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## Research Article

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE ANAL TRIBE OF LAMBUNG VILLAGE, CHANDEL, MANIPUR

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#### ABSTRACT

In the present study, an attempt is made to understand the three aspects of population studies namely size, composition and distribution of the population amongst the anal tribe of Lambung village, Chandel, Manipur. Age and sex composition reveals that there are 523 males where age group 10-14 are of the highest percentage frequency(6.3%) and 531 females where age group 15-19 are of the highest percentage frequency(5.6%). The percentage frequency of male is 49.6% and female is 50.4%. The total sex ratio is 1015.3. Out of 399 numbers of women, 199 were never married while 200 were ever married. Of the ever married women, currently married women were of the highest percentage frequency (80%) followed by widows (12%) and the lowest represented by divorce/separated (8%). Nuclear families are of the highest percentage frequency (78.5%) as compared to that of extended family (21.5%). Medium size households are of highest percentage frequency (56.9%) and the lowest being shown by very big family (3.3%). Average educational status of the anal women is 3.25 and the average educational status of the off springs is 3.693. Cultivators are of the highest percentage frequency i.e. 38% in women and 29.3% in men. Economic status of the present households is at the average. The highest percentage frequency is shown by per capita annual income of 6001-9000(28%) and the least by income group of less than 3000. Total dependency ratio of the Anal is 54.09

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#### INTRODUCTION

Demography is the study of human population. It is derived from the Greek word demos, meaning people, and hence is the science of population. Demography is the empirical, statistical and mathematical study of human population (a) Change in population size (growth or decline), (b) the composition of the population and (c) the distribution of population in space. Therefore, the field of demography may be defined as the description of current status and of changes over time in the size, composition and distribution of populations, and the development of scientific explanations of these events. Demography can also be defined as the quantitative study of five "demographic processes": fertility, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility (Donald J. Bogue, 1969). In modern times, John Graunt started the study of demography in the real sense. He is considered to be the father of demography or population studies. In 1662, he published his work: "Natural and Political observations made upon the Bills of Mortality" (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2004), which is the first important landmark in the history of population studies. Population

studies are being increasingly made from different viewpoints and with different objectives in view and these have today become an integral part of our socio-economic and political systems on the one hand and planned economic development on the other. Guillard in 1855 used demography in a scientific way and since then the term has been gaining currency.

The term demography has been defined variously by economists, geographers, social scientists and others according to their own viewpoints. Some of them used it in a narrow sense concerning primarily with quantitative relations among demographic phenomena in abstraction from their association with other phenomena. Others would use it in a broader sense to include, in addition to the quantitative study of population, the study of interrelationships between population and socio-economic, cultural and other variables. For instance, Spengler, Vance, Ryder Lorimer and Moore have defined demography in a broad sense, whereas Philip M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan have conceived it in a narrow sense.

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The importance and significance of demographic study is increasingly recognized not only in India but also all over the world. The socio-economic and political systems of the nations are trained basically because of the ever-increasing populations of the Countries. Importance of population studies was realized even in the ancient past. History witness that both in India and abroad, in one form or the other some account of population and its expansion was kept so that state remained aware of the growing population. But during those days, population explosion did not become a matter of concern because needs of growing population were very limited and the available resources were adequate enough to meet even increasing needs of ever growing population.

Demography is the science of population, which includes fertility, mortality and migration. Under population studies three main aspects are concerned namely size, composition and distribution of the population. Hence for the present study only the size, composition and distribution will be noted down.

Manipur is one of the North Eastern States of India, having an area of 22,327 sq.km. Nagaland surrounds it in the North, Mizoram and parts of the Chin Hills of Myanmar on the South and Cachar district of Assam on the West and Myanmar on the East. The population of Manipur according to 2011 census is 28, 55,794. It has 16(Sixteen) districts comprising of 10 in the hills and 6 in the valleys.

The Anal Naga Tribe is one of the recognized Tribes of Manipur. The population of Anal according to 2011 census is 24,301(Census of India, 2011). The Anals settled in various parts of the state. Majority of them settled in Chandel District, Manipur. Some of them also reside in Myanmar (Burma).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The main aim of the present study is to understand the demographic profile of the Anals of Lambung village, Chandel, Manipur. As for the data collection; interview schedule was formulated and applied. Door to door survey of every household was conducted to collect the data. The interview schedule consists of questions relating to their name age, sex, religion, educational status, marital status, economic status etc. Men and women were taken as the unit of the present study. It is a cross-sectional study.

Lambung village, being one of the biggest villages of the Anal community is selected for the present study. All the male and female population of the village were taken into account for the present study.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

After collecting and analysing the data, the various important features were noted down. They are as given below;

*Age & Sex composition*

Age and sex are the basic characteristic features of any demographic study. Communities differ from one another in the matter of age and sex composition. Age and sex affects not only its demography but also its social, economic and political structure. Age composition is important for understanding the natality and mortality of a community. Sex composition may be studied with reference to sex ratio, which indicates the number of females per 1000 males. Age and sex are very important

because, they invariably classified the population data and then made available to data users. Moreover; they are visible, indisputable and convenient indicators of social status.

**Table 1** Age & Sex distribution of the Anal Population of Lambung village

Age Group(yrs)	Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	N	%	N	%	
0-4	47	4.5	28	2.7	595.745
5-9	48	4.6	54	5.1	1125.000
10-14	65	6.3	50	4.7	769.231
15-19	49	4.7	59	5.6	1204.082
20-24	44	4.2	54	5.1	1200.000
25-29	52	4.9	49	4.7	942.308
30-34	42	4.0	53	5.0	1261.905
35-39	35	3.3	39	3.7	1114.286
40-44	35	3.3	40	3.8	1142.857
45-49	25	2.4	35	3.3	1400.000
50-54	23	4.4	19	1.8	826.087
55-59	17	1.6	14	1.3	823.529
60-64	13	1.2	14	1.3	1076.923
65-69	12	1.1	12	1.1	1000.000
70+	16	1.5	11	1.0	687.5
Total	523	49.6	531	50.4	1015.296

Table 1 represents the age and sex distribution of the Anal population of Lambung village. The table reveals that in males, the age group 10-14 has the highest percentage frequency i.e. 6.3% while in females; the age group 15-19 shows the highest percentage frequency (5.6%). Comparatively, males are higher than females in all the younger generations. However, the percentage frequency decreases as the age increases. The lowest percentage in males is in the age group 65-69 i.e. 1.1 % whereas in females; it is in the age group 70+ showing the percentage frequency of 1.0%.

Both male and female population varies in all the age groups except in the case of the age group 65-69, where the number of males and females are equal i.e. 12 each. As a whole, females are more in number than the male population. Sex ratio of the present study was also taken to determine the size of one group to another e.g. male per female ratio in a population etc. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males and is represented as  $F/M \times 1000$ , where F is the number of females and M represents the number of males.

Age cohort wise sex ratio of the present study varies in all the age groups. The ratio of males is higher in the age group 0-4, 10-14, 25-29, 50-54, 55-59 and 70+ while in the other age groups, the ratio of females is higher except in the case of the age group 65-69, where both the males and the females show equal distribution(1.1%). The higher percentage frequency of females in the population reveals the equal importance of the females and the males in the society. Their contributions in the family and society are fully recognized. The sex ratio of the present study (1015) is found to be higher than the sex ratio of Chandel (933) and Manipur as a whole (985) according to 2011 census report. The sex ratio of the Anal tribe is also slightly higher to that of the findings of Maheo in 2004 amongst the Mao Naga Tribe.

**Table 2** Decadal Age Cohort Wise Distribution of Marital Status of the Women

Age Cohort(yrs)	Total no.of women	Never married		Ever married	
		N	%	N	%
15-24	113	102	90.3	11	9.7
25-34	102	52	51.0	50	49.02
35-44	79	18	22.8	61	77.2
45-54	54	18	33.3	36	66.7
55-64	28	07	25.0	21	75.0
65+	23	02	8.7	21	91.3
Total	399	199	49.9	200	50.1

The given table 2 shows the decadal age cohort wise distribution of marital status of the Anal women. From the table, it is found that out of 113 women of the age group 15-24, only 11 of the women marry while others are yet to marry. Whereas in the age group 25-34, 52 of the women out of 102 are yet to marry while the rest are married. In the age group, 35-44, out of 79 women, 61 of the women are married. In the case of age group 45-54, out of 54 women 36 of them are married while the rest are unmarried. In the age group 55-64, 21 of the women married out of 28 women. 21 of the age group 65+ are married out of 23 women.

**Table 3** Decadal Cohort Wise Distribution of the Marital Status of the ever-married women

Age cohort(yrs)	Total No. of women	Currently married		Widow		Divorced/separated	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
15-24	11	11	100.0	-	-	-	-
25-34	50	40	80.0	04	8.0	06	12.0
35-44	61	54	88.4	03	4.9	04	6.6
45-54	36	31	86.1	03	8.3	02	5.6
55-64	21	15	71.4	05	23.8	01	4.8
65+	21	09	42.9	09	42.9	03	14.2
Total	200	160	80.0	24	12.0	16	8.0

Table 3 reveals the decadal age cohort wise distribution of the marital status of the ever – married women. It is found that 100% of the ever-married women of age group 15-24 are currently married. In the age group 25-34, 80% of the women are currently married whereas 8% of them are widow and 12% are divorced/separated. 88.4% of the women in the age group 35-44 are currently married whereas 4.9% are widows and 6.6% are divorced. In the age group 45-54, 86.1% are currently married, 23.8% are widow and 4.8% are divorced. In the age group 55-64, 71.4% are currently married, 23.8% are widow and 4.8% are divorced. In the age group 65+, 42.0% are currently married, 42.9% are widow and 14.2% are divorced. In the total age group, it was found that, 80% are currently married, 12% are widow and 8% are divorced.

**Table 4** Decadal Age Cohort Wise Distribution of Family

Age Cohort(yrs)	Total No. of Women	Family Type			
		Nuclear		Extended	
		N	%	N	%
15-24	11	06	54.5	05	45.5
25-34	50	41	82.0	09	18.0
35-44	61	54	88.5	07	11.5
45-54	36	32	88.8	04	11.1
55-64	21	12	57.1	09	42.9
65+	21	12	57.1	09	42.9
Total	200	157	78.5	43	21.5

In the above given table 4, it is found that nuclear family is of the highest percentage frequency in the age group 45-54 i.e. 88.8% while the lowest percentage frequency is shown by the

age group 15-24 with 54.5%. Amongst the extended family, it is found the age group 15-24 is of the highest percentage frequency i.e. 45.5% and age group 45-54 are of the lowest percentage frequency (11.1%). The total age cohort shows that 78.5% of the Anals of Lambung village lived in a nuclear family while 21.5% of them lived in extended family. Hence in the Anal society nuclear type of family is the common feature. Similar findings are found by Maheo, 2004.

**Table 5** Distribution of the Household size

Size of the households	No. of households	Percentage
Small(1-3)	22	12.2
Medium(4-6)	103	56.9
Big(7-9)	50	27.6
Very big(10+)	06	3.3
Total	181	100.0

Table 5 shows the highest percentage frequency of the household size is medium i.e. 56.9% followed by big household size i.e. 27.6% then by small household size (12.2%). The lowest percentage frequency is represented by the very big household size(3.3%). The present study is also similar to the findings of Maheo, 2004 .i.e. medium household size is of the highest percentage frequency and the lowest percentage frequency by very big household size.

**Table 6** Distribution of Educational Status of the Anal Women

All age cohorts	Total No.of Women	Level of Education						Average Educational Status(N)
		Illiterate (N)	Primary (N)	Middle (N)	H/S (N)	H/Sec. (N)	Graduate & Above (N)	
Total	200	18	54	56	28	20	24	3.25
%	100.0	9.0	27.0	28.0	14.0	10.0	12.0	

The given table 6 reveals the distribution of educational status of the Anal Women. The highest percentage frequency of the level of education is found among the middle level(28%) followed by the primary level(27%).The illiterates show the lowest percentage frequency(9%).The average educational status (using scaling method) is 3.25.

**Table 7** Distribution of Educational Attainments of the Offsprings

Age Cohort(yrs)	Total Number	Level of Education						Average Educational Status
		Illiterate	Primary	Middle	H/S	H/Sec.	Graduate & above	
< 15(Males)	128	-	84	39	09	-	-	2.383
≥ 15(Males)	206	02	06	31	93	33	41	4.320
<15(Females)	105	-	73	32	-	-	-	2.305
≥15(Females)	222	02	07	23	76	69	45	4.523
Total	661	04	170	125	174	102	86	3.693
% age	100.0	0.6	25.8	18.9	26.3	15.4	13.0	

Table 7 shows the distribution of educational attainment of the offsprings. From the table it was found that the average educational status of the males and females are more or less the same. That is, the average educational status of the offspring less than 15 years is, males= 2.383 and females = 2.305. In more than or equal to 15 years, males= 4.320 and females = 4.523.

**Table 8** Distribution of Occupational Status of Men and Women.

Occupational status	Women		Men	
	N	%	N	%
Cultivator	76	38.0	47	29.3
Business	09	4.5	05	3.1
Cultivator+Business	41	20.5	40	25.0
Pensioner	06	3.0	22	13.8
Govt. Employed	22	11.0	46	28.8
House wife	43	21.5	-	-
Old age & disabled	03	1.5	-	-
Total	200	100.0	160	100.0

Table 8 reveals that majority of the Anal men and women of Lambung village rely on agriculture as their main occupation. 38% of the women folk are cultivators while only 29.3% of the men folk are cultivators. Comparatively, women are more engaged in agricultural work. 4.5% and 3.1% of the women and the men are on business respectively. 20.5% and 25% of the women and the men are cultivator as well as business respectively. 3% of the women and 13.8% of the men are pensioners. Government employees comprise of 11% women and 28.8% men. Housewives are of 21.5% and old age & disabled women are 1.5% while in the case of men, old age & disabled are absent.

**Table 9** Distribution of the Households vis-à-vis annual per capita income

Per Capita Annual Income (Rs)	No. of household	Percentage
Less than 3000	27	13.5
3001-6000	32	16.0
6001-9000	56	28.0
9001-12000	48	24.0
More than 12000	37	18.4
Total	200	100.0

Table 9 shows that the economic status of the present households is at the average. Only 13.5% of the households lived in a very poor economic condition having an annual per capita income of less than 3000, which happens to be the lowest. The percentage frequency is of the highest in the households having an annual per capita income between 6001-9000 which is 28% followed by the households having an annual per income between 9001 to 12000 which is 24%. The present population, when assessed through the economic status reveals that they are on the average i.e. neither very low nor very high.

**Table 10** Dependency Ratio of the Anal and Manipur Rural Population

Name of the Population	Young Dependency ratio	Old age Dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio
Anal Population (present study)	42.69	11.4	54.09
India 2011 census	51.0	14.2	65.2

Dependency ratio is a measure of impact of age-composition on the economy (Jones, 1974; Shryock *et al.* 1971). It is based on the fact that while all the members of the family are consumers, very few of them are producers.

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It is normally recognised that people of age group under 15 are grouped as dependent youth and those over 60 and above are dependent aged. People of age group 15-59 years are considered to be economically active and are used as the base for calculating the dependency ratio (Thompson and Lewis, 1965). The above given table 10 reveals the dependency ratio of the present population. Here it is found that young age dependency ratio is 42.69, which is lower to that of the India according to 2011 census (51). Old age dependency ratio of the present population is 11.4 while of India is 14.2. Total dependency ratio of the Anal Population is 54.09 which is lower to the population of India (65.2) and that of Mao Naga Tribe (64.52) according to the findings of Maheo, 2004.

**CONCLUSION**

The general demographic profile of the Anal Tribe of Lambung village revealed that, females outnumbered the males where their sex ratio is found to be 1015.3. The sex ratio of the present study is found to be quite high as when compared with Manipur (985) and Total rural Indian Population (969) according to 2011 census report. Agriculture is the main occupation of the Anal tribe. The preponderance of nuclear family is observed in the present population. The findings of the present study would be helpful for the government to have an in-depth knowledge of the tribe with reference to their demographic profile and suggest ways and means to uplift the community in particular and the Country in general.

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