

A BASELINE SURVEY OF MINORITY  
CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS OF INDIA

**RANCHI**

**(Jharkhand)**

*Sponsored by:*  
Ministry of Minority Affairs  
Government of India  
and  
Indian Council of Social Science Research



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**2008**

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## **A 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 the 2001 census data. The purpose of this exercise is to improve all the eight indicators and bring it to the all India level through Multi-Sector Development Plan (MSDP) under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Since there may be changes in those indicators after 2001, a baseline survey has been conducted to study this multi-sector development plan and match it with the latest deficits and priorities.
- While Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand, in some of the key development sectors it is below both the national and state level indicators.

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

- With a population of 18 lakh 7 thousand, Ranchi is one of the most urbanised districts of Jharkhand state. A little more than 30 per cent of its population lives in urban areas, as compared to the urban population of the state which is, on the whole, about 22 per cent.
- Minorities constitute nearly 20 per cent of the total population of the district. Christians constitute a little more than 9 per cent and Muslims a little more than 10 per cent of the total population of the district. While Muslims constitute more than one-fifth of the population of Kanke, Mander, Chanho and Bero Christians account for more than one fifth of the population of Karra, Torpa, Rania and Murhu.
- The literacy rate in the district is more than the state average and the gender gap in literacy is also less than the state average.
- Both the overall work participation rate (40.2 per cent) and female work participation rate (30.2 per cent) in this district are above the national average.
- Whereas the productivity of major crops in the district is less than the all India average, it is, however, higher than the state average.

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

In 2008, Ranchi lagged behind the all India average in five out of the eight indicators, namely literacy rates, housing conditions, safe drinking water, electricity connections and sanitation facilities. Apart from this, it also lagged behind the all India average in terms of two health related indicators, such as the percentage of fully vaccinated children and institutional deliveries. However, the gap between the district and all India average is wide, indicating the need to have a focused intervention to address the problem. The data in the following Table shows the gap between the all India and district figures in eight indicators. The district figure is based on the survey findings (2008), while the all India figures are of 2004-05 and 2005-06.

**Table 1: Development Gaps and Priorities for the Multi-Sector Development Plan**

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	0.3	6
2	Rate of female literacy	57.1	57.1	0	5
3	Work participation rate	40.18	38.0	2.18	7
4	Female work participation rate	30.15	21.5	8.65	8
5	Households with <i>pucca</i> walls	23.91	59.4	-35.49	1
6	Households with safe drinking water	84.11	87.9	-3.79	4
7	Households with electricity	34.97	67.9	-32.93	2
8	Households with water closet latrines	11.88	39.2	-27.32	3
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	37.16	43.5	-6.34	-
10	Percentage of child delivery in a health facility	18.04	38.7	-20.66	-

Note: (1) Survey data of the district (Col. 1) pertains to the rural area only, but all India data (Col. 2) pertains to total.

(2) Data in Col 2 from Sl. No. 5 to 8 pertains to year 2005-06 from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 and the rest of the data in Col. 2 pertain to the year 2004-05 from National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

\*\* This includes semi-*pucca* houses as well.

## Development Priorities

### Provision of Basic Amenities:

Provisioning of basic amenities such as electricity, housing and sanitation clearly emerge as major areas of attention for the planning and development of the district. Our survey results show that only about 35 per cent of rural households have electricity connections in the district, as against the national figure of 67.9 per cent. Therefore



there is a need to intensify the rural electrification programme in the villages of the district on a large scale. Similarly, the housing condition in the district needs to be improved under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). Only about 24 per cent of the rural households have *pucca* walls in the district against the national average of 59 per cent. Despite that, only 17 per cent of the households have benefited by the IAY, which means that the programme must be expanded speedily. Building of water closet latrines needs to be done on a priority basis in the development plan for the district.

**Education:**

A greater effort must be made for improving the literacy levels in the district. The focus should be on improving the literacy levels through adult literacy as well as Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). The SSA seems to have made some improvement in the educational development in the district. The survey results show that most of the surveyed villages have boys/co-ed primary schools. About 74 per cent of children in the age-group of 5 to 16 years are currently enrolled in government schools and another 5 per cent in private schools. Only a little less than 3 per cent of the children of this age-group have dropped out and a little more than 3 per cent are never enrolled. The strategy in this area should be to ensure 100 per cent enrolment, retention and improvement in attendance as well as learning outcomes in this age group.

The infrastructural facilities in the existing schools should be improved by making additional class rooms, repairing and maintaining the existing ones and by providing teaching learning equipment and materials for the enjoyment of the children in the schools.

**Employment:** The workforce participation rate of the district is almost equal to the national average and the female workforce participation rate of the district is in fact higher than the national average. The higher work participation however does not necessarily mean higher incomes/ earnings for the household. A large number of workers aspire for more and better employment to augment their household income. There is a need to strengthen Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and other self and wage employment programmes. SGSY, by providing cheap and collateral free credit to people, help them in starting their micro enterprise. There is a need to develop marketing centres for such entrepreneurs so that they can procure inputs and market their produces easily.

**Health:** The district has to make serious efforts to improve its health facilities. It has yet to take extensive measures to enlarge the coverage of the immunisation programme. Only about 37 per cent of children in the district are fully immunised. Most child births take place at home with the help of untrained *Dais*. Facilities for safe deliveries and immunisation must be made available by strengthening the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) programme of the central government. Campaign for immunisation should also be intensified.

There is a need to strengthen service delivery in the district and to ensure transparency and accountability in service delivery. It is surprising to find that despite a very high percentage of respondents being below the poverty line (BPL), only around 37 per cent had BPL ration cards and about 30 per cent were availing the PDS facility. The main reason for not getting the entire eligible quota from the PDS was the lack of adequate PDS supply.

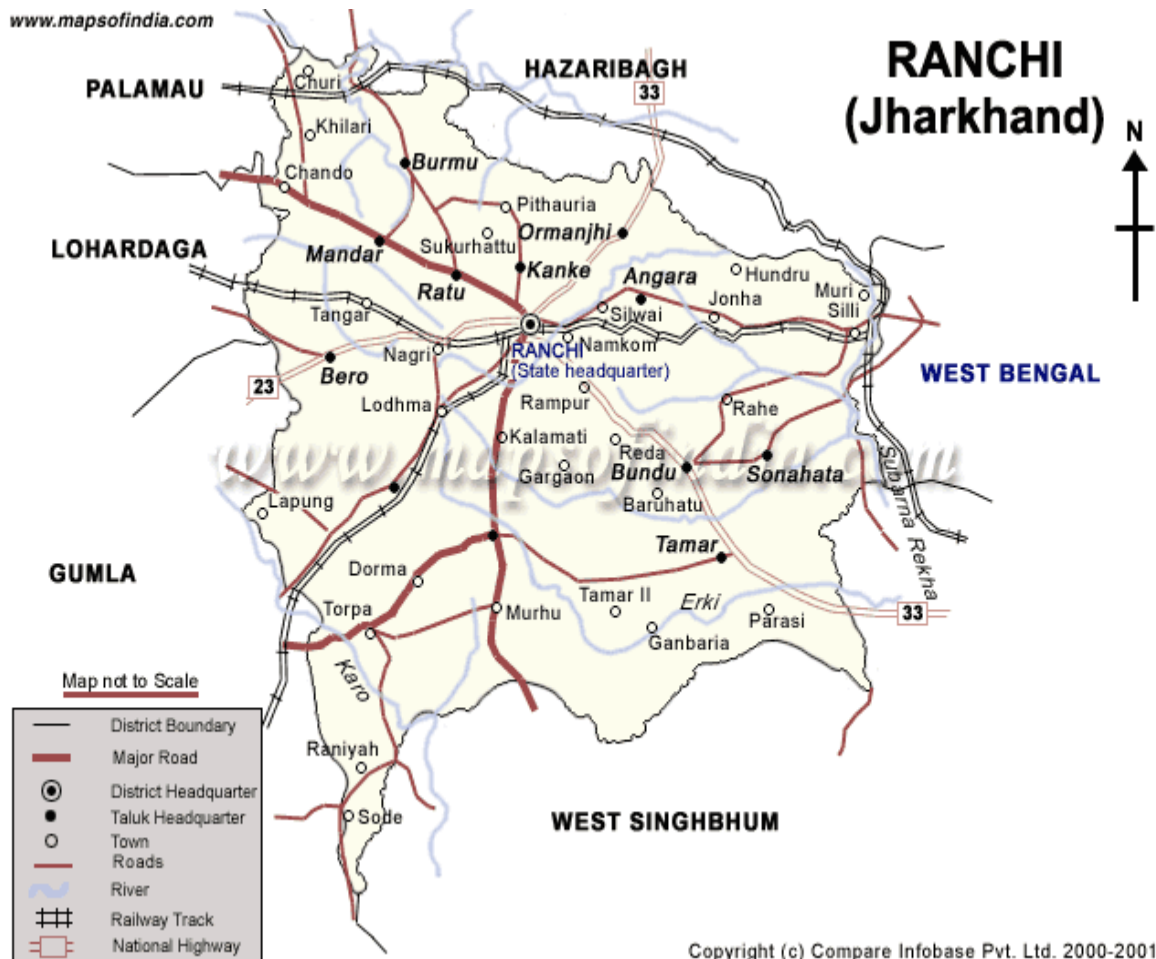
At the family level, people felt that employment, housing, education and health were their major deprivations. A large number of Muslims feel deprivation in terms of land as well. At the village level, they feel that clean drinking water, health facility, electricity and *pucca* roads are major development bottlenecks which need to be overcome.

# Chapter - I

## INTRODUCTION

Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand state is located on southern part of the Chota Nagpur plateau which forms the eastern edge of the Deccan plateau system. It is located at 23°21'N 85°20'E / 23.35°N 85.33°E. Ranchi has a hilly topography and is surrounded by dense tropical forests. The district is spread over 18.73 lakh acres.

### District Map, Ranchi (Jharkhand)



Earlier the name of the district was Lohardaga with headquarter at Lohardaga, the present headquarter of a separate district. The name of the district was changed in 1899 from Lohardaga to Ranchi after the name of a small village now comprised within the present headquarters of the district.

### **Population and Its Composition**

Ranchi is one of the most urbanised districts of Jharkhand state. A little more than 30 per cent of its population lives in urban areas while in the state on the whole about 22 per cent (22.24 percent to be exact) lives in urban areas. Despite being so urbanised many of its blocks (14 out of 20 blocks)<sup>1</sup> in the districts have 100 per cent rural population. It indicates predominance of agrarian population in these blocks and absence of opportunities offered by urban centres.

The SC population is well below national as well as state average in all the blocks. However, the ST population in the district is much higher than the state average. They constitute more than three fourth of the population of Erki, Murhu and Khunti blocks. The Hindus constitute 42 per cent, the Muslim about 10 per cent and the Christians about 9 per cent of the population of the district. One can see three clear cut divisions among the blocks in terms of religious composition of population. Burmu, Angara, Silli and Sonahatu blocks of the districts have a high percentage of Hindu population, Karra, Torpa, Rania and Murhu Blocks have a high percentage of Christian population and Kanke, Mander, Chanho and Bero blocks have a high percentage of Muslim population. The Muslims constitute more than one-fifth of the population of Kanke, Mander, Chanho and Bero and the Christians constitute more than one fifth of the population of Karra, Torpa, Rania and Murhu.

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<sup>1</sup>In 2001 census Ranchi district included Khunti district as well.

Table: 1.1 Social Composition of Population in the Blocks of Ranchi District

Tahsil	Total population	% Rural	%SC	%ST	% Hindu population	% Muslim Population	% Christian	% Sikh, Jain, Bodh	% Other Religion Persuasion	Minority population
Burmu	101059	69.7	10.5	33.6	69.75	11.20	1.50	0.10	17.14	12.70
Kanke	162953	15.9	3.7	37.1	45.94	23.00	2.46	0.16	28.31	25.45
Ormanjhi	76158	100.0	4.3	35.3	56.55	19.85	0.62	0.09	22.72	20.47
Angara	103155	100.0	7.9	54.8	65.80	3.35	2.99	0.06	27.50	6.34
Silli	97393	89.0	5.0	28.2	88.46	2.47	0.26	0.09	8.54	2.73
Sonahatu	95411	100.0	7.2	24.4	74.83	0.38	0.08	0.21	24.10	0.46
Namkum	103886	90.8	5.0	68.8	35.12	3.82	18.70	0.16	41.59	22.52
Ratu	126376	100.0	3.4	48.2	36.54	18.69	5.96	0.08	38.59	24.64
Mandar	98740	100.0	1.1	58.3	18.33	25.70	12.51	0.05	43.31	38.21
Chanho	83860	100.0	2.0	53.8	30.71	24.47	4.18	0.08	40.37	28.65
Bero	131713	100.0	1.5	56.7	29.10	21.03	8.23	0.44	41.13	29.26
Lapung	53333	100.0	3.7	71.7	34.05	1.22	16.01	0.05	48.58	17.24
Karra	90836	100.0	3.9	71.6	28.51	3.95	20.47	0.05	46.93	24.42
Torpa	77190	100.0	4.1	73.4	25.15	3.48	38.57	0.05	32.65	42.05
Rania	33835	100.0	4.5	68.7	29.28	2.88	38.23	0.03	29.50	41.11
Murhu	72686	100.0	5.1	80.6	18.54	1.26	29.77	0.09	50.29	31.03
Khunti	63631	68.5	5.7	75.4	23.46	2.56	11.87	0.13	61.90	14.43
Bundu	53554	74.3	4.8	60.7	44.62	0.83	1.96	0.09	52.25	2.80
Erki (Tamar II)	67359	100.0	6.4	79.1	24.48	0.68	10.49	0.02	64.15	11.17
Tamar I	114115	100.0	10.4	44.1	43.19	1.60	2.62	0.08	52.05	4.22
<b>Ranchi District</b>	<b>1807243</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>42.61</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>37.26</b>	<b>19.79</b>

Source: Village Level Directory, (Census, 2001).

**Age Composition:** More than one third of the population of the district is less than 15 years of age and only a little more than 5 per cent in the 60 plus age group. This indicates a large size of dependent population, a high birth rate and a low life expectancy. Less than 40 per cent of the population is in the 25 to 59 year age group. There is very little gender wise variation in the age composition of the population, although there is some community wise variation. While the proportion of the less than 15 year population is highest among Muslims, the proportion of those in the 60 plus age group is highest among the Hindus.

**Table 1.2: Age Composition of Population (%)**

Age group	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10.75	10.14	10.45	11.30	13.27	12.25	8.98	10.53	9.70	10.74	11.08	10.90
5-14	25.33	26.34	25.82	29.13	29.25	29.19	27.55	29.58	28.49	26.63	27.46	27.03
15-24	18.86	17.13	18.02	23.07	19.33	21.27	23.07	17.10	20.31	20.47	17.76	19.16
25-29	8.34	7.03	7.71	4.57	5.91	5.21	7.29	9.14	8.14	7.15	6.89	7.03
30-44	18.07	19.65	18.84	16.29	18.59	17.40	15.33	16.00	15.64	17.30	19.03	18.13
45-59	12.33	13.13	12.72	11.38	9.12	10.29	13.89	13.19	13.56	12.20	11.98	12.09
60+	6.32	6.58	6.45	4.26	4.52	4.38	3.89	4.45	4.15	5.50	5.80	5.64
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Village Level Directory, (Census, 2001).

### Literacy Rate:

The literacy rate in Ranchi is higher than the state average. At the time of the 2001 Census about 65 per cent of the population of the district was literate. This rate was about 10 percentage point higher than the state average. The gender gap in the literacy rates in Ranchi is also less than that of the state average.

**Table: 1.3 Literate Population of Ranchi District (according to 2001 census)**

	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
Ranchi	76.6	51.7	64.6
Jharkhand	67.3	38.9	53.6

Source: Village Level Directory, (Census, 2001).

### The Natural Resource Base and Economic Activities

While the production of major crops in the district is less than the all India average, it is higher than the state average. The productivity of gram in this district is more than the all India average, but less than the state average.

**Table 1. 4: Productivity of Major Crops in Ranchi, Jharkhand and India**

Productivity (kg per hectare) in Year 2003-04

Crops	Ranchi	Jharkhand	India*
Paddy (Kharif)	1778	1522	2004
Maize (Kharif)	1580	1389	2041
Wheat (Rabi)	1683	1396	2713
Gram	865	964	811

Source: Jharkhand a Statistical Profile – 2005.

\*Economic Survey-2007-08

## **METHODOLOGY**

The survey was conducted in rural areas and, hence, all the figures and variables used pertain to only rural areas and population. The Census 2001 data have been used for sampling. Since the religion-wise population data are available only up to the Tehsil level the stratification has been confined to that level.

First of all, all the tehsils of the districts were arranged in descending order on the basis of minority population. In other words, they were arranged in such a manner that the Tehsils with the highest concentration of minority population was placed at the top position and Tehsils with the lowest concentration of minority population at the bottom. Thereafter all the Tehsils were stratified into three strata: the first one consists of the upper 20 per cent of Tehsils arranged according to population; the second consists of the middle 50 per cent; and the bottom consists of the last 30 per cent. The selection of villages has been done following the PPS (Probability Proportionate to Size) method. A total of 30 villages (25 villages have been chosen in the districts having rural population of less than 5 lakh) have been selected from all the three strata by the method of PPS. The number of villages selected from each stratum depends on the ratio of the total population of Tehsils to that stratum to the total population of the district. For example, if the total population of all the Tehsils under a stratum constitutes 20 per cent of the total population, then 6 villages have been selected from that stratum. It has also been ensured that at least 6 villages are selected from each stratum.

In villages with less than 1200 population, all the households were listed first. However, in case of villages having more than 1200 population, three or more hamlet-groups were formed as per the practice followed by NSSO and then a sample of two hamlets was selected. The hamlet with maximum concentration of minority population was selected with probability one. From the remaining hamlets another one was selected randomly. The listing and sampling of households were done separately in each hamlet.

In each selected hamlet, 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 Buddhist households another SSS; and so on.

About 30 households were selected in all from each sample village for detailed survey. These 30 households were chosen from 2 selected hamlets (if hg's formed) and from among the respective SSS in proportion to the total number of households listed in the

respective frames. A minimum of 2 households were chosen to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS was selected by stratified random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). In case of a village having less than 30 households all the households were surveyed.

The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is as per the following:

**Table 1.5: The Criteria for Forming Hamlets**

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

**Multiplier Procedure**

The district level estimate has been prepared using the technique of multilevel multiplier. At the first stage, multiplier has been applied at the household level to estimate the number of households of different religious communities in the village.

Formula:

$$Y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i$$

Where R= (D/d)\*(d/H)\*(H/h)

D= Total households in the village

d=Total households listed in the village

H=Total selected sample households in the village

h=Total households selected from different religious groups

n= Number of religious group in the village

At the second stage, the village level multiplier has been applied to estimate population data at stratum level (all tehsils in a district have been grouped into three strata for sample selection).



Formula:

$$Y_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^3 Y_i S_j$$

Where S= ((SP)/ (M\*VP))

SP= Total population of the strata

M=Total number of villages selected in the strata

VP=Population of the sample village

j=Number of stratum

n= Number of religious groups in the village

Finally at the third stage, stratum level multiplier has been used to estimate data at the district level.

Formula:

$$Y_k = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^3 Y_j D_k$$

Where D= (DP/ (M\*TP))

DP= Total population of district

M=Total number of selected Tehsil in the strata

TP=Population of selected Tehsil

k=number of stratum

n= number of religious groups in the village

Thus, district level data are estimate based on the survey.

**Chapters:** The introductory chapter explains some basic profile of the district. This includes Tehsil-wise concentration of minority population and their demographic and other characteristics based on the 2001 Census. Chapter II explains village level gaps in terms of health and educational institutions and basic infrastructure. Chapter III explains findings of the household survey that analyses demographic, educational, health, economic and other deprivations. This part also explains demands and aspirations of the households, their perception about the state and the nature of civic and community life. Chapter IV analyses delivery of public services and some important development programmes. And the last chapter sums up the findings.

## Chapter - II

### VILLAGE LEVEL DEFICITS

Ranchi is a moderately developed district. At the time of the 2001 Census, most of the infrastructural facilities in the district, though below the national average and much below the high performing states of the country, but were almost equal to the state average. About one third of the villages of this district had commercial banks within a distance of 5 kms, a little less than one third had agricultural cooperative societies at such a distance and about one fourth of them had paved roads. Only 16 per cent of the villages had power supply.

**Table 2.1: Availability of Basic Infrastructure**

Tehsil	% villages having paved road	Percentage of villages having power supply	% Villages having agricultural co-operative societies within 5 KM	% villages having Co-operative bank within 5 KM Range	Co-operative bank per lakh population	% villages having commercial bank within 5 KM Range	Commercial bank per lakh population	Post office per lakh population
Burmu	32.3	21.5	19.4	10.8	2.0	35.5	6.9	21.8
Kanke	36.0	47.0	38.0	26.0	1.8	36.0	4.9	14.7
Ormanjhi	28.4	37.5	43.2	21.6	1.3	33.0	3.9	17.1
Angara	37.4	23.1	16.5	59.3	9.7	54.9	13.6	18.4
Silli	31.1	22.6	51.9	29.2	1.0	54.7	4.1	25.7
Sonahatu	20.8	3.0	34.7	5.0	2.1	36.6	17.8	13.6
Namkum	29.0	22.6	18.3	6.5	0.0	23.7	3.9	10.6
Ratu	30.1	39.8	31.3	20.5	0.0	47.0	2.4	11.9
Mandar	23.2	26.1	49.3	26.1	2.0	52.2	2.0	17.2
Chanho	20.9	53.7	38.8	50.7	6.0	56.7	6.0	13.1
Bero	16.7	18.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	3.0	12.1
Lapung	24.4	3.8	56.4	21.8	5.6	64.1	20.6	20.6
Karra	21.9	1.7	48.3	1.1	0.0	58.4	6.6	18.7
Torpa	25.3	8.4	24.2	11.6	0.0	30.5	5.2	14.3
Rania	22.7	0.0	50.0	4.5	3.0	31.8	5.9	17.7
Murhu	27.7	9.2	5.7	3.5	4.1	7.8	6.9	19.3
Khunti	21.8	5.4	25.2	14.3	4.7	27.9	7.9	15.7
Bundu	17.2	10.3	47.1	26.4	0.0	25.3	0.0	14.9
Erki (Tamar II)	15.7	1.6	12.6	1.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Tamar I	16.4	6.3	16.4	9.4	0.0	19.5	4.4	14.9
<b>Ranchi District</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<i>Jharkhand</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>13.0</i>

*Source: Village Level Directory, (Census, 2001).*

In terms of basic infrastructure, all blocks are not equally developed. The blocks which are located near Ranchi urban centre enjoy better infrastructural facilities than those which are at a distance from the district headquarters. Very few of the villages of Erki, Karra, Lapung and Sonahatu and none of the villages of Rania, had any electricity connections in 2001. These blocks lagged behind the rest of the blocks in other infrastructures as well. A large number of villages of Kanke, Ratu, Namkum, Angara and Ormanjhi, on the other hand, had most of the basic infrastructures.

## Education Facilities

### ***Census Results, 2001***

Ranchi has better schooling facilities than the rest of the state. A larger percentage of villages of this district have more primary and middle schools than the rest of the state. At the time of 2001 census about 65 per cent of the villages of this district had primary schools and 18 per cent had middle schools.

**Table 2.2: School Status in Ranchi District**

Tehsil	percent villages having primary school	Percent villages having middle school	no. of Secondary school	population per Secondary school	number of industrial school	population per industrial school	number of training school	population per training school
Burmu	68.8	18.3	0		0		0	
Kanke	71.0	21.0	0		0		0	
Ormanjhi	54.5	15.9	0		0		0	
Angara	74.7	24.2	0		0		0	
Silli	76.4	28.3	0		0		0	
Sonahatu	78.2	24.8	0		0		0	
Namkum	71.0	15.1	0		0		0	
Ratu	69.9	28.9	0		2	63188	3	42125
Mandar	78.3	23.2	0		0		0	
Chanho	80.6	23.9	0		0		0	
Bero	69.3	16.7	0		0		0	
Lapung	73.1	11.5	0		0		0	
Karra	48.9	9.6	0		0		0	
Torpa	58.9	16.8	0		0		0	
Rania	69.7	22.7	0		0		0	
Murhu	53.9	12.1	0		0		0	
Khunti	51.0	9.5	0		0		0	
Bundu	63.2	18.4	0		0		0	
Erki (Tamar II)	59.1	14.2	0		0		0	
Tamar I	73.4	17.2	0		0		0	
<b>Ranchi District</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>903621.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>602414</b>
<i>Jharkhand</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>30722</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>634911.8</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>654753</i>

Source: Village Level Directory, (Census, 2001).

Primary and middle schools in the whole state were in 55 and 12 per cent of the villages respectively. There were no secondary schools in the villages but there were two industrial and three training schools in one of its blocks, namely Ratu. Thus, these villages generally lack facilities of higher learning.

### **Survey Results (2008)**

The survey results show that some improvement has taken place in field of education in the seven years following the Census of 2001. About 81 per cent of the villages now have boys or co-educational primary schools and about 3 per cent have exclusive schools meant for girls. About 55 per cent of them have boys/co-ed middle schools, about 3 per cent have middle schools exclusively for girls, about 22 per cent have boys' High/ Higher Secondary schools and 3 per cent have such schools exclusively for girls. About 26 per cent of the villages have Religious Schools and about 74 per cent have Non-Formal Educational Centres. None of the villages have ITI's and very few of them have Inter College, Polytechnics or other training schools. The ITI's, Polytechnics or other types of training institutes is available at a mean distance of more than 33 kms. This indicates that though some improvement has taken place in school level education, a lot more needs to be done in the post school and in higher education.

**Table: 2.3: Access to Educational Facility in Surveyed Villages in Ranchi District**

<b>Type of School</b>	<b>% of villages having</b>	<b>Mean distance*</b>
Primary School (Boys/Co-ed)	80.65	0.18
Primary School (Girls)	3.23	3.50
Middle School (Boys/Co-ed)	54.84	1.29
Middle School (Girls)	3.23	3.89
High/Higher Secondary School (Boys)	22.58	4.10
High/Higher Secondary School (Girls)	3.23	5.09
Inter College	3.23	15.35
ITI	0.00	38.00
Polytechnic	3.23	38.69
Other Training School	3.23	33.60
Religious School	25.81	0.82
Non Formal	74.19	0.04
Other Educational Facilities	12.90	1.17

\*For villages not having the educational facility.

Source: Survey.

## Health Infrastructure

### Census Results, 2001

The district had very poor health facilities in 2001. Only about 20 per cent of villages had a primary health centre (PHC), only about 15 per cent had maternal and child care centres and 16 per cent had allopathic hospitals within a distance of 5 km. There were only 2.5 allopathic hospitals per one lakh population, which although greater than the state average, was less than sufficient to meet the requirements of such a large population. A larger number of the villages of blocks which were located near Ranchi urban centre had PHCs, as compared to those which were remote from the district headquarter. Very few of the villages of Erki, Tamar, Torpa, Murhu and Bero had a PHC within a distance of 5 kilo metres in the 2001 Census. In Erki, less than 1 per cent of the villages had a PHC at such a distance. The people of these blocks also had poor access to allopathic hospitals. None of the villages of Erki and Karra, less than 1 per cent of the villages of Bero and less than 5 per cent of the villages of Tamar and Murhu had Allopathic Hospitals within a distance of 5 kilometres.

**Table 2.4: Health and Drinking Water in Ranchi District**

Tehsil	percent Villages having PHCs within 5 KM	percent Villages having MCW Centre within 5 KM	percent villages having Allopathic hospital <5KM Range	Allopathic hospital per lakh popn	Tap Per lakh population	Tube well per lakh population	Hand pump per lakh population
Burmu	22.6	21.5	24.7	8.9	0	1	81
Kanke	30.0	21.0	32.0	1.2	2	3	59
Ormanjhi	42.0	18.2	23.9	5.3	1	5	105
Angara	28.6	22.0	38.5	9.7	0	3	81
Silli	48.1	0.9	30.2	2.1	2	1	106
Sonahatu	11.9	7.9	5.9	0.0	0	1	104
Namkum	15.1	16.1	16.1	1.9	0	0	72
Ratu	14.5	10.8	27.7	1.6	0	1	60
Mandar	24.6	30.4	27.5	1.0	2	0	67
Chanho	38.8	25.4	26.9	1.2	0	0	75
Bero	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	2	2	80
Lapung	35.9	28.2	34.6	9.4	0	2	129
Karra	21.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	1	0	119
Torpa	3.2	2.1	15.8	1.3	0	0	119
Rania	30.3	0.0	28.8	3.0	0	0	189
Murhu	5.0	2.8	4.3	4.1	4	4	165
Khunti	20.4	72.8	10.2	1.6	2	0	184
Bundu	34.5	20.7	21.8	0.0	4	4	121
Erki (Tamar II)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	153
Tamar I	6.3	3.1	3.9	0.0	2	2	103
<b>Ranchi District</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>
<i>Jharkhand</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>114</i>

Source: Village Level Directory, (Census, 2001).

While health facilities are available at very few places, the incidence of disease in the district is very high. A large percentage of the population suffers from water borne disease because of non-availability of safe drinking water. There was only one tap and 99 hand pumps per one lakh population in the district at the time of the 2001 census.

### **Survey Results (2008)**

Not much improvement has taken place in the health infrastructure during the last seven years (Table 2.5). An even lesser percentage of the villages were found to have Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the survey as were found in census 2001. The survey found PHCs in only about 13 per cent of the villages, PHC sub-centres in about 47 per cent of villages, community health centres and Hospitals/Dispensaries in only 7 per cent each. Only about 10 per cent of the villages had qualified allopathic doctors and only about 7 per cent of the villages had family planning centres/clinics. The villagers depended mainly on quacks, as they were the ones who were easily available to treat their diseases. About 53 per cent of the villages have quacks and the villages which did not have them, they are easily available at a mean distance of one and half kilometres.

**Table 2.5: Health Facilities in Ranchi District, 2008**

<b>Health Facilities</b>	<b>Percentage of villages</b>	<b>Mean Distance in km</b>
PHCs	13.33	9.19
Primary Health Sub Centre	46.67	2.85
CHCs	6.67	10.53
Hospital/Dispensary	6.67	26.60
Private Qualified Alopactic Doctors	10.00	8.67
Maternity Child care Centre	13.33	10.90
Ayurvedic Hospitals	0.00	31.47
AyurvedicDoctors	0.00	24.05
Homeopathic Hospitals	6.67	31.80
Homeopathic Doctors	6.67	13.33
Quacks	53.33	1.50
Family Planning Clinics	13.33	10.69
Chemists/ Medicine Shops	16.67	5.00
*For villages not having the educational facility. Source: Survey.		

### **Village Connectivity**

Since the capital of the state is located in this district and since the district is highly urbanised, the villages of this district are better connected to basic facilities than the other districts of the state. The district has a good telephone connection. About 23 per

cent of the villages have a public telephone connection and for rest of them, it is available at an average distance of about 2 km. About 35 per cent of the villages have a bus stop near by and the rest of them are at an average distance of about 4 km. However, only about 10 per cent of the villages are close to railway stations and the others are at an average distance of about 22 km.

The villages of this district, though not poorly connected to important basic facilities, yet an improvement in connectivity will increase the pace of their development.

**Table 2.6: Percentage of Villages having other Facilities in the Villages**

Type	% of villages having	Mean distance* Km
Bus Stop near by	35.48	4.16
Regular Market near by	12.90	4.80
Rail Station near by	9.68	22.03
Post Office near by	35.48	5.48
Public Telephone Connection	22.58	2.29
Commercial Bank	9.68	6.00
Rural Bank	3.23	8.97
Co-operative Bank	93.55	0.03
Anganwadi Centre	38.71	1.26
GP Office	51.61	1.87
Fair Price Shop	19.35	3.16
Fertilizer shop	16.13	5.00
Seed Storage	16.13	5.00
Pesticide Shop	0.00	24.95
Cold Storage	35.48	2.50
Other General Shops	3.23	10.44
Nearest Mandi	6.45	13.46
Milk Mandi	3.23	10.86
Veterinary (Centre/Sub-Centre)	3.23	2.00

\*For villages not having these facilities.

Source: Survey.

### **Market**

A little less than one fifth of the villages have fair price shops and those which do not have them are located at an average distance of about three km. Very few of the villages, however have general shops or shops for buying agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Most of the villages of this district do not have facilities for storage or marketing of their products. In only about 6 per cent of the villages there was a Mandi and in other villages they were located at an average distance of 13 kilometres.

**Banks and Post Office:**

More than one third of the villages have post-offices and those which do not have them are located at an average distance of about 5 kms. Only about 10 per cent of the villages have commercial banks and only 3 per cent have Regional Rural Banks. For those villages which do not have these banks, commercial and Regional Rural Banks are located at an average distance of about 6 and 9 kms respectively.

**Drainage**

The drainage and sanitation system in a majority of villages requires immediate attention. The drainage system is particularly poor in Muslim and SC concentrated localities in the villages. There is a great urgency for initiating an intensive cleanliness drive through awareness generation of programmes such as the Total Sanitation Campaign.

**ICDS Centres**

There is good coverage of ICDS centres in this district. About 39 per cent of the villages have Anganwadi (ICDS) centres, while in the rest of the villages it is located at an average distance of little more than 1 km. Efforts should be made to improve the delivery of services from these centres.

The 2001 Census data shows that the district inherited a poor infrastructure at the time of its formation. During the last seven years, although some improvement has taken place in most of the indicators, a lot of effort still has to be made to bridge the development deficit of the district and to bring it at par with national average.



## Chapter-III

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN RANCHI

#### Demographic Features of the Sample Households

Out of the sample of 900 households selected from the district, about 65 per cent are Hindus, 27 per cent Muslims and 8 per cent Christians. Dependency ratio is 1.34 for Hindus, 1.36 for Christians and 1.18 for Muslims. The overall sex ratio is 928. For Hindus the sex ratio is 948, Muslims 904 and Christians 864. Thus it is lowest among the Christians. The average size of households is 5.5 and except for the Hindus, there is no significant difference in the other two religious groups. The average size of the family is 5.3 for the Hindus and about 6 for the other two religious groups.

Within the Hindu fold are included the Other Backward Castes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Some of the STs who have not got converted to Christianity consider themselves Hindus, while others think that they have a separate religion called *Sanatan Dharma* or *Sarna* or indigenous religion. Since this religion is not yet recognised in the census it has been categorised as others in the census. In this survey they have been clubbed into the Hindu category.

The literacy rate in the district has improved greatly since the 2001 Census. This may be because of the initiatives taken by the *Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan* (SSA) which was started in the district after 2001. The SSA, which was started in Jharkhand in 2002, through its enrolment drive (School Chalo Abhiyaan) and measures to improve the quality of education, retention of students, and reduction in absenteeism of both students and teachers, has succeeded in increasing literacy rates. While the overall literacy rate is about 67 per cent, it is about 77 per cent for males and 57 per cent for females. It is least among the Hindus. The gender gap in literacy is also highest in this community. This may be because the two educationally most deprived communities, the SCs and STs, are part of this group.

**Table 3.1: Demographic Features of Sample Households**

Community	Per cent	Dependency Ratio	Sex Ratio	Average HH Size	Literacy 7 and above			
					Male	Female	Persons	Gender Gap
Hindu	65.08	1.34	948	5.3	74.06	51.38	63.09	22.68
Muslim	26.71	1.18	904	6.0	83.54	68.50	76.42	15.04
Christian	8.22	1.36	864	6.1	82.44	67.61	75.59	14.83
All	100	1.29	928	5.5	77.27	57.09	67.61	20.18

Source: Survey.

## QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

### Education

#### Enrolment Status of Children (5-16 years)

The SSA seems to have made a significant improvement in the educational status of children aged 5-16 years. It has caused improvement in enrolment and attendance and reduced the drop out rate. More than 74 per cent of the children aged 5-16 years are enrolled and attending government schools regularly. About 15 per cent of the children go to private schools and about 3 per cent to informal institutions. Thus more than 90 per cent of the children in this age group are in an educational institution. Only about 4 per cent of children have never enrolled, while another 2 per cent have dropped out after enrolment. A negligible proportion of them (less than half per cent) though got enrolled, has not been attending schools.

About 30 per cent of the Christian children are enrolled in private schools. The percentage of Muslim and Hindu children attending private schools is much less; about 16 and 12 per cent respectively. About 78 per cent of Hindu children go to government schools. A larger percentage of Muslim children go to informal institutions as compared to children of the other two communities. The drop out rate in Muslim communities is also higher than that of Hindus, although the percentage of children who have never enrolled is highest among the Hindus.

**Table 3.2: Current Educational Status of (5-16) children (Percent)**

Status	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Never Enrolled	4.92	2.27	2.41	3.83
Left after enrolment	2.28	3.88	0.99	2.68
Enrolled but does not go to school	0.62	0.00	0.11	0.37
Goes to informal institution	0.34	6.76	2.98	2.66
Enrolled in govt school and is regular	78.33	71.05	61.12	74.39
Goes to private school	12.57	16.04	29.79	15.28
Others	0.94	0.00	2.60	0.79
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey.

### Reasons for Drop Outs

The retention rate in this district is very high. Less than 3 per cent of the children have dropped out from school. As discussed earlier, the drop out rate is least among the Christians and highest among the Muslims. Children drop out because of a variety of reasons, which differ from community to community. About one third of the Muslims and Hindus have dropped out because they could not develop interest in studies. None of the Christians, however, have dropped out because of this reason. The need to earn has remained an important reason for the Hindus and about 22 per cent of their children dropped out from school because of this reason. None of the Christians, and less than 1 per cent of the Muslims, have dropped out because of this reason. While none of the Hindus and Christians have dropped out because of the distance from school, a substantial percentage of Muslims (about 13 per cent) have done so for this reason. It seems that some of the Muslims do not consider it safe to send their children to far off schools.

**Table 3.3: Reasons for Drop Out of Student**

Reasons	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Work at home	5.11	7.81	0.00	6.03
Need to earn	21.60	0.99	0.00	12.63
Distance of school	0.00	13.05	0.00	5.24
Not interested in studies	28.60	29.65	0.00	28.10
Others	44.69	48.51	100.00	48.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

Thus, it can be concluded that by making school education interesting the drop out rate may be reduced substantially. In order to retain students in schools, the content of education should be made relevant and interesting and the method of teaching joyful. There is a need to set up educational institutions near Muslim habitations. Parents should also be made aware of the need for educating their children.

### **Educational Status of Households**

About one third of people of this district are still illiterate. Of those who are literate, a large percentage has dropped schooling in lower classes. More than half of the people, irrespective of their social categories, are educated up to middle school or at the primary level. Not more than 20 per cent of the people in this district, irrespective of their social categories, are educated above middle level. About 12 per cent of the people are educated up to secondary and higher secondary level (about 7 per cent up to secondary and 5 per cent up to higher secondary level) but very few have higher or technical/vocational education.

Only a little more than 1 per cent of the people of this district are graduates or post graduates. Gender disparity is highly visible among Hindus and Muslims but is not found among the Christians. The number of Muslim women having graduation degrees is about one tenth of the number of male graduates of the same community. Similarly, the number of Hindu women having graduation degrees is less than one third of the number of Hindu men having similar degrees.

Development of higher education is necessary for the development of school education and for improvement in the income and employment opportunities of the people. Therefore, special efforts must be made to expand higher education.

Because of the provisions of the SSA, most of the villages now have a primary school. As a result, about 60 per cent of the children of school going age group, irrespective of the communities to which they belong are attending schools, which are within one kilometre from their locality. Only about 10 per cent of the students travel more than 10 kilometres to go to school. The percentage of children attending schools located at such a distance is higher among the Christians than those of the other two communities. About 14 per cent of the Christian students go to schools located at a distance of more than 4 kms while about 11 per cent of Hindu and 9 per cent of Muslim Children go to schools located at such a distance.

**Table 3.4: Educational Status of Households members (%)**

	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	28.4	50.0	39.0	16.3	27.9	21.9	18.5	31.8	24.6	24.0	42.2	32.8
Below Primary or informal education	24.7	20.9	22.9	29.1	35.1	32.0	20.8	24.0	22.3	25.6	25.2	25.4
Primary	14.5	11.7	13.1	17.6	14.4	16.1	17.9	13.6	15.9	15.7	12.6	14.2
Middle	15.7	11.1	13.5	16.7	10.9	13.9	14.2	13.9	14.1	15.8	11.3	13.7
Management or commercial school course (vocational)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Secondary	8.0	2.7	5.4	9.3	6.6	8.0	11.6	8.3	10.1	8.7	4.3	6.6
Higher Secondary	5.2	2.3	3.8	7.6	3.4	5.6	12.4	4.5	8.8	6.6	2.8	4.7
Technical diploma or certificate below degree	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5
Technical or professional degree	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Graduate degree	1.8	0.5	1.2	2.5	0.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.5	1.3
Post Graduate degree	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey.

**Table 3.5: Distance of School (%)**

Distance	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Within 1 km	59.41	60.46	59.65	59.78
1-2 km	21.52	24.39	17.71	22.10
2-4 kms	8.42	5.70	8.85	7.57
Above 4	10.66	9.45	13.79	10.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

## Health and Family Welfare

### Place of Child Birth and Assistance in Child Birth

Like the other minority concentrated districts of this state, Institutional delivery is rare in this district as well. More than 80 per cent of child births take place at home. Deliveries have mostly been assisted by untrained Dais. In last five years about 70 per cent of the deliveries have been assisted by them. Only about 12 per cent of the deliveries have been assisted by trained midwives or Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and

about 15 per cent by Doctors. Christians seems to be more aware than the other communities in this regard. A smaller percentage of deliveries in this community have taken place with the assistance of untrained dais than those in the other two communities. While a little more than half of the deliveries in this community have been assisted by untrained dais, more than 75 per cent of the deliveries in the Hindu community and more than 60 per cent in the Muslim community have been assisted by them. However, a very large percentage (about 17 per cent) of deliveries in this community has been assisted by other sources, which include family members.

While in only about 15 per cent of Hindu households, the last child was born in a hospital (Government and Private taken together), in about 23 per cent of the Muslim and Christian households they were born in hospitals. Whereas in the Muslim households most of them were born in private hospitals, in the Christian families they were mostly born in the government hospitals.

**Table 3.6: Detail of Delivery in the Household during the Last five years**

		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Where last child born	Govt. hospital	5.63	5.73	16.54	6.51
	Private hospital	9.42	17.59	6.46	11.53
	Home	84.96	76.67	77.00	81.95
Who assisted in the deliver	Doctor	11.21	25.62	12.51	15.43
	Trained midwife/ASHA	11.02	12.25	18.84	11.98
	Untrained Dai	75.97	61.82	51.85	70.04
	Others	1.80	0.31	16.80	2.55
Pre and Post natal care		38.40	49.39	32.52	41.08

Source: Survey.

### **Anganwadi /ICDS Benefits**

About 30 per cent of the households have received benefits from ICDS centres. Non-eligibility of the family member has remained the most important reason for not availing the benefit of Anganwadi/ICDS. About 81 per cent of the households did not receive any benefit from this programme because of this reason. About 13 per cent of the households did not receive its benefit because of the inaccessibility of the location of the centres and about 6 per cent because of discrimination. A larger percentage of Muslims experienced discrimination in getting the benefits of this programme, as compared to Hindus and Christians. About 9 per cent of the Muslims, 6 per cent of Hindus and 4 per cent of the Christians could not avail the benefit of this programme because of discrimination.

**Table 3.7: Benefits from ICDS (%)**

		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Children/women from any family benefit from Aganwadi/ICDS		26.44	36.80	39.43	30.27
Reasons for not availing ICDS	No eligible member in family	80.48	81.45	79.42	80.66
	Location of the centre in inaccessible	13.80	9.51	16.57	12.90
	Discrimination	5.72	9.04	4.01	6.44
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

### Immunisation

Over the last few years, the government has carried out immunisation campaigns on a massive scale. As a result, a large number of children of less than five years of age have got immunised in the district. All children below 5 years of age have received at least one vaccine, although a little more than one third of them have been fully immunised. About 43 per cent of Christian, 34 per cent of Muslim and 38 per cent of Hindu children below five years of age have been fully immunised.

**Table 3.8: Immunisation of Children below 5 years**

Immunisation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Any type	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Full Immunised	37.82	34.51	43.01	37.16

Source: Survey.

About 99 per cent of the children of Hindu families and all the children of Muslim and Christian families have been immunised from government agencies. Only about 0.82 per cent of the Hindu household go to private agency for immunisation.

**Table 3.9: Agency of Immunisation**

Agency	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Govt Agency	99.18	100.00	100.00	99.52
Private Agency	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

## Incidence of Disease and its Treatment

The people of Ranchi district were found to have suffered from a variety of diseases, of which malaria is the most common. About one third of the households had suffered from this disease in the last six months. A large percentage of households were found to have suffered from diarrhoea, dysentery, cough, cold and pneumonia. The people of this district are more prone to these diseases in large numbers because of their poor access to safe drinking water and non-availability/affordability of medicated mosquito nets. Poor sanitation, lack of awareness regarding cleanliness, weak immunity and inability to protect themselves adequately from the vagaries of weather, are some of the other reasons for the high incidence of diseases among the people. If the sanitation and housing conditions are improved, the villagers given safe drinking water and medicated mosquito nets, most of the health problems would be reduced. Through provision of effective preventive care facilities and awareness about hygiene many of the communicable diseases could be prevented.

**Table 3.10: Types of Diseases Prevalent in the Households (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Diarrhoea	5.49	6.58	1.60	5.41
Dysentery	5.13	7.35	3.32	5.50
Cough and Cold	12.02	5.29	15.48	10.72
Fever	13.58	6.55	17.40	12.25
Malaria	33.30	32.96	29.96	32.92
Typhoid	0.47	0.54	0.00	0.44
Kalazar	0.49	1.10	0.00	0.59
Pneumonia	11.03	13.41	4.43	11.01
Vomiting	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.47
Ear discharge	0.30	0.22	4.10	0.62
Night blindness	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.08
Conjunctivitis	0.96	2.13	0.62	1.21
Skin Disease	0.79	1.06	2.44	1.00
Chicken pox	0.00	0.00	2.42	0.22
Problem in teeth	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.15
Pain in stomach	2.87	6.18	1.84	3.56
Fracture	3.97	3.74	6.36	4.13
Women related disease	1.33	2.24	3.55	1.74
complication in Pregnancy and child birth	0.75	2.64	0.00	1.13
New Born Baby problem	0.16	0.00	1.22	0.21
TB	1.24	0.80	2.99	1.29
Filarial	0.92	1.99	0.00	1.10
Leprosy	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.16
Jaundice	1.85	2.00	0.00	1.72
Arthritis	2.29	3.22	0.53	2.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.



More than 40 per cent of the patients approach private medical practitioners and about one third go to quacks for treatment. Less than one-tenth visit the government hospitals. This is a reflection of both the availability and quality of government medical facilities in the district. A very large number of Muslims approach private medical practitioners, while a very large number of Christians approach quacks for the treatment of their diseases. While about 39 per cent of the Hindus and 30 per cent of the Christians get treated for their diseases from private medical practitioners, as high as 54 per cent of Muslims approach them for treatment. Similarly, while only about 18 per cent of the Muslims and 38 per cent of the Hindus consult quacks, as high as 47 per cent of the Christians approach them for the treatment of their diseases.

**Table 3.11: Sources of Medical Treatment (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Govt. Hospital	8.97	10.91	7.80	9.33
Pvt. medical practitioner	39.08	53.95	29.75	41.79
Govt. and Pvt. both	11.82	13.79	6.99	11.86
Unani	1.51	1.85	3.04	1.73
Homeopath	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.19
Local Govt. health worker	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.03
NGO	0.14	0.00	4.58	0.50
Home	0.32	0.89	0.00	0.43
Quack	37.87	18.49	46.62	34.03
Others	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.11

Source: Survey.

## **Economic Characteristics of the Households**

### ***Labour Market Conditions: Work, Wage Employment and Migration***

#### **Work Participation Rate**

About two-fifths of the surveyed population is economically active, and there are gender and community wise variations in the work participation rate (WPR). The work participation rate is high among the Hindus and Christians and low among the Muslims. Whereas the work participation rate among the Hindus and Christians is about 44 and 42 per cent respectively, it is only 29 per cent among the Muslims. In all religious groups the work participation rate is higher among the males than the females, but the gender gap is very high among the Muslims. The gender gap in the work participation rate is as high as 30 percentage points among the Muslims and about 15 percentage points for Hindus and Christians.

**Table 3.12: Work Participation Rate (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Male	52.11	43.42	48.35	49.48
Female	36.08	13.59	33.97	30.15
Person	44.31	29.26	41.69	40.18

Source: Survey.

### Nature of Employment

Very few workers have regular jobs and are mostly self-employed or casual workers. Only about 12 per cent of the workers have regular jobs, while 66 per cent are self-employed and about 22 per cent have casual jobs. In comparison to the majority Hindu community, the incidence of regular employment is higher among the two minority communities. However, there are differences in the status of employment of the Muslims and Christians.

**Table 3.13: Status of Employment (%)**

	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Self Employed	71.3	63.0	68.1	53.5	57.6	54.5	65.6	76.7	69.8	66.6	64.0	65.6
Regular	10.9	8.6	10.1	14.5	15.4	14.7	21.4	13.2	18.3	12.9	10.1	11.9
Casual	17.8	28.4	21.8	31.9	27.0	30.8	13.0	10.1	11.9	20.5	26.0	22.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey.

The percentage of casual workers is highest among the Muslims and lowest among the Christians. While the percentage of casual workers is as high as 30 per cent among the Muslims it is as low as about 12 per cent among the Christians. These casual workers are mostly employed in the agriculture sector. None of the casual workers of the Muslim and Christian communities, and less than 1 per cent of the Hindu community are engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Similarly, only about 4 per cent of the self employed are engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

**Table 3.14: Occupational Status (%)**

	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Self Employed in Agriculture	66.33	58.35	63.28	51.83	56.79	52.98	63.84	72.04	66.97	62.69	59.82	61.68
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	4.98	4.64	4.85	1.70	0.77	1.49	1.78	4.63	2.87	3.87	4.14	3.97
Salaried	10.94	8.62	10.05	14.53	15.43	14.74	21.42	13.23	18.29	12.90	10.06	11.90
Casual labour in Agriculture	17.12	27.01	20.90	31.94	27.01	30.80	12.96	10.10	11.87	20.12	24.95	21.82
Casual labour in Non-Agriculture	0.64	1.38	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	1.03	0.64
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and construction are the two major employment providing sectors of this district. The former has absorbed about half of the workers and the latter more than one third. A little more than 3 per cent of the workers are engaged in the manufacturing sector and a little less than 3 per cent in trade, transport and restaurants. Trade, transport and the restaurant sector has absorbed a larger percentage of Muslim males and Christian females than those of the other communities. While about six and half per cent of the Muslim male and Christian females are employed in this sector, only about 2 per cent of the Muslim females, Christian males and Hindu males and females are working in this sector. On the other hand, very few of the Muslims, less than even 1 per cent, are employed in the mining and quarrying sector, which absorbs about 3 per cent of the Hindu and a little more than 2 per cent of the Christian workers. The gender and community wise differences in the industry wise distribution of employment is mainly because of the choice of the individual and community for those sectors.

**Table 3.15: Industry wise Employment (%)**

	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	51.4	47.0	49.7	47.1	45.8	46.8	61.8	61.3	61.6	51.3	48.1	50.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.1	2.6	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	2.7	4.4	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.0	3.8	2.6	3.3	2.8	4.2	3.3
Electricity	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	36.2	39.6	37.6	37.7	43.9	39.1	24.1	19.4	22.4	35.5	38.4	36.6
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	1.8	2.4	2.0	6.6	2.8	5.7	2.0	6.5	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.9
Transport, Storage & Communication	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.9
Finance, Real Est. & Business	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.1	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
Pub Admn., Edu., Health & Others	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	0.4	1.7	2.1	5.7	3.4	1.9	2.4	2.1

Source: Survey.

### **Preference for Economic Activities**

Self employment is the most preferred occupation for the people of the district. More than half of the people want to be self employed. They want to be self employed mainly in cultivation, dairy and piggery. Very few of the households want to be engaged in poultry. Only about 4 per cent of the households have shown their preference for sheep/goat rearing and only about 3 per cent for business. Very few of the Muslims have shown their preference for sheep/goat rearing and very few of the Christians for business. About 16 per cent of the households prefer manual labour and about 11 per cent, salaried jobs and 9 percent, services.

**Table 3.16: Types of Activities Preferred by the Households (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
1. Self employed in:	60.55	56.51	49.88	58.55
Cultivation	22.15	20.22	19.59	21.41
Dairy	11.54	11.76	7.28	11.25
Poultry	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.07
Piggery	10.51	16.86	9.99	12.22
Sheep/Goat	5.10	0.06	6.55	3.83
Fisheries	7.82	4.57	5.55	6.73
Business	3.43	2.80	0.92	3.05
2. Manual Labour	12.90	21.92	15.90	15.64
3. Salaried Jobs	11.47	9.10	8.86	10.60
4. Services	9.94	5.77	17.07	9.38
Repair service	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03
Maintenance service	9.89	5.54	17.07	9.29
Caste based occupation	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.06
Others	5.14	6.70	8.29	5.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

### **Migration Status**

Because of scarcity of employment opportunities, particularly during the agriculturally lean season, some of the members of about 9 per cent of the households of this district migrate seasonally or for a longer duration.

### **Trend and Duration of Migration**

Around 9 per cent of the households have reported at least one migration from their family (see table 3.19). The incidence of migration is highest among Hindus and Christians and is least among Muslims. At least one member migrates from about 9 per cent of the Hindu and about 15 per cent of the Christian families, but only about 5 per

cent from Muslim households. From most of the families only one member has been found to be migrating. More than one member has been found to be migrating from only about 3 per cent of the households.

Migration in this district is mostly seasonal in nature. As a result, most of the migrants (about 75 per cent) migrate for short periods. Long term migration is found mostly among Christians. While about 47 per cent of the Christians migrate for long periods, only 16 per cent of the Muslims and 23 per cent of the Hindus migrants do so.

**Table 3.17: Incidence and Duration of Migration**

Community	Households with one Migrant	More than one Migrant	Households with at least one migration	Short Term	Long Term
Hindu	5.35	3.99	9.34	76.88	23.12
Muslim	4.27	1.25	5.51	83.56	16.44
Christian	13.20	1.79	14.99	52.76	47.24
All	5.70	3.08	8.78	75.27	24.73

Source: Survey.

### ***Destination of Migration***

Distance of migration depends on a large number of factors, such as the economic condition of the migrating households, their acquaintance or social links at the destination of migration, difference in work opportunities and the wage rate found at destinations. Often, the destination is decided by the labour contractor with whom the labourers are attached. Very few of the migrants in our study have been found to be migrating within the district or even within the state; they mostly prefer to migrate outside the state. While about 53 per cent of the migrants move to destinations outside the state, only about 26 and 20 per cent of them migrate within the district and state respectively. The Muslims, however, mostly prefer to migrate within the district. About 90 per cent of the Muslims migrate within Ranchi district. A majority of the Hindu and Christian migrants go outside the state. About 60 per cent of the Hindu and 63 per cent of the Christian migrants migrate outside the state. None of the migrants migrate outside the country.

**Table 3.18: Destination of Migration**

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Within district	17.78	90.45	5.44	26.48
Within state	22.36	2.16	31.11	20.50
Outside state	59.86	7.39	63.45	53.02
Outside country	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

## Income and Expenditure

### *Community-wise Per Capita Income and Expenditure*

The per-capita income of the sample households is about six thousand rupees per annum. While the per capita income of the Hindus is almost equal to the average of the per capita income of all the communities, that of the Christians is about a thousand rupees more, while that of the Muslims is about a thousand rupees less than this average. The per capita expenditure, as expected, is less than the per capita income for all the communities. The difference between the per-capita income and expenditure is also higher among the Christians than the Hindus and the Muslims. While it is about three thousand for the Christians, it is only about one thousand for the Hindus and about five hundred for the Muslims.

**Table 3.19: Per-capita Income of Different Communities**

Community	Per Capita	
	Income	Expenditure
Hindu	6333	5489
Muslim	5571	5036
Christian	7427	4642
Total	6212	5282

Source: Survey.

### *Sources of Income*

Agriculture, animal husbandry, wage labour, salaried jobs, trade and remittances are the main sources of income of the people of the district. The relative importance of these sources, however, varies from one community to another. It depends on their resource base, skill base and preferences. Agriculture contributes about 27 per cent to the income of Christians and about 31 per cent to the income of the Hindus, but only about 20 per cent to the income of the Muslims. Trade is an important source of income of the Muslims and Salaried jobs for the Christians. While the Christians get about 35 per cent

of their income from salaried jobs, the Hindus and the Muslims get only about 10 per cent of their income from this source. Similarly, while trade contributes about 16 per cent to the income of the Muslims, its contribution to the income of Hindus is only 7 per cent and to that of the income of Christians, it is as low as 0.3 per cent. Wage labour is an important source of income for all the communities.

**Table 3.20: Contribution of Different Sources to Income of the Household (%)**

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Agriculture	31.16	19.28	27.24	27.66
Animal Husbandry	6.53	2.55	4.68	5.30
Wage Labour	31.28	35.03	20.88	31.12
Salaried Jobs	10.21	9.77	34.85	12.77
Trade	7.30	15.83	0.30	8.75
Remittances	4.19	0.33	3.78	3.15
Others	9.32	17.22	8.27	11.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

### ***Expenditure by Different Items***

Food is the principle item of expenditure of all the communities. As half of the income spent by all the communities is on food items, there is not much difference among the communities in this respect. While Hindus spend about 50 per cent of their income on food, Muslims spend 51 per cent and the Christians 55 per cent. Similarly, all the communities spend about 8 per cent of their income on social ceremonies. Health and education are the other two major items of expenditure of the households of this district. However, there is some variation among the communities in this respect. The Christians spend a larger proportion of their income on education than the other two communities. While the Hindus spend a little less than 4 per cent and the Muslims a little less than 5 per cent of their income on education, the Christians spend about 6 per cent of their income on this item. This shows their awareness regarding the need for education. The Christians, on the other hand spend a smaller proportion of their income on health than the other two communities. While the Christians spend only about 6 per cent of their income on health, Hindus and Muslims spend as much as 13 and 11 per cent of their income respectively. This again shows the awareness of the Christian families for following health care.

**Table 3.21: Distribution of Expenditure of the Household**

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Food	50.42	51.00	55.09	50.95
Education	3.64	4.71	6.08	4.13
Health	12.88	10.93	6.41	11.83
Social Ceremonies	8.59	8.34	7.68	8.45
Interest/Loan	1.38	3.62	0.21	1.90
Others	23.09	21.40	24.53	22.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

### **Indebtedness**

Though on an average the income of the villagers of this district is more than the expenditure, some of them experience deficits in it. As a result, they have to borrow money from various institutional and non-institutional sources. About 26 per cent of the households of the district are indebted. The incidence of indebtedness is very high among Muslims and Hindus and low among the Christians. While about 30 per cent of the Muslims and 28 per cent of Hindus are indebted, only about 11 per cent of the Christians have outstanding debts against them. More than 50 per cent of the indebted households have taken loans from non-institutional sources. These sources, despite charging high interest rates which are exploitative in their terms and conditions, are nevertheless more accessible to the poor than the institutional sources, since they are willing to lend without any collateral.

**Table 3.22: Incidence of Indebtedness**

	% of HH indebted	Sources of Credit	
		Institutional	Non-institutional
Hindu	26.83	48.1	51.91
Muslim	30.71	52.84	47.17
Christian	11.25	24.93	75.07
All	26.59	48.76	51.25

Source: Survey.

Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks are prominent among the institutional sources. They jointly meet about one fifth (about 10 per cent each) of the rural credit requirements of the district. The SHGs have not developed properly in this district. It meets only 0.1 per cent of the credit requirements of the villagers of this district. As a result of the non-development of the SHGs, the poor have to depend mainly on non-institutional sources for their credit requirements. Among the non-institutional sources, the money lenders, especially the professional moneylenders and traders are the most



prominent sources. The professional moneylenders meet about 20 per cent of the rural credit requirement of the district, the traders about 4 per cent and the other moneylenders about 3 per cent. The Muslims take loans from the professional moneylenders, with about 30 per cent of the indebted Muslims having taken loans from this source. The Christians, on the other hand, take loans mostly from landlords/employers and traders. About 30 per cent of the indebted Christians have taken loans from landlords/employers and about 17 per cent from traders.

**Table 3.23: Sources of Rural Credit**

	Govt.	Commercial Bank	RRB	Coop. Bank	Insurance	SHG/NGO	Traders	Professional money lender	Money lender	Landlord/employer	Friends/Relatives	Other
Hindu	26.83	10.41	11.15	4.13	1.68	0.16	5.27	15.30	5.71	1.36	1.55	1.84
Muslim	30.71	9.30	10.62	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19
Christian	11.25	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.85	6.77	0.00	29.95	0.00	17.67
All	26.59	9.74	10.59	3.57	1.09	0.10	4.02	19.65	3.72	1.95	1.01	1.88

Source: Survey.

### **Main Purpose of Taking Loans**

More than half of the loans have been taken for productive purposes. Purchase of animals/livestock is the most important purpose for taking loans, followed by capital expenditure in non-farm and farm business. Besides the productive purposes, medical treatment is the major reason for indebtedness among the villagers of the district. About one-fifth of the indebted households of the district have taken loan for medical treatment. There are community wise variations for taking loans. Though purchase of animals is one of the most important reasons for taking loan for the households of all the communities, a lesser percentage of Christian households have taken loans for this purpose as compared to the other two communities. While more than two fifths of the indebted Hindus and Muslims have taken loans for this purpose, only about one fourth of the Christians have done so for the same purpose. Similarly, while a large percentage of Hindus and Muslims have taken loans for capital expenditure in non-farm and farm business and medical treatment, the Christians have taken loans for education, other household expenditures and financial investment. While about 20 per cent of the Hindus and Muslims have taken loans for capital expenditure in non-farm and farm business, not even 2 per cent of the Christians have done so for this purpose. Similarly, while a very small percentage of indebted Hindus and Muslims have borrowed money for

education and financial investment, about 8 and 18 per cent of Christians have borrowed for these two purposes respectively.

**Table 3.24: Main Purpose of Taking Loan**

Purpose	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Capital expenditure in farm business	10.41	9.30	1.31	9.74
Capital expenditure in non-farm business	11.15	10.62	0.00	10.59
Purchase of land/house	4.13	2.81	0.00	3.57
Renovation of house	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.09
Festivals	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.10
For education	5.27	0.00	16.85	4.02
Medical treatment	15.30	30.11	6.77	19.65
Repayment of Old debt	5.71	0.00	0.00	3.72
Other household expenditure	1.36	0.00	29.95	1.95
Purchase of consumer durables	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.01
Purchase of animal	41.45	46.98	27.45	42.69
Financial investment	1.84	0.19	17.67	1.88
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

### **Land and Other Assets of the Households**

Only about 18 per cent of the households are landless in this district. The incidence of landlessness is highest among the Muslims, of whom about 27 per cent are landless. The incidence of landlessness is least among the Christians, as only about 7 per cent of them are landless. This is because the Christians of this district are mostly tribals whose ownership over land is protected by the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (in short CNTA). Muslims, on the other hand, have traditionally remained engaged in non-land based economic activities and because of CNTA they failed to procure land for themselves. As a result, most of them are landless and those who have land are mostly small and marginal land holders. Less than 1 per cent of them have medium land holdings and none have large holdings.

Very few of the people have medium or large land holdings. Among the Christians about 7 per cent of the farmers have medium land holdings, with an average land size of about 7 acres. A little more than 1 per cent of the Hindus have large sized holdings, with an average land size of about 56 acres.

**Table 3.25: Distribution of Land among Different Religion**

Land Category	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Landless	15.27	27.53	7.56	17.91
Marginal	68.85	67.44	54.43	67.29
Small	12.16	4.21	27.99	11.34
Medium	2.51	0.82	7.31	2.45
Large	1.21	0.00	2.71	1.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average size of Land ( in acres)	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.17</b>

Source: Survey.

The average size of land holdings is a little more than 2 acres (less than one hectare). The average land size of the Muslims is about one acre, of the Christians 2.8 acres and of the Hindus 2.5 acres.

**Table 3.26: Average Land Holding (acres) by Different Religions**

Land Category	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Marginal	1.15	0.85	1.08	1.07
Small	3.66	3.45	4.16	3.74
Medium	7.04	5.24	6.90	6.84
Large	56.30	0	13.53	46.87

Source: Survey.

### ***Distribution of Other Assets per Household across Different Categories***

About one third of the assets, other than landed assets of the households of all the communities of this district, is in the form of financial assets. Livestock is another important asset of the households of this district. It constitutes about 35 per cent of the other assets of the Hindus, 33 per cent of the assets of the Christians, but only about 15 per cent of the other assets of the Muslims. Consumer assets constitute about 11 per cent of the total non-landed assets of the households of the district and transport and agricultural assets about 13 per cent each. A very negligible part of the assets of the households is in the form of productive non-agricultural assets.

**Table 3.27: Distribution of Assets per Household**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Livestock	34.98	14.66	33.26	29.43
Agricultural Asset	9.46	23.31	10.44	13.22
Transport Asset	11.90	13.85	13.22	12.55
Non Agricultural Asset	1.71	1.69	0.95	1.63
Consumer Asset	9.77	13.57	9.02	10.70
Financial Asset	32.18	32.92	33.11	32.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Survey.

## Housing and Other Amenities

### ***House Status***

The majority of the people (above 82 per cent) live in their own house, a very negligible proportion (less than 1 per cent) live in rented houses and about 17 per cent in Government provided houses like Indira Awas. About 87 per cent of the Muslims have their own houses; in this respect they are better than the rest of the communities. However, it also indicates that a very small percentage of the Muslims have been benefited by government sponsored housing schemes like the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Only about 12 per cent of the Muslim households live in IAY while about 18 per cent of Christians and 19 per cent of Hindus live in such houses.

### ***Type of House***

The predominant type of house in this area is katcha and thatched houses. About 75 per cent of the households live in katcha houses and about 1 per cent in thatched ones. Only about 9 per cent of the households in this district live in *pucca* houses and about 15 per cent in semi-*pucca* houses.

### ***Number of Rooms***

There is not much community wise variation in the number of rooms in the house. People in this district mostly live in the houses with two rooms (about 41 per cent) and more than two rooms (about 50 per cent). Only about 1 per cent of the households live in houses with a single room. A larger percentage of Muslims live in single room houses, than those of the other two communities. While about 15 per cent of the Muslims live in single room houses, only about 2 per cent of the Christians and 8 per cent of the Hindus live in such houses.

**Table 3.28: Housing status of the Households**

	Own House	IAY/Govt provided	Rented	Type Of House					No Of Rooms		
				Thatched	Katcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Others	1	2	2+
Hindu	79.53	19.44	1.04	1.46	76.04	15.68	6.77	0.05	6.88	42.63	50.49
Muslim	86.78	12.03	1.19	0.15	72.67	11.97	15.22	0.00	15.43	38.27	46.30
Christian	81.84	18.16	0.00	0.00	75.09	15.96	8.95	0.00	2.07	36.81	61.12
All	81.65	17.35	0.99	0.99	75.07	14.71	9.20	0.04	8.77	40.98	50.25

Source: Survey.

### **Ownership of Homestead Land**

Most of the households have houses on their own land. Only about 1 per cent of the households have their houses on the land provided by the government.

**Table 3.29: Homestead Land (%)**

	Own	Provided by govt	Govt land without paper	Govt land with paper	Landlord land	Others
Hindu	96.50	1.57	0.35	0.63	0.24	0.70
Muslim	96.86	0.00	0.93	0.46	1.12	0.63
Christian	96.93	0.00	1.79	1.28	0.00	0.00
All	96.63	1.02	0.62	0.64	0.46	0.62

*Source: Survey.*

### ***Electricity Facility***

Only about one third of the households have access to electricity facilities. The Muslims however are better off than the other communities; more than two fifths of them have access to electricity. The Christians are the most deprived in having access to this facility; only about one fourth households of this community have electricity. Those who do not have electricity mostly use oil lamps for lighting. About 97 per cent of such households use oil lamps. Less than 3 per cent of such households use other sources i.e. lantern, petro-max, or other sources for lighting.

### ***Drinking Water Facility***

Most of the households get drinking water from public sources. About two thirds of the households get drinking water from this source. Only about 16 per cent of the households get drinking water from private sources and another 16 per cent from other sources.

**Table 3.30: Basic Amenities in the Households**

	Electrified	Non Electrified Sources				Drinking Water			Toilet		Drainage
		Oil lamp	Lantern	Petro-max	Others	Public	Private	Others	In house	Outside	
Hindu	32.88	98.25	1.31	0.00	0.43	69.08	13.95	16.97	5.64	94.36	4.43
Muslim	42.72	95.66	2.99	0.10	1.24	65.15	21.82	13.02	27.12	72.88	13.85
Christian	26.31	95.04	0.24	3.80	0.93	64.18	19.18	16.64	11.78	88.22	5.71
All	34.97	97.31	1.66	0.35	0.68	67.63	16.48	15.89	11.88	88.12	7.54

Source: Survey.

### **Toilet and Drainage Facilities**

Only about 12 per cent of the households have toilets within their house, most of the villagers defecate in the open. Only 6 per cent of the Hindus and 12 per cent of Christians have toilets within their house. A larger percentage of Muslims, about 27 per cent, have toilets within their house. Only about 7 per cent of the households have drainage facilities.

### **Fuel Use**

Non-commercial sources are the pre-dominant source of fuel used by the rural households of this district. The main sources of fuel used by all communities are wood, hay/leaves, cow-dung cake and agricultural waste. They collect or prepare it themselves, so it does not involve any cost for them, but the smoke which emanates causes health problems. About 90 per cent of the households use wood, more than 50 per cent hay/leaves and about 20 per cent use cow dung as fuel material. Only about 4 per cent of households use LPG and a negligible percentage Gobar gas, which are more convenient, eco-friendly and are less hazardous to health.

**Table: 3. 31: types of Fuel Used by the Households (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Wood	91.76	92.30	89.06	91.68
Coal	7.05	20.18	14.63	11.18
K Oil	0.38	0.22	0.00	0.31
Hay/leaves	59.00	50.71	62.10	57.04
Cow-dung cake	22.72	13.83	16.37	19.83
Agriculture waste	12.25	4.55	6.19	9.69
Gobar gas plant	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.23
Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	3.69	5.53	6.16	4.38
Others	0.36	0.26	0.00	0.30

Source: Survey.

It thus is evident that a large proportion of the people of this district suffer from multiple forms of deprivations. Low literacy and female literacy, lack of institutions of higher

learning, non-availability of proper (adequately remunerative) employment opportunities, lack of proper housing, toilet and sanitation facilities, lack of proper health facilities are the major sources of deprivation. Very few of the houses have electricity or use such fuels which are safe for health, convenient and eco-friendly. They mostly depend on oil lamps for lighting and wood, hay/leaves, cow-dung cakes and agricultural waste for cooking.

## CHAPTER IV

### DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES/DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

#### Public Distribution System

About 89 per cent of the households of this district are below the poverty line (BPL), but only about 37 per cent have BPL ration cards and only about 30 per cent avail of the PDS facility. In comparison to the Hindus, poverty is less rampant among the Christians and Muslims. While about 86 per cent of the Christians and Muslims are below the poverty line, poverty among the Hindus is as high as 91 per cent. High prevalence of poverty in the Hindu community may be because it also includes the SCs and the non-convert STs, who are among the most deprived communities of this district. Almost equal percentages of the three communities have BPL cards and avail of PDS facilities.

**Table 4.1: Public Distribution System (%)**

		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
BPL Category	Yes	91.04	85.77	85.83	89.20
	No	8.96	14.23	14.17	10.80
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Avail from PDS	Yes	31.01	29.72	27.73	30.40
	No	68.99	70.28	72.27	69.60
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
BPL Ration card	Yes	38.06	34.79	35.19	36.95
	No	61.94	65.21	64.81	63.05
	All	100	100	100	100

*Source: Survey.*

Most of the respondents have complains against the PDS facility. About 67 per cent of the respondents complained that supplies from the PDS are insufficient in quantity, about 68 per cent complained that they not available on time, while about 55 per cent complained that supplies are irregular and about 13 per cent said that the quality is bad. A little less than one fourth of the consumers complained about dishonesty in measurement.

**Table 4.2: Difficulty Regarding PDS (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Insufficient quantity	66.12	71.31	56.90	67.01
Bad quality	17.78	8.69	51.44	17.28
Dishonesty in measurement	22.36	22.39	45.93	23.80
Non Availability of time	65.69	69.12	86.76	67.92
Irregular supply	56.33	52.81	44.84	54.65
Others	9.05	6.60	1.83	7.93

*Multiple answers*

*Source: Survey.*



### **Availability and Access to Health Facility**

The district is extremely deprived of health facilities. At the time of the 2001 census only about 20 per cent of the villages had Primary Health Centres within a radius of 5 kms. Surprisingly, a lesser percentage of villages were found to have this facility in the survey conducted in 2008 (see section 2 of chapter 2 of this report). Since other types of health facilities are also absent in most of the villages of this district, very few of the people here have access to health facilities. Only about 18 per cent of institutional deliveries (in private and government hospitals) have been reported in this survey and only about 27 per cent of the deliveries were assisted by doctors and trained midwives or ASHA (see table: 3.8). Just about 37 per cent of the children have been fully vaccinated (table 3.9). More than one third of those who fall sick are treated by quacks and only about 9 per cent got the treatment at government hospitals (table 3.12).

### **Education**

Unlike the sphere of health, significant achievements have taken place in the field of education during the last eight years. While only about 65 per cent of the villages had primary schools at the time of the 2001 Census, 80 per cent of the villages were found to have them in the survey and those which do not have are located at a walking distance from the habitation. As a result, the literacy rate in the district has improved. More than 74 per cent of the children aged 5-16 years are enrolled and attending government schools regularly. Only about 4 per cent of children have never enrolled, another 3 per cent are drop outs and a negligible proportion of them (less than half percent) are enrolled but not attending school (table 3.2).

## **AWARENESS, PARTICIPATION AND ASPIRATIONS**

### **Awareness about the Government Programmes**

Awareness regarding government programmes such as the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), ARWSP (drinking water), NREGA, Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and ICDS/Anganwadi is very high in this district. More than two fifths of the respondents were aware about SSA and ARWSP (Water Supply), more than one third about NREGA, more than one fourth about ICDS/Anganwadi and about one fourth about IAY.

Awareness regarding other government programmes is very low. Though more than one tenth of the households are aware about SGSY and TSC Swajaldhara, surprisingly very few are aware about family benefit schemes like Old age or widow pension and maternity benefits. Low awareness regarding these two programmes may be because of less number of eligible members among the sample households or because of their poor implementation, but they may result in their low demand and as a result, their poor coverage.

**Table 4.3: Awareness about Governments' Programmes (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
SGSY	7.7	2.9	2.9	13.5
NREGA	25.7	5.6	4.2	35.6
Indira Awas Yojana	15.9	5.9	2.3	24.1
TSC Swajaldhara	3.1	9.6	0.5	13.2
ARWSP (Drinking Water)	28.7	11.7	2.1	42.5
SSA	30.0	13.9	3.3	47.2
ICDS or Anganwadi	16.0	10.0	3.2	29.2
Old Age or Widow Pension	3.5	0.3	0.3	4.1
Maternity Benefit scheme	1.9	0.5	0.0	2.3

Source: Survey.

Awareness regarding government programmes depends to a large extent on the exposure of the villagers to media and communication. About one third of the villagers have access to radio and about one fifth to newspaper and television. A larger percentage of Muslims and Christians have access to news papers, radio and television than the majority Hindu community. While 28 per cent of the Hindus have access to Radio, about 45 per cent of the Muslims and about 35 per cent of the Christians enjoy this access. Similarly, while only 15 per cent of the Hindus have access to news paper, about 34 per cent of the Muslims and 25 per cent of the Christians have access to it. It is almost the same in the case of television.

**Table 4.4: Access to Media and Communication (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	All
Newspaper	15.46	33.73	25.11	21.13
Radio	28.54	45.26	34.56	33.50
Television	15.44	28.38	25.36	19.71

Source: Survey.

### **Beneficiaries of Government Development Programmes**

In the district a large percentage of sample population have been benefited from programmes like NREGA, IAY, ICDS/Anganwadi and old age/ Widow Pension, a

moderately high percentage by SSA but a very low proportion by programmes like SGSY, TSC- Swajaldhara, ARWSP and maternity benefit, which shows that NREGA, IAY, ICDS/Anganwadi and old age/ Widow Pension have been implemented with high vigour than the programmes like SGSY, TSC and maternity benefit.

### **Participation in Social/Political Affairs**

Up till now Panchayat elections have not taken place in Jharkhand. Instead, only a Gram Pradhan has been selected for conducting Gram Sabha meetings and a small proportion of the villagers have participated in the process, with only a few getting an opportunity to be selected as an office bearer. However, a very large percentage of sample population have participated in the last parliamentary elections. Only about 2 per cent of the sample population are members of the SHG and about 9 per cent, members of religious organisations. A larger percentage of the households belonging to minority communities are members of the SHGs and religious organisations, than those belonging to majority Hindu community.

**Table 4.5: Participation in Social and Political Affairs (%)**

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
State Assembly Election	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Parliamentary Election	99.66	99.15	98.04	99.39
Member of SHG	1.49	2.19	4.37	1.91
Member of Religious Organisation	8.05	10.47	15.54	9.32

*Source: Survey.*

### **Aspirations of the People**

The aspirations of the people depend on their awareness and deprivation. Inter community variations in aspirations of the people thus depends on variations in their awareness and deprivation. Employment, housing, education, irrigation, drinking water, electricity, toilets, ration cards, loan and health facilities are the major aspirations of the people of this district and they expect them from the government. High priority has been attached to employment and education by the respondents of all communities. In comparison to other two communities however, a larger percentage of Muslims want reservation in employment and loans and a smaller percentage want irrigation facilities. This is because in comparison to them, a smaller percentage of Muslims have landed property and is self employed in agriculture, but a larger percentage of them are self employed in non-agricultural occupation, including petty business.

**Table 4.6: Expectations from the Government (%)**

	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		All	
	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank
Employment	74.96	1	77.88	1	64.29	2	74.86	1
Education	49.23	2	41.03	3	31.72	3	45.60	2
Other facilities	40.38	3	44.92	2	75.77	1	44.51	3
Madarasa	--		26.30	5	---		18.34	4
Reservation in Employment	14.42	7	30.33	4	4.24	11	17.82	5
Family Planning	16.80	4	10.41	7	9.67	7	14.51	6
Industries	16.19	5	5.20	11	24.74	4	13.96	7
Irrigation	14.83	6	10.14	8	16.45	5	13.71	8
Loan	9.31	9	16.58	6	12.15	6	11.48	9
Housing	9.90	8	2.91	13	8.00	9	7.88	10
School	6.09	11	8.50	9	6.64	10	6.78	11
Health Centre	6.83	10	5.21	10	3.49	12	6.12	12
Community Centre	2.87	14	4.42	12	2.81	14	3.28	13
Drinking Water	2.32	15	1.87	14	8.92	8	2.74	14
Electricity	3.38	16	0.56	19	3.76	13	2.66	15
Toilet	3.35	13	1.07	16	1.96	16	2.63	16
Ration Card	1.50	17	4.07	13	0.44	19	2.10	17
Reservation in Education	1.71	16	0.67	18	2.74	15	1.52	18
Reservation in Both	1.18	18	0.84	17	1.79	17	1.14	19
PDS Ration	1.15	19	0.38	20	0.44	19	0.89	20
Pitch Road	0.77	20	0.00		1.79	17	0.65	21
Land	0.30	21	1.35	15	0.44	19	0.59	22

Multiple answers

Source: Survey.

Though the villagers are deprived of health, drinking water, electricity, rural connectivity and toilets, these facilities have failed to acquire top priority in their list of expectations, because of their more pressing survival needs. Being poverty stricken, they first want to get employment or have facilities like education, irrigation or loans, which they think will improve their employment opportunities.

## **Chapter –V**

### **KEY FINDINGS**

Ranchi is one of the most urbanised districts of Jharkhand. A little more than 30 per cent of its total population of 18 lakh 7 thousand live in urban areas. Minorities constitute nearly 20 per cent of the population of this district – the Muslims a little more than 10 per cent and the Christians a little more than 9 per cent. Some of the blocks, however, have a higher concentration of minority population. While Muslims constitute more than one fifth of the population of Kanke, Mander, Chanho and Bero, Christians constitute more than one fifth of the population of Karra, Torpa, Rania and Murhu.

The overall literacy rate of the district is 65.4 per cent, which is above the state average of 55.4 per cent. Around 20 per cent of villages have pitched roads within a distance of 5 kilo-metres, 16 per cent have allopathic centres, another 16 per cent of villages have water supplies, and 30 per cent have cooperative societies.

Ranchi is a moderately developed district. At the time of the 2001 Census, most of the infrastructural facilities in the district were below the national average and much below that of the high performing states of the country. However it was almost equal to the state average. A lot however has changed in seven years following the census 2001.

About 81 per cent of the villages now have boys or co-educational primary schools and about 3 per cent of such schools are meant exclusively for girls. The villages which do not have primary schools have one, located at an average distance of less than half a kilometre. About 55 per cent of the villages have boys/co-ed middle schools and the villages which do not have such schools have schools that are located at an average distance of little more than 1 kilometre.

The health facilities are, however, still very poor. Only about 13 per cent of villages have PHCs and 47 per cent have sub-centres. Around 7 per cent of villages have government hospitals. In a large number of villages people, unfortunately, still continue to depend on quacks for medical services.

Only about 18 per cent of the households in this district are landless. About two thirds, of the households, however, have only marginal land holdings. The incidence of

landlessness is highest among the Muslims (about 27 per cent) and least among the Christians (only about 7 per cent).

Most of the people are employed in the agriculture sector. About 62 per cent are self-employed in agriculture and about 22 per cent work in this sector as casual labour. In comparison to the other two communities, a smaller percentage of Muslims are self-employed in agriculture and a larger percentage work as casual labour in this sector. Despite employing such a large percentage of workers, agriculture contributes only 28 per cent to the income of the villagers. It contributes less than 20 per cent to the income of the Muslim households.

Around 9 per cent of the households have reported at least one migration from their family (see table 3.19). The incidence of migration is highest among the Hindus and the Christians and is least among the Muslims. Migration in this district is mostly seasonal in nature. As a result, most of the migrants (about 75 per cent) migrate for short periods. The migrants of this district mostly prefer to migrate outside the state. While about 53 per cent migrate to destinations outside the state, only about 26 and 20 per cent of them migrate within the district and state respectively.

The villagers of the district suffer from multiple deprivations. Only one third of the households have electricity, less than one fourth of the households have houses with *pucca* walls and only a little more than one tenth have toilets in their house. About one third of the population is still illiterate, with two fifths of the women remaining illiterate. Despite a high level of poverty only about 37 per cent of the households have ration cards and about 30 per cent of the households avail the PDS facility. Most of the respondents have complains against the PDS. About 67 per cent of the respondents complained that supplies from the PDS are insufficient, about 68 per cent, about its availability on time and about 55 per cent, about its being irregular.

Though the villagers are deprived of health, drinking water, electricity, rural connectivity and toilets, these have failed to acquire top priority in their list of expectations because of their more pressing survival needs. Being poverty stricken, they first want to get employment or have facilities like education, irrigation or loans which they think will improve their employment opportunities.

Awareness regarding government programmes is also very low. Less than half of the households are aware about any of the government programme. Not more than one third of the people have access to any means of media and communication.

### **Policy Issues and Action Points**

- There is need for massive investment to improve the infrastructural facilities in the district. Investments are required for improving road connectivity, electricity and irrigation facilities and provision of basic amenities like safe drinking water, health, toilets and sanitation. Improvement in the condition of roads and electricity will accelerate economic activities in the district and augment gainful employment opportunities for the people. This in turn, will increase the income and expenditure of the people of the district and will reduce the incidence of unemployment/underemployment and indebtedness caused by requirements to meet their consumption needs.
- Improvement in drinking water and toilet facilities will improve the health, convenience, comfort and dignity of the people. Construction of IHL (individual household latrines), CSCs (Community Sanitary Complexes) and toilets in schools and Anganwadis should be taken up on a priority basis. Toilets, especially girls' toilets in schools, will help in improving the enrolment and retention of girls and reduce their drop out rate. Similarly, measures to provide safe drinking water to all the households should be intensified.
- Since agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people, steps should be taken to improve the cropping patterns, production and productivity of the agriculture sector. Investment for development of irrigation facilities and control of soil erosion is needed for improving agricultural productivity and quality of cultivation. Watershed development programmes should be implemented vigorously to meet both the objectives of moisture conservation and checking soil erosion. Where ever irrigation was available, farmers were found to be cultivating Kharif crops.
- A large section of the population of the district suffers from health related problems. Water borne disease, malaria, TB etc. are very common among the

people of this district. A massive investment to strengthen health facilities is, therefore, urgently needed. There is need to strengthen PHCs and Sub Centres, referral and Specialty Hospitals by opening new ones and providing the existing ones with equipments, medicines, doctors and para-medical staff. There is a need to equip at least one such centre in every block with beds, pathological testing facilities minor operation facilities and delivery facilities. Mobile dispensaries and ambulances should be made available in all the blocks. Ambulances should be available for critical cases, such as complications in delivery. There is need to increase visits of the health staff to the villages. Health camps should be organised for the villagers. They should be given health cards. A data bank of the disease profile of the villagers should be created. As is evident from the data above, a major reason of indebtedness of large section of the population, especially those belonging to the minority community, is their medical expenses. Intensification and strengthening of health facilities will also improve the economic condition of the people and save them from the exploitation of the informal sources of credit.

- There is a need to improve immunisation facilities, especially near the Muslim habitations. Campaigns for immunisation should be intensified. All those Information Education and Communication (IEC) methods and materials should be used which have been found effective for such people whose access to TV and news papers is limited. IEC activities should be intensified for promoting the small family norm and for safe health and hygiene practices.
- Since the district is still far from being fully literate, there is need to increase investment for improving educational facilities. The infrastructural facilities in the existing schools should be improved by making additional class rooms, repairing and maintaining the existing ones and by providing teaching learning equipments and materials for the enjoyment of children in the schools. There is a need to provide toilets and drinking water facilities in all those schools where these facilities do not exist. All types of measures are required to increase the enrolment of students, including girl students from all sections of society, and improving their retention and learning outcomes. Exclusive girls' middle and high schools should be built, especially in minority inhabited localities.



- There is need to make education joyful for the children by improving the content, class room process and social and physical environment of the schools. These will help in improving the enrolment and retention of the students. Measures should be taken to reduce parental expenditure on the education of children, especially those belonging to the minority communities. Distribution of cycles to those coming from far off places, timely supply of books, uniforms and other educational material free of cost may also improve retention and enrolment.
- There is a scarcity of institutions of higher learning and polytechnics, ITIs, and other training institutes. More such institutes should be set up in each block of the district with such institutes being created and managed with public-private partnership. These institutes will not only improve livelihood opportunities of the villagers, but will also provide educated personnel to improve the education and skills of the people of the district. These institutes can also be involved in training women and disadvantaged groups and operationalise the self help group (SHG) for micro enterprise development.
- There is a need to monitor and improve the PDS facilities in the district, and an adequate supply of provisions should be made. There is also a need to monitor the timing of opening of PDS shops and the behaviour of the shopkeepers. The beneficiaries should be allowed to buy their quota in instalments - whenever they have the money to buy their provisions and whatever fraction of their quota they are capable of buying.
- Measures should also be taken to ensure payment of minimum wages in the villages. For ensuring proper operation of different facilities and payment of minimum wages, the concerned officials must increase their field visits.
- Measures should be taken to reduce the dependence of people in the district on informal sources of credit. This can be done by improving the density of institutional financial agencies/institutions and the access of the people to these institutions. Development of micro-finance facilities can help in meeting this objective. Efforts should be made to increase the number of SHGs and develop

them in all respects. SHGs will reduce the dependence of its members on informal sources of credit by making credit available to them on the one hand, and by reducing their dependence on credit by helping them in augmenting their income through income generating activities on the other.

#### Annexure 1: Administrative Division

Subdivision	Block	Panchayat	Village		
			Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
Ranchi	Kanke	36	101	3	104
	Ratu	27	84	0	84
	Chanho	17	67	0	67
	Mandar	19	69	0	69
	Lapung	11	78	1	79
	Burmu	23	93	0	93
	Bero	26	114	0	114
	Namkum	23	93	6	99
	Ormanjhi	18	88	3	91
	Angara	23	91	1	92
Silli	22	106	3	109	
Khunti	Rania	7	66	1	67
	Murhu	16	141	0	141
	Torpa	16	95	0	95
	Karra	19	178	0	178
	Khunti	12	147	1	148
Bundu	Bundu	11	87	1	88
	Sonahatu	19	101	0	101
	Tamar	23	128	1	129
	Arki	16	127	1	128
		384	2054	22	2076

**Annexure 2: List of Surveyed Villages in Ranchi District**

<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat</b>	<b>Village</b>
Mander	Bisha khatanga	Haril
	Sarwa	Sarwa
	Bursa	Barki
	Jaher	Jaher
Murhu	Murhu	Murhu
	Digdi	Kudahatu
Torpa	Dorma	Chandanpur
Bero	Khukhra	Khukhra
	Tero	Mahugaon
Namkum	Mahilaung	Aragate
	Chanda Ghasi	Lodhna
Tamar	Amlesha	Amlesha
	Gargaon	Gargaon
	Jargo	Bwingsingo
Bundu	Edalhatu	Banaburu
	Edalhatu	Edalhatu
Chanhio	Taranga	Taranga
	Beyasi	Beyasi
Ormanjhi	Chutupalu	Palu
	Chakla	Chakla
Ratu	Bajpur	Hisri
Angada	Rajadera	Rajadera
	Getalsud	Getalsud
Silee	Lupung	Mijra
Burmu	Khelari	Parkhura
	Hesalpiri	Hesalpiri
Kanke	Hosir	Hosir
	Meshra	Meshra
	Sadkandee	Kolhya Kamandy
	Ranchi	Rarha
Sonahatu	Rahe	Rahe