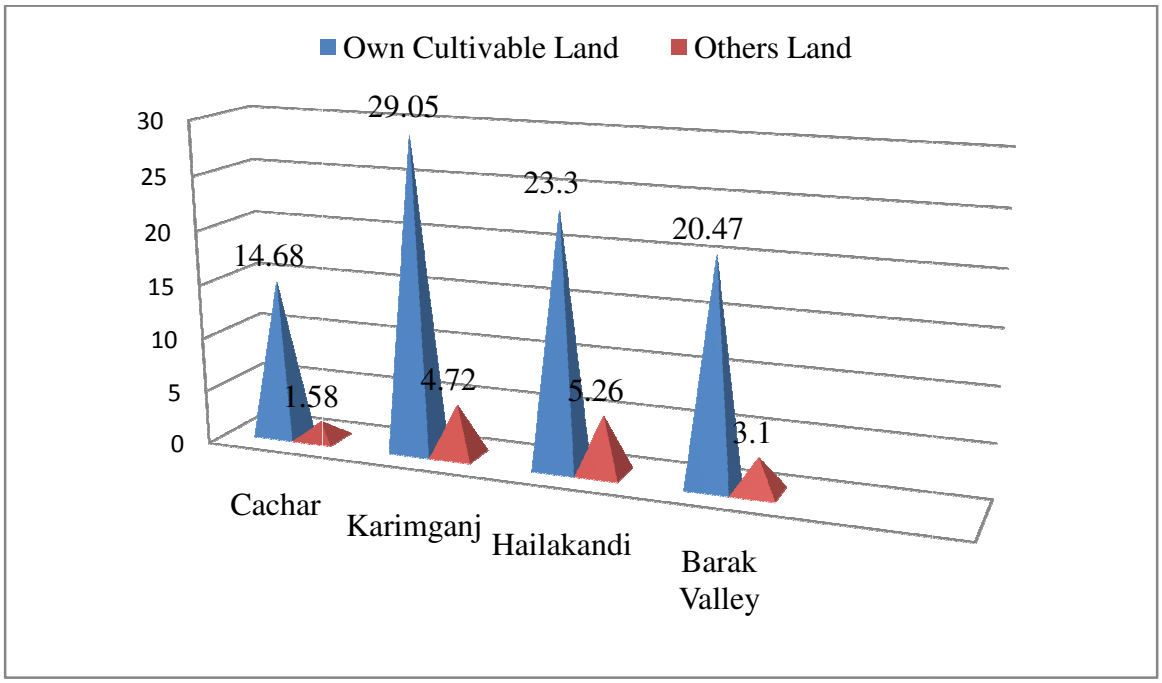

Figure: 5.3.2.17 Graphical Representation of data pertaining to Possession of Cultivable Land among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Facilities meant for the SCs Availed by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.18 Facilities meant for the SCs Availed by the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Scholarships/Fellowship	46	9.12	43	14.52	21	15.78	110	11.78
2	Loan /Others.	19	3.76	16	5.40	09	6.76	44	4.71

The table no. 5.3.2.18 shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 110(11.78%) respondents availed the facilities of Scholarship /Fellowship, of which 46(9.12%) respondents of Cachar, 43(14.52%) respondents of Karimganj and 21(15.78%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents 44 (4.71%) respondents in Barak Valley have got facilities of Loan /Others, of which 19(3.76%) respondents of Cachar district, 16(5.40%) respondents of Karimganj and 09 (6.76%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that not a very noticeable number of the people of Kaibartta community in Barak Valley and who are respondents of the present study, have received the facilities meant for the SCs like Scholarships/Fellowship, Loan /Others.

Bhargava, S.M. and Mittal, S.C. (1988), concluded that the incentive scheme of free textbooks, free uniforms, mid-day meals, free stationary, attendance scholarships to girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was in practice and the annual estimated expenditure per learner on textbooks and stationery ranged form Rs. 15 in class I to Rs. 72 in class VIII. Srivastava, L. R. N. (1990), opined that the amount of the scholarship was not adequate to meet the needs of the students. Solve, R.N. (1993), studied the impact of government welfare measures on Scheduled Castes in general and found that majority of the Scheduled Castes people were not getting adequate facilities in schools and there were no progress due to govt. welfare schemes. Srivastava, L. R.N. (1988-1990), found that the scholarships were not disbursed in time and the students used them for purposes other than educational, and the amount of the scholarship was not adequate to meet the needs of the students.

Figure: 5.3.2.18

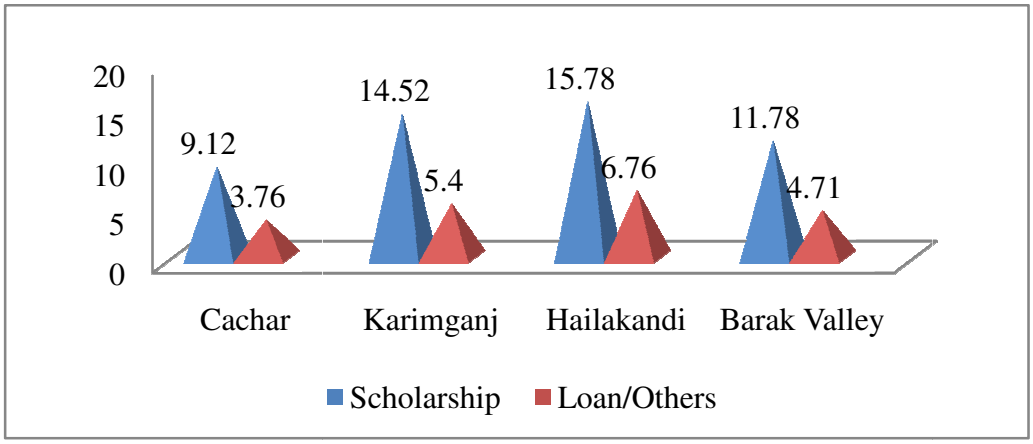

Figure: 5.3.2.18 Graphical Representation of Facilities meant for the SCs Availed by the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Outlook of Respondents regarding their own Caste and Society

Table no. 5.3.2.19 Outlook of Kaibartta Community regarding their own Caste and Society

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Kaibartta are inferior to other.	273	54.16	164	55.40	69	51.87	506	54.23
2	Kaibartta have positive outlook towards life and society.	261	51.78	157	53.04	71	53.38	489	52.41
3	Kaibartta are superstitious even today.	158	31.34	124	41.89	56	42.10	338	36.22
4	Society pay due regard to the Kaibartta.	123	24.40	98	33.10	31	23.30	252	27.00
5	Society talks a lot about social equality but in practice don't follow.	489	97.02	268	90.54	118	88.72	875	93.78

The table no. 5.3.2.19 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 506(54.23%) respondents opined that Kaibartta are inferior to other, of which 273(54.16%) respondents of Cacahr, 164(55.40%) respondents of Karimganj and 69(51.87%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 489(52.41%) respondents of the present study are of the view that Kaibartta have positive outlook towards life and society, of 261(51.78%) respondents of Cachar district,157(53.04%) respondents of Karimganj district and 71(53.38%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 489(52.41%) respondents opined that Kaibartta are superstitious even today, of which 158(31.34%) respondents of Cachar district, 124(41.89%) respondents of karimganj district and 56(42.10%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The study also reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 252(27.00%) respondents are of the view that Society pay due regard to the Kaibartta, of which123(24.40%) respondents of Cachar, 98(33.10%) respondents of Karimganj and 31(23.30%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The study further reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 875(93.78%) respondents of Barak Valley are of the opinion that Society talks a lot about social equality but in practice don't follow of which 489(97.02%) respondents of Cachar district, 268(90.54%) respondents of Karimganj and 118(88.72%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that Kaibartta are inferior to other, Kaibartta have positive outlook towards life and society, and Society talks a lot about social equality but in practice don't

follow but less than half of the people support the view that Kaibartta are superstitious even today and Society pay due regard to the Kaibartta.

Thanvi, Daulat Raj. (1992) found that the social status and mobility of the youth of the weaker sections were still in the transition period. Fifty-nine percent students felt that they were victims of social discrimination in spite of welfare programmes, constitutional security and several educational efforts after independence. 57.74% respondents were of the opinion that there was unequal distribution of government loans /grants.

Sharma, G.K. (1991), found that seventy-five percent of the students had good relations with urban students.

Transport and Communication facility available among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.20 Transport and Communication facility available among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Walking / Boating	216	42.85	203	68.58	53	39.84	472	50.58
2	Auto-rickshaw	24	4.76	09	3.40	10	7.51	43	4.60
3	Sumo /Cruiser	185	36.70	63	21.28	47	35.33	295	31.61
4	Bus	79	15.67	21	7.09	23	17.29	123	13.18

The table no. 5.3.2.20 shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 472 (50.58%) respondents of Barak Valley have to depend upon their own feet transport and communication in winter and depend upon boat in summer season for transport and communication, of which 216(42.85%) of Cachar district, 203(68.58%) respondents of Karimganj district and 53(39.84%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 43(4.60%) respondents have to depend upon Auto-rickshaw for transport and communication, of which 24(4.76%) respondents of Cachar, 09(3.40%0 respondents of Karimganj and 10(7.51%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The very table further shows that among the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 295(31.61%) respondents use Sumo/Cruiser for transport and communication, of which185(36.70%) respondents of Cachar, 63(21.28%) respondents of Karimganj and 47(35.33%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 123(13.18%) respondents have bus facility for their transport and communication, of which 79(15.67%0 respondents of Cachar district, 21(7.09%) respondents of Karimganj district and 23(17.29%0 respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study have to depend mostly upon their own feet in winter season and boat in summer season for transport and communication.

Figure: 5.3.2.20

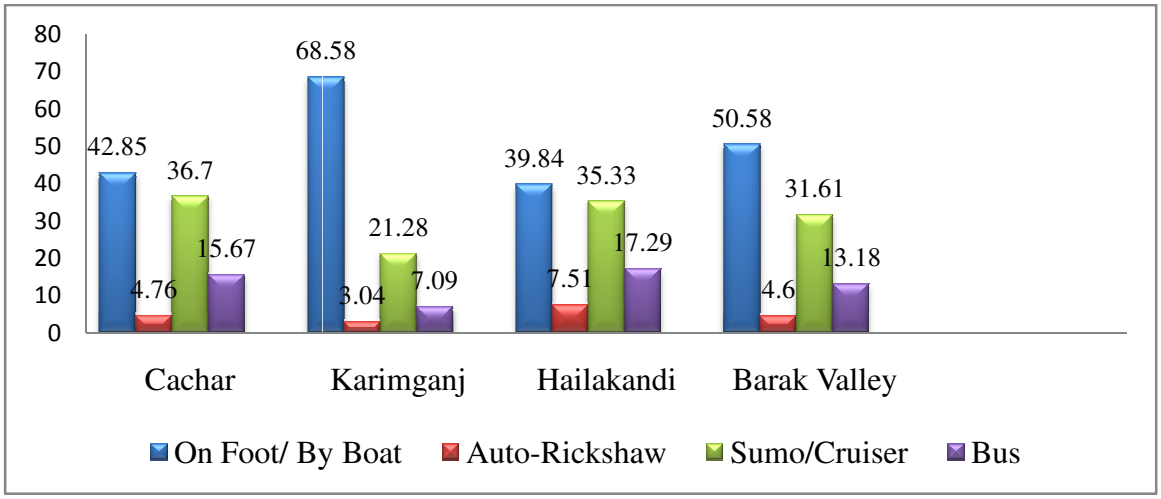

Figure: 5.3.2.20 Graphical Representation of Data pertaining to Means of Transport and Communication among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Owner of the Vehicles among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.21 Owner of the Vehicles among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Bicycle	109	21.62	58	19.59	41	30.82	208	22.29
2	Rickshaw	11	2.18	06	2.02	03	2.25	20	2.14
3	Auto-Rickshaw	03	0.59	01	0.33	02	1.50	06	0.64
4	Scooter/ Bike/ Others	12	2.38	06	2.02	02	1.50	20	2.14
5	Car	00	00	00	00	01	0.75	01	0.10
6	Truck	01	0.19	02	0.67	00	00	03	0.32
7	Van	01	0.19	01	0.33	00	00	02	0.21
8	Bus/ Others	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

The table no. 5.3.2.21 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 208(22.29%) respondents are the owner of bicycle, of which 109(21.62%) respondents of Cachar district, 58(19.59%) respondents of Karimganj district and 41(30.82%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 20 (2.14%) respondents are the owner of Rickshaw, of which 11(2.18%) respondents of Cachar, 06(2.02%) respondents of Karimganj district and 03(2.25%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table reveals that out of the total number of respondents of the present study 06(0.64%) of respondents are occupying Auto-Rickshaw, of which 03(0.59%) respondents of Cachar, 01(0.33%) respondents of Karimganj and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that among the total respondents of the present study, 20(2.14%) respondents have Scooter/Bike/Others of which 12(2.38%) respondents of Cachar, 06(2.02%) respondents of Karimganj and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that 01(0.10%) respondents of Barak Valley are the owner of Car, of which no one found in Cachar and Karimganj and 01(0.75%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table shows that 03(0.32%) respondents of Barak Valley are the owner of Truck, of which 01(0.19%) respondents of Cachar, 02(0.67%) respondents of Karimganj and no respondent of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that 02(0.21%) respondents of Barak Valley are the owner of Van, of which 01(0.19%) respondents of Cachar, 01(0.33%) respondents of Karimganj, and no respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, not a single respondent was found who has a Bus.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley are not having Petrol/ Diesel vehicles and only a few people have Bicycle and Rickshaw.

Consciousness regarding Savings among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.22 Consciousness regarding Savings among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Gone for a Bank Account.	323	64.08	216	72.97	89	66.91	628	67.30
2	Surplus amount is deposited in the Bank or Post Office.	168	33.33	131	44.25	33	24.81	332	35.58

The table no. 5.3.2.22 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 628(67.30%) respondents have their Bank Account, of which 323(64.08%) respondents of Cachar, 216(72.97%) of Karimganj and 89(66.91%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the 933 respondents 332(35.58%) respondents deposit their surplus amount in the bank or post office, of which 168(33.33%) respondents of Cachar, 131(44.25%) respondents of Karimganj and 33(24.81%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study have their bank accounts and they also deposit the surplus money in the Bank or Post Office.

Figure: 5.3.2.22

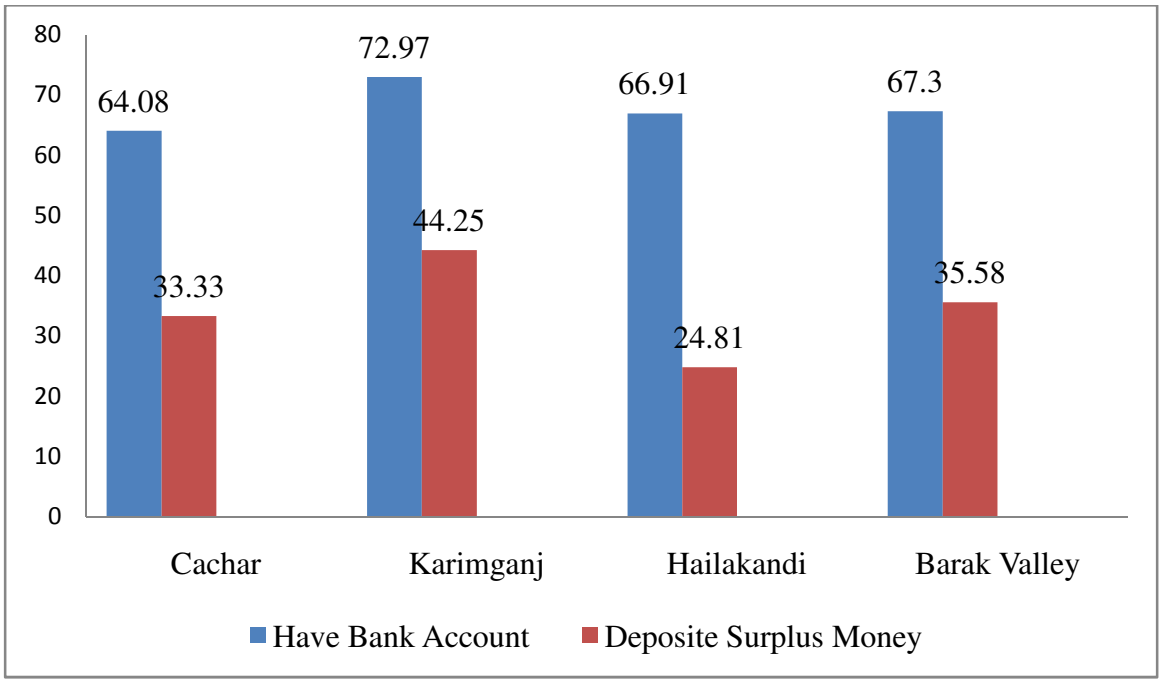

Figure: 5.3.2.22 Graphical Representaion of Data pertaining to Consciousness regarding Savings among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi).

Consciousness regarding Savings among the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.23 Consciousness regarding Insurance among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Sl. No	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Having insurance policy	89	17.65	53	17.90	27	20.30	169	18.11
2	LICI	28	5.55	18	6.08	06	4.51	52	5.57

3	Others	61	12.10	35	11.82	21	15.78	117	12.54

Note: Others (Sahara, Green Valley, Matri Bhumi, Cosmic, Rose Valley etc.)

Table no. 5.3.2.23 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 169 (18.11%) respondents are having insurance policy of which 89(17.65%) respondents of Cachar district, 53(17.90%) respondents of Karimganj district and 27(20.30%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 52(5.57%) respondents have insurance under LICI of which 28(5.55%) respondents of Cachar district, 18(6.08%) respondents of Karimganj district and 06(4.51%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The very study further reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 117(12.54%) respondents have insurance other than LICI of which 61(12.10%) respondents of Cachar district, 35(11.82%) respondents of Karimganj district and 21(15.78%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study have no insurance policy and less than one fifth of the respondents have insured themselves. It is also observed that the number of LICI policy holder is less than the policy holders of other insurance companies like Sahara, Cosmic, Reliance, and Green Valley etc.

Respondents Occupying Ration Cards

Table no. 5.3.2.24 Distribution of Respondents based on Occupying Ration Card

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Occupying Ration Card	346	68.65	224	75.67	73	54.88	643	68.91
2	B.P.L	207	41.07	136	45.94	53	39.84	396	42.44
3	A.P.L	139	27.57	88	29.72	20	15.03	247	26.47

The table no. 5.3.2.24 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 643(68.91%) respondents are occupying their ration card, of which 346 (68.65%) respondents of Cachar, 224(75.67%) respondents of Karimganj and 73(54.88%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley 396(42.44%) of the respondents are having B.P.L. ration card of which 207(41.07%) respondents of Cachar district, 136(45.94%) respondents of Karimganj district and 53(39.84%) respondents of Karimganj district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley 247 (26.47%) of the respondents are having A.P.L. ration card of which 139(27.57%) respondents of Cachar district, 88(29.72%) respondents of Karimganj district and 20(15.03%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are occupying their ration card and maximum of which are B.P.L Ration cards.

Figure: 5.3.2.24

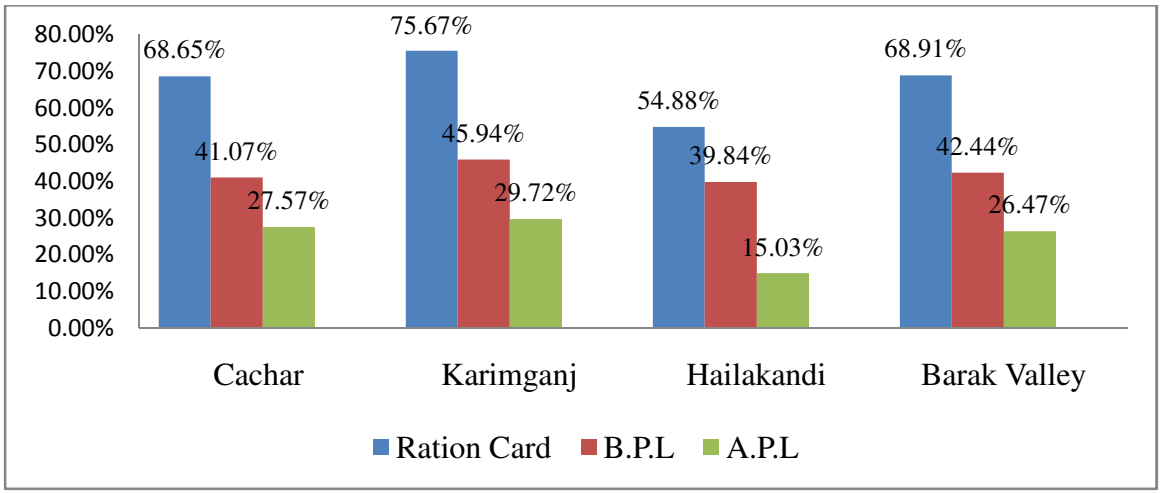

Figure: 5.3.2.24 Graphical Representaion of Data pertaining to ownership of Ration Card among the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi):

Gender-Wise Educational Scenario of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.25 District-wise Gender based Educational Scenario of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Cachar 504 (54.01%)				Karimganj 296(31.72%)				Hailakandi 133(14.25%)				Barak Valley 933			
Literate 315 (62.5%)		Illiterate 189 (37.5%)		Literate 198 (66.89%)		Illiterate 98 (33.10%)		Literate 72 (54.13%)		Illiterate 61 (45.86%)		Literate 585 (62.70%)		Illiterate 348 (37.29%)	
Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Illiterate	Female Illiterate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Illiterate	Female Illiterate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Illiterate	Female Illiterate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Illiterate	Female Illiterate
220 (43.65%)	95 (18.84%)	98 (19.44%)	9 1 (18.05%)	157 (53.04%)	41 (13.85%)	82 (27.70%)	16 (5.40%)	56 (42.10%)	16 (12.03%)	34 (25.56%)	34 (25.56%)	433 (46.40%)	122 (13.07%)	214 (22.93%)	134 (14.36%)

The table no. 5.3.2.25 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley 585 (62.70%) are literate respondents of which 315 (62.5%) respondents of Cachar, 198 (66.89%) respondents of Karimganj and 72 (54.13%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 348 (37.29%) respondents are illiterate respondents, of which 189 (37.5%) respondents of Cachar district, 98 (33.10%) respondents of Karimganj district and 98 (33.10%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of the 585 (62.70%) literate respondents of Barak Valley, 433 (46.40%) male literate of which 220 (43.65%) respondents of Cachar, 220 (43.65%) respondents of Karimganj and 56 (42.10%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of the 585 (62.70%) literate respondents of Barak Valley, 122 (13.07%) respondents are female literate respondents, of which 95 (18.84%) respondents of Cachar, 41 (13.85%) respondents of Karimganj and 16 (12.03%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table shows that out of the 348 (37.29%) Illiterate respondents of Barak Valley, 214 (22.93%) respondents are male illiterate respondents, of which 214 (22.93%) respondents of Cachar district, 82 (27.70%) respondents of Karimganj district and 34 (25.56%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table shows that out of the 348 (37.29%) Illiterate respondents of Barak Valley, 134 (14.36%) respondents are female illiterate respondents, of which 91 (18.05%) respondents of Cachar, 16 (5.40%) respondents of Karimganj and 34 (25.56%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that the literacy rate among the Kaibartta in Barak Valley,and who are the respondents of the present study, is 62.70 percent which is much lower than the state literacy rate of the Kaibartta community (7 years and above) wich is recorded as 72.1 percent in Assam according to 2001 census.

It is also observed that literacy rate of the Kaibartta community in Karimganj district 66.89 percent is higher than the literacy of other two districts viz. Cachar and Hailakandi districts. It is further observed that in Barak Valley male literacy 433 (46.40 percent)

rate among the people of Kaibartta community is higher than the female literacy rate 122 (13.07 percent).

Das, Nabin Chandra (2015) shown the impact of education among Kaibartta people of Majuli Island in Assam and demonstrated that educational attainment tends to determined occupational choice, income level, social status and life style of an individual. Gupta, B.S. (1988), found that the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in seven out of the ten sample districts was found to be lower than the average Scheduled Castes literacy rate for Uttar Pradesh, and in each sample district, the female pass percentage was higher than the male pass percentage in the caste of Scheduled Castes candidates.

Figure no.5.3.2.25

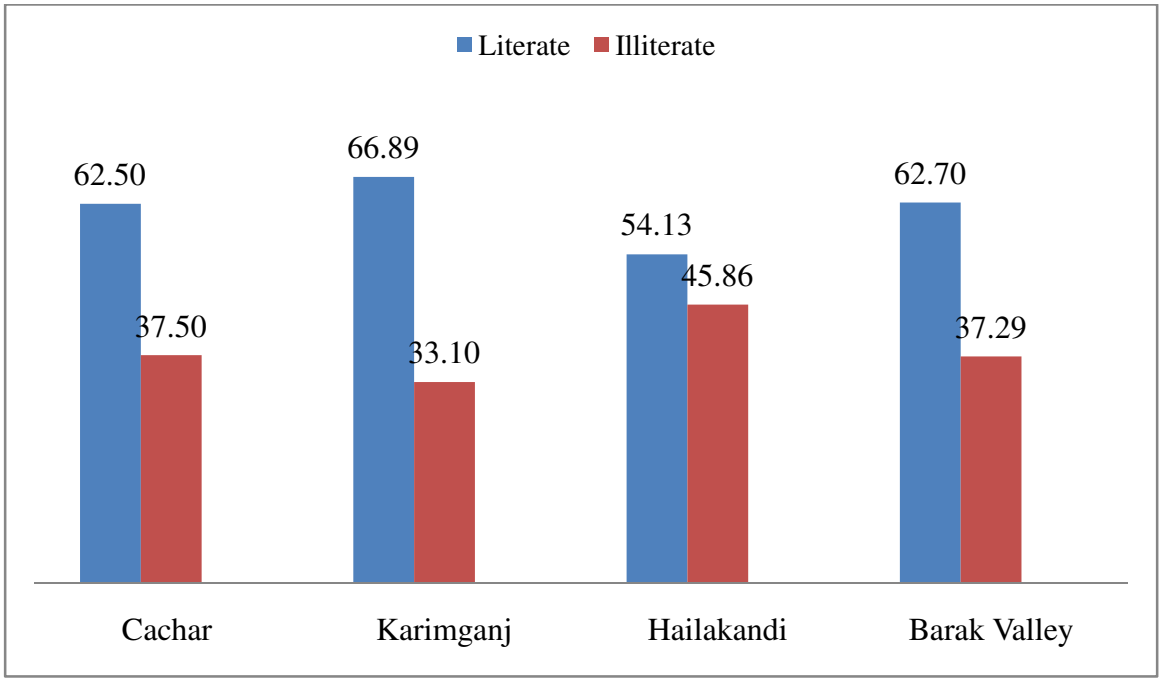

Figure no.5.3.2.25 Graphical Representation of data pertaining to Literacy/Illiteracy of the Respondents in Barak Valley

Location-wise Educational Scenario of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.26 Location-wise Educational Scenario of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Cachar				Karimganj				Hailakandi				Barak Valley			
Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate
237 (47.02%)	112 (22.22%)	78 (15.47%)	77 (15.27%)	167 (56.41%)	85 (28.71%)	31 (10.47%)	13 (4.39%)	60 (45.11%)	61 (45.86%)	12 (9.02%)	00 (00%)	464 (49.73)	258 ((27.65%)	121 (12.96%)	90 (9.64%)

The table no. 5.3.2.26 it shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley 464 (49.73%) respondents are rural literate respondents of which 237 (47.02%) respondents are from the district Cachar, 167 (56.41%) respondents are from the district Karimganj and 60 (45.11%) respondents from the district Hailakandi.

The above table also reveals that out of the total 258(27.65%) Rural Illiterate respondents of Barak Valley, 112 (22.22%) respondents are from the district Cachar, 85 (28.71%) respondents from the district Karimganj and 61(45.86%) of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total 121 (12.96%) Urban Literate respondents of Barak Valley 78 (15.47%) respondents are from Cachar, 31 (10.47%) from Karimganj and 12 (9.02%) from Hailakandi district.

The above table further makes it clear that out of the total 90 (9.64%), Illiterate respondents of Barak Valley in urban sector, 77 (15.27%) from Cachar, 13 (4.39%) from Karimganj and no illiterate respondent was found in Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of the Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are literate.

Gupta, B. (1988), found that the literacy rate of the Scheduled Castes in seven out of ten sample districts was to be lower than the average Scheduled Castes literacy rate for Uttar Pradesh.

Location and Gender-wise Literacy Rate of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.27 Location and Gender-wise Literacy Rate of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Cachar -315 (62.5%)				Karimganj-198 (66.89%)				Hailakandi-72 (54.13%)				Barak Valley-585 (62.70%)			
Rural 237(47.02%)		Urban 78(15.47%)		Rural 167(56.41%)		Urban 31(10.47%)		Rural 60(45.11%)		Urban 12(9.02%)		Rural 464(49.73%)		Urban 121(12.96%)	
Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate	Male Literate	Female Literate
176 (34.92%)	61 (12.10%)	44 (8.73%)	34 (6.74%)	137 (46.28%)	30 (10.13%)	20 (6.75%)	11 (3.71%)	49 (36.84%)	11 (8.27%)	07 (5.26%)	05 (3.75%)	362 (38.79%)	102 (10.93%)	71 (7.60%)	50 (5.35%)

The table no. 5.3.2.27 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley 585(62.70%) are literate respondents of which 315 (62.5%) respondents belong to Cachar district, 198(66.89%) belong to Karimganj and 72(54.13%) in Hailakandi district.

The table also reflects that out of the 585(62.70%) literate respondents of Barak Valley 464(49.73%) respondents are of rural areas of which 237(47.02%) respondents of Cachar district, 167(56.41%) respondents of Karimganj district and 60(45.11%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reflects that out of the 464(49.73%) rural literate respondents 362 (38.79%) male respondents and 102 (10.93%) female literate respondents, of which 176 (34.92%) male and 61 (12.10%) female literate respondents of Cachar district, 137(46.28%) male and 30 (10.13%) female literate respondents of Karimganj district and 49 (36.84%) male and 11(8.27%) female literate respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total 121(12.96%) urban literate respondents of Barak Valley 71(7.60%) male and 50 (5.35%) female literate respondents,of which 78(15.47%) respondents belong to the district Cachar (which comprise 44 (8.73%) male and 34(6.74%) female literate respondents),31(10.47%) literate respondents are of Karimganj district(which comprise 20(6.75% male and 11(3.71%) female literate respondents) and 12(9.02%) literate respondents of Hailakandi district(which include 07(5.26%) male and 05(3.75%) female literate respondents).

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are literate. It is also observed that among the three districts of Barak Valley, Karimganj district has the highest number of literate Kaibartta respondents and literacy rate among the Male is higher than their counterpart Female.

Mitra, G.R. (1981), found that condition of education and literacy was good among the Scheduled Caste and Thiagaranjan A.P. (1983) concluded that about 73% of the general course Scheduled Caste students and 66% of the professional course Scheduled Caste students were first generation learner.

Distribution of Respondents basing on Type of Educational Institution

Table no. 5.3.2.28 Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on the basis of Type of Educational Institution

	Districts	Type of Institution on the basis of Control (Management)			
		Government	%	Private	%
Total No. of Respondent -933	Cachar	315	62.5	00	00
	Karimganj	198	66.89	00	00
	Hailakandi	72	54.13	00	00
	Barak Valley	585	62.70	00	00

The table no.5.3.2.28 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) all the educated respondents 585(62.70%) respondents have studied in the Govt. Institutions and none has gone to the Private Institutions.

It is observed that the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study, have studied in the Government insitution only.

Figure: 5.3.2.28

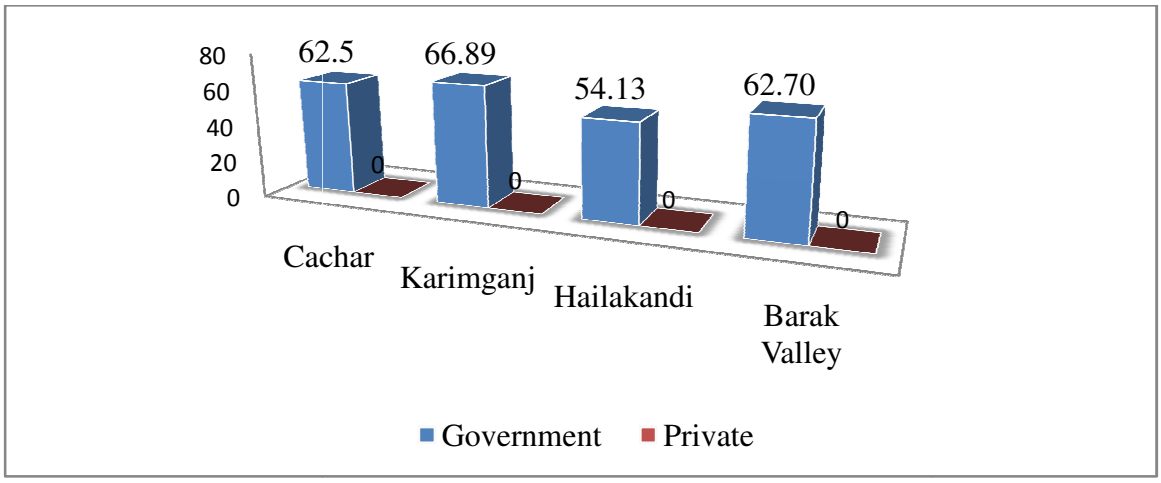

Figure: 5.3.2.28 Graphical Representation of Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on the basis of Type of Educational Institution (on the basis of control/management)

Type of Educational Institution (based on gender) attended by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.29 Type of Educational Institution (based on gender) attended by the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

	Districts	Type of Institution based on Gender					
		Boys	%	Girls	%	Co-educational	%
Total No. of Respondent -933	Cachar	05	0.99	01	0.19	309	61.30
	Karimganj	03	1.01	00	00	195	65.87
	Hailakandi	00	00	00	00	72	54.13
	Barak Valley	08	0.85	01	0.10	576	61.73

The table no. 5.3.2.29 shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, only 08 (0.85%) respondents have studied in Boys Institutions of which, 05(0.99%) respondents of Cachar district,03(1.01%) respondents of Karimganj district and no respondent was found in Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of the present study, only 01(0.10%)respondent have studied in Girls institution, of which 01(0.19%) respondents of Cachar district and no respondent was found in Karimagan and Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of the present study, 576(61.73%) respondents have studied in Co-educational institutions, of which 309(61.30%) respondents of Cachar district, 195(65.87%) respondents of Karimganj district and 72(54.13%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley have studied in co-educational institutions and very less number of them have studied in Boys / Girls institutions.

Figure: 5.3.2.29

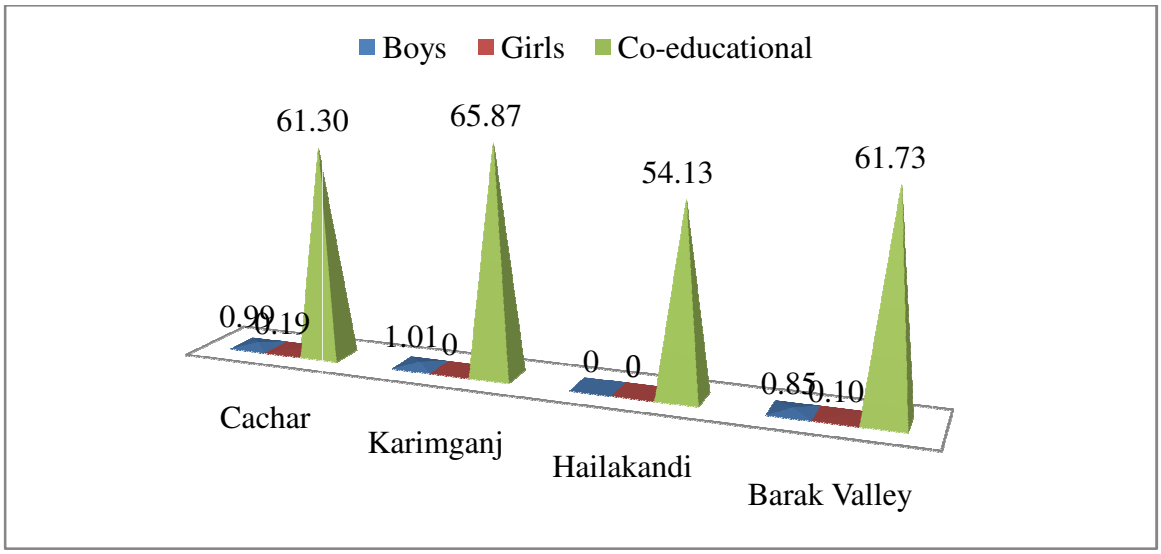

Figure: 5.3.2.29 Graphical Representation of Type of Educational Institution (based on gender) attended by the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Medium of Instruction of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.30 Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) based on Medium of Instruction

Total No. of Respondent -933	Districts	Medium of Instruction			
		Bengali	%	English	%
	Cachar	315	62.5	00	00
	Karimganj	198	66.89	00	00
	Hailakand	72	54.13	00	00
	Barak Valley	585	62.70	00	00

The table no. 5.3.2.30 shows that out of 933 respondents in Barak Valley, 585 (62.70%) respondents studied in the Bengali Medium Schools of which 315(62.5%) respondents of

Cachar district, 198(66.89%) respondents of Karimganj district and 72(54.13%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) not even a single respondent was found who studied in the English medium School.

It is observed that almost all of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) who are the respondents of the present study and who have attended schools, are of Bengali medium schools as because Bengali is their mother tongue and no such respondent was found who has studied in English or other medioum in the school. As Warudkar, D. S. (1988), concluded that 71.51 % of the respondents mentioned household problems and responsibilities to be the cause of dropping out, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes learners could not understand the Marathi language because their language for conversation was 'Ahirani'.

Figure: 5.3.2.30

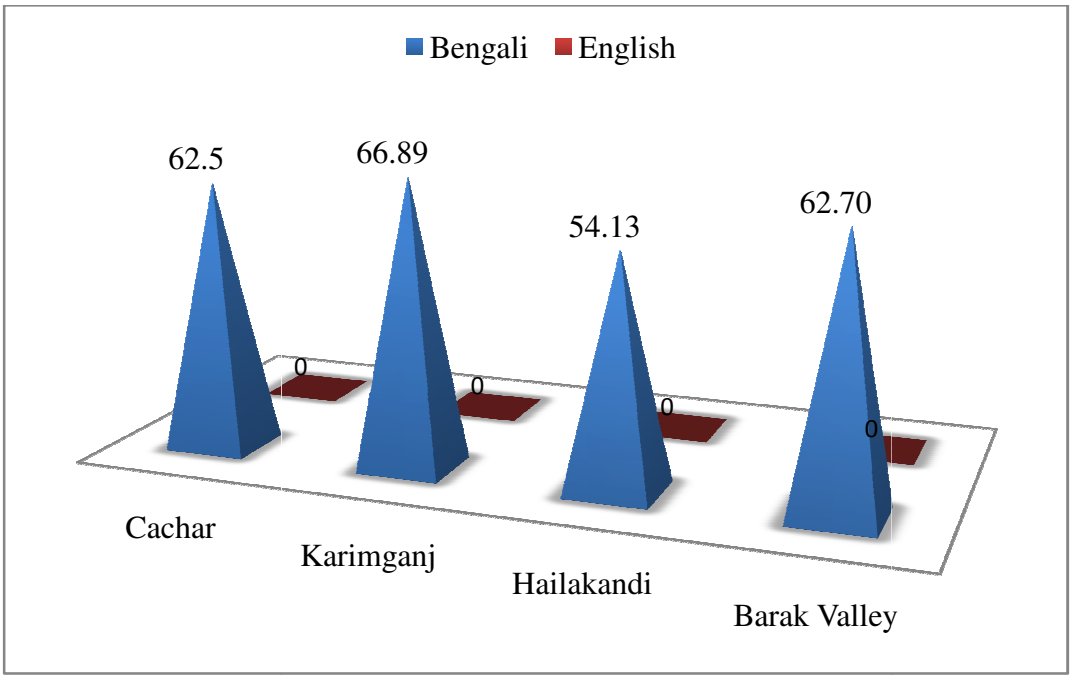

Figure: 5.3.2.30 Graphical Representation of the Distribution of Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) based on Medium of Instruction

Level of Education of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.31 Level of Education of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

BARAK VALLEY (933)		
Cachar (504)	Karimganj (296)	Hailakandi (133)
Total Literate 315 (62.5 %)	Total Literate 198 (66.89 %)	Total Literate 72 (54.13 %)
Primary 201 (39.88 %)	Primary 123 (41.55 %)	Primary 59 (44.36 %)
Secondary	Secondary	Secondary

80 (15.87%)	56 (18.91%)	05 (3.75 %)
Higher 34 (6.74%)	Higher 19 (6.41 %)	Higher 08 (6.01 %)

The table no. 5.3.2.31 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 504 respondents from the district Cachar of which 315 i.e. (62.5%) are literate respondents and among these literate people 201 (63.80%) have studied up to primary level of education, 80 (25.39%) have done Secondary level and 34 (10.79%) have gone up to the higher level.

It is also found that out of the total respondents of the present study, 296 respondents of Karimganj district, of which 198 (66.89%) respondents are literate respondents of which 123 (41.55%) have done primary education, 56(18.91%) have completed Secondary education and 19 (6.41%) have studied up to higher level of education.

The table further shows that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 133 respondents are of Hailakandi district, of which 72 (54.13%) respondents are literate respondents of which 59 (44.36%) are primary educated, 05 (3.75%) are secondary level educated and 08 (6.01%) are of higher level educated respondents.

It is observed that majority of the educated Kaibartta community of the present study are primary level educated.

Figure: 5.3.2.31

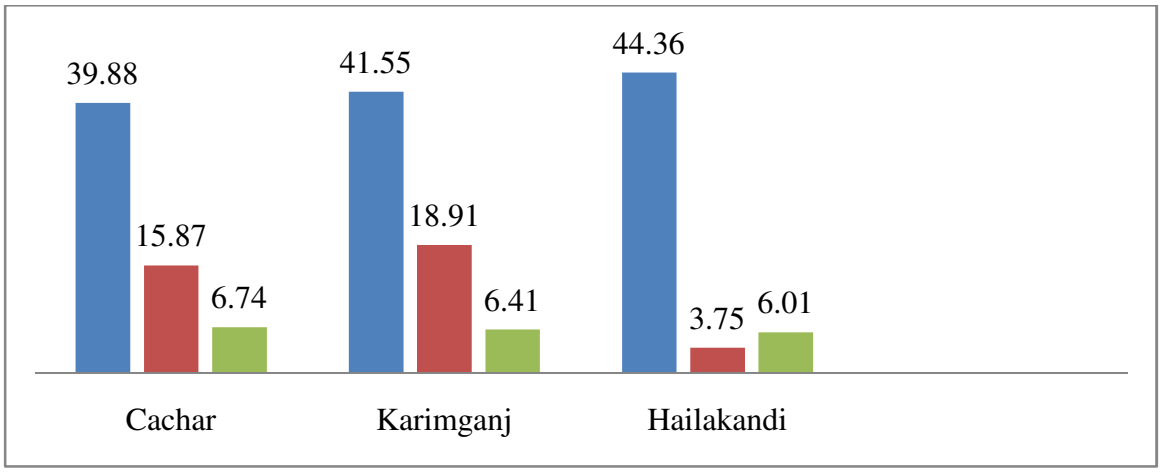

Figure: 5.3.2.31Graphical Representation of the Stages of Education of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Distribution of the Respondents basing on Stream

Table no. 5.3.2.32 Distribution of the Kaibartta Communityin Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) basing on Stream

	Districts	Stream							
		Arts	%	Science	%	Commerce	%	Others	%
Total No. of Respo ndent -933	Cachar	09	1.78	00	00	00	00	02	0.39
	Karimganj	10	3.37	02	0.67	01	0.33	00	00
	Hailakand	03	2.25	00	00	00	00	02	1.50
	Barak Valley	22	2.35	02	0.21	01	0.10	04	0.42

The table no. 5.3.2.32 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 22 (2.35%) respondents are from Arts Stream, of which 09(1.78%) respondents of Cachar, 10(3.37%) respondents of Karimganj and 03(2.25%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 02(0.21%) respondents are of Science stream, of which, 02(0.67%) respondents of Karimganj and no single respondent was found in Cachar and Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 01 (0.10%) respondents are from Commerce stream, of which no respondents of Cachar district, 01(0.33%) respondents of Karimganj and no respondent of Hailakandi district.

The table also shows that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 04 (0.42%) respondents are from others Stream and Discipline like Engineering, Medical etc. of which 02(0.39%) respondents of Cachar, no respondents of Karimganj and 02(1.50%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study have mostly favoured the Arts steam for their study.

Mishra, Subodha. Chandra. (1991), shown that a large percentage of Scheduled Castes respondents were in the Arts stream and a smaller percentage in the Commerce and Science streams in comparision to Non-Scheduled Castes respondents.

Occupational Status of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.33 Occupational Status of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi

Occupation								
District	Traditional (Fishing/ Cultivation)	%	Service -64 (6.85%)				Others DWL/RP/SK/ HCP/Business	%
			Govt.	%	Private	%		
Cachar 504	152	30.15	28	5.5	04	0.79	320	63.49
Karimganj 296	164	55.40	22	7.43	06	2.02	104	35.13
Hailakandi 133	59	44.36	04	3.00	00	00	70	52.63
Barak Valley 933	375	40.19	54	5.78	10	1.07	494	52.94

Note: (DWL-Daily Wage Labourer, RP-Rickshaw Puller, HCP-Hand Cart Puller, SK-Shop Keeper)

The table no. 5.3.2.33 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 375 (40.19%) of the respondents are still engaged in their traditional profession (fishing and

cultivation) of which 152(30.15%) respondents of Cachar, 164(55.40%) respondents of Karimganj and 59(44.36%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of the present study, 64 (6.85%) are engaged in service of which 28(5.5%) respondents are of Cachar 22 (7.43%) respondents of Karimganj and 04 (3.00%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table further reveals that out of the total number of respondents of the present study 494(52.94%) respondents are engaged in others (DWL/RP/SK/ HCP/Business etc.) for their livelihood of which 320(63.49%) respondents of Cachar district,104(35.13%) respondents of Karimganj district and70(52.63%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that maximum of the respondents of the present study are not engaged in their traditional professions (fishing /cultivation) rather they have changed their professions by opting some other jobs. Gangrade (1975), in his study reports that a vast majority of Harijans have departed from their traditional occupation and have come to have an amount of social mobility. Lahakar, Biman; Datta, Prof. Lakshahira, (2013) has also shown that the Kaibarttas till recent time were the prominent fishing community of Assam who are no longer practicing the traditional occupation as their exclusive source of living.

Figure: 5.3.2.33

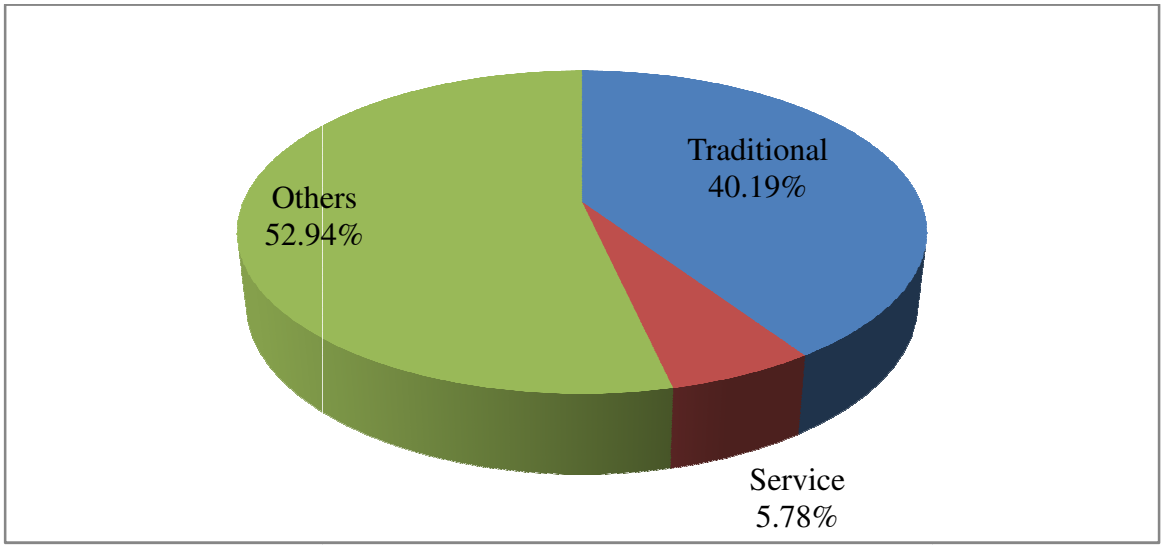

Figure: 5.3.2.33 Graphical Representation of Occupational Status of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Economic Status of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.34 Economic Status of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

Income of the Respondent							
Sl. No.	Name of District	Low (0-3000)	%	Average (3001-6000)	%	High (6001 & above)	%
1	Cachar	189	37.5	202	40.07	113	22.42
2	Karimganj	52	17.56	168	56.75	76	25.67
3	Hailakandi	80	60.15	34	25.56	19	14.28
4	Barak Valley	321	34.40	404	43.30	208	22.29

The table no. 5.3.2.34 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 321(34.40%) respondents are from Low Income group of families of which 189(37.5%) respondents belong to Cachar district, 52(17.56%) from Karimganj district and 80(60.15%) respondents are from Hailakandi district.

The table further shows that out of the total respondents of Barak Valley, 404(43.30%) respondents are from Average Income group of families of which 202(40.07%) respondents of Cachar district, and 208(22.29%) respondents from High Income group of families. 321(34.40%) of the respondents are from the low (0-3000) earning families, 43.30% are from such families whose income is Average (3001-6000) and only 22.29% are from high income families.

It is observed that majority of the respondents of Kaibartta community are the representatives of such families whose income is Average i.e. neither high and nor low that means at least they are able to fulfill their basic needs in the present study.

Figure: 5.3.2.34

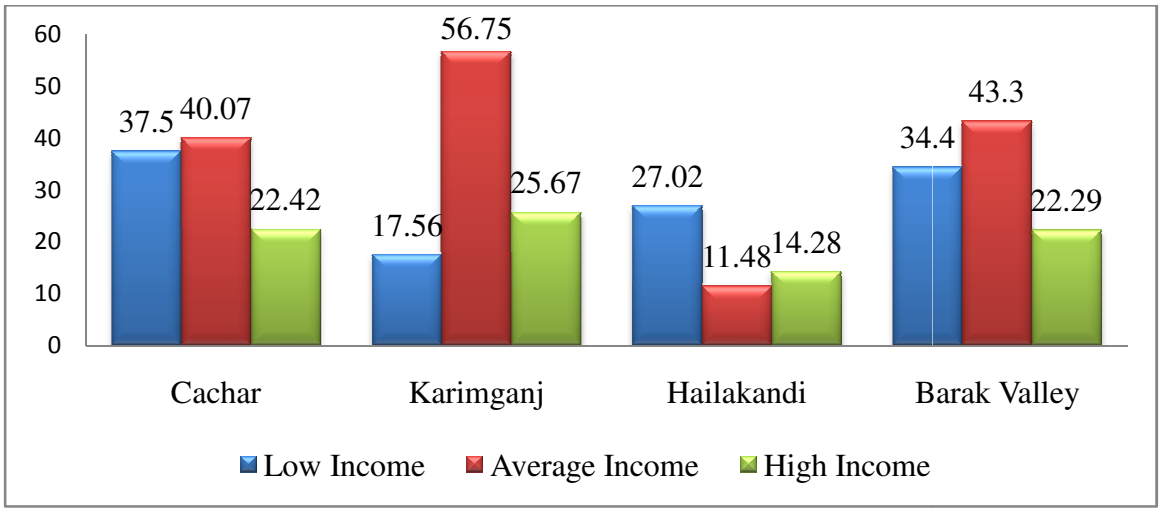

Figure: 5.3.2.34 Graphical Representation of Economic Status of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi)

No. of Earner in the Family of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.2.35 Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on basis of number of Earner in the Family

Total No. of Respondent -933	Districts	Number of Earner in the Family			
		Single (One)	%	More than One	%
	Cachar	358	71.03	146	28.96
	Karimganj	217	73.31	79	26.68
	Hailakandi	130	97.74	03	2.25
	Barak Valley	705	75.56	228	24.43

The table no.5.3.2.35 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 705 (75.56%) respondents are from such families whose earning is done by single earner of which 358(71.03%) respondents of Cachar, 217(73.31%) respondents of Karimganj and 130(97.74%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The table also reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 228 (24.43%) of the respondents are from such families whose earning is done by more than one earner of which 146(28.96%) respondents of Cachar district, 79(26.68%) respondents of Karimganj district and 03(26.68%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that among the majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley (who are the respondents of the present study) are the single earner families.

Figure: 5.3.2.35

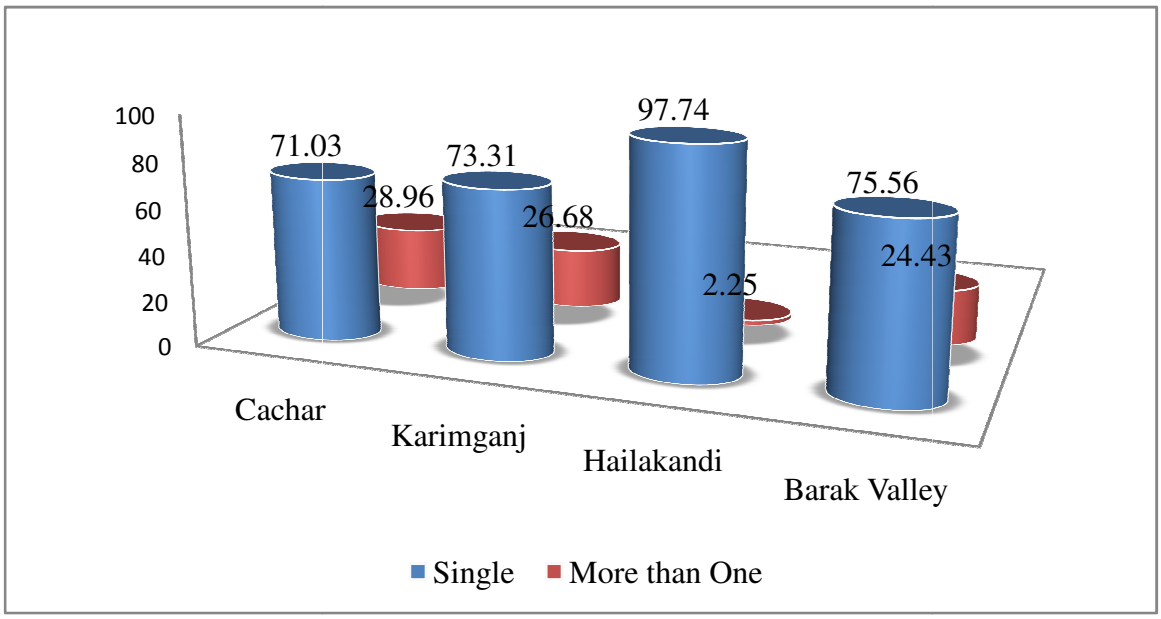

Figure: 5.3.2.35 Graphical Representation of Distribution of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) on the basis of number of earning member in the Family.

Opinion of the Respondents regarding their own Girls and Age of Marriage

Table no.5.3.2.36 Opinion of the Kaibartta Community in Barak Valley (Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi) regarding their own Children and Age of Marriage

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar	%	Karimganj	%	Hailakandi	%	Barak Valley	%
1	Pay equal importance to your both son/daughter.	238	47.22	147	49.66	74	55.63	459	49.19
2	Daughter/ son shou married before the age of 18/21 years.	263	52.18	152	51.35	65	48.87	480	51.44

The Table no. 5.3.2.36 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Barak Valley, 459 (49.19%) respondents pay equal importance to their girl and boy child of which 238 (47.22%) respondents of Cachar district,147 (49.66%) respondents of Karimganj district and 74 (55.63%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

The very table also reveals that out of total respondents of the present study, 480 (51.44%) respondents are of the opinion that daughter / son should get married before the age of 18/21 respectively of which 263(52.18%) respondents of Cachar district, 152(51.35%) respondents of Karimganj district and 65(48.87%) respondents of Hailakandi district.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community, who are the respondents of the present study, don't pay equal importance to their boy and girl child.It is also observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community, who are the respondents of the present study, want that their girls and boys should get married before the age of 18/21 respectively.

5.3.3. Problems of the Kaibartta Community in their Educational Attainment

Problems relating to Continuation of Education of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.3.1 Issues relating to Continuation of Education of the Kaibartta in Barak Valley

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar- 504			Karimganj - 296			Hailakandi - 133		
		A	ST	N	A	ST	N	A	ST	N
1	To get admission in a reputed School is a difficult task.	198 (39.28)	210 (41.66)	96 (19.04)	88 (29.72)	98 (33.10)	110 (37.16)	73 (54.88)	36 (27.06)	24 (18.04)
2	It is a very challenging job to get admission in the private Schools.	496 (98.41)	08(3.57)	00	280 (94.59)	16 (5.40)	00	13 3(100)	00	00
3	Parents are interested to send their children to the School for their all-round development.	280 (55.55)	140(27.77)	64 (12.69)	180 (60.81)	75 (25.33)	41 (13.85)	75 (56.39)	32 (24.06)	26 (19.54)

4	Children like to attend School.	276 (54.76)	133(26.38)	95 (18.84)	186 (62.83)	79 (26.68)	31 (10.47)	79 (59.39)	24 (18.04)	30 (22.55)
5	Children of Kaibartta community feel inferior to the children of other communities in the School.	87 (17.26)	115(22.81)	302 (59-92)	27 (9.12)	68 (22.97)	201 (67.90)	25 (18.79)	22 (16.54)	86 (64.66)

Notes: (I) A-Always, ST-Some Times, N-Not at all.

(II)Figures in parentheses are percentages.

The table no. 5.3.3.1 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of Kaibartta community of the present study 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cacahr district, of which 198 (39.28%) , 210 (41.66%) and 96 (19.04%) of the respondents are of the view that to get admission in a reputed School a difficult task always, some times, not at all respectively.

The table also reveals that out of the total number of respondents 296 respondents are of Karimganj district, of which 88(29.72%), 98(33.10%), 110(37.16%) of the respondents are of the view that to get admission in a reputed School is a difficult task always, sometimes,not at all respectively.

The table further reveals that out of the total number of respondents 133(14.25%) respondents are of Hailakandi district, of which 73(54.88%), 36(27.06%), 24(18.04%) of the respondents are of the view that to get admission in a reputed School is a difficult task always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

The very table shows that out of the total respondents 504 (54.01%)f the respondents are of Cachar district, of which of 496 (98.41%),496 (98.41%),08 (3.57%) of the respondents opined that it is a very challenging job to get admission in the private Schools always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

The very table also shows that out of the 296 (31.72%) respondents of Karimganj district, 280(94.59%), 16 (5.40%),of the respondents opined that it is a very challenging job to get admission in the private Schools always, sometimes respectively and in favour of not at all no respondent was found.

The very table further shows that out of the 133(14.25%) respondents of Hailakandi district, 133(100%), i.e. all of the respondents are of the opinion that alway it is a very challenging job to get admission in the private Schools.

The above table reveals that out of the total number of respondents of Cachar district, 280 (55.55%),140 (27.77%), and 64(12.69%) of the respondents are of the view that parents are interested to send their children to the School for their all-round development always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

Out of the total number of respondents of Karimganj district, 180(60.81%),75(25.33%) and 41(13.85%) of the respondents are of the view that parents are interested to send their children to the School for their all-round development always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

Out of the total number of respondents of Hailakandi district, 75(56.39%), 32(24.06%) and 26(19.54%) of the respondents are of the view that parents are interested to send their children to the School for their all-round development, always ,sometimes and not at all respectively.

The table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 276(54.76%), 133(26.38%),95(18.84%)respondents stated that children like to attend School always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

Out of the total respondents Karimganj district, 186(62.83%), 79(26.68%), 79(26.68%) of the respondents stated that children like to attend School always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

Out of the total respondents Hailakandi district, 79(59.39%), 24(18.04%), 24(18.04%) of the respondents stated that children like to attend School always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

The also shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 87(17.26%),115(22.81%), 115(22.81%) of the respondents opined that children of Kaibartta community feel inferior to the children of other communities in the School always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

Out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 27(9.12%),68(22.97%), 201(67.90%) of the respondents opined that children of Kaibartta community feel inferior to the children of other communities in the School always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

Out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 25(18.79%), 22 (16.54%), 86 (64.66%) of the respondents opined that children of Kaibartta community feel inferior to the children of other communities in the School always, sometimes and not at all respectively.

It is observed that more than one third of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study, are of the view that to get admission in a reputed School always is a difficult task.

It is also observed that maximum of the people of the Kaibartta community of the present study opined that it is always a very challenging job to get admission in the private Schools.

It is further observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are of the view that parents are always interested to send their children to the School for their all-round development.

It is observed that maximum of the people of the Kaibartta community of the present study opined that their children always like to attend School.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are of the view that children of Kaibartta community not at all feel inferior to the children of other communities in the School.

Issues relating to School Environment of the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.3.2 Issues Relating to School Environment

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar 504			Karimganj 296			Hailakandi 133		
		A	ST	N	A	ST	N	A	ST	N
1	Children of Kaibartta community feel congenial environment in the School.	345 (68.45	125 (24.80)	34 (6.74)	194 (65.54)	73 (24.66)	2 9(9.79)	71 (53.38)	39 (29.32)	23 (17.29)
2	Children get equality and opportunity in the School.	386 (76.58)	101 (20.03)	17 (3.37)	03 (68.58)	73 (24.66)	20 (6.75)	98 (73.68)	22 (16.54)	13 (9.77)
3	Mid-day meal scheme is an incentive for	463	29	12	264	24	8	118	11	04

	increasing enrolment in the School.	(91.86)	(5.75)	(2.38)	(89.18)	(8.10)	(2.70)	(88.72)	(8.27)	(3.00)
4	Children face communication problem to reach their School.	19 8(39.28)	175 (34.72)	131 (25.99)	213 (71.95)	67 (22.63)	16 (5.40)	59 (44.36)	46 (34.58)	28 (21.05)
5	Sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta Populated areas.	357 (70.83)	111 (22.02)	36(7.14)	145(48.98)	106(35.81)	45(15.20)	87(65.41)	39(29.32)	7(5.26)

(I) A-Always, ST-Some Times, N-Not at all.

(II)Figures in parentheses are percentages.

The table no. 5.3.3.2 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cacahr district, of which 345(68.45%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community always feel congenial environment in the School, 125(24.80%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community sometimes feel congenial environment in the School and 34(6.74%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community not at all feel congenial environment in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 296(31.75%) respondents are of Karimganj district, of which 194(65.54%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community always feel congenial environment in the School, 73(24.66%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community sometimes feel congenial environment in the School and 29(9.79%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community not at all feel congenial environment in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study, 133(14.25%) of the respondents are of Hailakandi district, of which 71(53.38%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community always feel congenial environment in the School, 39(29.32%) respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community sometimes feel congenial environment in the School and 23(17.29%)

respondents opined that the children of Kaibartta community not at all feel congenial environment in the School.

Out of the total number of respondents of Cachar district, 386(76.58%) respondents stated that the children always get equality and opportunity in the School, 101(20.03%) respondents stated that the children sometimes get equality and opportunity in the School and 17(3.37%) respondents stated that the children not at all get equality and opportunity in the School.

Out of the 296 respondents of Karimganj district, 203(68.58%) respondents stated that the children always get equality and opportunity in the School, 73(24.66%) respondents stated that the children sometimes get equality and opportunity in the School and 20(6.75%) respondents stated that the children not at all get equality and opportunity in the School.

Out of the 133 respondents of Hailakandi district, 98(73.68%) %) respondents stated that the children always get equality and opportunity in the School, 22(16.54%) respondents stated that the children sometimes get equality and opportunity in the School and 13(9.77%) respondents stated that the children not at all get equality and opportunity in the School.

Among the total number of respondents of Cachar district, 463(91.86%) respondents are of the opinion that Mid-day meal scheme is always an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School, 29(5.75%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes Mid-day meal scheme is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School and 12(2.38%) respondents

are of the opinion that Mid-day meal scheme not at all is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School.

Among the total respondents of Karimganj district, 264(89.18%) respondents are of the opinion that Mid-day meal scheme always is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School, 73(24.66%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes Mid-day meal scheme is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School and 8(2.70%) respondents are of the opinion that Mid-day meal scheme not at all is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School.

Among the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 118(88.72%) respondents are of the opinion that Mid-day meal scheme always is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School, 11(8.27%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes Mid-day meal scheme is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School and 04(3.00%) respondents are of the opinion that Mid-day meal scheme not at all is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 198(39.28%) respondents stated that children always face communication problem to reach their School, 175(34.72%) respondents stated that children sometimes face communication problem to reach their School and 131(25.99%) respondents stated that children not at all face communication problem to reach their School.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 213(71.95%) respondents stated that children always face communication problem to reach their School, 67(22.63%) respondents stated that children sometimes face

communication problem to reach their School and16(5.40%) respondents stated that children not at all face any communication problem to reach their School.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents Hailakandi district 59(44.36%) respondents stated that children always face communication problem to reach their School, 46(34.58%) respondents stated that children sometimes face communication problem to reach their School and 28(21.05%) respondents stated that children not at all face any communication problem to reach their School.

The table also shows that out of the total number of respondents of Cachar district, 357 (70.83%) respondents stated that always sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area, 111(22.02%) respondents stated that sometimes sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area and 36(7.14%) respondents stated that not at all sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area.

The table also shows that out of the total number of respondents of Karimganj district, 145(48.98%) respondents stated that always sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area, 106(35.81%) respondents stated that sometimes sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area and 45(15.20%) respondents stated that sufficient numbers of Schools are not at all available in Kaibartta populated area.

The further shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 87(65.41%) respondents stated that sufficient numbers of Schools are not always available in Kaibartta populated area, 39(29.32%) respondents stated that sometimes sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area and 7(5.26%)

respondents stated that not at all sufficient numbers of Schools are not available in Kaibartta populated area.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are of the view that their children always feel congenial environment in the School.

It is also observed that maximum of the people of the Kaibartta community of the present study opined that children get equality of opportunity in the School.

It is further observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are of the view that Mid-day meal scheme always is an incentive for increasing enrolment in the School. Bhargava, S.M. and Mittal, S.C. (1988), also found that the enrolment of Scheduled castes / Scheduled Tribes in primary classes compared favorably with the population of these communities in the habitations under study and the incentive scheme of free textbooks, free uniforms, mid-day meals, free stationary, attendance, scholarships to girls and scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children was in practice in both the districts.

It is observed that almost half of the people of the Kaibartta community of the present study opined that their children always face communication problem to reach their School.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley, who are the respondents of the present study are of the view that sufficient numbers of Schools are not always available in Kaibartta Populated areas.

Nagi; Singh, Ravendra (1996), found that the literacy level of Scheduled Castes / Tribes population is quite low as compared to other groups. This may be so as these groups are living in the remote / hilly areas or in the outskirts of the villages / cities where the educational and other facilities are not properly available. The socio-economic condition of these groups is also found to be poor. All these conditions attribute to the poor health status of these groups of people. Over and above the health status of women of these groups is also very poor.

School Infrastructure related Issues faced by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.3.3 Issues faced by the respondents relating to Infrastructure in the School

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar-504			Karimganj-296			Hailakandi-133		
		A	ST	N	A	ST	N	A	ST	N
1	The location of the School is in a suitable place.	83 (16.46)	189 (37.5)	232 (46.03)	174 (58.78)	96 (32.43)	26 (8.78)	28 (21.05)	49 (36.84)	56 (42.10)
2	Sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises.	67 (13.29)	83 (16.46)	354 (70.23)	163 (55.06)	84 (28.37)	49 (16.55)	13 (9.77)	41 (30.82)	79 (59.39)
3	Suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children.	59 (11.70)	104 (20.63)	341 (67.65)	167 (56.41)	77 (26.01)	52 (17.56)	18 (13.53)	46 (34.58)	69 (51.87)
4	The School possesses sufficient number of teachers.	285(56.54)	162(32.14)	57(11.30)	196(66.21)	69(23.31)	31(10.47)	69(51.87)	43(32.33)	21 (15.78)

5	Toilet facilities are available for children in the School.	504(100)	00	00	296(100)	00	00	133(100)	00	00
6	Drinking water facilities are available in the School.	504(100)	00	00	296(100)	00	00	133(100)	00	00

Notes: (I) A-Always, ST-Some Times, N-Not at all.

(II)Figures in parentheses are percentages.

The table no. 5.3.3.3 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cacahr district, of which 83(16.46%) respondents are of the opinion that

the location of the School is always in a suitable place, 189(37.5%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes the location of the School is in a suitable place and 232(46.03%) respondents are of the opinion that the location of the School is not at all in a suitable place.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 296(31.75%) respondents are of Karimganj district, of which 174(58.78) respondents are of the opinion that the location of the School is in a suitable place always, 96(32.43%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes the location of the School is in a suitable place and 26(8.78%) respondents are of the opinion that the location of the School is not at all in a suitable place.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 133(14.25%) are of Hailakandi district, of which 28(21.05%) respondents are of the opinion that the location of the School is in a suitable place always, 49(36.84%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes the location of the School is in a suitable place and 56(42.10%) respondents are of the opinion that the location of the School is not at all in a suitable place.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 67(13.29%) respondents are of the opinion that sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises always, 83(16.46%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises and 341(67.65%) respondents are of the opinion that not at all sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 163(55.06%) respondents are of the opinion that sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises always, 84 (28.37%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises and 49 (16.55%) respondents are of the opinion that not at all sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 13(9.77%) respondents are of the opinion that sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises always, 41(30.82%) respondents are of the opinion that sometimes sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises and 79 (59.39%) respondents are of the opinion that not at all sufficient numbers of rooms are available in School premises.

The table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 59 (11.70%) respondents stated that always suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children, 104(20.63%) respondents stated that sometimes suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children and 341(67.65%) respondents stated that suitable sitting arrangements are not at all allotted to all children.

The table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 167(56.41%) respondents stated that always suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children, 77(26.01%) respondents stated that sometimes suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children and 52(17.56%) respondents stated that suitable sitting arrangements are not at all allotted to all children.

The table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 18(13.53%) respondents stated that always suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children, 46(34.58%) respondents stated that sometimes suitable sitting arrangements are allotted to all children and 69(51.87) respondents stated that suitable sitting arrangements are not at all allotted to all children.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 285(56.54%) respondents are of the view that the School always possesses sufficient number of teachers, 162(32.14%) respondents are of the view that the School sometimes possesses sufficient number of teachers and 57(11.30%) respondents are of the view that the School not at all possesses sufficient number of teachers.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district 196(66.21%) respondents are of the view that the School always possesses sufficient number of teachers, 69(23.31%) respondents are of the view that the School sometimes possesses sufficient number of teachers and 31(10.47%) respondents are of the view that the School not at all possesses sufficient number of teachers.

The table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 69(51.87%) respondents are of the view that the School always possesses sufficient number of

teachers, 43(32.33%) respondents are of the view that the School sometimes possesses sufficient number of teachers and 21(15.78%) respondents are of the view that the School not at all possesses sufficient number of teachers.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 504(100%) respondents i.e all the respondents are of the opinion that toilet facilities are always available for children in the School.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 296(100%),

i.e all the respondents are of the opinion that toilet facilities are always available for children in the School.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 133(100%) i.e all the respondents are of the opinion that toilet facilities are always available for children in the School.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 504(100%) i.e. all of the respondents informed that drinking water facility is always available in the School and no such respondent is found who are of the opinion that drinking water facility is sometimes available in the School or drinking water facility is not at all available in the School.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 296(100%) i.e. all of the respondents informed that drinking water facility is always available in the School and no such respondent is found who are of the opinion that drinking water

facility is sometimes available in the School or drinking water facility is not at all available in the School.

The table also shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 133(100%) i.e. all of the respondents informed that drinking water facility is always available in the School and no respondent is found who are of the opinion that drinking water facility is sometimes available in the School or drinking water facility is not at all available in the School.

It is observed that more than one third of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that the location of the School is not at all in a suitable place.

It is observed that more than half of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that sufficient numbers of rooms are not at all available in School premises.

It is observed that almost half of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that suitable sitting arrangements are not at all allotted to all children.

It is observed that more than half of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that the School always possesses sufficient number of teachers.

It is observed that all of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study opined that toilet facilities are always available for children in the School.

It is observed that all of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study opined that drinking water facilities are always available in the School.

Curriculum Related Issues faced by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.3.4 Curriculum Related Issues faced by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar- 504			Karimganj -296			Hailakandi – 133		
		A	ST	N	A	ST	N	A	ST	N
1	Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost.	504 (100)	00	00	296 (100)	00	00	133 (100)	00	00
2	Note books are provided by the Government for the children.	338 (67.06)	103 (20.43)	63 (12.5)	221 (74.66)	43 (14.52)	32 (10.81)	68 (51.12)	41 (30.82)	24 (18.04)
3	Other necessary study materials are available in the school.	60 (11.90)	116 (23.01)	328 (65.07)	156 (52.70)	73 (24.66)	67 (22.63)	93 (69.92)	27 (20.30)	13 (9.77)

4	The syllabus is a burden to the children due to too much of contents.	253 (50.19)	207 (41.07)	44 (8.73)	187 (63.17)	74(25)	35 (11.82)	76 (57.14)	42 (31.57)	15 (11.27)
5	Library facilities are available in the School.	259 (51.38)	198 (39.28)	47 (9.32)	168 (56.75)	93 (31.41)	35 (11.82)	28 (21.05)	29 (21.80)	76 (57.14)

(I) A-Always, ST-Some Times, N-Not at all.

(II) Figures in parentheses are percentages.

The table no. 5.3.3.4 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cacahr district, of which 504(100%) respondents informed that always Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost, no respondent informed that sometimes Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost and no respondent informed that Text-books are not at all provided by the Government free of cost.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 296 (31.75%) respondents are of Karimganj district, of which 296(100%) respondents informed that always Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost, no respondents informed that sometimes Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost and no respondents informed that Text-books are not at all provided by the Government free of cost.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study133 (14.25%) respondents are of Hailakandi district, of which 133 (100%) respondents informed that always Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost, no respondents informed that sometimes Text-books are provided by the Government free of cost and no respondents informed that Text-books are not at all provided by the Government free of cost.

Out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 338(67.06%) respondents stated that Note books are always provided by the Government for the children, 103(20.43%)

respondents stated that Note books are sometimes provided by the Government for the children and 63(12.5%) respondents stated that Note books are not at all provided by the Government for the children.

Out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 221(74.66%) respondents stated that Note books are always provided by the Government for the children, 43(14.52%) respondents stated that Note books are sometimes provided by the Government for the children and 32(10.81%) respondents stated that Note books are not at all provided by the Government for the children.

Out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 68(51.12%) respondents stated that Note books are always provided by the Government for the children, 68(51.12%) respondents stated that Note books are sometimes provided by the Government for the children and 24(18.04%) respondents stated that Note books are not at all provided by the Government for the children.

Among the total number of respondents of Cachar district, 60(11.90%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are always available in the school, 116(23.01%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are sometimes available in the School and 328(65.07%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are not at all available in the School.

Among the total number of respondents of Karimganj district, 156(52.70%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are always available in the School, 73(24.66%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are sometimes

available in the School and 67(22.63%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are not at all available in the School.

Among the total number of respondents of Hailakandi district, 93(69.92%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are always available in the School, 27(20.30%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are sometimes available in the School and 13(9.77%) respondents opined that other necessary study materials are not at all available in the School.

Out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 253(50.19%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is always a burden to the children due to too much of contents, 207(41.07%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is sometimes a burden to the children due to too much of contents and 44(8.73%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is not at all a burden to the children due to too much of contents.

Out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 187(63.17%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is always a burden to the children due to too much of contents, 35(11.82%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is sometimes a burden to the children due to too much of contents and 35(11.82%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is not at all a burden to the children due to too much of contents.

Out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 76(57.14%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is always a burden to the children due to too much of contents, 42(31.57%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is sometimes a burden to the children due to too much of contents and 15(11.27%) respondents are of the view that the syllabus is not at all a burden to the children due to too much of contents.

The above table reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 259(51.38%) respondents informed that Library facilities are always available in the School, 198(39.28%) respondents informed that Library facilities are sometimes available in the School and

47(9.32%) respondents informed that Library facilities are not at all available in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 168(56.75%) respondents informed that Library facilities are always available in the School, 93(31.41%) respondents informed that Library facilities are sometimes available in the School and 35(11.82%) respondents informed that Library facilities are not at all available in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 28(21.05%) respondents informed that Library facilities are always available in the School, 29(21.80%) respondents informed that Library facilities are sometimes available in the School and 76(57.14%) respondents informed that Library facilities are not at all available in the School.

It is observed that all the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the view that Text-books are always provided by the Government free of cost.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study is of the view that note books are always provided by the Government free of cost for the children.

It is observed that more than one -third of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the view that other necessary study materials are not at all available in the school.

It is observed that more than half of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the view that the syllabus is always a burden to the children due to too much of contents.

It is observed that almost half of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the view that Library facilities are always available in the School.

As Bhargava, S.M. and Mittal, S.C. (1988), found that the enrolment of Scheduled castes / Scheduled Tribes in primary classes compared favorably with the population of these communities in the habitations under study and the incentive scheme of free textbooks, free uniforms, free stationary, attendance, scholarships to girls and scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children was in practice in both the districts.

Co-curricular Activities Related Issues faced by the Respondents

Table no. 5.3.3.5 Issues Related to Co-curricular Activities

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar -504			Karimganj -296			Hailakandi -133		
		A	ST	N	A	ST	N	A	ST	N
1	Games and Sports activities are organized in the School.	348 (69.04)	104 (20.63)	52 (10.31)	209 (70.60)	51 (17.22)	36 (12.16)	76 (57.14)	39 (29.32)	18 (13.53)
2	The School authority send the children to participate in inter-School competitions.	328 (65.07)	104 (20.63)	72 (14.28)	193 (65.20)	60 (20.27)	43 (14.52)	71 (53.38)	44 (33.08)	18 (13.53)
3	School authority celebrate Independence day, Republic day and birthday of national leaders in the school.	504 (100)	00	00	296 (100)	00	00	133 (100)	00	00
4	School organize cultural programmes for the creative development of children.	334 (66.26)	125 (24.80)	45 (8.92)	217 (73.31)	62 (20.94)	17 (5.74)	68 (51.12)	42 (31.57)	23 (17.29)

5	Children of Kaibartta community can show good performance in the cultural programmes.	269 (53.37)	18 9(37.5)	46 (9.12)	165 (55.74)	92 (31.08)	39 (13.17)	68 (51.12)	45 (33.83)	20 (15.03)

Notes: (I) A-Always, ST-Some Times, N-Not at all.

(II) Figures in parentheses are percentages.

The table no. 5.3.3.5 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cacahr district, of which 348 (69.04%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are always organized in the School, 104(20.63%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are sometimes organized in the School and 52(10.31%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are not at all organized in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 296(31.75%) respondents are of Karimganj district, of which 209(70.60%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are always organized in the School, 51(17.22%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are sometimes organized in the School and 36(12.16%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are not at all organized in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 133(14.25%) respondents are of Hailakandi district of which 76(57.14%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are always organized in the School, 39(29.32%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are sometimes organized in the School and 18(13.53%) respondents informed that Games and Sports activities are not at all organized in the School.

The above table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 328(65.07%) respondents stated that the School authority always send the children to participate in inter-

School competitions, 104 (20.63) respondents stated that the School authority sometimes send the children to participate in inter-School competitions and 72(14.28%) respondents stated that the School authority not at all send the children to participate in inter-School competitions.

The above table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district 193(65.20%) respondents stated that the School authority always send the children to participate in inter-School competitions, 60(20.27%) respondents stated that the School authority sometimes send the children to participate in inter-School competitions and 43(14.52%) respondents stated that the School authority not at all send the children to participate in inter-School competitions.

The above table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 71(53.38%) respondents stated that the School authority always send the children to participate in inter-School competitions, 44(33.08%) respondents stated that the School authority sometimes send the children to participate in inter-School competitions and 18(13.53%) respondents stated that the School authority not at all send the children to participate in inter-School competitions.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 504(100%) respondents stated that the School authority always celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School, no respondents stated that the School authority sometimes celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School and no respondents stated that the School authority not at all celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district 296(100%) respondents stated that the School authority always celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School, no respondents stated that the School authority sometimes celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School and no respondents stated that the School authority not at all celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 133(100%) respondents stated that the School authority always celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School, no respondent stated that the School authority sometimes celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School and no respondent stated that the School authority not at all celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Birthday of national leaders in the School.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 334(66.26%) respondents informed that School always organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children, 125(24.80%) respondents informed that the School sometimes organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children and 45(8.92%) respondents informed that the School not at all organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 217(73.31%) respondents informed that School always organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children, 62(20.94%) respondents informed that the

School sometimes organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children and 17(5.74%) respondents informed that the School not at all organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district 68(51.12%) respondents informed that School always organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children, 42(31.57%) respondents informed that the School sometimes organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children and 23(17.29%) respondents informed that the School not at all organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the children.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 269(53.37%) respondents opined that Children of Kaibartta community can always show good performance in the cultural programmes, 189(37.5%) respondents opined that Children of Kaibartta community can sometimes show good performance in the cultural programmes and 46(9.12%) respondents stated not at all.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district 165(55.74%) respondents opined that Children of Kaibartta community can always show good performance in the cultural programmes, 92(31.08%) respondents opined that Children of Kaibartta community can sometimes show good performance in the cultural programmes and 39(13.17%) respondents opined not at all.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 68(51.12%) respondents opined that Children of Kaibartta community can always show good performance in the cultural programmes, 45(33.83%) respondents opined that Children of Kaibartta community can sometimes show good performance in the cultural

programmes and 20(15.03%) respondents opined not at all to show good performance in the cultural programmes.

It is observed that more than two-third of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study opined that Games and Sports activities are always organized in the School.

It is observed that more than half of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study opined that the School authority always send the children to participate in inter-School competitions.

It is observed that all the people of Kaibartta community of the present study, are of the view that School authority always celebrate Independence Day, Republic Day and birthday of national leaders in the school.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that School always organize cultural programmes for the creative development of the

children.

It is observed that majority of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that children of Kaibartta community can always show good performance in the cultural programmes.

Other Issues related to Education

Table no. 5.3.3.6 Other Issues related to Education faced by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Items	Cachar- 504			Karimganj -296			Hailakandi -133		
		A	ST	N	A	ST	N	A	ST	N
1	It is necessary to provide private tuition to the children.	217 (43.05)	155 (30.75)	132 (26.19)	68 (22.97)	82 (27.70)	146 (49.32)	69 (51.87)	41 (30.82)	23 (17.29)
2	Children received scholarship based on caste.	75 (14.88)	55 (10.91)	374 (74.20)	24 (8.10)	43 (14.52)	229 (77.36)	16 (12.03)	22 (16.54)	95 (71.42)
3	Distance of the School from the house is a problem to send the children to the School.	294 (58.33)	160 (31.74)	50 (9.92)	176 (59.45)	85 (28.71)	35 (11.82)	69 (51.87)	39 (29.32)	25 (18.79)
4	Being a member of Kaibartta Community children face discrimination in the School.	14	43	447	10	22	264	18	31	84

		(2.77)	(8.53)	(88.69)	(3.37)	(7.43)	(89.18)	(13.53)	(23.30)	(63.15)
5	School provides free medical check-up for the children.	289 (57.34)	155 (30.75)	60 (11.90)	17 8 (60.13)	74 (25)	44 (14.86)	73 (54.88)	42 (31.57)	18 (13.53)
6	The School provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly.	456 (90.47)	32 (6.34)	16 (3.17)	276 (93.24)	13 (4.39)	7 (2.36)	112 (84.21)	16 (12.03)	5 (3.75)
7	The School provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal.	57 (11.30)	55 (10.91)	392 (77.77)	14 (4.72)	16 (5.40)	266 (89.86)	6 (4.51)	18 (13.53)	109 (81.95)
8	The School provides School-dress free of cost.	504 (100)	00	00	296 (100)	00	00	133 (100)	00	00
9	Son and daughter get equal importance for their education.	364	73	67	205	56	35	79	31	23

		(72.22)	14.48)	(13.29)	(69.25)	(18.91)	(11.82)	(59.39)	(23.30)	(17.29)

Notes: (I) A-Always, ST-Some Times, N-Not at all.

(II) Figures in parentheses are percentages.

The table no. 5.3.3.6 reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 504 (54.01%) respondents are of Cacahr district, of which 217(43.05%) respondents opined that it is always necessary to provide private tuition to the children, 155(30.75%) respondents opined that it is sometimes necessary to provide private tuition to the children and 132(26.19%) respondents opined that it is not at all necessary to provide private tuition to the children.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 296(31.75%) respondents of Karimganj district of which 68(22.97%) respondents opined that it is always necessary to provide private tuition to the children, 82(27.70%) respondents opined that it is sometimes necessary to provide private tuition to the children and 146(49.32%) respondents opined that it is not at all necessary to provide private tuition to the children.

The above table reveals that out of the 933 respondents of the present study 133(14.25%) respondents of Hailakandi district, of which 69(51.87%) respondents opined that it is always necessary to provide private tuition to the children, 41(30.82%) respondents opined that it is sometimes necessary to provide private tuition to the children and 23(17.2%) respondents opined that it is not at all necessary to provide private tuition to the children.

The above table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 75(14.88%) are of the view that always children received scholarship based on caste, 55(10.91%) are of the view that sometimes children received scholarship based on caste

and 374(74.20%) are of the view that children not at all received scholarship based on caste.

The above table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 24(8.10%) are of the view that always children received scholarship based on caste, 43(14.52%) are of the view that sometimes children received scholarship based on caste and 229(77.36%) are of the view that children not at all received scholarship based on caste.

The above table also reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 16(12.03%) are of the view that always children received scholarship based on caste, 22(16.54%) are of the view that sometimes children received scholarship based on caste and 95(71.42%) are of the view that children not at all received scholarship based on caste.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 294(58.33%) stated that distance of the School from the house is always a problem to send the children to the School, 160(31.74%) stated that distance of the School from the house is sometimes a problem to send the children to the School and 50(9.92%) stated that distance of the School from the house is not at all a problem to send the children to the School.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 176(59.45%) stated that distance of the School from the house is always a problem to send the children to the School, 85(28.71%) stated that distance of the School from the house is sometimes a problem to send the children to the School and 35(11.82%) stated

that distance of the School from the house is not at all a problem to send the children to the School.

The above table shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 69(51.87%) stated that distance of the School from the house is always a problem to send the children to the School, 39(29.32%) stated that distance of the School from the house is sometimes a problem to send the children to the School and 25(18.79%) stated that distance of the School from the house is not at all a problem to send the children to the School.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 14(2.77%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children always face discrimination in the School, 43(8.53%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children sometimes face discrimination in the School and 447(88.69%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children not at all face discrimination in the School.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 10(3.37%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children always face discrimination in the School, 22(7.43%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children sometimes face discrimination in the School and 264(89.18%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children not at all face discrimination in the School.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 18(13.53%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children

always face discrimination in the School, 31(23.30%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children sometimes face discrimination in the School and 84(63.15%) are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children not at all face discrimination in the School.

The above table reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 289(57.34%) opined that School always provides free medical check-up for the children, 155(30.75%) opined that School sometimes provides free medical check-up for the children and 60(11.90%) opined that School not at all provides free medical check-up for the children.

The above table reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 178(60.13%) opined that School always provides free medical check-up for the children, 74(25%) opined that School sometimes provides free medical check-up for the children and 44(14.86%) opined that School not at all provides free medical check-up for the children.

The above table reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 73(54.88%) opined that School always provides free medical check-up for the children, 42(31.57%) opined that School sometimes provides free medical check-up for the children and 18(13.53%) opined that School not at all provides free medical check-up for the children.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 456(90.47%) are of the view that the School always provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly, 32(6.34%) are of the view that the School sometimes provides mid-day meal to

the pupils regularly and 16(3.17%) are of the view that the School not at all provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 276(93.24%) are of the view that the School always provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly, 13(4.39%) are of the view that the School sometimes provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly and 7(2.36%) are of the view that the School not at all provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly.

The above table further reveals that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district,

112(84.21%) are of the view that the School always provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly, 16(12.03%) are of the view that the School sometimes provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly and 5(3.75%) are of the view that the School not at all provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly.

The above table further shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 57(11.30%) opined that the School always provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal, 55(10.91%) opined that the School sometimes provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal and 392(77.77%) opined that the School not at all provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal.

The above table further shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 14(4.72%) opined that the School always provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal, 16(5.40%) opined that the School sometimes provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal and 266(89.86%) opined that the School not at all provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal.

The above table further shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 6(4.51%) opined that the School always provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal, 18(13.53%) opined that the School sometimes provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal and 109(81.95%) opined that the School not at all provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 504(100%) i.e all the respondents are of the opinion that the School always provides School-dress free of cost.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 296 (100%) i.e all the respondents are of the opinion that the School always provides School-dress free of cost.

The above table also shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 133 (100%) i.e all the respondents are of the opinion that the School always provides School-dress free of cost.

The very table shows that out of the total respondents of Cachar district, 364(72.22%) stated that son and daughter always get equal importance for their education,73(14.48%) stated that son and daughter sometimes get equal importance for their education, 67(13.29%) stated that son and daughter not at all get equal importance for their education.

The very table shows that out of the total respondents of Karimganj district, 205(69.25%) stated that son and daughter always get equal importance for their education, 56(18.91%)stated that son and daughter sometimes get equal importance for

their education, 35(11.82%)stated that son and daughter not at all get equal importance for their education.

The very table shows that out of the total respondents of Hailakandi district, 79(59.39%), stated that son and daughter always get equal importance for their education, 31(23.30%) stated that son and daughter sometimes get equal importance for their education, 23(17.29%) stated that son and daughter not at all get equal importance for their education.

It is observed that more than one-third of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that it is always necessary to provide private tuition to the children.

It is observed that more than two-third of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study is of the opinion that children not at all received scholarship based on caste.

It is observed that more half of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that distance of the School from the house is always a problem to send the children to the School.

It is observed that more than two-third of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that being a member of Kaibartta Community children not at all face discrimination in the School.

It is observed that more than fifty percent of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that the School always provides free medical check-up for the children.

It is observed that more than ninety percent of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that the School always provides mid-day meal to the pupils regularly.

It is observed that more than eighty percent of the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that the School not at all provides nutritious food in the mid-day meal.

It is observed that all the people of Kaibartta community of the present study are of the opinion that the School always provides School-dress free of cost.

It is observed that more than fifty percent of the people of Kaibartta community of Barak Valley and who are the respondents of the present study are of the opinion that son and daughter always get equal importance for their education.

Basu, Debashis. Islam, Gulenur. Gogoi, Ratul. Dey, Swapna and Deori, Junumai (2013), in their study "Child's Growth and Nutritional Status in two Communities-Mishing Tribe and Kaibartta Caste of Assam, India", tried to assess the physical growth and nutritional status of children of Mishing and Kaibartta and observed that the children of both population based on the values of three indices remain vulnerable to suffer from malnutrition.