

CHAPTER III

THE TEA PLANTATIONS THEIR HEALTH UNITS AND POPULATION

It has been mentioned earlier, that three tea plantations, two with better facilities of health and one with minimum facilities of health, have been taken for this study. Also has been mentioned that the tea plantations are inhabited by many tribal communities those are migrants from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In this chapter it is proposed to present a physical description of the tea plantations under study and their health units and an analysis of their demographic profile.

The Tea Plantations with Better Facilities of Health

The Hansqua Tea Garden: This plantation is located at a distance of nineteen kilometres from the township of Siliguri and six kilometres from the semi-urban settlement of Bagdogra. It has the National Highway 31 passing through it. This plantation is one of the 'A' category plantations in Terai. Communication with the township is not that satisfactory. The only mode of transport available are buses, those run on infrequent schedules. For inter-State transport by train or bus one is required to travel twenty four and nineteen kilometres respectively. Air services are available at a distance of six kilometres.

The National Highway 31 has divided the plantation into two sectors, the northern and the southern sector. The plantation is surrounded by the Taipoo tea estate in the north-east, Gangaram tea estate in the north-west, Monee (a division of Gangaram tea estate) in the south-east, Bhojnarayan tea estate in the south and Gayaganga tea estate in the south-west.

The northern sector of the plantation has two residential lines for the workers, the Bandijot and the Bandijot Ruia, while the southern sector has one residential line, the Factory line. The factory, the manager's bungalow, the staff quarters, the health unit and the canteen are located in the southern sector.

The houses in the Bandijot and the Bandijot Ruia lines are both of Pakka and Kachcha types with the former numerically dominant. The Factory line on the other hand has houses only of Pakka type.

The sources of drinking water are not the same in the two sectors and the labour lines therein. While in the northern sector wells of pakka and kachcha¹ types are the sources of drinking water, in the southern sector, taps are the sources of drinking water. Wells are also existent but they are used as sources of

1. The 'Kachcha' wells are dug by individual labour households for the use of the family.

water for other works like washing. Sanitation facilities are non-existent.

Educational facilities upto the University level are available to the residents of the plantation at varying distances. School education and intermediate education facilities are available nearby the plantation. There is a school and junior college run by missionaries besides the plantation run primary school and a government aided school. For undergraduate and post graduate studies one is required to travel nineteen and nine kilometres respectively.

As regards alternative sources of modern medical facilities besides the plantation run health unit, a missionary run health unit is two kilometres away. Government run medical units are not in the proximity. A small hospital is at a distance of six kilometres and a big hospital, the North Bengal Medical College and Hospitals that draws patient from entire North Bengal is thirteen kilometres away. Private practitioners are available at a distance of six kilometres.

The health unit of the plantation caters to the needs of the plantation population with limitations. The unit has inpatient facilities, with six beds, run by a resident doctor assisted by a Compounder, a staff nurse, a dresser and a mid-wife. Minor

surgical cases are taken up at the health unit. Major cases are referred to the North Bengal Medical College and Hospital.

The Taipoo Tea Estate : Located at a distance of eighteen kilometres away from the township of Siliguri and five kilometres from the semi-urban centre of Bagdogra this plantation too is one of the 'A' category plantations in the region. Communication with the township is not satisfactory and alike Hansqua the only mode of transport available are buses which are infrequent. Inter-State transport by train and bus is available for the population of the plantation at distances of twenty three and eighteen kilometres. Air transport facility is available at a distance of five kilometres.

The National Highway 31 passes by the front of the plantation. A partly metallic road connects the office, the factory, the health unit, the staff quarters and the labour lines with the National Highway 31. This road, which meanders through the plantation divides the plantation into two parts, the eastern and western sectors. All the labour lines, the factory, the office, the manager's bungalow and the health unit are in the western sector. The staff quarters are in the eastern sector but in proximity to the office, factory and health unit.

The plantation is surrounded on the south and south-west by Hansqua tea garden and the National Highway 31, on the east by

a part of Monee tea estate (a division of Gangaram tea estate), on the north by Kiran Chandra tea estate and on the north-east by Gangaram tea estate.

The three residential lines of the plantations, Høtkola, Kothiline and Kotajhar have houses both of pakka and 'kachcha' types. The 'pakka' houses have brick walls and tin or asbestos roofs. The sources of drinking water in the labour lines are wells of pakka and kachcha types. While the former types are dug by the management, the latter types are dug by individual families for their own use. Sanitation facilities like drainage and latrines are almost absent. There are no drains. What exist as drains are shallow trenches. Latrines are existent only in Kothiline numbering only four but they are not in usable condition.

Educational facilities upto the Higher Secondary level are available in the proximity. There is a primary school in the plantation, another primary school is there beyond the National Highway 31, besides the Hansqua plantation. The high school and junior college run by missionaries besides the Hansqua tea plantation is three kilometres away from the plantation. Residents of the plantation are required to travel eighteen and eight kilometres for undergraduate and post-graduate studies respectively.

For health facilities other than those available at the health unit, one is required to travel a minimum of six kilometres

where there is the Bagdogra Primary Health Centre and private practitioners. To get treated a big hospital one is required to travel twelve kilometres.

The health unit of the garden has facilities of minor surgery. There are four beds for inpatients. The unit is run by a resident doctor who is assisted by a compounder, a nurse, a dresser and a sweeper.

The Tea Plantation with Minimum Facilities of Health

The Matigara Tea Estate: This tea estate is located at a distance of five kilometres from the township of Siliguri and six kilometres from the Bagdogra semi-urban agglomeration. This plantation is well connected both with the township of Siliguri and the semi-urban settlement of Bagdogra by buses and other modes of transport. Facilities of distant transport are available for the residents of the plantation within a radius of ten kilometres.

The river Balasan divides the plantation into two sectors, the eastern Balasan sector and the western Balasan sector. The former is surrounded by a biscuit factory on the south-east, a plywood factory on the east, which is in turn surrounded by small hamlets, the Matigara Bazar, the Matigara railway station and the Matigara settlement on the north, the Balasan river on the west and small hamlets on the north. The western Balasan

sector is surrounded by the National Highway 31 on the north beyond which there is a Missionary school and some settlements which have developed in connection with business and academic related activities, the Sibmandir Bazar and adjoining settlements on the west, the Border Security Force Cantonment, the Kadamtala settlement and the North Bengal Medical College and Hospital (3 kms south) on the south, the Balasan river on the east and the Jesu Ashram (a home for destitutes) run by the Missionaries of Charity on the east.

The plantation has eight residential lines for labourers, five in the eastern Balasan sector and three in the Western Balasan sector. The four residential lines in the eastern sector are the Station line, the Factory line, the Tina line, the Bara line and the Pakka line. The residential lines in the Western sector are line number 9, 10 and 11. The factory, the staff quarters, the office, the health unit and the manager's Bungalow are all located in the eastern Balasan sector.

Houses in the residential lines of the plantation are either of Kachcha, pakka or tina types. Houses in the line Nos 9, 10 and 11 are predominantly of pakka type. The Factory line, the Station line and Bara line have all kachcha houses. The pakka line, as the name suggests, has houses of pakka type and the Tina line has houses made of tin on all sides.

The sources of drinking water in all the labour lines are pakka and kachcha wells. While the pakka wells have been dug by the plantation authority, the kachcha wells have been dug by individual families for their own use. The wells are also sources of water for other purposes like washing of clothes, and utensils and bathing.

Sanitation facilities are at a low level. There are no common toilets and bathrooms. Drainage facilities are practically absent. What exist as drains are shallow trenches.

Facilities of school and higher education are available and accessible to the population easily. A primary school and high school, both of which are government aided are within one kilometre for the people of the western sector. For the population residing in the western sector these schools are three to four kilometres away. A missionary run high school is within one kilometre for the population of the western sector and four kilometres for the population of the eastern sector. Facilities of undergraduate and post-graduate education are comparatively distant. While undergraduate education facilities are available at distances of ten and thirteen kilometres for the residents of the eastern and western sectors respectively, post-graduate education facilities available at distances of two and five kilometres for the residents of western and eastern sectors respectively.

Alternative sources of modern medical treatment are available to the residents of the plantation within a radius of five kilometres. A government run Subsidiary Health Centre is at the entrance of the plantations' eastern sector. For the residents of the western sector the Health Centre falls at a distance of three kilometres. Besides the Subsidiary Health Centre, a big hospital the North Bengal Medical College and Hospital is at a distance of two and a half kilometres for the residents of western sector and a little more than four kilometres for the residents of the eastern sector. Private medical practitioners are available in the adjoining settlements for the residents of both the sectors.

The Health Unit of the plantation caters to only marginal needs of the population. It occasionally organizes immunization camps with the help of the Subsidiary Health Unit.

Demographic Profile of the Plantations

In the preceding chapter it has been stated that the tea plantations are inhabited by various tribal and non-tribal communities, all possessing different cultural backgrounds. This section is a presentation of the demographic details of the population of the three plantations.

Family and Population

Household Censuses carried out in the plantation reveal that there are 276 families in the Hansqua, 102 in the Taipoo and 147 in the Matigara plantations. The Oraons dominate the Hansqua plantation with 169 families while the Parjas and Ghasis dominate the Taipoo and Matigara plantations with 39 and 30 families respectively.

Analysis of the types of families reveals dominance of elementary type² of family in all the plantations. While in the plantation of Hansqua there are 207 elementary families, in the plantations of Taipoo and Matigara there are 76 and 109 elementary families respectively i.e., in the plantations of Hansqua, Taipoo and Matigara elementary families form 75 percent, 74.5 percent and 73.82 percent of the total number of families respectively.

The other type of families found in the plantations are the incomplete elementary type of family³ and the joint type of family⁴.

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2. According to Murdock, an elementary family is "a household composed of parents, children plus one or more persons not belonging to the particular family".
 3. An incomplete elementary family may consist of (a) husband and wife, (b) widower father and unmarried children, (c) widow mother and unmarried children, (d) unmarried brother and sister, (e) an unmarried, widowed or divorced man, (f) an unmarried widowed or divorced woman and (g) a divorced woman or man with children.
 4. A joint family consists of two or more elementary families.

Household Censuses also reveal the total labour population of the plantations. The population of Hansqua tea plantation has been found to be 1,488, of which 1,295 persons i.e., 87.02 percent of the population are tribals. The labour population of Taipoo plantation is 511 persons, of which 369 persons i.e., 72.2 percent are tribals. The Matigara plantation has a labour population of 680 persons, tribals form 51.02 per cent of the population with 415 persons⁵.

Tables 1(A), I(B) and I(C) show the ethnic background of the population, number of male and female members of reach community and the family types under each community in the plantations of Hansqua, Taipoo and Matigara respectively.

5. Risley (1969 : p 134), has considered the Lohars as a blacksmith caste. Amal Kumar Das (1966 : p. 73) has classified Lohars as scheduled castes in West Bengal. In Tea District Labour Association's book "Hand book of Castes and Tribes" (1924 : p. 326) the Lohars have been considered as scheduled castes. Hence, the Lohars have been considered as a caste group in this study. Similarly the Ghasis have also been considered a caste group following Tea District Labour Association's book Hand book of Castes and Tribes (1924 : p. 297) and Amal Kumar Das (1966 : p. 35). In both of these books the Ghasis have been considered a Dravidian fishing and cultivating caste.

TABLE I (A)
ETHNIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE POPULATION OF
HANSQUA PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | NO. OF FAMILIES | MALES | FEMALES | ELEMENTARY FAMILIES | INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY FAMILIES | JOINT FAMILIES | TOTAL & PERCENTAGE POPULATION |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ORAON | 169 | 464 | 460 | 129 | 23 | 17 | 924 (62.10%) |
| 2. BARAIK | 45 | 120 | 108 | 32 | 10 | 3 | 228 (15.32%) |
| 3. NEPALI | 21 | 73 | 65 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 138 (9.27%) |
| 4. SANTHAL | 10 | 20 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 42 (2.82%) |
| 5. MUNDA | 7 | 19 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 40 (2.70%) |
| 6. MAHALI | 4 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | 25 (1.68%) |
| 7. LOHAR | 4 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 20 (1.34%) |
| 8. NAGESIA | 4 | 13 | 5 | 4 | - | - | 18 (1.20%) |
| 9. BIHARI | 4 | 10 | 8 | 4 | - | - | 18 (1.20%) |
| 10. MUSLIM | 4 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 | - | 17 (1.14%) |
| 11. MALPAHARIA | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | 12 (0.80%) |
| 12. KHARIA | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 6 (0.40%) |
| Total | 276 | 760 | 728 | 207 | 43 | 26 | 1488 |
| | | (51.07%) | (48.92%) | (75%) | (15.57%) | (9.42%) | (100%) |

TABLE I (B)
ETHNIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE POPULATION OF
TAIPOO PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | NUMBER OF FAMILIES | MALES | FEMALES | ELEMENTARY FAMILIES | INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY FAMILIES | JOINT FAMILIES | TOTAL POPULATION & PERCENTAGE |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. PARJA | 39 | 95 | 94 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 189 (37%) |
| 2. ORAON | 20 | 56 | 52 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 108 (21.13%) |
| 3. LOHAR | 19 | 43 | 38 | 17 | 2 | - | 81 (15.85%) |
| 4. BIHARI | 7 | 24 | 20 | 6 | - | 1 | 44 (8.61%) |
| 5. NAGESIA | 7 | 17 | 20 | 6 | 1 | - | 37 (7.24%) |
| 6. NEPALI | 3 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 (3.32%) |
| 7. BARAIK | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 12 (2.34%) |
| 8. MALPAHARIA | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 10 (1.96%) |
| 9. RAJGOND | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 7 (1.37%) |
| 10. RAUTIA | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 (1.17%) |
| TOTAL | 102 | 266 (52.05%) | 245 (47.94%) | 76 (74.5%) | 17 (16.66%) | 9 (8.82%) | 511 (100%) |

TABLE I (C)
ETHNIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE POPULATION
OF MATIGARA PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | NO. OF FAMILIES | MALES | FEMALES | ELEMENTARY FAMILIES | INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY FAMILIES | JOINT FAMILIES | TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. GHASI | 30 | 67 | 68 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 135 (19.85%) |
| 2. MUNDA | 29 | 63 | 63 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 126 (18.62%) |
| 3. MAHALI | 20 | 53 | 45 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 98 (14.41%) |
| 4. ORAON | 16 | 43 | 31 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 74 (10.9%) |
| 5. LOHAR | 18 | 38 | 35 | 13 | 5 | - | 73 (10.73%) |
| 6. BHOKTA | 9 | 28 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 54 (8%) |
| 7. NEPALI | 6 | 16 | 18 | 5 | - | 1 | 34 (5%) |
| 8. BIHARI | 3 | 9 | 14 | 1 | - | 2 | 23 (3.38%) |
| 9. KHARIA | 4 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 17 (2.5%) |
| 10. TURI | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 12 (1.76%) |
| 11. KISAN | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 11 (1.61%) |
| 12. MALPAHARIA | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 10 (1.47%) |
| 13. ROHIDAS | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 7 (1.02%) |
| 14. BHUINHAR | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 4 (0.58%) |
| 15. BIRIJIA | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 (0.29%) |
| TOTAL | 147 | 346 (50.9%) | 334 (49.11%) | 109 (74.14%) | 26 (17.7%) | 12 (8.16%) | 680 (100%) |

From Table I(A) it is revealed that there are 276 families in the plantation with a population of 1488. Out of the 276 families 207 i.e. 75 percent are of elementary type, 43 i.e. 15.57 percent are of incomplete elementary type and 26 i.e. 9.42 percent are of joint type. The total population of 1,488 consists of the 760 males and 728 females accounting for 51.7 percent and 48.92 percent respectively. The Oraons head the table with a population of 924 persons i.e., 62.10 percent, comprising of 464 males and 460 females. The population is distributed among 169 families of which 129 are of elementary type, 23 are of incomplete elementary type and 17 are of joint type. The Baraiks come next with a population of 228, i.e. 15.32 percent, of which 120 are males and 108 are females. The population is distributed in 45 families, 32 of which are of elementary type, 10 of incomplete elementary type and 3 of joint type. The Nepalis, who come next have a population of 138 persons i.e. 9.27 percent comprising of 73 males and 65 females. The population is distributed among 21 families of which 16 are of elementary type, 1 of incomplete elementary type and 4 are of joint type. The Santals follow the Nepalis with a population of 42 persons i.e. 2.82 percent. There are 20 male members and 22 female members of the tribe. The population is distributed among 10 families of which, 5 are of elementary type, 4 are of incomplete elementary type and 1 is of joint type. The Mundas who come next, have 40 members i.e. 2.68 percent, of whom 19 are males and 21 are females. The population is distributed among 7 families 5 of which are of elementary type and 1 each of incomplete elementary and

joint type. The Mahalis follow the Mundas with 25 members i.e. 1.68 percent of whom 15 are males and 10 are females. There are 4 families of the tribe of which 3 are of elementary type and 1 is of incomplete elementary type. The Lohars have 20 members forming 1.34 per cent. Their population consists of 12 males and 8 females who are distributed among 4 families 3 of which are of elementary type and 1 is of incomplete elementary type. The Nagesias follow the Lohars with a population of 18 souls i.e. 1.20 percent. There are 13 males and 5 female members of the tribe who are distributed in 4 families all of elementary type. The Bihari castes too have a population of 18 persons accounting for 1.20 percent. There are 10 male and 8 female members of the community distributed among 4 families, all of elementary type. The Muslims numbering 17, account for 1.14 percent. They have 8 male and 9 female members. There are 4 families of the community 3 of which are of elementary type and 1 is of incomplete elementary type. The Malpaharias have a population of 12 persons, 4 males and 8 females and account for 0.80 percent. There are three families of the tribe of which 2 are of elementary type and 1 is of joint type. The Kharias come at the bottom of the table with 6 members of which 2 are males and 4 are females. The tribe has only one family which is of elementary type.

Table I(B), which pertains to Taipoo tea plantation reveals the total labour population of the plantation as 511 persons comprising of 266 males accounting for 52.05 percent and 245 females accounting for 47.94 percent. The total number of families

in the plantation are 102 of which 74.5 percent i.e. 76 are of elementary type, 16.66 percent i.e. 17 are of incomplete elementary type and 8.82 percent i.e. 9 are of joint type. The Prajas have the highest population of 189 persons accounting for 37 percent of the plantation's labour population. The tribe has 95 male members and 94 female members. There are 39 families of the tribe of which 29 are of elementary type, 6 are of incomplete elementary type and 4 are of joint type. The Oraons come next with 108 members constituting 21.13 percent of the total population. There are 56 male and 52 female members of the tribe distributed among 13 elementary type, 4 incomplete elementary type and 3 joint type families. The Lohars follow the Oraons with 81 members and account for 15.85 percent of the population. There are 43 male and 38 female members of the tribe who are distributed among 19 families 17 of which are of elementary type and 2 are of incomplete elementary type. The Bihari castes come next with a population of 44 persons i.e. 8.61 percent of whom 24 are males and 20 are females. They are distributed among 7 families 6 of which are of elementary type and 1 is of joint type. The Nagesias account for 7.24 percent of the population with 37 members. There are 17 male and 20 female members of the tribe distributed in 7 families of which 6 are of elementary type and 1 is of incomplete elementary type. The Nepalis, who account for 3.32% have 17 members of which 10 are males and 7 are females. They are distributed among 3 families 1 each of elementary, incomplete elementary and joint type. The Baraiks follow the Nepalis with 12 members accounting for 2.34 percent of the plantation's labour population. The tribe

has 7 male and 5 female members distributed among 3 families, 2 of elementary type and 1 of incomplete elementary type. Next in order are the Malpaharias with 10 members, 7 males and 3 females accounting for 1.96 percent of the plantation's labour population. The population is distributed among 2 families 1 each of elementary and incomplete elementary type. The Raj Gonds account for 1.37 percent of the population with 7 members, 4 males and 3 females. There is 1 family of the tribe which of incomplete elementary type. The Rautias have the least number of members of 6 accounting for 1.17 percent of the plantation's labour population. There is 1 family of the tribe and it is of elementary type.

Table I(C) reveals that the population of Matigara tea plantation is 680 comprising of 346 males and 334 females accounting for 50.9 percent and 49.11 per cent respectively. There are a total of 147 families of which 109 i.e. 74.14 percent are of elementary type, 26 i.e. 17.7 percent are of incomplete elementary type and 12 i.e. 8.16 percent are of joint type. The Ghasis are the most numerous with 135 persons accounting for 19.85 percent. Their population consists of 67 males and 68 females distributed among 30 families of which 23 are of elementary type, 5 are of incomplete elementary type and 2 are of joint type. Next to Ghasis are the Mundas with 126 persons i.e. 18.52 percent. There are 63 males and an equal number of females of the tribe distributed among 29 families of which 23 are of elementary type, 4 are of

incomplete elementary type and 2 are of joint type. The Mahalis who constitute 14.41 percent of the labour population of the plantation with 98 persons, come next. There are 53 male and 45 female members of the tribe distributed among 20 families of which 16 are of elementary type, 12 are of incomplete elementary type and 2 are of joint type. The Oraons have a population of 74 persons of which 43 are males and 31 are females. They constitute 10.9 percent of the plantation's labour population. There are 16 families of the tribe of which 12 are of elementary type, 3 are of incomplete elementary type and 1 is of joint type. The Oraons are followed by the Lohars with a population of 73 persons of which 38 are males and 35 are females. They account for 10.73 per cent of the population. There are 18 families of the community of which 14 are of elementary type and 5 are of incomplete elementary type. The Bhoktas, who come next have a population of 54 accounting for 8 percent of the population. There are 28 male and 26 female members of the tribe who are distributed among 4 elementary, 3 incomplete elementary and 2 joint type families. The Nepalis have a population of 34 accounting for 5 percent of the labour population of the plantation. There are 16 male and 18 female members of the community who are distributed among 6 families of which 5 are of elementary type and 1 is of joint type. The Bihari castes come next with a population of 23 forming 3.38 percent of the labour population. There are 9 male and 14 female members of the caste community distributed among 3 families of which 1 is of elementary type and 2 are of joint type. The Kharias number at 17 with 9 males and 8 females accounting for 2.5 percent.

They have 4 families of which 3 are of elementary type and 1 is of incomplete elementary type. The Turis number at 12 accounting for 1.76 percent. They have 5 male and 7 female members who are distributed among 3 families, 2 of elementary type and 1 of incomplete elementary type. The Kisans, who come next, have 6 male and 5 female members accounting for 1.61 percent of the total labour population. They are distributed among 2 families both of elementary type. The Malpaharias have a population of 10 members 3 males and 7 females and account for 1.47 percent. There are 3 families of the tribe of which 2 are of elementary type and 1 is of incomplete elementary type. The Rohidas community has 7 members accounting for 1.02 percent. There are 3 male and 4 female members of the tribe distributed among 2 families both of elementary type. The Bhuinhars number at 4 with 2 male and an equal number of female members. They account for 0.58 percent of the total labour population and they belong to 1 elementary type of family. The Birijias have the least number of 2 persons, 1 male and 1 female and account for 0.29 percent of the total labour population. They all belong to 1 incomplete elementary family.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS IN EACH TYPE OF FAMILY IN THE THREE PLANTATIONS

| TEA PLANTATIONS | ELEMENTARY FAMILY | | | INCOMPLETE ELEMENTARY FAMILY | | | JOINT FAMILY | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | 0-5 | 6-11 | 12-17 | 0-5 | 6-11 | 12-17 | 0-5 | 6-11 | 12-17 |
| HANSQUA | 112 | 95 | - | 42 | 1 | - | 1 | 25 | - |
| TAIPOO | 51 | 25 | - | 17 | - | - | - | 9 | - |
| MATIGARA | 80 | 29 | - | 26 | - | - | 11 | 1 | - |
| TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE | 243 (62%) | 149 (38%) | - | 85 (98.8%) | 1 (1.2%) | - | 12 (25.53%) | 35 (74.47%) | - |

Table II presented above shows the distribution of members in each type of family in the three plantations. From the table it is revealed, taking the plantations together, that among the elementary type of families 243, i.e. 61.9 percent have members from 0 to 5, 149 i.e. 38 percent have members ranging from 6 to 11 and there is no family having 12 to 17 members. As regards the incomplete elementary type of families, there are 85, i.e. 98.8 percent with 0 to 5 members and 1 i.e. 1.2 per cent with 6 to 11 members. There is no family with 12 to 17 members. Among the joint families, 12 i.e. 25.53 percent have 0 to 5 members, 35 i.e. 74.47 percent have members ranging from 6 to 11 and there is no family with 12 to 17 members.

Plantationwise analysis shows that in Hansqua tea plantation there are among the elementary type of families 112 with 0 to 5 members, 95 with 6 to 11 members and there is no family with 12 to 17 members. Out of the 43 incomplete elementary type of families, 42 have 0 to 5 members, 1 has 6 to 11 members and there is no family with 12 to 17 members. Among the 26 joint type of families in the plantation, 1 has 0 to 5 members, 25 has 6 to 11 members and there is no family with 12 to 17 members. In the Taipoo tea plantation among the 76 elementary type of families there are 51 with 0 to 5 members and 25 with 6 to 11 members. The 17 incomplete elementary type families all have 0 to 5 members. Among the joint type of families in the plantation, 9 have 6 to 11 members. There is no joint family either with 0 to

5 or with 12 to 17 members. In the Matigara plantation 80 and 29 elementary type of families have 0 to 5 and 6 to 11 members respectively. There is no family with 12 to 17 members. Among the incomplete elementary type of families, 26 have 0 to 5 members. There is no family with either 6 to 11 or 12 to 17 members. Among the joint type of families, there are 11 with 0 to 5 members and 1 with 6 to 11 members. There is no family with 12 to 17 members.

Literacy and Occupation

The level of literacy of a community determines, to a large extent, its health culture. Choice of medical systems, hygiene and food habits are some of the aspects directly affected by literacy level. Madan (1981 : p.119), says that preference for effectiveness of a system of medicine as a principal criterion for choice is found to increase with the increase in levels of educational qualification. Reddy (1984 : p. 54) has pointed out that literacy of women is positively related with the favourable attitude towards family planning.

Alike literacy, occupation too is associated with diseases. The nature of occupation determines the type of diseases a person may be afflicted with. Very often economic factors are cultural reasons for ill health. Certain methods of earning have been found to result in tuberculosis in U.S.A. Alwyn (1986: p. 143) has observed that managerial and professional occupation classes

have a high incidence of coronary artery diseases. He further observes that the physically more active occupations are associated with lower mortality rates from the disease. Susser and Watson (1971 : p.) pointed out that physical exercise is linked with blood cholesterol levels which has direct impact on coronary diseases. The authors also made a point similar to that made by Alwyn. They stated that the prevalence of coronary heart disease varies with occupations demanding different degrees of activities. Moreover, persons working with pesticides are prone to breathing problems and skin diseases. Agricultural occupations make one prone to worm infections. Tables III(A), III(B) and III(C) show the literacy level and occupation in the three tea plantations. For calculating literacy persons of the age of 6 and above years have been considered and for calculating occupation persons of the age of 16 and above have been considered. Further, occupation has been classified into two broad categories primary⁶ and secondary⁷.

6. By primary occupation is meant occupations related to tea production.

7. By secondary occupation is meant occupations not related to tea production.

TABLE III(A)
LITERACY AND OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE OF HANSQUA PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | LITERARY* | | OCCUPATION** | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | LITERATE | ILLITERATE | PRIMARY | SECONDARY |
| 1. ORAON | 223 (28.08%)* ** | 571 | 373 (70.5%)* ** | 4 (0.75%) |
| 2. BARAIK | 57 (28.78%) | 141 | 89 (71.77%) | 1 (0.80%) |
| 3. NEPALI | 38 (30.15%) | 88 | 53 (65.4%) | 2 (2.46%) |
| 4. SANTHAL | 11 (27.5%) | 29 | 22 (75.86%) | 1 (3.44%) |
| 5. MUNDA | 10 (31.25%) | 22 | 14 (70%) | 1 (5%) |
| 6. MAHALI | 6 (26.08%) | 17 | 9 (64.28%) | - |
| 7. LOHAR | 8 (42.10%) | 11 | 9 (81.8%) | - |
| 8. NAGESIA | 2 (15.38%) | 11 | 8 (80%) | - |
| 9. BIHARI | 4 (26.66%) | 11 | 4 (40%) | - |
| 10. MUSLIM | 3 (18.75%) | 13 | 6 (46.15%) | - |
| 11. MALPAHARIA | 0 (0.00%) | 11 | 7 (77.77%) | - |
| 12. KHARIA | 5 (100%) | - | 2 (33.33%) | - |
| TOTAL | 367 (28.40%) | 925 (71.6%) | 596 (66.5%) | 9 (1.05%) |

TABLE III (B)
LITERACY AND OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE OF TAIPOO PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | LITERACY | | OCCUPATION | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | LITERATE | ILLITERATE | PRIMARY | SECONDARY |
| 1. PARJA | 29 (23.57%) | 123 | 88 (70.4%) | - |
| 2. ORAON | 22 (22%) | 78 | 36 (54.5%) | 2 (3.03%) |
| 3. LOHAR | 8 (13.11%) | 53 | 34 (82.9%) | - |
| 4. BIHARI | 6 (21.42%) | 22 | 13 (68.4%) | 1 (5.2%) |
| 5. NAGESIA | 10 (31.25%) | 22 | 15 (75%) | - |
| 6. NEPALI | 8 (57.14%) | 6 | 7 (63.6%) | - |
| 7. BARAIK | 1 (11.11%) | 8 | 5 (83.3%) | - |
| 8. MALPAHARIA | 2 (25%) | 6 | 5 (83.3%) | - |
| 9. RAJGOND | 5 (100%) | - | 5 (100%) | - |
| 10. RAUTIA | 1 (20%) | 4 | 2 (50%) | - |
| TOTAL | 92 (22.2%) | 322 (77.8%) | 210 (69.3%) | 3 (0.99%) |

TABLE III(C)
LITERACY AND OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE OF MATIGARA PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | LITERACY* | | OCCUPATION** | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | LITERATE | ILLITERATE | PRIMARY | SECONDARY |
| 1. GHASI | 4 (4.16%)* ** | 92 | 67 (88.15%)* ** | - |
| 2. MUNDA | 5 (4.71%) | 101 | 63 (87.5%) | - |
| 3. MAHALI | 6 (7.69%) | 72 | 42 (93.33%) | - |
| 4. ORAON | 6 (9.52%) | 57 | 37 (92.5%) | 1 (2.5%) |
| 5. LOCHAR | -(0.00%) | 55 | 32 (74.4%) | 1 (2.32%) |
| 6. BHOKTA | 1 (2.17%) | 45 | 21 (80.76%) | - |
| 7. NEPALI | 9 (33.33%) | 18 | 8 (50%) | 1 (6.25%) |
| 8. BIHARI | 9 (50%) | 9 | 4 (36.36%) | 1 (9.09%) |
| 9. KHARIA | -(0.00%) | 13 | 10 (100%) | - |
| 10. TURI | -(0.00%) | 10 | 6 (66.66%) | - |
| 11. KISAN | 1 (11.11%) | 8 | 5 (100%) | - |
| 12. MALPAHARIA | 1 (10%) | 9 | 5 (83.3%) | - |
| 13. ROHIDAS | -(0.00%) | 6 | 3 (100%) | - |
| 14. BHUINHAR | -(0.00%) | 2 | 2 (100%) | - |
| 15. BIRIJIA | -(0.00%) | 2 | 1 (50%) | - |
| TOTAL | 42 (8.41%) | 499 (91.59%) | 306 (84.06%) | 4 (1.09%) |

* For calculating literacy persons of the age of 6 years and above have been considered

** In calculating occupation persons of the age of 16 years and above have been considered.

*** Figures in brackets are percentages of the population of that tribe or caste group of the age of 6 or more years.

**** Percentage of the total population of the tribe or caste group of the age of 16 and above years.

From table III(A) it is revealed that the total number of literates in Hansqua tea plantation is 367 i.e. 28.40 percent. The number of persons in primary occupations is 596 i.e. 66.5 percent and secondary occupation involves 9 persons i.e. 1.05 percent of the population of the age of 16 and above years.

The Oraons have 223 persons as literate i.e. 28.08 percent and 373 persons in primary occupation. In secondary occupation there are 4 Oraons i.e. 0.75 percent. Among the Baraiks 28.78 percent, accounting for 57 persons are literate. The tribe has 89 persons i.e. 71.77 percent in primary occupations and 1 person i.e. 0.80 percent in secondary occupations. The Nepalis have 38 persons, accounting for 30.18 percent as literates. In the primary occupations there are 53 persons i.e. 65.4 percent and in the secondary occupations there are 2 persons forming 2.46 percent. Among the Santals 11 persons i.e. 27.5 percent are literates. There are 22 members of the tribe, i.e. 75.86 percent in primary occupations and 1 member, i.e. 3.44 percent in secondary occupations. The Mundas have 10 persons, i.e. 31.25 percent as literates. There are 14 members of the tribe, accounting for 70 percent in primary occupations and 1 member i.e. 5 percent in secondary occupations. The rate of literacy among the Mahalis is 26.08 percent i.e. 6 of them are literate. The tribe has 9 of its members, i.e. 64.28 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. Among the Lohars, 8 persons accounting for 42.10 percent are literate and 9 persons accounting

for 81.8 percent are in primary occupations. There is none in secondary occupation. The Nagesias have a literacy rate of 15.38 percent with 2 persons as literate. There are 8 persons of the tribe i.e., 80 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. The Bihari castes have a literacy rate of 26.66 percent, i.e., 4 of them are literate. There are 4 of them, i.e., 40 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. Among the Muslims, there are 3 persons as literate accounting for 18.75 percent. There are 6 members of the community in primary occupations, i.e., 46.15 percent and none in secondary occupations. The Malpaharias have no literates among them. There are 7 of them in primary occupations accounting for 77.77 percent and none in secondary occupations. Among the Kharias the rate of literacy is 100 percent. There are 2 members of the tribe in primary occupations forming 33.33 percent and none in secondary occupations.

Table III(B), which pertains to Taipoo tea plantation reveals that the rate of literacy in the plantation is 22.2 percent which means only 92 persons are literate. As regards occupation, the table shows that 210 persons accounting for 69.3 percent and 3 persons i.e. 0.99 percent are in primary and secondary occupations respectively.

The community-wise analysis shows that among the Parjas 29 persons i.e. 23.57 percent are literate and 88 persons i.e. 70.4 percent are in primary occupations. There is none in secondary

occupations. The literacy rate among the Oraons is 22 percent with 22 literate persons. There are 36 and 2 persons in the tribe accounting for 54.5 percent and 3.03 percent respectively in primary and secondary occupations. Among the Lohars the rate of literacy is 13.11 percent with 8 persons as literate. There are 34 members of the tribe i.e. 82.9 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. The Bihari castes have 6 persons among them as literate accounting for a literacy rate of 21.42 percent. There are 13 persons, i.e. 68.4 percent in primary occupations and 1 person, i.e. 5.2 percent in secondary occupations. Among the Nagesias the literacy rate is 31.25 percent, i.e., 10 persons are literate. In primary occupations there are 15 persons, i.e. 75 percent and there is none in secondary occupations. The rate of literacy among the Nepalis is 57.14 percent, i.e. 8 persons are literate. There are 7 persons of the community in primary occupations, i.e. 63.6 percent and none in secondary occupations. The Baraiks have a literacy rate of 11.11 percent with 1 person as literate. There are 5 members of the tribe, i.e. 83.3 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. Among the Malpaharias there is a literacy rate of 25 percent with 2 persons as literate. There are 5 members of the tribe, i.e. 83.3 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. The RajGonds have a literacy rate of 100 percent and an equal percentage of persons in primary occupations. There is no one in secondary occupations. The Rautias have only 1 person as literate making the literacy rate of 20 percent.

In the primary occupations there are 2 members of the tribe accounting for 50 percent. There is no one in secondary occupation.

Table III (C) which relates to the Matigara tea plantation reveals that in the plantation the rate of literacy is 8.41 percent, i.e. only 42 persons are literate. There are 306 persons in primary occupations and 4 in secondary occupations accounting for 84.06 percent and 1.09 percent respectively.

Among the Ghasis the rate of literacy is 4.16 percent with only 4 persons as literate. The tribe has 67 persons in primary occupations accounting for 88.15 percent. There is none in secondary occupations. The Mundas have a literacy rate of 4.71 percent with 5 persons as literate. There are 63 persons of the tribe in primary occupations accounting for 87.5 percent and none in secondary occupations. Among the Mahalis there are 6 persons who are literate accounting for a literacy rate of 7.69 percent. There are 42 persons of the tribe in primary occupations accounting for 93.33 percent and none in secondary occupations. The Oraons account for a literacy rate of 9.52 percent with 6 persons as literate. There are 37 persons of the tribe in primary occupations and 1 in secondary occupations accounting for 92.5 percent and 2.5 percent respectively. The Lohars have no literates among them. There are 32 members of the caste, accounting for 74.4 percent in primary occupations and 1 member accounting for 2.32 percent in

secondary occupations. Among the Bhoktas the rate of literacy is 2.17 percent with only 1 person as literate. There are 21 members of the tribe in primary occupations, accounting for 80.76 percent and none in secondary occupations. The Nepalis have a literacy rate of 33.33 percent, i.e. 9 persons are literate. There are 8 members of the community accounting for 50 percent in primary occupations and 1 member accounting for 6.25 percent in secondary occupations. Among the Biharis, the rate of literacy is 50 percent with 9 persons as literate. There are 4 members of the community, accounting for 36.36 percent in primary occupations and 1 member accounting for 9.09 percent in secondary occupations. The Kharias and Turis have no literates among them. The two tribes have 10 and 6 members accounting for 100 percent and 66.66 percent respectively in primary occupations. The Kisans have a literacy rate of 11.11 percent with 1 person as literate. There are 5 members of the tribe, accounting for 100 percent in primary occupations and none in secondary occupations. Among the Malpaharias the rate of literacy is 10 percent with 1 person as literate. The tribe has 5 persons accounting for 83.3 percent in primary occupations but none in secondary occupations. The Rohidases, Bhuinhars and Birijias have no literates among them. The tribes have 3 members, i.e. 100 percent, 2 members, i.e. 100 percent and 1 member, i.e. 50 percent respectively in primary occupations and none in secondary occupation.

Migration

Migration has great significance in health behaviour. Migration from one cultural environment to another brings in changes in behavioural patterns of a community. The changes are usually adaptive. Alongside the changes, one shall also find continuity. Changes take place in various aspects of culture of which health is a part. A migrant may encounter different medical systems and has to change his behavioural patterns depending on the need. There is a process of acculturation. Anita Nudelman (1990 : pp 88-101) shows the changes those have occurred among the Ethiopian Jews in Israel. The degree of changes those occur depend on time and there the period of migration is of paramount importance. Tables IV(A), IV(B) and IV(C) show the migration of workers in the three plantations. The tables present a community-wise analysis showing inter-plantation, intra-state, inter-state, and inter-country migrants and their period of migration.

From table IV(A), which relates to Hansqua plantation it is revealed that the total number of migrants are 316 of whom 102 i.e. 32.2 percent are inter-plantation migrants, 19 i.e. 6.01 percent are intra-State migrants, 169 i.e. 53.4 percent are inter-State migrants and 26 i.e. 8.2 percent are inter-country migrants. Out of the migrants 124, i.e. 39.2 percent have migrated 0 to 15 years back, 104 i.e. 32.9 percent have migrated 16 to 31 years back and 88 i.e. 27.8 percent have migrated 32 or more years back.

TABLE IV (A)

TABLE SHOWING MIGRANTS IN EACH COMMUNITY IN HANSQUA AND PERIOD OF MIGRATION

| COMMUNITY | BORN IN THE PLANTATION | INTER PLANTATION MIGRANTS | INTRA STATE MIGRANTS | INTER STATE MIGRANTS | INTER COUNTRY MIGRANTS | PERIOD OF MIGRATION | | |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | 0-15 | 16-31 | 32 or more |
| 1. ORAON | 747 | 62 (35.02%) | 7 (3.95%) | 108 (61%) | - | 69 (39%) | 55 (31.07%) | 53 (30%) |
| 2. BARAIK | 182 | 19 (41.3%) | - | 27 (58.7%) | - | 17 (37%) | 13 (28.2%) | 16 (34.8%) |
| 3. NEPALI | 108 | 5 (16.6%) | - | - | 25 (83.3%) | 5 (16.6%) | 17 (56.6%) | 8 (26.6%) |
| 4. SANTHAL | 29 | 6 (46.1%) | - | 6 (46.1%) | 1 (7.7%) | 6 (46.6%) | 5 (38.5%) | 2 (15.4%) |
| 5. MUNDA | 32 | 4 (50%) | - | 4 (50%) | - | 3 (37.5%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (37.5%) |
| 6. MAHALI | 19 | 2 (33.3%) | - | 4 (66.7%) | - | 1 (16.6%) | 4 (66.6%) | 1 (16.6%) |
| 7. LOHAR | 15 | 3 (60%) | - | 2 (40%) | - | 3 (60%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (20%) |

Contd..

TABLE (A) (Contd..)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 8. Nagesia | 14 | - | - | 4 (100%) | - | - | 2 (50%) | 2 (50%) |
| 9. BIHARI | 8 | - | - | 10 (100%) | - | 10 (100%) | - | - |
| 10. MUSLIM | 5 | - | 12 (100%) | - | - | 9 (75%) | 3 (25%) | - |
| 11. MALPAHARIA | 9 | 1 (33.3%) | - | 2 (66.6%) | - | 1 (33.3%) | 1 (33.3%) | 1 (33.3%) |
| 12. KHARIA | 4 | - | - | 2 (100%) | - | - | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) |
| TOTAL | 1172 | 102 (32.2%) | 19 (6.01%) | 189 (53.4%) | 26 (8.2%) | 124 (39.2%) | 104 (32.9%) | 88 (27.8%) |

TABLE IV(B)

TABLE SHOWING MIGRANTS OF EACH COMMUNITY IN TAIPOO
PLANTATION AND PERIOD OF MIGRATION

| COMMUNITY | BORN IN THE PLAN- TATION | INTER PLANTATION MIGRANTS | INTRA STATE MIGRANTS | INTER STATE MIGRANTS | INTER COUNTRY MIGRANTS | PERIOD OF MIGRATION | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | 0-15 | 16-31 | 32 or more |
| 1. PARJA | 162 | 9 (33.3%) | - | 18 (66.6%) | - | 6 (22.22%) | 5 (18.5%) | 16 (59.2%) |
| 2. ORAON | 91 | 5 (29.4%) | - | 12 (70.6%) | - | 3 (17.6%) | 3 (17.6%) | 11 (64.7%) |
| 3. LOHAR | 67 | 11 (78.57%) | - | 3 (21.42%) | - | 9 (64.3%) | 3 (21.42%) | 2 (14.3%) |
| 4. BIHARI | 33 | - | - | 11 (100%) | - | 4 (36.4%) | 2 (18.2%) | 5 (45.45%) |
| 5. NAGESIA | 27 | 7 (70%) | - | 3 (30%) | - | 8 (80%) | 1 (10%) | 1 (10%) |
| 6. NEPALI | 16 | - | - | - | 1 (100%) | - | 1 (100%) | - |
| 7. BARAIK | 11 | - | - | 1 (100%) | - | - | - | 1 (100%) |
| 8. MALPAHARIA | 9 | 1 (100%) | - | - | - | 1 (100%) | - | - |
| 9. RAJGOND | 6 | - | - | 1 (100%) | - | - | - | 1 (100%) |
| 10. RAUTIA | 4 | - | - | 2 (100%) | - | - | - | 2 (100%) |
| TOTAL & PERCENTAGE | 426 | 33 (38.8%) | - | 51 (60%) | 1 (1.17%) | 31 (36.5%) | 15 (17.64%) | 39 (46%) |

TABLE IV (C)

TABLE SHOWING MIGRANTS OF EACH COMMUNITY IN MATIGARA
PLANTATION AND PERIOD OF MIGRATION

| COMMUNITY | BORN IN THE PLAN- TATION | INTER PLANTATION MIGRANTS | INTRATE STATE MIGRANTS | INTER STATE MIGRANTS | INTER COUNTRY MIGRANTS | PERIOD OF MIGRATION | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | 0-15 | 16-31 | 32 or more |
| 1. GHASI | 133 | - | - | 2 (100%) | - | - | - | 2 (100%) |
| 2. MUNDA | 119 | 5 (71.4%) | - | 2 (28.6%) | - | 5 (71.4%) | 2 (28.6%) | - |
| 3. MAHALI | 95 | 2 (66.6%) | 1 (33.3%) | - | - | 3 (3.06%) | - | - |
| 4. ORAON | 61 | 3 (23.07%) | 3 (23.07%) | - | 7 (54%) | 7 (54%) | 5 (38.4%) | 1 (7.7%) |
| 5. LOHAR | 63 | 7 (70%) | 2 (20%) | 1 (10%) | - | 7 (70%) | 2 (20%) | 1 (10%) |
| 6. BHOKTA | 48 | 4 (66.6%) | - | 2 (33.3%) | - | 3 (50%) | 1 (16.6%) | 2 (33.3%) |
| 7. NEPALI | 25 | 1 (11.1%) | 3 (33.3%) | - | 5 (55.5%) | 3 (33.3%) | 4 (44.4%) | 2 (22.2%) |
| 8. BIHARI | 8 | - | - | 15 (100%) | - | 6 (40%) | 9 (60%) | - |
| 9. KHARIA | 15 | 2 (100%) | - | - | - | 2 (100%) | - | - |

Contd..

TABLE IV (C) (Contd..)

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 10. TURI | 9 | - | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.6%) | - | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.6%) | - |
| 11. KISAN | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. MALPAHARIA | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. ROHIDAS | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. BHUINHAR | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. BIRIJIA | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 610 | 24 (34.3%) | 10 (14.3%) | 24 (34.3%) | 12 (17.1%) | 37 (58.8%) | 25 (35.7%) | 8 (11.4%) |

Among the Oraons, out of the total population of 924, 177 persons, i.e. 19.15 percent are migrants. Out of the migrants 62 i.e. 35.02 percent are inter-plantation migrants, i.e. 3.95 percent are intra-State migrants and 108 i.e. 61 percent are inter-State migrants. There is no inter-country migrant. As regards the period of migration, 69 i.e. 39 per cent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 55 i.e. 31.07 percent have migrated 16 to 31 years back and 53 i.e. 30 percent have migrated 32 or more years back. The Baraiks have 182 members who are born in the plantation. The number of migrants of the tribe is 46 i.e. 20.17 percent. Among the migrants, 19 i.e. 41.3 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 27, i.e. 58.7 percent are inter-State migrants. There are no intra-State or inter-country migrants. Moreover, 17 of the migrants, accounting for 37 per cent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 13 i.e. 28.2 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 16 i.e. 34.8 percent migrated 32 or more years back. Out of 138 NEPALIS, 30 persons constituting 21.7 percent are migrants and out of the migrants 5 persons i.e. 16.6 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 25 persons, i.e. 83.3 percent are inter-country migrants. There are no intra-State or inter-State migrants. As regards the period of migration, 5 migrants constituting 16.6 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 17 migrants, i.e. 56.6 per cent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 8 migrants i.e. 26.6 per cent migrated 32 or more years back. Among the 42 Santhals inhabiting the plantation, 13 persons, i.e. 31 percent are migrants of whom inter-plantation and inter-State migrants constitute 46.1 percent each, i.e. in each of the two categories there are 6

persons. Inter-country migrants constitute 7.7 percent with 1 person. Out of the migrants 6 persons forming 46.6 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 5 persons forming 38.5 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 2 persons forming 15.4 percent migrated 32 or more years back. Among the 40 Mundas in the plantation 8 persons, i.e. 20 percent are migrants of whom 50 percent i.e. 4 are inter-plantation migrants and an equal number are inter-State migrants. Of these migrants 3 persons i.e. 37.5 percent migrated 0-15 years back, 2 persons i.e. 25 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and another 3 persons, i.e. 37.5 percent migrated 32 or more years back. Out of the 25 Mahalis inhabiting the plantation 6 i.e. 24 percent are migrants of whom 2 i.e. 33.3 per cent are inter-plantation migrants and 4 i.e. 66.7 percent are inter-State migrants. Further, out of the migrants, 1 person, i.e. 16.6 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 4 persons i.e. 66.6 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and another 1 person i.e. 16.6 percent migrated 32 or more years back. Among the Lohars 25 percent, i.e. 5 persons are migrants. Out of the migrants 3 persons i.e. 60 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 2 persons, i.e. 40 percent are inter-State migrants. Of these migrants 3, i.e. 60 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 1, i.e. 20 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and another 1 i.e. 20 percent migrated 32 or more years back. The Nagesias have 4 migrants out of their population of 18 i.e. migrants account for 22.2 percent of the population. All the migrants are inter-State migrants. Out of these migrants, 2 persons each accounting for 50 percent each migrated 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back.

There are 10 migrants among the 18 Biharis accounting for 55.5 percent. All the 10 migrants are inter-State migrants who migrated 0 to 15 years back. Among the Muslims there are 12 migrants who account for 70.5 percent of the population. All the migrants are inter-State migrants of whom 9 i.e. 75 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back and 3 i.e. 25 per cent migrated 16 to 31 years back. Out of the 12 Malpaharias there are 3 migrants accounting for 25 percent. Out of the migrants 1 person i.e. 33.3 percent in inter-plantation migrant and 2 persons i.e. 66.6 percent are inter-State migrants. As regards their period of migration 1 each accounting for 33.3 percent migrated 0 to 15, 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back. Among the Kharias there are 2 migrants accounting for 33.3 percent and all the migrants are inter-State migrants with 1 each migrated 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back.

Table IV(B), that relates to Taipoo plantation reveals that the total number of migrants are 85 constituting 16.6 percent of the plantation's population. Out of the migrants 33 persons, i.e. 38.8 percent are inter-plantation migrants, 51 persons, i.e. 60 percent are inter-State migrants and 1 person, i.e. 1.17 percent is a inter-country migrant. It is further revealed that 36.5 percent of the migrants i.e. 31 persons migrated 0 to 15 years back, 17.64 percent, i.e. 15 persons migrated 16 to 31 years back and 46 percent ~~migrants~~ i.e. 39 persons migrated 32 or more years back.

The Parjas have 14.2 percent of their population, i.e. 27 persons as migrants. Out of the migrants 9 persons, i.e. 33.3 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 18 persons i.e. 66.6 percent inter-State migrants of whom 6 i.e. 22.2 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 5 i.e. 18.5 percent 16 to 31 years back and 16 i.e. 59.2 percent migrated 32 or more years back. Among the Oraons, 17 persons i.e. 15.7 percent are migrants of whom 5 persons, i.e. 29.4 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 12 persons i.e. 70.6 percent are inter-State migrants. Further, of the migrants 17.6 percent, i.e. 3 persons migrated 0 to 15 years back an equal number have migrated 16 to 31 years back and 11 persons, i.e. 64.7 percent have migrated 32 or more years back. The Lohars have a migrant population of 14 persons accounting for 17.3 percent. Out of these 14 migrants, 11 persons, i.e. 78.57 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 3 persons, i.e. 21.42 percent are inter-State migrants of whom 9 i.e. 64.3 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 3 i.e. 21.42 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 2 i.e. 14.3 percent migrated 32 or more years back. Out of the 44 Bihari castes there are 11 migrants accounting for 25 percent. All the migrants are inter-State migrants of whom 4 i.e. 36.4 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 2 i.e. 18.2 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 5, i.e. 45.40 percent migrated 32 or more years back. The Nagesias have 10 of their members as migrants accounting for 27.02 percent. Out of them 7 i.e. 70 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 3 i.e. 30 percent are inter-state migrants. While 8 of them, i.e. 80 percent migrated

0 to 15 years back, 1 person each, i.e. 10 percent migrated 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back. Among the 17 Nepalis in the plantation there is only 1 migrant accounting for 5.9 percent of the population. The migrant is an inter-country migrant who migrated 16 to 31 years back. The Baraiks too have 1 migrant member accounting for 8.3 percent. The migrant is an inter-state migrant who migrated 32 or more years back. The number of migrants among the Malpaharias is only 1 accounting for 10 percent. The migrant is an inter-plantation migrant who migrated 0 to 15 years back. Among the 7 RajGonds the number of migrants is 1 who account for 14.3 percent. The only migrant is an inter-State migrant who migrated 32 or more years back. Migrants account for 33.3 percent of the Rautia population, i.e. there are 2 migrants among the population of 6 persons. Both the migrants are inter-State migrants who migrated 32 or more years back.

Table IV(C) which pertains to Matigara plantation shows that the number of migrants are 70 accounting for 10.29 percent of the plantation's population. Out of the migrants, 24 i.e. 34.3 percent are inter-plantation migrants, 10 i.e. 14.3 percent are intra-State migrants, another 24 i.e. 34.3 percent are inter-State migrants and 12 i.e. 17.1 percent are inter-country migrants. As regards the period of migration, the table reveals that 37 migrants i.e. 52.9 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 25 i.e. 35.7 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 8 i.e. 11.4 percent migrated 32 or more years back.

The community-wise analysis shows that among the Ghasis there are only 2 migrants who account for 1.5 percent of the population. Both the migrants are inter-State migrants who migrated 3 or more years back. The Mundas have a migrant population of 7 persons and account for 5.5 percent of the population. Out of them 5, i.e. 71.4 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 2 i.e. 28.6 percent are inter-State migrants. While 5 i.e. 71.4 percent of them migrated 0 to 15 years back, 2 i.e. 28.6 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back. Among the Mahalis, there are 3 migrants who account for 3.06 percent of the tribe's population. Out of the migrants 2 i.e. 66.7 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 1 i.e. 33.3 are intra-State migrants. All the 3 migrants migrated 0 to 15 years back. Among the Oraons migrants form 17.5 percent of the population with 13 persons as migrants. Out of them 3 persons i.e. 23.07 percent each are inter-plantation and intra-State migrants and 7 persons i.e. 54 percent are inter-country migrants. While 7 of them i.e. 54 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 5 i.e. 38.4 percent and 1 i.e. 7.7 percent migrated 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back. The Lohars have 10 migrants among them who form 13.7 percent of the population. While 7 of them i.e. 70 percent are inter-plantation migrants 2 and 1 i.e. 20 and 10 percent respectively are intra-State and inter-State migrants respectively. As regards the period of migration 7, 2

and 1 persons forming 70, 20 and 10 percent respectively migrated 0 to 15, 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back. The Bhoktas have 6 of their members as migrants forming 11.11 percent. Of the migrants 4 i.e. 66.6 percent are inter-plantation migrants and 2 i.e. 33.3 percent are inter-state migrants. While 3 i.e. 50 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 1 i.e. 16.6 percent and 2 i.e. 33.3 percent migrated 16 to 31 and 32 or more years back. Among the Nepalis there are 9 migrants constituting 26.5 percent of the population. Out of them 1 person, i.e. 11.1 percent is inter-plantation migrant, 3 persons i.e. 33.3 percent intra-State migrant and 5 persons, i.e. 55.5 percent are inter-country migrants. Of these migrants 3 i.e. 33.3 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 4 i.e. 44.4 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back and 2 i.e. 22.2 migrated 32 or more years back. The Bihari caste community has a migrant population of 15 persons, i.e. 65.2 percent all of whom are inter-State migrants. While 6 of them i.e. 40 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 9 of them i.e. 60 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back. The Kharias have a migrant population of 2 persons, i.e. 11.8 percent all of whom are inter-plantation migrants who migrated 0 to 15 years back. The Turis have 3 persons as migrants accounting for 25 percent. Of them 1 i.e. 33.3 percent and 2 i.e. 66.6 percent are intra-State and inter-State migrants respectively. While 1 i.e. 33.3 percent migrated 0 to 15 years back, 2 i.e. 66.6 percent migrated 16 to 31 years back. The Kisans, Malpaharias, Rohidasas, Bhuhars and Birijias have no migrants in their population of 11, 10, 7, 4 and 2 respectively.

Income

The income of a household too has a great influence on health behaviour. The choice of a medical system depends, to a large extent, on the income of a household. Madan (1981 : p. 119) has observed that as the monthly income of household increases, the tendency to choose a medical system on the ground of effectiveness of treatment also seems to increase. He (1981 : p. 120) has further observed, that the combination of systems of medicine in a society, where there is coexistence of several systems of medicine, is influenced by the level of income of a household. Therefore, an analysis of the income of families in the three plantations becomes important. Tables V(A), V(B) and V(C) shows the ranges of per day income and the number of families in each range in the three plantations.

Table V(A), which pertains to Hansqua plantation shows that in total 195 families accounting for 70.65 percent have a daily income ranging from rupees 10 to 30, 75 families i.e. 27.17 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 6 families i.e. 2.17 percent have a daily income ranging from rupees 52 to 72. There is no family with a daily income of rupee 73 or more. The community-wise analysis shows that among the Oraons 120 families, i.e. 71 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 45 families, i.e. 26.62 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 4 families have a daily income of rupees 52 to 72. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 73 and above. The Baraiks have 34 of

TABLE V(A)

TABLE SHOWING RANGES OF PER DAY INCOME AND THE
NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH RANGE IN HANSQUA PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | RANGE OF INCOME (IN RUPEES) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | 10-30 | 31-51 | 52-72 | 73 and above |
| 1. ORAON | 120 (71%) | 45 (26.62%) | 4 (2.36%) | - |
| 2. BARAIK | 34 (75.55%) | 11 (24.44%) | - | - |
| 3. NEPALI | 10 (47.6%) | 9 (42.85%) | 2 (9.52%) | - |
| 4. SANTHAL | 6 (60%) | 4 (40%) | - | - |
| 5. MUNDA | 6 (85.7%) | 1 (14.3%) | - | - |
| 6. MAHALI | 2 (50%) | 2 (50%) | - | - |
| 7. LOHAR | 2 (50%) | 2 (50%) | - | - |
| 8. NAGESIA | 4 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 9. BIHARI | 4 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 10. MUSLIM | 4 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 11. MALPAHARIA | 2 (66.7%) | 1 (33.3%) | - | - |
| 12. KHARIA | 1 (100%) | - | - | - |
| TOTAL & PERCENTAGE | 195 (70.65%) | 75 (27.17%) | 6 (2.17%) | - |

TABLE V (B)

TABLE SHOWING RANGES OF PER DAY INCOME AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH RANGE IN TAIPOO PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | RANGE OF INCOME (IN RUPEES) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | 10-30 | 31-51 | 52-72 | 73 and above |
| 1. PARJA | 28 (71.8%) | 10 (25.64%) | 1 (2.56%) | - |
| 2. ORAON | 17 (85%) | 2 (10%) | - | 1 (5%) |
| 3. LOHAR | 17 (89.47%) | 2 (10.52%) | - | - |
| 4. BIHARI | 6 (85.71%) | 1 (14.28%) | - | - |
| 5. NAGESIA | 5 (71.42%) | 2 (28.57%) | - | - |
| 6. NEPALI | - | 3 (100%) | - | - |
| 7. BARAIK | 3 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 8. MALPAHARIA | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) | - | - |
| 9. RAJGOND | - | - | 1 (100%) | - |
| 10. RAUTIA | 1 (100%) | - | - | - |
| TOTAL & PERCENTAGE | 78 (76.5%) | 21 (20.6%) | 2 (1.96%) | 1 (0.98%) |

TABLE V (C)

TABLE SHOWING RANGES OF PER DAY INCOME AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH RANGE IN MATIGARA PLANTATION

| COMMUNITY | RANGE OF INCOME (IN RUPEES) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | 10-30 | 31-51 | 52-72 | 73 and above |
| 1. GHASI | 24 (80%) | 6 (20%) | - | - |
| 2. MUNDA | 21 (72.4%) | 8 (27.6%) | - | - |
| 3. MAHALI | 16 (80%) | 4 (20%) | - | - |
| 4. ORAON | 12 (75%) | 4 (25%) | - | - |
| 5. LOHAR | 17 (94.4%) | - | 1 (5.6%) | - |
| 6. BHOKTA | 5 (55.6%) | 4 (44.4%) | - | - |
| 7. NEPALI | 3 (50%) | 2 (33.3%) | 1 (16.7%) | - |
| 8. BIHARI | 3 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 9. KHARIA | 3 (75%) | 1 (25%) | - | - |
| 10. TURI | 3 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 11. KISAN | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) | - | - |
| 12. MALPAHARIA | 3 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 13. ROHIDAS | 2 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 14. BHUINHAR | 1 (100%) | - | - | - |
| 15. BIRIJIA | 1 (100%) | - | - | - |
| TOTAL & PERCENTAGE | 115 (78.2%) | 30 (20.4%) | 2 (10.3%) | - |

their families, i.e. 75.55 percent with a daily earning of rupees 10 to 30 and 11 families i.e. 24.44 percent with a daily earning of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of either 52 to 72 or 73 and above. Out of the 21 Nepali families, 10 i.e. 47.6 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 9 i.e. 42.85 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 2 i.e. 9.52 percent have a daily income of rupees 52 to 72. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 73 and above. Among the 10 Santhal families, 6 i.e. 60 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 4 i.e. 40 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. Of the 7 Munda families, 6 i.e. 85.7 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 1 i.e. 14.3 percent has a daily income of ^{rupees} 31 to 51. There is no family either with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 or 73 and above. Among the 4 Mahali families 2 i.e. 50 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and an equal number have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. The Lohars too, out of their 4 families have 2 i.e. 50 percent with a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and an equal number with a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. The Nagesias have four families all of which have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30. The same is the case with the Bihari caste community and Muslims. The Malpaharias have 2 of their families, i.e. 66.7 percent with a

daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 1 family i.e. 1.33 percent with a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family either with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 or 73 and above. The only Kharia family has a daily income of rupees 10 to 30.

Table V(B), that relates to Taipoo plantation shows that in total 78 families, i.e. 76.5 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 21 families i.e. 20.6 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51, 2 families i.e. 1.96 percent have a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 1 family i.e. 0.98 percent has a daily income of rupees 73 and above.

The community-wise picture reveals that among the Parjas, out of their 39 families, 28 i.e. 71.8 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 10 i.e. 25.64 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 1 i.e. 2.56 percent has a daily income of rupees 52 to 72. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 73 and above. The Oraons have 17 of their families, i.e. 85 percent with a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 2 families, 10 percent with a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 1 family i.e. 5 percent with a daily income of rupees 73 and above. Among the 19 Lohar families, 17 i.e. 89.47 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 2 i.e. 10.52 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. Out of the 7 Bihari families, 6 i.e. 85.71 percent have a daily income of rupees 10

to 30 and 1 i.e. 14.28 percent has a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and rupees 73 and above. The Nagesias have 5 of their families, i.e. 71.42 percent with a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 2 of their families, i.e. 28.57 percent with a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. The three Nepali families all have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and the three Baraik families all have daily income of rupees 10 to 30. Among the 2 Malpaharia families 1 each, i.e. 50 percent have daily incomes of rupees 10 to 30 and rupees 31 to 52. The only RajGond family has a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and the only Rautia family has a daily income of rupees 10 to 30.

From Table V(C), which pertains to Matigara plantation, it is revealed that 115 families, i.e. 78.2 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 30 families i.e. 20.4 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51, 2 families i.e. 1.3 percent have a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and there is no family with a daily income of rupees 73 and above.

Among the Ghasis 24 families, i.e. 80 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 6 families i.e. 20 percent have a daily income of 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of 52 to 72 and 73 and above. Out of the 29 Munda families, 21 i.e. 72.4 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and

8 i.e. 27.6 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. Among the Mahalis, 16 families i.e. 80 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 4 families, i.e. 20 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 or more. Out of the 16 Oraon families 12 i.e. 75 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 4 families, i.e. 25 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. Among the ~~Lehars~~ 18 Lehar families, 17 i.e. 94.4 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 1 has a daily income of rupees 52 to 72. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 73 and above. Among the Bhoktas, 5 families, i.e. 55.6 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 4 families, i.e. 44.4 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 or 73 and above. Out of the 6 Nepali families, 3 i.e. 50 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30, 2 families i.e. 33.3 percent have a daily income of rupees 31 to 51 and 1 family i.e. 16.7 percent has a daily income of rupees 52 to 72. There is no family with a daily income of rupees 73 and above. Among the Biharis all the 3 families have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30. Out of the 4 Kharia families, 3 i.e. 75 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 1 i.e. 25 percent has a daily income of rupees 31 to 51. There is no family with a daily income of

rupees 52 to 72 and 73 and above. Among the Turis all the 3 families have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30. Among the Kisans 1 family each i.e. 50 percent have a daily income of rupees 10 to 30 and 31 to 51. There is no family either with a daily income of rupees 52 to 72 or 73 and above. The Malpaharias, Rohidasas, Bhuinhars and Birijias have all their families of 3, 2, 1 and 1 respectively with a daily income of rupees 10 to 30.

The average ^{income} per day per family in the three plantations of Hansqua, Taipoo and Matigara have been found to be rupees 26.80, rupees 24.70 and rupees 24.80 respectively. As the average per day income has been found to be so low it seems that it will be detrimental factor in the adoption of modern health practices.