

## BASELINE SURVEY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICT

### *Executive Summary of Ranchi District (Jharkhand)*

#### **Background:**

- The Ministry of Minority Affairs (GOI) has identified 90 minority concentrated backward districts using eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities based on 2001 census data with a purpose of improving all the eight indicators and bring it to the all India level through a multi-sector development plan under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Since there may be changes in those indicators after 2001, a baseline survey has been conducted to inform the multi-sectoral development plan with the latest deficits and priorities.
- Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand and yet some of the key development indicators are below the national and state level.

#### **District profile (2001 census based)**

- Ranchi has a population of 18 lakhs 69 percent of which live in rural and 31 percent in urban areas. High urbanisation is due to the fact that Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand as well as an industrial town.
- **Minorities constitute nearly 58 percent of the total population** and Christians constitute more than 80 percent of the total minority population. Hindus constitute 42 percent of district population, and Muslims 10.02 percent. The other large segment is Christian population. The Tehsil wise minority population shows that Burmu, Kanke, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli and Sonahatu are blocks with high concentration of Hindu population. The rest of the blocks have high concentration of Christian population. More than 70 percent of the population of Murhu, Mandar, Khunti, Erki (Tamar II), Bero, Karra, Torpa, Rania belong to minority communities. Angara, Silli and Sonahatu, Namkum, Lapung, Karra, Torpa, Rania, Murhu, Khunti, Erki and Bundu Blocks have more number of Christian population. Muslims are mostly concentrated in the four blocks which are urban namely Ratu, Mandar, Chanho and Bero.

- The overall literacy rate is low in the district. Community-wise the literacy rate of Hindus is 36 percent, Muslims 23 percent, and Christians 24 percent. However, female literacy among Hindus is 47 percent, Muslims 31percent, and Christian 34 percent.
- STs constitute 53 percent of the district population.
- Both overall work participation rate (40.2 percent) and female work participation rate (30.2percent) are above the national average.

### Survey findings: Socio-economic Conditions and other Amenities in 2008

In 2008, Ranchi lagged behind all India average in five out of eight indicators such as female literacy, housing conditions, safe drinking water, electricity connection and sanitation facilities. Apart from this, it also lagged behind all India average in terms of other two health indicators such as percentage of fully vaccinated children and institutional delivery. However, the gap between district and all India average is wide indicating the need to have a focused intervention to address the same. The data in the following Table show the gap between all India and district figures vis-a-vis eight indicators. The district figure is based on the survey findings (2008) and all India figures are of 2004-05 and 2005-06. The distance from the all India figures may be higher, as all India data are a little old.

**Table 1: Development Deficit in Ranchi District**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Ranchi 2008	All India 2005	Development Gaps Between All India&District	Development Priority of the District
		(1)	(2)	(3=1-2)	(4)
1	Rate of literacy	67.6	67.3	0.29	6
2	Rate of female literacy	57.07	57.1	-0.03	5
3	Work participation rate	40.2	38.0	2.18	7
4	Female work participation rate	30.2	21.5	8.65	8
5	percent of households with pucca walls	27.8	59.4	-31.63	3
6	percent of households with safe drinking water	46.5	87.9	-41.40	1
7	percent of households with electricity	44.0	67.9	-23.87	4
8	percent of households with water closet latrines	7.5	39.2	-31.67	2
9	percent of fully vaccinated children	52.1	43.5	8.60	-
10	percent of child delivery in a health facility	20.0	38.7	-18.75	-

### Development Priorities as per Eight Indicators

1. **Safe drinking water:** The access to safe drinking water is available only to 47 percent of the households. However, 78 percent of the households reported that they get drinking water through public wells, tanks and tube wells. Therefore, the development plan may give attention to access to safe drinking water through private sources.
2. **Water Closet latrines:** Less than 12 percent of the households have in house water closet toilet facility, and only 7 percent of the households have drainage facility at houses. Considering the number of houses, that require toilets, the present development plan can initiate some public toilet facilities with community initiatives as community should have the ownership of such facilities. The community ownership would enhance the need of cleanliness and it can spread the awareness as well among the villagers.
3. **Housing conditions:** About 76 percent of the population needs all weather protected pucca houses. Since the allocation under the MSDP is limited, the development plan may choose the minority concentration Tehsils for the construction and distribution of pucca houses.
4. **Household electricity:** The electrification status of Ranchi is better than the state average. Nevertheless, only 44 percent of the households have electricity connection. Moreover, 97 percent of such households mentioned that the power supply is very erratic.
5. **Education:** The overall literacy rate and female literacy rate in Ranchi is at par with the national ratio. However, the MSDP may focus on the middle, higher secondary schools and institutions of higher learning to provide the literates opportunity for continuing and higher education. Moreover, female education may be strengthened.
6. **Work participation rate and female work participation rate:** The work participation rate in the district is above the national average. Nevertheless, there is a significant level of migration from the district as about 74 percent of the households have at least one migrant member.
  - Utilise the employment generation opportunity that offers by NREGA to improve the rural infra-structure development status in the district such as build more drinking water wells, tanks and tube wells/ canals, minor power projects, etc.

- Develop farm and non-farm activities under the SGSY and SHG Bank Linkage programmes. This will enhance the employment status as well as it will bring a new development culture which is community centric.

**Other areas of priorities:**

- **Health infra-structure:** The ratio of households having access to health services is very low. In some blocks, even less than 5 percent of population has got access to PHCs / sub-centers. Also, the access to institutional delivery and vaccination are low. The MSDP may give attention to improving access to institutional health facilities.