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IN THE JONLEI AREA

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THE DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DINKA
OF KONGOR COMMUNITY

BY

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EXECUTIVE ORGAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN
THE JONGLEI AREA
(THE SOCIAL SERVICES AND SETTLEMENT UNIT)

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~~THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA~~

~~INTERVENE AGAINST THE~~

~~IN THIS CASE~~

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I. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This is a report on the demographic characteristics of the Dinka of Kongor community. It is based on the survey works, undertaken during the 1977 dry season field activities.
- 1.2 The report covers the following main topics:
 - Factors considered in the selection of the Study Area;
 - The geography of the Study Area;
 - The tribal composition;
 - The livelihood of the population;
 - The methodology and the structuring of the sample;
 - The population by size of household;
 - The population by age and sex;
 - The marital status;
 - The educational attainment by age, sex and level of education;
 - The economically active population by place, age and sex; and,
 - Migration.
- 1.3 The main demographic findings, conveyed by this report, reveal that the Dinka have large families, with an average of 7 children. This is attributed to a number of factors including the pursuit of the Dinka for procreation; a very highly ranking goal in their value system. Also attributed to the large labour requirements of the family to meet the demands of livestock raising, and agriculture; again to polygamy, and finally to the relatively recent improvements in medical care and sanitation.
- 1.4 Marriage is the means through which individuals establish families and beget children. A wife is acquired through cattle payment as bridewealth. Since cattle for the

marriage purpose is raised from a wide circle of agnatic kins, and is similarly received by a large group of relatives on the side of the wife. The decision to get married and the settlement of the bridewealth are accomplished only through group consent of both sides. This, as research findings have shown, tend to delay marriages to beyond the age of 25. The long procedures involved in the settlement of the bridewealth, and the repayment of cattle as practiced in the case of divorce, tend to stabilize marriages, and keep divorces at minimal rates.

I.5 Illitarcy reign over the area. Almost all of the population, aged 40 and above, are illiterate. Those who received education in any of its forms, are limited to the younger age groups. This is accounted for, in part, by the late introduction and the slow development of education in the area; and by the interruptions caused by the civil war and the floods. With regard to educational attainment by sex, males have had better chances in attaining schools, compared to females.

I.6 Considering the economically active population, research findings have revealed that, almost all of the population, aged 5 years and above, are economically active. Some forms of division of labour are well developed in this Dinka community, especially in relation to cattle raising, and agriculture; as the first is almost fully pasturally managed by the younger age groups; while the latter is carried by the adult population.

I.7 As for place of employment, the overwhelming majority of the actively employed population works within the area, being mainly engaged in livestock raising and agriculture; and only 8.3% are employed outside the Study Area.

I.8 There is an established trend of migration from this area to the other parts of the country; especially to towns and to the agricultural production schemes in the north. Most of the migrant population is drawn from the age group 10 to 29; who are motivated by many reasons, which generally centre around augmenting the family cash requirements.

I.9 Based on these demographic findings, which are well elaborated in the report, it could be concluded that unless changes are inflicted in the value system of the Dinka, and in their local economy, the drive of the Dinka for large size families will continue. Also cattle will persist as a medium for settlement of bridewealth; enhancing thus, and fostering its role in absence of the development of a viable cash economy.

I.10 In the area of education, the high rate of illiteracy will be one of the obstacles, to the progress of the development activities anticipated to accompany the Jonglei Canal Project. In this connection, the data furnished by this demographic report support, the urgent need for the implementation of the recommendations, outlined in the crash programme, recommended at the end of report No.6.

I.11 Finally, for creating an employment base within the area, to provide opportunities for the migrant sector of the population, it is highly recommended that the development projects, identified in reports 5 and 6, be immediately endorsed and implemented.

2. General

2.1. Factors considered in the selection of the Study Area

2.1.1. This is a study of the population characteristics of the Twic Dinka, a community in the Jonglei Canal Project Area. The Twic community inhabiting Kongor area has been selected to represent the Dinka living in the area from Duk Padiet to Pariak, who will be affected by the Jonglei Canal Project. The selection is made on the following grounds:

- i. Kongor area inhabited by the Twic, occupies a central position in the Dinka land that will be affected by the Jonglei Canal Project. With its intermediate location between the Duk ridge to the north, and the low flooded areas to the South, it is the most representative of the Dinka land;
- ii. The population of this area is the largest among all the chieftainships of the Dinka of Jonglei Province. Similarly, it commands a large animal wealth. The big number of population connotes a high representation ratio for the whole area;
- iii. Research findings have shown that there is homogeneity in all aspects of life between the different Dinka chieftainships; so selecting a representative community will reveal the picture in the Dinka land;
- iv. Kongor is accessible by land transport from Bor town, lying to the south, up to July. Selecting a different Dinka community to the north of Kongor entails transportation via Malakal, which is physically impossible, as the road north of Kongor closes with the early rains of May. Hence working from any place north of Kongor limits the working season, while in Kongor area, survey activities can be extended up to a period

2.2. The Geography of the Study Area

2.2.1. The Study Area occupies the Southern parts of Kongor People's Council. It comprises most of Kongor chieftainship; covering an area of one thousand sq.kms., and a population of 32 thousand inhabitants. It is located at a distance of about 277 kms to the South of Malakal, and 112 km to the North of Bor; on Bor Malakal dry weather road.

2.2.2. The Area is bounded to the north by the 'Nyarweng' Dinka who live around Duk Faiwiel; and to the south by the 'Nyuk' sub-section of the Twic Dinka, with their court centre at Wangkulei, 8 km to the South east of Kongor.

2.2.3. On the western fringes of the Study Area lie the 'toich' plains, which extend up to the river proper and provide, the tribe with its dry season grazing lands. To the east lie the wide, uninhabited grass plains locally referred to as 'aying'; which used to be grazed by the livestock from the Study Area just after the rains, and during early dry season; in the years prior to the intensification of the Murle raids on the population of the Area.

2.2.4. The Area defined is largely a low plain, with limited high ground, known geomorphologically as the 'highlands' where the terms is arbitrarily used, since these lands rise only for a foot or two above their surroundings. On these highlands the permanent settlements of the Dinka are located.

2.2.5. During the rainy season - May to November - the whole area is subjected to flooding; which becomes disasterous in some years, inflicting losses in human life and property as was the case in 1918, 1950 and 1961-1964.

2.2.6. These floods, especially the last ones, have deforested the Area; resulting in the disappearance of the then dense forests of 'acacia' and 'balanites aegyptica', which used to cover the whole area. This has led to the scarcity of wood for fuel and building material; from which the area suffers at present. Not only that, but also destroyed some of the indigenous grasses, and introduced into the area vegetations such as 'Orza barthii' and 'echinochloa' which are menace to cultivation.

2.2.7. The climate in this area is seasonal; characterised by the succession of a dry and a wet season. The dry season lasts from November to April. During this period there is virtually no rain, and temperatures may rise up to 45°C; especially before the onset of the first rains, in late April or early May. The rains which start in April or May, gradually intensify to reach their maximum in August and September, however the onset and the amount that falls vary with the years.

2.3. Tribal Composition

2.3.1. The inhabitants of the Study Area are made of three tribal sections namely: 'Abek', 'Adhioc', and 'Kongor'. The last gives its name to the Area. These sections, together with the 'Nyuak' of Wangkulei form the subdivision known as the 'Twic Lith', which is in turn part of the 'Twic' Dinka.

2.3.2. The three sections are administered from Kongor court centre, which has recently become the headquarters of the newly founded, Kongor People's Rural Council; embracing the whole of the 'Twic', 'Nyarweng' and the 'Hol' Dinka.

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2.4. Livelihood:

2.4.1. Basically the inhabitants of the Area are pastoralists, with livestock raising as their predominant activity; occupying the core of their value system. This is so, because it is their most important source of: food, cash and a basic medium in their social and economic transactions.

2.4.2. Cattle is the most adapted source of livelihood to the harsh Dinka environment. It provides them with food, in the form of milk, and milk products; with meat and the blood they draw from the live animals, which is again consumed as food. It also supplies them with materials for a number of house articles such as sleeping mats.

2.4.3. In the social field, cattle is the real and only wealth of the Dinka. A man acquires his position in the society by the number of cattle he owns; and the image of the family is tied to the size of its herds. Cattle constitutes the bridewealth of the Dinka, since without cattle a man can hardly acquire a wife. "It is also paid as blood wealth in homicide, and is compensation for a variety of other wrongs" ^{1/}. Again cattle is used to protect its owner from the evils and from death, when it is sacrificed to gods, and the ancestral spirits.

2.4.4. The Dinka have incorporated livestock raising with agriculture, as a means for maximizing their opportunities for obtaining more food; and to evade the uncertainties of their harsh environment. They cultivate 'dura' (sorghum) as their main crop, plus little amounts of maize, beans, pumpkins, gourds and tobacco. Dura is grown as the main crop; the latter 5 are grown on ash beds prepared around the 'Luaks' (cattle byres); and could be considered as minor crops.

2.4.5. The amounts of dura produced vary from one year to another; depending on the amount and frequency of the rainfall, and the flood conditions to which the fields are subjected. Under the natural hazards which affect agriculture, and the rudimentary implements used, the dura produced does not meet the family needs in most years; and it is usual in this area, that the inhabitants purchase additional amounts of 'dura' from the local markets to meet their yearly requirements.

2.4.6. In some cases tobacco and gourds are produced in surplus to the family needs, and in such years they enter as items of petty trade, between the inhabitants of the Area.

2.4.7. Fishing, hunting and gathering are some important activities, but not as equal to livestock raising or to farming. They are carried to augment the meagre diet available to the population; especially in bad years, or lean seasons.

2.4.8. Only few members of the society are occupied in crafts and blacksmithing. Those form a small group, and used to be despised in the past, by the rest of the community, however, values have changed now and they started to assume a normal position in the social life of the community.

2.5. Methodology and Structuring of the Sample

2.5.1. Two sampling techniques have been adopted in this work:

- i. A universal population random technique, through listing all the heads of the families; and
- ii. A geographical stratified sample through grouping villages and selecting from them.

2.5.2. Before starting listing names, Kongor chieftainship area was well surveyed, and a map was prepared embracing all settlements (sample map) Based on the map 33 settlements units were identified. These can be generally called villages, though in the strict sense they are dispersed settlements, not in the form of clustered villages.

2.5.3. Each group of luaks (cattle byres) and huts has got a certain name, but boundaries can not be laid down between these units; since it is often the case that one settlement unit may be dominated by people from the same clan, or by a mixed population from different clans. Based on the size of the population, and the tribal affiliations, the number of luaks and huts making a settlement might vary from a few to more than a hundred.

2.5.4. Tribal administration in Kongor area is structured in a pyramidal order. There are II sub-chiefs in the chieftainship of Kongor. Under each sub-chiefs there is a number of headmen; and under each headman there is a number of heads of families. The first stage of listing followed the above pyramidal order, and was carried by the interviewers. With the help of the sub-chiefs and the headmen, the interviewers listed the family heads under each headman, separately against the names of their villages.

2.5.5. This was followed by a second stage of listing, in which the registered heads of households were ordered according to their settlement axes (villages). Of the 33 villages initially identified, II were amalgamated with the villages nearest to them, because of their very small size being less than 7 households; or in few cases due to their inaccessibility by cars.

2.5.6. Then the remaining 22 villages were listed in alphabetical order, and 11 villages were chosen by taking the odd numbers (1, 3,..... etc.), and missing the even ones. Those 11 villages were taken to represent the sample for this study. From each of the selected villages 33% of the heads of house-holds were taken so as to cover a 15% representation of the total number of the households in the Study Area.

3. The Demographic Characteristics

3.1 Population by size of household

3.1.1. Table I of Annex I, gives data on the population of the household by size. The size of the household as seen from the mentioned table ranges from 2 to 18 persons. It is clear that the size of families is large registering an average of 7 persons. This is mainly attributed to traditional and personal motives. The large family is adored in the Dinka community for economic and social reasons.

3.1.2. Economically, acquiring many children is a blessing for a Dinka family, to participate in the various economic activities including: cattle raising, cultivation, fishing as well as other home services; and in this connection the size of the herd is highly related to the size of the family.

3.1.3. Again demographically there is a tendency for people to reproduce more. In a traditional community like Kongor, it is expected that the death rate is very high due to: poor and primitive sanitation, absence of medical treatment, and the prevalence of various tropical diseases. To compensate for the high death rate family security in acquiring children is attained through reproducing more of them.

Bringing up a child is not a burden for a Dinka family, hence they are considered as an economically active part of the population.

3.1.4 The place of children in the social life of the Dinka is better expressed by what was written by F. Mading Deng in this connection:

"For a Dinka where he comes from and where he goes to are points in the cycle of life revitalized and continued through procreation..... Every Dinka fears dying without a son "to stand his head" to continue his name, and revitalize his influence in this world. From the time a boy is born he is prepared for this role; and from the time he becomes of age to the time he enters the grave, the main concern is that he himself begets children to do for him what he has done for those before him. A poor man of age who has no cattle with which to marry, a young man whose relatives are reluctant to arrange his marriage, or a man for whatever reasons cannot fulfil this prime objective is the truly mortal in the eyes of the Dinka. When a man dies leaving children behind people mourn but are quick to add that his is not "the bad death"..... Should a man die without issue,

he leaves behind an obligation for his kinsmen to select one relative to beget children for him, with the widow he leaves behind or with the wife the chosen relative marries for his "ghost".....

Immortality through procreation is more than child bearing, and child rearing. The expression "standing the head" has much greater social implications than the usual word for "birth".....

..... Procreational immortality is an extension of this life into the hereafter, or of the hereafter into this life through the memory of the dead. The closer the dead are to the living biologically and socially the greater the memory. Hence

one's biological child is the best way to procreational immortality.....
A child who is handsome, courageous, courteous, intelligent, wise, well-spoken, or otherwise worthy of praise gives his parents the joy of seeing themselves immortalized in virtue^{2/}.

3.2. Age and Sex

3.2.1. Table 2 Annex 1 gives the sizes of the young and old population for the two sexes. The age group 0-19 makes 21.1% and the figure for the two sexes makes 47% of the total sample. It is clear from the above results, that the young population is very high in the Dinka community of Kongor. The results of the 1955-56 census indicate that 47% of the Jonglei population were classified as children of under 15 years of age; and that 37.7% of the population were between 15 and 30 years of age. The group between 40 and 60 years of age constituted only 15.3% of the population.

3.2.2. The fact that, based on our sample, the figure of 34.3% arrived at for the age group 20 to 39, seems lower than that of 1955-56 census, is due to the large number of migrants from the area during the last years; and the losses in humans because of the flood and the civil war.

3.2.3. The high size of the young population is generally attributed to the high birth rate, and the declining death rate, especially during the recent years due to the relative improvements in health conditions. This causes the dependants load born by the productive portion of the population to be very high. The death rate in 1953 in Jonglei area was 143.9 per 1000 persons among children. The rate fell down to 126.7 per 1000 in 1955. Definitely

2/ Deng, F.M. The Dinka of the Sudan Holt, Rinehart, and Winston 1972 p.p. 9 and 10.

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the figure should have dropped drastically during the last 23 years since the 1955-56 census.

3.2.4. The age group 40 to 70 constitutes 18.7% of the population. The smaller size of the aging population could be attributed to the high death rate among this group, and to the effects of the civil war and the floods.

3.3. Marital Status

3.3.1. Tables 3,4 and 5 furnish information on the marital status in the Study Area. For each of the 6 age groups, the distribution by percentage of the married persons, those unmarried, the widowed and those divorced is calculated and presented in the aforementioned tables. It could be depicted from the tables, that the average marriage age is above 20 years, also that the divorce rate is very negligible in this community amounting to only 0.3%. Based on the data in tables 3,4, and 5 the variables governing marriage and divorce among the Dinka could be grasped from what follows.

3.3.2. Marriage is a necessary condition to becoming an adult of full legal capacity. It is the threshold of independence from the family and the founding of a new line.... Therefore marriage is the dream of every Dinka..... There are many reasons for the prominence of marriage in the Dinka society. One is the desire for an established, socially sanctioned man-woman relationship..... Marriage entitles the loss of cattle as bridewealth, but on the other hand, it is also a way of acquiring cattle and an investment in anticipation of female off-spring. Foremost is the goal of procreation which is the powerful drive of marriage and as such generates a network of values

and institutions topped by the overall goal of immortality through children, preferably sons. Similarly, as immortality is a lineage concept and therefore of group interest, marriage and all that it entails is group oriented, as well as, individually motivated.^{3/}

3.3.3 Despite the central position of marriage in the life of the Dinka, it has been observed that, marriages normally take place late after the age of 20, which is not the case among many other communities in Southern Sudan. Table 5 furnishes some information in this connection, as we find that 32.5% of the population in the age group 20 to 29, 13.9% of the age group 30 to 39, and 6.8% of the age group 40 to 49 are unmarried. It is noteworthy to mention that the 32.5% of the unmarried population among the first age group is quite considerable in size, against what has been always taken for granted, that marriage in such rural areas takes place early at the age of 20 or even less.

3.3.4 There are many reasons behind the delay of marriage. Though the issue is individually motivated, the approval of the agnatic kins is very decisive, for or against the marriage. Their decision is very powerful, to the degree that it may impede the marriage, if they are not satisfied. Relatives have a very strong concern in the marriage of their agnatic kin; usually tied with the role of cattle which is very significant in this connection. A man intending to get married needs the support of his relatives, to contribute from their cattle to the payment of his bridewealth. On the other hand his relatives are interested in securing their

^{3/} Deng, F.M. The Dinka of the Sudan, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1972 pp. 93, 94.

future shares of the bridewealth paid to the daughters born by the woman, their relative is going to marry.

3.3.5 Thus relatives who do not approve of a certain marriage might withhold their contribution, in which case the marriage is deemed to fail, or at least delays till an overall consent is realized. On the other hand while some fathers encourage their sons to marry, others deliberately delay their son's marriage, till they reach an age when marriage can no longer be postponed. The common reason stated in this connection is the inadequacy of the family cattle, in meeting the payment of the bridewealth; and the interest of the family to accumulate more wealth. The situation becomes more aggravated when a young man intending to marry has many siblings, and half-brothers; since the rule of age succession of brothers (the elder marries first) applies; with all of them drawing their bridewealth from the father's herd. Priority in acquiring cattle for marriage is governed by the above general rule, however, it is influenced by the status of one's mother among the other step-mothers. The situation is sometimes very much complicated when a father develops an interest in acquiring more wives for himself; which implies paying his bridewealth from the same herd, undermining therefore the chances of his sons in getting married.

3.3.6 The position of the father in relation to the above, is strengthened by the facts that the real control over cattle, the actual authority in disposing them and the management of the resources of the herds, fully rest with the elders. The elders practise their power over the herd, through the decisions they take with regard to their selling, slaughtering, bartering, sacrificing and payment of bridewealth.

On the other hand they are the ones who decide on cattle movement, settle the disputes over the pastures, till the land and manage its production with the help of the family members, harvest the crops and regulate consumption.

3.3.7. From what is mentioned above, it could be concluded that with few exceptions, kinship, friendship and similar institution, are means for cattle aquisition. Usually the head of the household clings to a few heads of cattle of good standing descent and the rest of his herd is in constant circulation. This very fact might explain why marriages delay; and the only available alternative for a young man is to seek opportunities outside the family herd. Even for the cattle a young man accumulates through his own effort, such as by savings from his employment as a migrant wage labour, it is liable that the power of disposing this cattle falls under the authority of his father or his relatives; and in the worst they might be used to supplement the bridewealth of one of his elder brothers, therefore delaying his own marriage.

3.3.8. Because of all these complications arising from agnatic relationships and the procedures involved in raising cattle as a medium for payment of bridewealth, marriage might delay. This explains why the age of marriage is late, as observed among that part of the Dinka population at marriage age.

3.3.9. As for divorce the rules observed are again influenced by the power of the agnatic kins, same as in the case of marriage. Though divorce among the Dinka is a long and tedious procedure, the right to ask for divorce is never denied to a woman; provided that she presents strong and convincing reasons. On the other hand the husband has not

that overall right to divorce his wife anytime he wishes. Same way, he has to provide powerful and convincing evidences to his relatives to support his cause; since separation through divorce may often yield in lengthy litigations in the lawcourts, for relatives are automatically involved.

"Throughout a woman's marital life, her agnatic kins maintain an interest in her affairs and come to her according to need. If she wrongs her husband, they usually appease him with cattle. If she is the complainant, they normally consider it a family affair. But in serious wrongs against her they will intervene and may go court. In extreme cases conflicts between a husband and wife may end in divorce whether initiated by the man, the woman or her relatives."^{4/}

3.3.10 But it must be firmly stated that "divorce among the Dinka is however strongly abhorred and rare. Even from the economic point of view divorce is undesirable"^{5/} since the repayment of the bridewealth undergoes very complex processes. Cattle acquired through bridewealth multiply, or are used in the settlement of other claims or paid as bridewealth for a new marriage; hence it is very difficult to trace this cattle before a long time elapses. Due to this difficulty divorce is preferably avoided by all means possible. Divorce is actually discouraged and only approved in such extreme cases involving the wives persistant running away with other men. On the other hand the husband's agnatic kins view marrying a woman as an investment in future, when as expected the daughters of the woman in question would be married bringing bridewealths in the form of cattle; and agnates would have their portions out of this bridewealth.

4/and 5/ Deng, F.M., The Dinka of the Sudan, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1972, pp. 102.

3.3.11 As a consequence the husband's relatives will reluctantly approve the breaking of marriage, since it entails future loss of cattle. Moreover, the Dinka generally refrain from divorcing a woman with many children.

3.3.12 To conclude it can be said that and for all the above mentioned reasons, divorce is desirably avoided by the Dinka.

3.4. Educational Attainment, by Age, Sex and Level of Education

3.4.1 Tables 6 to 9 give estimates of the educational attainment for the different levels of education by sex and age group. Table 9 gives the overall percentage of the literates and the illiterates. It is clear from this table that 10.5% of the population of the Study Area are literate and 89.5% are illiterate.

3.4.2 The rate of illiteracy is high all over the Sudan, but is relatively higher in this area. This is attributed to two main factors namely: the limited number of educational facilities in the area and the general attitude of the people towards education.

3.4.3 In Kongor area (chieftainship) cattle raising is the dominant occupation of the people. The labour provided by the children is essential for the family herd, being fully engaged in the migration movements entailed by the grazing of cattle during different seasons. This definitely bars many children from attending schools. In the scholastic year of 1977-78, 400 children applied to be accepted in Kongor primary school. The figure amounts to only 35% of the children at school age, which implies that 65% of age group did not apply. From the total figure of 400

only 75 were accepted, making 18% of those who applied and only 9% of the total number of those at school age in the Study Area. Of the last figure 6.2% were girls.

3.4.4 To measure the attitudes of the natives towards education, three questions embraced by the study on the "dynamics of social change ^{6/}" were asked in this connection. The first question was "Have any of your children attended schools?" From 150 cases (the size of the sample taken), 54 answered positively and the remaining 96 gave a negative answer; which indicates that only 36% of the population have children who attended schools. The second question asked was "Why do you send your children to schools?" Many answers were given, but the one which ranked very high was related to the role of education, in improving the economic and social aspects of life. As for the third question it was on "Why do you not send your children to school?" Many of those interviewed tried to avoid admitting the presence of children at school age in their families. Others claimed that their children are busy looking after cattle and home affairs. A third group answered that they do not realize the value of education.

3.4.5 From Table 6, it is clear that those who attained the various levels of education fall within the age group 7 to 25 years, constituting 90% of the total number who attended schools. No doubt this is due to the late introduction and slow advancement of education in the area, the effects of the civil war, and the floods. However, the last two factors had as well their positive influences on the

6/ Another topic investigated by the Settlement and Social Services Unit.

attitudes of the population. The desertion of a sizeable part of the population to its homeland, seeking refuge in the northern parts of the country, in the towns in the south, or to near by countries, have inflicted a positive change in the attitudes of the population towards education.

3.4.6 It is apparent also from Table 6 that 61% of those who received education have not succeeded in completing primary schools; which could be attributed again to the unstable conditions of the past due to the civil war and the floods.

3.4.7 Table 7 and 8 reflect that the male population have better opportunities in attaining schools compared to the female population. Even for those who have chances to attain schools among the latter category, their education have stopped at the age of 19, due to early marriages. Generally girls are a source of wealth in the Dinka society since they bring cattle to the family through bridewealth, hence there is a general tendency for the community to withhold girls from attaining education. This is mirrored by the case of Kongor school where out of the total pupils population only 12% are girls.

3.4.8 Table 9 gives the overall percentages of the literates and illiterates. It indicates a high rate of illiteracy for the whole area specially among the elders. The figures establish that from the age of 40 years and above illiteracy is 100%. The population in this age group constitutes about 22% of the total population of the area. The reasons behind the high rate of illiteracy were mentioned earlier in this paper.

3.5. The Economically Active Population by Place, Age and Sex

3.5.1 The estimates related to the economically active population are given in tables 10 to 12. Table 10 gives the proportion of the economically active population for both sexes by place of residence: being employed within the same area, or outside the area. The figures reflect that 91.3% of the working population are employed within the same area, while 8.7% are employed outside the area. Normally for the Sudan the age of the economically active population is given as 15 years and above; but in our case the situation is different, as the age of the economically active population starts from 7 years and even lower.

3.5.2 Occupational Structure

3.5.2.1 Livestock Raising

3.5.2.2 The main occupational activities in the study area are livestock raising, subsistent agriculture, fishing, and hunting and gathering. As for livestock, cattle is the most important element in the economy of the area. Apart from its social importance, it is considered as the most secure source of food for the family, especially in the years of crop failure. Hence the Dinka give more time and effort to their herds, compared to other occupations.

3.5.2.3 The activities of the Dinka are very well moulded with the climatic change throughout the year. The migratory pattern of the Dinka is divided among three areas, namely: the highlands where the settlements are established, the cattle camp sites on the highland, where the herds are kept just before and after the peak of the rainy season, and the toiches close the river proper.

3.5.2.4 Cattle are driven out of the "luaks" - byres - to the cattle camps, at the end of the rainy season, sometimes in October. They remain grazing in the vicinities of the cattle camps, on the highland, till the end of December. By then they start the journey towards the toiches which they might reach as early as January, depending on annual grazing conditions. The toich grazing continues up to May, when the back journey starts towards the cattle camps on the highlands, which they might reach in June, depending on the annual conditions of rainfall.

3.5.2.5 The life of a Dinka is divided into two stages: either following the cattle when young, or residing in the villages when old. In the three types of grazing lands, cattle rearing is attended by the young, age of 7 up to the marriage age. The young boys and girls are nearly all their time tending cattle, being in the toiches, cattle camps or "luaks".

3.5.2.6 Their daily activities are variant with the seasons, yet repeated from one year to another. In the cattle camps, the young men are organized in groups of 4 to 6 depending on the size of the camp, to drive the cattle in shifts to the grazing lands. Those out of shifts engage themselves in fishing, hunting and repairs on the camp site. The children, on the other hand are preoccupied with the collection, cutting and spreading of cow dung, to be dried by the sun for use as fuel. Girls milk the cows in the morning and leave them for the boys so as to be released from their pegs and driven for grazing. Cows are also milked in the evenings after being tied to their pegs. Between the morning and evening, time is distributed among other smaller tasks, such as dung collection, rope making, etc.

3.5.2.7 During this period when the cattle are in the toiches, the 'old' men and women plus the very young children remain in the highland settlements (villages) with few goats and sheep, as well as, some milking cows to provide them with milk. Activities in the village settlements are limited to the completion of the harvesting of the second dura crop and the maintainance or reconstruction of "luaks" and huts.

3.5.3. Agriculture

3.5.3.1 The Dinka practise agriculture to supplement their food requirements, by producing 'dura' sorghum, which is their staple food crop; plus some other minor crops such as maize, pumpkins, tobacco, gourds, etc. Though the amounts of dura produced, rarely meet the family needs for a whole year, yet whatever amounts harvested are very substantial for the local economy. Agriculture is fitted in the overall yearly cycle of activities; particularly in relation to the migratory pattern of livestock movements between the 'toiches' and the highland settlements.

3.5.3.2 The areas cultivated are very small, limited to the patches of land surrounding the homesteads which are on the average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre for a family farm. Both men and women contribute their labour to the preparation of the fields, sowing, weeding, and harvesting. Two crops are produced during the rainy season, which extends from June up to November. The implements used are very primitive, normally a kind of digging stick with a sharp head for the preparation of field and a knife for cutting the sorghum ears. Seeds on the other hand are obtained from the harvest of last year, with some selection practised. No fertilizers are used, except for the spreading of ashes

and dung on the maize and tobacco beds; prepared close to the outer wall of the "luak". The crops suffer from many hazards including: pests, floods and sometimes irregularity of rainfall. Yields are very low and the family hardly reaps from the two harvest an amount exceeding 1¹/₂ sacks of dura.

3.5.4. Hunting

3.5.4.1 Hunting is not an organized activity communally practised. People hunt when they need food, when there is shortage in dura, when there is no sufficient milk, or during lean years. They hunt various types of animals, using many methods of hunting such as: spears and dogs, trapping or digging a hole for animals to fall in, especially for huge animals, or group hunting normally practised by the young men when they are in the cattle camps. With regard to the latter the young men from a certain camp will awake early in the morning, surround part of the countryside and begin shouting to scare the animals; which once they start running will be speared by the hunters.

3.5.5. Fishing

3.5.5.1 Fishing is practised more than hunting using mainly spears. They usually fish in the water pools in the highlands during the rainy season. Almost everybody takes part in fishing, and is carried in groups or by individuals when they feel the need to supplement their diet. The professional fishermen use nets, while some use hooks as well.

3.5.6. Gathering

It is resorted to during the time of famines and lean seasons. Gathering is undertaken mostly by women who collect many types of food such as fruits, e.g. "balanites aegyptica" and various grass seeds, such as "wild rice".

/...

3.5.7. The Economically Active Population

3.5.7.1 It is very difficult to provide a satisfactory definition to a term such as "economically active population" particularly among nomadic and semi-nomadic people like the Dinka who practise a kind of transhumance movement.

3.5.7.2 The first major manpower enumeration, for the whole country was undertaken as part of the 1955-56 census. It included detailed information on economic activity, enumerated for all the people aged 5 years and above. In the 1973 census, a different concept and definition of the labour force was applied. Despite the fact that the data collected on manpower was for people aged 12 years and above; the tabulated preliminary results have been presented for the population aged 15 years and above. The application of a restricted definition of what comprises economic activity has resulted in the omission of women in rural areas from the labour force.

3.5.7.3 In the southern provinces, the 1.5 million people aged 15 years and above form 55% of the total population. Almost half of this figure - 727 thousands - are recorded as economically active. In the South as a whole 17% of the women are recorded as economically active.

3.5.7.4 Women involvement in the traditional economy, in the Southern region is part of the general picture in the developing countries. They are fully occupied in the economic activities same as men and in some aspects even more. This is specially true in the situation of the nomads, to whom the Dinka belong; and though as a social and economic group produce far less than they are potentially active, yet no one can be described as unemployed.

3.5.7.5 Though the Dinka are chiefly reputed as devoted to their cattle, they are also cultivators who exert much effort to raise their crops. The family usually works its own land, herds its cattle, built its huts and luaks, hunts and fishes. These activities require the participation of every available hand. Most of the work is shared by all, with some division of labour based on sex and age. In sowing men dig the holes, while women and children follow to cover the seeds. Weeding is shared by both, though it is the major task of men. Women cater for most of the harvesting and threshing of the crop; in addition to their normal house keeping activities, preparation of food and the nursing of children.

3.5.7.6 In all it can be stated that all of the individual members of the economic unit - the household - are economically active, and spread their work over all different occupations, according to the seasons and the contribution expected from each.

3.5.7.7 Referring back, to the data gathered through the survey, to throw more light on the above conclusion, it could be depicted from table 10 that 91.3% of the economically active population live within the Study Area, and the portion working outside the area amounts to 8.7%. Concerning division of labour by sex, the percentage of the male population working within the Study Area is 88%, with the remaining 12% being employed outside the Study Area. As for the female population, the percentage of those actively employed within the Study Area rises to 94.4% and drops to 5.6% in case of those employed outside the Area.

Wednesday, January 11th 1905 To the Court before us at the 11th of 1905
affidavits were taken and read - then witnessess were
sworn and the trial of the cause began and the
defendant was found guilty and sentenced to prison
for one year.

3.5.7.8 With regard to children, 96.3% of those aged 7 to 9 years are to be found living with their parents within the Area, and contributing their labour to the family activities, especially in livestock raising. The rest 3.7% live outside the Area, with quite a sizeable part of them motivated to migrate, in search of educational opportunities putting up with relatives living in towns and in small services centres.

3.6. Migration

3.6.1 As mentioned earlier, 8.7% of the "economically active population" migrate outside the region. Besides outside migration, there is the transhumance movement after the cattle within the area, which could be termed as domestic migration. Both types of migration are influenced to a large degree by social and economic considerations.

3.6.2 Table 11 and 12 give some figures on the size of the migrant population by age group. It is apparent from the two tables that most of the migrant population is drawn from the age group 10 to 29, being mostly unmarried and illiterate. Within the same group, the number of males migrating for employment outside the Area, is drastically greater than the number of females; and the few migrating from the latter group take up jobs only in cities. Moreover, not many wives accompany their husbands in search of jobs.

3.6.3. The decision to migrate is taken on individual accounts; and is essentially motivated by a drive to overcome the **social** differences in access to economic opportunities.

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As such, it is a basic component of the process of socio-economic development; starting with the individual and cumulatively leading to a broad change at the level of the community.

3.6.4 Males are inspired to migrate to earn money to meet individual and family requirements. Using their earnings to obtain cattle is one of the basic motivations for young men to migrate. Assisting in the payment of taxes, to spare the family herd from selling, is another drive. Other motivations include helping the family to overcome temporary shortages in food, particularly the purchase of additional amounts of sorghum, and to obtain some improved goods and clothes.

3.6.5 The figures in tables 11 and 12 reflect a striking feature of the phenomenon of migration and that is the dominance of the young age groups among the migrant population. The explanation for the prevalence of this phenomenon could be found in the following.

3.6.6 Marriage is valued by the Dinka as an expedient threshold to becoming an adult of full social capacity, leading to independence from the family, and the establishing of a new procreated life. This is really a dream of every Dinka. The realization of this dream necessitates the payment of cattle as bridewealth; but due to the fact that the cattle population has been reduced through natural hazards and the upheavals resulting from the floods and the long civil war; cattle has become time-wise dearer to obtain by the traditional methods. With the decline in wealth, rose an increased need to migrate to areas of employment to earn money, accumulate savings so as to obtain cattle.

3.6.7 Other factors that increased the rate of migration include the impact of the change resulting from the dispersion of the population, during the civil ware and the floods period, into foreign lands outside the tribal domain; and the knowledge gained by the people while living as outsiders, whether in the Northern parts of the country or in neighbouring states. Of similar effect is the absence of paid jobs within the tribal territory; and the fear lived through by young men, of being redivulged by girls for taking shameful paid jobs within the area. Whatever the motivation is, the main drive of most of the young men is always to make money fast, and return home.

3.6.8 Coupled with the above is the dwindling of the age-set system, which is a strong cause behind the out movement of the youth. As the protection task, once rendered by the youth, has become effectively curtailed, their vitality finds no outlet in the tribe, so the tough manual jobs which the migrant undertake function, both as an outlet and as a source of income. Moreover, the social security that used to be granted by the family, the age-set, and the tribe is at least declining.

3.6.9 Again children are going away for education. Education in itself is skeptical of the validity of the old assumption of age stratification. This leads at least in some degree, to the questioning of the established authority of old people in the society, which further results in a latent if not open conflicts between the interests of the old and those of the young. The fact that there are no jobs to attract those educated home and that education orientates children to a world different from their tribal one,

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alienates the educated youngs into the towns. This is furtherly aggravated by the fact that the modern and the traditional cultures have not developed the means for genuine integration.

3.6.10 A further reason, behind the migration of young men for employment is the enlightenment spread by the returning migrants, who may unintentionally act as innovators, by introducing the "potential migrants" to new ideas, new values or styles of life, existing in the receiving places. Demonstrative expenditure, or attractive cloths, might arouse jealousy and aspirations in the hearts of the young. Consequently they respond by departing their places after the hope of fulfilling their aroused aspirations.

3.6.11 In contrast to the young, old people are in most cases satisfied by their conditions in the traditional context. Old men hold senior positions in the tribe, their limited needs are largely fulfilled; they get part of what the young men gain, whether locally in kind or from what the young men raise in towns in the form of remitted cash. Finally, old men enjoy a considerable **command over all of** the available resources, particularly cattle and the land.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Based on the findings of this report, it could be concluded:

- that the size of the family unit in the Dinka society is directly related to the traditional values, attributed to the role of the family, as the medium through which procreation is attained, and to the labour supplied by its members essential for the two types of economic activities; presently practised in the area. Unless

changes in the value system and in the local economy take place, coupled with the expansion of education, the drive of the Dinka for large size families will continue in the future;

- that cattle, continuing as a medium for payment of bridewealth, being contributed and received through agnatic group initiation and decision, will persist as a factor in stabilizing marriages and minimizing the divorce rate. The development of a cash economy, and the adoption of money transactions, possibly to be accelerated with the progress of the development activities associated with the Jonglei Canal Projects, will definitely bring in the long run changes in the settlement of marriage payments, through the use of the cash medium. This will surely lessen, in time prospective, the role of cattle and consequently that of the agnatic kins from both lines; a situation already experienced by the Baggara nomads, who used to settle part of their marriage payments in cattle;
- that the high rate of illiteracy, reigning over this community, will be an obstacle to the progress of the development process, anticipated to emerge as a result of the projects associated with the Jonglei Canal. The data furnished by the survey in this connection, foster the recommendations made in report No.6, demonstrating the urgency for the adoption of the crash programme, outlined, which embraces the rehabilitation of Kongor primary school, the building of the General Secondary School, and the provision of a village hall to run literacy classes.

- that with the development activities, associated with the Canal Projects, particularly those presently recommended for the Integrated Rural Development Programme for Kongor Centre as outlined in reports 5 and 6, employment possibilities will be generated within the area. This will hopefully provide the migrant wage labour from the area, with new opportunities for employment within the area, instead of the long move to distant centres of economic activities.

After the above positive employees will do the same
sort of things as the minimum effort least cost
method of the employees in the beginning and for some
time but as they get more and more experience
they will make better and better estimates and
more and more insights and obvious will be the
ridiculous predictions and calculations when this can be
done in time to make the instant new and
positive changes

ANNEX I

Table 1

Population and Households by size of the Household

Size of the household	Numbers of households	Total population of households
2	3	6
3	16	48
4	27	108
5	36	180
6	31	186
7	32	224
8	21	168
9	8	72
10	6	60
11	4	44
12	4	44
13	3	36
14	1	13
15	2	28
16	4	60
17	1	16
18	2	34
Total	200	1,337

Table 2

Percentage distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0 - 9	14.2	11.7	25.9
10 - 19	11.1	10.0	21.1
20 - 29	9.6	8.9	18.5
30 - 39	7.2	8.6	15.8
40 - 49	5.0	4.4	9.4
50 - 59	2.8	2.5	5.3
60 +	2.1	1.9	4.0
Total	52.0	48.0	100.0

Table 6

Percentage distribution of population by educational attainment, age, sex and level of education

Sex: Both sexes

Age group Education level	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	Total
Primary school not completed	10.6	22.1	15.9	6.2	1.8	1.8	2.7	61.1
Primary school completed	-	0.9	4.4	1.8	-	-	-	7.1
General secondary school not completed	-	1.8	9.7	6.2	0.9	0.9	-	19.5
General secondary school completed	-	-	2.7	2.7	-	0.9	-	6.2
Higher secondary school not completed	-	-	0.9	2.7	-	-	-	3.5
Higher secondary school completed	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	1.8
University	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.9
Total	10.6	24.8	33.6	21.2	3.6	3.6	2.6	100.0

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Index of the cases

Index	Case number	Case	Date								Court name
			1-01	2-01	3-01	4-01	5-01	6-01	7-01	8-01	
1.12	7.5	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
1.13	-	-	-	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
2.11	-	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
3.3	-	9.10	-	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
2.12	9	9.1	-	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
3.12	-	-	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
4.0	-	-	-	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas
5.101	2.2	7.10	8.3	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	ton Jõoden vanaaltri hoteliomas

Table 7

Percentage distribution of population by educational
attainment, age, sex and level of education

Sex:

Sex: Male

<u>Age group</u> Educational level	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	Total
Primary school, not completed	11.0	22.0	13.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	59.0
Primary school completed	-	1.0	4.0	2.0	-	-	-	7.0
General secondary school not completed	-	1.0	10.0	7.0	1.0	1.0	-	20.0
General secondary school completed	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	1.0	-	7.0
Higher secondary school not completed	-	-	1.0	3.0	-	-	-	4.0
Higher secondary school completed	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	--	2.0
University	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0

Table 1

Approximate values of minimum time required for conversion
of glucose to liver for use as a glucose test

Table 1
TEST

Glucose	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Glucose	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0

Table 8

Percentage distribution of population by educational attainment age, sex and level of education

<u>Age group</u> <u>educational level</u>	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	Total
Primary school not completed	7.7	23.1	38.4	-	-	-	7.7	76.9
Primary school completed	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	7.7
General secondary school not completed	-	7.7	7.7	-	-	-	-	15.4
General secondary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher secondary school not completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher secondary school completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.7	30.8	53.8	-	-	-	7.7	100.0

Table 9

Population by literacy, age and sex

Sex: Both sexes

Age group	literate	illiterate	Total
7-9	1.1	7.4	8.5
10-19	6.1	20.1	26.2
20-29	2.6	20.5	23.1
30-34	0.7	18.9	19.6
35-39	-	22.6	22.6
Total	10.5	89.5	100.0

Table 10

Percentage distribution of economically active population by place of occupation according to age and sex.

Sex: Both sexes

Age group	Place of occupation		Total
	Same region	outside the region	
7-9	96.3	3.7	100.0
10-19	91.2	8.8	100.0
20-29	82.2	17.8	100.0
30-39	93.4	6.6	100.0
40-49	96.8	3.2	100.0
50-59	97.1	2.9	100.0
60-69	100.0	-	100.0
Total	91.3	8.7	100.0

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Table 11

Percentage distribution of economically active population
by place of occupation according to age and sex.

Sex: Male

Age group	Place of occupation		Total
	Same region	outside the region	
7-9	97.6	2.4	100.0
10-19	85.6	14.4	100.0
20-29	72.4	27.6	100.0
30-39	92.8	7.2	100.0
40-49	100.0	-	100.0
50-59	94.6	5.4	100.0
60-65	100.0	-	100.0
Total	88.0	12.0	100.0

Table 12

Percentage distribution of economically active population
by place of occupation according to age and sex

Age group	Place of occupation		Total
	Same region	outside the region	
7-9	94.8	5.2	100.0
10-19	92.4	7.6	100.0
20-29	92.4	7.6	100.0
30-39	93.9	6.1	100.0
40-49	91.6	8.4	100.0
50-59	100.0	-	100.0
60-65	100.0	-	100.0
Total	94.4	5.6	100.0