

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

District Report

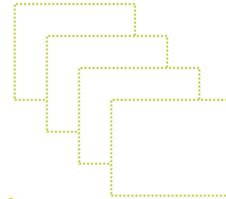
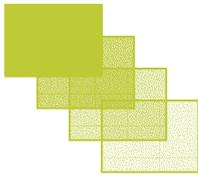
CACHAR

Study Commissioned by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of India

Study Conducted by



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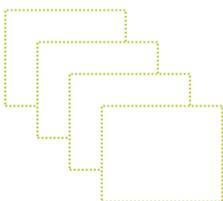


Commissioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, this Baseline Survey was planned for 90 minority concentrated districts (MCDs) identified by the Government of India across the country, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi coordinated the entire survey.

Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati had been assigned to carry out the Survey for four states of the Northeast, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Manipur.

This report contains the results of the survey for Cachar district of Assam.

The help and support received at various stages from the villagers, government officials and all other individuals are most gratefully acknowledged. ■



Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development is an autonomous research institute of the ICSSR, New Delhi and Government of Assam.



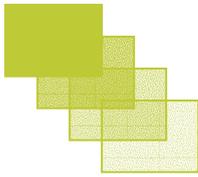


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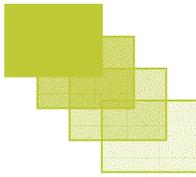


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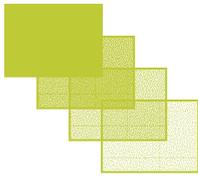
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BACKGROUND

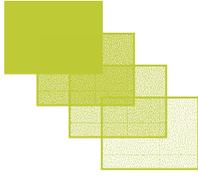
Issues relating to disparities across socio-religious communities have attracted much attention of the government of India of late. There is a growing realization about the relative backwardness of the religious minorities more particularly the Muslim as a religious community in India. The Sachar Committee, which was instituted specifically to look into the relative deprivations of Muslims vis-à-vis other socio religious categories in various dimensions of development, in its report on “Social Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India”, exhibited deficits and deprivations of Muslims in all dimensions of development.

In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes and programmes of government reach the relatively disadvantaged segments of society districts having a substantial minority population on the basis of backwardness parameters were identified. Based on 2001 Census, using two backwardness parameters, viz., (1) religion specific socio-economic indicators at the district level in terms of literacy rate; female literacy rate; work participation rate; and female work participation rate and (2) basic amenities indicators at the district level in terms of percentage of households with pucca walls, safe drinking water, electricity and w/c latrines, the Ministry of Minority Affairs identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts throughout the country which are falling behind the national average in these parameters. Of these 90 districts, 53 districts have both socio-economic and basic amenities below national average, 21 districts have socio-economic parameters below national average and 16 have basic amenities below national average. The basic idea is to formulate a multi-sectoral programme for the 90 MCDs which envisage for providing beneficiary oriented schemes to minorities and infrastructure development for the entire community in the districts.

Against this backdrop the baseline survey in MCDs was conceived to

- (a) identify how existing programmes are currently targeting these districts and on the basis of the assessment to develop special programmes to provide these facilities and ensure accessibility to them in the most backward areas in a faster way; and
- (b) create socio-economic profiles of the targeted districts, and receive inputs that would help improve literacy rate, especially female literacy rate, and overall work participation rate, especially female work participation rate that have a significant impact on economic development.

The survey would more specifically try to identify the gaps in (1) availability of infrastructure like schools, health centers, ICDE centers and drinking water supply (2) housing and sanitation (3) critical linkages like rural road, ITIs, banking facilities, markets etc. and also (4) identification of artesian income generating activities in which villagers have comparative advantage.



METHODOLOGY

The present survey has been confined to rural areas. Considering the availability of data Tehsil level information has been used for stratification purpose.

Villages are taken as the first stage units (FSU) for the survey. However, before selection of sample villages, each district under the coverage was stratified first. All tehsils in a district were grouped into three strata in terms of minority population after arranging them in descending order of minority population. The grouping/stratification has been done in such a way so that the first stratum constitutes top 20% of tehsils, the second stratum constitutes middle 50% and the third/last stratum constitutes bottom 30% of tehsils in the arranged frame. The ranges vary in accordance with degree of concentration of minority population in respective districts.

Depending upon the size of the district, 25 or 30 villages were selected from each district. 25 villages were chosen if the rural population of the district is below 5 lacs; otherwise 30 villages were chosen.

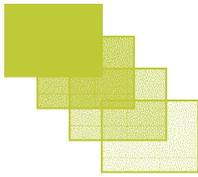
The number of villages surveyed in each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum/group of tehsils (according to population) to the district population, subject to a minimum allocation of 6 villages to each stratum.

Required number of sample villages from each stratum have been selected as per the probability proportion to size (PPS) with replacement, size being total population of the village as per Census 2001.

In case of household selection, complete listing of all households (by door to door visit) has been done in case of sample villages with less than 1200 population. However, in case of those villages with population 1200 or more, three or more hamlet-groups (hg's) were formed in the village as per the practice followed by NSSO¹. From among them, a sample of 2 hg's was selected for listing of households. The hg having maximum concentration of minority population was selected with probability 1. From among the remaining hg's, one more hg were selected at random. The listing and sampling of households were independent for each selected hg.

In each selected hg, the listed households were grouped into strata as per the minority status of the household. In other words, all Muslim households formed one second-stage stratum (SSS), all Christian households another SSS, and so on.

About 30 households were selected in all from each sample village for detailed enquiry. These 30 households were allocated over 2 selected hg's (if hg's formed) and among the respective SSS in proportion to total number of households listed in the respective frames. A minimum of 2 households were allocated to an ultimate SSS. The required numbers of sample households from each SSS were selected by systematic random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). In case of village having less than 30 households all the households were surveyed.



The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is

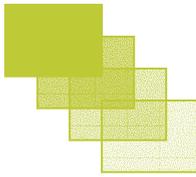
Approximate present population of the village	no. of hamlet-group to be formed
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
..... and so on	

Following the above methodology, total 30 villages of the district Cachar were identified and 30 households from each village were selected for the sample survey. The present report is based on the data gathered from the total 900 sample households of the district.

TOOLS USED

Relevant data were collected with the help of (1) Rural Household Schedule and (2) Village Schedule. The rural household schedule tries to capture different dimensions of socio-economic and situational variables like employment, migration and occupation details, land and other assets, ownership of productive and other assets, livestock details, housing status, rural indebtedness, family income and expenditure, current educational status and skill training, aspiration of parents of current students, awareness and participation, local conflicts and loss of life and property, access to media and communication and general aspirations of the people.

The village schedule tries to garner authentic data regarding the village. Information such as basic population data, facilities, village organizations, land use and land transfers, credit facilities, commuting and migration data, job and wage related information, information on individual beneficiary oriented programmes, data on education including physical facilities, health, different development programmes, common property resources, and the public distribution system prevailing in the rural areas. ■



A BRIEF PROFILE OF CACHAR

2.1 Area and Location

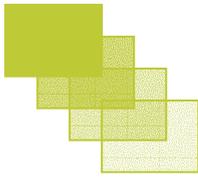
Cachar district is located in the southernmost part of Assam. It is bounded on the north by Barail and Jayantia hill ranges, on the south by the State of Mizoram and on the east by the districts of Hailakandi and Karimganj. The district was created in 1830 after annexation of Kachari Kingdom by the British. In 1854, North Cachar was annexed and made a part of the district. In 1951 the North Cachar Sub-Division was taken out of Cachar and made a separate district. In 1983 Karimganj Sub-Division was made a separate district and finally in 1989, Hailakandi Sub-Divisions was culled out to form a new district. The district lies between 92° 24' E and 93° 15' E longitude and 24° 22' N and 25° 8' N latitude. The total geographical area of the district is 3,786 Sq. Km.

2.2 Administrative Division

Administratively the district is now divided into two subdivisions viz. Silchar (Sadar) and Lakhipur. There are five revenue circles and fifteen community development blocks (CD) in the district.

Revenue Circles and Blocks in Cachar district

Name of Revenue Circles	Name of Blocks
Katigora	Katigorah
	Salchapra
	Barkhola
	Kalain
Silchar	Salchapra
	Barkhola
	Silchar
	Udarbond
	Tapang
	Sonai
	Barjalenga
	Narshingpur
Udarbond	Udarbond
Sonai	Silchar
	Sonai
	Narshingpur
	Palanghat
	Baskandi
	Binnakandi
Lakhipur	Baskandi
	Rajabazar
	Lakhipur
	Binnakandi



The total number of census villages in the district is 1023 of which 895 are revenue villages. There are 163 Gaon Panchayats in Cachar district.

2.3 Resource Base

2.3.1 Population

As per the Census 2001 data, 86.06 percent of the total populations in the district live in rural areas. With a total of 273694 households, the district comprises 234326 rural households and 39368 urban households. The population density in the district is 382 persons per sq.km which is higher than the state average of 340 persons per sq. km as per the census 2001 estimates. The SCs comprise 14.41 percent and proportion of ST population in the district is 1.29 percent. The demographic profile of the district shows that 41.39 percent of the total rural population in the district belongs to the minority community of which Muslims comprise 97.77 percent.

Total Population of Cachar District (2001)

Residence	Persons	Hindu	Muslims	Christians
Total	1444921	886761	522051	31306
Rural	1243534	728822	482685	29194
Urban	201387	157939	39366	2112

Source: Census of India, 2001.

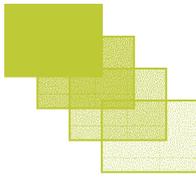
The population distribution by religious minority groups in the rural areas is shown in the table below. The proportion of Muslims in the rural population of Cachar district is estimated to be 38.82 percent.

Religious distribution of rural population in Cachar district (2001)

Total Population	Hindu	Muslim	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	Not stated
1243534	728822 (58.61)	482685 (38.82)	29194 (2.35)	468 (0.04)	653 (0.05)	158 (0.01)	853 (0.07)	701 (0.06)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The decadal variation of population in the district shows that there has been three decades during which the population of the district increased at a higher rate. The years following the independence of India in 1947 witnessed the first surge in population growth when Karimganj Sub-division which used to be a part of Sylhet district was transferred to Cachar. The second phase of population growth marks the period following the Indo-Pak war of 1971 mainly due to influx of Bengali refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan.



Decadal variation of population in Cachar district

Place	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1991	1991-2001
Cachar	12.33	5.98	7.60	13.08	23.92	22.60	23.96	47.59	18.89
Assam	16.99	20.48	19.91	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	53.26	18.92

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3.2 Sex ratio

An important indicator of gender parity is the number of females per thousand males. As per the 2001 census data, the sex ratio of Cachar stands at 945 females per thousand males while the child sex ratio for (0-6 years) is 960. Significantly, the sex ratio for rural areas stands lower than the district total. Caste and religious group wise sex ratio shows that the Hindus and the SC population have low sex ratios in the district. The Muslims fare better than the Hindus and the SCs.

Religion wise sex ratio by for rural and total population in Cachar district (2001)

Residence	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	SC	ST
District total	945	942	950	958	931	1003
District Rural	943	938	951	955	926	1011

Source: Census of India, 2001.

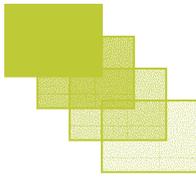
2.3.3 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in the district as per the Census, 2001 is higher than the state average. The female literacy rate in the urban areas of the district is marginally higher than that of the state average, but in rural areas of the district female literacy rate is much higher than the state average. The literacy rate in the rural areas of the district is better than the state averages.

Literacy Rate by Sex and Area in Cachar

Place	Population Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Assam	63.25	71.28	54.61	59.73	68.22	50.70	85.35	89.74	80.24
Cachar	67.82	75.73	59.41	64.77	73.38	55.60	85.46	89.41	81.32

Source: Census of India, 2001.



Religious group wise literacy rates in the district reveal that literacy rate for Hindus is higher than any other religious group but in rural areas, the literacy rate of the Muslims is the highest in the district. While the female literacy rate of Hindus and Muslims are almost the same in rural areas of the district, in respect of male literacy the Muslims fare better than the Hindus.

Literacy rate by religious groups and place of residence in Cachar

Religion	Residence	Literacy Rate (2001)		
		Person	Male	Female
Hindus	District Total	68.59	75.59	61.13
Hindus	Rural	64.34	72.23	55.89
Muslims	District Total	66.64	76.29	56.43
Muslims	Rural	65.70	75.60	55.25
Christians	District Total	62.47	68.62	56.04
Christians	Rural	60.47	66.76	53.85

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The figures for sex ratio and literacy rate for Muslim females in Cachar district indicates that gender difference for the community is not pronounced in the district.

2.3.4 Workforce

The work force participation rate in the district is estimated to be 32.23 percent. The male work participation rate (49.05 percent) is higher than female work participation rate (14.43 percent). Of the total work force 78 percent are main workers and 22 percent are marginal workers. Of the total main workers 86 percent are males and only 14 percent are females. Proportionately more females are engaged as marginal workers (46 percent). The occupational classification of workers in the district shows that 60.33 percent of the workers are classified in other workers category. Cultivators comprise only 23.04 percent of the work force and agricultural labourers comprise 13.44 percent which shows that farm activities in the district have poor absorption capacity.

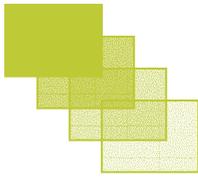
Percentage distribution of workforce by occupation and sex in Cachar district

Occupation	Total workers	Male workers	Female workers
Cultivators	23.04	25.24	15.11
Agricultural labourers	13.44	12.40	17.18
Household Industry workers	3.19	1.68	8.64
Other workers	60.33	60.68	59.06

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3.5 Education and Health

The educational attainment status in the district as per the Seventh All-India Educational Survey, 2007, shows that of the total enrolled students in the Classes I-V, proportion of girl students is 47 percent. A comparative status of the Muslim children enrolled in



Classes I-V shows that 48 percent of the enrolled students were girls. Further of the total students enrolled in the district for Classes I-V, proportion of Muslim girls in the total girls enrolled is higher (31 percent) than the Muslim boys (30 percent) in the total enrolment for boys in the same classes. Further, while 48 percent of the total students enrolled in the district (Class-I-XII) are girls, in respect of Muslims the proportion of enrolled boys (50.98 percent) and girls (49.02 percent) are approximately equal.

Gross enrolment ratios for Cachar district

Area	Primary Stage(I-V)			Upper Primary Stage(VI-VIII)			Combined for Primary and Upper Primary Stages(I-VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural	99.46	92.62	96.13	45.79	45.53	45.66	79.51	74.96	77.29
Urban	71.21	69.54	70.39	55.53	60.91	58.18	64.79	66	65.39
Total	96.44	90.11	93.35	46.99	47.44	47.21	77.85	73.93	75.93

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The data on GER in the district reveals that rural enrolment ratios are higher than the urban areas. However, the enrolment ratios for girls at the upper primary stages is higher than that of the boys particularly in the urban areas

The figures for the percents of girls enrolled in Classes-I-XII in Cachar district shows that proportion of Muslim girls enrolled is highest among all the educationally backward groups in the district. In fact, the proportion of Muslim girls enrolled stands higher than the average percent of girls from the district enrolled in various stages. The proportions are also higher than the state averages which indicate that there is a general awareness and efforts on education of girl children among the Muslims in the district.

Percentages of Girls Enrolled in Classes for Cachar District

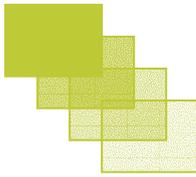
Area	IX-X				(XI-XII)*				(I-XII)*			
	All	SC	ST	EBMC	All	SC	ST	EBMC	All	SC	ST	EBMC
Rural	52.54	49.42	46.21	51.96	42.16	42.57	46.19	40.66	47.71	46.33	47.53	48.88
Urban	51.35	39.15	46.1	61.49	45.19	37.8	25.44	52.7	49.59	44.77	43.27	49.7
Total	52.32	48.14	46.19	52.7	43.26	41.33	38.59	42.39	47.92	46.15	47.1	48.91

Notes: * includes students enrolled in classes XI-XII in degree colleges also.

EBMC-Educationally backward Minority Community (Muslim)

Source: Seventh All-India Educational Survey, 2007.

An important indicator of health status is the sex ratio especially of children in the age group of 0-6 years. The child sex ratio in the district as per the estimate of Census 2001 is lower than the state average. Although the urban child sex ratio in the district stands higher than the state average, the rural child sex ratio in the district is lower than the state average. A comparative picture across religious groups shows that child sex ratio among the Muslims and the Christians are higher than the Hindus in the district.



However, in the urban areas the sex ratio of Christian children is very low. The infant mortality rate in the district which stands at 97 per thousand live births and is higher than the State average of 92 per as per the estimate of the Assam Human Development Report (AHDR) 2003.

Religion wise child sex ratio in Cachar district (2001)

Religion	District Total	Rural	Urban
All Religion	961	961	953
Hindu	955	955	954
Muslim	968	968	953
Christian	969	974	881
Assam	965	967	943

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3.6. Natural Resource Base

Land, soil and its quality

Among the 15 agro-climatic regions of the country, categorized/identified on the basis of homogeneity in agro-characteristics, Cachar falls in the Barak Valley zone. The agro climatic conditions of the district are conducive for various agricultural activities.

Land Utilization pattern in Cachar district (2001-02)

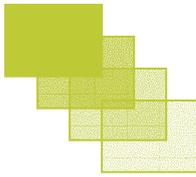
(Area in hectares)

Total area	Not available for cultivation	Other cultivable land excluding fellow	Cultivable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Net sown area
377610	82539	13075	2037	11689	115489

Source: <http://cachar.gov.in> accessed on 11.06.08

The agro-climatic condition of the district is congenial for development of many of the plantation crops viz., tea, rubber, cashew, coffee, areca nut, coconut and also aromatic plant like Patchouli. The types of land available in the district are classified as: medium land- 69048 hect., high land-11642 hectares, low land-19512 hectares, very low land-10792 hectares and beel area -4735 hectares.

The topography of the district varies from small hillocks to plain areas and low lying areas as *beels*, etc. Crops cannot be grown in more than 20 percent of geographical areas of the district during April to September due to water stagnation. On the other hand due to lack of rain from November to April, most of the cultivable land remains fallow during the period. The district falls under Barak river basin. The soil of the district is clayey loam, alluvial and red alluvial. The soil is highly porous and therefore, lacks moisture retention capacity and is susceptible to erosion. The water level in the district is very low.



The district has a total forest cover of 2225 sq.km area which is 58.77 percent of its total geographical area as per the estimates of Forest Survey of India. The dense forest cover in the district is 45 percent while 55 percent of the forest cover is under open forest.

2.4 Economy

2.4.1 Agriculture

The economy of Cachar district is basically agrarian in nature with about 80percent of the population dependent on agriculture. Paddy is the major crop. Other important crops include oil seeds, pulses, cash crop like jute, vegetables etc. The agro climatic conditions of the district are conducive for various agricultural activities. Agriculture in the district is characterized by over dependence on rainfall, predominance of seasonal crops and traditional methods of cultivation. The gross cropped area in the district is 146219 hectares while the net sown area is 115489 hectares; the cropping intensity in the district is 126 percent. The district has a total of 2, 07,119 numbers of farm families and majority of who are landless and marginal farmers. Only about two percent of the net cropped area is covered by irrigation facilities. According to NABARD projections in the PLP-2007, it is estimated that the present rate of cropping intensity at 123.5% can be raised up to 150% by extending assured irrigation facilities. Further the use of certified seed covers only 1.15% of the total cropped area and the fertilizer consumption is only 30.58 kg / ha in the district.

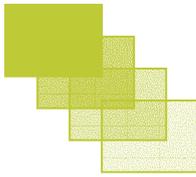
The sectoral contribution of income in the Gross District Domestic Product shows that 40percent of the total income is derived from agriculture while secondary sector contributes 14percent. The tertiary sector's contribution is estimated to be 46percent. The per capita Gross District Domestic Product of Cachar estimated at Rs.11621 is less than the average district gross domestic products for the state.

2.4.2 Industry

The viable industries in the district based on local resources like cane, bamboo, pineapple & other agro based and fruit processing industries have potential for growth. The total industrial area in the district is spread across 38.68 acres of land. The district has 1984 SSI units of which 295 have been registered after the announcement of N.E. Industrial Policy in 1997. The major manufacturing units in the district comprise of food products and beverages and non metallic mineral products.

2.4.3 Livestock and veterinary facilities

Dairying is practiced by most of the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers in the district and to them this activity provides economic security by serving as a hedge against crop failure. The economy of the district is basically agrarian and as such the economic development of the district is highly dependable on agriculture and allied activities. Traditionally, dairy farming is a subsidiary occupation of the farmers of the district. Despite the large population of live stock, the milk production in the district is low mainly due to predominance of local cows with a poor genetic make-up.



Livestock and Poultry population in Cachar district

(as per Livestock census 2003)

Cattle		Buffaloes	Pig	Goat	Fowls	Ducks
Indigenous	Cross breed					
343700	16705	25600	30760	113050	42210	164850

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2006.

Though the district has conducive climatic condition for poultry farming, particularly commercial broilers, the activity has not made any significant progress as majority of the population practicing poultry farming are under SF/MF categories whose risk bearing capacity is very less.

2.4.4 Sericulture

The agro-climatic condition of the district is suitable for sericulture. The activity is specially practiced by the SC/ST families in the district. Since sericulture mainly involves women in rearing and spinning, it has great potential for creating employment opportunities for them. A total of 180 villages in the district are involved in sericulture activities. The present status of development is as follows.

Status of sericulture in Cachar district

Activity	No. of Families Involved	Yield of cocoons(MT)	Production of silk yarn(MT)	Area under silk worm food plants (ha)	No. of Reeling units
Eri	2612	71	53.18	578	Nil
Muga	4960	2034	0.40	316	Nil
Mulberry	206	Nil	Nil	458	2

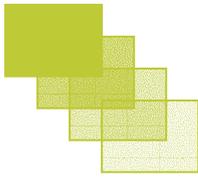
Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam 2006.

The silk and weaving industry of Assam is one of the traditional handicraft activities which has generated employment and provided livelihood opportunities to people in the district. It is the most important agro based cottage industry in the district in terms of employment and income generating activities.

2.4.5. Plantation and Horticulture

The major plantation sector in the district comprises of 143 numbers of tea gardens with a total area of 4075 hectares. The average yield of tea in the district is 1178 kg. per hectare and is the lowest among all the tea producing districts in the State.

The district has favourable agro climatic conditions for the development of various horticulture crops. However, the horticulture & plantation crops are generally not grown on commercial scale in the district. The district has high potential for growth of citrus fruits, pineapple, areca nut, lemon, banana and coconut besides rubber and bamboo plantation.



2.5 Road Infrastructure and Connectivity

2.5.1. Roads

Availability and access to infrastructure is one of the major inducing factors for economic and social growths across space and communities. The transport connectivity of the district comprises of roads, railway and air services. The total road length in the district is 951.64 km, of which only 25.65 percent is surfaced. The district has a total of 75 km of state highways besides 707 km. of rural roads. The total road length of the national highways in the district is 77.14 kilometers. Three national highways viz. NH-44, NH-53 and NH-54 pass through Cachar.

The road density in the district which was 25.5 km. per sq.km area in 1996 has decreased to 23 km per sq. km. in 2006. This indicates that access and availability to good road connectivity in the district is not only low but has worsened over the years. As per the estimates of 2001 census only 39 percent of the villages have paved approach road and 37 percent of the villages have bus connectivity which indicates that 61-63 percent of the villages have no availability or access to faster modes of transportation in the district.

2.5.2. Railway and Water transport

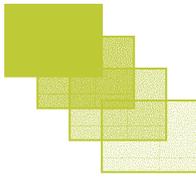
The nearest railway station to the district headquarter of Cachar is Silchar. The Lumding Badarpur section of NF Rly is the most vital link of Cachar Mizoram and Tripura with the rest of the country. The total railway route length in the district is 201 kilometers of BG route length from Lumding to Silchar and 215 kilometers of meter gauge route length from Lumding to Silchar. The district has no steamer service as there is no demand for the same. However ferry services are available. The district also has air connectivity and the airport is located at a distance of 30 km away from Silchar, the district headquarters.

2.5.3. Telecommunication

In respect of telecommunication, rural coverage of the facility is low. Only 31percent of the villages in the district have P&T facilities. Although the villages have VPT facilities, often, access to VPTS is not available as most of the VPTs are found to be used as personal telephones by the village headman.

2.5.4. Power and energy

Next to transport and communication power is the other basic infrastructure which is essential for economic growth. Of the total villages in the district 90 percent are reported to have power supply (Statistical handbook Assam, 2006) with domestic connection for lighting available in all the electrified villages. Consumption of electricity for commercial and industrial purpose is not available while only one percent of the villages have electricity connection for agricultural use. The district has a total demand of 34 mw of power of which 23mw is available.



2.5.5. Banking

Access to credit and banking facilities is an important indicator for socio-economic development. The total number of reporting offices in the district stands at 72 as per the RBI Quarterly statistics, December 2007. The population coverage of banking services is estimated to be 20,068 persons per bank office. The credit deposit (CD) ratio in the district which stands at 41.66 percent is much lower than the stipulated norm of 60 percent. The rural CD ratio is 41 percent. The share of rural deposit in the total deposits of the district (28.05 percent) is marginally lower than the rural credit share (28.59 percent). The sectoral credit deployment shows that personal loans have the highest (42 percent) credit share. The share of agriculture in total credit in the district is 8.19 percent and share of investment credit in agriculture was 14 percent of total agriculture credit (as per the RBI BSR, RBI, 2006). With low investment financing in agriculture, it is obvious that farm productivity will be low and non remunerative for absorption of workforce.

2.5.6. Health and Educational establishments

The health infrastructure of the district includes 22 PHCs, 288 sub-centres and 9 dispensaries. The number of beds available in the government health institution is 112. Thus every PHC/Sub-centre in the district covers an average of 4011 persons while number of beds is only 9 per one lakh population in the rural areas of the district. The district has a total of 14 birth and death registration centres.

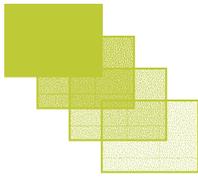
The educational establishments of the district are shown in the table below.

Educational establishments in Cachar district

(2004-05)

Educational establishments	Numbers
Pre primary	2
Primary	1615
Middle	339
High	203
Higher Secondary	28
Intermediate College	3
Colleges	7
I.T.I	2
Engineering and Medical Colleges	1 each
<i>Teachers</i>	
Pre primary	2
Primary	3911
Middle	3223
High	3064
Higher Secondary	943
Intermediate College	45

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2006



An estimate of the teacher pupil ratio in the district shows that for every 52 primary students there is one teacher while in middle school the number of students is 24 per teacher. In high school the teacher student ratio stands at 8 students per teacher and in higher secondary schools the ratio is estimated to be 11:1. The high student teacher ratio in the primary level is perhaps one reason for high drop out rate from primary to middle level school. The density of primary school in the district was estimated at 43 schools per 100 sq.km area in 2005.

2.6. Basic amenities

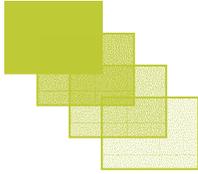
As per the records of Census of India 2001, the housing types in the district indicates that 18.6percent live in permanent houses, 28.8 percent live in semi permanent and 52.6percent occupy temporary houses. In respect of amenities in rural areas, there are facility wise variations. The total number of Census villages in Cachar district is 1023 as per 2001 Census while the total number of inhabited villages in the district stands at 1020.

Distribution of Amenities in inhabited villages in Cachar district

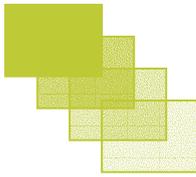
Amenities	Numbers (Percent)
Total inhabited villages	1020
Safe Drinking water facilities	945
Electricity (Power Supply)	741
Electricity (domestic)	715
Electricity (Agriculture)	52
Primary school	902
Middle schools	381
Secondary/Sr Secondary schools	155
College	17
Medical facility	134
Primary Health Centre	26
Primary Health Sub-Centre	11
Post, telegraph and telephone facility	310
Bus services	381
Paved approach road	396
Un-paved approach road	927

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The census data for the district reveals that access to safe drinking water is available in 93 percent of villages in the district. The connectivity status of the villages shows that 38 percent of the villages have bus services. The census records on conditions of approach road shows that 39 percent of the villages have paved approach road. The infrastructural gaps in the villages have a bearing upon the overall economic status of the population and the employment scenario in the villages.



A causal analysis of the development deficiencies in the rural areas of the district reveals that three major deficits in the rural areas are: connectivity- physical and telecommunication, poor farm activities and access to credit for investment in income generating activities. It may be noted that demand for investment credit in agriculture is also adversely affected by low level of electricity consumption for agricultural use in the villages. The deficits need critical intervention for synergizing the growth process in the district. ■



PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

3.1 Demographic profile

The total population of the sample villages is 58648 persons with total households of 11114 as per 2001 census. The average household size of the sample villages (5.27) is marginally higher than the district average household size of five members. The percent of scheduled caste population is 15.08 percent while ST population is 0.26 percent.

Table. 3.1. Total Population distribution in sample villages

HH	Population	Male	Female	S.C			S.T.		
				T	M	F	T	M	F
11114	58648	30028	28620	8845	4561	4284	154	83	71

Source: Census, 2001.

3.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the sample villages is (953 females per thousand males) is higher than the rural sex ratio of the district (943 females per thousand males). The sex ratio of the SC population in sample villages is estimated to be 939 females per thousand males, which is higher than the sex ratio of the SC population for the district (931).

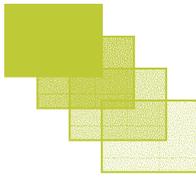
3.3. Literacy Rate

An important indicator of human development is the literacy rate. The size and proportion of literate and educated population gender wise has significant bearing on the socio-economic development. While literacy and education in general has direct positive impact on social and economic development of communities, the female literacy rate is more intrinsically linked to health and social development of the child. The literacy rates in the sample villages as seen from the table is much lower than the average literacy in the district as well as the literacy rates in the rural areas of the district.

Table. 3.2. Literacy rate in sample villages of Cachar district

Place	Male	Female
District total	75.73	59.41
Rural Area	73.38	55.60
Sample villages	68.80	54.83

Source: Census, 2001.



3.4 Facilities

A definitive way to find out the quality of life in a state or region, whether rural or urban, is to ascertain the presence, accessibility and utility of the social and physical infrastructure by the residents of these spaces. Lack of access can emerge either due to the absence of social and/or physical infrastructure, or through inaccessibility to such facilities even when they are present.

3.4.1 Electricity

Proportion of households using electricity for domestic lighting in rural areas is also indicative of economic status of the households. Of the total villages in the district, 90 percent are reported to have power supply (Statistical handbook Assam, 2006); the villages survey revealed that 83 percent of the sample villages reported to have power supply.

Table: 3.3. Number of households in sample villages with type of electricity connection

Type of connection	Hindu	Muslim	Christians	Total
Domestic	1553	2335	15	3903 (75%)
Agriculture	515	60	0	575 (11%)
Commercial	596	116	0	712 (13%)
Others	20	0	8	28 (1%)
<i>Total</i>	2684 (51%)	2511 (48%)	23 (1%)	5218

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008.

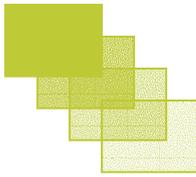
The village survey shows that although majority of the power connections for various utilities is highest for the Hindus, the domestic connection in the sample villages are higher among the Muslim households. Of the 25 sample villages with electricity connections, the survey revealed that only one village had been electrified before 1980 and 13 villages were covered under rural electrification during 1980-1990. Since 1990, 11 of the sample villages have been brought under electrification.

The average hours of electricity available in the villages as seen from the table below indicates that there has been no improvement over last ten years. Although number of villages electrified has increased, the quality of service in terms of availability of power supply remains unsatisfactory. This is obvious since there exist deficit between the demand and supply of electricity in the district as stated earlier.

Table: 3.4. Average hours of electricity available in sample villages

Average hours of electricity available	Last year	5 years ago	10 years ago
	6	6	6

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008.



3.4.2 Drinking water

Availability and access to safe drinking water has been the most crucial factor involving serious health concerns in rural areas. Rivers and ponds (31 percent) is the major drinking water source in the sample villages. The common facilities for all communities account for 14 percent of the available sources of drinking water. The availability of drinking water facilities in the sample villages shows that 63 percent of the facilities are safe.

Table: 3.5. Distribution of water sources by types in sample villages

Type	Common	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Public Well	51	94	117	2	254
Private Well	60	429	195	50	734
Public Hand pump	28	1	5	-	34
Private Hand pump	4	2	3	-	9
Public Tube well	29	10	160	-	199
Private Tube well	1	40	-	-	41
Public Stand post	100	235	282	-	617
Tap water in-house	0	63	247	20	310
Tank/River	164	237	568	0	969
Total	437	1111	1577	52	3177

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008.

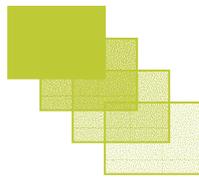
3.4.3 Toilet facility

The sanitation status of the sample villages shows that of the total households in the villages 92 percent are reported to have sanitation facilities. The most common toilet facility among the village households is the pit latrine. Only six percent of the households have septic tank sanitary facility.

Table: 3.6. Distribution of toilet facilities by types in sample villages

Type	Common	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Septic Tank	14	378	183	-	575
Service Latrine	9	703	560	50	1322
Pit	3	3161	3153	-	6317
TSC	1	91	180	-	272
Others	7	518	1099	67	1691
Total	34	4851	5175	117	10177

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008.



3.4.5 Education

The village survey revealed that while primary schools for boys are available in all the 30 sample villages, the same for girls are available in only one village. The availability of schooling facilities within the village as reported during survey are shown in the table below.

Table: 3.7. Total number of schools within sample villages

Schools by type	Primary		Middle		High/Higher Sec.		Technical	Religious school	Non formal	Other
	Boys/co-ed	Girls	Boys/co-ed	Girls	Boys	Girls				
No. of schools	30	1	8	1	4	0	0	3	4	15

Of the 30 primary schools in the villages, four have kutchha structure, 10 have semi pucca structures and 16 have pucca structures. The survey findings on sanitation and drinking water facilities in the primary schools from the sample villages shows that while drinking water is available in 2 schools only, toilet facilities are available in 9 schools. This clearly shows the poor coverage of the total sanitation campaign for primary schools by the PHE in the district.

3.4.6 Health Facilities

Although private sector has been playing a crucial role in curative health care in urban India, in rural areas government facilities are the only available sources for cheap curative care. The survey revealed that availability of health infrastructure in the sample villages is very poor. The availability of the services of doctors and ANM nurses is also reported to be inadequate. The total number of ANMs posted in the sub centres is 15, while the same for PHCs is 63. There are three doctors in the sub-centres as reported during the survey. Notwithstanding the poor public health infrastructure the village survey revealed that households from 18 villages avail services from the public health system while in case of nine villages, they avail health care services from private health practitioners while in three villages, they go to local quacks besides availing services from both private and public health service providers. The ICDS centers are available in 26 villages of which 22 are located in Govt. buildings and 4 in private buildings. The conditions of the ICDS centers in terms of infrastructure revealed that all the four ICDS centers in private building are in bad shape while nine of the ICDS centers in Govt. building are in bad shape.

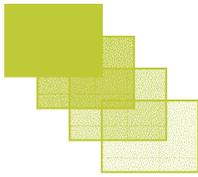


Table: 3.8. Number of sample villages reporting some medical facilities

Type	Within village	Distance range for medical facilities available outside village		
		<5 km	5-10 km	>10 km
Sub centre	8	10	6	6
PHC	2	3	10	9
CHC	0	7	10	13
Hospital/ Dispensary	0	8	12	20
Maternity/child care centre	1	6	8	15
Family planning clinic	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Chemist/medicine shop	9	7	7	7

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

3.4.7 Other facilities

In respect of geographical spread of the location of the village, the nearest town is located at a distance of more than 15 km. from the sample villages. The average distance of the block headquarters from the sample villages is either 10 km or beyond 10 km. The nearest bank office is located at a mean distance of more than 10 km. from the sample villages. In respect of communication- the bus services and postal services for rest of the sample villages which do not have direct facilities, the average distance of the facilities is 5 km from the villages.

Table: 3.9. Number of sample villages reporting other facilities within villages

Facilities within villages	No. of villages
Bus stop	15
Regular Market	10
Post office	11
G.P. Office	2
Fair Price Shop	30
General Shop	3
Veterinary Hospital	1

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

The average connectivity and other infrastructural status of the sample villages reveal that in most of the sample villages the average road condition connecting them to various facilities is non- gravelled.

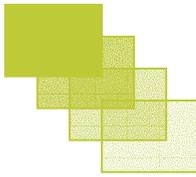


Table: 3.10. No. of sample villages reporting distance of other facilities outside village

Facilities	< 5 km	5-10 km	> 10 km
Block office	0	0	30
Nearest Town	0	0	30
Bus stop	15	-	-
Regular Market	7	13	-
Railway Station	0	0	30
Post Office	9	10	-
Bank	18	4	8
G.P.	20	8	

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

3.5 Common property and Village organizations

The organizational activity within the village is an important determinant of overall socio-economic development. The data shows that village level organizations are fairly low in the sample villages. The three most active organizations among the sample villages in Cachar district are political organizations in six villages, youth mandal in six villages and women mandal in 10 villages. However all the villages have SHGs and the total number of SHGs in the sample villages is reported to be 47.

The common property resources available in the sample villages as reported during the survey are shown in the table below.

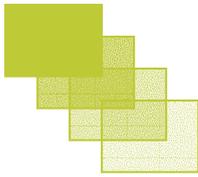
Table: 3.11. No. of sample villages reporting common resources and accessibility thereof

Common resources of the village	Number of villages reported to have	Accessible for
Village Forest	6	All
Village Pond	17	10 for all and 7 for big land lords
Govt. land	1	All
School Lawn	9	All
Govt. Buildings	2	All
ICDS Centres	26	All

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

3.6 Crop productivity status

The economy of Cachar is agrarian with paddy as the major crop. The survey results of the sample villages indicate that paddy is the major crop produced in all the villages. The harvest share varies from 30 percent -50 percent for the sample villages. The maximum market price fetched for paddy one year before the date of survey as reported is Rs.680 per quintal while the minimum price was Rs.590. The average yield of paddy is



9 quintals per acre. Sweet potato is the other crop produced in the 11 of the sample villages with an average yield of 6 quintals per acre. The maximum average sale price for sweet potato during last year was reported to be Rs.565 against the minimum average price of Rs.465.

3.7 Input status for cultivation

3.7.1. Current inputs

As reported, the sample villages have 660 cultivators using various current inputs for cultivation. The percent of cultivators using HYV paddy seeds is 30 percent while 35 percent of the cultivators use HYV wheat seeds. Of the total cultivators reporting use of current inputs, 33 percent use pesticides while chemical fertilizer is used by only 10 cultivators.

3.7.2 Capital inputs

Investment and use of capital inputs along with other current inputs have positive impact in raising farm productivity. The village survey shows that against 660 cultivators using various current inputs only 596 farmers use capital inputs for cultivation. Of the total cultivators in the sample villages 44 cultivators possess capital inputs of various types. Of the various inputs used, private pump set is the most commonly used input with owner-user intensity ratio of 1:32 while the owner-user intensity ratio for power tiller is estimated to be 1:10. There are 10 farmers owning a tractor and the user intensity ratio is 1: 3.

3.8 Credit

Purpose wise distribution of credit requirement among sample villages showed that meeting sudden expenses was the major factor for availing credit among rural labour households. In respect of other household viz. small and marginal farmers, medium and large farmers and artisans and other business persons, investment requirement was the major reason for which they incurred a debt. However, incidence of indebtedness was reported to be very less in the sample villages.

3.9 Employment and wage income earning

The survey showed that of the thirty sample villages, people from all the sample villages move out on a daily basis in search of livelihood. An estimated 3147 people move out of the sample villages and go to different places within the block for their daily work. 30 percent of these daily commuters go to neighbouring villages while 37 percent go to block headquarters and neighbouring villages for different kinds of work particularly in respect of rural development works under different schemes of the government. The survey indicated that in all the sample villages casualisation of labour has increased.

It is important to note that survey recorded no evidence of child labour from any of the sample villages. This may be due to the fact that compared to other districts of the State; school enrolment ratio for children is higher in the district. However, there is evidence of



high wage rate differentials prevalent for male and female workers in the rural areas of the district. Except for govt. works where there is no wage differentials between males and females, in all other activities; female wage rate is much lower than the male wage rate. On an average the male wage rate is 1.30 times higher than the female wage rate for different types of work.

Table: 3.12. Average wage income from sample villages by kind of work

Wage rate	Ploughing/land preparation	Weeding	Transplanting	Harvesting	Threshing	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour	Govt. Programme
Male	64	58	56	64	53	62	91	77
Female	46	46	46	49	46	47	64	77

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

The distressful situation has forced for migration to other places in search of livelihood. The survey results indicate that approximately 1049 persons have migrated from villages during last one year looking for work. The average monthly income earning of these migrated people is Rs.2037. Majority of these people (65 percent) go to neighbouring state of Meghalaya to work in coal mines, and the average monthly income as reported is Rs.2720.

Table: 3.13 Average wage earning for migrants labourers from sample villages

(Amount in Rupees)

Skilled labour	Unskilled labour
2450	1665

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

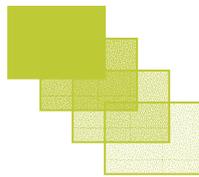
3.10 Rural Development programmes and beneficiaries assisted

The survey of the sample villages showed that in eight villages, government sponsored educational programmes are being implemented while in two villages government programmes on health and nutrition are in progress. In three villages government programmes on providing drinking water facilities have been taken up, while development programmes under MP/MLA fund are in progress in eight villages. The implementation of scheme based government programmes revealed that in the sample villages only NREGA is being implemented in 10 villages. The male female workers under NREGA and the average wage rate per day are shown in the table given below.

Table: 3.14 Scheme based work generated and the wage rate per day

Schemes	No. workers		Average Wage rate per day	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
NREGA	479	60	77	77

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008



Religious groups wise government jobs across sample villages show that 55 cent are Hindus, 44 cent are Muslims and only 1 percent is Buddhist. The backward class comprises 14percent of government job workers in the sample villages.

Table: 3.15. Number of government job holders by religion and caste in sample villages

Religion	No. of government job holders
Hindu	732
Muslim	586
Christian	0
Buddhist	10
Total	1328

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

In respect of implementation of beneficiary oriented programmes in the course of last three years, the results of the villages survey shows that majority of the beneficiaries (54.21 percent) were assisted under IAY. The religion wise break-up of beneficiary status across various programmes as shown in the table below indicates that majority of the beneficiaries under SGSY and NREGA are Muslims. However, in respect of IAY, the Hindu households from the sample villages have a higher coverage

Table: 3.16. Percentage of beneficiaries by religious groups under three major programmes in sample villages

Religion	SGSY	IAY	NREGA
Hindu	25	64	13
Muslim	75	34	87
Christian	0	2	0
Total	100	100	100

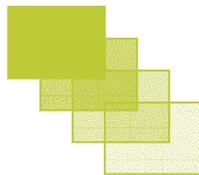
The village survey data indicates that in Cachar district the religious minorities have been more benefited under the NREGA scheme than the Hindus. Although equal proportions (66 percent) of Hindus and Muslim job card holders have benefited under NREGA, the total number of beneficiaries in case of religious minorities is far higher than Hindus

Table: 3.17. Distribution of job card holders by religion and caste in sample villages

Card/Beneficiary	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Job Card	30	523	7	560
NREGA beneficiary	20	344	0	364

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

In respect of other individual beneficiary oriented assistance scheme the survey results showed that the total number of persons assisted under old age pension in the sample villages is 538 while the number of widows assisted under the widow assistance scheme is 102.



3.11 Poverty and Public Distribution System

The distribution of households by BPL cards shows that 52 percent BPL families are Hindus and 48 percent are Muslims. The proportion of BPL families in the sample villages as reported is 28 percent. The coverage under Antodaya scheme in the sample villages is only 40 percent of the total BPL families. The distribution of families with various types of cards and coverage under various BPL schemes are shown in the table below.

Table: 3.18. Distribution of village households by BPL status

Household status	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
APL	2063	1985	2	4050
BPL	981	910	2	1893
Antodaya	368	395	0	763
Annapurna	110	60	0	170
Total	3522	3350	4	6876

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

In so far as the PDS facility is concerned all the sample villages are reported to have PDS shops and the total number of PDS shops available in the sample villages are 60. The functioning of the PDS shops as reported during the survey is shown in the table below.

Table: 3.19. PDS functioning as reported in sample villages with PDS shops

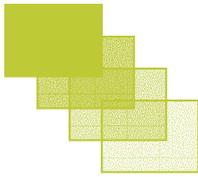
Functioning in terms of	Good*	Satisfactory*	Average*	Bad*
Availability of goods	15	10	4	1
Get full quota	6	14	7	3
Regularity	6	10	10	4
Honesty in measurement	7	12	7	4
Honesty in price	6	10	10	4
Quality of grains	5	11	10	4
Behaviour of the dealer	20	1	8	1

Note: * No. of villages reporting

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

3.12 Summary

The village survey findings reveal that sample villages in the district suffer from gaps in respect of health besides serious bottlenecks in good communication, both physical as well as telecommunication. The road and railway connectivity to the district with rest of the region is in deplorable condition. Likewise the telecommunication facilities in the district are yet to cover 70 percent of the villages in the district. Apart from its physical infrastructure the district has serious gaps in its health infrastructure as well. The economic and real sector growth in the district which hinges on agriculture is constrained by poor irrigation facilities and poor marketing and storage facilities in the district. The increasing casualisation of labour together with out migration for livelihood, speaks about the levels of deprivation. ■



RESULT OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

4.1 Religion and Caste Composition

The survey captured a total of 397 Hindu households (44.1 percent), 495 Muslim (55 percent) households and 8 Christian (0.9 percent) households. Among the Hindu households, SCs and OBCs comprised of 34.25 percent and 41.06 percent of the Hindu households respectively. Among the Muslims, 14.34 percent were OBCs. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Mother Tongue

For majority of the sample households (83.2 percent), Bengali is reported as the mother tongue while for 11.2 percent of the households other languages (not specified) is reported as mother tongue. For 5.1 percent of the sample households Hindi is reported as mother tongue. Of the total Bengali speaking households 61 percent are Muslims and 39 percent are Hindus. (Table 4.2)

4.3 Age and Sex

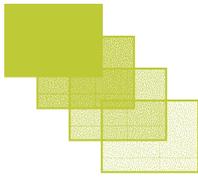
The sex ratio of the sample population (948 females per '000 males) is found to be higher than the district rural sex ratio (943) but lower than the sex ratio in the sample villages (953).

Compared to the census estimates of the sex ratio of the Hindu rural population in the district which stands at 942 females per thousand males, the sex ratio of the sample Hindu population in the district is higher (995 females per thousand males). However, the sex ratio of the Muslim population in the sample villages is found to be lower (911 females per thousand males) than the census estimates of the sex ratio for the rural Muslim population (951 females per thousand males).

Age composition of sample households show that 30.31 percent of the population is in the age group of 0-14 years while 0.05 percent of the population is in the age group of over 60 years. Thus theoretically speaking 30.31 percent of the total population in the district is out of active work force. Of the total child population in the age group of 0-14, 61 percent are Muslims while 36 percent are Hindus. This indicates that replacement age group among the Muslims is higher than other religion and also explains the comparative high natural growth of population for the Muslims. (Table 4.3)

4.4 Household Size

The average household size in the district estimated from the survey results is 4.97 persons per household which is marginally lower than the Census 2001 estimate of 5 persons. The survey showed that 63.9 percent of the sample households have family sizes up to 5 members while 35.2 percent of the households have family sizes of 6-10



members. Only a marginal fraction of the households in the district have family sizes greater than 11 members.

Religion wise break up of families with size class shows that 67 percent of Hindus, 62 percent of Muslims and 63 percent of Christians fall in the family size class of 5 members. 37.4 percent of Muslims and 33 percent of Hindus and 38 percent of Christians have family sizes of 6-10 members. The average family size of Hindu households in the sample is 4.45 persons, for Muslims it is 4.47 persons and Christians have an average family size of 5.52 persons. (Table 4.4).

4.5 Marital Status

The proportion of married households across religious groups shows that 38.54 percent of sample populations are married, 55.51 percent are unmarried, 5.64 percent are widows and 0.31 percent is divorced. The proportion married population among the Muslims is 37 percent while the corresponding figures for Hindus and Christians are 41 percent and 26 percent respectively. (Table 4.5).

4.6 Educational Status

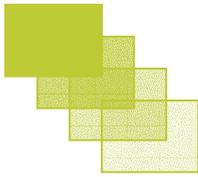
The survey revealed that there has been a marked increase in the literacy rate in the district. As per the Census 2001 estimates, the literacy rates in the sample villages were 68.80 percent for males and 55.60 percent for females. The survey of sample households in the district revealed that the total rural literacy rate in the district has increased to 87.1 percent against the 2001 estimates of 64.77 percent. Likewise the male literacy rate in the district has increased to 91.08 percent while the female literacy rate is 82.82 percent. The results of the sample survey are also in corroboration of the findings of the Seventh All-India Educational Survey where it has been found that GER in the primary and upper primary stages in the rural areas of the district is 77 percent.

However, the educational attainment is skewed towards the lower end with 66.23 percent of the population completing education only up to middle level. This shows that employability of the population in terms of skill and capability is restricted. This leads to low end occupational choice. (Table 4.6).

4.7 Occupation and Employment

4.7.1 Occupation and Industry

The sample survey revealed that the work participation rate (WPR) in the rural areas of the district stands at 29.97 percent which is less than the Census 2001 estimated figure of 32.23 percent for the district. The results indicate that more people are getting out of the workforce which in other words point to the constricted work opportunities in the district. Desegregated data shows that the fall in the WPR in the district is mainly due to the fall in the female WPR compared to 2001 Census estimates. The female WPR in the district which stood at 14.43 percent decreased to 6.80 percent over a seven year period. However, the male WPR shows an improvement over the 2001 estimates (49.05 percent) and stands at 51.89 percent.



Of the total workers in the sample, 88.95 percent are males while 11.05 are females. The proportion of main workers in the total work force is 93.36 while secondary workers are 6.64 percent.

The occupational distribution of workers show that 32.54 percent of the workforce is engaged in production related activities while 24.48 percent are farmers and 12.16 percent are in business. The industry wise classification of occupation shows that 17.5% of the total main workers are engaged in community and social services, while cultivation accounts for 15.8 percent. Construction sector workers comprise 13.1 percent while only 9.9 percent are engaged in manufacturing –both agriculture and non agriculture. While community and social service workers among the Hindus have higher proportions in the main workers, among the Muslims, construction workers have the highest proportion (16.21 percent).

The survey revealed that 5.3 percent of the total main workers remain engaged for 100 days or less in a year while 10 percent remain engaged for six months or less. 46 percent of the workers remain gainfully employed for more than 260 days in a year. In other words 54 percent of the workers still do not have full employment throughout the year which indicates the distressful work situation in the district. In respect of secondary employment 84 percent of the workers remain engaged for a period of less than 100 days while 16 percent remain engaged for 180 days.

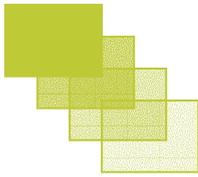
The employment days for male and female main workers show that while 46 percent of female main workers remain gainfully engaged for 181-260 days in a year the corresponding proportion for males is 38 percent. However, 47 percent of the male workers are gainfully engaged for more than 260 days while the corresponding proportion for females is 35 percent only. (Table 4.7-4.11).

4.7.2 Other self employment-problems faced

Of the total workers only 38 persons were engaged in self employment activities. Of these 36 were own account workers while 2 were self employed as employers. 40 percent of the self employed people identified credit at cheaper rate, in accessibility of credit from govt. /bank, electricity, raw material, technology, skilled/trained persons, market and harassment by Govt. officials as very serious problems in operating the business.

4.7.3 Additional Employment and Preference

Given the fact that 54 percent of the main workers still do not have full employment throughout the year, and with low end educational attainment it is obvious that there will be demand for gainful additional employment. The survey indicated that 77 percent of the households were looking for more employment. Of the total population (excluding 0-14 years), 33 percent were looking for more employment. Activity wise employment preferred indicated that 77 percent are looking for self employment and 12 percent are looking for salaried jobs. (Table 4.12-4.13)



4.7.4 Migrant Workers

With growing incidence of casualisation of labour in the sample villages, migration to urban areas is on the rise. The survey findings show that 2.25 percent of the workforces in the district migrate to other areas either for short run period (3-8 months) or for long term period (above 8 months). While 36 percent migrate for short term period, 64 percent migrate for long term. The results indicate that while higher proportion of Hindus migrate for long term and for service related activities, in respect of Muslims short term migrants are higher and they mostly go for contractual services in coal mining areas of Meghalaya. Among the long term Muslim and Hindu migrants, most of them work in the coal mining areas of Meghalaya for long contractual periods. (Table 4.14- 4.16).

4.8 Land and other Assets

4.8.1 Cultivated Land: Ownership and Operational Holding

As per the Statistical records of the District Agriculture Officer, Silchar, 38.53 percent of the farming families in Cachar district are landless which reveals a fairly high distressful situation. As stated earlier 24.48 percent of the workforce in the sample population is cultivators and 9 percent of the sample households do not have cultivable land. This indicates that there is sizeable proportion of tenant farmers among the cultivators in the sample population. Size class wise cultivable land holdings possessed by sample households show that majority (78 percent) are of marginal sizes, and only 10 percent are small holdings, while merely 2 percent and one percent are semi-medium and medium size respectively.

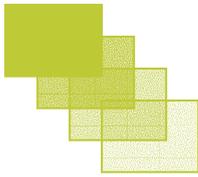
Of the total households with own cultivable land 14 percent have either leased out or mortgaged out. Of the total households who still have cultivable land with them (excluding those who have mortgaged or leased out), only 29 percent cultivate their own land. Proportion of total cultivating households in the sample is estimated to be 33.11 percent. (Table 4.17-4.23).

4.9 Livestock

In respect of livestock possession, the survey indicates that comparatively a higher proportion of Muslim households (57.70 percent) possess some types of livestock compared to the Hindus (41.66 percent) and the Christians (0.64 percent). Poultry (39.82 percent), milch animals (19.07) and young cattle (14.92 percent) are the major livestock possessed by the households besides goats and draught animals. The proportionately higher shares of milch animals and young cattle corroborate the fact that mechanized farming in the district is still very small. (Table 4.24).

4.10 Ownership of Productive and other Assets

The survey revealed that only 13 percent of the households possessed a plough. Tractor is available in one household while pump sets are possessed by three households and power tiller is available with two households. This explains the poor farm mechanization



practices in the district and also the low proportion of households cultivating their own land in the district.

Although the households are asset poor in respect of agricultural implements, some modern consumer goods are available in all the households. Electric fan and mobile cell phones are available in approximately 18 percent of the households while TV is available in 22 percent of the households. However LPG gas stoves are available in 8.44 percent of the households.

The bicycles are the most common modes of transportation facilities available in rural households and 36.33 percent of the sample households possess a bicycle. Motor cycles (2.78 percent) and scooters (2.22 percent) are available in small fraction of the sample households.

In respect of financial assets the survey revealed that 28.22 percent of the households have a savings in bank of which 2.36 percent are fixed deposit savings. (Table 4.25-4.28)

4.11 Housing Status

4.11.1 House Type and availability of living space

The ownership status of housing in the district shows that 93.11 percent of the households live in their own houses while only 5.77 percent of the sample houses have been provided under IAY.

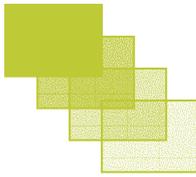
Of the total houses with individual ownership, 80 percent have kutchha houses while only 8.71 percent have pucca houses. The proportion of total sample households with pucca houses is only 8.11 percent.

Availability of living spaces for the sample households revealed that the average living space for the sample households is two rooms. Approximately 61.22 percent live in two room houses and 23 percent live in three room houses. The proportion of households living in more than three rooms is only eight percent. Of the total households living in two room houses, 38 percent are Hindus, 61 percent are Muslims and one percent belongs to Christians. (Table.4.29-4.31)

4.11.2 Domestic lighting and fuel use

Although the village survey data shows that 35 percent of the households in the sample villages have domestic connection of electricity, the household survey revealed that only 27 percent of the households have domestic power connection. The proportion of electrified households among the Hindus (32 percent) is higher than the Muslims (23 percent). For households without electric connection, 20 percent use oil lamp for lighting while 80 percent of the households use oil lamp and lantern. (Table: 4.32-4.33)

Clean fuel for cooking is a serious consideration for women who, in most cases, are burdened with the task of cooking. Census 2001 data suggests that about 60 percent of



all rural households do not use any of the modern fuels such as LPG, electricity or even kerosene.

The survey revealed that 8.44 percent of the sample households possess LPG stoves, however only 47.37 percent of these households use only LPG for regular cooking. Of the total sample households 9.4 percent use LPG with wood for cooking. Majority of the sample households (50.8 percent) use wood and agricultural waste as medium of cooking while 38.2 percent use only wood as the medium of fuel for cooking. The use of wood and LPG is proportionately higher among the Hindus while Muslims use more of wood and agricultural waste for cooking. (Table.4.34).

4.11.3 Drinking water facilities

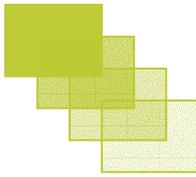
Although the Census 2001 records 92.65 percent of the inhabited villages in Cachar district have access to safe drinking water, the sample survey revealed that 42.11 percent of the households actually have access to safe drinking water. Religion wise access to sources of drinking water showed that 60 percent of Muslim households use unsafe drinking water sources comprising mostly water from rivers and ponds. Proportion of Muslim households with domestic tap water connection is 8.3 percent while 28.7 percent use water from public stand post. Among the Hindus, 55.16 percent use unsafe drinking water sources. Proportion of households with tap water connections in their houses is 6 percent while 25.7 percent use water from public stand post.

The survey revealed that 10.78 percent of the households in the district have their drinking water sources within their homestead area while 89.22 percent have to fetch their water from some distance away from their dwelling units. The results revealed that 79.2 percent of the households in the district fetch their drinking water from a distance of 10-50 meters while 8.3 percent fetch their water from a distance of less than 10 meters. 5.4 percent of the households walk up to a distance of more than 100 meters but less than 500 meters to fetch their water. (Table.4.35-4.36)

4.11.4 Sanitation and drainage facility

The survey results on sanitation and drainage facilities among the sample households show that 92.9 percent have in-house sanitation facilities while for 7.1 percent the sanitation facilities are available outside the house. 6 percent of the households have septic tank facilities while 82.6 percent have pit latrines in their houses. Religion wise sanitation facilities shows that while 9 percent of Hindu households use open fields for defecation the corresponding proportions for Muslims is only 3 percent.

The survey showed that 63 percent of the households in the rural areas of Cachar district have drainage facilities in their houses. The sanitation habits across religious groups reveal that compared to Hindus where 50 percent of the households have drainage facilities, Muslims fare better with 73 percent households reporting drainage facilities in their houses. (Table.4.37 & Table.4.38)



4.12 Indebtedness of rural households

The sample survey showed that rural indebtedness in the district is very marginal; only 5 percent of the households are currently indebted. Of the total indebted households, 48 percent are Hindus and 52 percent are Muslims. Majority of the households (93 percent) are indebted with one loan while 5 percent have two loans outstanding and 2 percent have one loan outstanding. Source wise distribution of loans; show that 34 percent have availed loans from banks, and 16 percent of the indebted households have availed of schematic government loans. 18 percent are currently indebted to agricultural money lenders and 9 percent of the households are members of SHGs and have borrowed from there. 41 percent of the loans are more than Rs.20000, while 59 percent of the loans are less than Rs.20000.

Religion wise distribution of indebted households by sources of loans show that 60 percent of the households with bank loans are Hindus while 63 percent of the indebted households with loans from Agricultural money lenders are Muslims. Further all the SHG loanee households are Muslims. In respect of government loans, 70 percent of the households are Muslims. (Table: 4.39-Table.4.42)

4.13 Income and Expenditure

Family Income

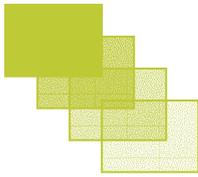
The survey revealed that during last one year, non agricultural wage income has contributed the major share of family income earning for 54 percent of sample households, while income from agriculture contributed major income share for 30 percent sample households. Salary income accrued to 18 percent sample households and trade contributed towards the income earning of 12 percent of the sample households. The per capita per monthly income data for the sample household in the district showed that 40 percent of the families have a monthly per capita income of Rs.321.93 while only 8 percent households have a per capita monthly income of more than Rs.1207. (Table.4.43-4.44).

Family Expenditure

The survey results show that 95 percent of the households in Cachar district have a monthly household expenditure of more than Rs.9000.

The expenditure data of sample households for one year before the survey indicate that 81.4 percent of the sample households spend Rs.7200 or less on cereals and pulses. This shows that approximately 28 percent of the households in the rural areas of Cachar district spend less than the annual average household expenditure of Rs.9509 on cereals and pulses for rural areas of the State as per the NSS 62nd Round (2005-06) estimate on consumer expenditure.

The per capita monthly expenditure on meat, vegetables etc. for sample households is estimated to be higher (Rs. 150.90) than the NSS estimate of Rs.78.27 for the rural areas of the State.



In respect of education 39 percent of the sample households do not spend anything on education. While the average annual expenditure on education for rural Assam as per NSS 6^{2nd} Round estimate is Rs.839.05, the survey results indicate that 31 percent households spend Rs. 851 and more annually in respect of children's education while 30 percent spend less than Rs.850.

The expenditure for health and medical treatment shows that 52 percent do not spend anything for medical treatment, while 21 spend up to Rs. 500 for health and treatment of disease and illness and 17 percent spend Rs.1501-Rs2100 and above. The NSS estimates for average family expenditure per year for health and medical treatment for rural areas of Assam is Rs. 1259.50. An estimated 23 percent of the sample households spend more than Rs. 850 annually on medical treatment.

The survey results on indebtedness revealed that one percent of the sample households incur debts for maintenance and repairs of their houses and the size of loans for these households is Rs20000 and more. The household expenditure revealed that 82 percent of the households spend up to Rs.5000 annually in house repairing while two percent spend Rs.10001-20000 in house repairing. (Table.4.45-4.53).

4.14 Current Educational Status, Skill Training

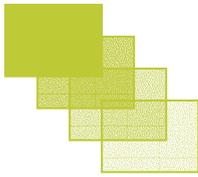
4.14.1 Educational attainment among sample population 5-25 years

The educational attainment of the population 5-25 years shows that only 1.72 percent of the sample population is illiterate. 22 percent have completed their below primary level education. The proportion of students in the primary level is 29 percent, while 23 percent are enrolled at the middle level and 21.1 percent are reported to be at high school/higher secondary level. Only one percent of the students are at post graduate level and 0.1 percent in graduate level. This clearly shows that educational attainment level is skewed towards school level education and not beyond. (Table.4.54).

4.14.2 Enrolment and drop out among sample population of 5-25 years

The enrolment data for sample population in the age group 5-25 years shows that proportion of females (1.4 percent) in respect of never enrolled category is higher than males (.08 percent). The proportion of drop outs after enrolment is 6.4 percent and the ratio of male and female dropouts after enrolment is same. However proportion of students enrolled, but not going to school is higher among the males (18 percent) vis-à-vis females (13.3 percent).

The drop out rate by religious groups show that Muslims have comparative high drop out rate (25 percent) then the Hindus (17.74 percent). Gender segregated data shows that male drop out rate (24.30 percent) is higher than the females (20 percent) in the rural areas of the district. Institution wise enrolment data shows that 74.2 percent of students are currently enrolled in government schools and regular.



The primary reason for drop out is the high fees/ expenditure and 53 percent of the drop outs have attributed this as the main reason. 18 percent of the drop outs have been due to necessity of earning at home. Gender wise desegregated data shows that 56 percent of females have dropped due to high fees/ expenses while the corresponding proportion for males is 51 percent. However, higher proportion of males (28.2 percent) compared to females (4.4 percent) have dropped out because of the necessity to earn. (Table.4.55-4.57).

4.14.3 Aspiration of Parents on their Children

The aspiration of parents for their children's education shows that parents have higher aspirations for their daughter's education. While 60.2 percent parents aspire for education up to matriculation for their sons, 56 percent of parents want education up to matriculation only. Proportionately more girls (41 percent) are expected to complete intermediate than boys (38 percent). While 2 percent parents expect their daughters to complete graduation only 1 percent parents of boys wish the same. Religion wise data shows that Hindus have higher aspiration levels for their children's education than the Muslims. (Table 4.58-4.59).

4.14.4 Attitude and Approaches in Skill development training

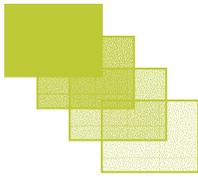
The survey indicated that 29.1 percent of the households were interested in some skill training for their children. Stated preference for vocation wise training skill shows that 47 percent are interested for training in tailoring, 15 percent are interested to get trained as computer operator while 14.9 percent want training in electronics. The results indicated that higher proportions of Hindus preferred training as Computer Operator unlike the Muslims whose stated preference for tailoring is high. (Table.4.60- Table.4.61).

4.15 Present Health Scenario

Persons reporting ailment (PAP) and treatment

The data on number of persons reporting sickness during last one year before survey indicates that proportion of sample population (6.29 percent) in the district suffering from different diseases is lower than the NSSO estimates (60th Round) which stands at 8.2 percent for the rural areas of Assam. The type of illness and diseases reported indicate that common ailments like stomach pain (26 percent of reported cases of illness), fever (10.3 percent), cough and cold (7.5 percent) and women related disease (7.1 percent) and malaria (6.8 percent).

In respect of treatment of ailments, the NSSO 60th Round data indicates that 1.1percent of the rural persons reporting ailments were hospitalized. However the survey of households in sample villages of the district shows that 47.68 percent of the sample population required hospitalization. The proportionately higher percent of sample population reporting illness and requiring hospitalization is mainly due to stomach related ailments (22.4 percent) malarial infections (12 percent) fracture (8 percent) and fever (6 percent).



In respect of treatment, the survey results revealed that 62 percent of the population reporting some ailments received treatment from private practitioner while only 26 percent were treated in government hospitals. 12.1 percent received treatment from both government hospitals and private medical practitioners. (Table.4.62-Table.4.64).

4.16 Immunization of Children

A child is considered to be fully immunized if s/he has received one dose each of BCG and measles and three doses each of DPT and Polio (excluding the polio dose 0 given at birth). The survey looked into the immunization coverage of children between 0-5 years and the results indicate that 68.36 percent of the children in the sample population were fully immunized.

Of the total fully immunized children, the proportion of Muslims was 62.46 percent, Hindus comprised 36 percent and Christians were 2 percent. Gender wise immunization status of the sample children shows that 45 percent of the fully immunized children were females, and the proportion of fully immunized Muslim female children (49 percent) was higher than the fully immunized Hindu female children (39 percent).

The government agency is the only agency engaged in immunization of children in the district. The survey indicated that 4.2 percent of the children in the age group of less than 5 years did not receive any immunization. The reasons cited thereof are parents ignorance and the second being the facility centre far away from the household's residence. (Table 4.65-Table.4.67).

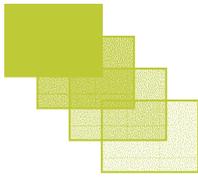
Although the survey indicates fairly high immunization coverage in the district, what continues to be a major distressing factor is the incidence of institutional delivery. Proportion of institutional delivery in the district is 22.3 percent as estimated from the number new born during last five years in the sample households. More importantly 73 percent of the new born were delivered by untrained dais. (Table. 4.68)

4.17 Poverty and the Public Distribution System (PDS)

The survey results on BPL status of the households showed that 63.8 percent of the sample households stated that they belong to BPL category. Of the total households reported to belong to BPL category, 91.3 percent revealed that they had BPL ration cards.

In respect of availing ration from PDS shops the survey indicated that 74.7 percent of the sample households avail ration from PDS shops. All the BPL families avail ration from the PDS shops.

Of the total households with BPL ration cards, 33.1 percent avail rice, 59.3 percent avail Kerosene and 38 percent avail sugar. In respect of availing PDS services, 53 percent of the beneficiaries reported insufficient quantity as major difficulty while 20 percent stated that irregularity and insufficiency of supply were major problems in the PDS functioning of the district.



Of the total households who usually buy from PDS shops, 25.14 percent cannot regularly buy from the PDS. The main reasons cited are lack of adequate supply (64 percent) and discrimination by dealer (23 percent). (Table.4.70-Table.4.75)

4.18 Awareness and Participation

4.18.1 Awareness on government programmes

The awareness level of the sample households on various government programmes as indicated by the survey results is found to be fairly high particularly in respect of programmes which bring direct cash benefits like the NREGA (68.44 percent), Old Age/Widow pension schemes (91.89 percent). Besides, housing scheme of IAY (95.22 percent) SSA (91.22 percent), ICDS (90 percent) are also fairly well known among the rural households in the district. However programmes on sanitation and drinking water under the TSC and ARWSP and maternity and child benefit schemes have fairly low awareness level among the sample households.

Notwithstanding the fact that awareness level of the sample households on various schemes of the government is fairly high, it however remains a fact that except for the NREGA, IAY, ICDS and the Old age pension the sample households have not benefited much from the other programmes.

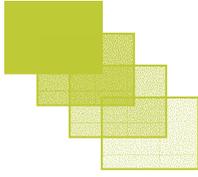
Religion wise survey results on the beneficiaries under various programmes shows that of the total beneficiaries under various programmes in progress in the district, 57 percent belong to Hindus, while 42 percent are Muslims and one percent is Christian. (Table.4.76 & Table.4.77).

4.18.2 Participation in the socio-political affairs

Recent development debates envisage a pro-active role from the people at the grassroots for successful democratic decentralisation, which in turn accelerates the process of growth and development. The 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution further the scope of democratic decentralisation in the country by putting local governance Institutions at the centre-stage. The process of democratic decentralisation can be most potent source of ushering development, particularly in rural areas, when people participate in the process.

The participation of the sample households in political and social affairs has been indicated by their voting behavior and membership in local Panchayat, SHG and religious and social organizations. The survey indicates that an average of 99 percent of the households have voted in the different elections held in the district. However, proportion of households voting in Panchayat election was comparatively lower; the participation rate in State election was the highest.

In respect of memberships and affiliation to any organization the survey indicated that two percent of the households have membership in local panchayat, five percent households are members of SHGs and another 1.2 percent are members of religious social organizations. (Table 4.78 & Table.4.79).



4.18.3 Conflict, insecurity and access to media and communication

The survey findings show absence of any kind of conflict in the district. Access to media is also taken as a measure of the level of awareness on current affairs. The survey indicates that 33.44 percent of the sample households had access to some media-either listened to a radio, or read a news paper or watched TV. However proportion of sample households reading news paper was only 8 percent while 44 percent listened to radio and 20 percent watched TV. Of the total households who had access to some media the proportion of Muslims was higher (53 percent) than the Hindus (46 percent) and Christians (1 percent). (Table.4.80).

4.19 Aspirations of the Communities as reflected from the Survey

4.19.1 Most important facilities lacking in the villages

Majority of the respondents feel that PDS, Health care services, drinking water supply and educational facilities are the major deprivations in Cachar district.

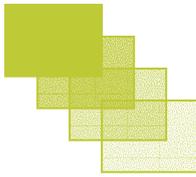
4.19.2 Most important deprivation in the families

Majority of the households across all religious groups identified education, land, housing, health and employment opportunities as their major deprivations.

4.19.3 Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities

The major priorities for their welfare as stated by the minority community are streamlining PDS, creation of employment opportunities (service or self employment), public health care services and educational facilities.

It has, however, been observed that public health care services, housing, water supply, agriculture related services and livelihood security are the major concerns of the people in the villages of Cachar district. ■



DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS

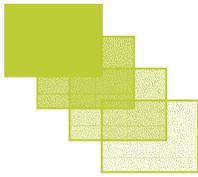
The Assam Human Development Report (AHDR), 2003 states that in respect of Human Development Index (HDI), Cachar ranks eighth in the State with an index value of 0.402 which is marginally lower than the state index at 0.407. The Human Poverty Index (29.22) shows that almost 30 percent of the population in the district is in poverty. The Gender related Development Index (GDI) for Cachar in 2001 is estimated to be 0.409, which is far less than the state average of 0.537.

Development Deficits and MsDP Plan Priorities

Sl. No	Indicators	Survey Result	Estimate for India	Deficit	Priority Ranking attached
<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>					
1	Rate of literacy	87.09	67.30	20.2	7
2	Rate of female literacy	82.82	57.10	25.72	9
3	Work participation rate	29.97	38.00	-8.03	6
4	Female work participation rate	6.8	21.50	-14.7	5
<i>Basic amenities indicators</i>					
5	Percentage of pucca houses	8.71	59.40	-50.69	1
6	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	42.11	87.90	-45.79	2
7	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	92.90	39.20	53.7	10
8	Percentage of electrified households	27.00	67.90	-40.9	3
<i>Health indicators</i>					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	68.36	43.50	24.86	8
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	22.30	38.70	-16.4	4

■ The survey of villages and the households revealed that the major development deficits in Cachar district includes its poor housing status, low infrastructure-roads, communication and power, social infrastructure-education and health, low farm investment and productivity, increasing landlessness and casualisation of labour.

■ The major deficit in the district is the work participation rate especially the female work participation rate. The survey revealed that only 46 percent of the main workers



remain gainfully employed throughout the year which indicates the distressful work situation in the district. The low female work participation rate in the district shows that economic independence of women is fairly restricted. The survey results revealed that 36.3 percent of the women are involved only in domestic work of the household.

- The second major development deficit in the district is with respect to housing where only 8.71 percent of the households live in pucca houses. The proportion of households covered under IAY in the district is only 5.5 percent.

- The access to institutional medical care is captured by the number of institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery in the district stands at 22.30 percent in other words non institutional delivery in the district stands at 77.30 percent. More serious is the fact that 73 percent of these non institutional deliveries were taken care by untrained dais.

- Next to institutional delivery is the percentage of electrified households in the district. Although the official records of the State Electricity Board shows that 90 percent villages in the district have been electrified, the survey shows that only 27 percent of the rural households have domestic connection for lighting.

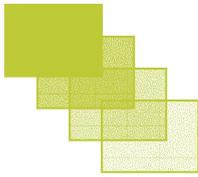
- Access to safe drinking water is another major concern in Cachar district. Only 42.11 percent of the households in the district have access to safe drinking water although the census estimate records that 92.64 percent of the villages have access to safe drinking water.

- The survey revealed that 24.48 percent of the workforce in the district is cultivators and 29 percent of the households in the district possess and cultivate their own land. Size class wise cultivable land holdings possessed by sample households show that majority (78 percent) are of marginal sizes, and only 10 percent are small holdings, while merely 2 percent and one percent are semi-medium and medium size respectively. However, agricultural practices are still traditional and low intensity as only 13 percent of the households possessed a plough. This explains the poor farm mechanization practices in the district and also the low proportion of households cultivating their own land in the district.

- Another crucial gap that needs redress is the PDS. The survey indicated that of the total households who usually buy from PDS shops, 25.14 percent cannot regularly buy from the PDS. The main reasons cited are lack of adequate supply (64 percent) and discrimination by dealer (23 percent).

- Although the district has been implementing several development programmes of the government, the results of the Baseline survey showed that only 25 percent of the households have benefited from such schemes and proportion of religious minorities benefiting from various programmes is 42 percent.

- Transport and communication is a major constraint to sustain the development process in the district especially its road and rail connectivity.



LIST OF SURVEYED VILLAGES

Sl. No.	VILLAGE
1	Chotorampur Grant
2	Rukni - II
3	Saraspur
4	Durganagar - VI
5	Bhangerpar - IV
6	Narainpur Grant - II
7	Patheri Gram
8	Gobindapur - I
9	Brahman Gram
10	Dudhpatil - V
11	Sundari - I
12	Kajidahar - II
13	Jaifarpur
14	Badripar - IV
15	Sewti - IV
16	Bagpur - III
17	Kumbha T.E. (Kumbhir)
18	Kaptanpur - XII
19	Nagdigram
20	Ambicapur - VIII
21	Saidpur - III
22	Bor Jalenga - VII
23	Clever House - I (Pitherbill)
24	Digligaon
25	Uttar Mohanpur
26	Niz-Banskandi - IV
27	Chibitabichia - XI
28	Katirail T.E.
29	Dubag
30	Kanakpur - IV (Santipur)