

Tables, Charts and Maps

Table 1: Showing Village wise Distribution of Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Villages	Total households		Juang households	
		Total Number	Percentage	Total Number	Percentage
1	Phulbadi	53	18.92%	41	16.59%
2	Budhighar	54	19.28%	46	18.62%
3	Bali	80	28.57%	70	28.34%
4	Panasanasa	93	33.21%	90	36.46%
Total		280	100%	247	100%

Table 2 Showing Village Wise Distribution of Population [N=1278]

Sl. No.	Villages	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Phulbadi	120	18.72	126	19.78	246	19.25
2	Budhighar	104	16.22	102	16.01	206	16.12
3	Bali	166	25.90	159	24.96	325	25.43
4	Panasanasa	251	39.16	250	39.25	501	39.20
Total		641	100	637	100	1278	100

Table 3 Showing Age-group Wise Distribution of Population [N=1278]

Sl. No.	Age-group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	10-14	278	43.37	273	42.86	551	43.11
2	15-45	207	32.29	201	31.55	408	31.92
3	46-59	143	22.31	156	24.49	299	23.40
4	60+	13	2.03	7	1.10	20	1.56
Total		641	100	637	100	1278	100

Table 4: Local Term for Female at Different Stages of Life

Local Term	Stages of Life
<i>Wadi</i>	0-8 years
<i>Tokiali Selan</i>	8-13 years
<i>Selan</i>	After puberty till marriage
<i>Guruta selan</i>	After marriage
<i>Burhi</i>	After marriage in old age
<i>Kamandarae</i>	After the husband assumes an office
<i>Ala bok dae</i>	Widow

Table 5: Marriage in Juang Community

Sl. No.	Type of marriage (Local term)	Ways of acquiring mate
1	<i>Gatang Kania</i>	Arranged marriage (by negotiation)
2	<i>Wadil Kania</i>	Arranged marriage (child marriage)
3	<i>Tankae Oti</i>	Arranged marriage
4	<i>Hatua Kania</i>	Arranged marriage (Hindu Type)
5	<i>Digar Kania</i>	Marriage without negotiation (by capture)
6	<i>Burha Kania</i>	Marriage without negotiation (widow remarriage)
7	<i>Mana Mani</i>	Marriage without negotiation (love marriage)
8	<i>Surum Kania</i>	Marriage without negotiation (by elopement)
9	<i>Daki Kania</i>	Marriage of the separated and the divorced women

Table 6: Year Round Religious Activities of the Juang

Sl. No.	Month	Climate	Festival	Purpose
1	Dec-Jan	<i>Pausa</i>	<i>Pus Punei</i>	Closure of agricultural session
2	Mar-April	<i>Faguna</i>	<i>Am-Nuakhai</i>	Festival of ceremonial mango eating
3	May-June	<i>Jestha</i>	<i>Raja Puja</i>	Day for rejoicing. It marks the beginning of all types of agricultural activities
4	June-July	<i>Asadha</i>	<i>A sadhi</i>	Time for sowing paddy
5	July-Aug	<i>Srabana</i>	<i>Macnhuri Gamha Punei</i>	Praying to earth goddess for long life of their sons
6	Aug-Sept	<i>Bhudo</i>	<i>Dhan-Nuakhai</i>	Festival of ceremonial eating of the new paddy eating
7	Oct-Nov	<i>Aswina</i>	<i>Gudabua Nuakhai</i>	Time for ceremonial eating of the <i>ruma</i>
8	Nov-Dec	<i>Margasira</i>	<i>Kimiyang Karma Puja</i>	Ritual for the betterment of the crops and goodwill of the villagers

Table 7: Participation of Juang Women and Men in Agricultural Operation

Sl No	Type of land	Months	Agricultural Operations	Done by			Remarks
				M	W	B	
1	<i>Tolia</i>	Feb-March	Felling trees	†	†	*	It is occasionally done by women
		April-May	Burning	*	†	†	
		May-June	Ploughing	*	†	†	Taboo for women
		July	Sowing	*	†	†	Taboo for women
		August	Debushing	†	†	*	
		November	Watching	†	†	*	For pulses
		December	Harvesting	†	†	*	
2	<i>Ekan</i>	April	Degrassing	†	*	†	
		May-June	Ploughing	*	†	†	
		July	Sowing	*	†	†	
		September-October	Debushing and weeding	†	†	*	
		November-December	Watching	†	†	*	
		November-December	Harvesting	†	†	*	Men by bullock Women by feet
3	<i>Nala</i>	May	Ploughing	*	†	†	
		June	Sowing	*	†	†	
		November	Watching	†	†	†	
		November-December	Harvesting	†	†	*	
4	<i>Guda</i>	Same as Nala					
5	<i>Bakadi</i>	June	Ploughing paddy	*	†	†	
		July	Sowing	*	†	†	
		September	Watching	†	†	†	
		September	Harvesting	†	†	*	
		October	Ploughing Mustard	*	†	†	
6	<i>Bila</i>	April	Manuring	†	†	*	Mainly the work of women
		April-May-June	Ploughing	*	†	†	
		June	Sowing	*	†	†	
		August	Cross-cultivation	†	†	†	
		August-September	Weeding	†	†	*	More by women
		October-November	Watching	†	†	†	
		December-January	Harvesting	†	†	*	

Note: * mark refers to "done" and † mark refers to "not done"

Abbreviation: M: Men, W: Women, B: Both Men & Women

Table 8: The Domestic Animals and their uses in Sample Village

Sl. No	Animals Reared	Purpose of Herding
1	Cows and bullocks	(i) Ploughing field (ii) Supplying drugs for manure (iii) rarely sold for money
2	Buffaloes	(i) ploughing field (ii) for milk and milk products (iii) sold for money
3	Goats, pigs and sheep	(i) Slaughtered for meat (ii) Slaughtered for ritual (iii) Sold for money
4	Chickens	(i) Mainly used in rituals (ii) Slaughtered for meat to entertain guests (iii) May be sold for money
5	Dogs	(i) Domesticated for fancy (ii) Accompany in hunting expedition

Chart 1: Showing Distribution of Juang Households in Terms of Their Family Type [N (H.H.)=247]

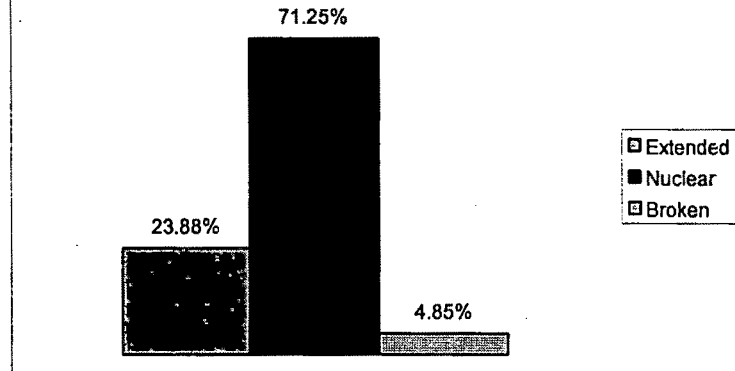


Chart 2: Showing Distribution of Juang Households in Terms of Their Family Size [N (H.H.)=247]

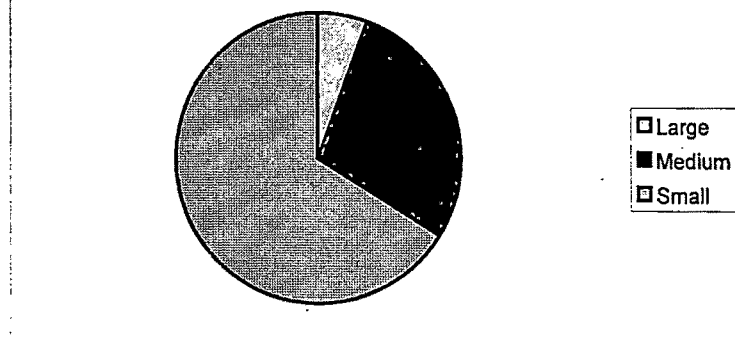
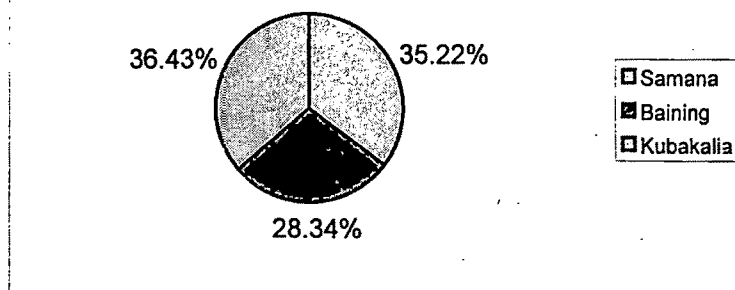
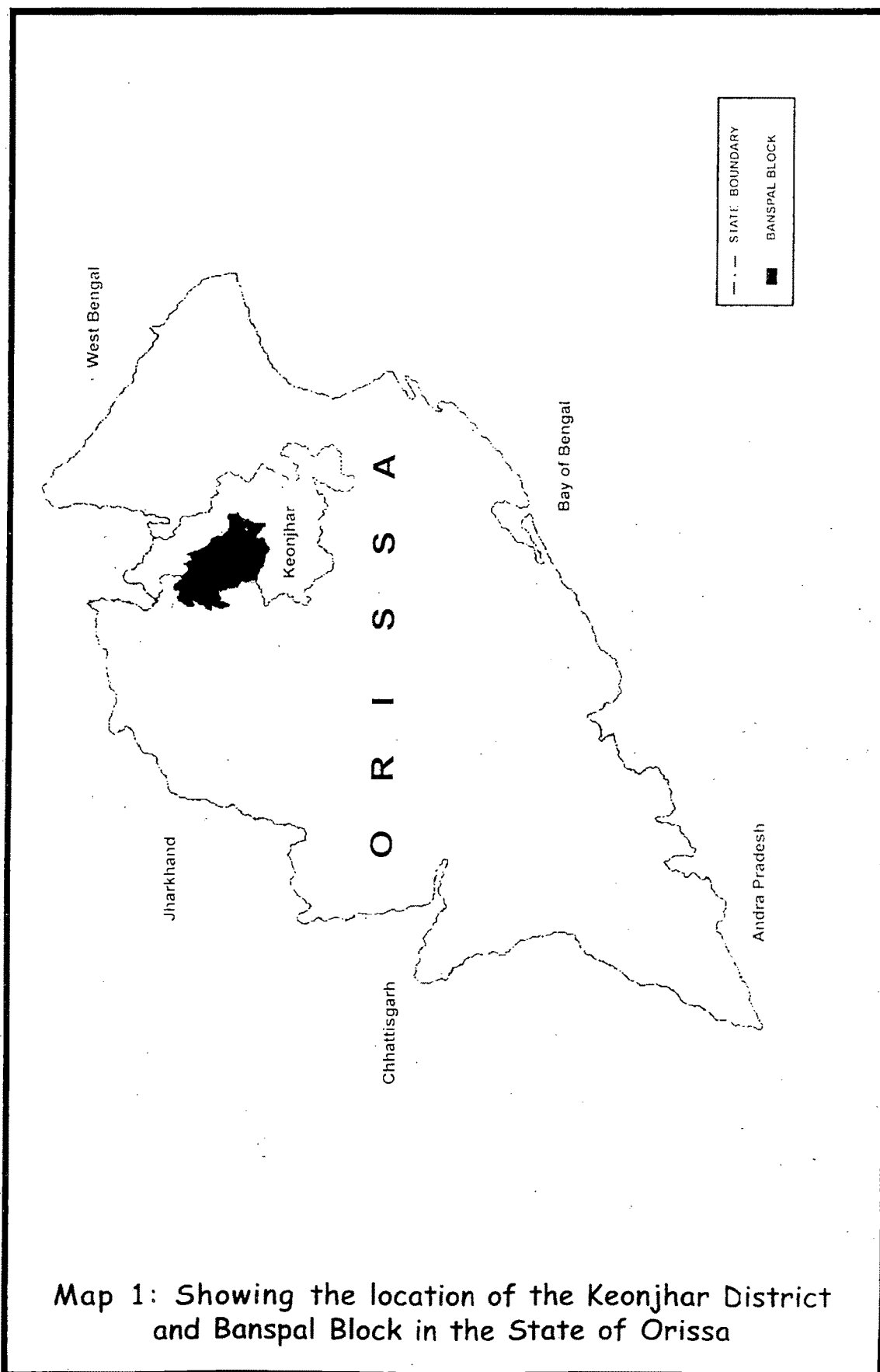


Chart 3: Showing Distribution of Juang Households in Terms of Their Clan [N (H.H.)=247]





Map 1: Showing the location of the Keonjhar District and Banspal Block in the State of Orissa

