



Executive Summary

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

Papum Pare District Arunachal Pradesh



OMEO KUMAR DAS INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

A Research Institute of Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and Government of Assam

VIP Road, Upper Hengrabari, Guwahati 781036
www.okd.in, email: dkdsd@yahoo.co.in

Executive Summary

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

Drinking Water
Housing
Health
Work
Education

Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh

The purpose of the Baseline Survey of the Minority Concentration Districts (MDCS) was to assess the development deficits in the district and identification of priority areas for policy interventions to be structured in the line of the Prime Minister's 15- Point Programme, which will be in the form of a Multi-sector Development Programme (MsDP) for the entire district. In order to do this, ten indicators - eight of which were identified and applied by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for identifying the Minority Concentrated Districts across the country along with two additional indicators for assessing health status have been used. Since the basic purpose of the Baseline was specified as a pre-requisite for preparation of Multi-sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) characterised by relative backwardness and to bring those district at least to the national level, most recent national level official estimates were taken for finding the development deficits in terms of the ten selected indicators. Taking deficit so derived as weights, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a ten point score-scale. The exercise results in following relative ranking for the district of Papum Pare. The national estimates of the selected indicators are estimated on the basis of NSS 2004 -2005 rounds and NFHS - 3 with due approval from the Ministry.

Developmental deficits in the district and their priority ranking

SI No	Indicators	Survey Results	India	Deficit	Priority assigned
<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>					
1	Rate of literacy	76.2	67.30	8.90	6
2	Rate of female literacy	72.8	57.10	15.70	8
3	Work participation rate	31.48	38.00	-6.52	4
4	Female work participation rate	18.87	21.50	-2.63	5
<i>Basic amenities indicators</i>					
5	Percentage of pucca houses	10.79	59.40	-48.61	2
6	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	33.49	87.90	-54.41	1
7	Percentage of pucca houses	53.00	39.20	13.80	7
8	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	93.80	67.90	25.90	9
<i>Health indicators</i>					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	71.31	43.50	27.81	10
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	20.39	38.70	-18.31	3



- The survey of villages and the households revealed that the major development deficits in Papum Pare district includes its poor housing status, low infrastructure-roads, communication and power, social infrastructure-education and health, low landlessness and poor employment opportunities.
- Access to safe drinking water is another major concern in Papum Pare district. Only 33.49 percent of the households in the district have access to safe drinking water and the deficit with the national average stands at (-54.41).
- The second major development deficit in the district is with respect to housing where only 10.79 percent of the households live in pucca houses. No households have their houses under IAY.
- The access to institutional medical care is captured by the number of institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery in the district stands at 20.39 percent i.e. out of every 100 child born, 80 are delivered at home and only 20 in the hospital. More serious is the fact that 69 percent of these non institutional deliveries were taken care by untrained dais.
- The fourth major deficit in the district is the work participation rate especially the female work participation rate. The survey revealed that only 31.48 percent of the population is in the workforce and only 46 percent of 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 18.87 percent of the women are in the work force and 16.6 percent of the females were engaged in household work and free collection of goods.
- The survey revealed that 46 percent of the workforce in the district is cultivators and 25.27 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 (70 percent) are of marginal sizes, and only 27 percent are small holdings, while merely 3 percent are semi-medium size. However, agricultural practices are still traditional and low intensity as only 24 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.
- Although the district has been implementing several development programmes of the government, the results of the Baseline survey showed that only two programmes viz. Sarvasiksha and ICDS have benefited some proportion of households and programmes like IAY, SGSY have no beneficiaries from the sample households
- Transport and communication is a major constraint to sustain the development process in the district especially its road connectivity.
- Notwithstanding the various gaps that need to be addressed, the major strength lies in the absence of any communal disturbances and relatively higher proportion of literate population. ■