CHAPTER II
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Demography presents population data in a systematic manner. Its importance could be gauged from the growing application of population figures in several discipline of research (Sinha & Zacharia, 2000), and Cox (1970) mentions its relevance in respect to fertility, mortality and marriage in a population structure of an area.

As per 2011 Census, the total population of Assam is 31,205,576. Out of them 15,939,443 are male and 15,266,133 are female. In Assam, the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 958. The population density (per square kilometer) is 398 and the decadal growth rate is 17.07%. In Assam the total literate population is 19,177,977. Out of them 10,568,639 are males and 8,609,338 are females. The overall literacy rate is 72.19% while for male it is 77.85% and the for female it is 66.27%.

The total population of Barpeta district is 16,93,622 and out of which 867,004 are males and 826,618 are females. The sex ratio (females per 1000) is 953 and the decadal growth rate is 21.43%. The population density (per square kilometer)
is 742. In Barpeta district, the literacy rate is 63.81% and out of which the male literacy rate is 69.29% and the female literacy rate is 58.06 % (Census of India, 2011).

Table No # 2.1: Total Population, Decadal growth, Sex Ratio and Density of Population in Assam and Barpeta District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Decadal growth rate</th>
<th>Sex Ratio (Females per 1000)</th>
<th>Density (Per sq. Km.)</th>
<th>Literacy (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>31205576</td>
<td>15939443</td>
<td>15266133</td>
<td>16.93</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barpeta District</td>
<td>1693622</td>
<td>867004</td>
<td>826618</td>
<td>21.43</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2011

The data for the present study have been collected from the households of Sundaridia Dakshinhati (100), Bamuna village (87), Budarurtup (14), Ghoramarahati (32), Ambarihi (14), Kumarhati (51), Majorhati (9) and Gandhinagar (17) of Barpeta. The investigator tried to present the demographic and socio-economic background of the people.

The entire data were processed and systemized in the tabular form according to the rural and urban areas.
Table No # 2.2: Households and total population of rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(50.55)</td>
<td>(49.45)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>(47.52)</td>
<td>(52.48)</td>
<td>(100)</td>
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</table>

The table 2.2 shows that there are altogether 324 households of rural and urban area. The total Population of rural area consists 908 individuals, out of which 459 (50.55%) are male and 449 (49.45%) are female. On the other hand the total populations of urban area consist of 625 individuals. Out of which 297(47.52%) are male and 328 (52.48%) are female.

Table No # 2.3: Age and sex distribution of rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (in Years)</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
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<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9.15)</td>
<td>(10.24)</td>
<td>(9.69)</td>
<td>(7.41)</td>
<td>(4.57)</td>
<td>(5.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6.75)</td>
<td>(9.58)</td>
<td>(8.15)</td>
<td>(4.38)</td>
<td>(7.32)</td>
<td>(5.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.46)</td>
<td>(11.14)</td>
<td>(10.79)</td>
<td>(3.7)</td>
<td>(5.79)</td>
<td>(4.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(8.28)</td>
<td>(8.69)</td>
<td>(8.48)</td>
<td>(8.42)</td>
<td>(7.62)</td>
<td>(8.00)</td>
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<td>25-29</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.11)</td>
<td>(10.47)</td>
<td>(10.79)</td>
<td>(9.43)</td>
<td>(7.93)</td>
<td>(8.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.46)</td>
<td>(7.57)</td>
<td>(9.03)</td>
<td>(11.45)</td>
<td>(8.23)</td>
<td>(9.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>35-39</td>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>60-64</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>(8.93)</td>
<td>(6.75)</td>
<td>(4.14)</td>
<td>(4.58)</td>
<td>(3.05)</td>
<td>(3.27)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8.24)</td>
<td>(4.45)</td>
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<td>(5.18)</td>
<td>(2.97)</td>
<td>(3.34)</td>
</tr>
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<td>39</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(8.59)</td>
<td>(4.30)</td>
<td>(5.18)</td>
<td>(2.97)</td>
<td>(2.69)</td>
<td>(3.30)</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.45)</td>
<td>(8.75)</td>
<td>(6.06)</td>
<td>(2.69)</td>
<td>(4.38)</td>
<td>(3.30)</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9.45)</td>
<td>(7.32)</td>
<td>(7.32)</td>
<td>(6.10)</td>
<td>(4.88)</td>
<td>(3.05)</td>
</tr>
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<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.40)</td>
<td>(8.16)</td>
<td>(8.00)</td>
<td>(6.72)</td>
<td>(4.64)</td>
<td>(4.88)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 2.3 shows the age and sex distribution of the Hira Community of rural and urban area. From the table it is found that in the rural area the highest percentage (11.11) of male is found in the age group of 25-29 years followed by the age groups 15-19 and 30-34 years. Amongst the female the highest percentage (11.14) is found in the 15-19 age group and it is followed by the age groups 25-29, 5-9, and 10-14 years.

In the urban area the highest percentage of male is seen in both the age group 30-34 and 35-39 years and the percentage is 11.45. The next highest percentage (9.43)
is seen in the age group 25-29 years. Among the females the highest percentage is found in the age group 35-39 years and the percentage is 9.45. The second highest percentage (8.23) is found in the age group 30-34 years.

Table No # 2.4: Marital status of rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>228 (49.67)</td>
<td>228 (50.78)</td>
<td>456 (50.22)</td>
<td>148 (49.83)</td>
<td>148 (45.12)</td>
<td>296 (47.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-married</td>
<td>225 (49.02)</td>
<td>181 (40.31)</td>
<td>406 (44.71)</td>
<td>142 (47.81)</td>
<td>120 (36.59)</td>
<td>262 (41.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow / Widower</td>
<td>6 (1.31)</td>
<td>39 (8.69)</td>
<td>45 (4.96)</td>
<td>5 (1.68)</td>
<td>57 (17.38)</td>
<td>62 (9.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
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<td>1 (0.22)</td>
<td>1 (0.11)</td>
<td>2 (0.67)</td>
<td>3 (0.91)</td>
<td>5 (0.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>459 (100)</td>
<td>449 (100)</td>
<td>908 (100)</td>
<td>297 (100)</td>
<td>328 (100)</td>
<td>625 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 2.4 shows the marital status of the rural and urban area. From the table it is found that in the rural area there are 459 males out of which 49.67% (228) are married, 49.02% (225) are unmarried and 1.31% (6) are widower whereas out of 449 females 50.78% (228) are married, 40.31% (181) are unmarried, 8.69% (39) are widow and 0.22% (1) are divorced.

On the other hand in the urban area there are 297 males out of which 49.83% (148) are married, 47.81% (142) are unmarried, 1.68% (5) are widower and 0.67% (2) are divorced whereas out of 328 females 45.12% (148) are married, 36.59% (120) are unmarried, 17.38% (57) are widow and 0.91% (3) are divorced.
Table No # 2.5: Educational status of rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Status</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
<td>No and %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too young to study</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(4.58)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(5.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>(4.04)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(5.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anganawadi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(1.53)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(1.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(2.02)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(3.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class I-IV</td>
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<td>(15.69)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>(16.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>(10.44)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(6.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V-VII</td>
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<td>(18.95)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>(17.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(11.45)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(14.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class VIII-X</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>(29.85)</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>(27.62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>(24.92)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>(24.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSLC</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(6.54)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>(6.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>(16.84)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>(13.41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS</td>
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<td>(7.41)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(3.56)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>(16.84)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(7.93)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Graduate</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>(0.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(9.76)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(5.18)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Post Graduate</td>
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<td>(0.00)</td>
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<td>(0.22)</td>
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<td>Professional Course</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>(14.38)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>(20.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(3.37)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>(18.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>297</td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figure in brackets indicates the percentage)

The table 2.5 shows the educational status of the respondents of rural and urban area. In the rural area out of 459 males, 14.38 % are illiterate and 85.62% are literate. Though literacy percentage is high, most of the males are read up to VIII-X
category and the percentage is 29.85%, it is found that 18.95% are at V-VII category, 15.69% are studied up to I-IV level, 6.54% are passed in HSLC, and 7.41% are at HS level. Only 0.65% are graduate and 0.44 % are of professional course. On the other hand, among females 20.71% are illiterate and 79.29% are literate. Though the percentage of literate female is higher yet most of them are not much educated. Only 0.89 % (1) is graduate and 0.22 % (1) is postgraduate.

On the other hand in the urban area out of 297 males 3.37 % are illiterate and 96.63% are literate. Though literacy percentage is high, most of the males are read in the VIII-X category and the percentage is 24.92. 16.84% have passed in both HSLC and HS examination. 9.76% are graduate and 0.34% are postgraduate. In the female it is seen that the 18.60% are illiterate and 81.4% are literate. Literate percentage is high but most of the females read up to VIII-X category and the percentage is 24.39. The second highest percentage (14.33) is found in the category of V-VII. 13.41% have passed in the HSLC examination, 7.93% have passed in higher secondary examination, 5.18% are graduate and 0.91 % are postgraduate.
Table No # 2.6: Occupational distribution of rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male No &amp; %</td>
<td>Female No &amp; %</td>
<td>Male No &amp; %</td>
<td>Female No &amp; %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Service (Govt.)</td>
<td>11 (2.4)</td>
<td>4 (0.89)</td>
<td>49 (16.50)</td>
<td>8 (1.03)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Service (Priv.)</td>
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<td>1 (0.22)</td>
<td>29 (9.76)</td>
<td>4 (0.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>28 (6.1)</td>
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<td>18 (6.06)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Labour</td>
<td>31 (6.75)</td>
<td>3 (0.67)</td>
<td>15 (5.05)</td>
<td>9 (1.16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultivator</td>
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<td>Thela-Rickshaw Puller</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Shopkeeper</td>
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<td>27 (9.09)</td>
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<td>16 (5.39)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery Seller and Pottery Maker</td>
<td>33 (7.19)</td>
<td>119 (26.50)</td>
<td>4 (1.35)</td>
<td>39 (5.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver-Handyman</td>
<td>27 (5.88)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>14 (4.71)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioner</td>
<td>8 (1.74)</td>
<td>1 (0.22)</td>
<td>11 (3.7)</td>
<td>11 (1.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>15 (3.34)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>7 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>1 (0.22)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent/Housewives</td>
<td>172 (37.47)</td>
<td>304 (67.71)</td>
<td>476 (52.42)</td>
<td>249 (32.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>459 (100)</td>
<td>449 (100)</td>
<td>908 (100)</td>
<td>328 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figure in brackets indicates the percentage)
The table 2.6 represents the occupational distribution among the Hira population of rural and urban area. From the table, it is found that in the rural area there are 18.52% (85) persons who have taken carpentry as their main occupation, 7.19% (33) males are engaged in their traditional occupation, 7.63% are shopkeepers, and 6.1% are in business. Business sector comprises of vegetable selling, milk selling, stock business etc., 6.75% are found in daily labour, 5.88% are drivers and handymen, 2.61% are hand pull cart (thela)-rickshaw pullers, 1.74% are pensioners, and 37.47% are totally dependent. Among the females 26.50% (119) are engaged in their traditional occupation, 3.34% (15) are weavers, 0.89% (4) are in govt. service, 0.22% (1) are found as private service, 0.45% (2) are Shopkeepers and 0.22% (1) are Pensioners, and 67.71% (150) are dependent and housewives.

Similarly in the urban area the highest percentage of male is found in govt. service and the percentage is 16.50, followed by private service (9.76%), shopkeeper (9.09%), business (6.06%) and (5.39%) carpenter. Only 1.35% are engaged in their traditional occupation. In the female 5.02% are engaged in their caste based occupation, 1.42% are pensioner, 1.16% are daily labour i.e. they work in other houses, shop etc., 1.03% are govt. service, 0.51% are private service and 32.05% are totally dependent and housewives.
The Table 2.6 (a) shows the subsidiary occupational distribution of rural and urban area. It is seen from the table that besides the main occupation some male and female individuals are supporting their families from the earnings of subsidiary occupation. In the rural area out of 459 males, 17 (3.70%) are assisting their families by daily labour while 7 (1.53%) are engaged as carpenters, 1.89% are engaged in pottery business, 0.44% are involved in business and 0.22% are cultivator. Out of 449 females 0.67% female has taken pottery making and selling as their secondary occupation.

Similarly in the urban area out of 297 male 0.34% male are taken pottery business as their secondary occupation. Out of 328 female 0.61% are engaged in weaving.
Table No # 2.7: Monthly Income of rural and urban families from all sources including other business, salary, wages, earning from pottery works etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly income (in Rupees)</th>
<th>Rural area</th>
<th>Urban area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000.00-3000.00</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001.00-5000.00</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001.00-7000.00</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>25.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001.00-9000.00</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9001.00-11000.00</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11001.00-13000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13001.00-15000.00</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15001.00-17000.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17001.00-19000.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19001.00-21000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21001.00-23000.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23001.00-25000.00</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25001.00-27000.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27001.00-29000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29001.00-31000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31000.00 above</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>187</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 2.7 shows the monthly income of the families of the rural and urban area. From the table, it is found that in the rural area out of 187 families 12 (6.42%) families have monthly income range of Rs. 1000.00-3000.00, 38(20.32%) families are having monthly income of Rs. 3001.00-5000.00, 48 families (25.67%) have monthly income 5001.00-7000.00 range and 4 (2.14%) families have monthly income 31000.00 above.
In urban area out of 137 families 8 families (5.84%) have monthly income 1000.00-3000.00, 23(16.79%) families have monthly income 3001.00-5000.00, 24(17.52%) families have monthly income 5001.00-7000.00. In urban area 2(1.46%) families are found 29001.00-31000.00 monthly income and 17 families (12.40%) have monthly income 31000.00 above.

Table No # 2.8: Total no. of families engaged in pottery production in rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total no of family</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of family engaged in pottery production</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No of family engaged in pottery production</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>55.61</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.8 shows the number of families engaged in pottery production in rural and urban area. In the rural area 55.61% families engaged in pottery production. On the other hand in the urban area 22.63% families are engaged in pottery production.

Table No # 2.9: Size of family in rural and urban area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Family</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 (Small)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>49.73</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>51.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8 (Medium)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>47.59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>43.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9+ (Big)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.9 shows the size of the families. In the rural area it is found that 49.73% (93) are of small size i.e. 1 to 4 members per family and 47.59% (89) are of medium size i.e. 5 to 8 members in each family and 2.67% (5) are of big size i.e. having more than 9 members in each.

On the other hand in the urban area it is found that 51.82 % (71) are of small size i.e. 1 to 4 members per family and 43.80% (60) are of medium size i.e. 5 to 8 members in each family and 4.38% (6) are of big size i.e. having more than 9 members in each.

**Table No # 2.10: Type of family in rural and urban area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Family</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Family</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>64.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Family</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>35.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>187</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.10 shows the type of family. From the table, it reveals that in rural area out of 187 families 64.17 % (120) are nuclear and 35.83% (67) are joint families. On the other hand in urban area out of 137 families 54.74% (75) are nuclear and 45.26 % (62) are joint families.

**Table No # 2.11: Pattern of houses in rural and urban area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern of House</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pucca</em></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half wall with <em>kutcha</em> floor</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pucca</em> wall with <em>kutcha</em> floor</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin roofed with <em>kutcha</em> floor</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>30.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCC type</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>187</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table 2.11 shows the distribution pattern of houses of the rural and urban area. In the rural area it is found that out of 187 families 29.95% have *Pucca* houses, 20.32% have houses with half walls with *kutcha* floors, 19.25% have *pucca* walls with *kutcha* floors, and 30.48 % have tin roofed houses with *kutcha* floors.

In the urban area it is found that out of 137 families 70.07% have *Pucca* houses, 8.03% have houses with half walls with *kutcha* floors, 6.57% have *pucca* walls with *kutcha* floors, 12.41% have tin roofed houses with *kutcha* floors and 2.92% have RCC type houses.

**Table No # 2.12: Sources of drinking water in rural and urban area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Drinking water</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube well</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>84.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring well (Kutcha)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring well (Pucca)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running water (Own)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>187</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 2.12 shows the source of drinking water of the respondents of rural and urban area. In the rural area it represents that 84.49% families have own tube-wells, 6.42% have *kutcha* ring wells and 3.21 % have *pucca* ring wells and 5.88% have running water facilities.

On the other hand in the urban area it represents that 45.26 % families have own tube-wells, 5.11% have *kutcha* ring wells 6.57% have *pucca* ring wells, 29.93%
have running water facilities of their own and 13.14% have provision for municipality water supply system.

**Table No # 2. 13: Pattern of sanitation in rural and urban area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern of sanitation</th>
<th>Rural Area</th>
<th>Urban Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Individual/Govt Sponsored)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>77.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kutchha</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Space</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>187</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 2.13 shows the pattern of Sanitation in rural and urban area. In the rural area it is found that 77.54% families use sanitary type latrines. Out of 77.54% families most of have government sponsored sanitary latrines, 16.58% use kutchha type latrines and 5.88% use open space.

In the urban area it is found that 91.24% families use sanitary type latrines. Out of 91.24% families some of have government sponsored sanitary latrines, 8.76% use kutchha type latrines.